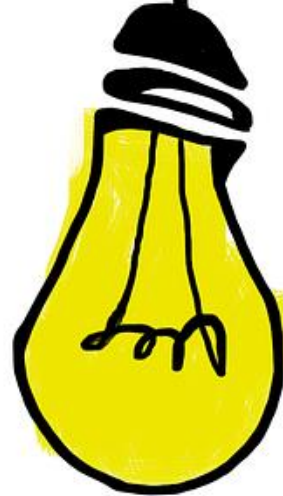


Mapping alternative  
participatory data  
sources

Spaces of energy  
vulnerability in  
Barcelona





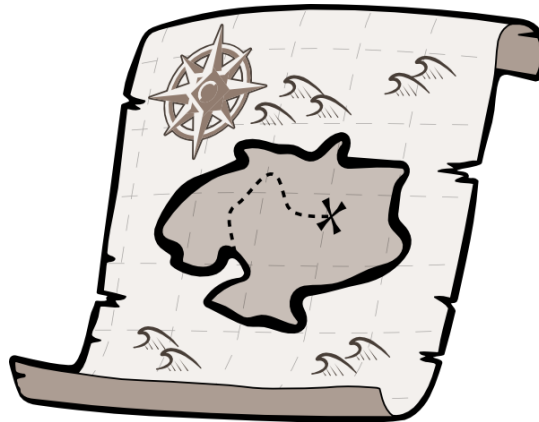
## Structure of today's session

- 1: Introduction to key themes
- 2: Participatory mapping of vulnerabilities
- 3: Reflecting on the mapping process
- 4: Digitising our discussions

# Energy vulnerability

## Spatial approaches

## Participatory mapping





# Energy vulnerability

## Domestic energy poverty

An inability to access energy services that allow for participation in society (Bouzarovski and Petrova, 2015)

## Energy vulnerability

The likelihood of a household falling into energy poverty (Middlemiss & Gillard 2015)

## Multi-dimensional

Socially and spatially variable

**Adopt a broad definition!**

# Energy poverty

‘Inability to secure sufficient domestic energy services to allow for participation in society’

**Reliant on low income**  
Precarious employment  
Unemployment  
State security benefits  
Dependents  
Reliant on state pension

**Inadequate infrastructures**  
No capital to invest in efficiency  
Inefficient appliances  
Energy inefficient property  
Ineligible for efficiency schemes  
Precarious living arrangements

**High energy use per capita**  
Physiological need for energy  
Significant time spent at home  
Under-occupancy of the home  
Lack control over daily life  
Unhealthy warmth practices

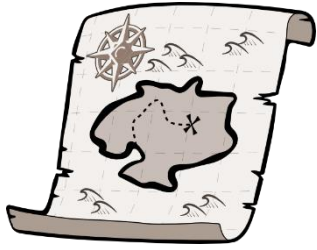
**High energy prices**  
Unable to access cheaper fuels  
Unable to access cheaper tariffs

**Welfare availability**  
State support reduced  
No awareness of support

**Wider social networks**  
Lack of social relations

**Housing dynamics**  
Lack of housing rights  
Precarious living arrangements  
Ownership unaffordable

**Exposure to energy markets**  
Ineligible for financial support  
Not represented in ep. policy



# Spatial approaches

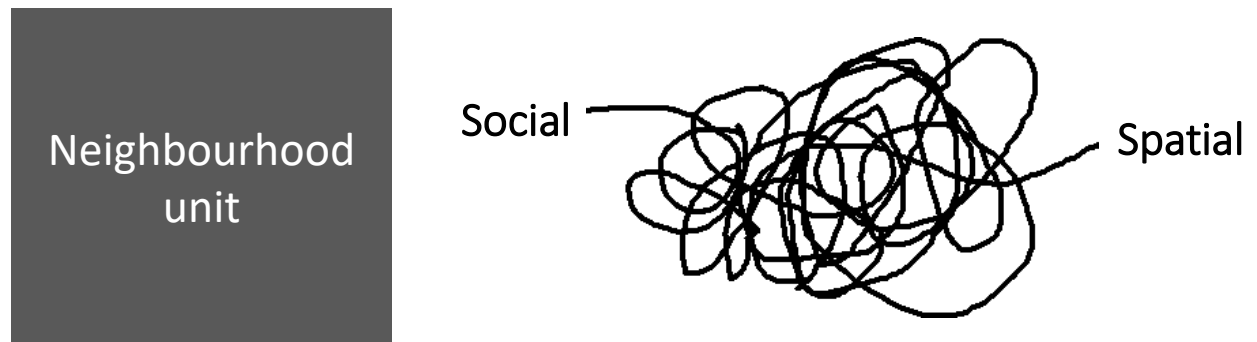
## Spatialized energy poverty debates

Part of a wider ambition to understand issues of energy through a geographical lens (Broto and Baker, 2018)

## Space as relational

Broad shift in geographical thought

From space as a container → Space as mutually constructed through interactions with the social (Massey, 1992)



Growing body of evidence of spaces of energy vulnerability



# Participatory mapping

## “Democratization of GIS”

**Ownership** over geographical information

Greater privilege and **legitimacy** to local spatial knowledge

“**Alternative**” visualisations of space/place

## A socially aware GIS”

**Widening participation** to the public/marginalised groups

Inclusion of **messiness** of spatial information and human-environment relations

## Participatory mapping and energy

Researchers interested in energy geographies/energy poverty rarely engaged with these methodologies (with notable exceptions! <https://www.ejatlas.org/>)

# Energy vulnerability

## Spatial approaches

### Participatory mapping





# What do we already know about energy poverty in Barcelona?

**11% of 1.5 million population are estimated to be energy poor**

Higher in disadvantaged districts and among vulnerable sub-populations

Disconnections, electricity-based heating, and housing insecurity

(Tirado Herrero and Kallis, In Press)

**Support mechanisms for energy poor households**

*“The fight against energy poverty gains momentum in the neighbourhoods”*

(Barcelona City Council, 2018)



Incorporating local,  
spatial knowledge



## Structure of today's session

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Before lunch

# Energy vulnerability themes

## Infrastructures

*Housing stock, Networked infrastructure, Technologies*

## Demographics

*Age, Health, Ableness, Ethnicity and Tenure*

## Support Networks

*Welfare, Advice centres, Co-ops*

## Affordability

*Income, Energy prices, Fuel types*



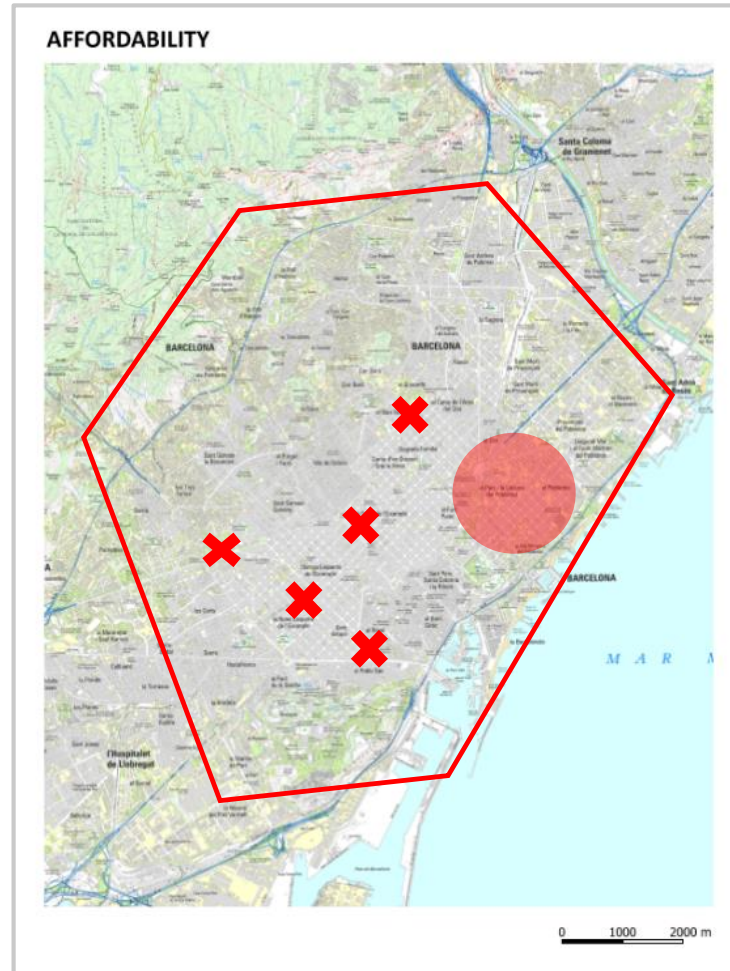
**1** Participant with local knowledge

**7** Workshop participants

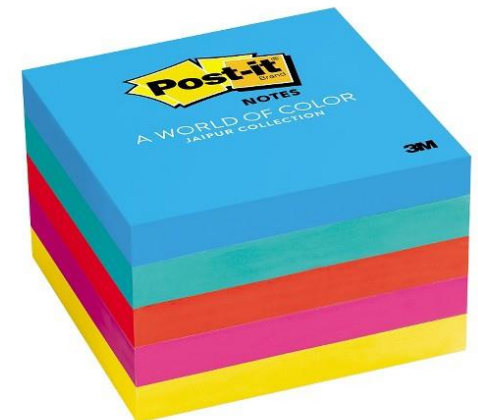
# On each table...

Add detailed  
attributes to your  
map of the city

Indicate certainty



Reflections on other  
national contexts



# What will we get out of the session?

(Hopefully) some interesting conversations

Vulnerability in different national contexts

New methodological approach


Various applications in energy-related research

A new, collaborative & thoughtful dataset

Spaces of energy vulnerability

This is an experiment!





What do you find most  
easy/difficult to map?

What is likely missing  
from your map?

How does the data  
differ from conventional  
GIS datasets?

Was there any overlap  
between the themes?

What other themes  
might have been useful?





# Digitising our discussions

## The SprayCan Tool

Participatory mapping platform Map-Me *Mapping Meanings* (Huck, 2016)

Based upon a "spray and say" approach



# Digitising our discussions

## The SprayCan Tool

Allows for collection of **fuzzy, spatial data**

Can **answer vague spatial questions** without enforcing precise boundaries on data

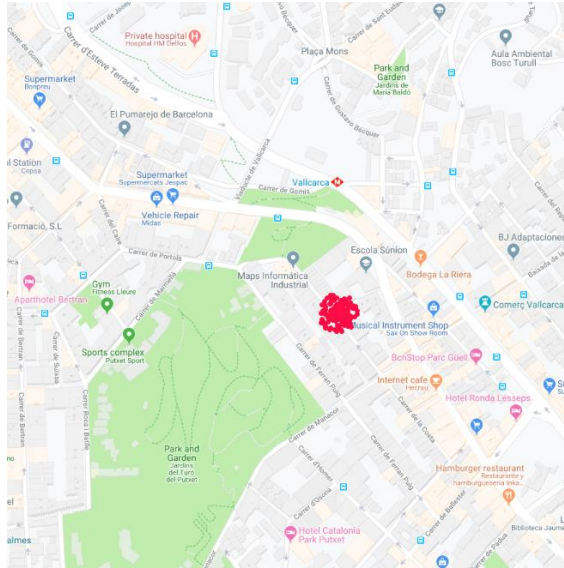
Designed to be **more reflective** of the way that people think about the world

### Fuzziness

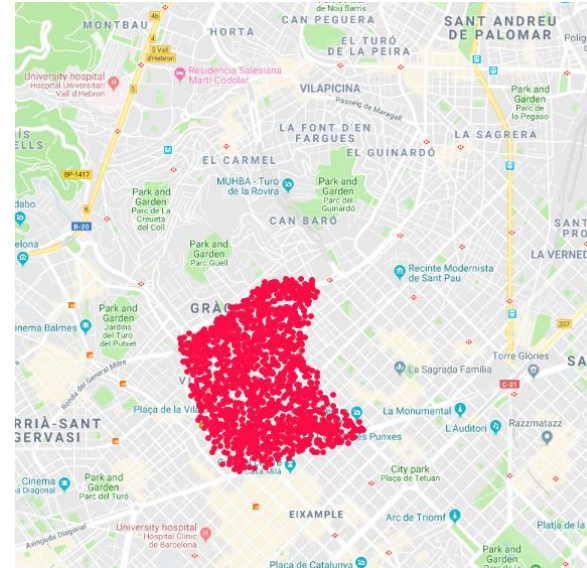
*fuzz'i-ness*

1. The quality of not being clear to see or hear
2. The quality of not being detailed enough

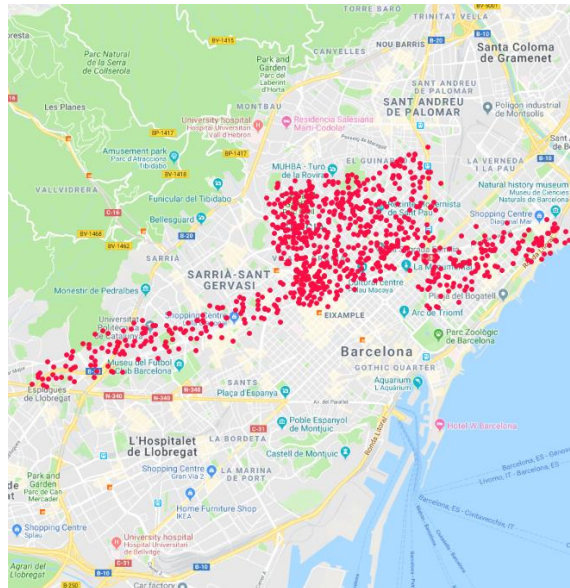
## *A particular place*



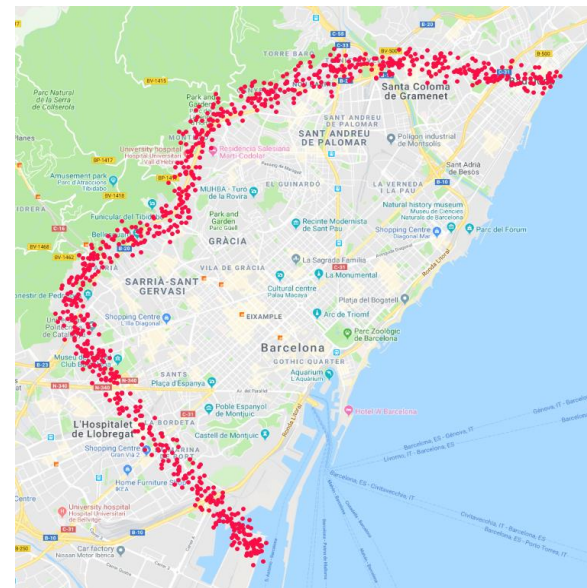
## *A neighbourhood*



## *A large area of the city*



## *The whole city region*



# Digitising discussions using the SprayCan

**Q. 1 of 5:**  
What spaces of energy vulnerability have you mapped in the city in relation to **INFRASTRUCTURE**?

Housing stock

Technologies

Networked infrastructure

Other

**Q. 2 of 5:**

What spaces of energy vulnerability have you mapped in the city in relation to **DEMOGRAPHICS**?

**Q. 3 of 5:**

What spaces of energy vulnerability have you mapped in the city in relation to **AFFORDABILITY**?

**Q. 4 of 5:**

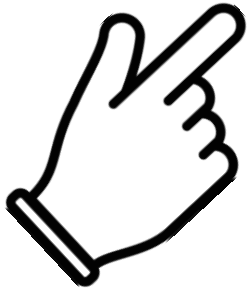
What spaces of energy vulnerability have you mapped in the city in relation to **SUPPORT NETWORKS**?

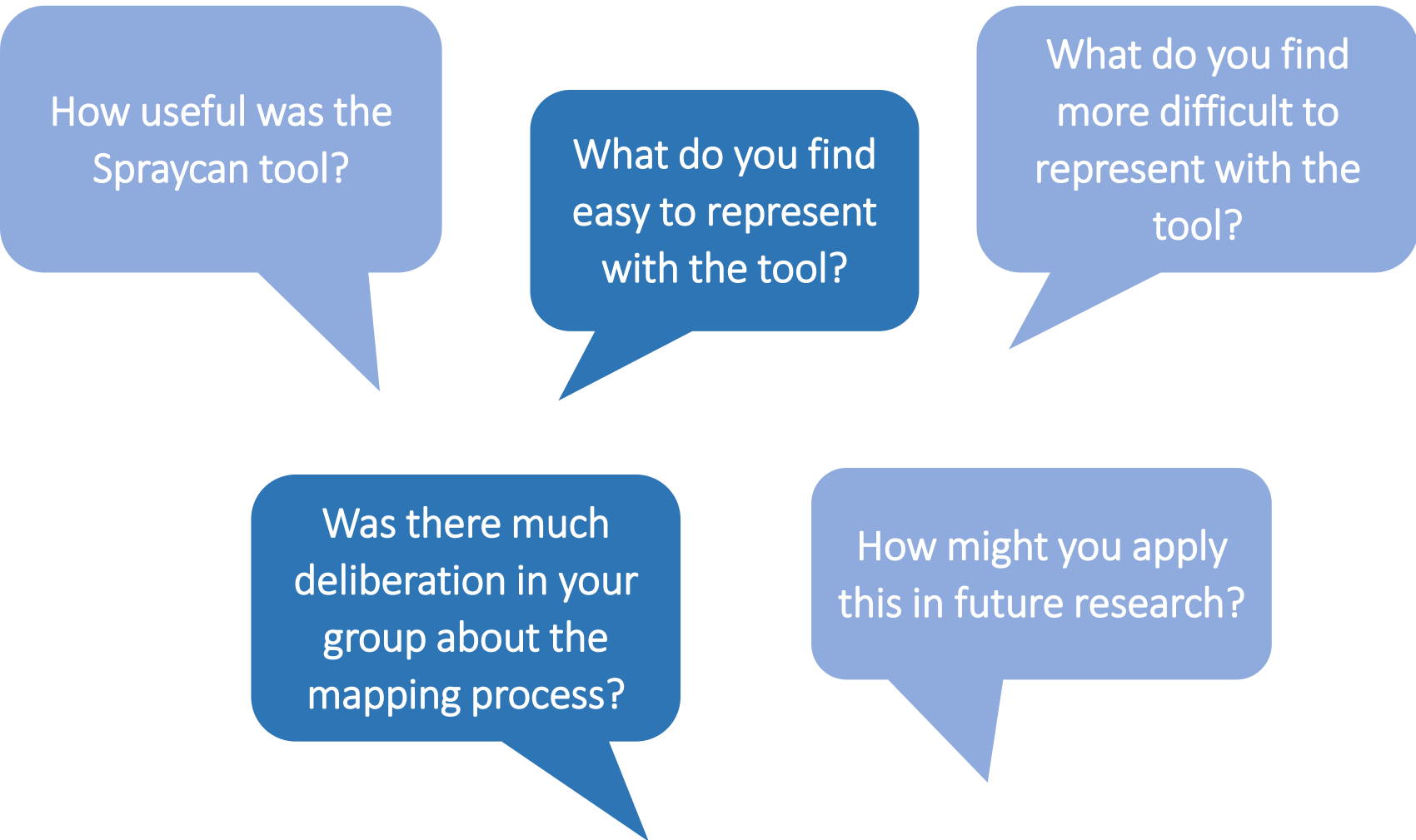
**Q. 5 of 5:**

What **OTHER** spaces of energy vulnerability have you mapped in the city?

# Spaces of energy vulnerability

<http://map-me.org/sites/energyV>





How useful was the  
Spraycan tool?

What do you find  
easy to represent  
with the tool?

What do you find  
more difficult to  
represent with the  
tool?

Was there much  
deliberation in your  
group about the  
mapping process?

How might you apply  
this in future research?