





LISBOA E-NOVA

MISSION

To contribute to Lisbon's sustainable development through the promotion, dissemination and outset of good practices.

Aims at promoting the systematic improvement of the energy-environment performance of the city, involving the city's main stakeholders, from political actors to economic agents and the community.

12 Employees7000 Mailing list subscribers50 Communication actions/year25 Current projects

AFFILIATES

















































CLASSIFIED CITY QUARTERES – THE CHALLENGES

Classified buildings, both residential and services

Historical value to the city and the country;

Untouchable status – to maintain the image!

Highly abandoned areas due to:

- Old buildings that need structural reinforcement;
- Old buildings that lack actual patterns of comfort;
- Old buildings that do not have garage;
- Old buildings that do not have lift;
- Old buildings that need to comply with strict refurbishment criteria;
- Old buildings with a low energy performance





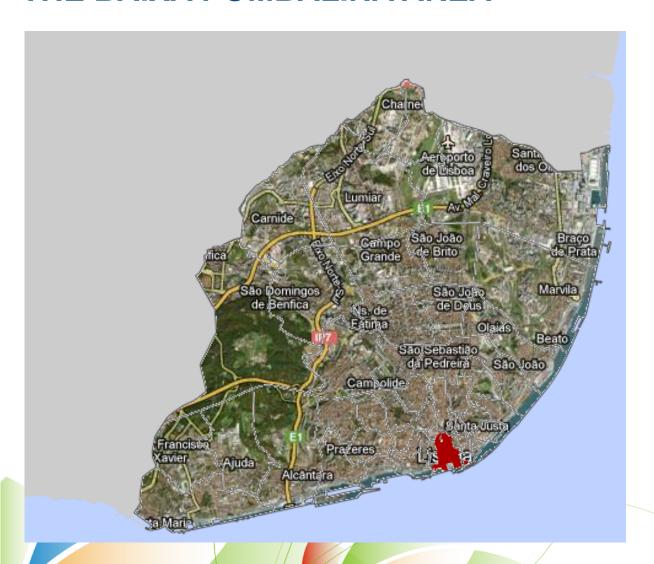
CLASSIFIED CITY QUARTERS – REFURBISHMENT OPPORTUNITIES

- -Thermal insulation of the facades;
- -Thermal insulation of the roofs;
- -Thermal insulation of the floor;
- Install energy efficient windows;
- Promote natural ventilation;
- Integrate renewable energy technologies
 - Solar thermal;
 - Solar photovoltaics.





THE BAIXA POMBALINA AREA







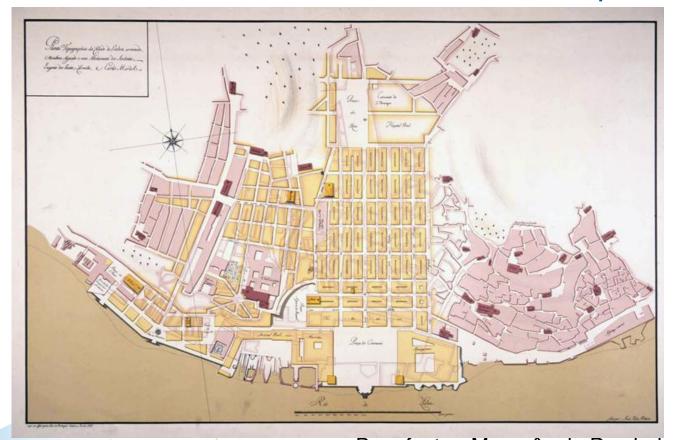
THE BAIXA POMBALINA AREA – the 1755 earthquake



Vorstellung von Lisabon vor und in dem erbenden des 1 Novembris 1755 www.museudacidade.pt/,



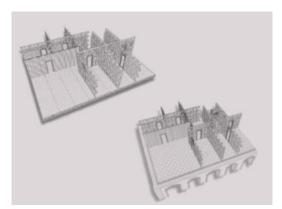
THE BAIXA POMBALINA AREA – the new urban plan in 1758



Benefector: Marquês de Pombal Architects Eugénio dos Santos Carvalho e Carlos Mardel "Lisboa O Plano da Baixa hoje – Exposição"



THE BAIXA POMBALINA AREA – the buildings



"A Baixa Pombalina: da inovação ao mito"



"Lisboa Plano da Baixa Hoje – Exposição"







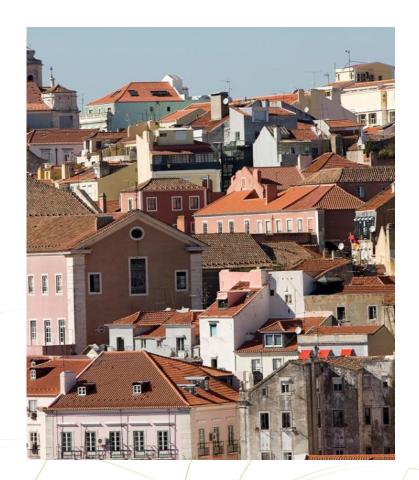
THE BAIXA POMBALINA AREA – today

National patrimony heritage patrimony.

One of the least inhabited areas of Lisbon.

- -buildings average age is 75 years old;
- -85% of the buildings do not have a lift;
- -77,6% inhabitants are over 70 years old;
- -96,4% of the inhabitants are retired;
- -87,8% lives in a rented house.

To overcome this fact and urge into the requalification of the area, the Lisbon Municipality defined the Municipal Framework for the Baixa Pombalina Detailed Safeguard Plan.

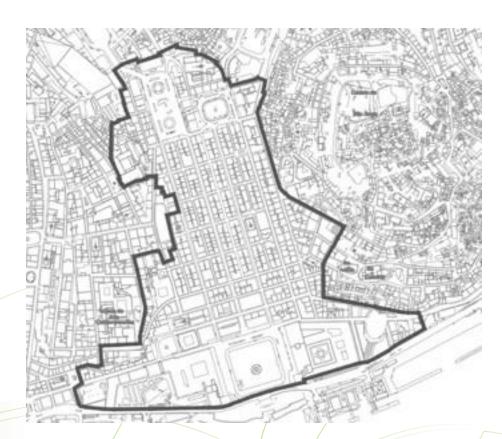




THE BAIXA POMBALINA AREA – the requalification plan

Being an historical area all the buildings in this area are not required to comply to the national STO (1sqm of solar thermal collectors per inhabitant).

The Municipal Framework for the Baixa Pombalina Detailed Safeguard Plan was perceived as an opportunity to improve buildings energy performance, regarding the possibility to respond to the legal requirements, also in terms of solar thermal systems integration.





STAKEHOLDERS



Lisboa E-Nova – Local Energy Agency

Lisbon Municipality

The Urban Requalification Direction
The Baixa Chiado Protection Unit

IGESPAR - The Institute responsible for the management and conservation of the national archaeological and architectural heritage.

Solar Thermal industry





INPUTS



Aerialphotomap, 2006





Blocks and buildings limits

List of the classified buildings

Photographic assessment of roofs



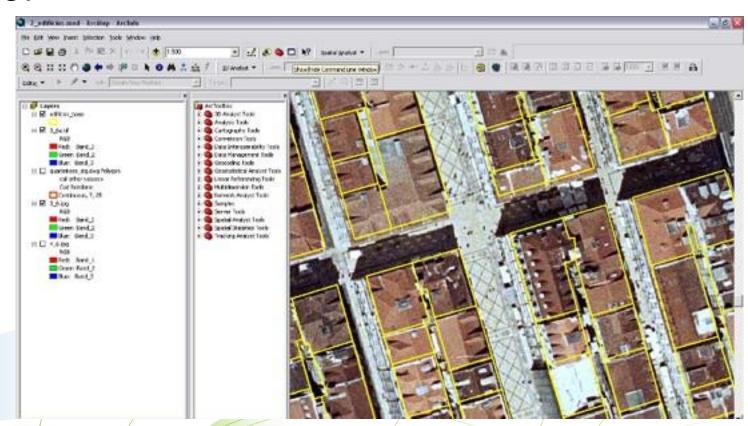








METHODOLOGY



ArcGis, scale 1/1000

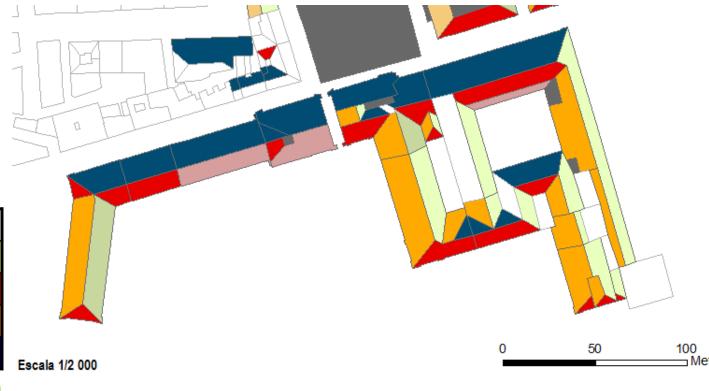




METHODOLOGY

Classification of the roof covers orientation.

Orientation	Subtitle
East	
South	
West	
North	

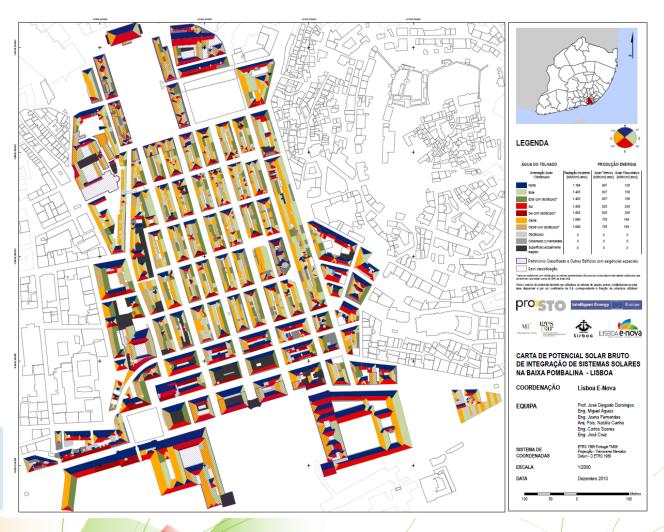




















THE POTENTIAL

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	Area (Average Slope 30º)			
Orientation	TOTAL	EFECTIVE MIN. (covers without obstacles)	EFECTIVE MAX. (covers with obstacles)	
	m2	m2	m2	
South	30,762	17,065	19,856	
East	49,279	24,388	30,022	
West	55,688	28,927	34,781	
North	35,884	23,058	23,058	
Horizontal	0	0	0	
Total	171,613	93,439	107,718	







THE POTENTIAL

- 652 buildings
- 5 floors/building
- 2 appartments/floor

6500 dwellings



Domestic hot water

- 1 bath eq. => 2.1 kW

(40 l/day.appartment of DHW at 60°C, T_{tap} water=15 °C)

- 3 baths/day.appart. 14.9 GWh/year

Solar Fraction 70%

17% of the total available area

Without obstacles

E_{solar} = 10.4 GWh/year









THE BAIXA POMBALINA SOLAR THERMAL OBLIGATION

Municipal Framework for the Baixa Pombalina Detailed Safeguard Plan,

Article 22º

Roof Covers

2 Intervention in the roof covers are only allowed for the following works:

. . .

- f) integrating solar energy technologies;
- 3. Intervention works for changes in roof covers are allowed to:

. . .

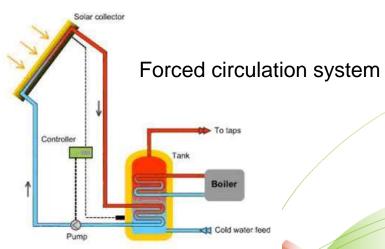
- h) Installing solar energy technologies in the locations not excluded in the Solar Systems Integration Potential Map for the Lisbon Baixa Pombalina Area.
- 4. The installation of STS should be done according to the Manual for integration of Solar Systems in Lisbon's Baixa Pombalina.



THE BAIXA POMBALINA SOLAR THERMAL INTEGRATION



Integration STS in the roof cover









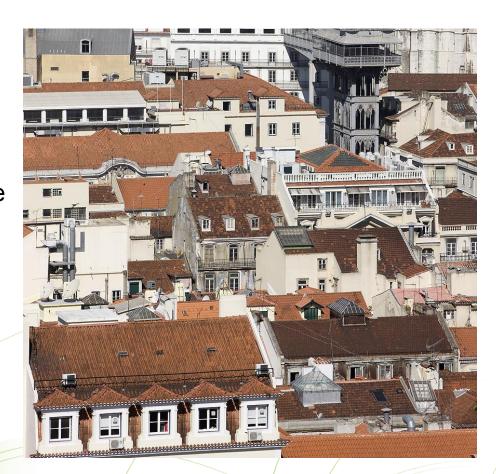
BAIXA POMBALINA SOLAR INTEGRATION POTENTIAL

The goal:

Evaluate the best areas to select good value projects;

To highlight that it's possible to combine solar technologies with historical patrimony and enhance the historical value of this area, responding to buildings energy performance demanding's and comfort criteria that todays inhabitants require;

Attract new inhabitants to the Baixa Pombalina area.





LISBON'S SOLAR POTENTIAL

www.lisboaenova.org/cartasolar







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POLIS - INTELLIBENT





LISBON'S SOLAR POTENTIAL





POLIS PEUROPE

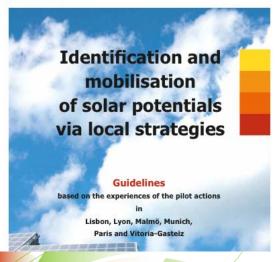
Publications

POLIS publications

Other publications

POLIS publications

POLIS Guidelines, based on the experiences of the pilot actions in Lisbon, Lyon, Malmö, Munich, Paris and Vitoria-Gasteiz



Based on experience gathered during the pilot actions in the cities of Lisbon, Lyon, Malmö, Munich, Paris and Vitoria-Gasteiz, guidelines were developed to support the adaptation of urban planning procedures with the aim of boosting solar energy in other cities and towns. The POLIS partners have identified a total of ten guidelines necessary to implement a coherent planning policy in favour of solar energy. They address how to identify and mobilise the solar potential, optimise solar urban planning processes, and adapt local policies and legislation. Each of the ten guidelines (covering the entire process from data collection to policy development and legislation) will help replicate these successful experiences in other cities, benefitting from the lessons learned in

German version

The document is availawwww.polis-solar.eu
languages:
English version
French version



LISBON'S SOLAR POTENTIAL – PROJECTS

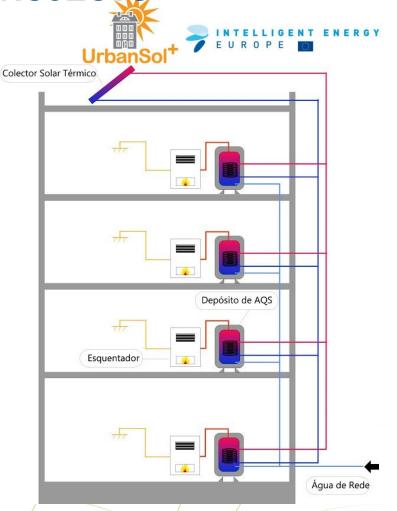
URBAN SOL PLUS

www.urbansolplus.eu

Support and promote the usage of solar thermal systems in multi-family buildings undergoing major renovation works and in protected urban areas and classified buildings.

Documents:

Transfer guidelines on protected buildings;
Transfer guidelines on architectural integration





Thank you for your attention

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