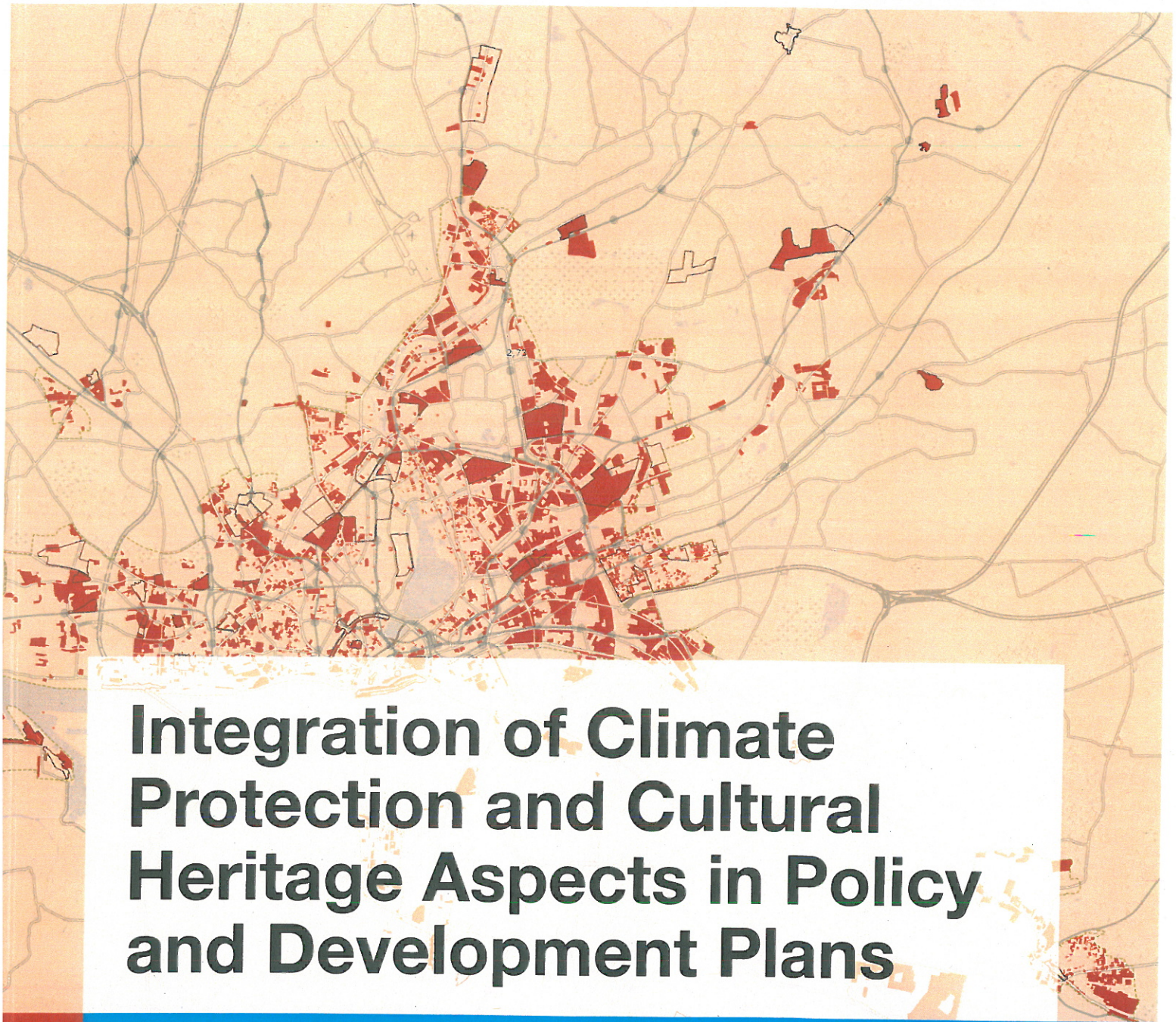
Co$_2$olBricks



Integration of Climate Protection and Cultural Heritage Aspects in Policy and Development Plans

Report of Co$_2$olBricks Work Package 3: Policy Development

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Cover graph:

Map of brick buildings in Hamburg, City of Hamburg Ministry of Urban Devlopment and Environment, from the Backsteinerfassung 2009 (Gathering of Number of Brick Buildings) by Prof. Peter Zander, Prof. Carsten Nibbes, Anina von Lilienfeld-Frisch, Anne-Florence Harder et. al.

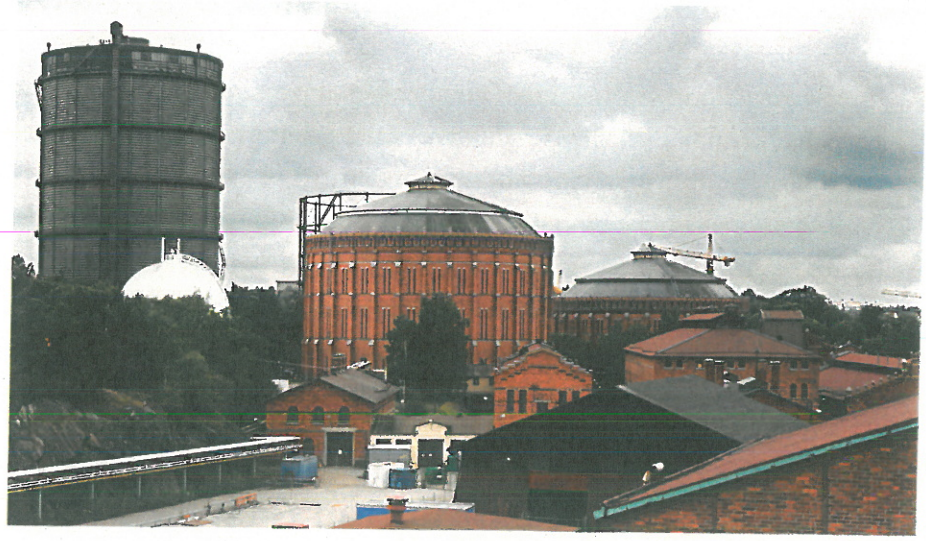
3.4.4 Recommendations

Before implementing cavity insulation, we strongly recommend an evaluation of the existing masonry facade to eliminate moisture damage by wind-driven rain.
Links to more information: *http://www.die-lernende-stadt.de/gruppe/quartiersprojekt-elmschenhagen-nord*
http://www.tohuusin-elmschenhagen.de/index.php?action=contents&tag=detail&uid=26&id=2865&kat=531&realkat=VW5zZXJlIEVkaXRvcmlhbHMdec1&zugehoerigkeit=209

3.5 Värtan Gasworks Stockholm, Sweden

The Värtan gasworks area is an early example of a centralised production of gas in order for municipalities to be able to secure important societal functions. The original buildings were designed by architect Ferdinand Boberg. The area consists of around 30 buildings, five of which are circular gas holders from three generations of the works. The City of Stockholm produced gas in the buildings in order to supply city gas to the Stockholm gas grid between 1893 and 2011. When the gas production ceased, the City of Stockholm took over the buildings and is currently planning to bring them back to life with new content.
The gasworks area is part of a larger area "The Stockholm Royal Seaport". Here, in what is one of Stockholm's prime locations, plans are under way to build a new environmental urban district with residential and office buildings. The gasworks area will be developed and the City of Stockholm has plans for an international stage for guest performers, a museum, a pre-school, a school and a library on the site, as well as other facilities and meeting places.
The Cultural Heritage Department at the Stockholm City Museum has been involved in the area since the 1970s. In 2009 an update of the classification of buildings in the area was done in order to have an overview of the historic buildings in the area. The classification map is a grading system for buildings taken into consideration when new plans or building permits are made for new buildings or renovations. The classification system has no legal status and the buildings are not listed. However, according to Swedish law (Planning and Building Act, Chapter 8, Section 13) buildings which are especially valuable from a historical, cultural, environmental or artistic viewpoint must not be altered. In 2010 a more thorough investigation of

Värtan Gasworks.
Photo: Göran Fredriksson.



the cultural, historical and artistic values in the area was made by Nyréns architects "Gasverket i Värtan – Antikvarisk förundersökning"
According to the Action plan of the area[9] the conservation of the old brick buildings is one of the overall goals in the development process. It is essential to the transformation of the gasworks from a closed down industry to a living urban environment that the area's architectural and historical value is preserved. The architectural and historical values of the buildings are defined before any measures are done and they will be protected in the development plans.
The EPBD is implemented not only through building regulations but also environmental programmes and specific action plans. In 2009 the City Council decided that Stockholm Royal Seaport should become a new environmentally profiled area. A general environment and sustainability programme was adopted by the Stockholm City Council in 2010[10] and this steers the work on eco-profiling. By 2030, the city district should become free of fossil fuels, be climate positive and have adapted to climate change. Energy demands in new and existing buildings are defined in the Action programme which developers must follow. The energy use in existing buildings and energy efficient measures are to be decided after a study is carried out. The study should take into account material, indoor climate and cultural heritage values[11]. Measures to be applied are defined and decided in a process, not fixed numbers or levels.

9 Miljö och hållbarhetskrav vid markanvisning – Handlingsprogram Vid planering, projektering, byggande och förvaltning av bostäder, kontor och handel i nya och befintliga byggnader inom Gasverksområdet

10 2010–04–13: Övergripande program för miljö och hållbar stadsutveckling i Norra Djurgårdsstaden

The Stockholm City Museum has, in the framework of Co_2olBricks, suggested that the city should try a new European standard for Energy efficiency in historic buildings (EN 15759–1:2011) in the Gasworks area. The standard has been developed by, among others, Tor Broström at Högskolan Gotland, and part 1 focuses on church buildings. Unfortunately, it has not been possible to assemble (bring together) the different stakeholders in the city for this idea. However, this work has led to a future opportunity to work on standardisation processes within the city, such as an integral part of various environmental programs.
Links to more information: *http://bygg.stockholm.se/norradjurgardsstaden*

3.6 Sege Park, Malmö, Sweden

Sege Park is a former hospital area consisting of some 20 buildings, most of which were built in the 1930s. The area is currently undergoing a planning process that includes energy efficiency measures for the existing buildings and densification for additional residential housing. It is expected that, once development has finished, ca. 1200 people will be living in Sege Park.
The aim for the development is to supply renewable energy to the entire area, most of which should be produced within the area. This puts quite a lot of emphasis on efficiency measures being implemented in the existing buildings. At the same time there are restrictions due to cultural heritage values of the buildings.
Where possible, installations for the production of solar energy will be integrated in the buildings' facades and roofs.
When Sege Park was first built, its main purpose was to offer optimal conditions for recuperation and convalescence. The hospital's main focus was for the patients to be able to be outside and basically all food was produced within the area.
Sege Park is now on the verge of going through an important change again. The area will be developed to form a new part of the city, with densification projects, but at the same time preserve the existing buildings and give them a new function.
As it was then, the underlying concept for the new Sege Park is to be self-sustaining. All residents will have the possibility to grow food in the area. Likewise, Sege Park will be able to cover its own energy demand.

11 Source: Miljö och hållbarhetskrav vid markanvisning – Handlingsprogram Vid planering, projektering, byggande och förvaltning av bostäder, kontor och handel i nya och befintliga byggnader inom Gasverksområdet