

Workshop „Guidelines and Aspects of Solar City Planning”

In Scope of the 10th Municipal Climate-Conference of Climate-Alliance e.V.

Minutes

Date of the Workshops: 11.11.2010 10:30 – 13:30

Location: Hannover, Germany

Minute taker:

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1. Welcoming and presentation of POLIS, good examples from other European countries **Sigrid Lindner, Ecofys and André Muno, Climate-Alliance**

At beginning of the workshop the hosts Mrs. Lindner and Mr. Muno welcome the participants and the other seven speakers. Mr. Muno introduces the speakers and their area of work.

Mrs. Lindner refers about the EU-Project POLIS. She goes into detail about the local and Europe-wide targets of strengthening of the solar urban planning. She explains the strategy of POLIS and the tools of solar urban planning. The action plans of the six involved cities (Munich, Lyon, Paris, Lisbon, Malmö, Vitoria-Gasteiz) and their pilot-projects are presented. Finally Mrs. Lindner invites all participants to use the comprehensive information from the website www.polis-solar.eu as well as the online panel and to announce for the regular publication of the newsletter (for more details see presentation).

2. Presentation guideline Energy-Standards Lörrach **Andreas Schneucker, team manager of Site- and Building Management** **Lörrach**

Mr. Schneucker refers about the energy policy of Lörrach and goes into detail about the method of the “Label Energiestadt” and the European Energy Award. He presents the achieved milestones and the numerous lighthouse projects of the city, as well as the recruitment of an energy adviser, integration of energy management in the city council, the implementation of energy-guidelines for urban buildings (EnEV -30%) procurement-guidelines etc. Beside the factors of success Mr. Schneucker goes into detail about the energy standards of Lörrach and their objectives, which he illustrated on the basis of concrete examples. With perspective over future measures and targets, like the extension of the energy standards to “Plus-Energie-Haus” and the upcoming solar initiative, he closes his presentation (for more details see presentation).

3. Presentation energy concept zero:e park Hannover: solar requirements for residential buildings

**Eva Ehrenberg-John, Department Urban Planning Hannover und
Elisabeth Kirscht, Climate Protection Office Hannover**

The presentation of Mrs. Kirscht and Mrs. Ehrenberg-John from Hannover informs about the Zero-emission estate "in der Rehre", called zero:e park. The estate is a matter of 260.000 m² area, where 300 single family houses (detached buildings, duplex houses, row houses) should be realized. To choose the best assembly, an urban development competition was realized. On this area shall be built passive houses, so that a gas distribution system and an area-wide district heating grid it is not necessary. Otherwise there would be disproportional distribution losses. Instead there should be built variable possibilities for heating and installation of solar thermal systems, which ensures a warm water supply. Basic requirements for a success are an early integration of the public relations as well as consultation and funding measures by the climate protection control center and "Energielotsen" (For more details see presentation).

4. Presentation Bahnstadt Heidelberg: Quality Management System Ralf Bermich, Environmental Protection Office, Business Inspectorate and Energy Heidelberg; Division Manager Energy

Mr. Bermich presents the new urban district "Bahnstadt", an urban area of 116 hectare, which is almost area-wide, built in passive house standard and should be provided with district heating by the municipal energy supplier. Also the construction of a building center is geared to the passive house standard. The district heating should be provided by renewable energies (wood-fired power station), in order to minimize the CO₂-footprint of the city as much as possible. The main tool, which should be implemented by the local code of Baden-Württemberg, is the urban contract, with the option of an access- and requirement of use for the district heating grid. Presumably the first inhibitors will move in early in 2012 (for more details see presentation).

5. Panel of experts: discussion of questions

Beside Mrs. Lindner as host and the previous speakers, Veronika Mook from the ENVIRONMENT Conference of Local Planning Authorities of City and Environment, Ramon Arndt from the Planning Division of Munich and Prof. Dr. Martin Wickel from the HafenCity University Hamburg, discuss questions on the subject of solar planning.

At first the audience is requested to evaluate the own experience with different urban planning tools, such as the identification of solar potential (e.g. potential studies, cadastre), mobilization of solar potential (e.g. solar-campaigns, funding programme), solar planning (solar optimization (Gosol), planning of solar-/zeroemission estates), political and legal instruments (e.g. solar statutes, assessments (private and public law)).

Respectively the scope of influence of planning and planning law on the energetic situation of a city should be minded, that in building stock are no legal means to achieve binding energetic measures. Exceptions are reconstructions, which concerns the corresponding law.

Energy supply and the orientation of buildings are good ways to affect; no ways to affect are e.g. given at the pattern of use.

It could be seen as challenge that the fewest municipalities are willing to implement inexperienced and disputed legal instruments like solar statutes in the local plans. Because of the fail of statutes in court in the past the possible consequences seem to be a barrier to implement such instruments. On this issue a coordinated public relation is very important as to inform the involved or affected people and to convince them of the positive affects. Moreover small municipalities often have a lack of corresponding professionals and know-how to perform and implement legal-binding steps in the range of city planning.

Often municipalities are not able to assert the scope of influence, e.g. at the construction of new power stations in the urban area a huge demand for action persists. In general an interagency attempt is necessary. A common preparation of checklists for the city planners, which should determine ecological standards, is desirable for all municipalities. Therefore Hannover is listed as good practice.



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