

# CITY-ZEN ROADSHOW 'SEVILLA'

20th – 24th  
NOV  
2017



Gerencia de  
Urbanismo



**iuacc**  
INSTITUTO UNIVERSITARIO  
ARQUITECTURA Y CIENCIAS DE LA CONSTRUCCIÓN



Agencia Andaluza de la Energía  
CONSEJERÍA DE EMPLEO, EMPRESA Y COMERCIO



**Arditec**  
Arquitectura Diseño Técnica



**NO8DO**  
AYUNTAMIENTO DE SEVILLA



Escuela Técnica Superior de  
**Ingeniería de Edificación**



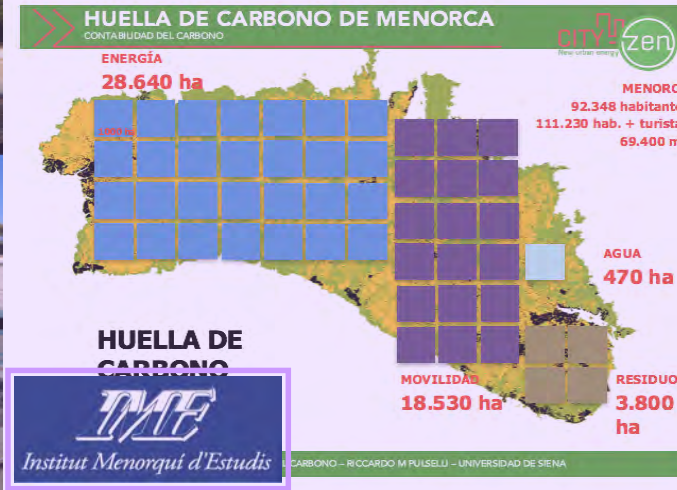
# TECNOLOGÍAS FUTURAS

## THE LCA OF A CONSTRUCTION PRODUCT



## Future technologies

### Sustainable technologies and projects in Seville



DAY 1  
(MON)



# TECNOLOGÍAS FUTURAS

DAY 1  
(MON)

**THE LCA OF A CONSTRUCTION PRODUCT**



**OERCO2**

- Maintenance
- Repair, replacement, refurbishment
- Building's operational use



**JUNTA DE ANDALUCÍA**

Escuela Técnica Superior de Ingeniería de Edificación

- The building sector is the largest energy consumer in Europe, representing 40% of the total EU consumption and 30% of CO<sub>2</sub>
- Over 20% of energy savings could be achieved, but only 0.4-1.2% of the stock is renovated each year
- High innovation potential through innovative solutions of maximum energy efficiency, renewable energy, and innovative energy solutions



**Gerencia de Urbanismo**

**NO8000 AYUNTAMIENTO DE SEVILLA**



**TME Institut Menorquí d'Estudis**





# PARALLEL TALLERS

DAYS  
2 - 4





# PARALLEL TALLERS

DAYS  
2 - 4



# PARALLEL TALLERS



DAYS  
2 - 4



## JUEGO SERIO 'Go2Zero'



DAY 3  
(WED)



# JUEGO SERIO 'Go2Zero'



DAY 3  
(WED)



# SEVILLA: UNA CIUDAD DE BAJAS EMISIONES!

DAY 3  
(WED)

|    | D                           | E       | F       | G       | H      |         |        |  |
|----|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--|
|    | lighting                    | cooling | heating | cooking | TOT    | heating | DISE   |  |
|    | kWh/yr                      | kWh/yr  | kWh/yr  | kWh/yr  | kWh/yr | kWh/yr  | kWh/yr |  |
| 6  | <b>HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE</b> |         |         |         |        |         |        |  |
| 7  | <b>AVG EU</b>               |         |         |         |        |         |        |  |
| 8  | 670                         | 3.177   | 335     | 112     | 4.289  | 1.284   | 1.284  |  |
| 9  | 0,5                         | 0,8     |         |         | 2.876  |         |        |  |
| 10 | 0,4                         | 0,0     |         |         | 268    |         |        |  |
| 11 | 0,4                         | 0,1     |         |         | 586    |         |        |  |
| 12 | 0,4                         | 0,0     |         |         | 268    |         |        |  |
| 13 | 0,5                         | 0,1     |         |         | 653    |         |        |  |
| 14 | 0,0                         | 0,2     |         |         | 635    |         |        |  |
| 15 | 0,3                         |         |         |         |        |         |        |  |
|    | 0,2                         |         |         |         |        |         |        |  |
|    | 1,0                         |         |         |         |        |         |        |  |





# WALKING TOUR

DAY 3  
(WED)



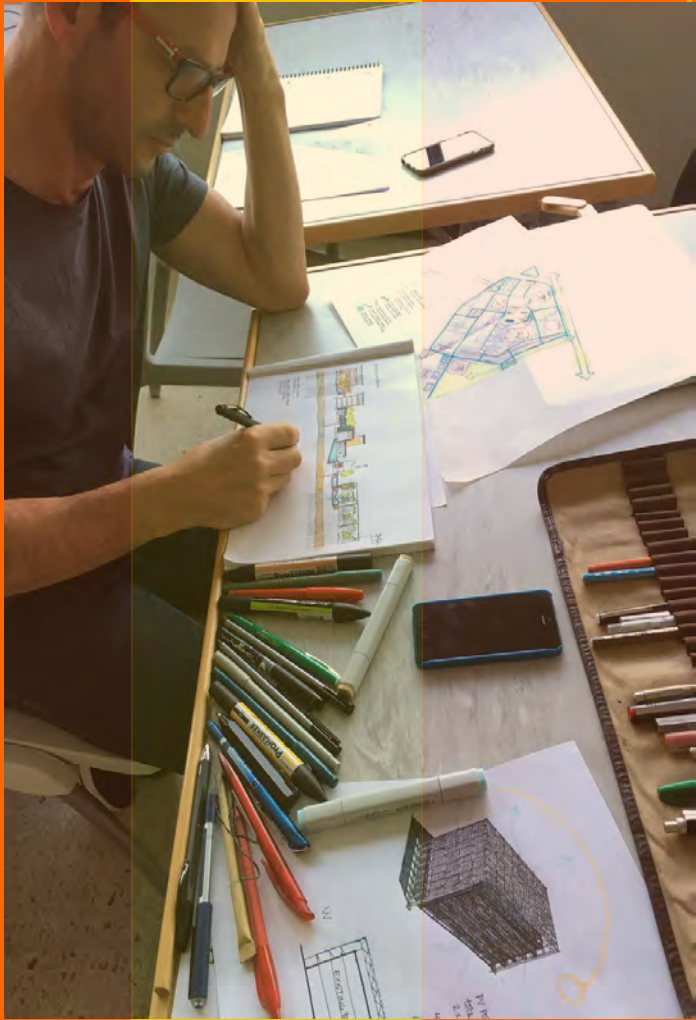


# WALKING TOUR

DAY 3  
(WED)



# PARALLEL TALLERS



DAY 4  
(THUR)



# VISIÓN SEVILLA SOSTENIBLE

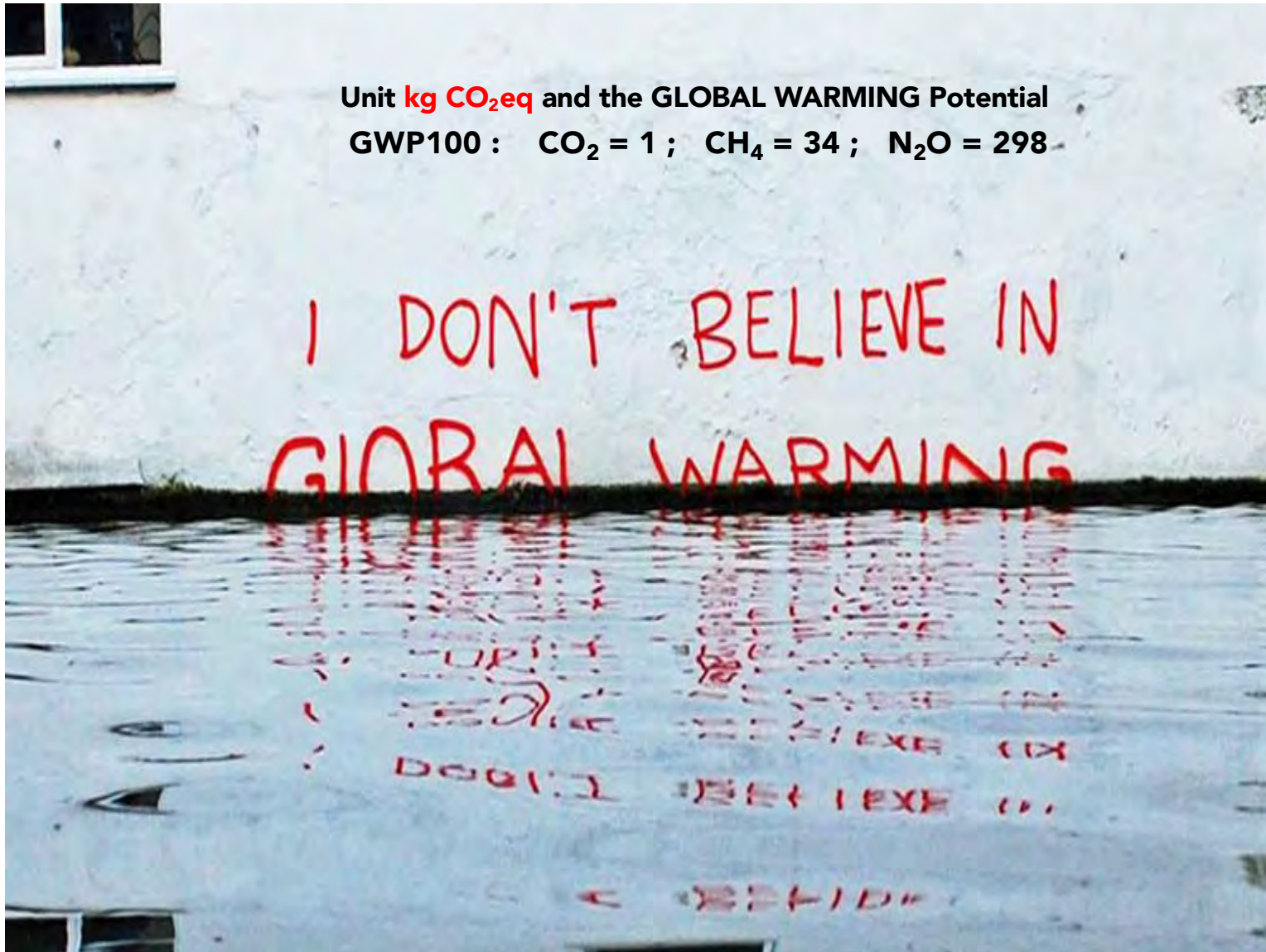
DAY 5  
(FRI)





Unit **kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq** and the GLOBAL WARMING Potential

GWP100 : CO<sub>2</sub> = 1 ; CH<sub>4</sub> = 34 ; N<sub>2</sub>O = 298



# CARBON ACCOUNTING

ELECTRICITY EMISSION FACTOR



## ANDALUCIA (2015)



Electricity production **83.0 TWh**



**THERMO-ELECTRICITY 54.98 TWh (66.2%)**

Natural gas **19.0 TWh** (22.9%)

Coal **34.70 TWh** (41.8%)

Oil and others **1.28 TWh** (1.5%)



**RENEWABLE 27.98 TWh (30.8%)**

Solar thermal **13.70 TWh** (16.5%)

Solar PV **1.60 TWh** (1.9%)

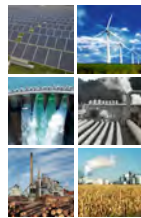
Hydro **0.59 TWh** (0.6%)

Wind **6.39 TWh** (6.2%)

Biomass **5.70 TWh** (5.6%)

Geothermal –

Biofuel & Waste –



**ELECTRICITY EMISSION FACTOR**  
(LCA based)

**0.534 kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq/kWh**



Source: Agencia Andaluza de la Energia

# CARBON ACCOUNTING



CARBON FOOTPRINT ASSESSMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF SEVILLA





## RESIDENTIAL ENERGY **1,945,729 t CO<sub>2</sub>eq/yr**

|   |                       |          |        |
|---|-----------------------|----------|--------|
|  | Electricity           | 3,223.84 | GWh/yr |
|   | Natural gas           | 345.41   | GWh/yr |
|  | Diesel                | 182.59   | GWh/yr |
|   | LPG                   | 650.12   | GWh/yr |
|   | Biomass + thermosolar | 594.29   | GWh/yr |

## SERVICES **1,282,478 t CO<sub>2</sub>eq/yr**



|   |                |          |        |
|---|----------------|----------|--------|
|  | Electricity    | 2,329.49 | GWh/yr |
|   | Natural gas    | 252.37   | GWh/yr |
|  | Diesel         | 36.05    | GWh/yr |
|   | LPG            | 13.06    | GWh/yr |
|   | Biomass+Biogas | 124.44   | GWh/yr |

## PRIMARY SECTOR **551,995 t CO<sub>2</sub>eq/yr**

|   |                      |          |        |
|---|----------------------|----------|--------|
|   | Electricity          | 282.61   | GWh/yr |
|   | Natural gas          | 143.05   | GWh/yr |
|  | Diesel               | 1,337.45 | GWh/yr |
|   | LPG                  | 6.98     | GWh/yr |
|   | Biodiesel+Bioethanol | 73.27    | GWh/yr |

Source: Agencia Andaluza de la Energía  
Source: Anuario Estadístico de la Ciudad de Sevilla


## INDUSTRIAL ENERGY **1,360,389 t CO<sub>2</sub>eq/yr**

|   |               |          |        |
|---|---------------|----------|--------|
|  | Electricity   | 1,600.29 | GWh/yr |
|   | Coal          | 8.14     | GWh/yr |
|  | Natural gas   | 1,761.95 | GWh/yr |
|   | Diesel        | 24.42    | GWh/yr |
|   | LPG           | 58.15    | GWh/yr |
|   | Petroleum     | 909.47   | GWh/yr |
|   | biomas+biogas | 377.98   | GWh/yr |

## MOBILITY **2,910,884 t CO<sub>2</sub>eq/yr**

|   |             |          |        |
|---|-------------|----------|--------|
|  | Electricity | 79.08    | GWh/yr |
|   | Diesel      | 7,572.29 | GWh/yr |
|   | Fuels       | 3,230.82 | GWh/yr |

## WASTE MANAGEMENT **210,981 t CO<sub>2</sub>eq/yr**

|   |                    |         |      |
|---|--------------------|---------|------|
|  | Collected quantity | 871,725 | t/yr |
|   | Waste to landfill  | 155,952 | t/yr |
|   | Composting         | 330,514 | t/yr |

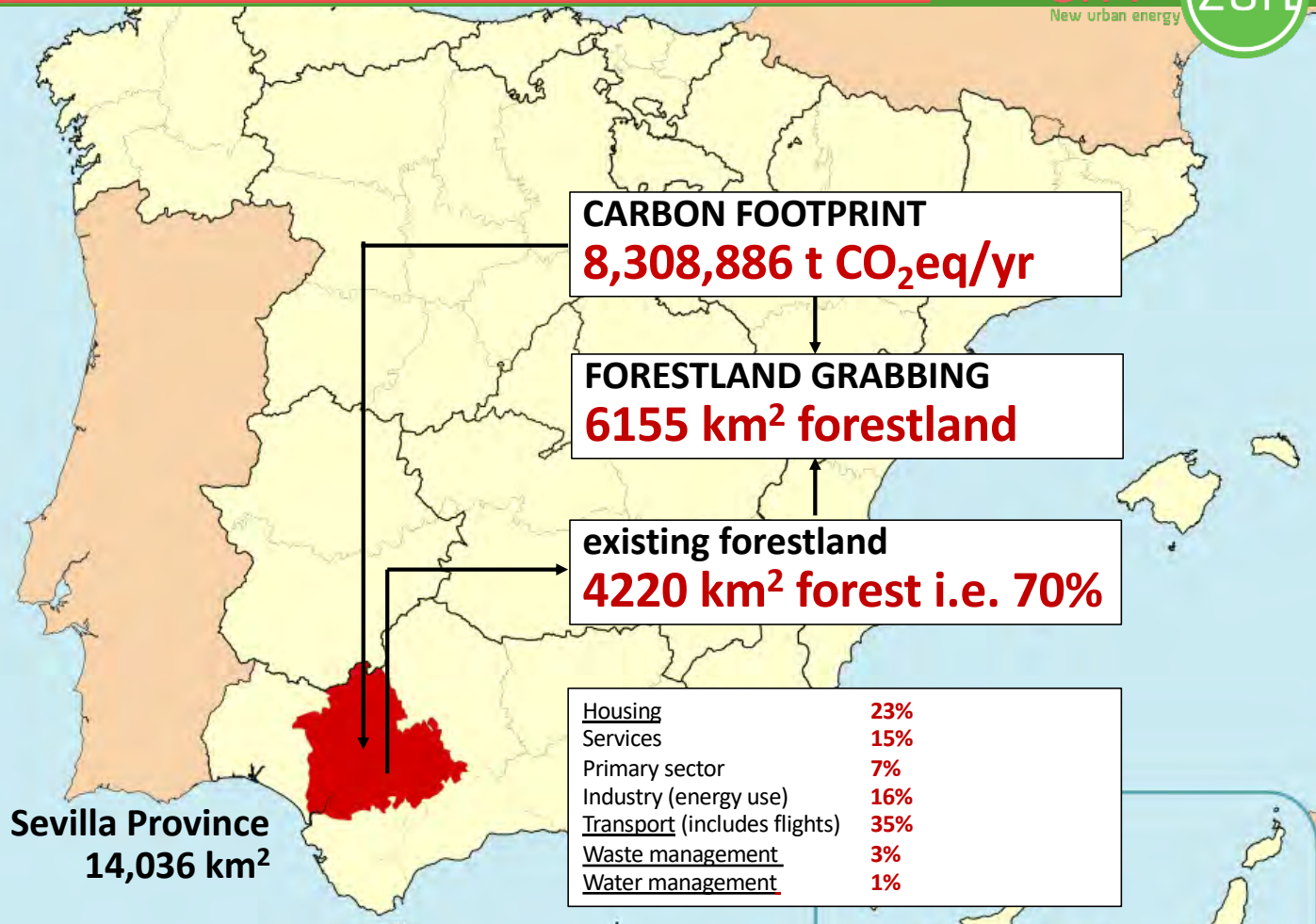
## WATER MANAGEMENT **46,430 t CO<sub>2</sub>eq/yr**

|   |           |            |                    |
|---|-----------|------------|--------------------|
|  | Water use | 79,367,702 | m <sup>3</sup> /yr |
|---|-----------|------------|--------------------|



# CARBON ACCOUNTING

CARBON FOOTPRINT ASSESSMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF SEVILLA



CARBON ACCOUNTING  
HOUSEHOLD PROFILE



# CARBON ACCOUNTING

CARBON FOOTPRINT ASSESSMENT OF THE AVG. HOUSEHOLD IN SEVILLA (DISTRICT SUR)



## SEVILLA HOUSEHOLD (DISTRICT SUR)

|                           |                |                                  |                                   |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Avg inhab.                | 2.6            | n.                               |                                   |
| Gross floor surface       | 70             | m <sup>2</sup>                   |                                   |
| <b>ENERGY DEMAND</b>      | <b>2,591</b>   | <b>kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq</b>       | <b>49,4%</b>                      |
| E - Cooling               | 3,177          | kWh <sub>e</sub> /m <sup>2</sup> | } <b>4,293 kWh<sub>e</sub>/yr</b> |
| E - Lighting & appliances | 1,116          | kWh <sub>e</sub> /m <sup>2</sup> |                                   |
| H – Heating (energy mix)  | 1,204          | kWh <sub>e</sub> /m <sup>2</sup> | } <b>2,360 kWh<sub>h</sub>/yr</b> |
| H – DHW (energy mix)      | 1,157          | kWh <sub>h</sub> /m <sup>2</sup> |                                   |
| <b>MOBILITY</b>           | <b>2,307.9</b> | <b>kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq</b>       | <b>44%</b>                        |
| Driven km/house           | 6,410          | Km/yr                            | i.e. 30 km/car day                |
| <b>WASTE MANAGEMENT</b>   | <b>284.5</b>   | <b>kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq</b>       | <b>5.4%</b>                       |
| Waste per household       | 1162.9         | kg/yr                            | i.e. 449 kg/cap                   |
| Waste to energy           | 0.4            | %                                |                                   |
| Waste to landfill         | 17.9           | %                                |                                   |
| Organic waste             | 37.9           | %                                |                                   |
| Recycled                  | 44.2           | %                                |                                   |
| <b>WATER MANAGEMENT</b>   | <b>61.9</b>    | <b>kg CO<sub>2</sub>eq</b>       | <b>1.2%</b>                       |
| Water use per household   | 106            | m <sup>3</sup> /yr               | i.e. 112 L/day cap                |



5.92 t CO<sub>2</sub>eq/yr



5.04 t CO<sub>2</sub>eq/yr



5.70 t CO<sub>2</sub>eq/yr



9.40 t CO<sub>2</sub>eq/yr



8.50 t CO<sub>2</sub>eq/yr



5.60 t CO<sub>2</sub>eq/yr



**CARBON FOOTPRINT**  
**5.25 t CO<sub>2</sub>eq/yr**

## CARBON ACCOUNTING

CARBON FOOTPRINT ASSESSMENT OF THE AVG. HOUSEHOLD IN SEVILLA (DISTRICT SUR)



# CARBON FOOTPRINT OFFSET

carbon uptake by urban forestry (i.e. 1.35 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/m<sup>2</sup>)

### SEVILLA HOUSEHOLD

Ref: 2014-2015

People: 2.6 inhab./house

Avg surface: 70 m<sup>2</sup>/house

Electricity: 4293 kWh/yr

Heat: 1204 kWh/yr

(mix: 19% CH<sub>4</sub>, 10% diesel, 37% LPG, 34% RES)

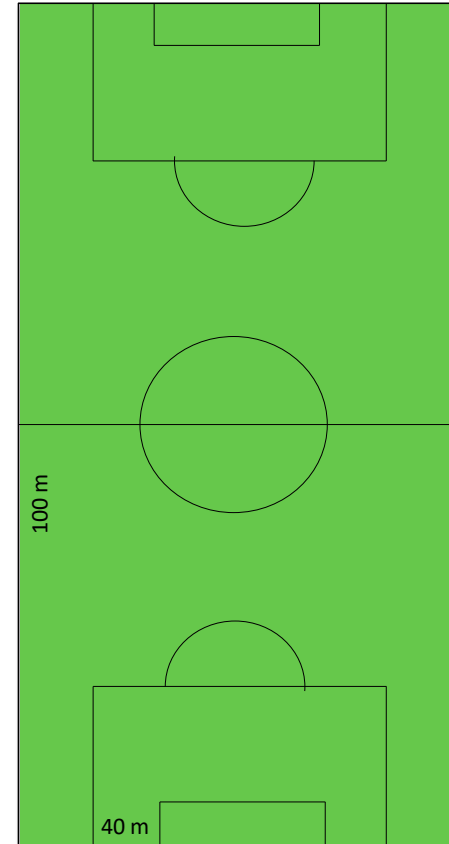
Mobility: 30 km/day x 1.06 car/house

Waste: 1.16 t/house yr

Water: 106 m<sup>3</sup>/house yr



The carbon footprint offset of one household  
is equivalent to **0.39 ha forestland**



Source: Agencia Andaluza de la Energia; Anuario Estadístico de la Ciudad de Sevilla 2017

# CARBON ACCOUNTING NEIGHBOURHOOD



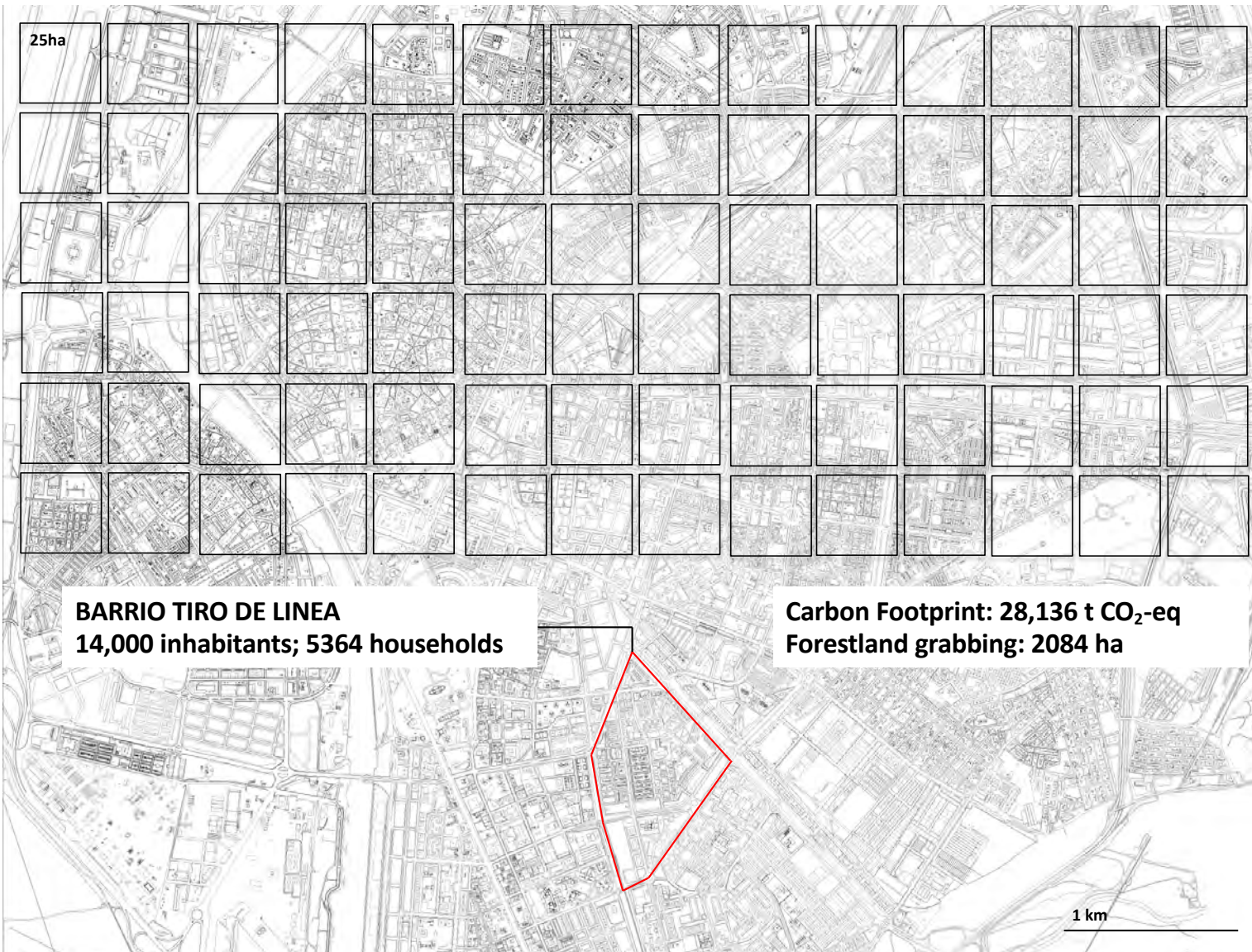
## What is the impact of the Barrio Tiro de Linea?

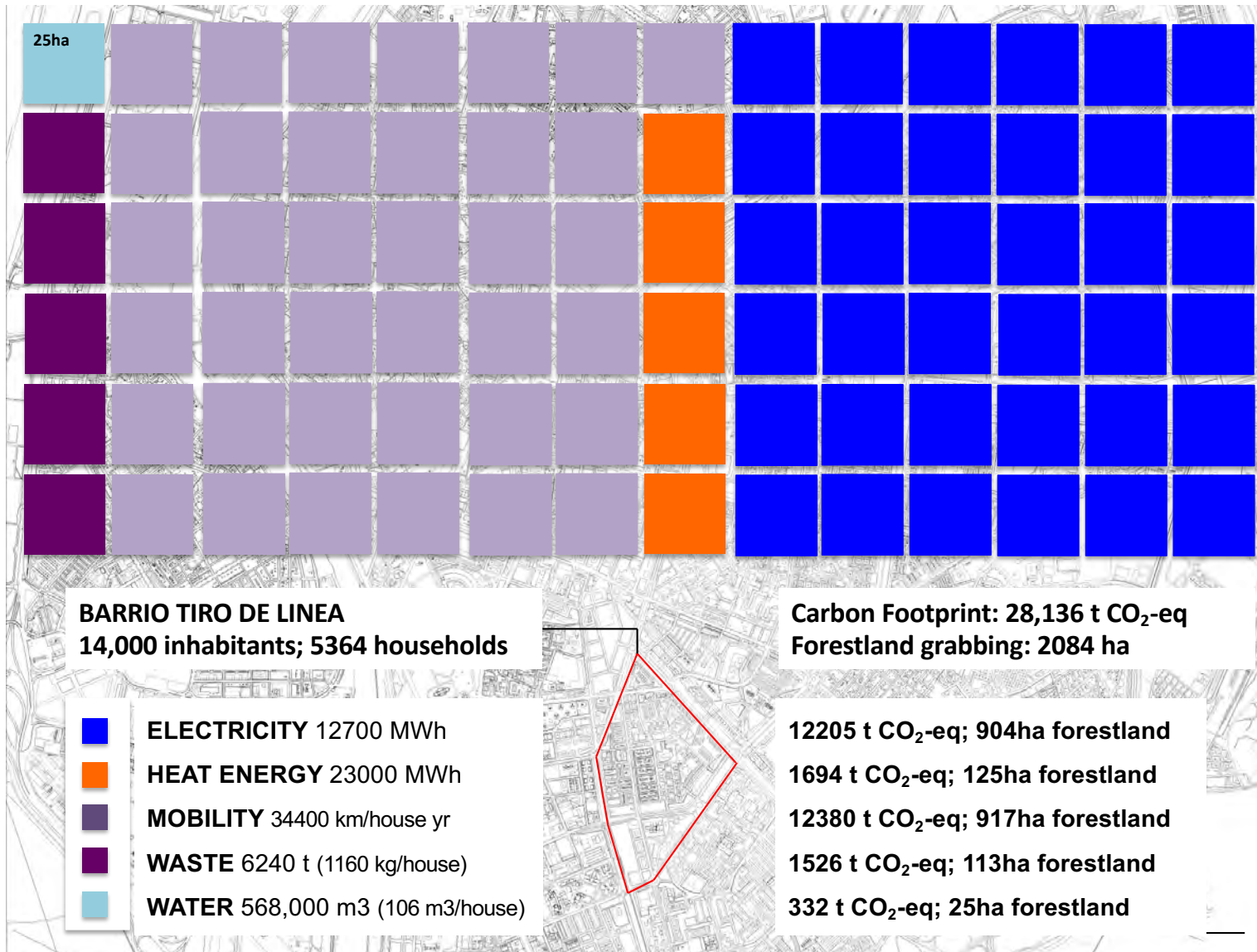
**BARRIO TIRO DE LINEA**  
14,000 inhabitants; 5364 households

1 km











Sevilla

IMAGINE YOUR CITY

400  
años

# Sevilla

La mirada innovadora

# TAPPING INTO THE POTENTIAL



MOVIENDO

COMPARTIENDO SE LLEGA MÁS LEJOS

15-24 SEPTIEMBRE 2017

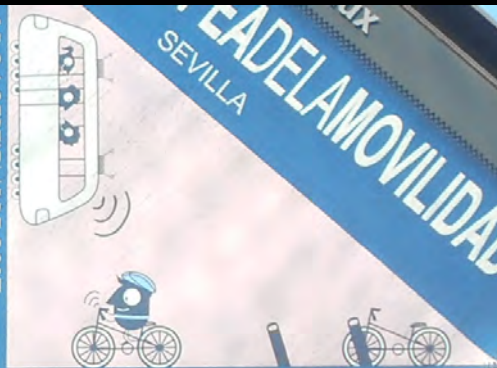
SEVILLA  
CADELA MOVILIDAD

ORGANIZA:  
**NO&DO**  
AYUNTAMIENTO DE SEVILLA  
PATROCINADORA ESPECIAL  
**TUSSAM**

Patrocinadores:  
JCDecaux  
gasNatural  
COLABORAN:  
Caja de Pensiones



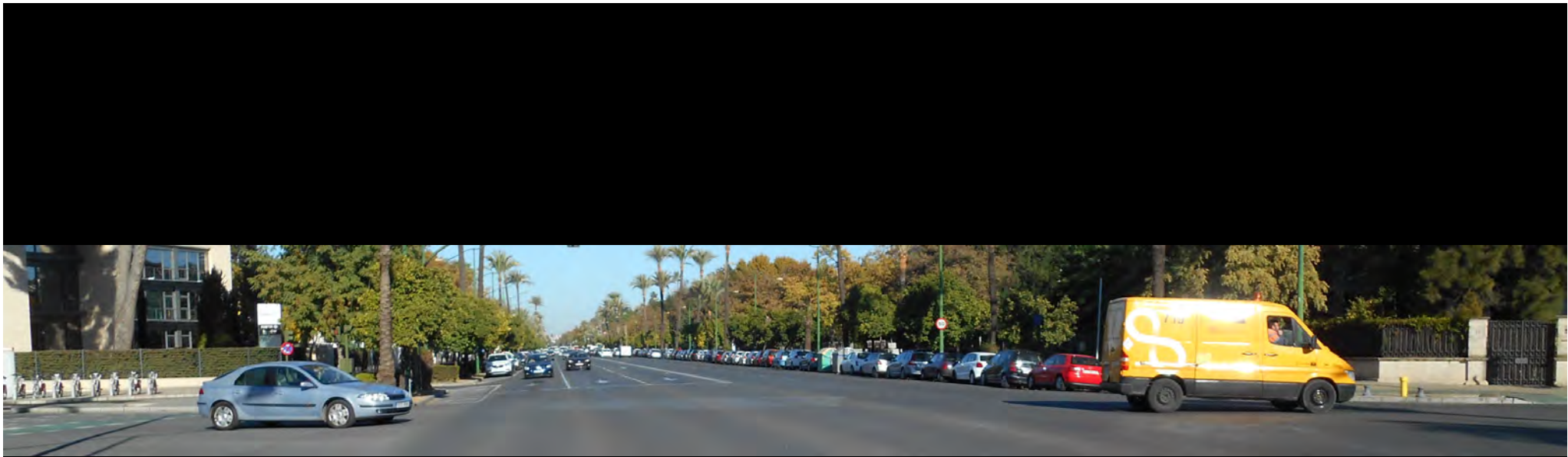
#MOBILITYWEEK







Copenhague expertos en movilidad:  
Si dejas el espacio para conducir en coche,  
la gente usará el coche  
Si dejas el espacio para ir en bicicleta,  
la gente usará la bicicleta

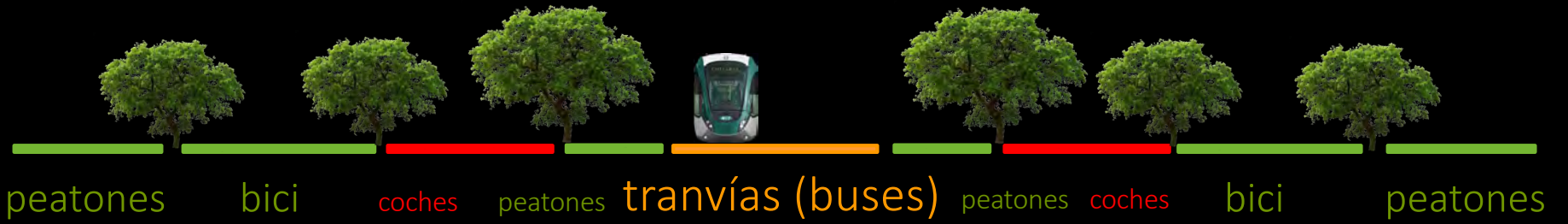


peatones, bici 

coches buses (travías)









MOVIENDO





**Cities**  
Cycling the city

## How Seville transformed itself into the cycling capital of southern Europe



Manuel Calvo @ The Guardian

# GREEN HEROS







# GREEN HEROS

Huerta del Rey Moro











# TIRO DE LÍNEA





# TIRO DE LÍNEA





TIRO DE LÍNEA





# GREEN HEROS CTUED



NEVERTHELESS







FUTBOL NEVERTHELESS



NEVERTHELESS







# DISRUPTIVE CHANGE

# Equipa Urbanista

## City-zen roadie

- Prof. **Greg Keeffe** (Queens University Belfast)

## Interpreter and guest roadie

- **Jesús Cardona** (Nontropía)

## Student facilitators

- **Dora Vancsó** (TU Delft)
- **Laura Solarino** (TU Delft)
- **Antigoni Karaiskou** (TU Delft)



# Equipa Energetica

## City-zen roadies

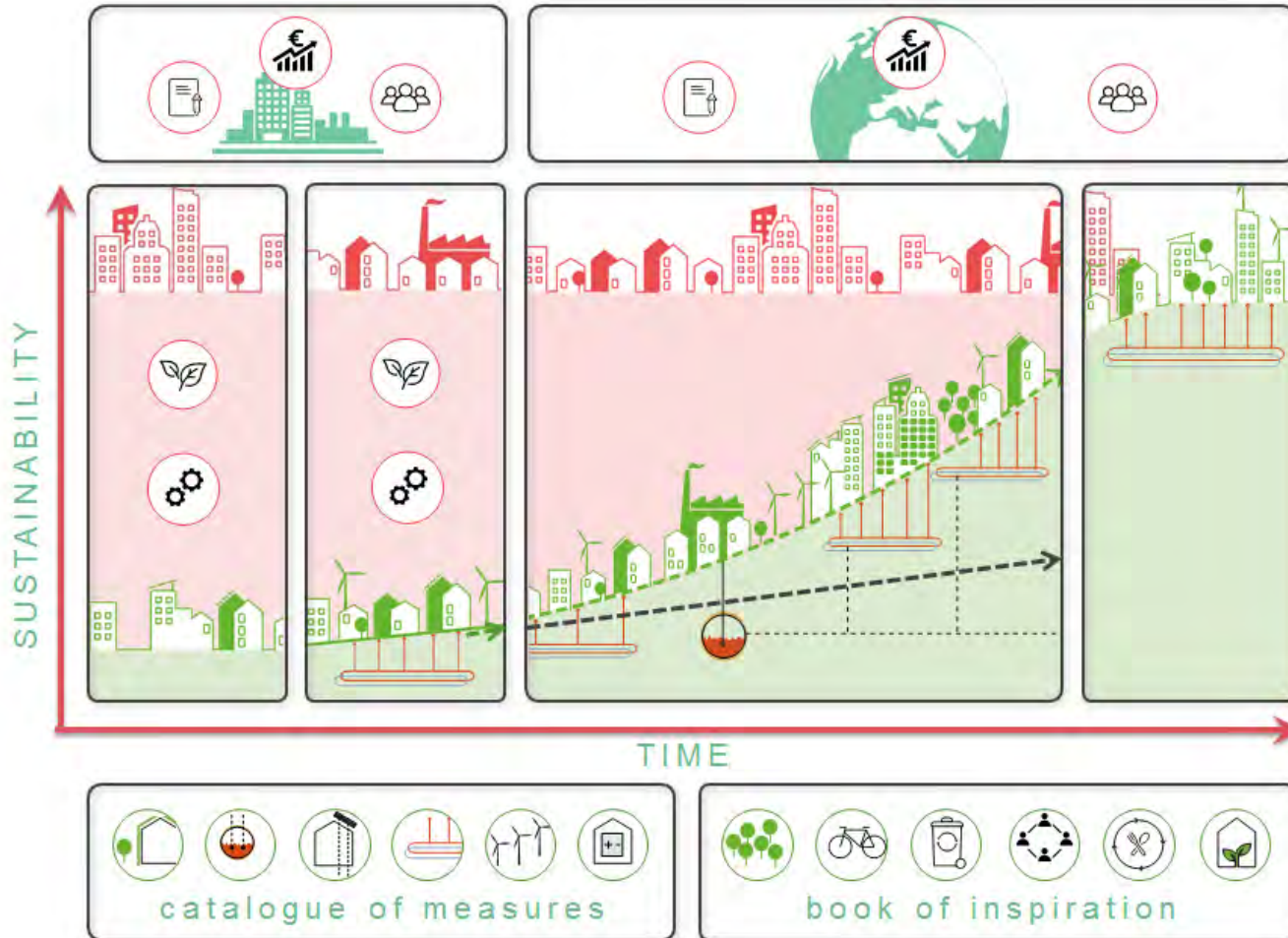
- Prof. **Andy van den Dobbelsteen** (TU Delft)
- Dr. **Riccardo Pulselli** (Università di Siena)
- **Matteo Maccanti** (Università di Siena)
- Dr. **Han Vandevyvere** (EnergyVille)
- Dr. **Leen Peeters** (Think!E)

## Student facilitators

- **Eva Farrugia** (TU Delft)
- **Michael Cobb** (TU Delft)
- **Álvaro Rodríguez García** (TU Delft)

# CITY-ZEN ROADMAPPING SCHEME

[City-zen WP4T2 team, image by Siebe Broersma and Michiel Fremouw, TU Delft]





# What does the sustainable city look like in 2050?



Green roofs bind rainwater so that it evaporates.

Solar cells convert solar energy into electricity.

Solar panels heat water.

All frontage and roofing materials are free from heavy metals.

Low-flushing toilets and tap aerators reduce water consumption by half.

Car pools reduce private motor travel.

Safe footpaths and bikeways.

Household refuse is sucked down into automatic underground waste collection systems.

Organic food is served.

Dressed in eco-fashion.

Combustible waste is used to produce district heating and electricity in the area's own system. Organic waste is turned into biogas.

Heat exchangers in water treatment.

"Farmer's Market" enables residents to buy local produce.

Ecological fashion for the environmentally aware.

Street rainwater is treated locally and flows into the lake instead of to a treatment plant.

Hammarby Sjöstad, Stockholm



# Aims of the Roadshow energy studio

**Main aim: to support Sevilla in its energy transition from fossil fuels to renewable sources**

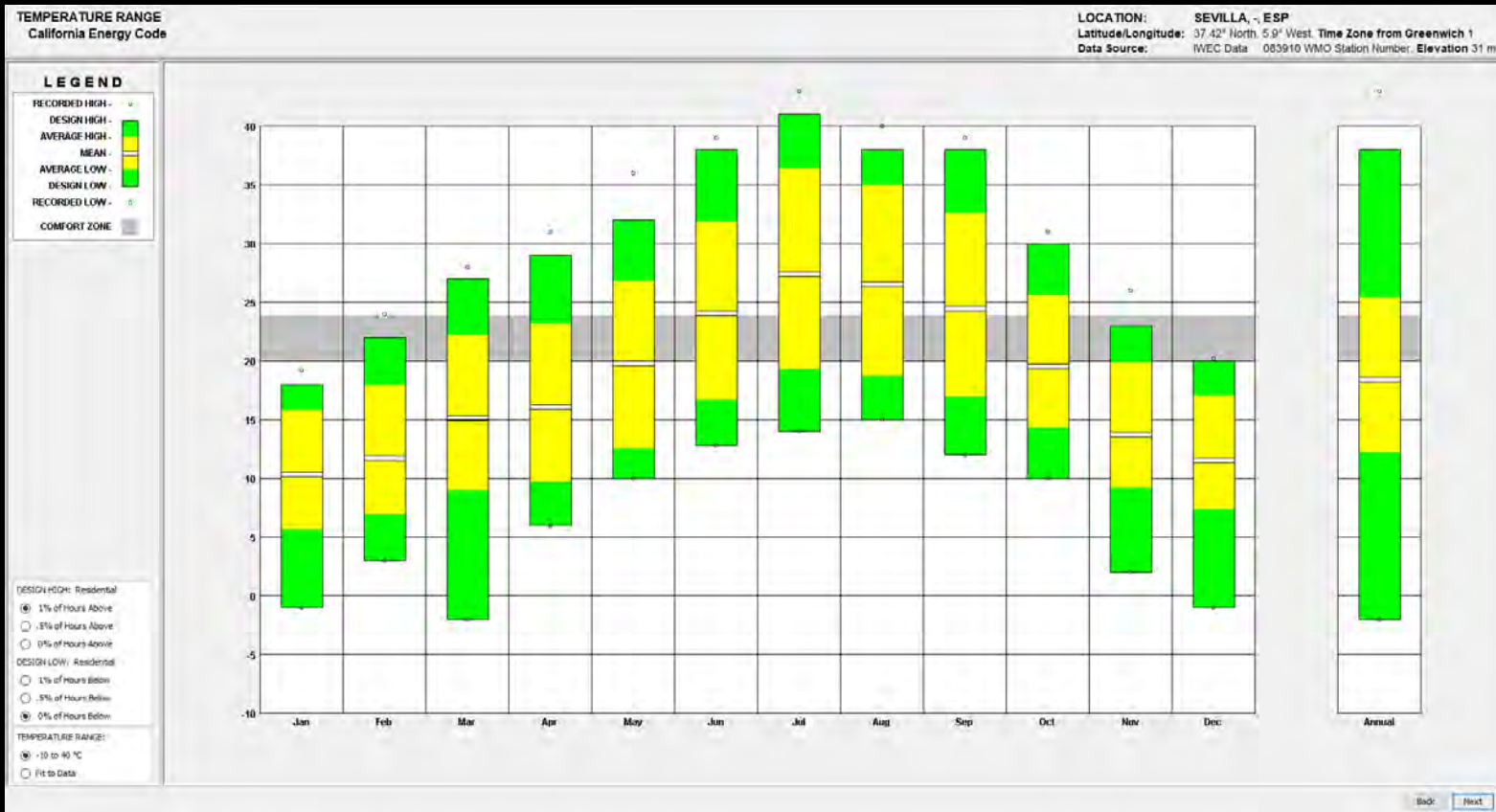
Stepped objectives

- 1. Creating a good overview of energy demand, supply and local potentials**
- 2. Converting energy usage to a carbon footprint**
- 3. Finding solutions to get to net zero-carbon developments**
  - Reduce the energy demand (urban planning, building design, appliances)
  - Reuse waste energy (program, attune, exchange, store)
  - Produce renewables (sun, wind, water, soil, air, biomass, humans)
- 4. Involve solutions for non-building sectors:**
  - Transportation
  - Waste (water) treatment
  - Economic developments
- 5. Calculate the carbon emissions reduced and remaining carbon footprint**



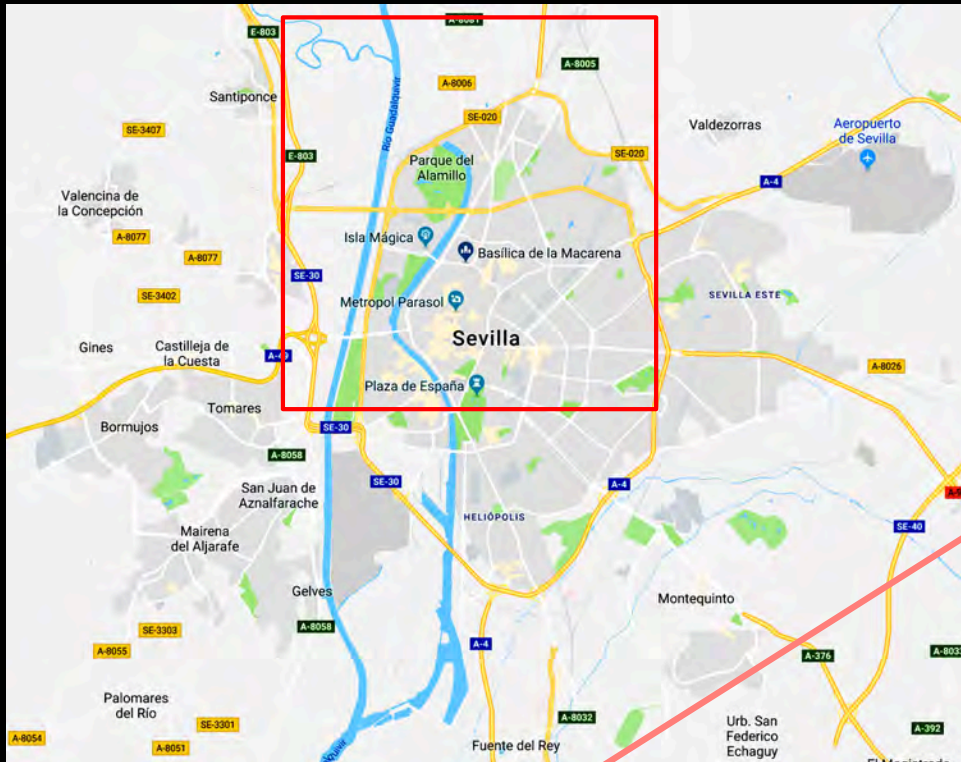
# Climate data

**Conclusion:** mean temperature  $\approx 18^{\circ}\text{C}$   $\rightarrow$  soil perfect for cooling/pre-heating

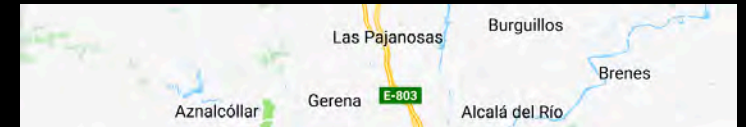
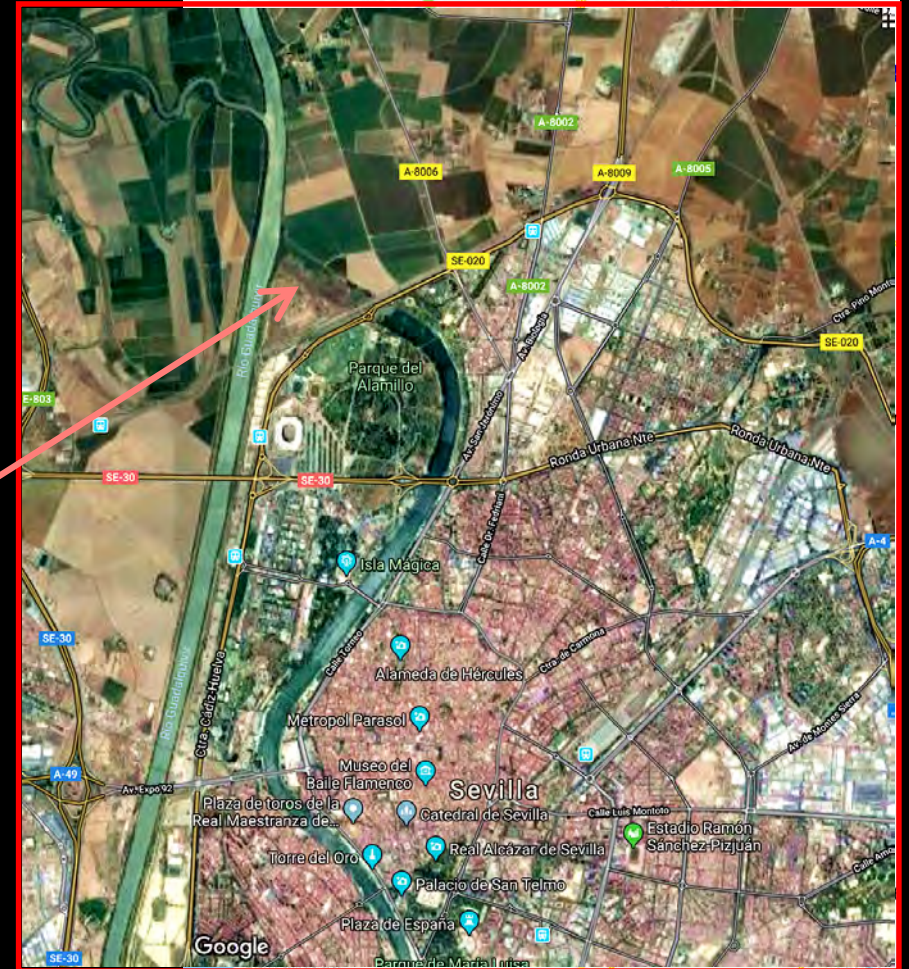


Source: ClimateConsultant / IWEC Data

# Water – Guadalquivir & Sevilla




What is happening here?







Escala 1/25000



Mapa geotécnico básico de Sevilla **5**  
Profundidad del nivel freático (m)



**MACRO SCALE**  
**WATER IN THE CITY**

Reconnect the city to the Guadalquivir and  
use flowing water to cool and humidify it



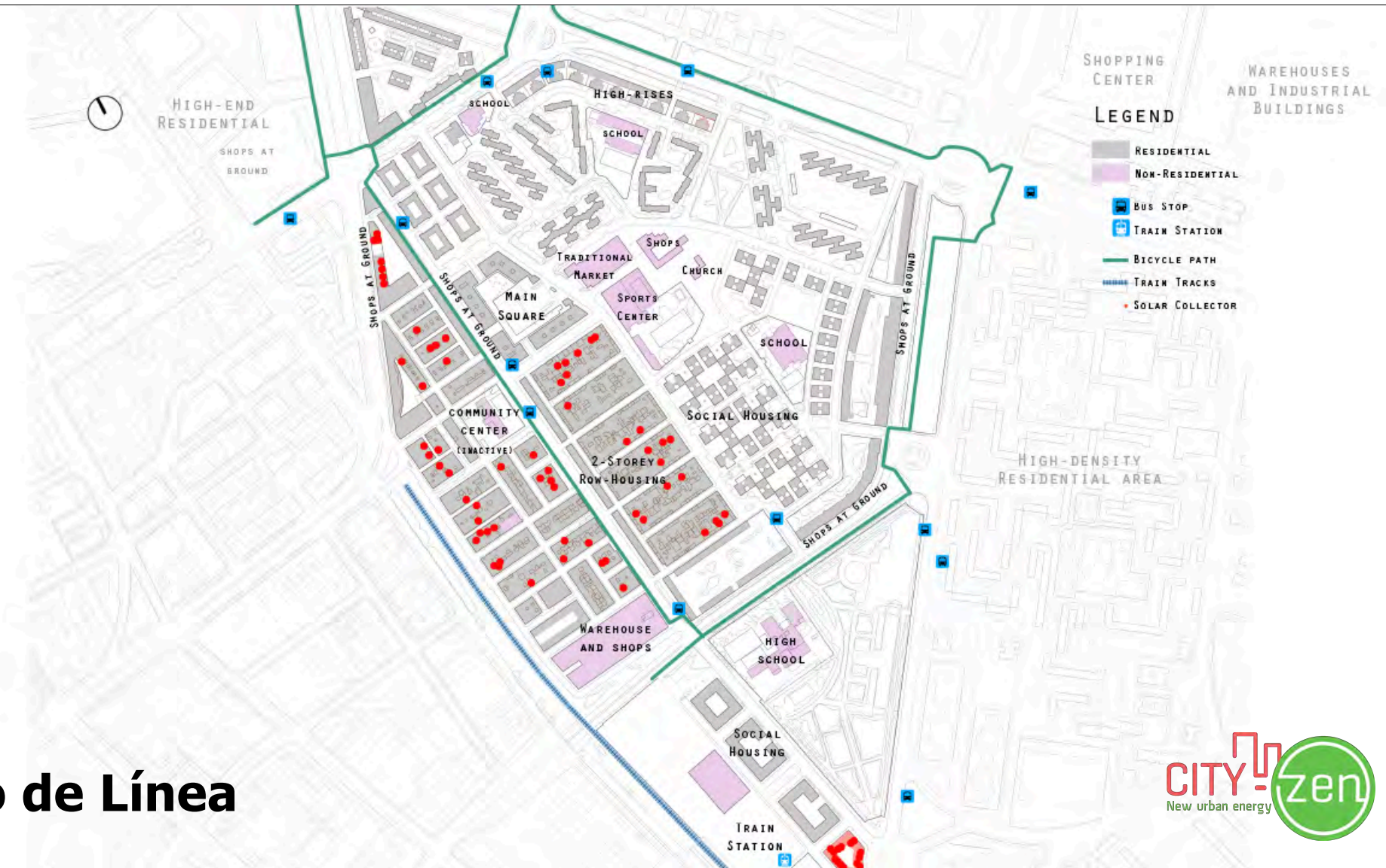


**MACRO SCALE**  
**WATER IN THE CITY**

Reconnect the city to the Guadalquivir and  
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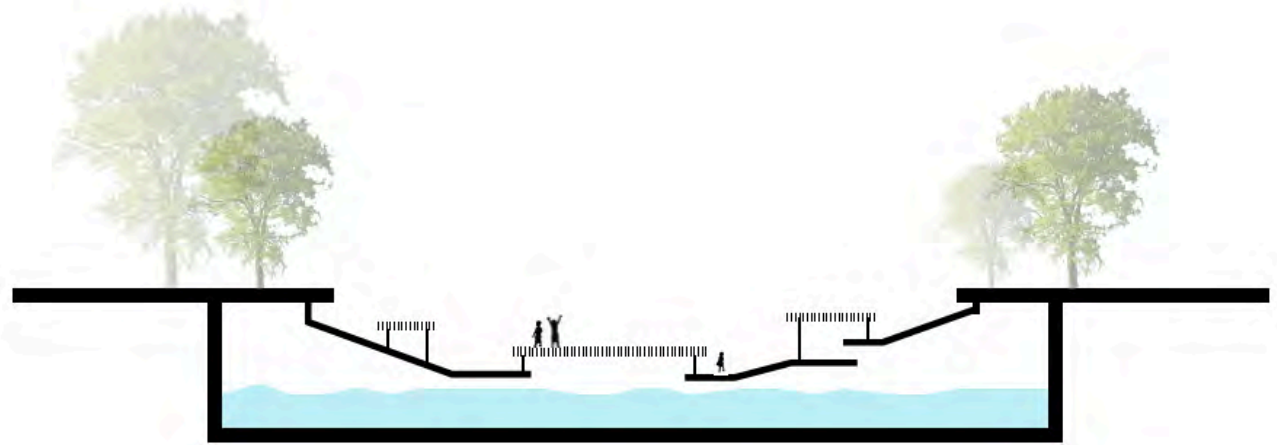
# Tiro de Línea





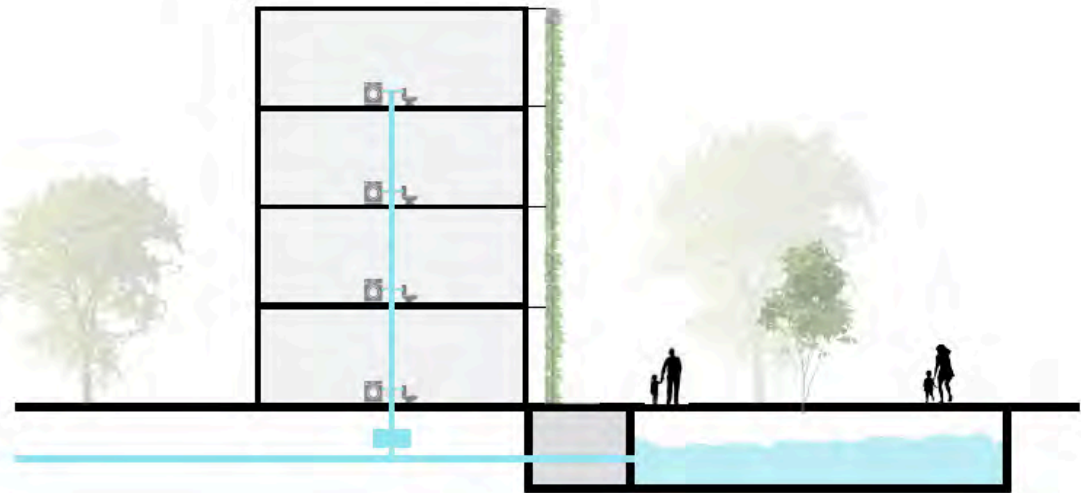
**MESO SCALE**  
**CAPTURE & STORE**

A combination of rainwater collection, filtering, evaporative cooling and a playground.



**MICRO SCALE**  
CAPTURE & USE

Use of cisterns underneath the streets which link to the water squares.

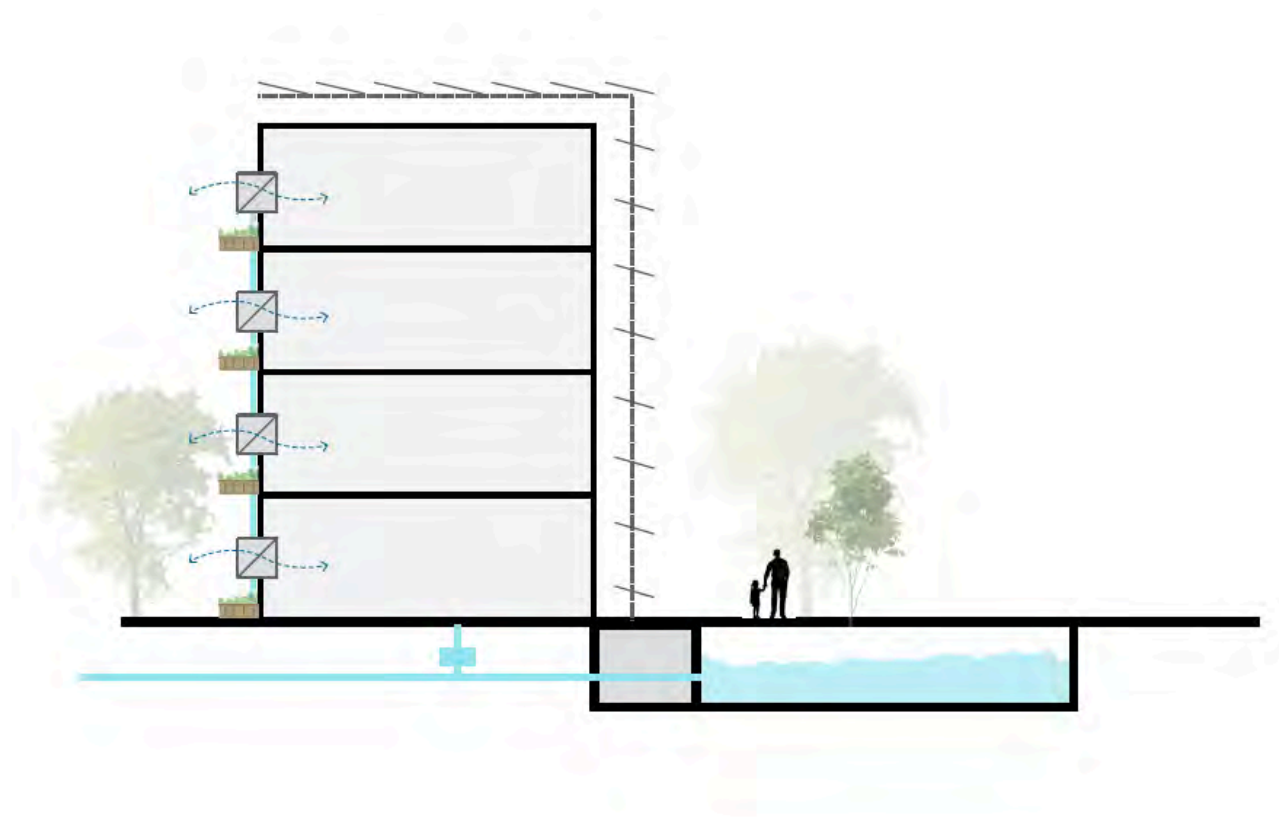




**MICRO SCALE**

**CAPTURE & REUSE**

Condensate Irrigation from Heat Exchangers

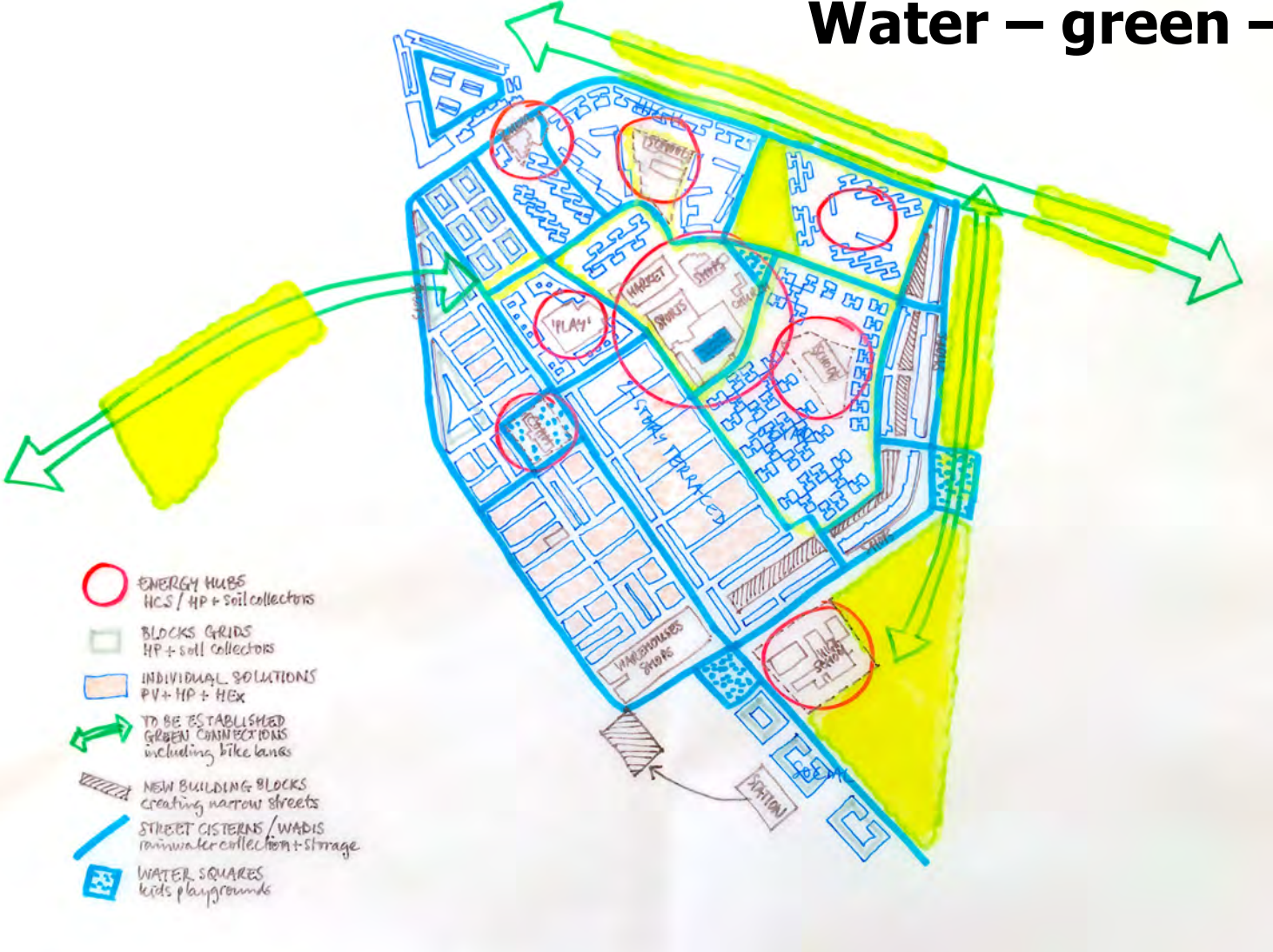




## Tiro de Línea Water infra



# Water – green – energy hubs







Kronsberg



Grenoble



Bad Langensalza



Malmö





# Urban Heat Island: Normalised Difference Vegetation Index



Herrera-Gomez S., Quevedo-Nolasco A., Pérez-Urrestarazu L. (2017); The role of green roofs in climate change mitigation - A case study in Seville (Spain); Building and Environment 123, p. 575-584

# Percentage of green roofs needed due to climate change

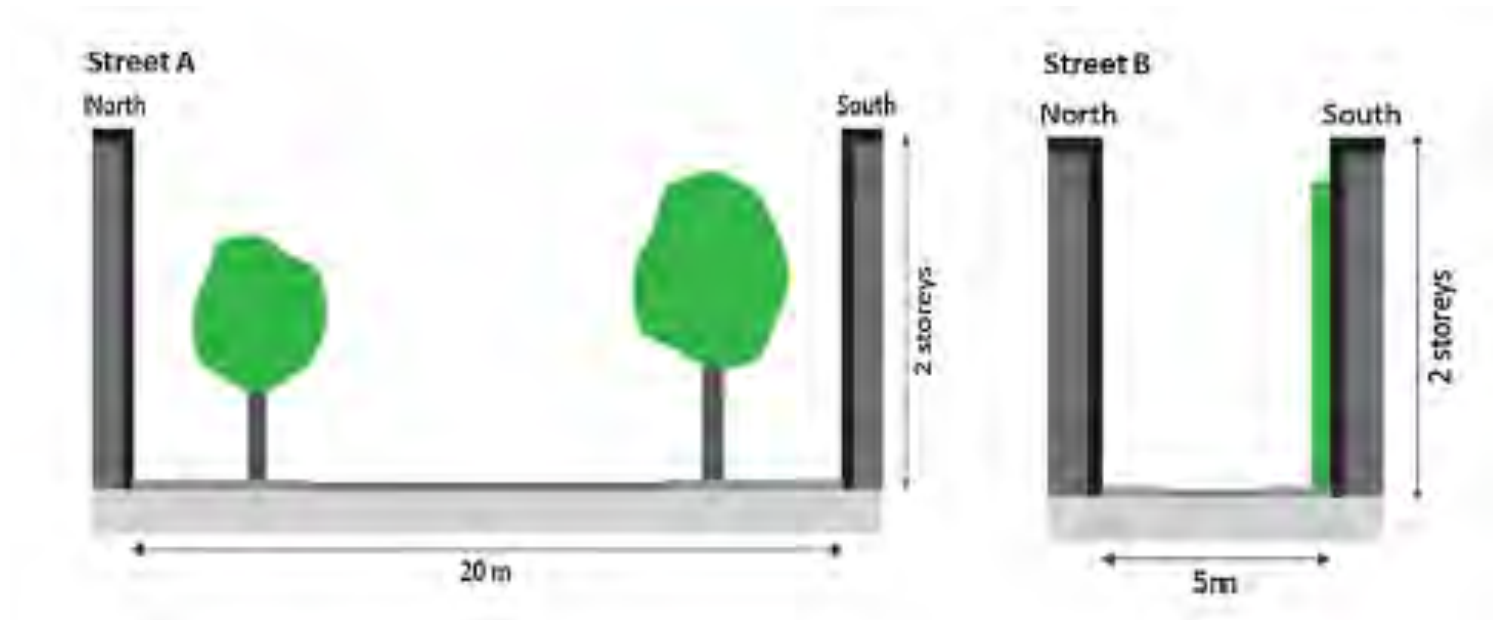
**Table 2**  
Estimation of the green roof surface necessary to mitigate  $\Delta T$  due to climatic change.

| Period    | SERES climatic scenario | $T_{max}^{CC}$ ( $^{\circ}C$ ) | $\Delta T_{max}$ ( $^{\circ}C$ ) | Landsat 7 ETM+           |                    |                      |                                     |
|-----------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
|           |                         |                                |                                  | NDVI <sup>CC</sup> (dim) | $S_{ug}^{CC}$ (ha) | $\Delta A_{gr}$ (ha) | Percentage of roofs to vegetate (%) |
| 2011–2040 | A2                      | <sup>a/</sup> 35.5             | 3.5                              | 0.47                     | 1257               | 367                  | 20.1                                |
| 2041–2070 | A2                      | <sup>a/</sup> 34.0             | 5.0                              | 0.52                     | 1414               | 524                  | 28.8                                |
| 2071–2100 | A2                      | <sup>a/</sup> 33.0             | 6.0                              | 0.56                     | 1519               | 629                  | 34.5                                |

Herrera-Gomez S., Quevedo-Nolasco A., Pérez-Urrestarazu L. (2017); The role of green roofs in climate change mitigation - A case study in Seville (Spain); Building and Environment 123, p. 575-584

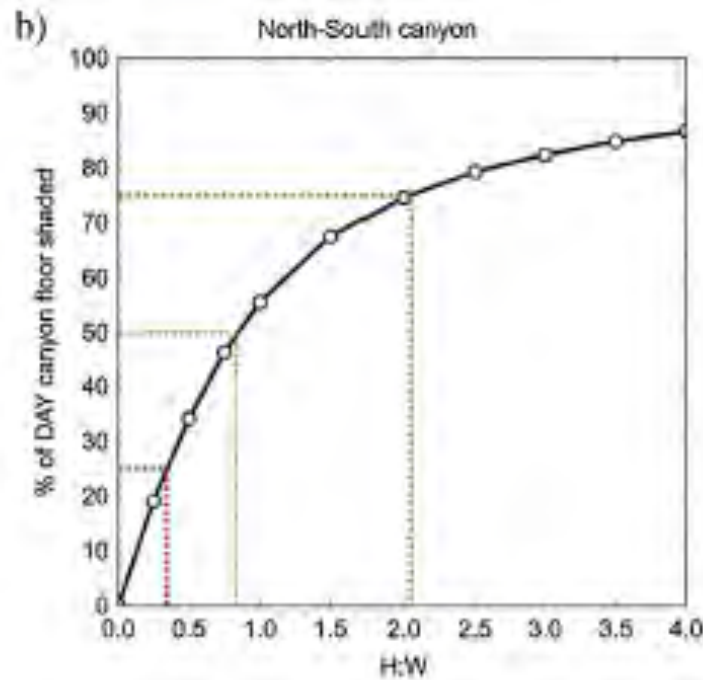
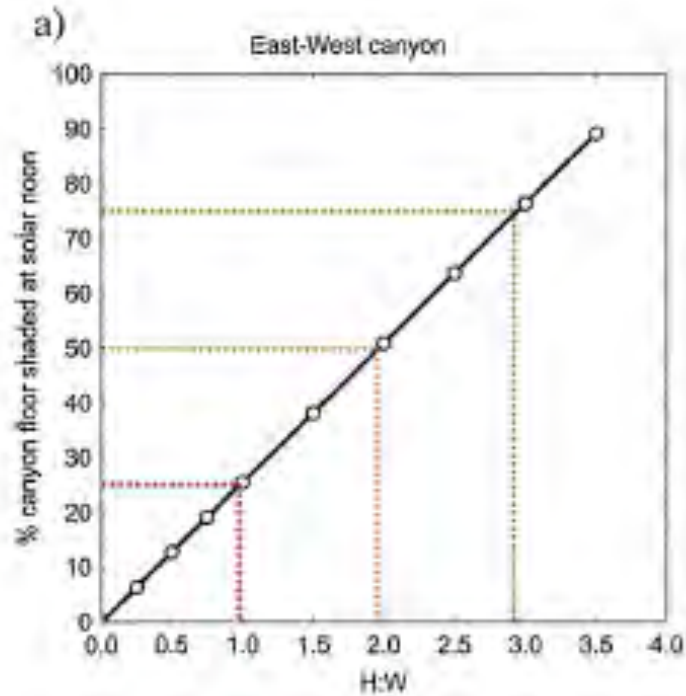


# Different green solutions for different street sections



Norton A. et al. (2015); Planning for cooler cities: A framework to prioritise green infrastructure to mitigate high temperatures in urban landscapes; Landscape and Urban Planning 134, p. 127–138

# Percentage of street shaded with different height/widths



Norton A. et al. (2015); Planning for cooler cities: A framework to prioritise green infrastructure to mitigate high temperatures in urban landscapes; Landscape and Urban Planning 134, p. 127–138



# Streets in danger of overheating

Tiro de Línea

c) Canyon Width

Prioritisation: Street Trees

Canyon Orientation

| Canyon Width   | Canyon Height |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |        | Canyon Orientation |
|----------------|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|--------------------|
|                | 4             | 8    | 12   | 16   | 20   | 24   | 28   | 32   | 36   | Metres |                    |
| Very Wide 40 m | 0.00          | 0.20 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 0.70 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.80   | E-W                |
|                | 0.10          | 0.20 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 0.70 | 0.80 | 0.90 | 0.90   | N-S                |
| Wide 30 m      | 0.10          | 0.20 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 0.70 | 0.80 | 1.00 | 1.20   | E-W                |
|                | 0.10          | 0.20 | 0.40 | 0.50 | 0.60 | 0.80 | 0.90 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.20   | N-S                |
| Medium 20 m    | 0.20          | 0.40 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 1.00 | 1.20 | 1.40 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.80   | E-W                |
|                | 0.20          | 0.40 | 0.60 | 0.80 | 1.00 | 1.30 | 1.40 | 1.60 | 1.80 | 2.00   | N-S                |
| Narrow 10 m    | 0.40          | 0.60 | 1.20 | 1.60 | 2.00 | 2.40 | 2.80 | 3.20 | 3.20 | 3.60   | E-W                |
|                | 0.40          | 0.80 | 1.20 | 1.60 | 2.00 | 2.40 | 2.80 | 3.20 | 3.20 | 3.60   | N-S                |

Metres

Storeys

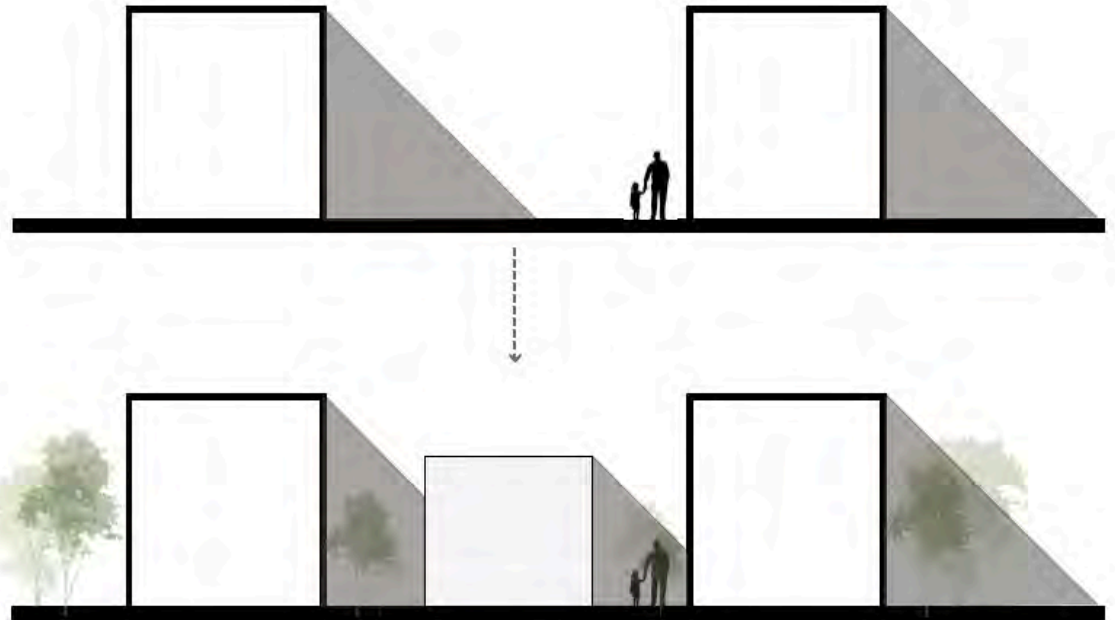
Low Medium Tall

High priority Moderate priority Lower priority Not a priority

Norton A. et al. (2015); Planning for cooler cities: A framework to prioritise green infrastructure to mitigate high temperatures in urban landscapes; Landscape and Urban Planning 134, p. 127–138

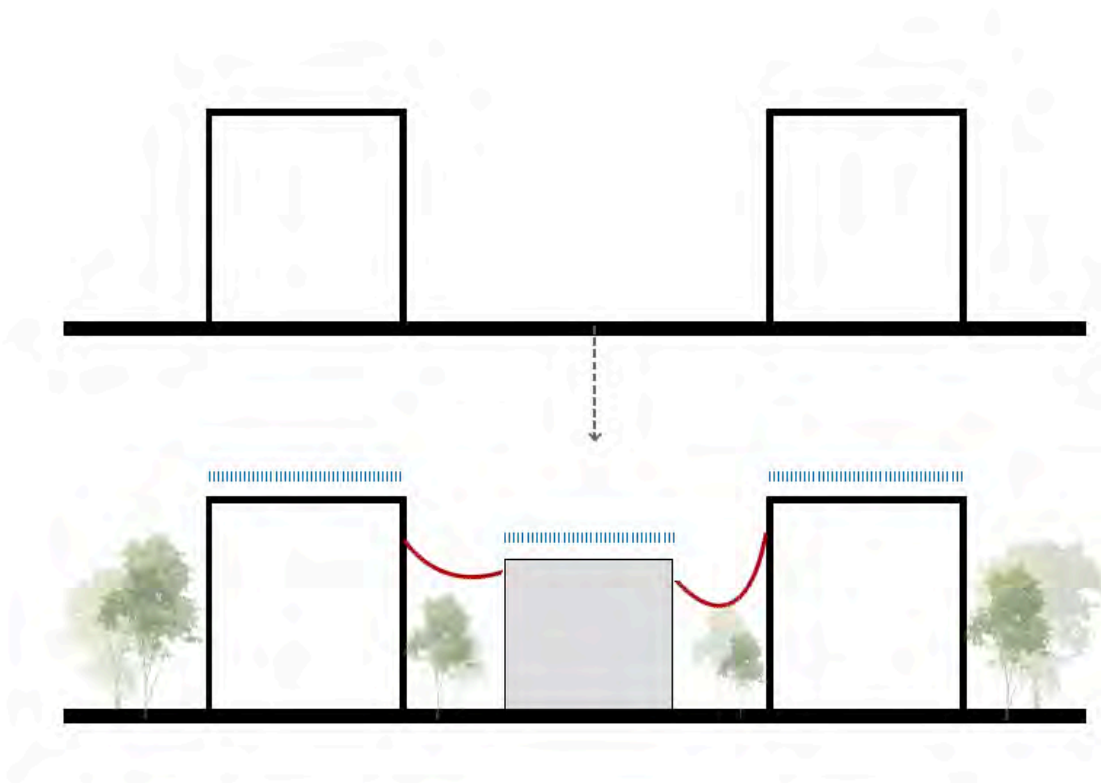
**PASSIVE ENERGY  
RENOVATION STRATEGIES**  
INNER-CITY DENSITIES - SELF SHADING

INCREASED SHADING MEANS COOLER  
PATHS TO WALK ALONG AND COOLER  
BUILDINGS





**PASSIVE ENERGY  
RENOVATION STRATEGIES  
INNER-CITY DENSITIES**



# New Stepped Strategy for energy-positive (re) design

## 1. Reduce the demand

- a) Smart bioclimatic design
- b) Energy-efficient appliances

## 2. Reuse waste energy

- a) Recover heat/cold from exhaust air and waste water (buildings)
- b) Attune urban functions programmatically (neighbourhoods)
- c) Exchange heat, cold and electricity (neighbourhoods)
- d) Store heat, cold and electricity (neighbourhoods-districts)
- e) Use industrial waste heat (city)

## 3. Produce renewable energy

- a) Solar
- b) Wind
- c) Water
- d) Air
- e) Geothermal
- f) Biomass
- g) Human



# Typical facades and roofs

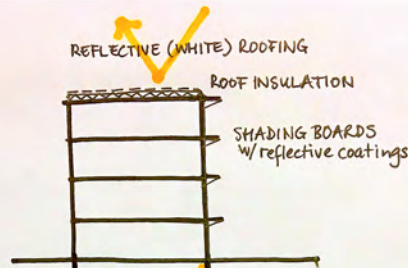
| Nombre    | Transmitancia                      | Capas materiales  | Secciones |
|-----------|------------------------------------|---|-----------|
| Fachada 1 | $U = 2.65 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ K}$ | "1 pie LP métrico o catalán 40 mm < G < 60 mm" + "Enlucido de yeso 1000 < d < 1300"   |           |
| Fachada 2 | $U = 1.57 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ K}$ | "1 pie LP métrico o catalán 40 mm < G < 60 mm" + cámara no ventilada vertical de 3 cm + "Tabique de LH sencillo [40 mm < Espesor < 60 mm]" + "Enlucido de yeso 1000 < d < 1300" |           |
| Fachada 3 | $U = 2.46 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ K}$ | "Enlucido de yeso 1000 < d < 1300" + bloque de hormigón de áridos densos de espesor 140 + "Enlucido de yeso 1000 < d < 1300"  |           |
| Fachada 4 | $U = 2.15 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ K}$ | "Piedra caliza dura [2000 < d < 2190]"  |           |
| Suelo 1   | $U = 3.06 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ K}$ | "Mortero de cemento o cal para albañilería y para revoco/enlucido d > 2000" + hormigón con áridos ligeros con densidad entre 1800 y 2000  |           |
| Suelo 2   | $U = 2.32 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ K}$ | "Mortero de cemento o cal para albañilería y para revoco/enlucido d > 2000" + "FU Entrevigado cerámico-Canto 250 mm" + "Enlucido de yeso 1000 < d < 1300"                       |           |

| Nombre    | Transmitancia                      | Capas materiales   | Secciones |
|-----------|------------------------------------|--|-----------|
| Cubierta1 | $U = 1.65 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ K}$ | "Plaqueta o baldosa cerámica" + "Tablero de partículas con cemento d < 1200" + cámara horizontal ligeramente ventilada + "FU Entrevigado cerámico-Canto 250 mm" + "Enlucido de yeso 1000 < d < 1300" |           |
| Cubierta2 | $U = 0.71 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ K}$ | "Teja de arcilla cocida" + "Tablero contrachapado 700 < d < 900" + "EPS Poliestireno Expandido [0.037 W/[mK]]" + "FU Entrevigado cerámico-Canto 250 mm" + "Enlucido de yeso 1000 < d < 1300"         |           |
| Cubierta3 | $U = 1.62 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ K}$ | "Teja de arcilla cocida" + "Tablero contrachapado 700 < d < 900" + "FU Entrevigado cerámico-Canto 250 mm" + "Enlucido de yeso 1000 < d < 1300"   |           |

[Gobierno de España/IDAE; Escala de calificación energética – Edificios existentes; Madrid, 2011]

# Energy renovation options

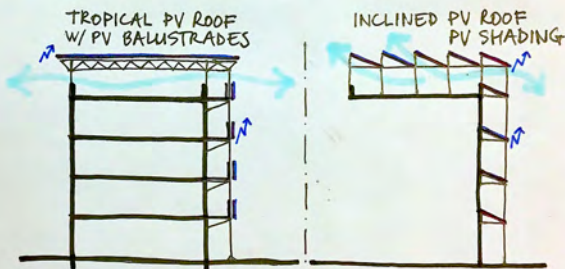
MINIMAL



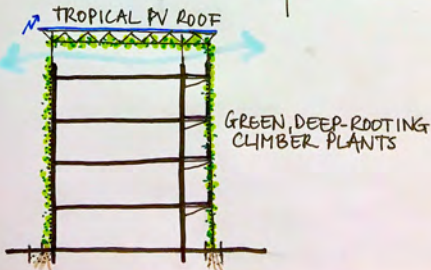
WRAP UP



SOLAR SKIN

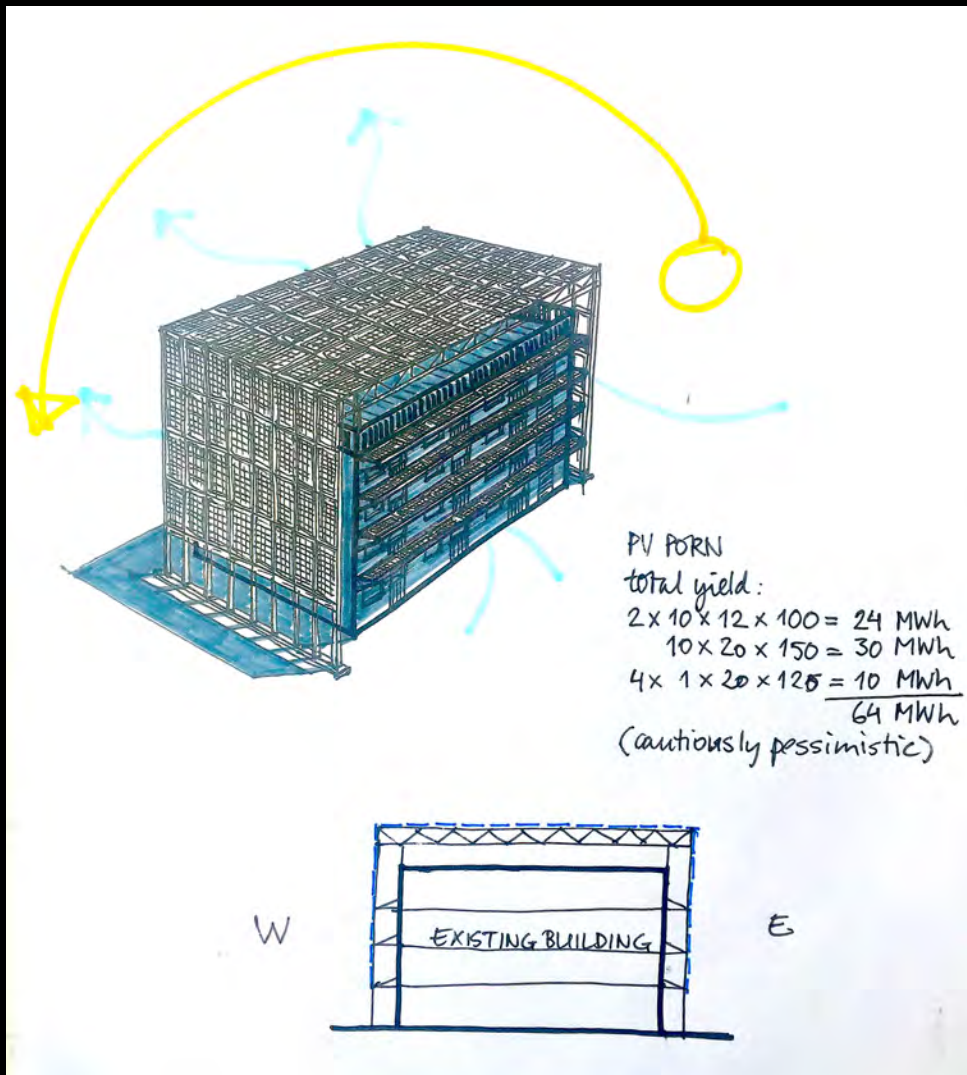


GREEN VEIL



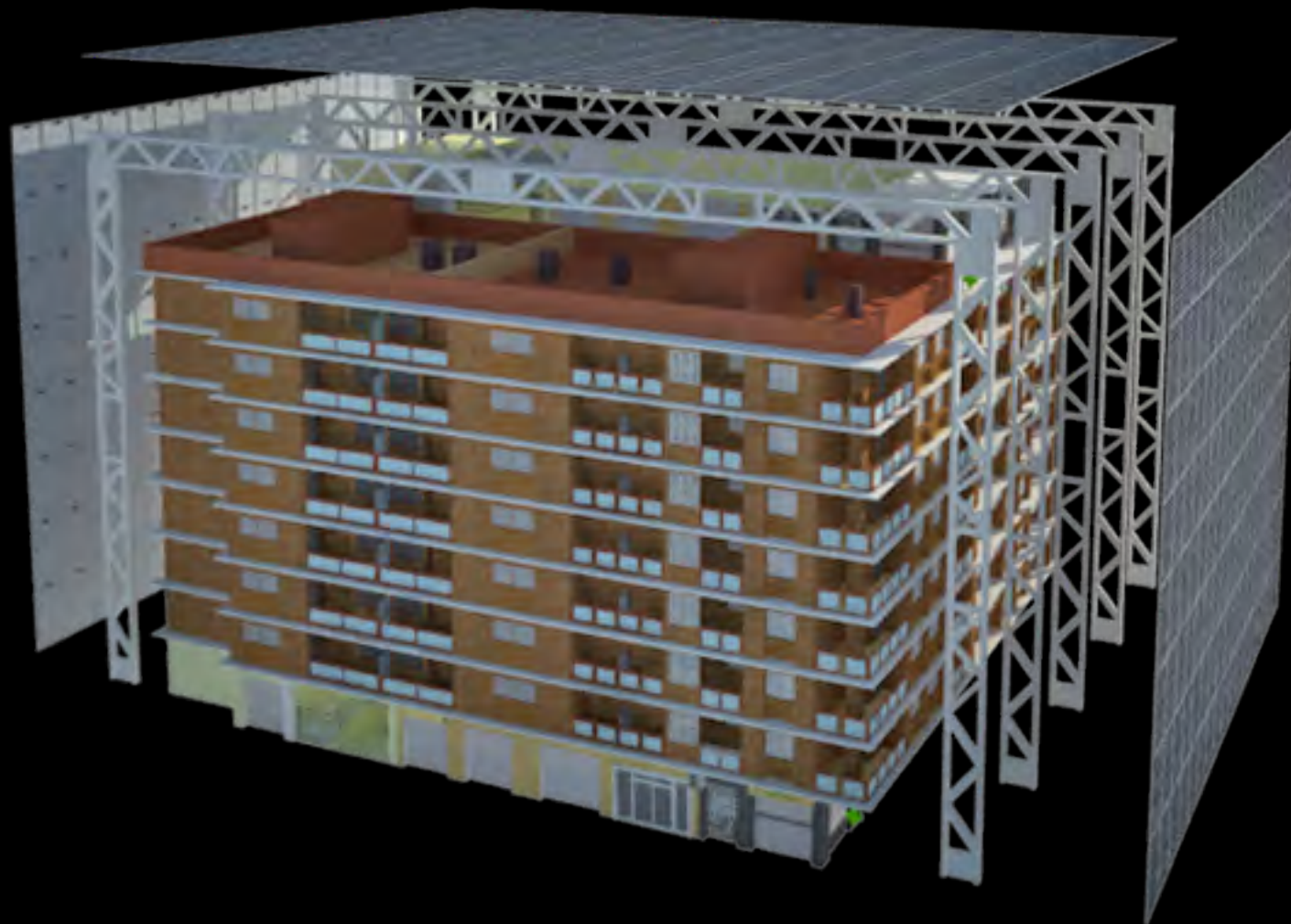
- **Minimal**
  - Simple & cheap
  - Saves most cooling needs
- **Wrap up**
  - More extensive & expensive
  - Saves a lot of cooling and heating needs
- **Solar skin**
  - Technical solution
  - Reduces most cooling needs
  - Produces a lot of electricity
- **Green veil**
  - Green solution
  - Reduces most cooling needs and saves heating
  - Combined with PV roof: produces electricity
- **Combination of all 4 possible**





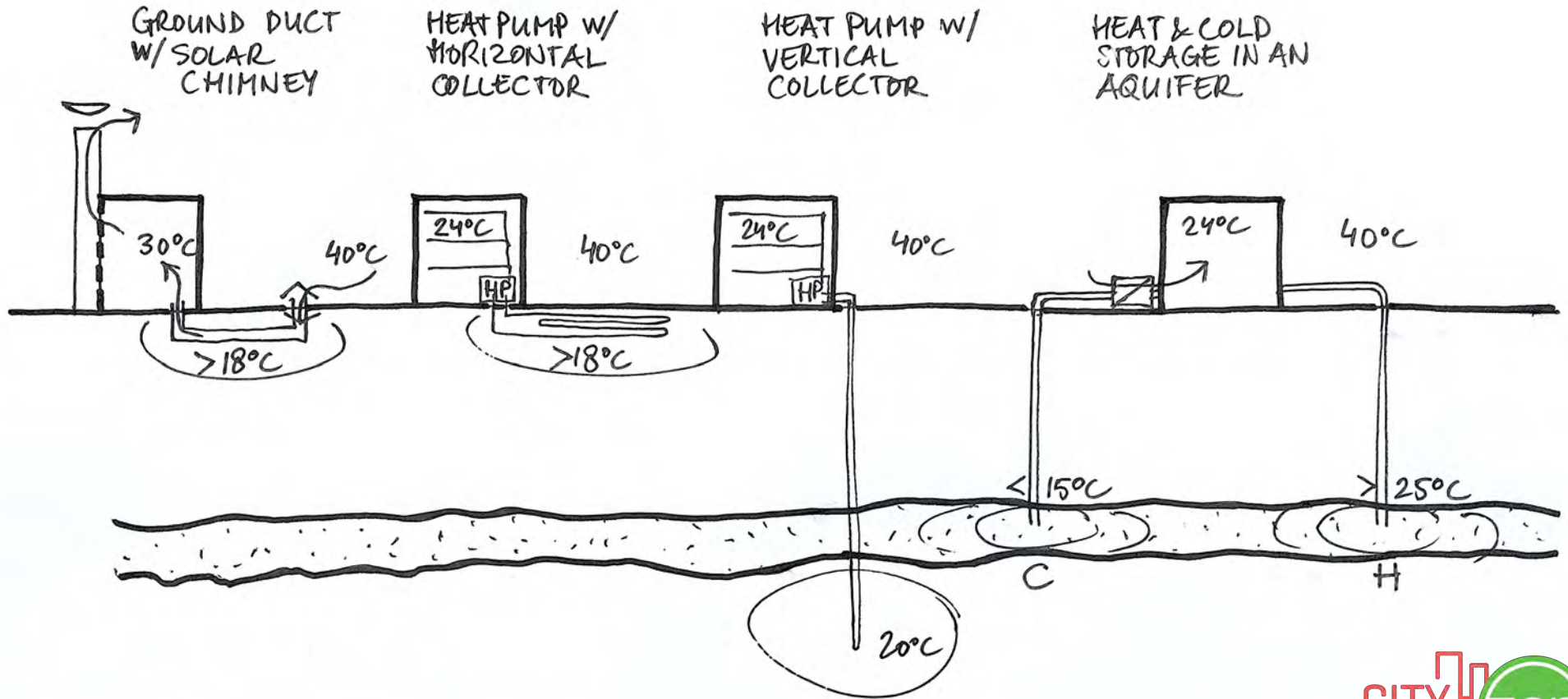
## PV porn

- **PV shell over the building, East to West**
  - Catches sun in the morning, afternoon, evening
  - Continuous production during the day
  - Estimated yield with a 20x10x12 m block: 64 MWh
  
- **Main issue: electricity storage**
  - Daytime domestic activities
  - Central battery storage
  - Electric vehicles
  - Heat pump charging the heat/cold storage



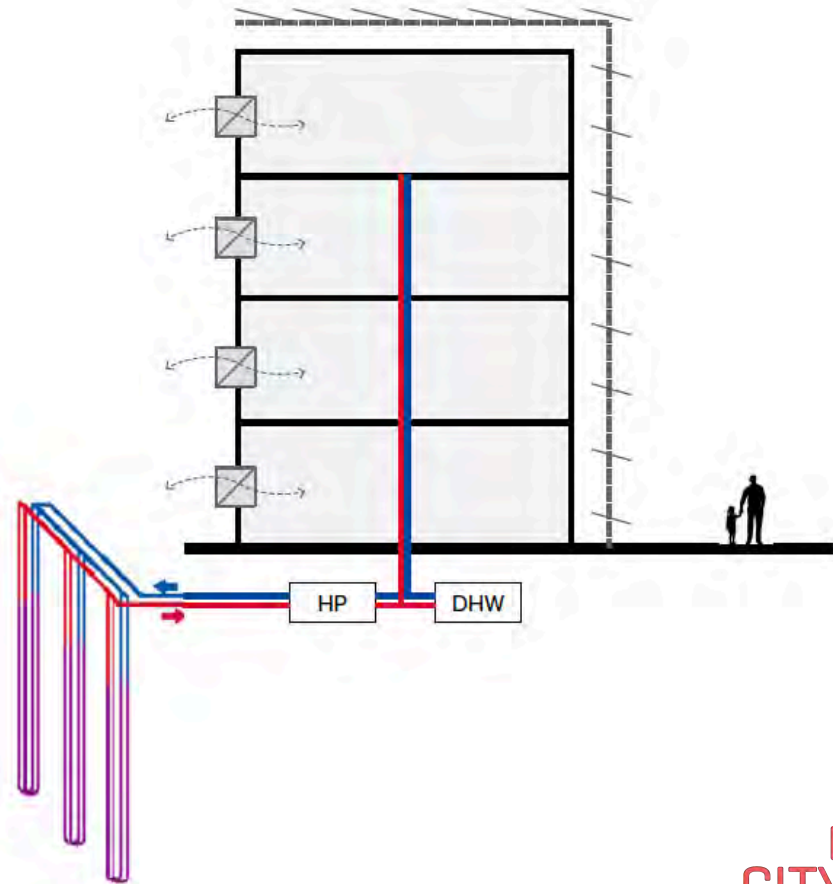


# Soil energy options – from passive to active



**ACTIVE ENERGY  
RENOVATION STRATEGIES  
INDIVIDUAL**

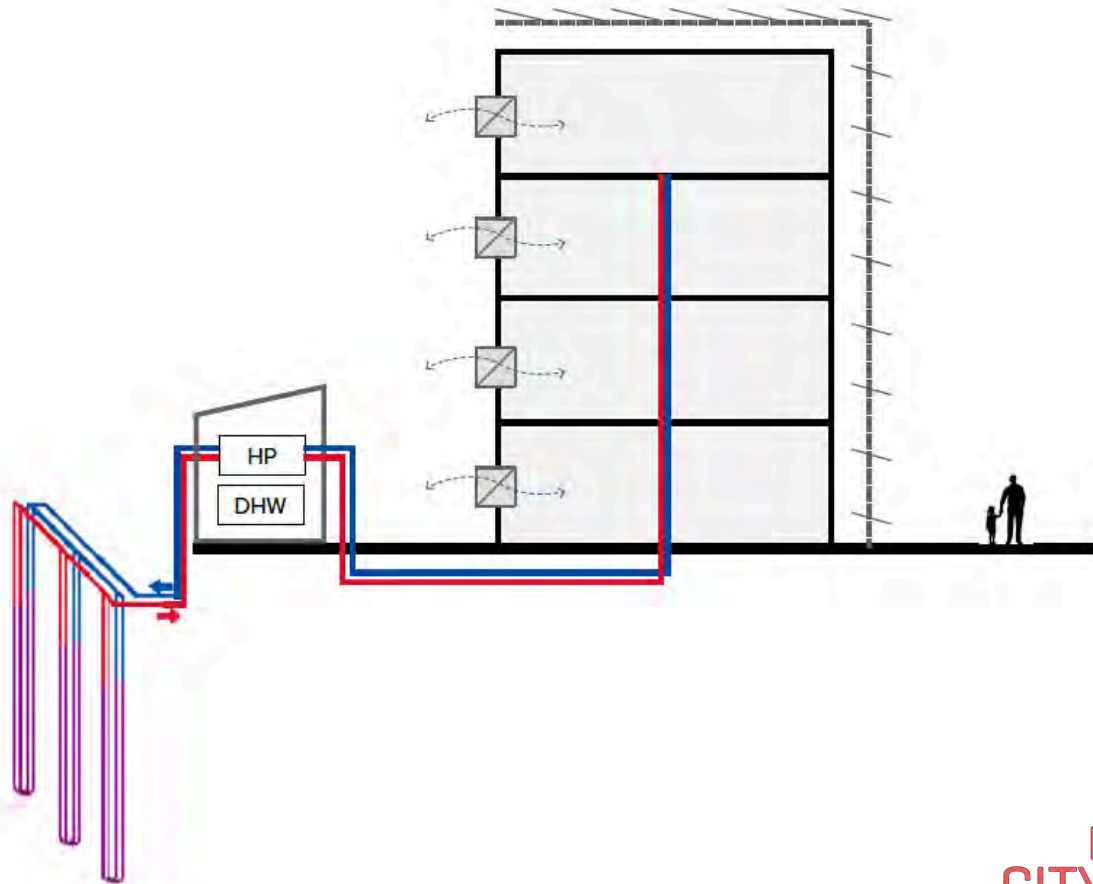
Vertical soil collectors, individual heat pumps, PV panels and heat exchangers





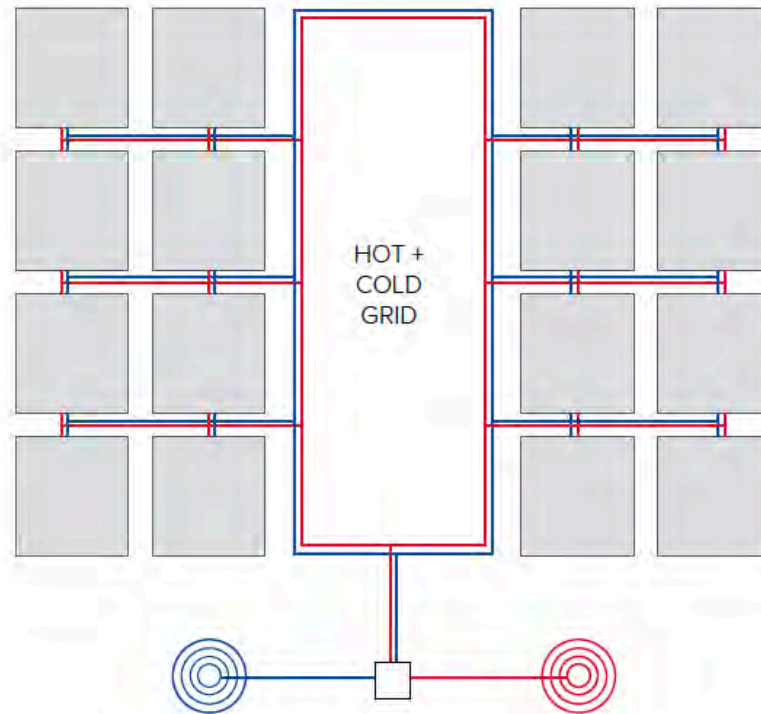
**ACTIVE ENERGY  
RENOVATION STRATEGIES  
COLLECTIVE**

Collective system with a cool/warm air supply and a professionally- managed system.

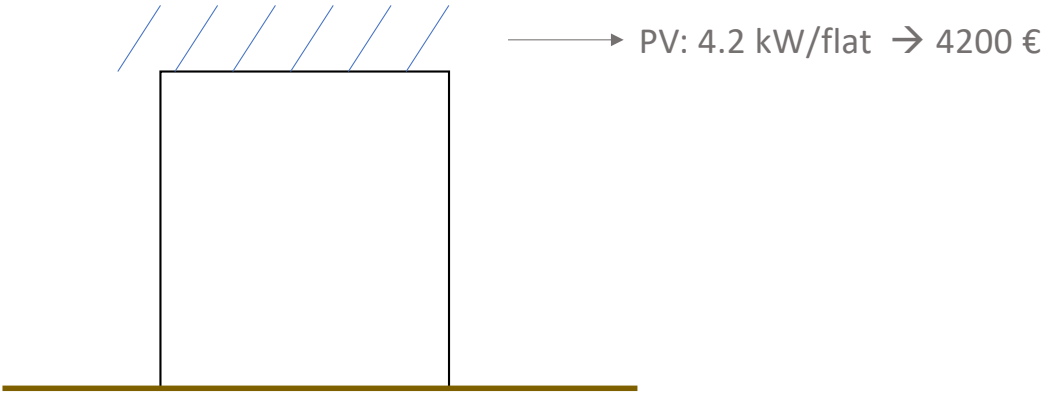


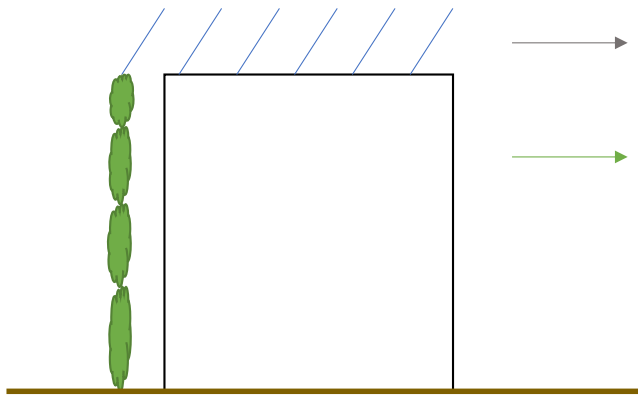
**ACTIVE ENERGY  
RENOVATION STRATEGIES  
COMMUNAL**

A hot and cold grid will supply energy to the neighbourhood on a communal scale.





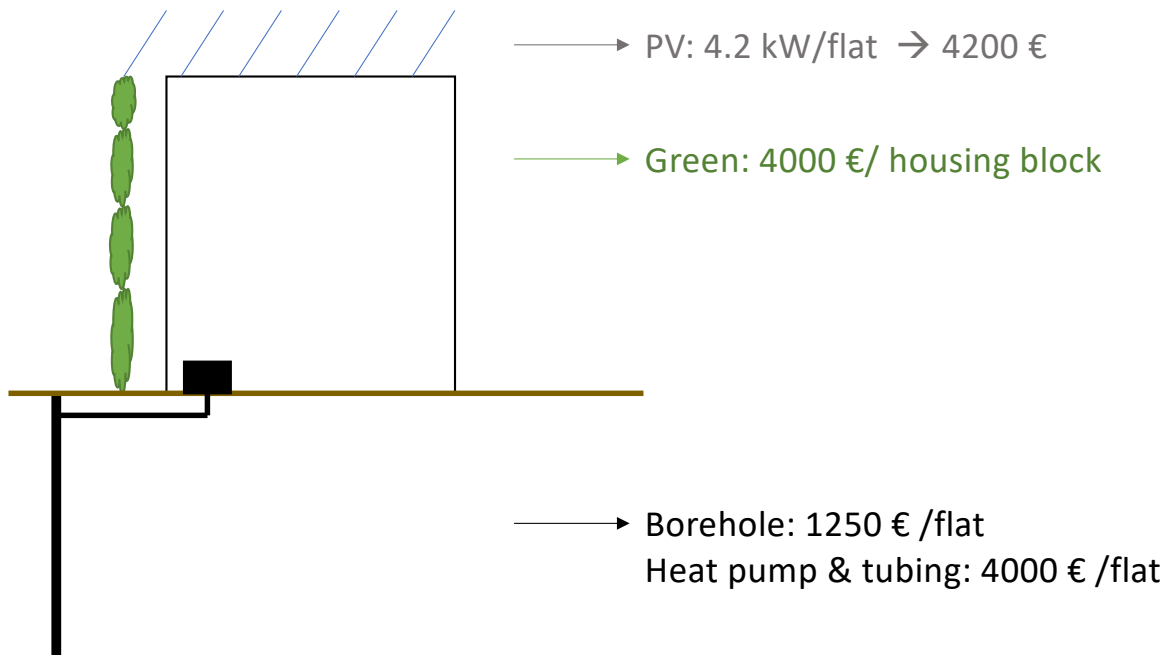


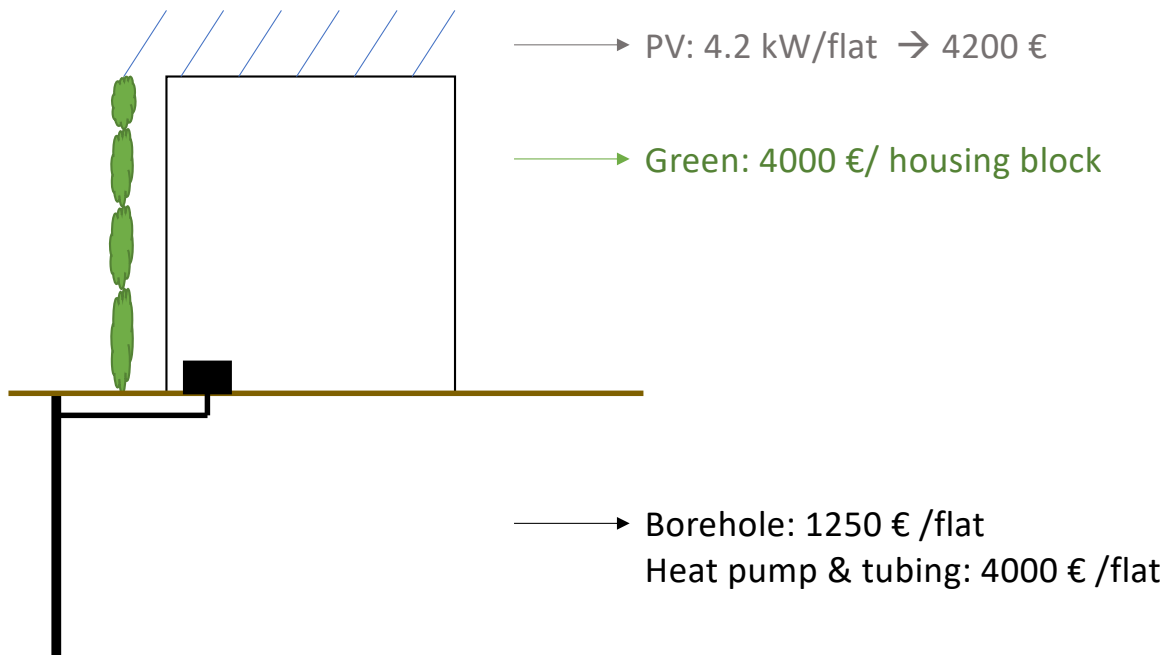


→ PV: 4.2 kW/flat → 4200 €

→ Green: 4000 €/ housing block







→ PV: 4.2 kW/flat → 4200 €

→ Green: 4000 €/ housing block

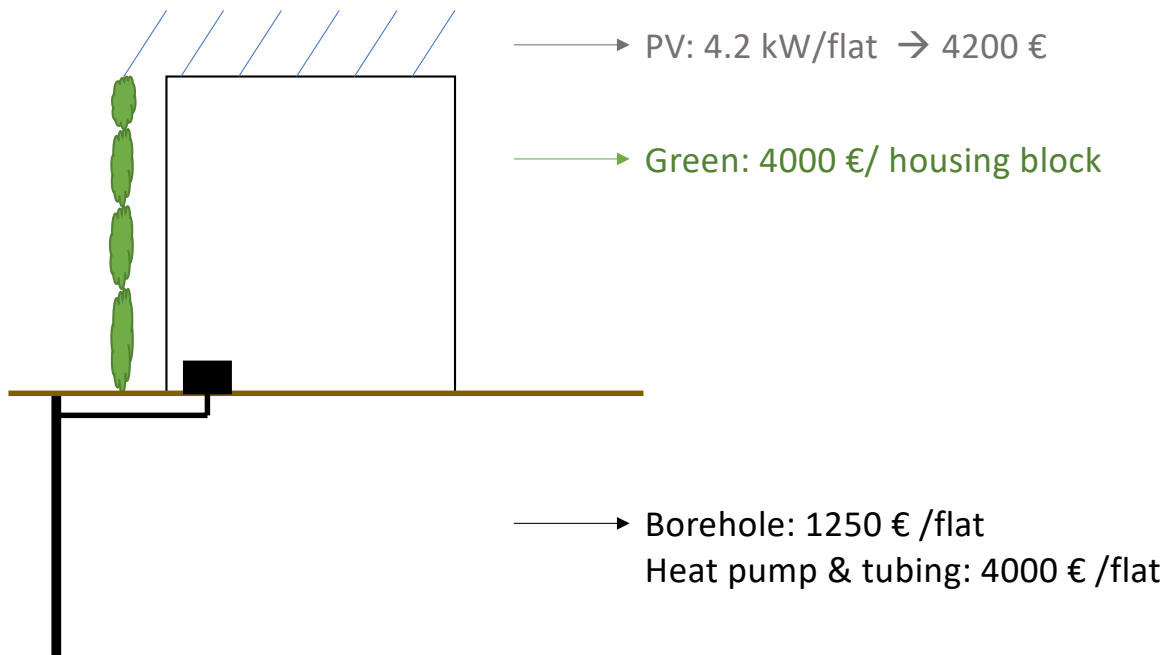
→ Borehole: 1250 €/flat  
Heat pump & tubing: 4000 €/flat

→ Investment  $4200 \text{ €} + (4000 \text{ €})/3 + 1250 \text{ €} + 4000 \text{ €} = 10\,783 \text{ €}$

→ Annual energy cost 630 €

→ Annual maintenance 100 €

→ 10 year balance: 18 083 €

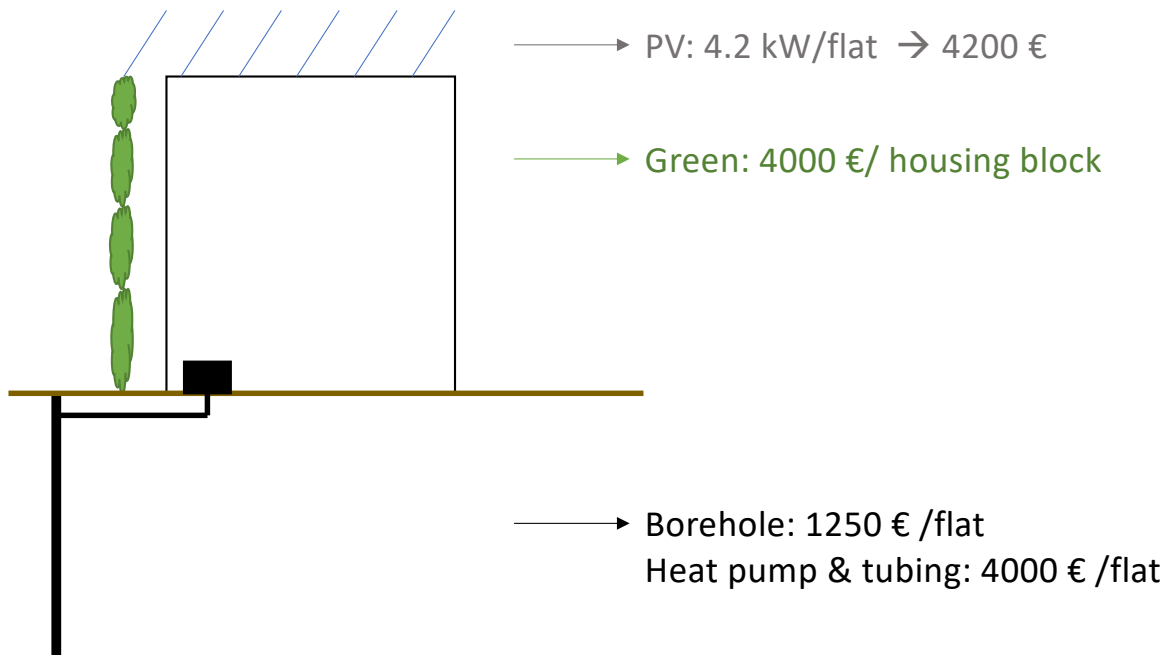


→ **ENERGY COOPERATIVE**

→ Sells heat, cold and electricity @ 0.15 € /kWh

→ 10 year balance: 18 083 € → 120 553 kWh





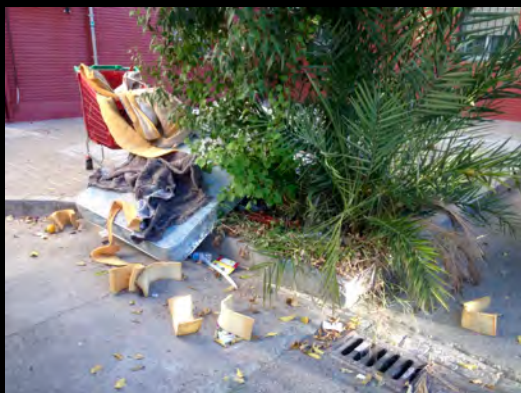
→ **ENERGY COOPERATIVE**

→ Sells heat, cold and electricity @ 0.15 € /kWh

→ 10 year balance: 18 083 € → 120 553 kWh > 20 years energy use

> life-time of equipment

# Trash on the streets



# Mierda...

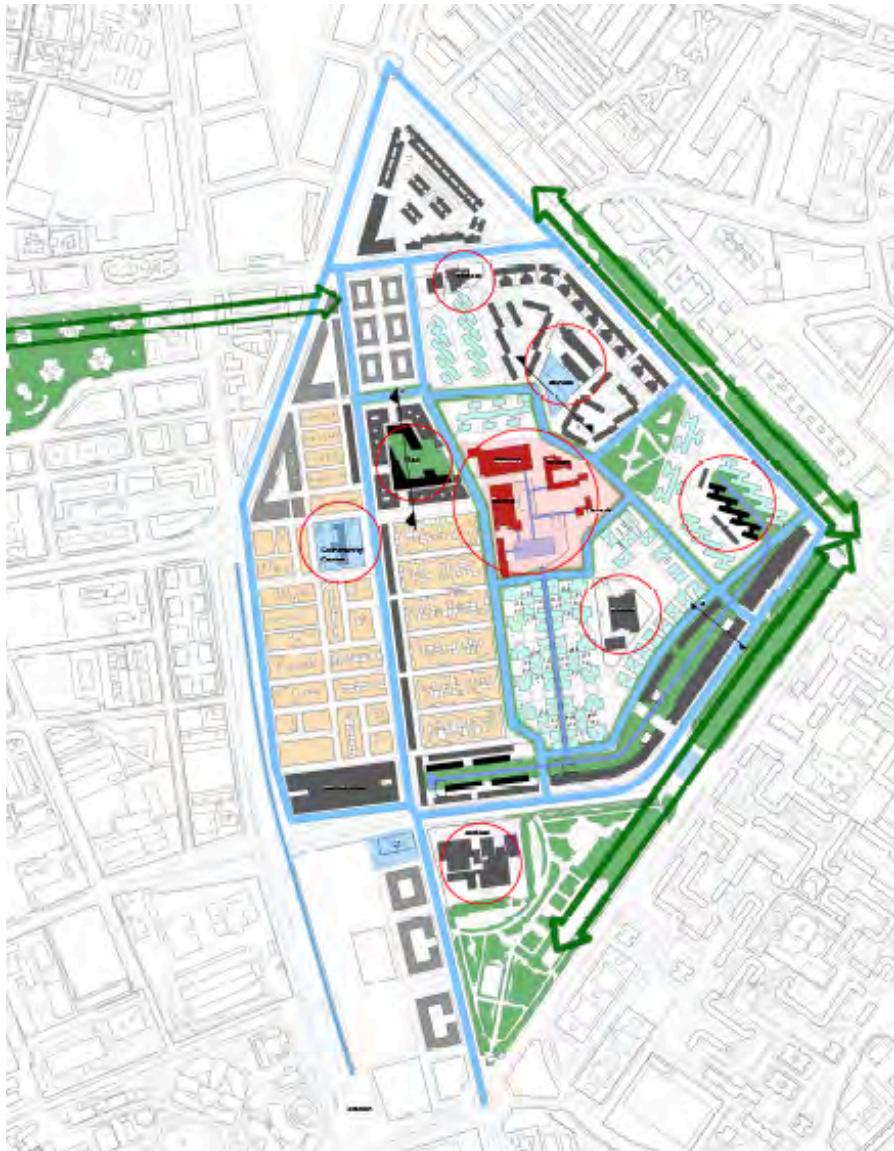


# An energy cooperative could involve waste processing



- Collection of waste
- Repair and reuse
- Recycling
- Digestion of organic waste
- Production of biogas for restaurants





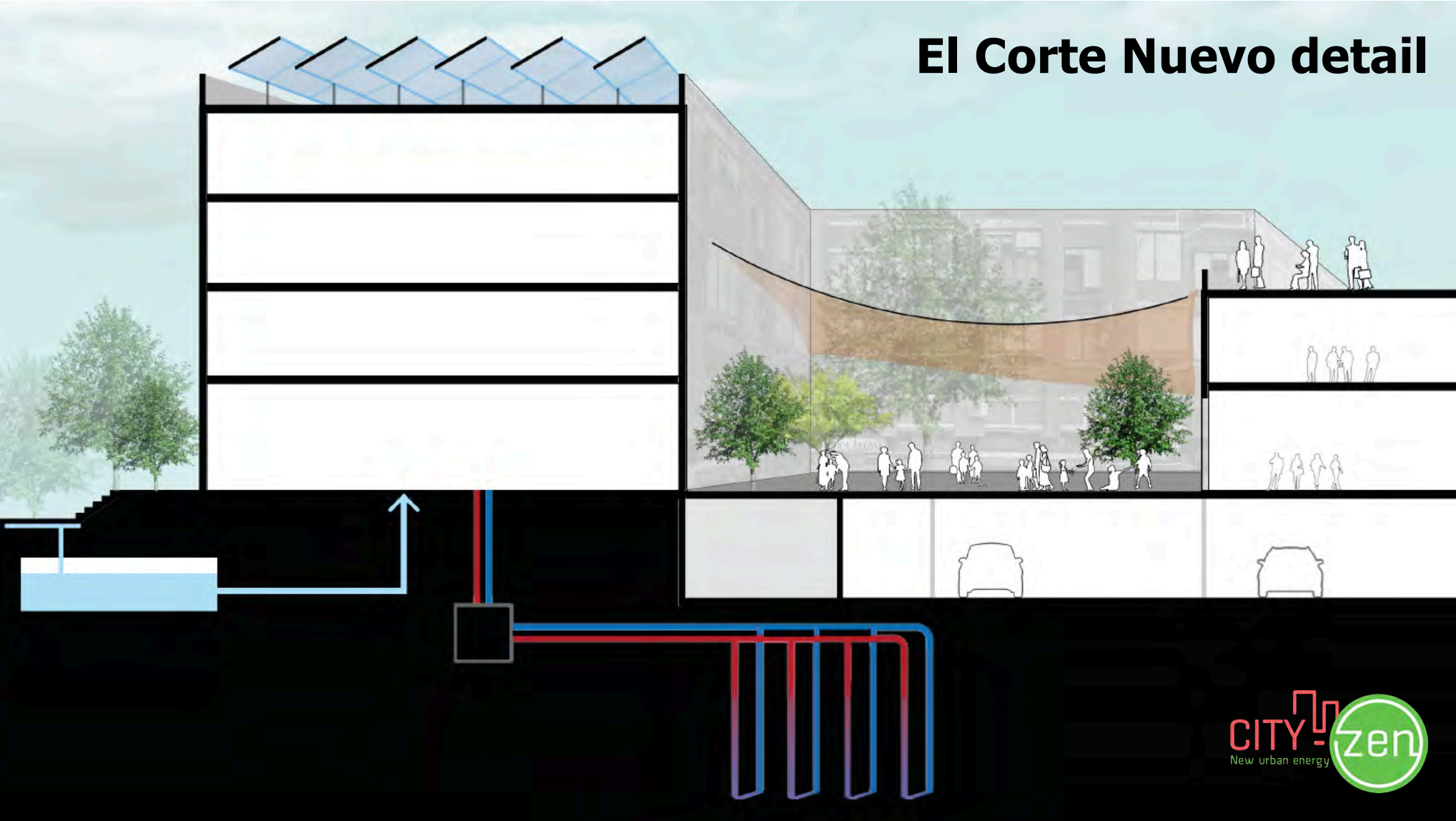
## Tiro de Línea sostenible

- Rainwater collection and usage
- Green infrastructure
- Energy renovation of buildings
- Energy cooperations that serve energy hubs
- Clean waste management
- Sustainable mobility: bikes and electric cars

# El Corte Nuevo



# El Corte Nuevo detail

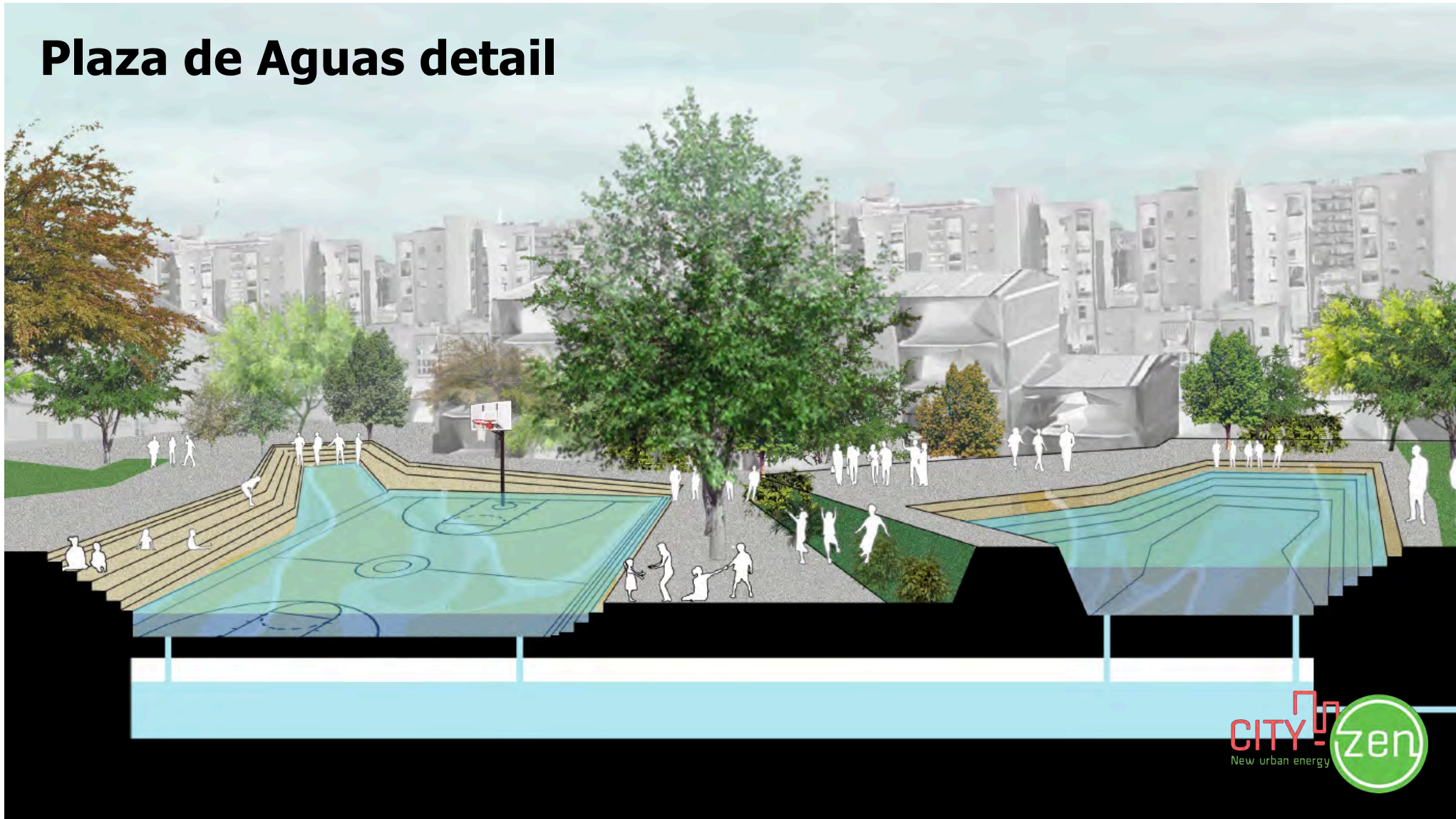




# Plaza de Aguas



# Plaza de Aguas detail



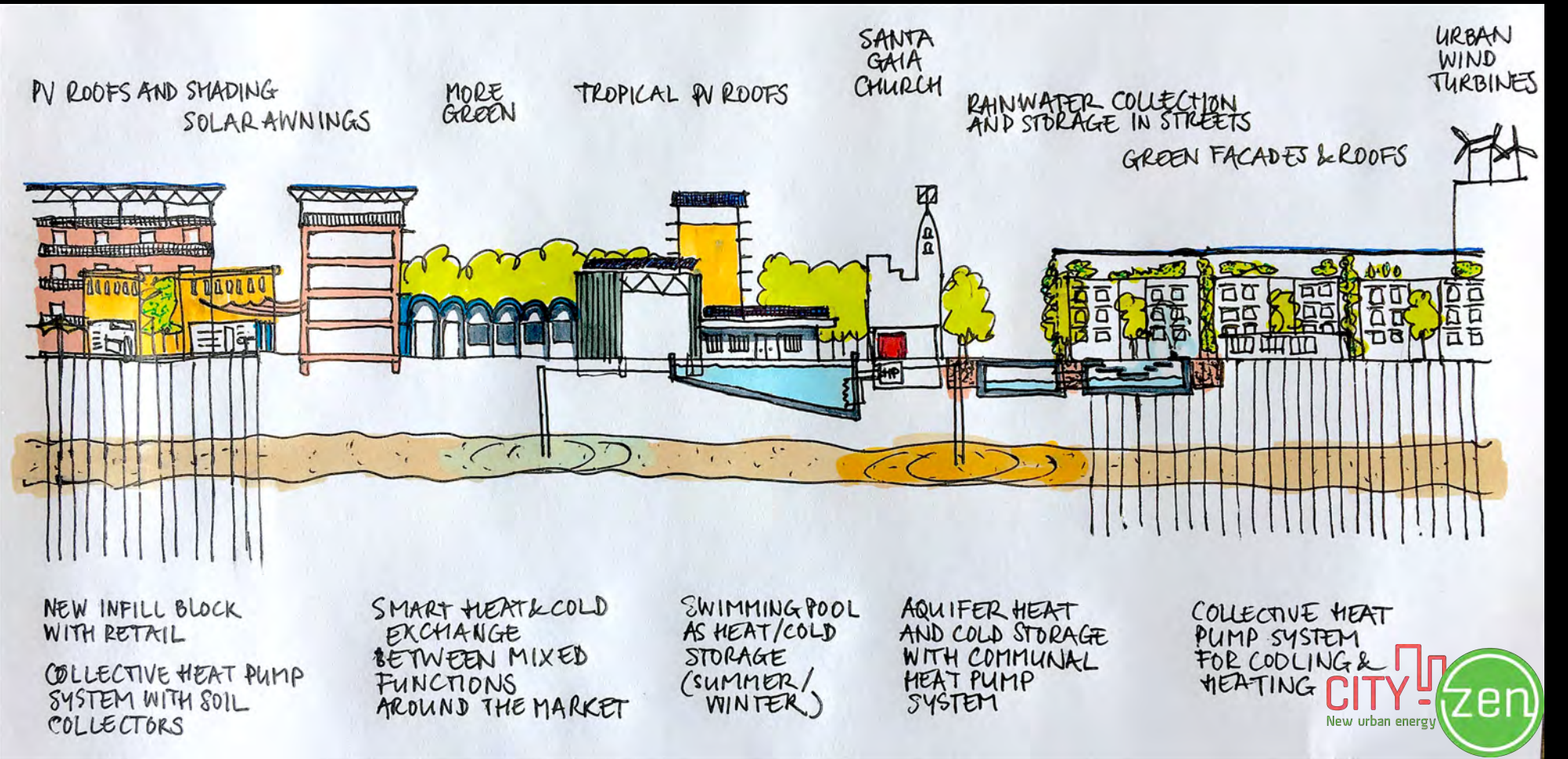


# Rambla verde

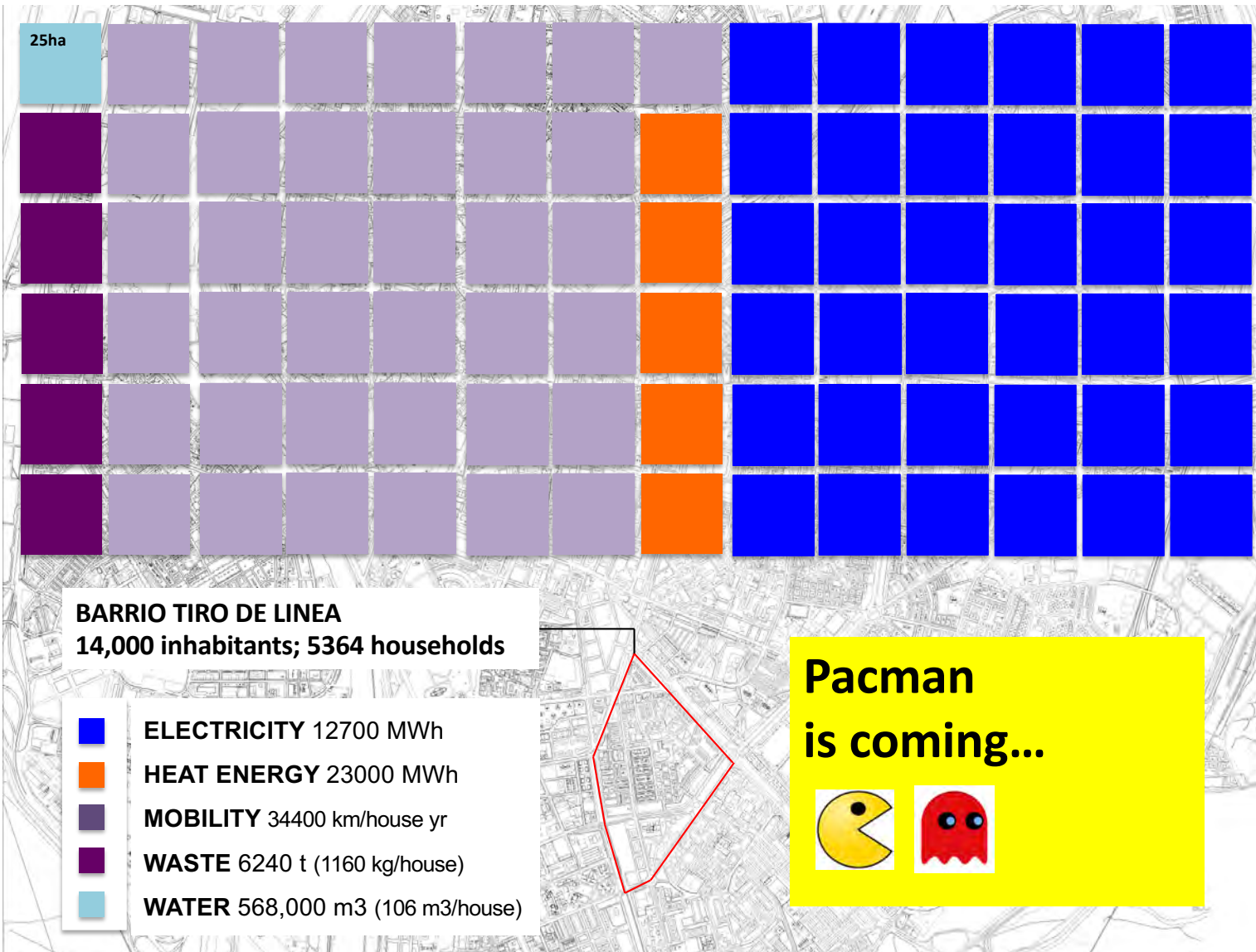




# Tiro de Línea sostenible



# CARBON FOOTPRINT MITIGATION MEASURES



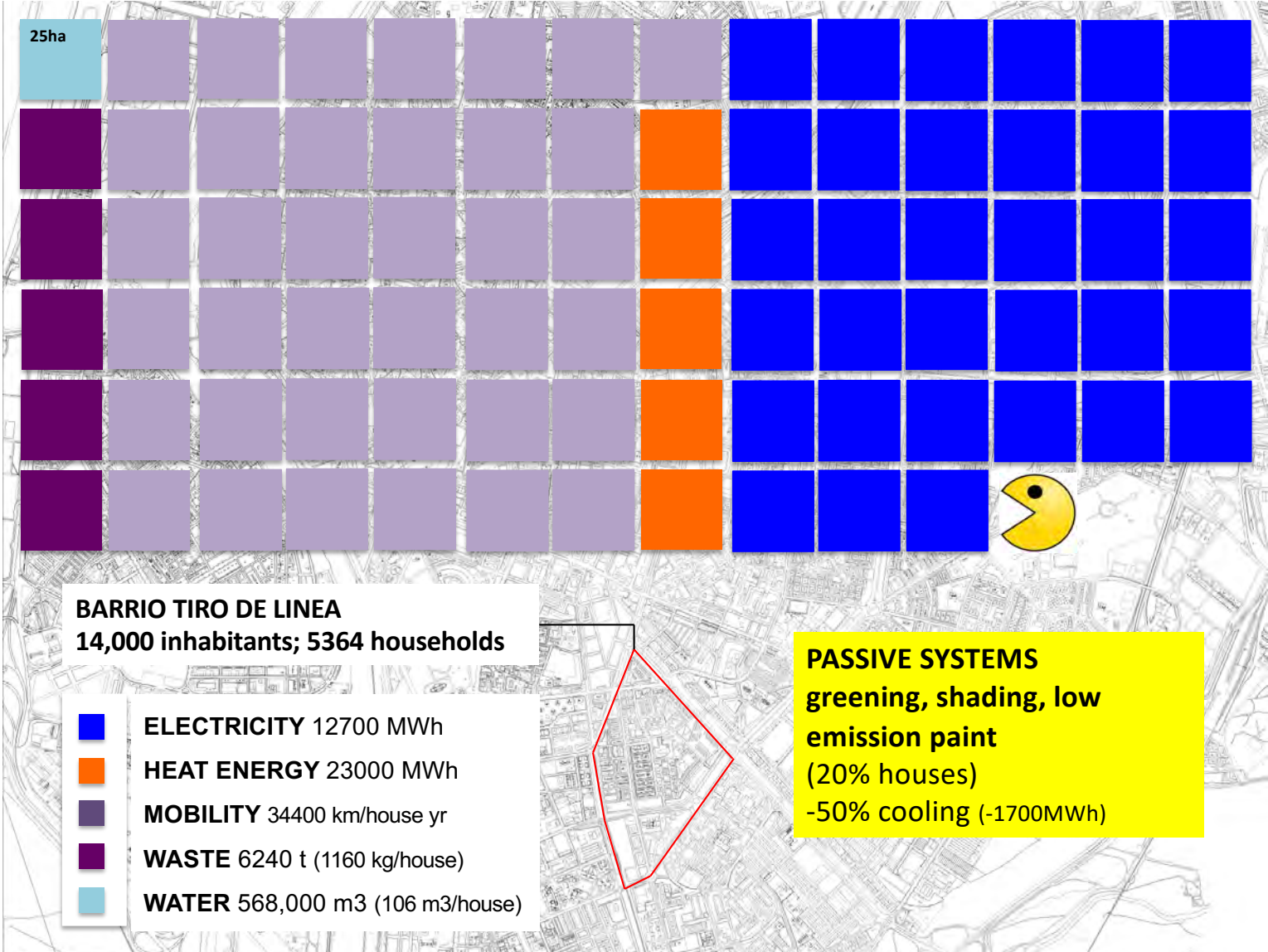
25ha

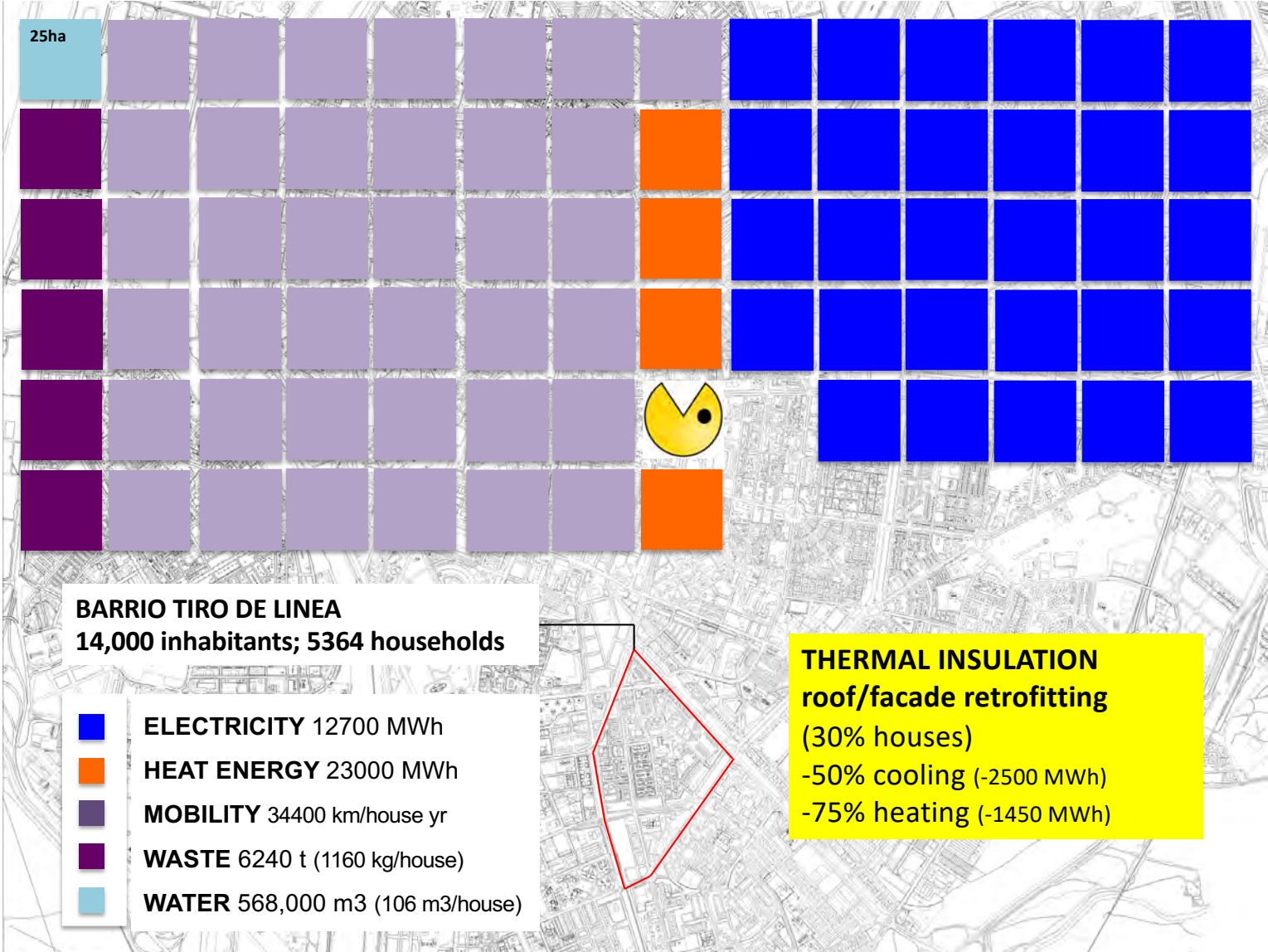
**BARRIO TIRO DE LINEA**  
14,000 inhabitants; 5364 households

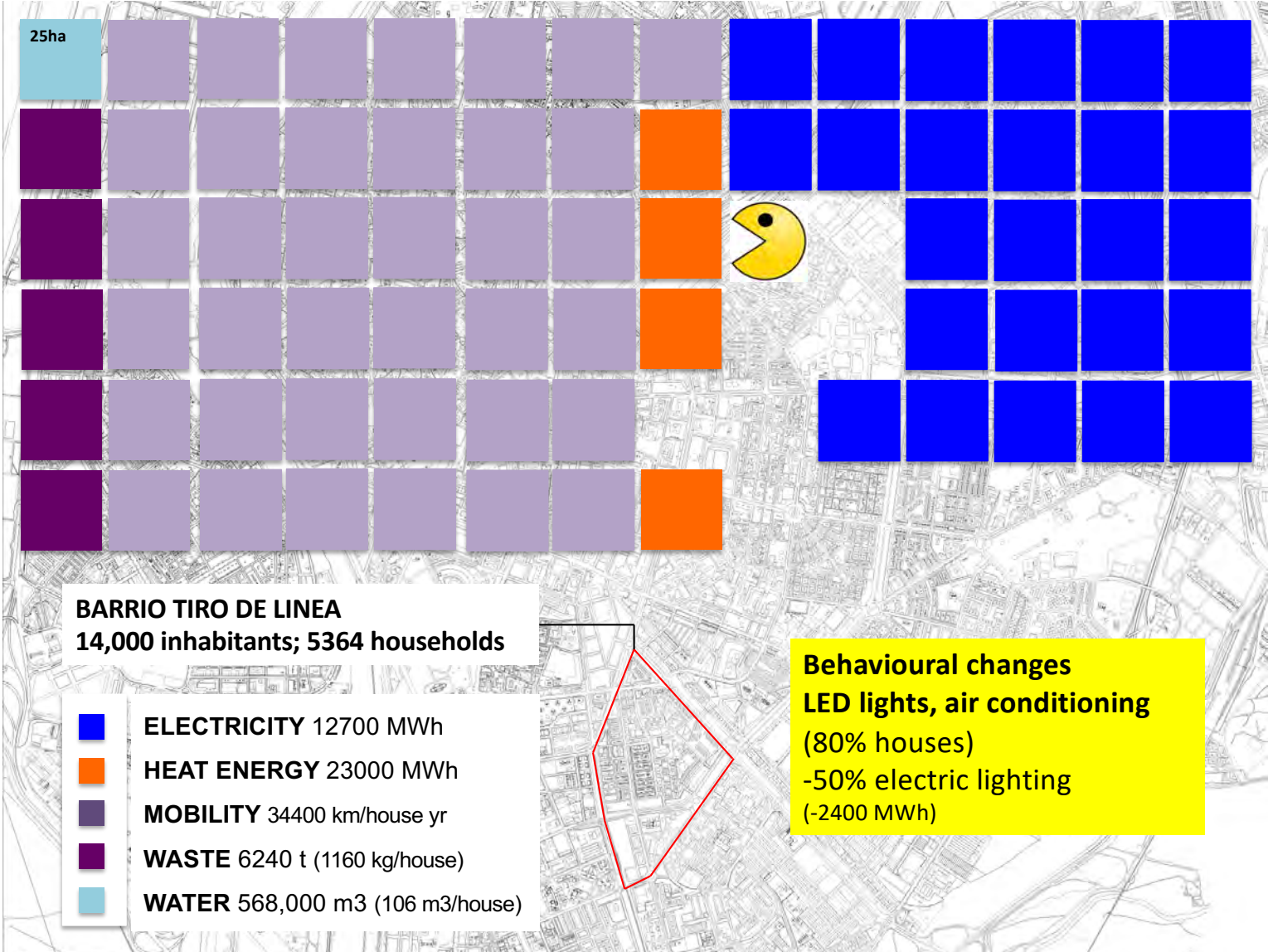
- ELECTRICITY** 12700 MWh
- HEAT ENERGY** 23000 MWh
- MOBILITY** 34400 km/house yr
- WASTE** 6240 t (1160 kg/house)
- WATER** 568,000 m<sup>3</sup> (106 m<sup>3</sup>/house)

**Pacman is coming...**

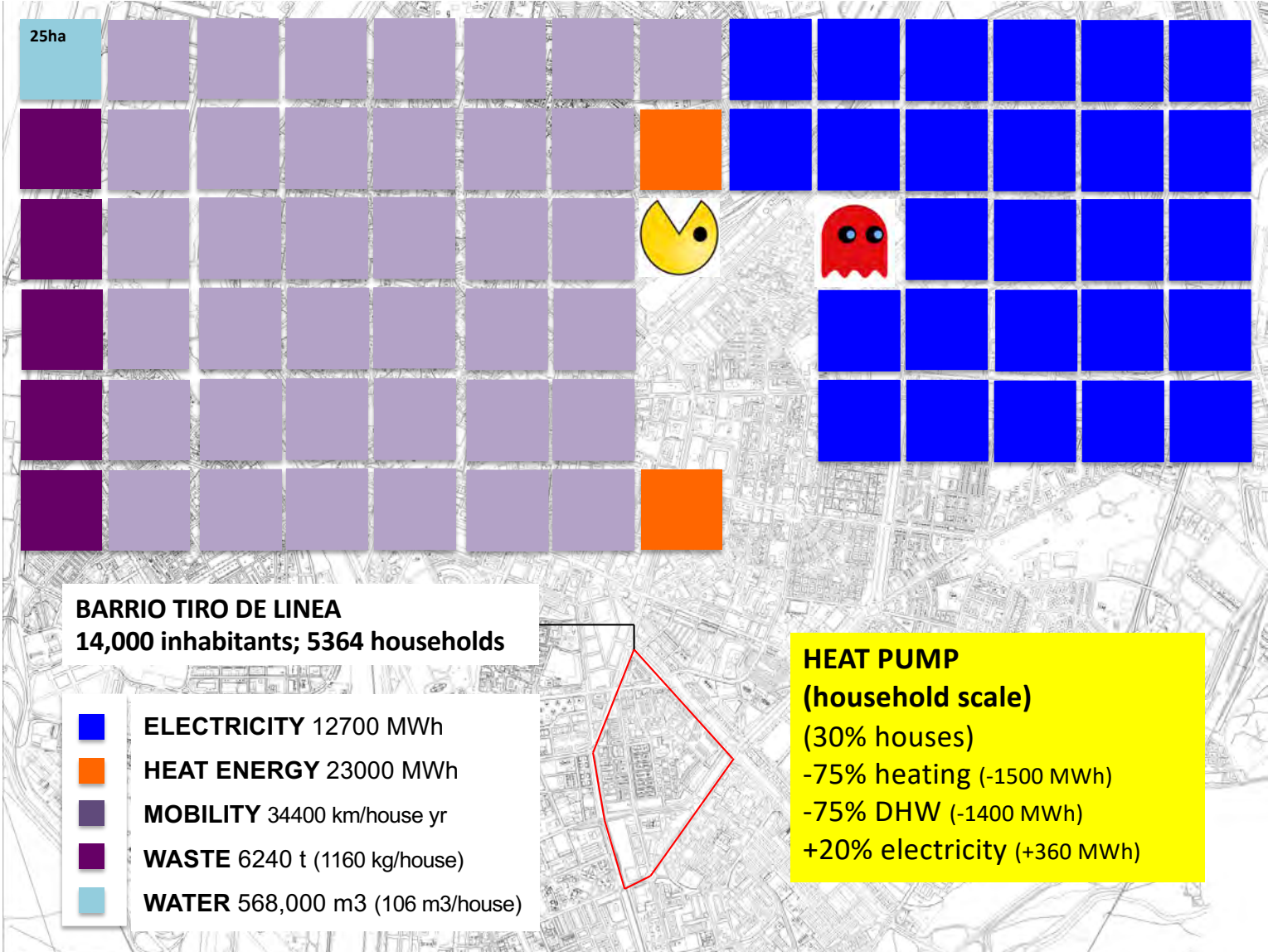


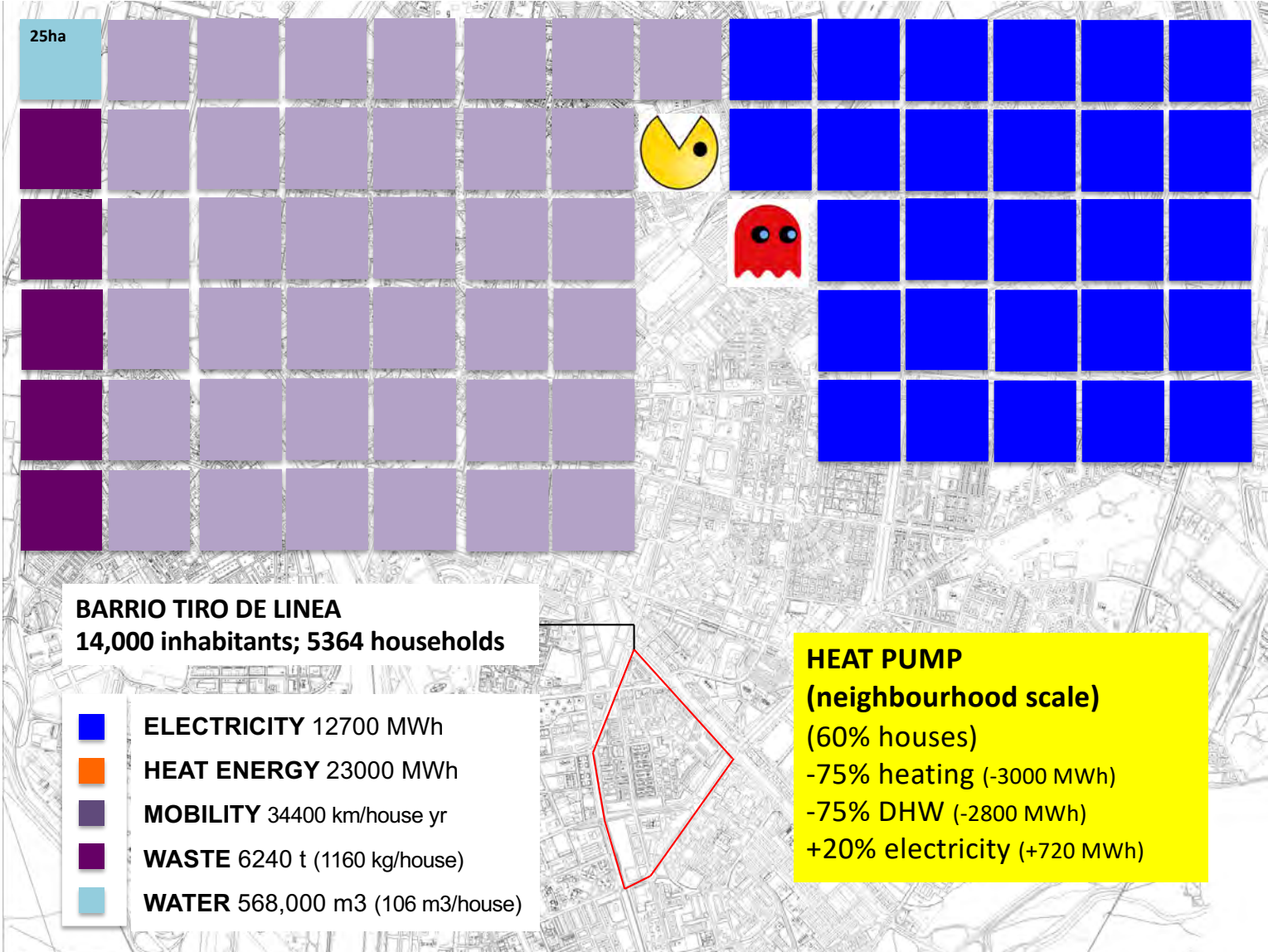


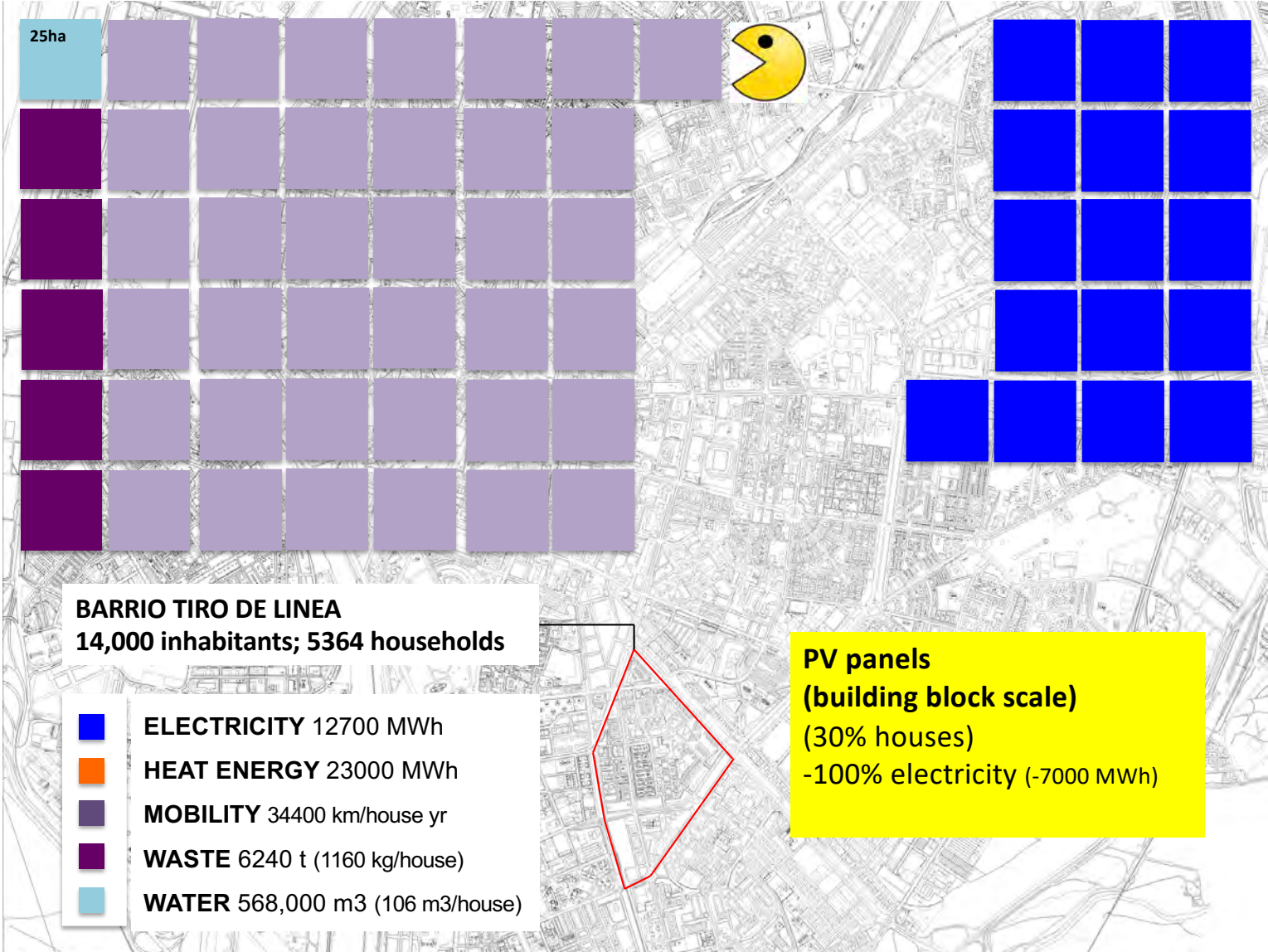




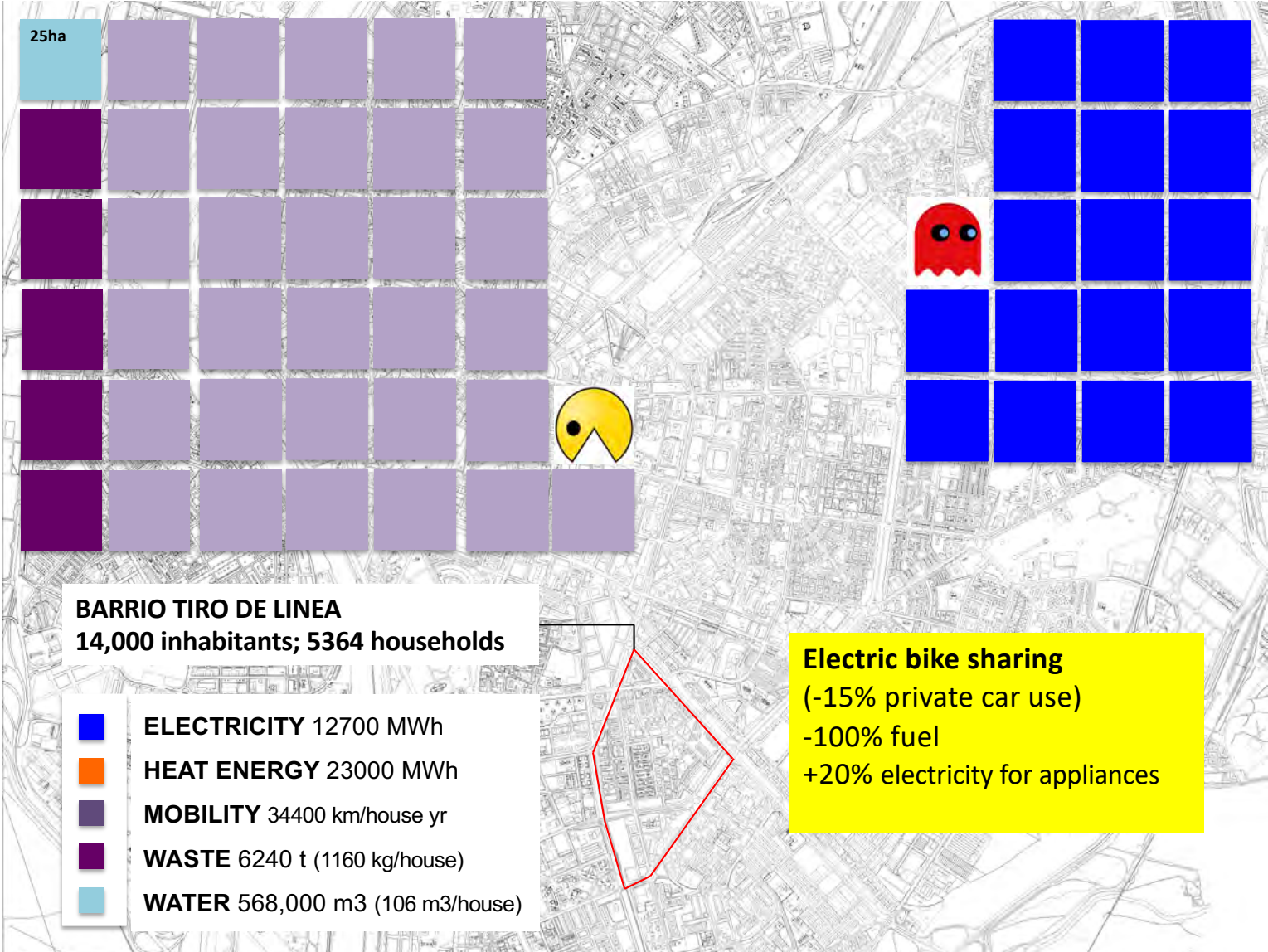


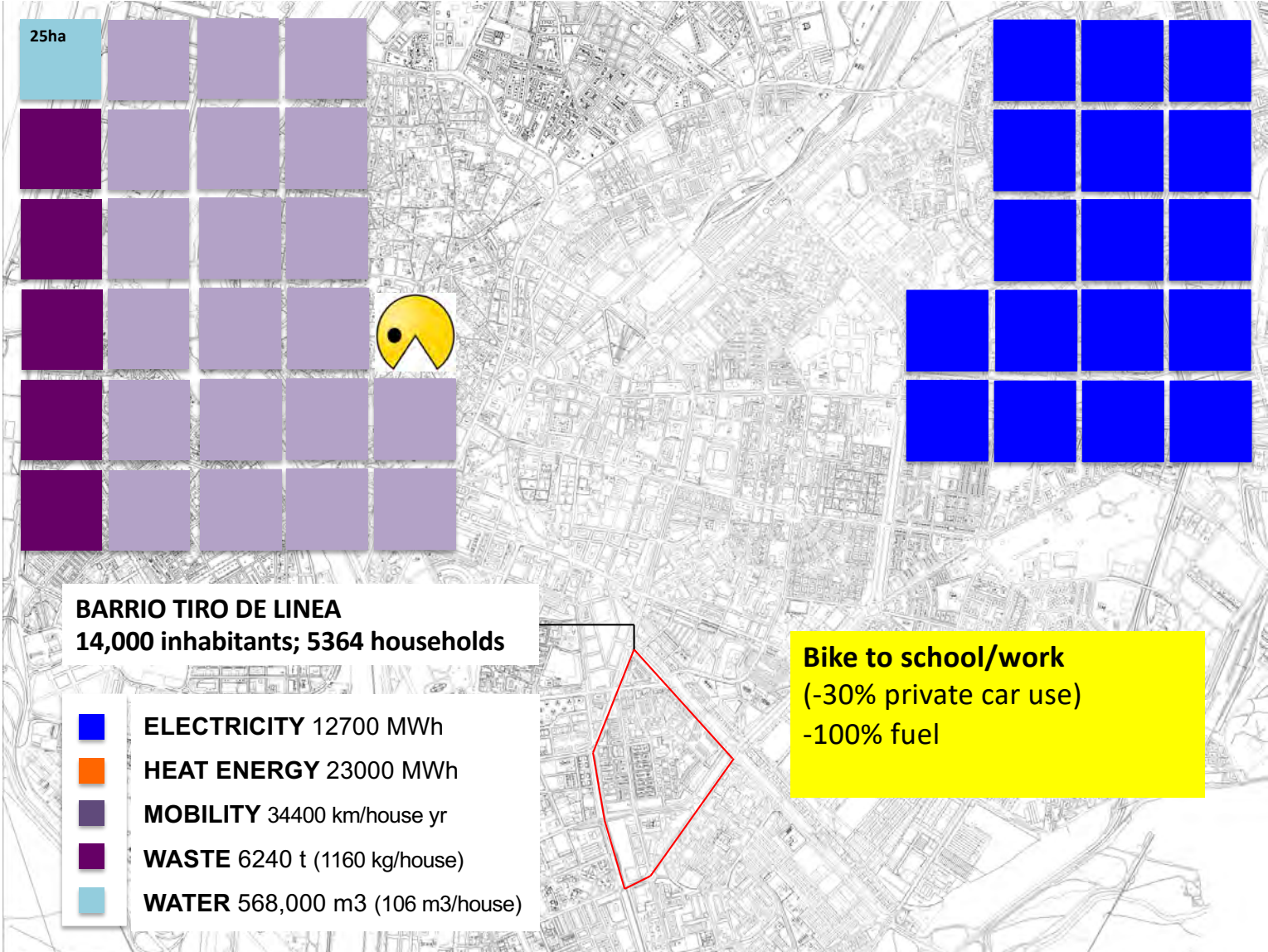




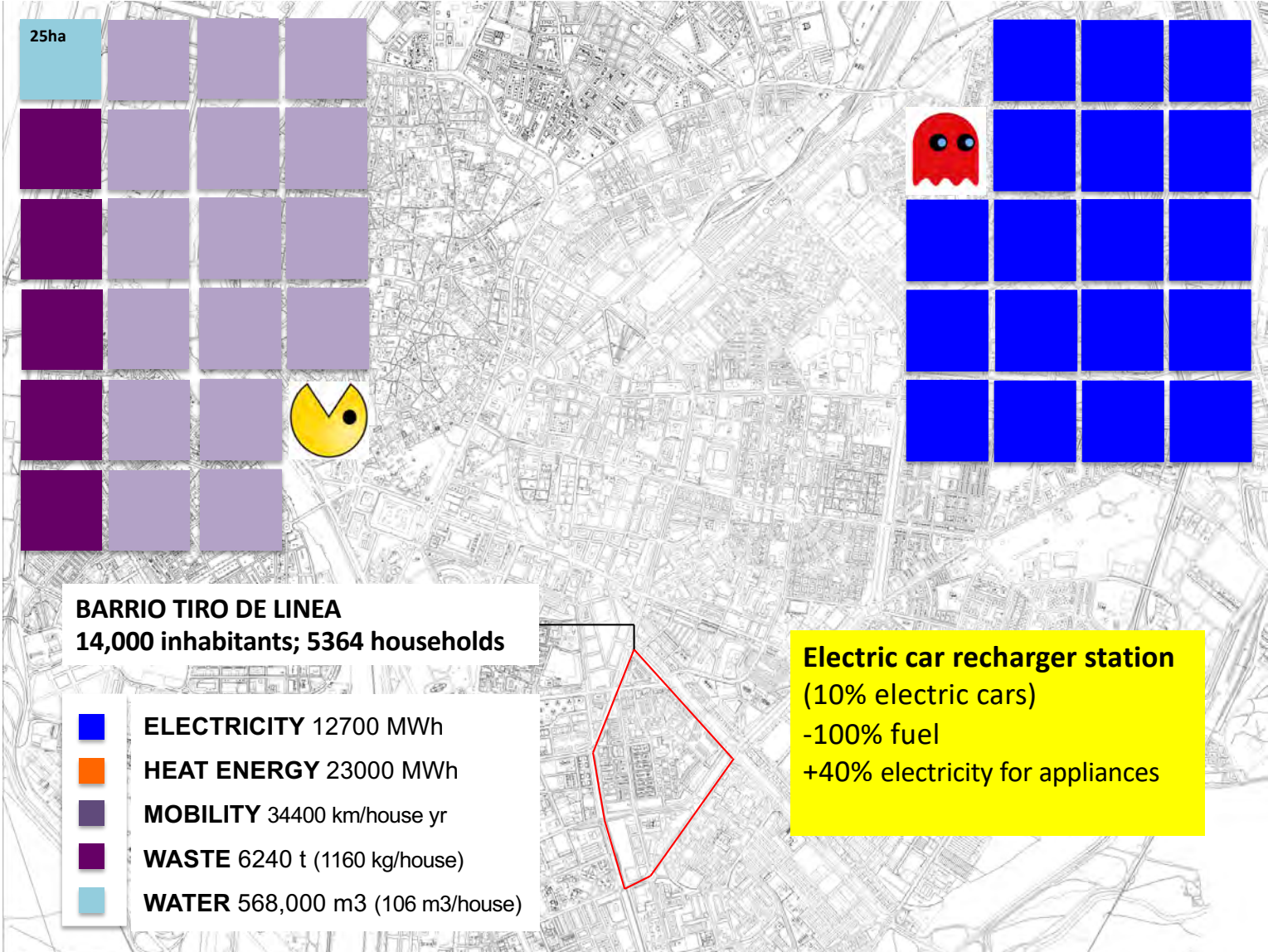












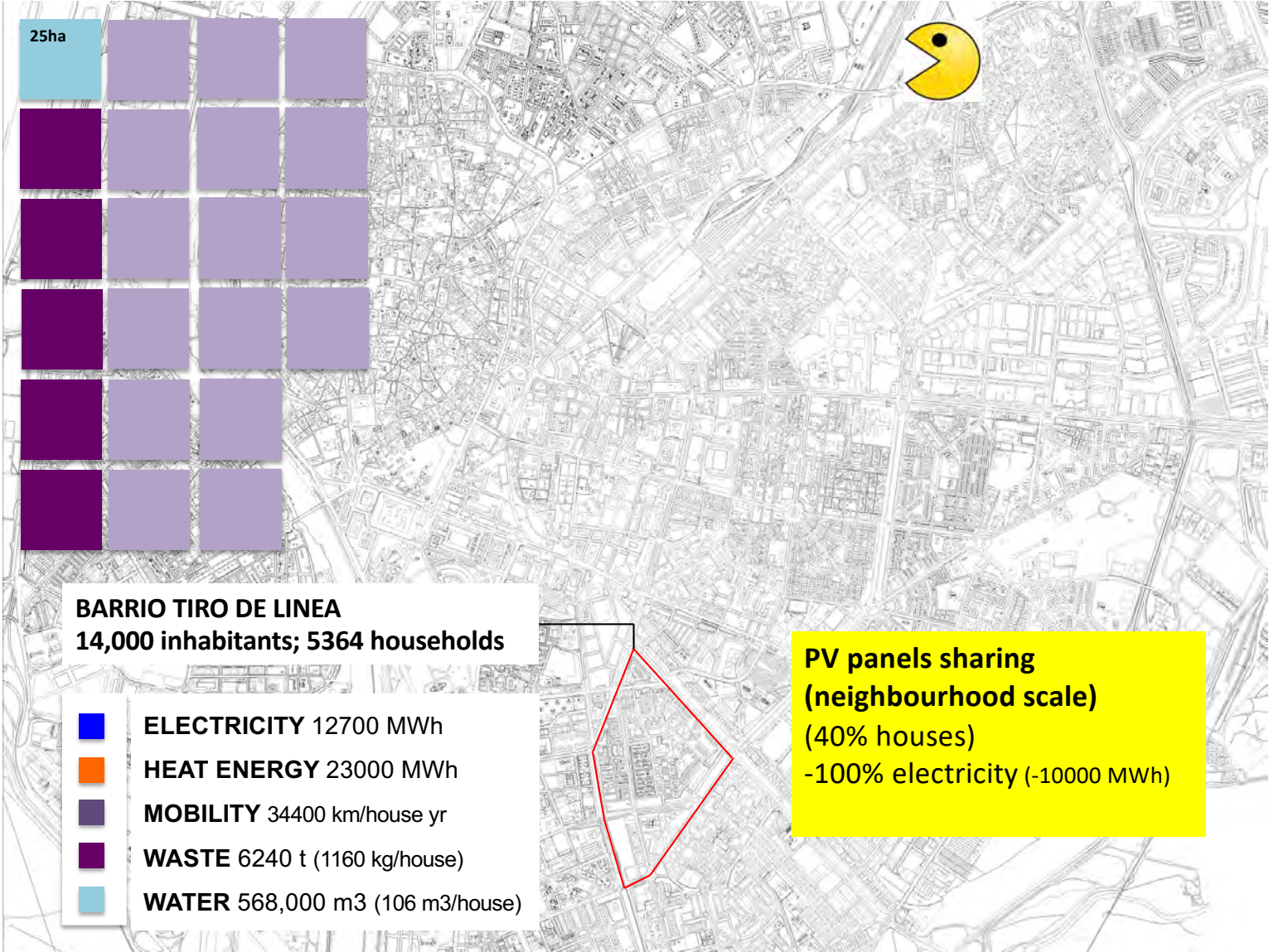
25ha

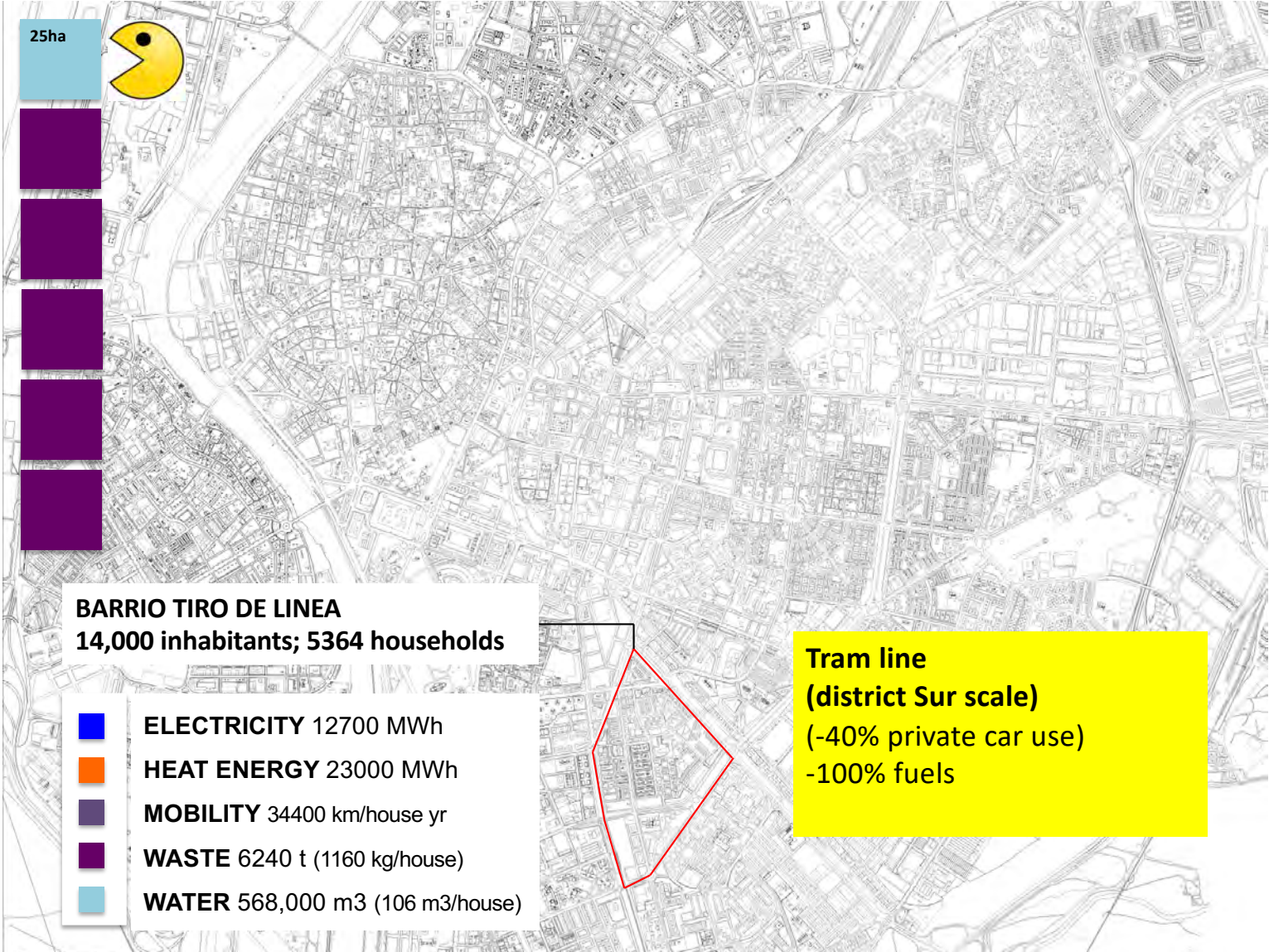
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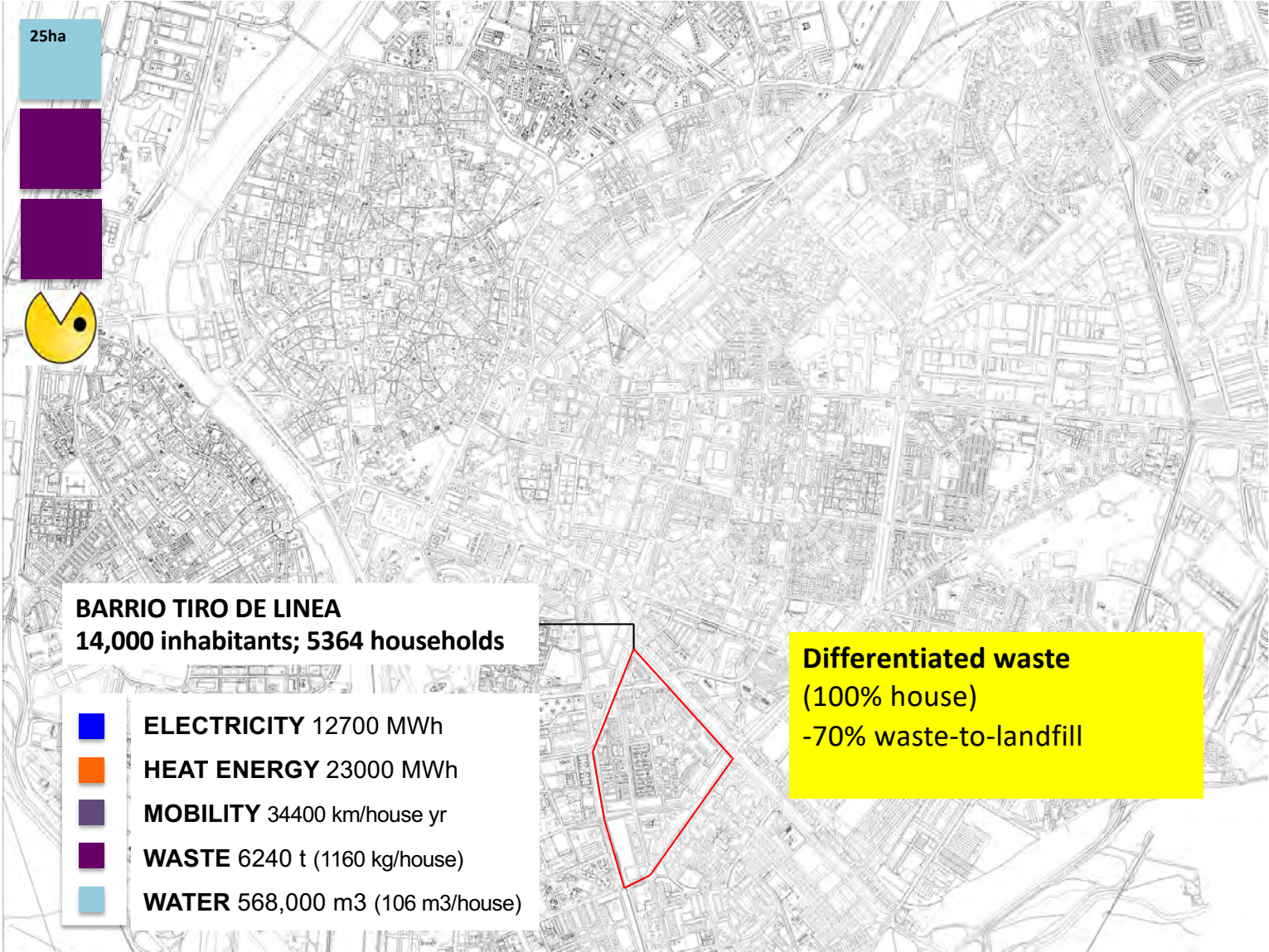
**Electric car recharger station**  
 (10% electric cars)  
 -100% fuel  
 +40% electricity for appliances



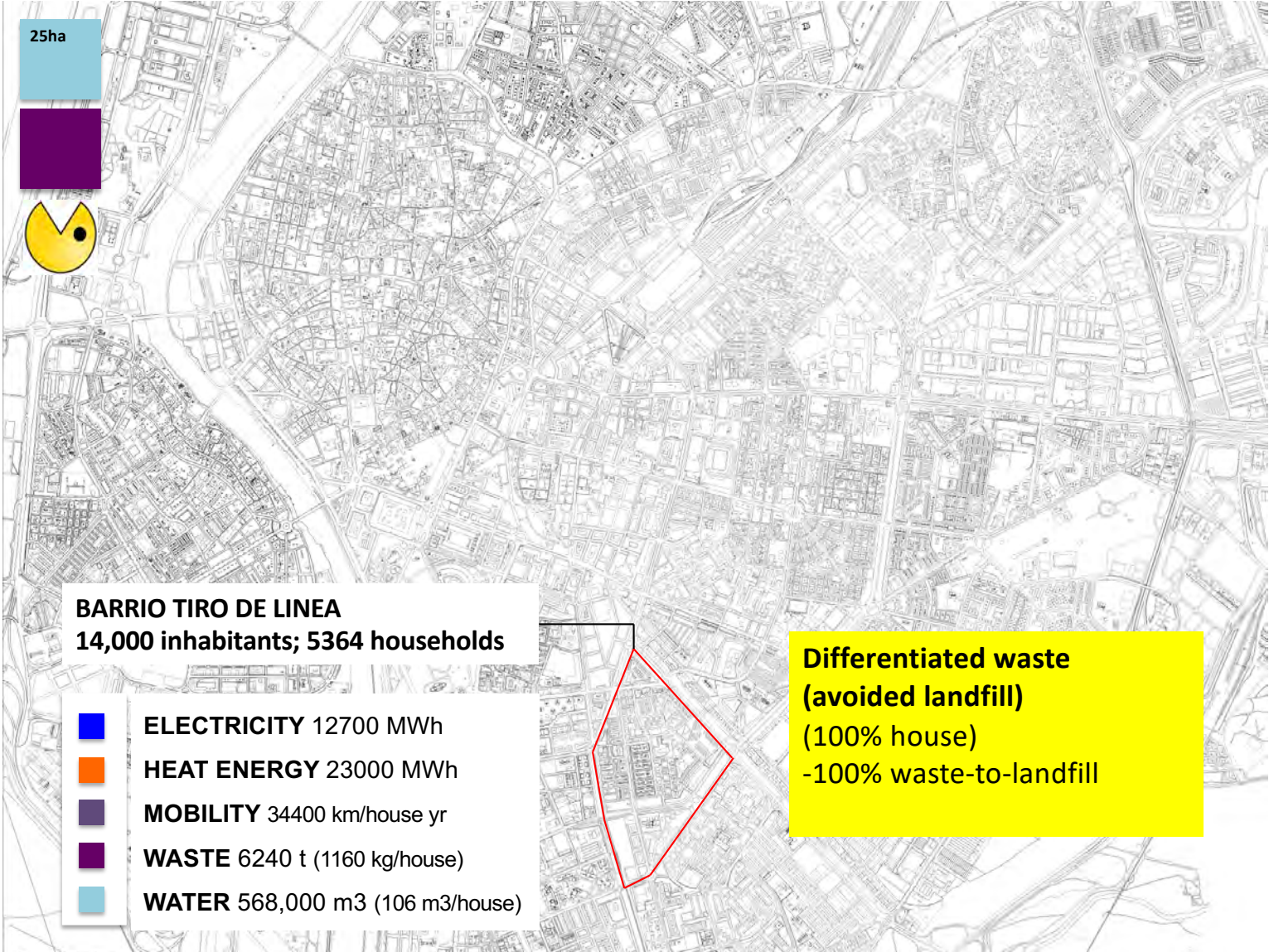


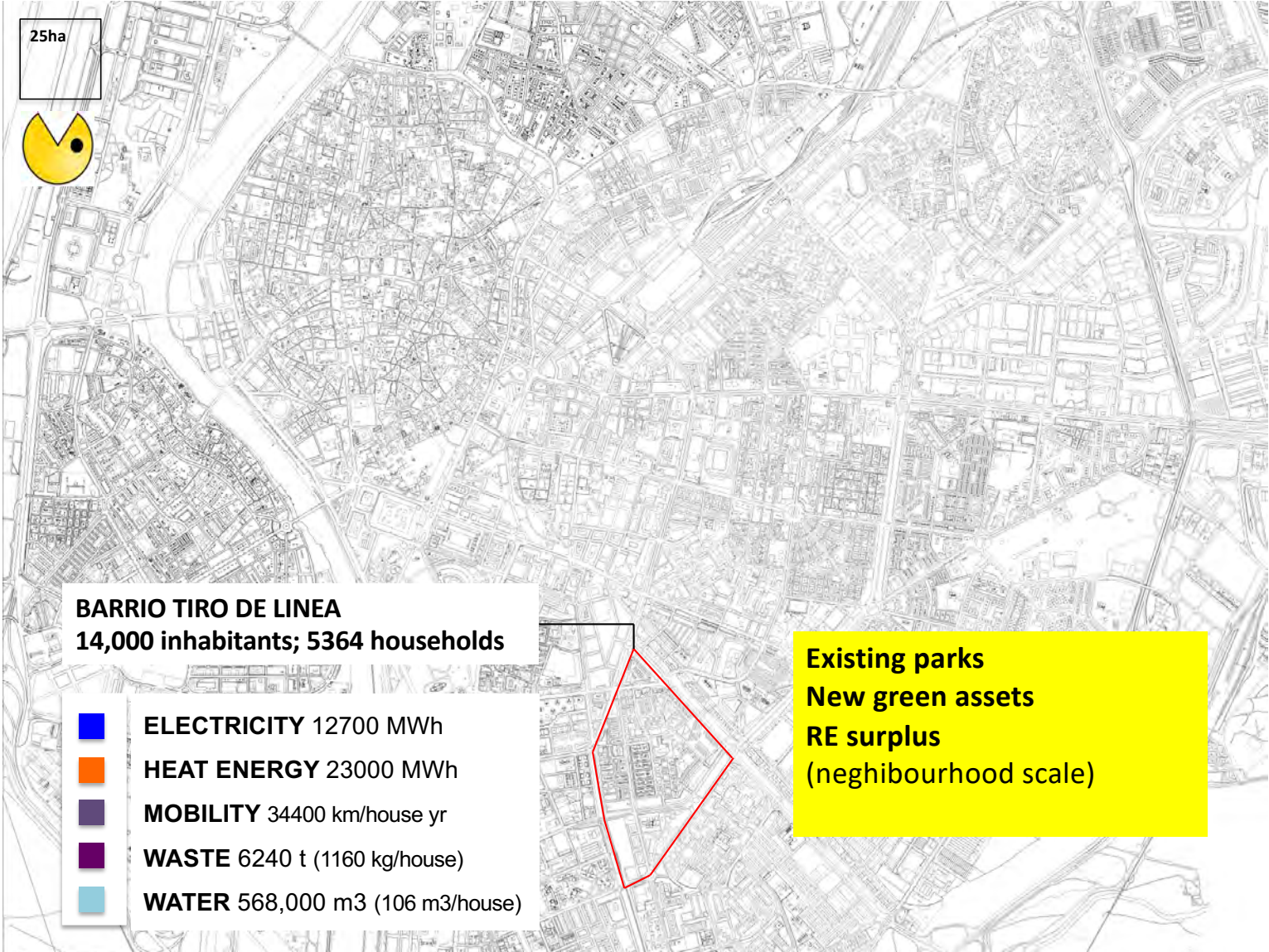



















25ha



**TENED CONFIANZA... GO TO ZERO!!!**

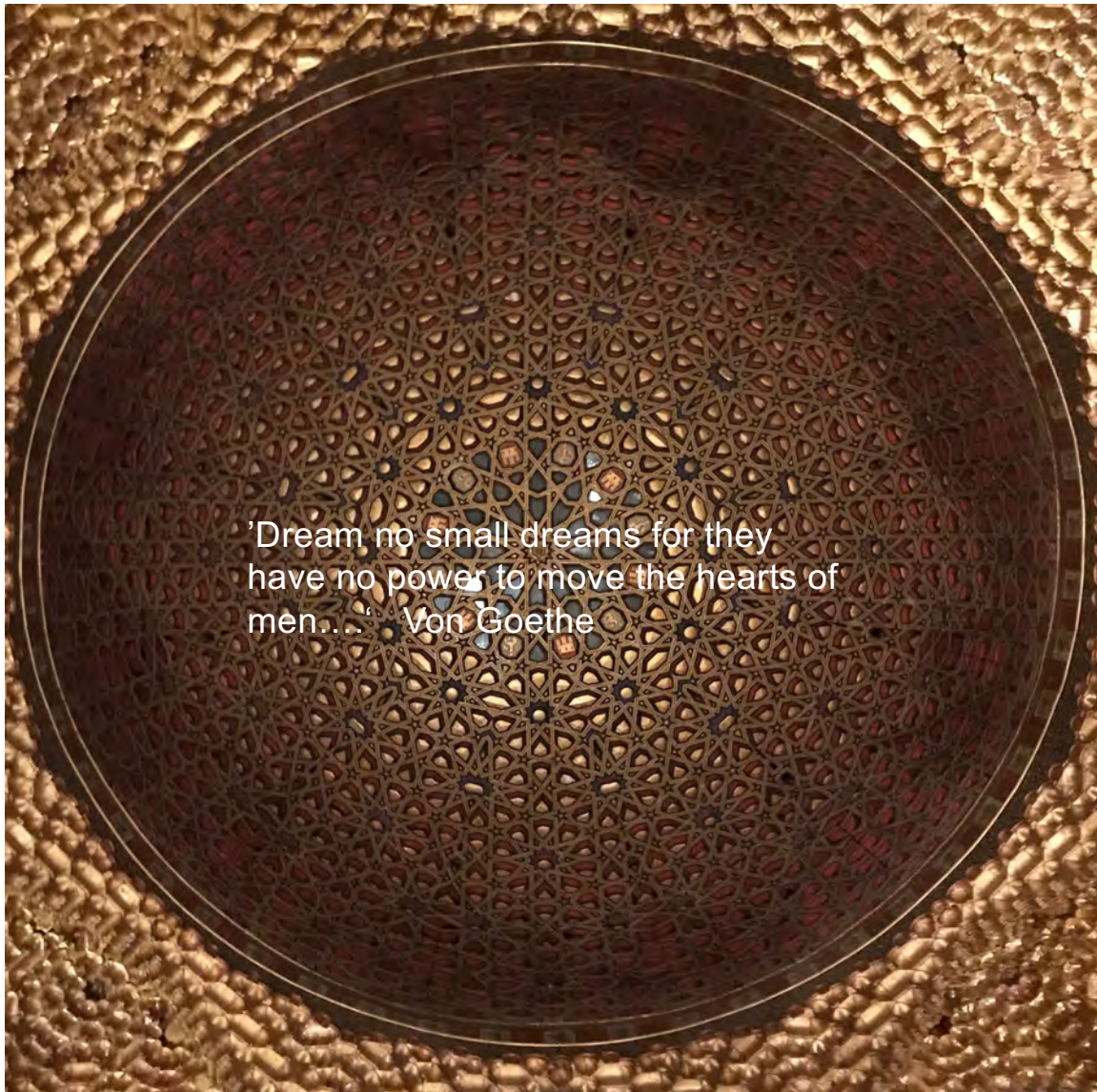
**BARRIO TIRO DE LINEA**  
14,000 inhabitants; 5364 households

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-  **MOBILITY** 34400 km/house yr
-  **WASTE** 6240 t (1160 kg/house)
-  **WATER** 568,000 m3 (106 m3/house)



creativity...





'Dream no small dreams for they  
have no power to move the hearts of  
men...' Von Goethe

Professor Greg  
Keeffe

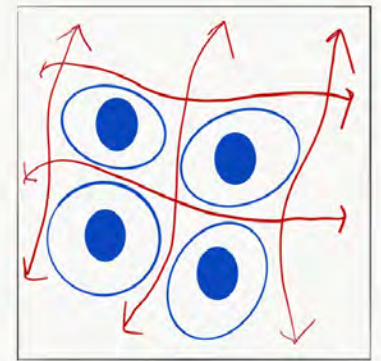
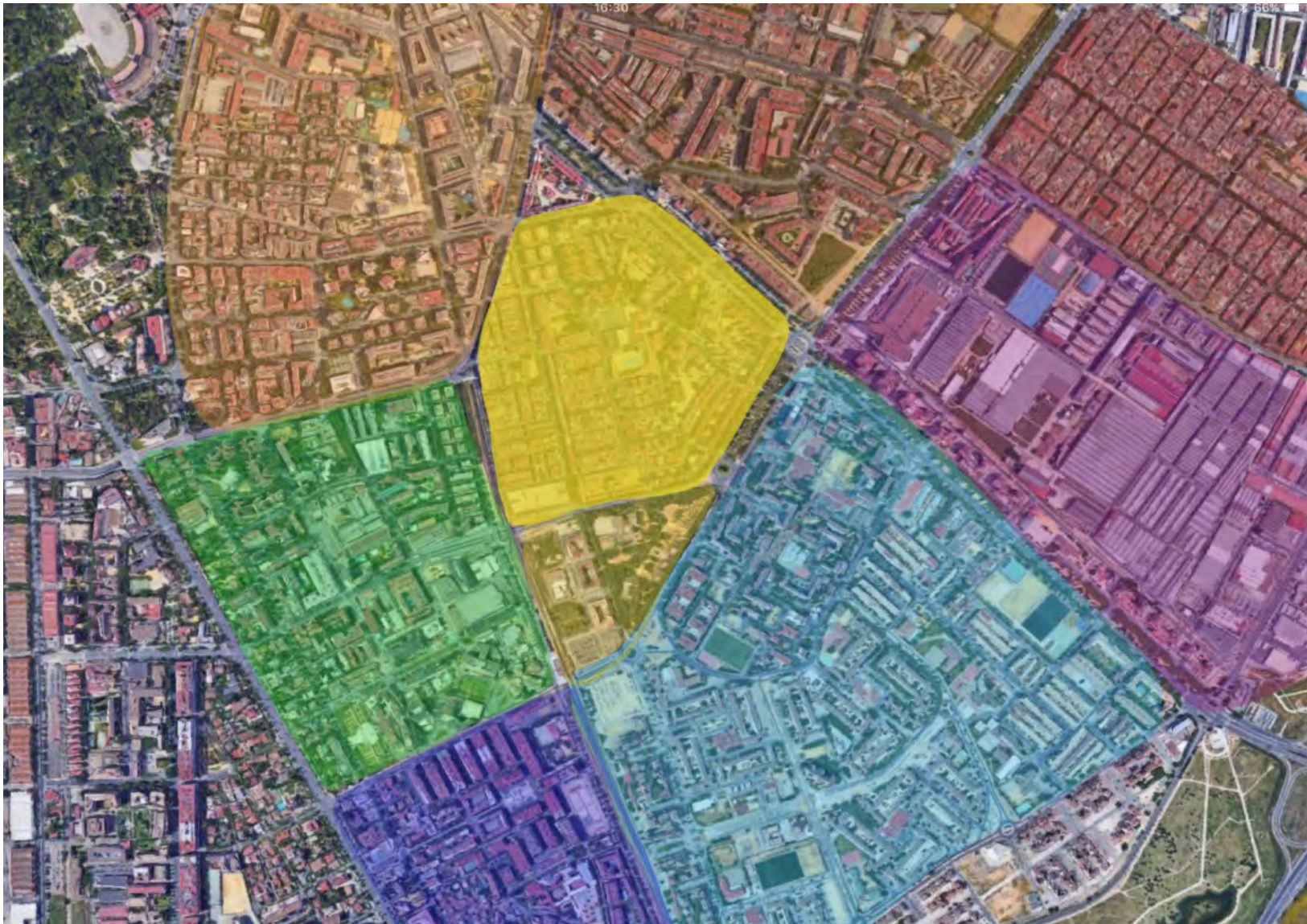
Head of School  
Natural and Built  
Environment

Queens University  
Belfast.

Dora Vancso  
Laura Solarino  
Antigoni Karaiskou  
TU Delft



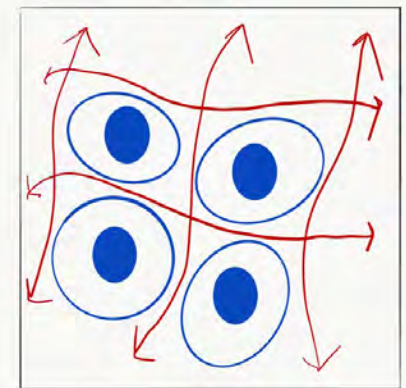
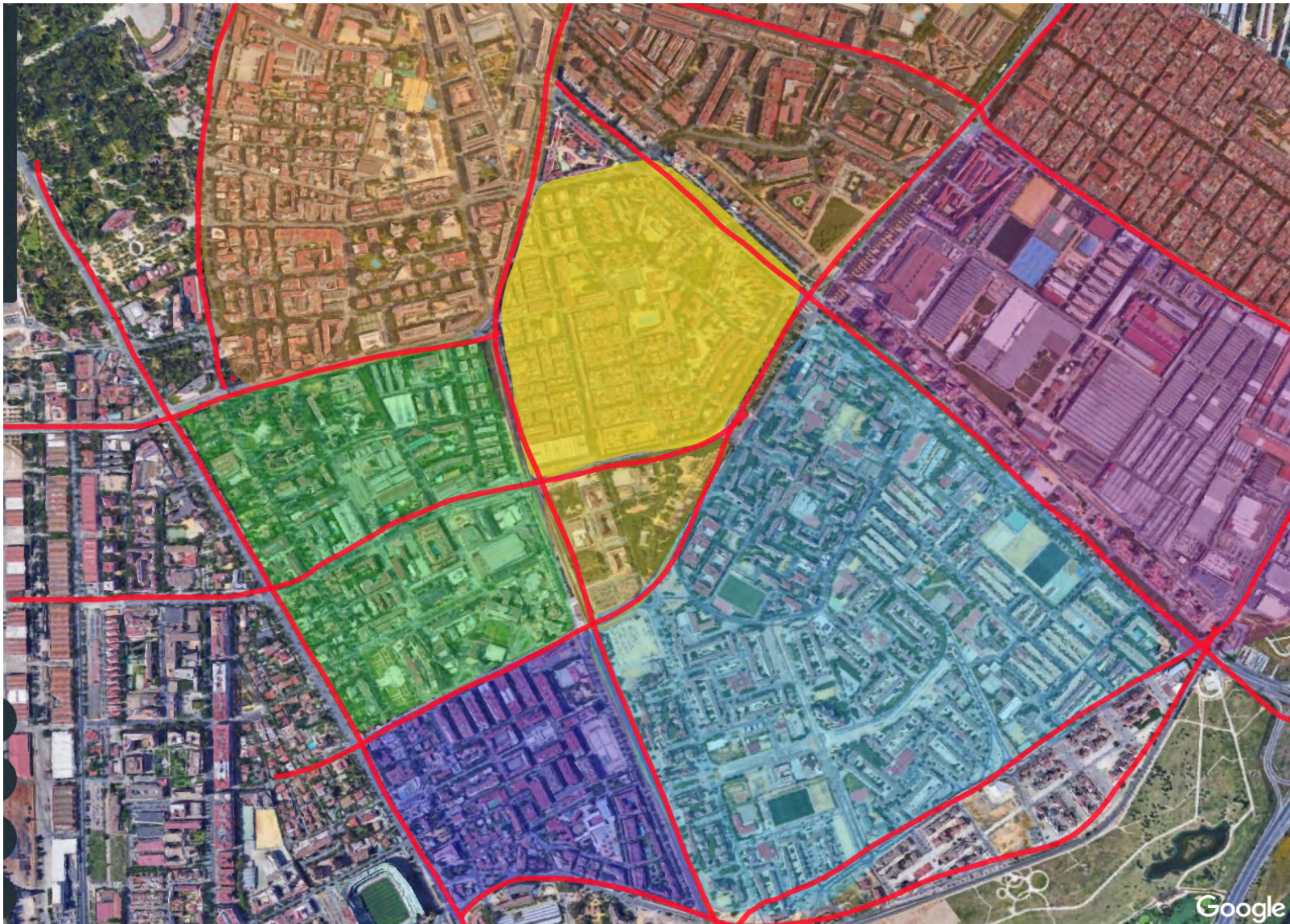




Barrios  
urbanism



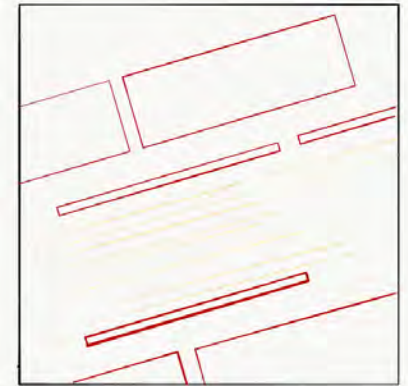




Barrios  
urbanism

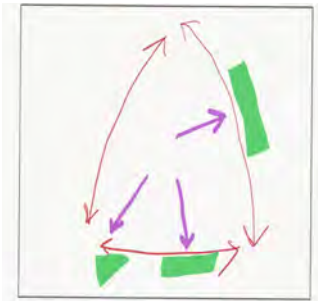






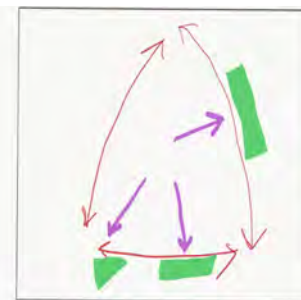
Over-roaded  
Urbanism





How big is big enough!

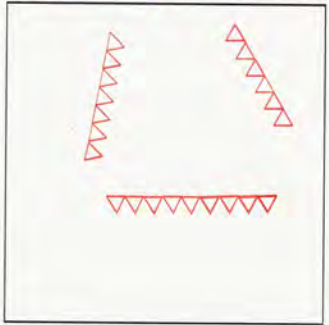




Unpacked  
Green







Hard edge

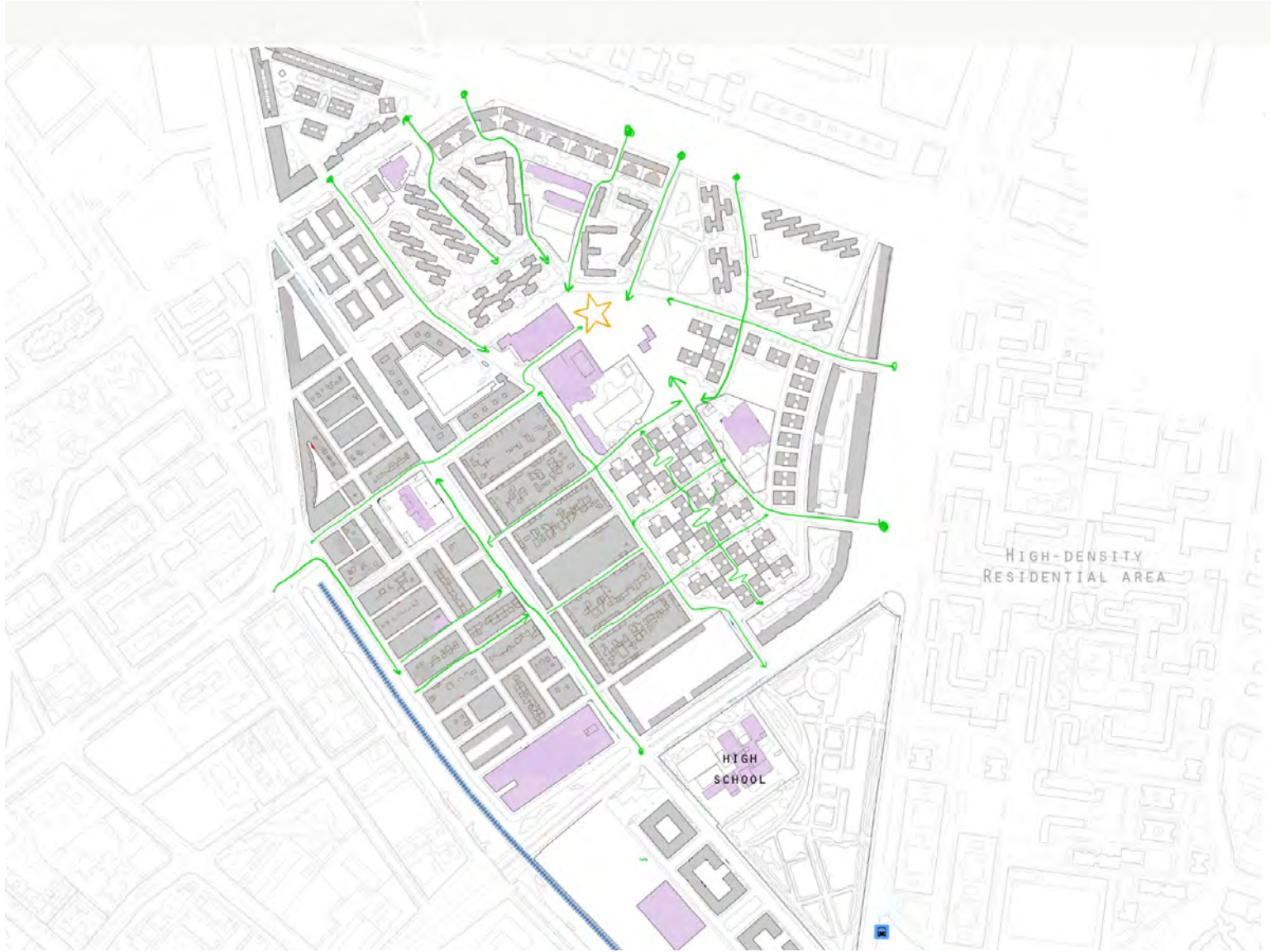




City desire line



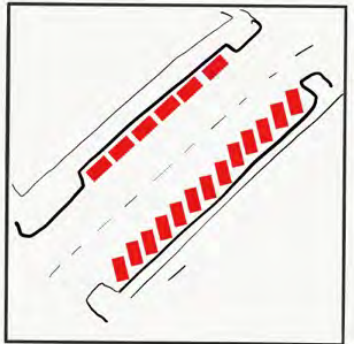




Permeable/non-permeable space



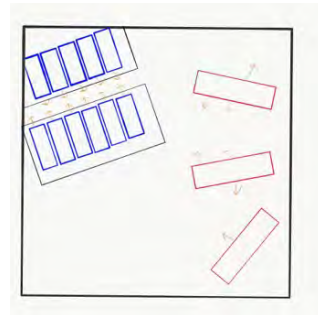




Cars cars and more cars



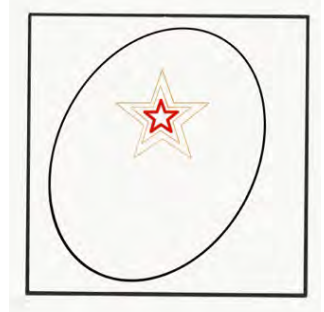




Surveyed and non-surveyed space



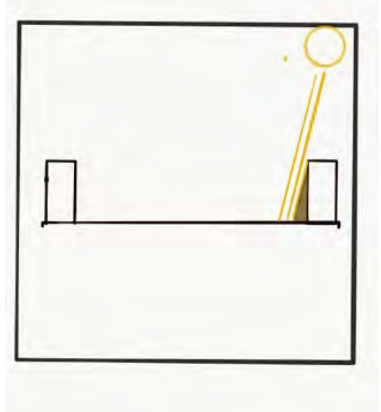
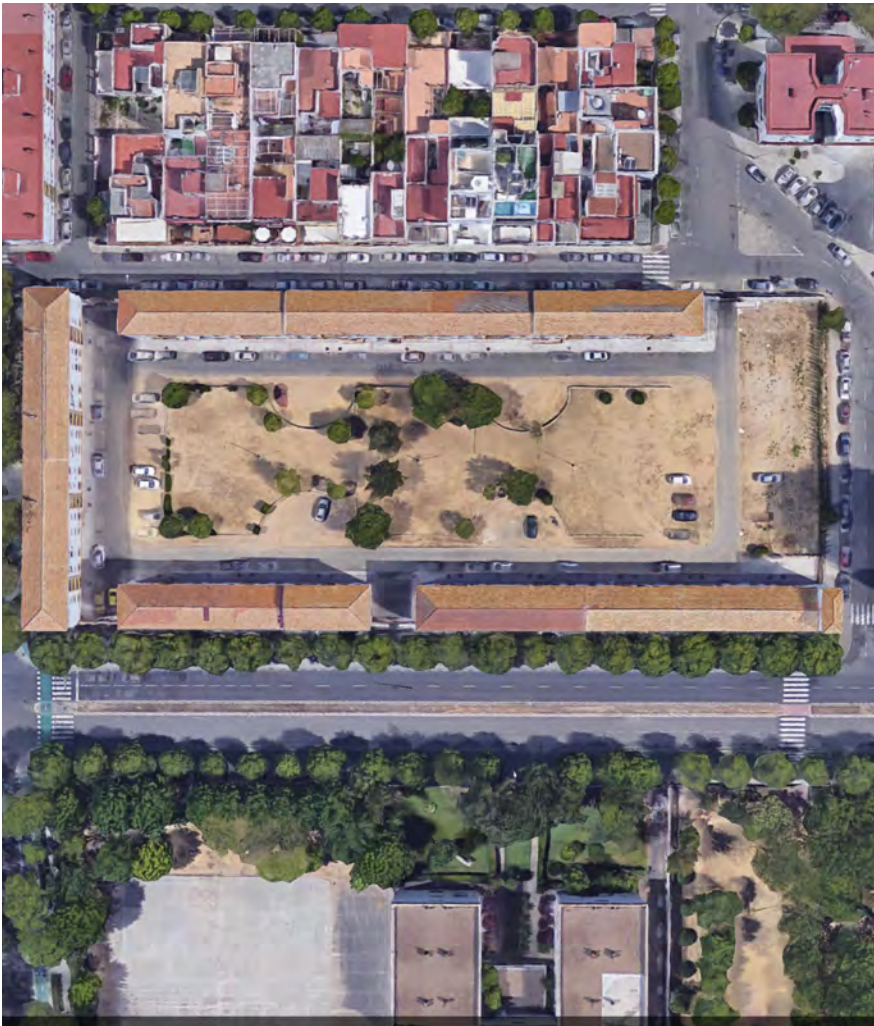




Over-centralised space

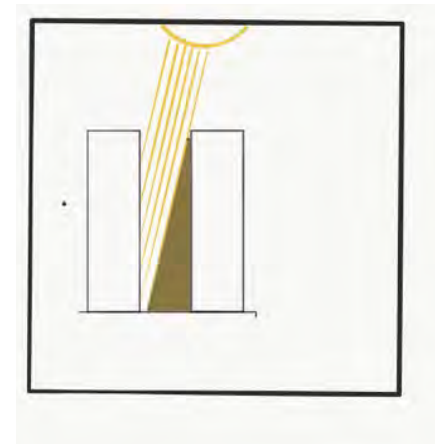






Over-scaled external space





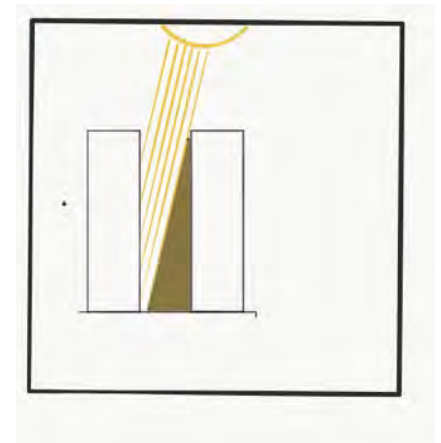
Correctly proportioned space



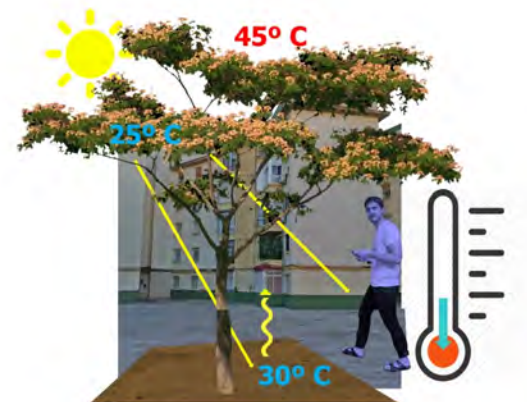
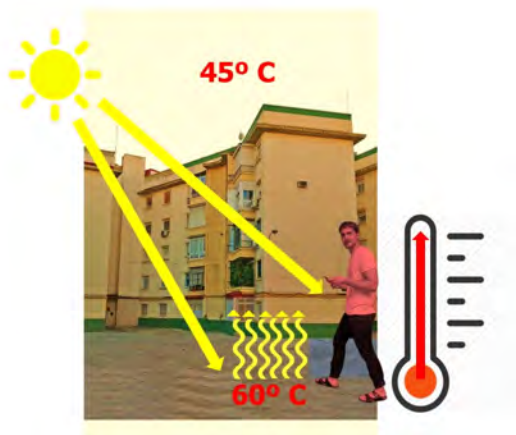


## Seville Climate Projections. UK Met Office

| Year                             | Average Temp | Average High | Maximum Temp |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 2017                             | 19.4         | 35           | 45           |
| 2070                             | 24           | 45           | 55           |
| Climate similar to Dubai by 2070 |              |              |              |

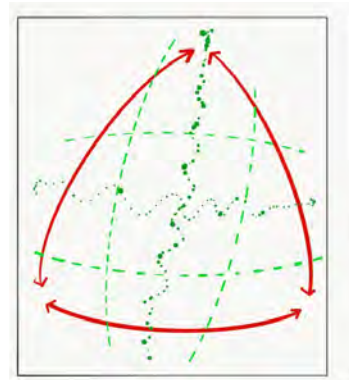


Correctly proportioned space



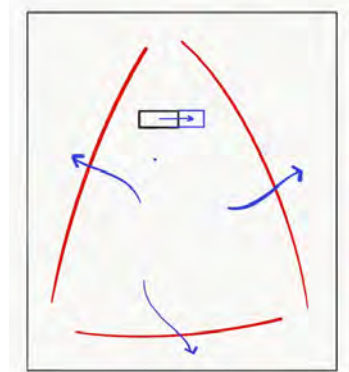
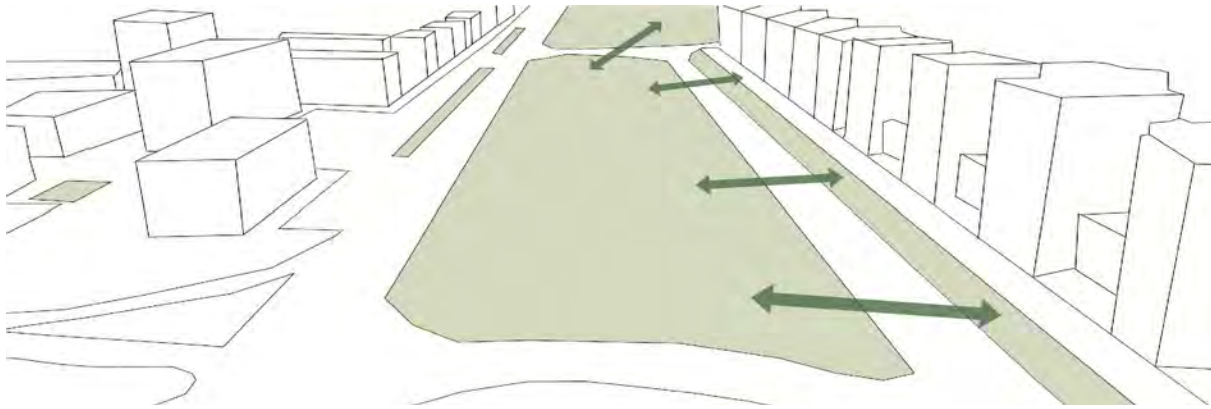






Perforated urbanism

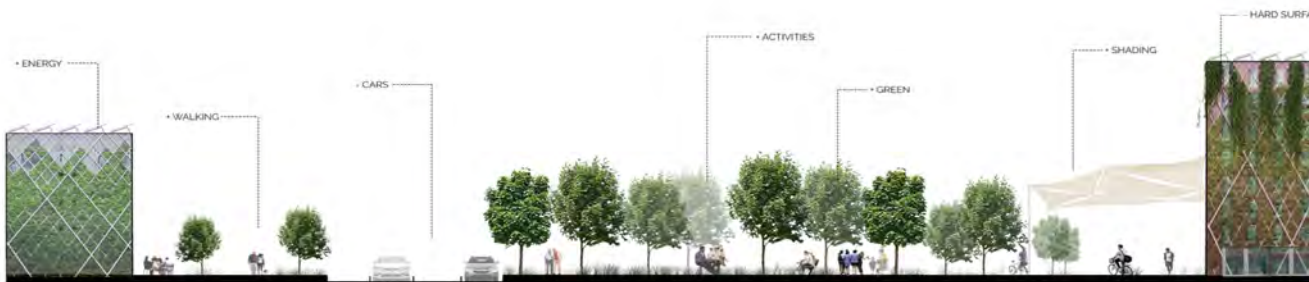




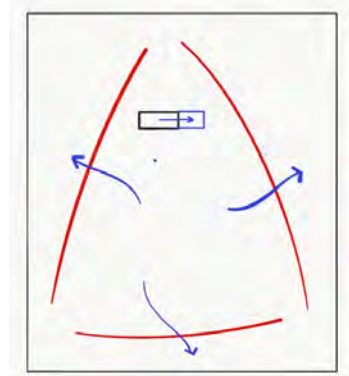
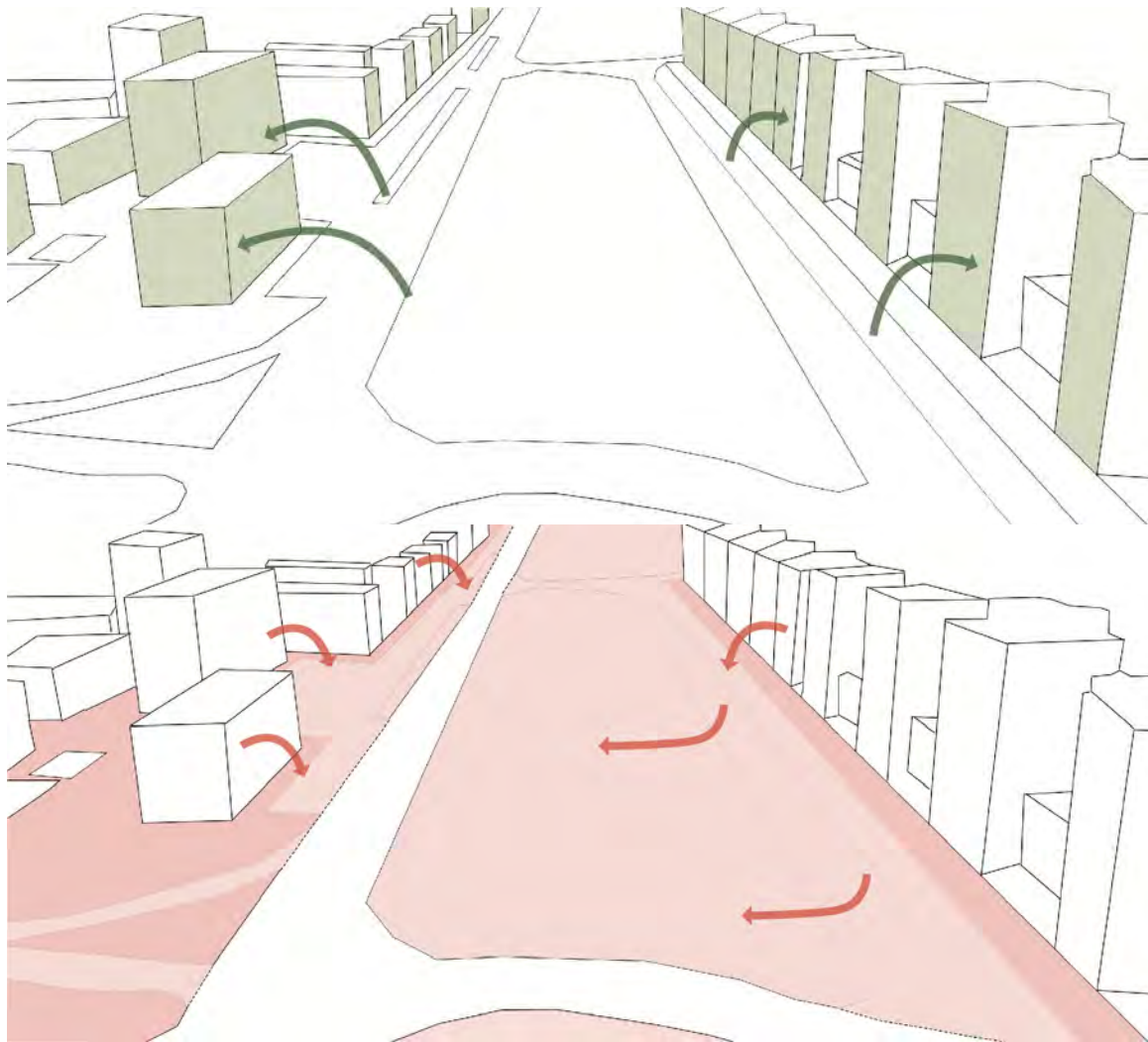
Unpack the neighbourhood



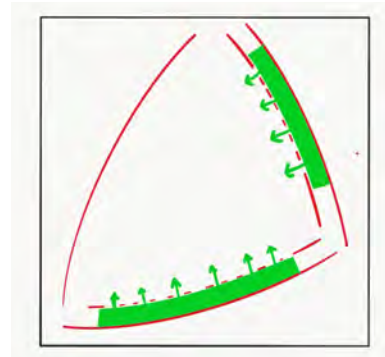
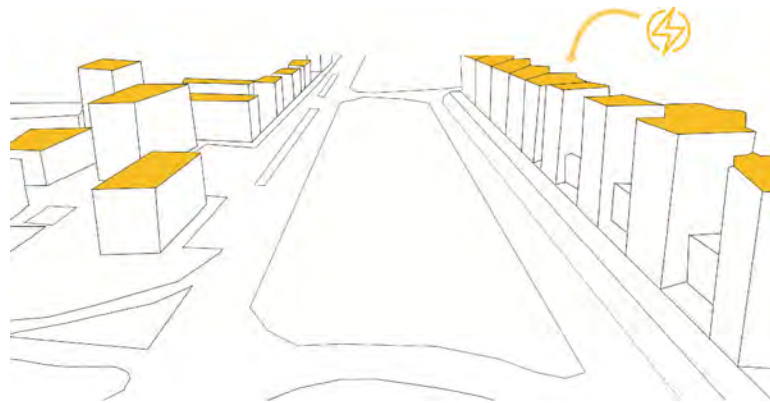
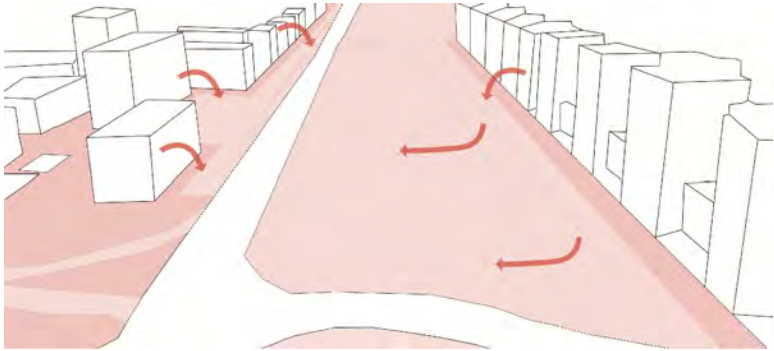
AVENIDA BENITEZ CARRASCO - BEFORE



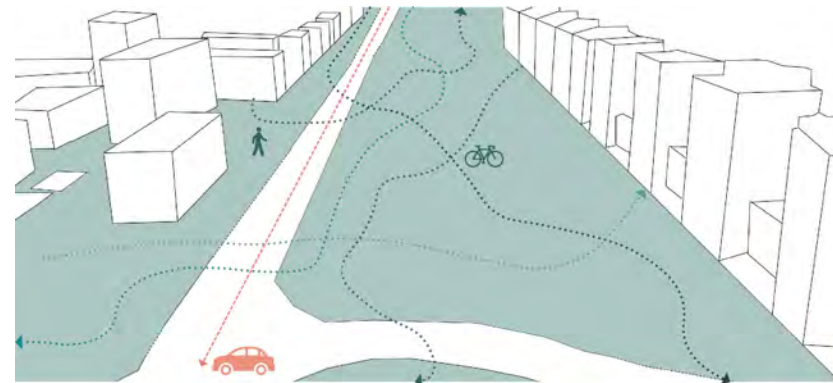
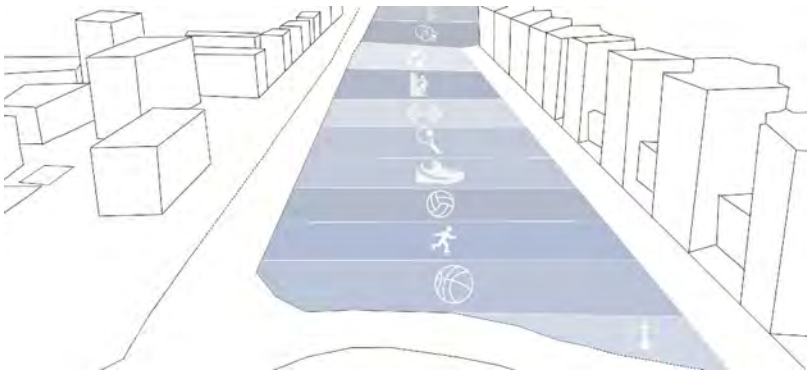




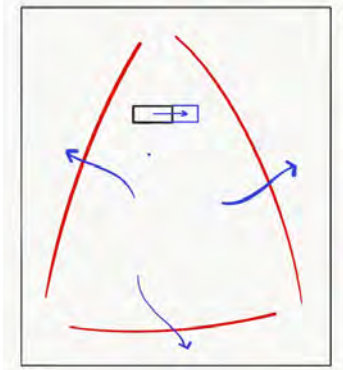
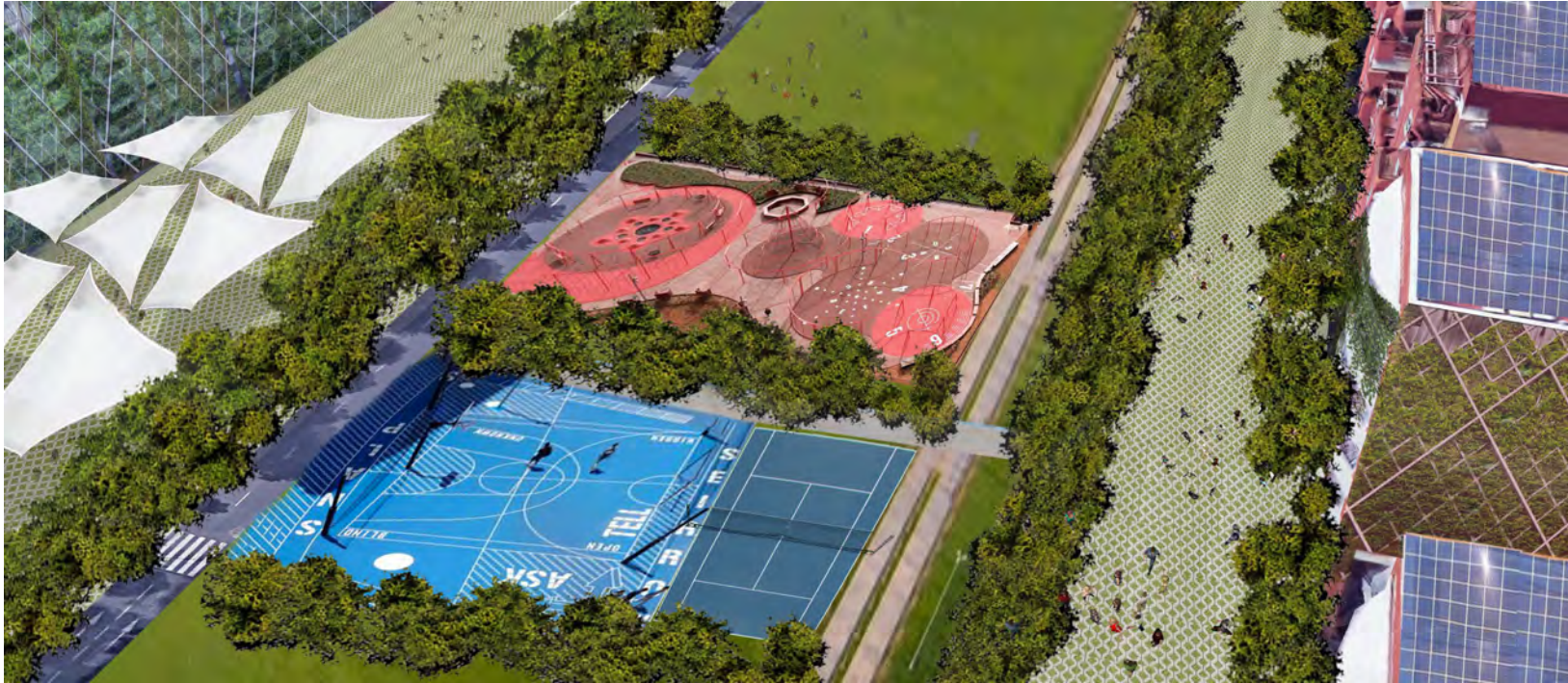
Unpack the neighbourhood



Unpack the neighbourhood



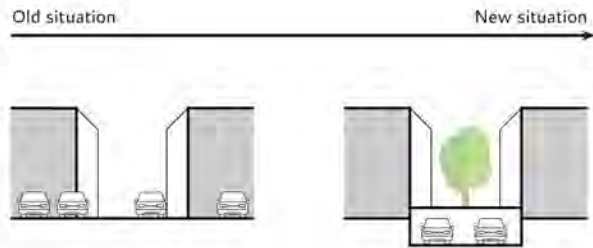




Unpack the neighbourhood

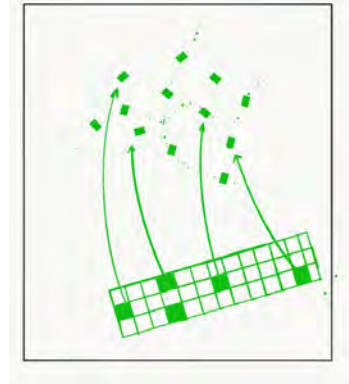
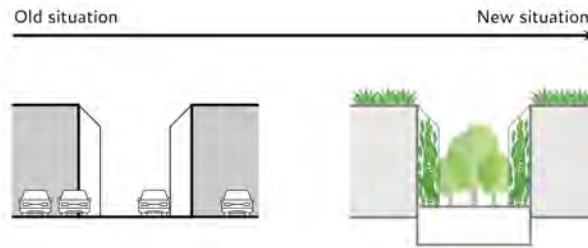


## UNDERGROUND PARKING



## URBAN OASIS

Shading (trees)  
Vertical farming/gardens  
Rooftop gardens

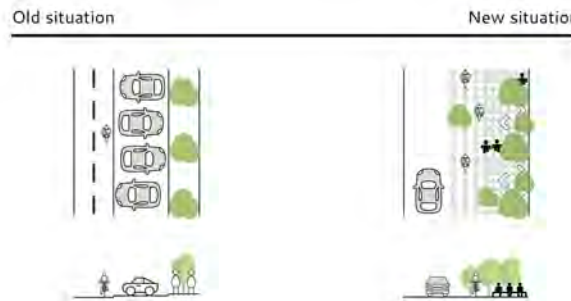


Unpack green space – make oases

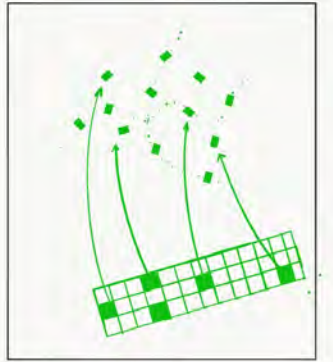
## SHADING (WATER STORAGE+PV)



## FROM STREET TO SHARED PAVEMENT



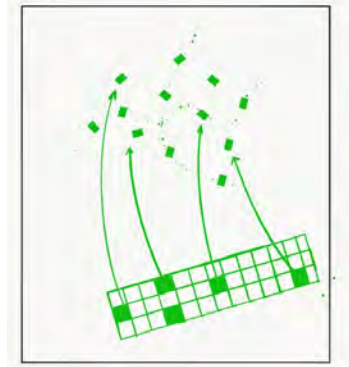




Unpack green space – make oases

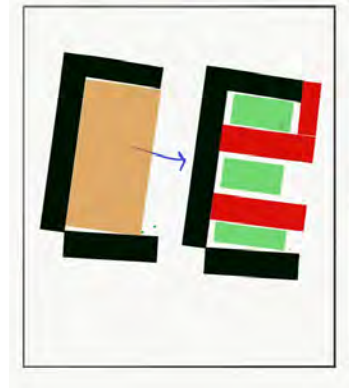
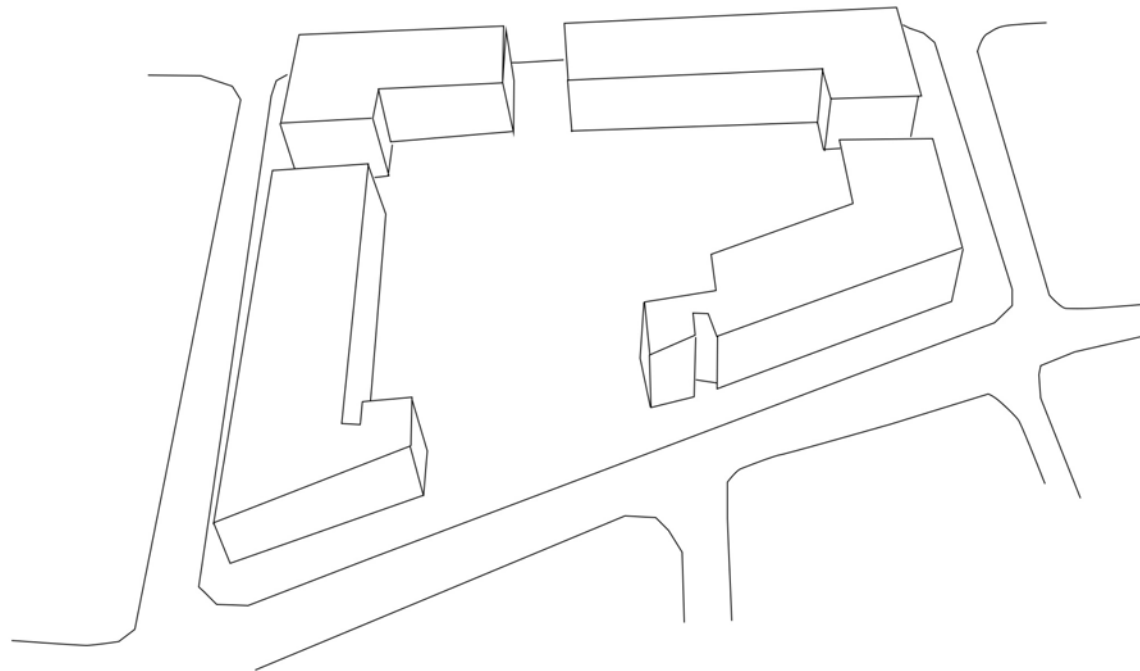






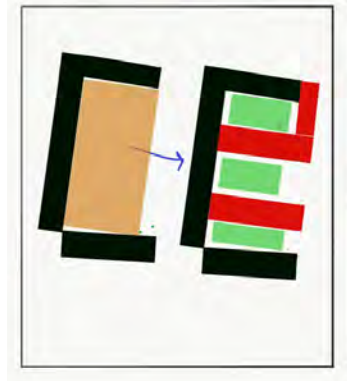
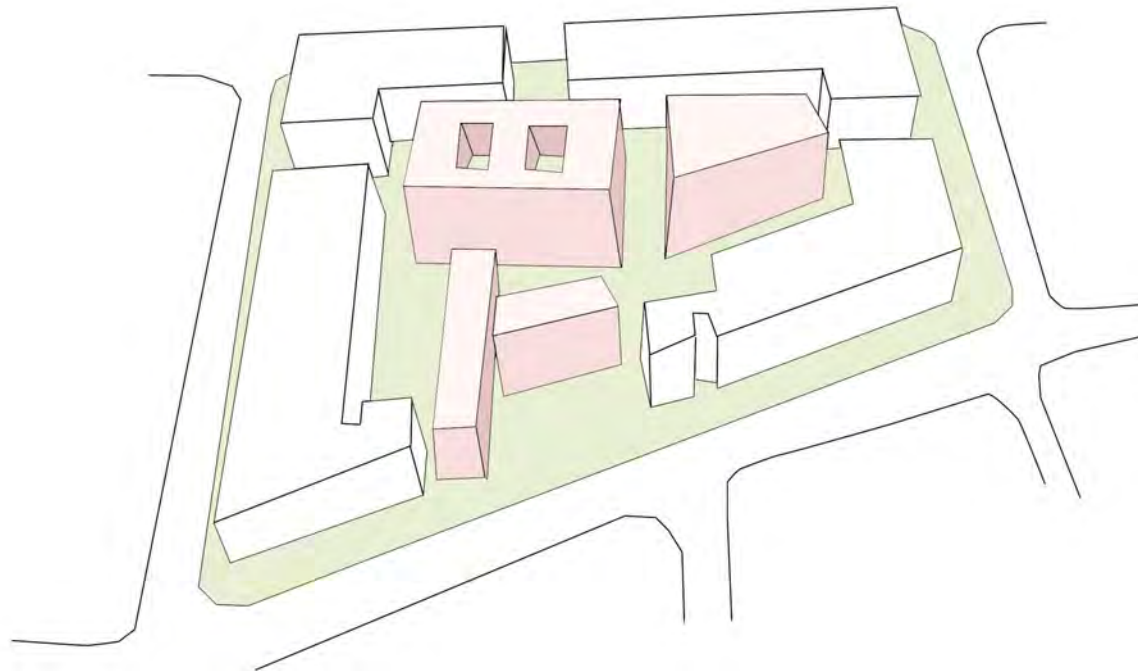
Unpack green  
space – make  
oases





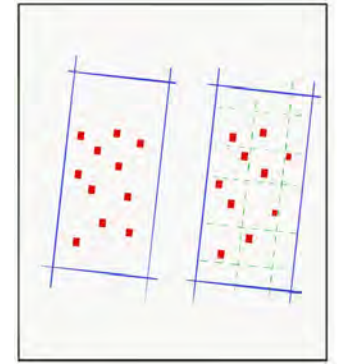
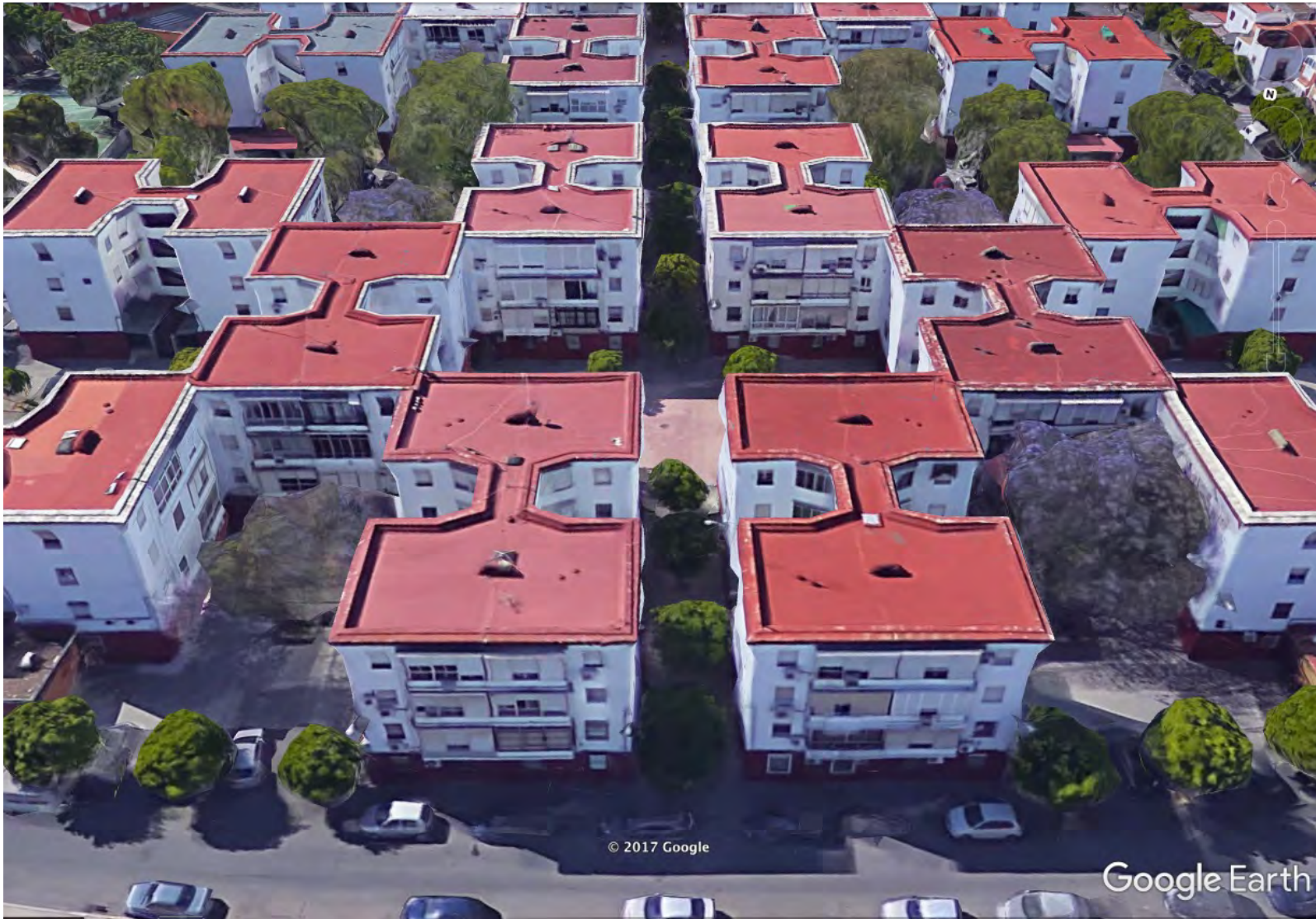
Densify urban  
space – create  
shade





Densify urban  
space – create  
shade

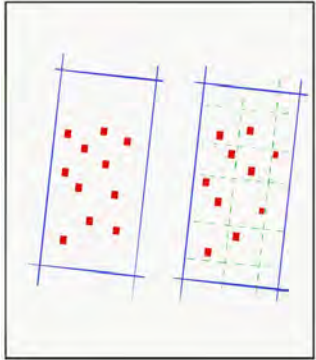




Make small green routes



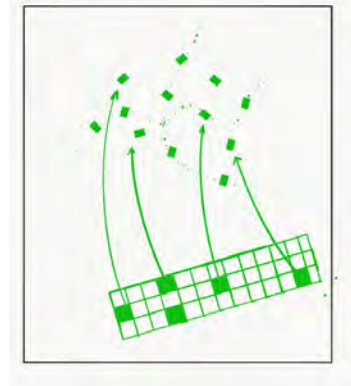




Make small green routes



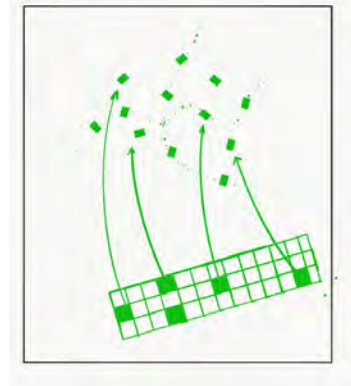




Unpack green space – make oases



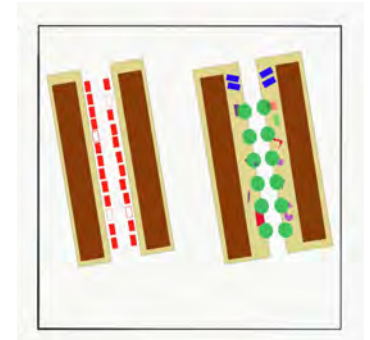




Unpack green  
space – make  
oases

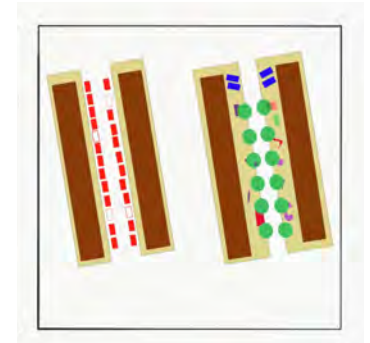






Reclaim the street – with car-share!

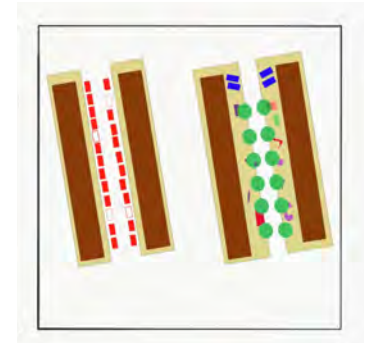




Reclaim the street – with car-share!

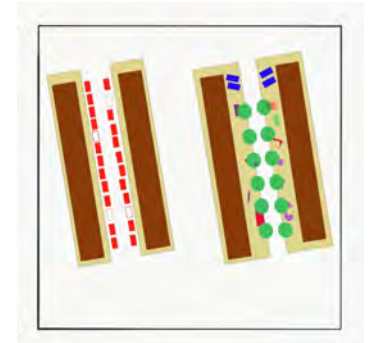






Reclaim the street – with car-share!

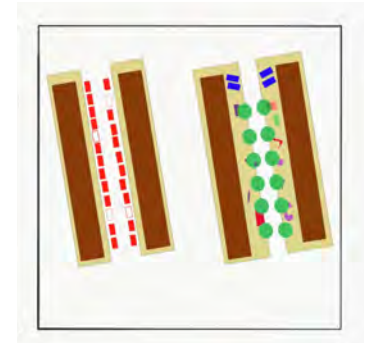




Reclaim the street – with car-share!

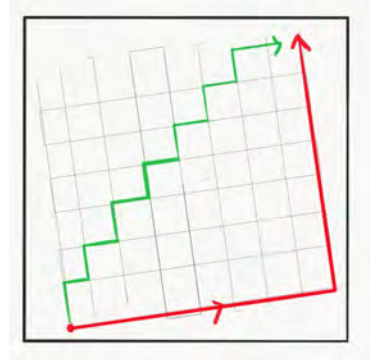
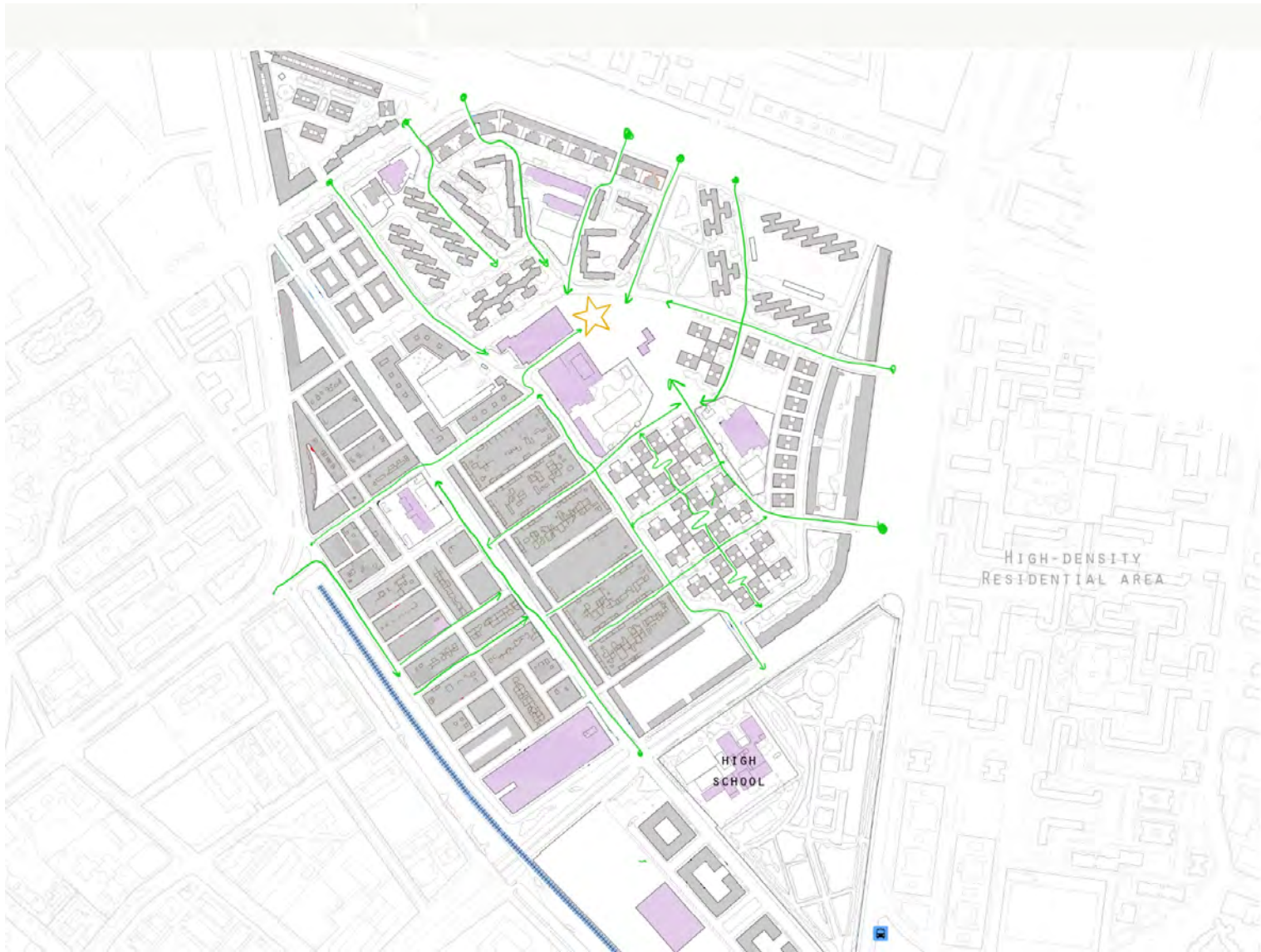






Reclaim the street – with car-share!

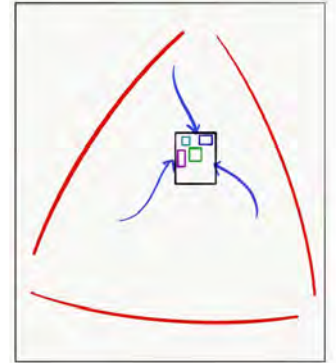




Bike-friendly routes go through the neighbourhood

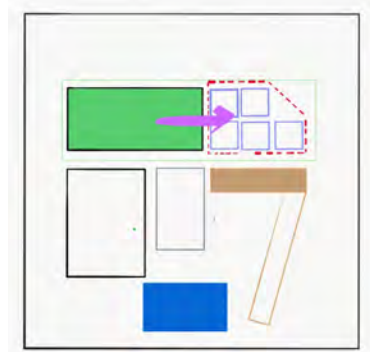






Repack the neighbourhood

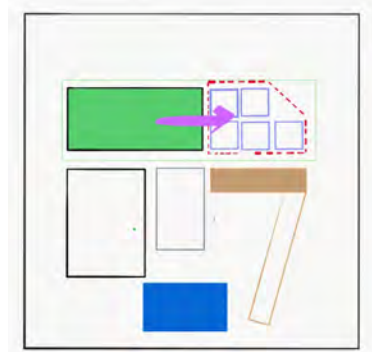




Unpacking the market makes new exciting public space

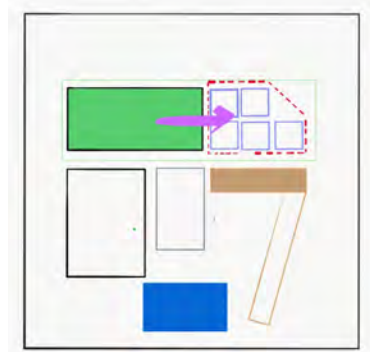






Unpacking the market makes new exciting public space

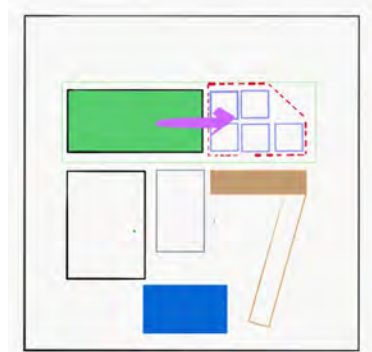




Unpacking the market makes new exciting public space







Unpacking the market makes new exciting public space



10% GREEN



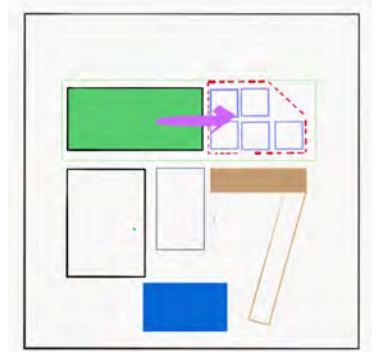
50% GREEN



30% GREEN



80% GREEN



Unpacking the market makes new exciting public space





# NOW



To conclude



# STEP 1: 25% GREEN



## DIFFERENT GREENS



**MICRO | TINY COURTYARD | RULES**  
Ability to sit  
One tree/plant/pot





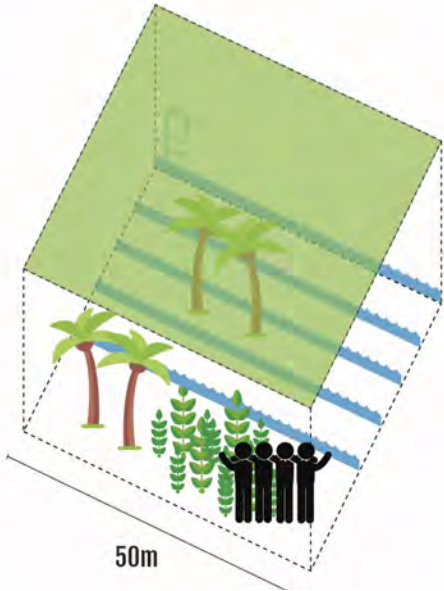
## STEP 2: 50% GREEN



**MESO | ROOFTOP GARDEN, LARGER COURTYARD | RULES**  
Ability to sit comfortably and meet friends  
More greenery  
Shaded



# STEP 3: 75% GREEN



**MACRO | STREET, CENTRE (POOL) | RULES**  
Activities present  
Fully green  
Shaded  
Water





# STEP 4: 100% GREEN





**Muchas gracias.**

# Roadshow

Sevilla – Taller energía



Co-funded by the European Union's Seventh Programme for research, technological development and demonstration

