



# PROACTIVE HOUSING RENOVATION POLICIES HAVING A SOCIAL IMPACT LISBON “ECO-DISTRICT” INTEGRATED ACTION PLAN

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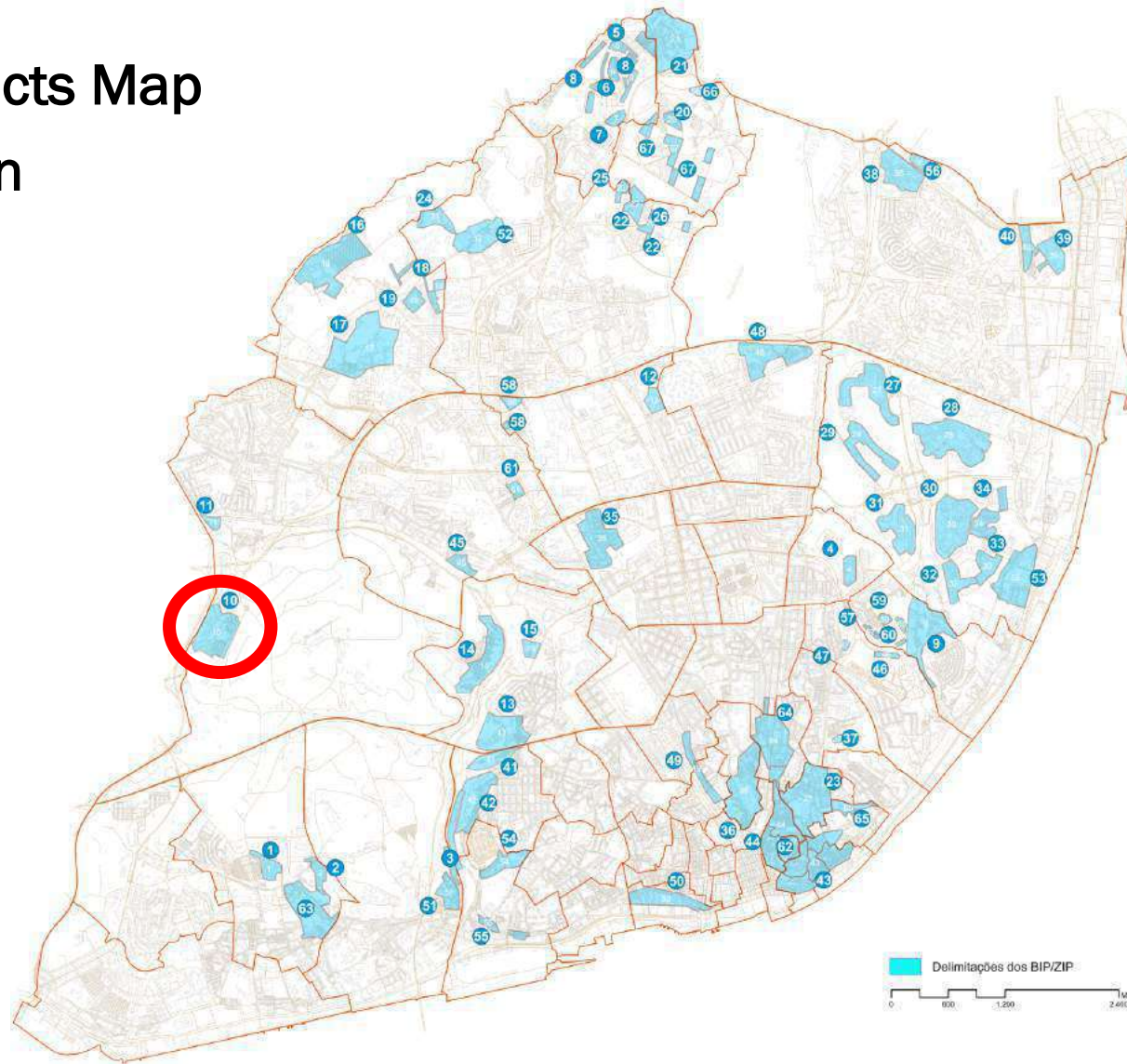
**B** Institut Municipal  
de l'Habitatge  
i Rehabilitació

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# Priority Intervention Districts Map on the Lisbon Master Plan



## Carta dos BIP/ZIP

Bairros e Zonas de Intervenção Prioritária de Lisboa

Designação BIP/ZIP	Bairro	Intervenção
1	Alameda da Ajuda	Ajuda
2	San Vicente	Ajuda
3	Quarteiro da Calçada / Quarteiro da Calçada / Alameda da Ajuda	Alameda da Ajuda / Alameda da Ajuda
4	Portugal Novo	Alameda da Ajuda
5	Alameda da Ajuda	Alameda da Ajuda
6	Quarteiro da Calçada	Alameda da Ajuda
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10 de Novembro de 2010



# #0 - The Boavista District

Situated on the western outskirts of Lisbon and surrounded by the Monsanto Forest, the Boavista District was built by the Municipality in the 40s, with a view to rehousing families from the shanty towns.

Subject to successive phases of rehousing, its current population is estimated at around **5,000 inhabitants; 1,559 houses**, 41 of which have already been bought by the families; of the rest, 510 in the older 'alvenaria' area.

In 2011 the district was classified as a **Priority Intervention District (BIP)**, due to economic, social, environmental and urban deficits, integrated in the Priority Intervention Districts Map on the Lisbon Master Plan.





## Participation of the population and partners

This whole process has been organized with the **Junta de Freguesia de Benfica** (locally elected Council) and **ARMABB** (Residents Association of the Boavista District).

**GABIP-Boavista** was set up (Support Office for the Priority Intervention District of Boavista) in order to ensure permanent coordination between the various sectors.

GABIP-Boavista gathers all services of the municipality, Gebalis and EPAL which are involved in the programme, and is complemented by an Executive Committee which ensures coordination with the Local Council and the Residents Association, and also an Extended Committee with the presence of all programme partner organizations.

The **Executive Committee** ensures the regular and objective flow of information for all stakeholders and the monitoring of Programme operations.

The **Extended Committee** is for reflection and systematic review of the development of the Programme, and may submit concrete proposals concerning its implementation.



# 'Eco-District Boavista Environment+' integrated Action Plan

ERDF grant of 2,5m€ and total investment of 4,4m€:

	Investment areas distribution:	components/contracts (63):	investment:	%
#1	Residential buildings renewal, improvement of environmental efficiency	1.29, 1.30, 1.31, 1.32, 1.33, 1.34, 1.35, 1.37, 1.39.1, 1.39.2 and 1.41	2.401.535,04 €	55%
#2	Building of new Community Equipment	1.1, 1.3, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.9.1, 1.9.2, 1.9.3, 1.10, 1.11, 1.12, 1.13, 1.14, 1.15, 1.18, 1.21, 1.22 and 1.23	955.878,82 €	22%
#3	Renewable Energy installations	1.2, 1.8.1, 1.8.2, 1.19, 1.20, 1.43.1, 1.43.2 and 1.43.3	372.574,97 €	8%
#4	'Net-Verde' district free WIFI	1.24	32.500,00 €	1%
#5	Energy and Environmental education and monitoring	1.17.4, 1.25 and 12.4	80.580,00 €	2%
#6	Participation and Media	1.16, 1.17.1, 12.1.1, 12.1.2, 12.1.3, 12.2 and 12.3	71.725,50 €	2%
#7	Recreational and Sporting Activities	1.17.2, 1.17.3, 1.26, 1.27.1, 1.27.2, 1.28.1 and 1.28.2	87.000,00 €	2%
#8	'Alvenaria' renewal: urban and architectural projects	1.4.1, 1.4.2, 1.4.3, 1.4.4, 1.4.5 and 1.43.3	226.350,00 €	5%
#9	Project coordination, management and monitoring	12.5 and 12.6	162.000,00 €	4%

**4.390.144,33 €**



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# #1 Residential buildings renewal

Improvement of environmental performance. All studies, project design and testing were supported by E-Nova and LNEC. All completed works:

- a) - Coating and complete ecological insulation of façades: lots 11/18.
- b) - Coating and complete ecological insulation of façades: lots 19/26.
- c) - Efficient windows: lots 1/9, 2A, 8, 45/49, 54/58A, and 59A/62D.
- d) - Coating and ecological insulation of blind gables: lots 1, 9, 2A, 8, 50, 53, 54, 58A, 63, 66, 67, 69, 70, 72, 73 and 76.
- e) - Efficient windows: lots 50/53, 63/66, 67/69, 70/72 and 73/76.



# Contracts

-  New windows
-  Cork insulation
-  Cork insulation & new windows





# Improvement of buildings' environmental efficiency

Even in the more recent flats, one of the more common of the inhabitants' complaints includes **cold, humidity and flooding**, and evidence of cracks/fissures in the façades of these buildings has been confirmed.

As a response to these problems, support was requested from Lisboa E-Nova (Municipal Energy and Environment Agency) and LNEC (National Civil Engineering Laboratory).

The proposed solutions were the application of an **outer layer of cork insulation** with a non-cement mortar which, in addition to **solving the afore-mentioned issues**, would allow for an **improvement of the efficiency of the façades**, and **reduce future maintenance costs**.

In one of the buildings, several tests to the system have taken place in order to guarantee quality and the best investment choice.

After a public competition to select the contractor, **more than 20.000m<sup>2</sup> of this ecological solution were applied**.

A second proposal consisted of the replacement of the previously inefficient windows by more than **3,000 (4,000m<sup>2</sup>) new eco-efficient windows with regulated ventilation**.





# Coating and ecological insulation of façades

ETIC System final cost of 38€/m<sup>2</sup>

(Buildings 11/18 and 19/26: > 400 houses)



# Efficient window with regulated ventilation

1.2x1.1m window (all works): 258€

Ventilation unit: 40€ (>3,000 new windows and >4,000m2)





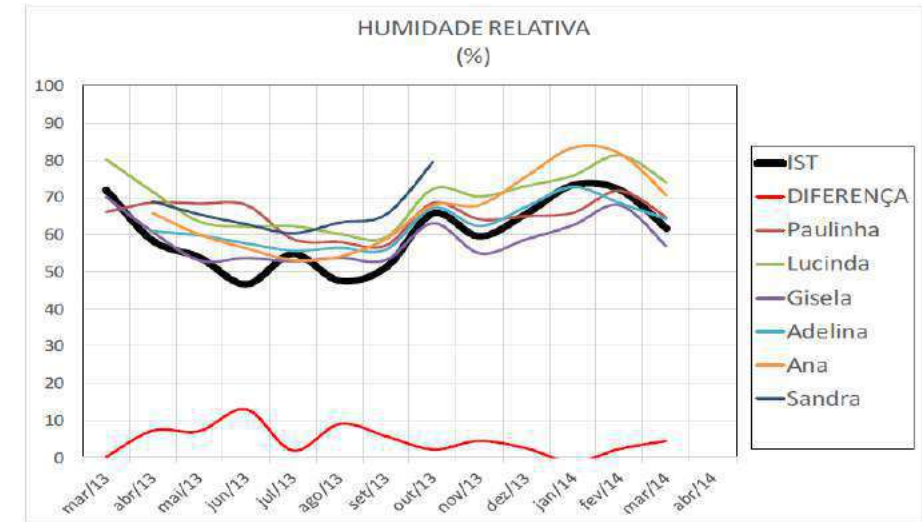
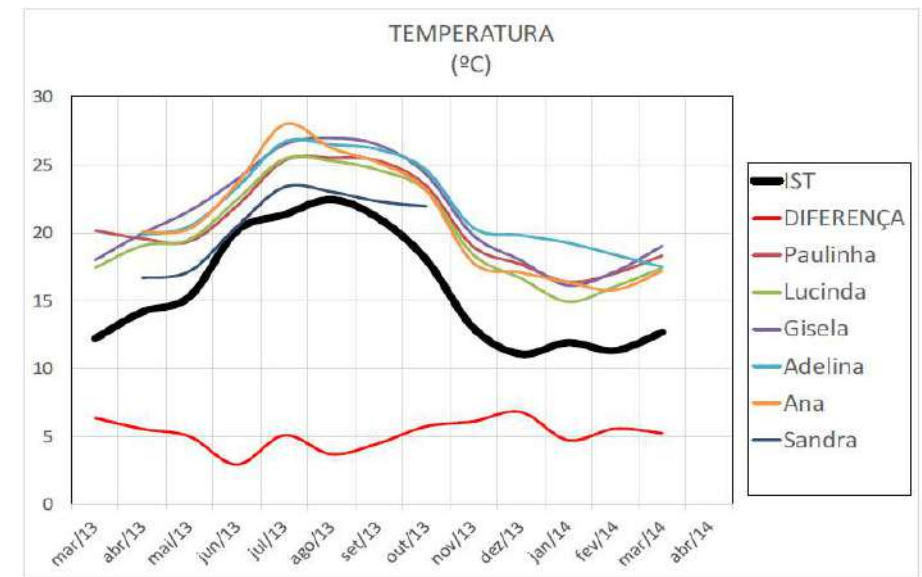
# Monitoring study and reports on housing comfort impact and energy consumptions before, during and after the interventions.

In March 2013 in 6 flats, Lisboa E-Nova installed equipment designed to continuously measure electricity consumption and environmental temperature and relative humidity.

The 6 flats were chosen according to varied typology and positioning, although the existence of a computer and internet connection to communicate results was a conditioning factor. It is important to note that of the 6 residents, Sandra's flat is on the ground floor and its walls had not undergone intervention by the ETIC system.

These measurements aim to evaluate the impact of the ETIC system installation, and new windows which took place in the 2nd semester of 2013, on electricity consumption and interior comfort conditions.

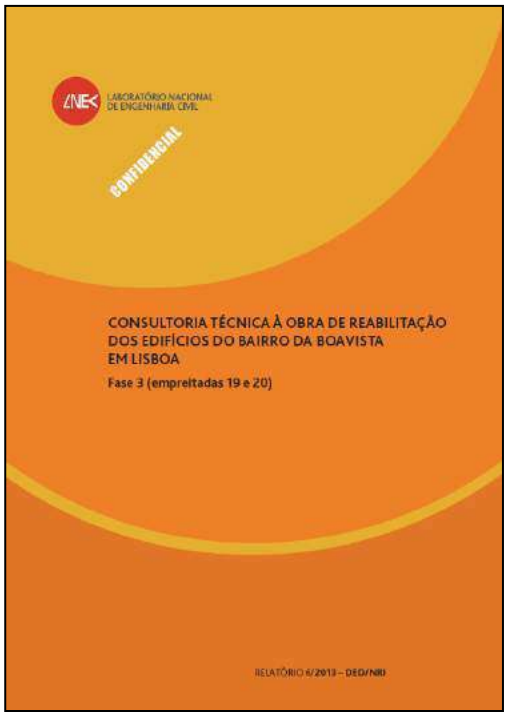
This graphics show the average monthly temperature and relative humidity readings collected, alongside the atmospheric temperature and relative humidity levels obtained from ILISBOAL8 weather station, located in the IST - Instituto Superior Técnico.



# International certification and opportunities for technological exportation

Todo o processo de contratação e selecção da tecnologia foi apoiado pelo LNEC (vide relatórios) de modo a promover o desenvolvimento e a certificação de tecnologias ecológicas, apoiadas na característica experimental da intervenção, de modo a permitir a sua replicação e exportação.

A tecnologia de revestimento ecológico com cortiça e argamassa não cimentícia seleccionada foi entretanto homologada pelo LNEC (DH 931) em Setembro de 2013 e pela ETA (ETA 14/0200) em Julho de 2014.





# #5 Energy and Environmental education and monitoring:

- Door-to-door distribution and presentation of especially designed 'Eco-Booklet' manual.
- Competition for saving and reduction of household consumptions.
- Monitoring study and reports on housing, facilities and urban energy consumptions before, during and after interventions.



**ECO-Caderneta**  
**ECO-Bairro**  
**Boavista**  
**Ambiente +**



Mantenha o controlo de temperatura do frigorífico entre os

e do congelador nos

3°C / 4°C    -18°C



Mantenha os alimentos bem tapados e deixe-os arrefecer antes de os colocar no frigorífico.



10cm

**Afaste a grelha traseira** (condensador), no mínimo cerca de 10cm da parede, e limpe-a pelo menos uma vez por ano;



Quando se ausentar  
por tempo prolongado  
(mais de 4 semanas),  
esvazie o(s) seu(s)  
equipamento(s) de frio  
e desligue-o(s).

**Verifique as borrachas de vedação dos equipamentos** - coloque uma folha de papel entre a borracha e a porta: se a folha ficar solta, a porta não está a fechar convenientemente e a borracha deverá ser substituída:

Opte pelos filigrificos e arcos de classe energética **A+, A++** ou **A+++** pois proporcionam uma poupança de energia de **20% 40% e 60%**, em comparação com os de classe A. Mas não basta que estes sejam eficientes, é essencial que tenham o tamanho e desempenho adaptados às suas necessidades.

A +++ 20%

A ++ 40%

A + 60%

Feche as torneiras enquanto ensaboa as mãos, faz a barba ou lava os dentes;

Opie por duchas rápidas, levando a tomeira entre lavagens, em vez de banhos de imersão - cada banho gasta cerca de 200 litros e um duche bem menos de metade.

Mantenha um cabote para o lixo perto da sanita. Cada descarga de autoclismo gasta normalmente mais de 5 litros de água. Se tiver um mecanismo de enchimento no interior, regule-o ou coloque uma garrafa de 1,5 litros dentro do depósito, reduzindo assim a descarga de água;

lavar a mão a água da máquina de lavar a louça ou a roupa. Utilize um algarulho ou encha a bacia da lava-louça e use apenas a água necessária;

Aproveite a água de lavar a fruta e os vegetais para regar as plantas;

Aproveite a água de lavar a fruta e os vegetais para regar as plantas;



Vigie o estado de veredade das tonetras, autoclismo e canalizações domesticas o, se detetar alguma fuga, cheme de imediato o canalizador;

**Sabia que ...**  
Um autoclismo mal vedado pode perder cerca de 200 mil litros por ano?

**Sabin que ...**  
O chuveiro e o autoclismo representam mais de metade dos gastos diários de água?

Regue as plantas nas horas de menor calor, no início da manhã ou ao final da tarde, evitando perdas de água por evaporação. Opte por plantas de menor consumo de água.

Lave o carro nas estações de serviço (estas têm temporizadores na utilização de água, permitindo um maior controlo dos gastos), ou use balde e esponja.

**☒ O que é a eficiência energética?**

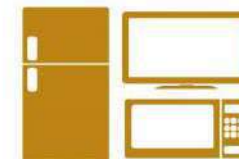


Por estes motivos, nunca, como agora, se falou tanto de Eficiência Energética. Ou seja, é urgente adotar medidas que permitam uma utilização mais racional de energia, evitando o desperdício.

Siga as nossas sugestões, em nome de uma utilização racional de energia.

A eficiência energética passa pela utilização da energia da forma mais econômica possível, sem reduzir o nível de conforto ou da qualidade de vida. Trata-se de evitar o desperdício de energia através da alteração de alguns comportamentos e da utilização de equipamentos mais eficientes. Os principais benefícios da eficiência energética são a poupança na fatura de energia e a melhoria do ambiente. A etiqueta energética informa o consumidor sobre a eficiência dos equipamentos domésticos.

**A etiqueta energética**  
informa o consumidor sobre a eficiência dos equipamentos domésticos



Optando por comprar aparelhos com etiqueta energética mais eficiente, poupará no consumo de energia.



## ‘COOPETITION’ programme

- Publication of the *Boavista Environment+ Eco-Booklet*.
- Training and hiring of local youth to raise awareness, monitor consumption and advise families in the district.
- Savings and reduction of household energy and water consumption competition amongst 100 families with awarding prizes (groceries vouchers up to 250€).



# 'COOPETITION' programme



monthly family consumption report and counseling

## Programa COOPETIR

Desafio de poupança de água, eletricidade e gás natural  
Monitor: Marco - Consumos de Setembro/2013

### Dica do Mês

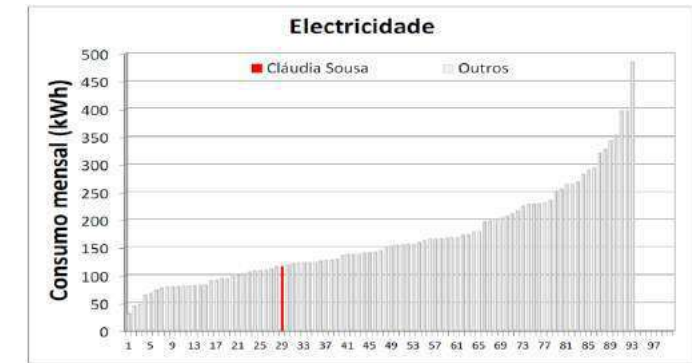
Este mês, para o ajudar na sua poupança, oferecemos-lhe uma lâmpada eficiente. Esta consome cerca de 80% menos energia do que as incandescentes, para além de durar muito mais tempo. Mas atenção, esta lâmpada não deve ser colocada no lixo comum quando avariar. A página 32 da ECO-caderneta explica onde deve depositá-la.

No próximo mês tentaremos ajudá-lo a poupar água.

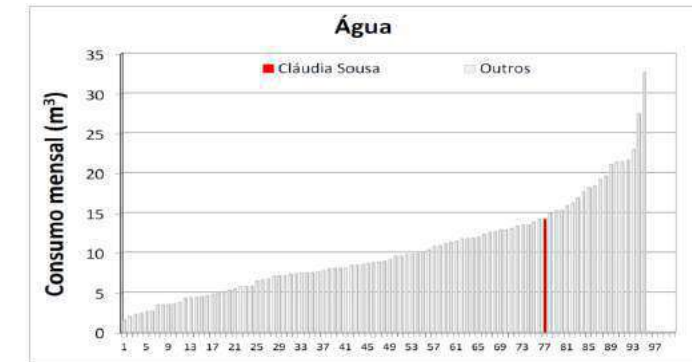
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Pense duas vezes antes de decidir qual o sistema de gás que vai usar na sua casa. Sabia que o gás canalizado é cerca de 20% mais barato do que o gás de garrafa? Sem falar no impacto ambiental associado ao transporte até chegar a sua casa...

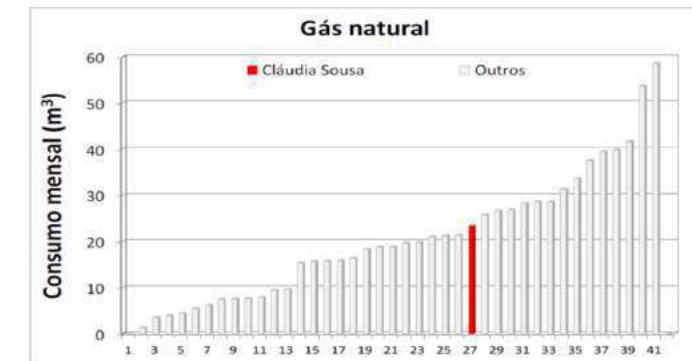
Poupe na sua carteira, e no ambiente de todos!



Este mês ficou na  
**29ª posição da  
Coopetição**  
(Ou seja, entre os participantes com  
menor consumo de electricidade)



Este mês ficou na  
**77ª posição da  
Coopetição**  
(Ou seja, entre os participantes  
com maior consumo de



Este mês ficou na  
**27ª posição da  
Coopetição**  
(Ou seja, entre os participantes  
com consumo médio de



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# #8 'Alvenaria' renewal:

Urban and architectural projects:

- Participatory definition of objectives, timing, Urban Operation and Resettlement Process phasing.
- Municipal Urban Plan for 'Alvenaria area'.
- Selection of architectural solution for the 'building module' by public tender for the 'Alvenaria area' - setting of the tender specifications through participative methodology by establishment an advisory council and jury for selection and recruitment of detailed Project.
- Detailed project of 'building module' to 'Alvenaria area' by the winner of the public tender, with technical monitoring of GABIP and Advisory Board.







The renovated buildings, ‘Alvenaria’ area and Monsanto













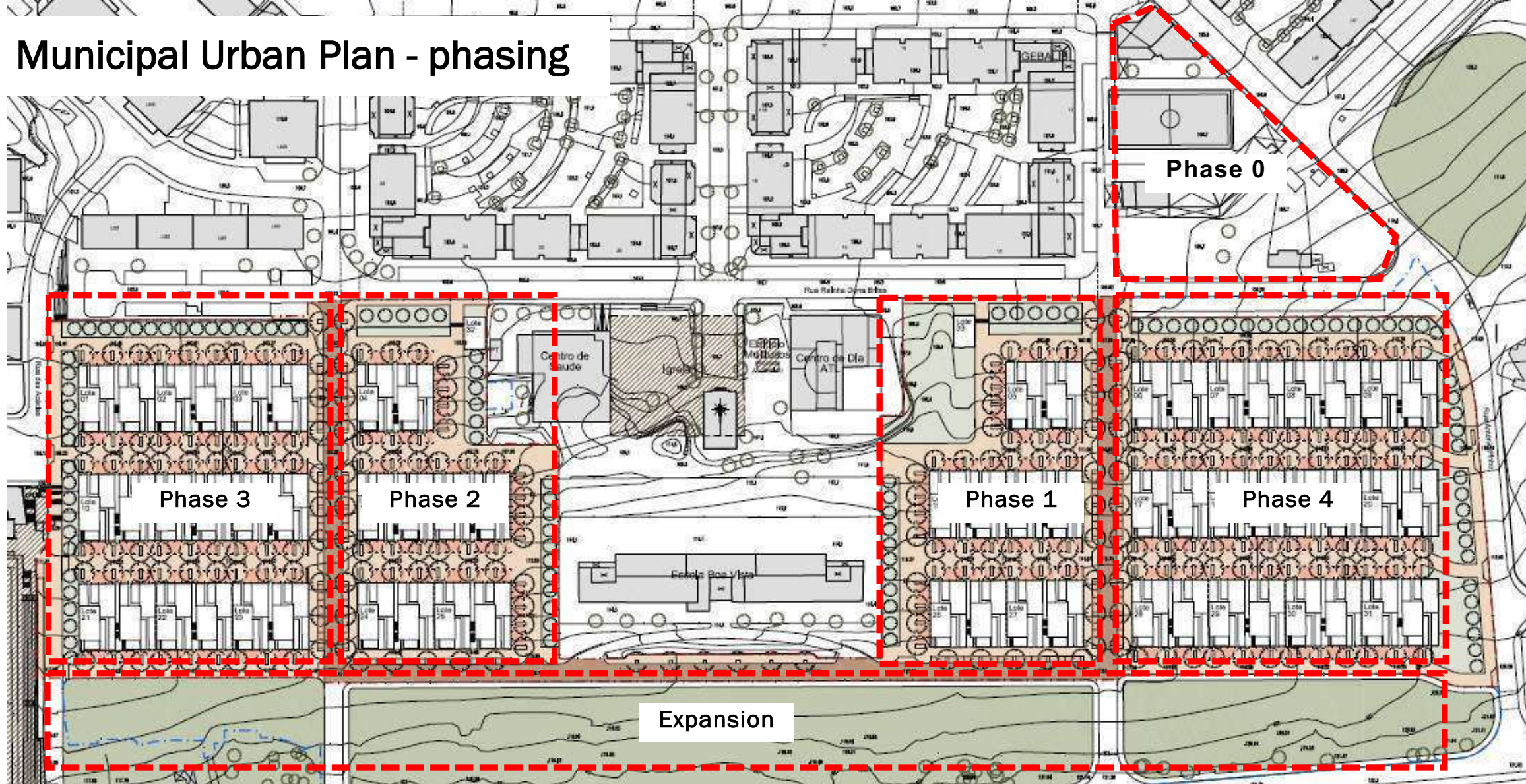
# The 'Alvenaria' architectural solution goals:

1. **Substitution of all** degraded and critically undersized 'alvenaria' buildings;
2. Housing the same 350 families in the **same location**;
3. **Maintenance of the urban matrix**, road layout, population density and relationship with the Monsanto forest;
4. Allowing the **urban phased substitution**;
5. Avoiding economic and social **costs of temporary replacement**;
6. Implementing a **participative methodology** for the definition of urban and architectural projects;
7. Developing and enforcing the principles of energy and environment efficiency defined in the '**eco-district**' action plan;
8. Developing and enforcing the principles of '**District 30**' (pedestrian priority) classification given to Boavista;
9. Developing and enforcing the principles of **post-'PER'** social housing (90s large scale housing programme), namely in responses to subjects such as:
  - a) exploration and maintenance costs control,
  - b) high housing quality and comfort,
  - c) reduced communal parts management needs,
  - d) accessibility for elderly and disabled,
  - a) promote neighbourly relations,
  - b) social and cultural integration,
  - c) house adaptability to family natural growth.





# Municipal Urban Plan - phasing





# The final 'Alvenaria' architectural project



# The Sustainability Factors



**Economic** - Despite the apparent complexity of the built form, the project is highly rationalised. The material palette is very concise and proposes to deploy a very well established set of construction techniques of practical and rapid execution. The choice of materials took into account construction costs as well as maintenance costs.



**Accessibility** - The project takes advantage of the existing topography of the site by setting out two distinct levels of access at street level, providing step-free access to 80% of the residential units. Innovative bathroom design was adopted in order to ensure full accessibility and flexibility in less constructed areas.



**Ecological** - The fragmented architectural form provides the residential units with multiple orientations, gaining natural light from all quadrants throughout the day, mitigating the levels of energy consumption. This will be assisted by solar panels for water heating. The high level of insulation will also contribute to reducing energy consumption and running costs.



**Social** - Through the symbiosis between built mass and open space, the project defines an array of small plazas where the allotments will be located. These spaces set a framework for social engagement and will consolidate the sense of community amongst the residents.



**Architectural** - At an urban level, the fragmented architectural form expresses a balance between the individuality of each volume and the collective of the city. On a domestic scale, the centrality and form of the main living space provides each unit with spatial flexibility, offering the possibility of accommodating a pre-planned and tenant affordable additional bedroom in order to meet long term suitability.





# Massing

Starting from the solid bar running the full width of the plot, we broke it in two halves, opening a gap in the middle of the plot for urban pedestrian passage. Each half is then further broken into halves, generating four volumes.

Each volume is shifted away and towards the street either side, with the staggered arrangement generating two small plazas on each side of the plot, along each street. Vertical adjustments are made to accommodate the required volume and areas creating a variety of roof levels amongst the four volumes.

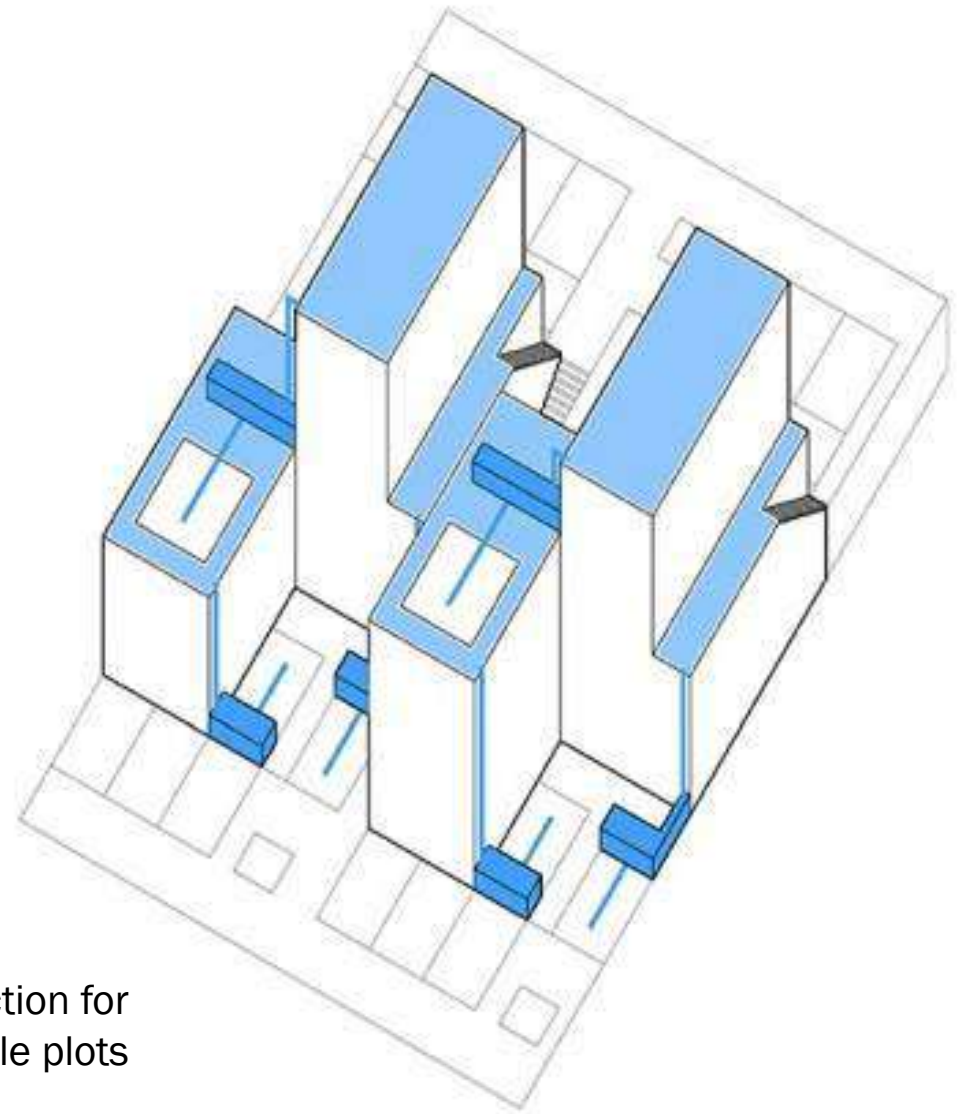
Lastly, horizontal adjustments create the external access into the upper units, correcting the volumes and areas to meet the brief requirements.



# Water

Rain water is collected from the roof surfaces and stored in individual water tanks located within each allotment.

These masonry elements are integrated in the design of boundaries and thresholds that define the territories of the public space of the street and communal outdoor space of the allotments.

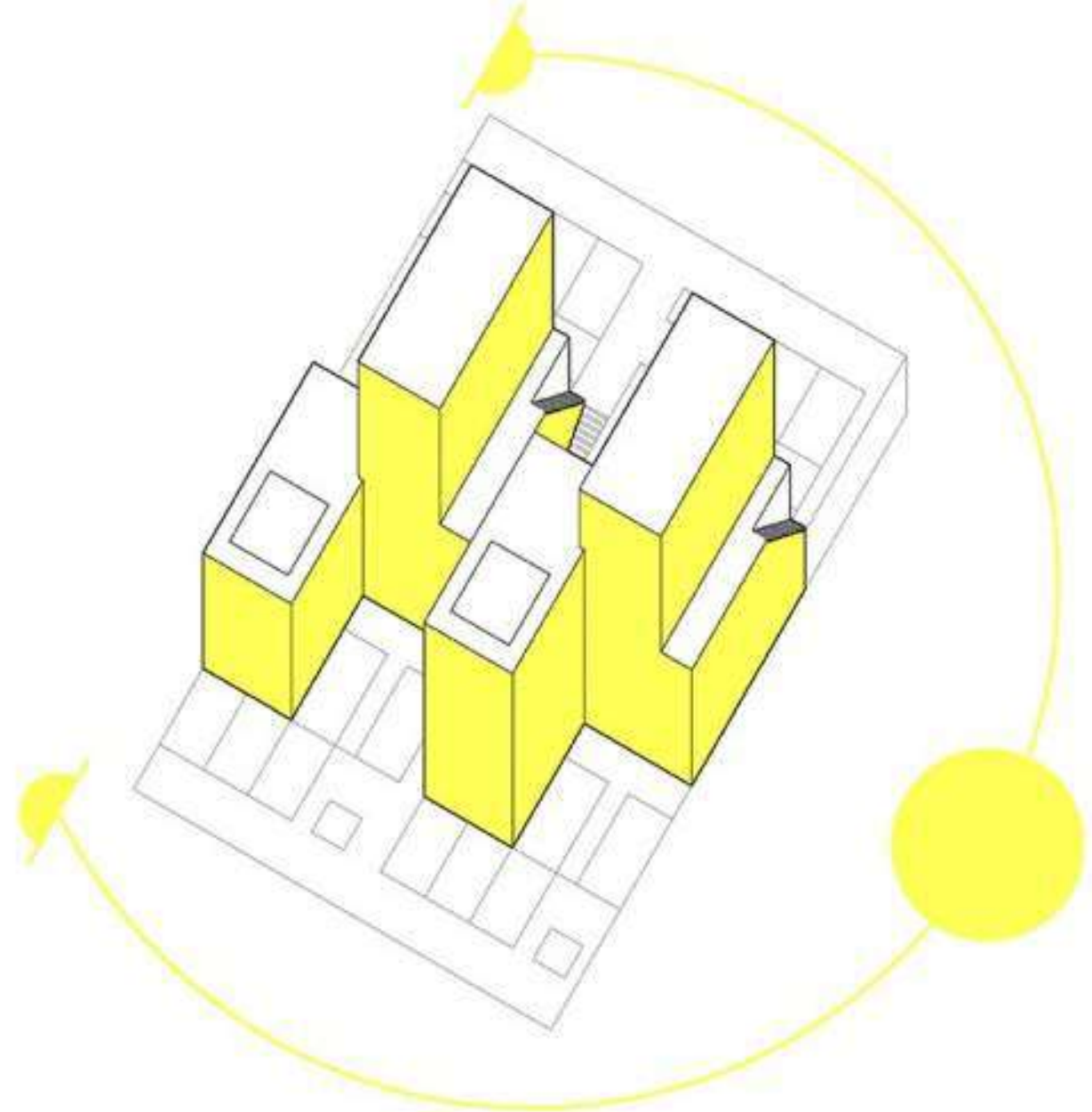


Rainwater collection for  
use on the cultivable plots



# Insolation

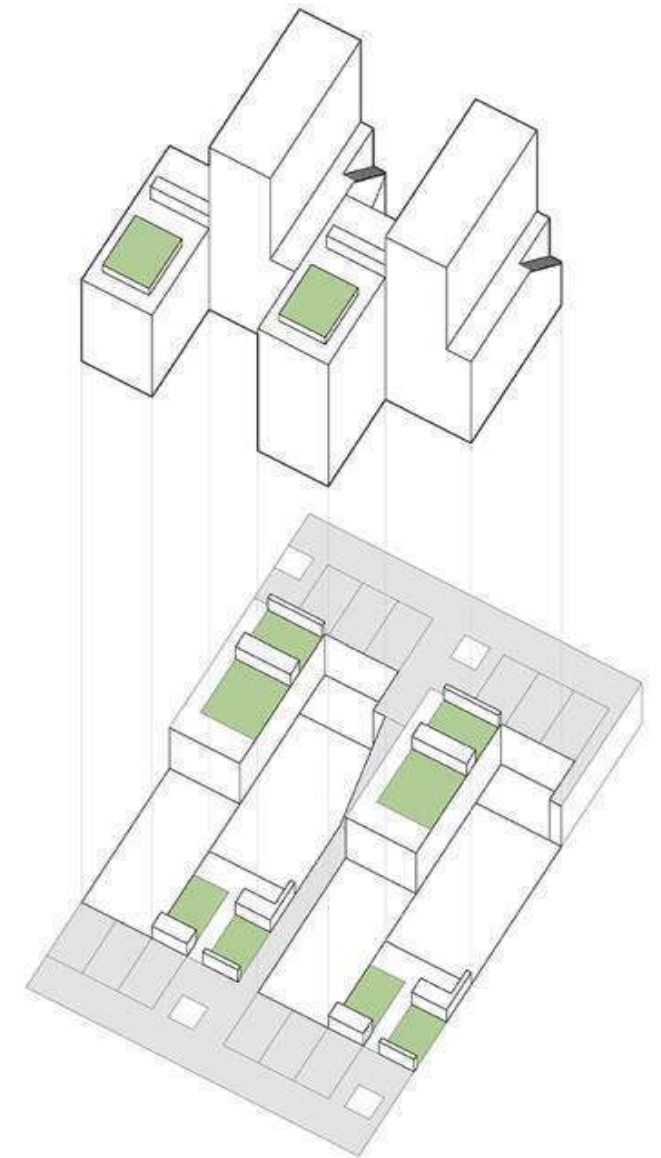
The fragmented massing allows for solar penetration to all units. All units have multiple aspects and orientation benefiting from good solar exposure.



# Allotments

Each residential unit will have direct access to an allotment. Resulting from the access and topographical strategy, 80% of the units will have their allotment acting as a front garden.

The two elevated 3-bedroom residences occupying the taller volumes will have their allotments on the adjacent flat roof of neighbouring units of the lower volumes. This strategy promotes usability whilst contributing to urban and social sustainability.



Cultivable plots



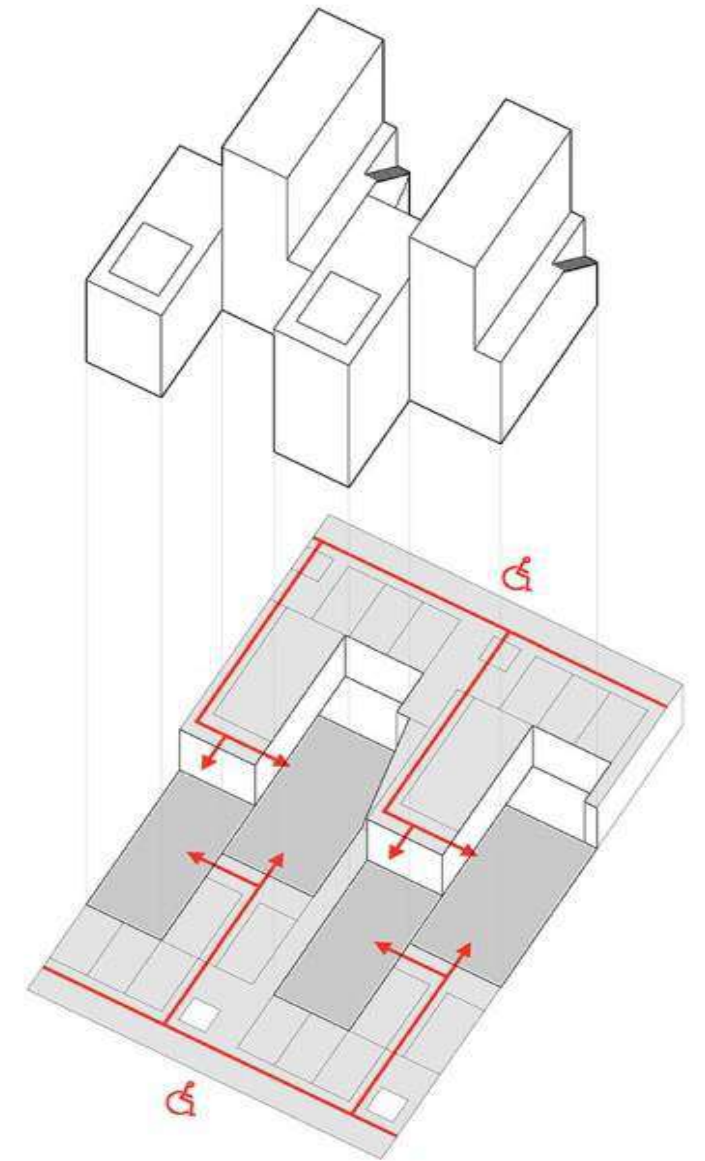
## Access

The project takes advantage of the existing topography in order to maximise level access into the residential units. Each plot has two levels of access, one from each street bounding each plot.

As a strategy, all seven single level units alongside the 4-bedroom unit are located at one of the street levels.

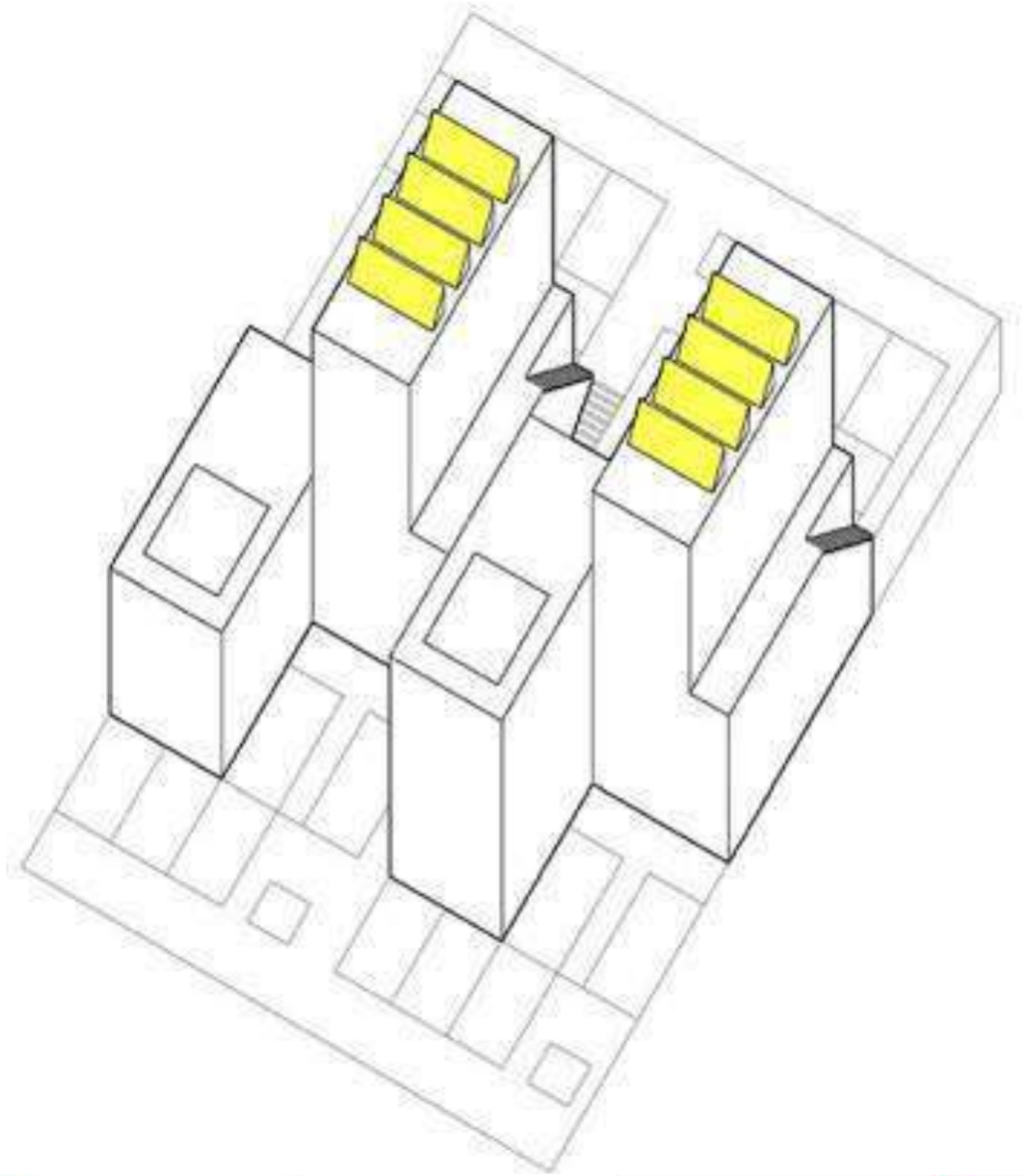
The three bedroom units are accessed via external steps and through a private elevated terrace.

This way, the project achieves 80% level access.



# Solar Panels

The taller volumes will be crowned by individual solar panels that will supply the hot water for each unit.

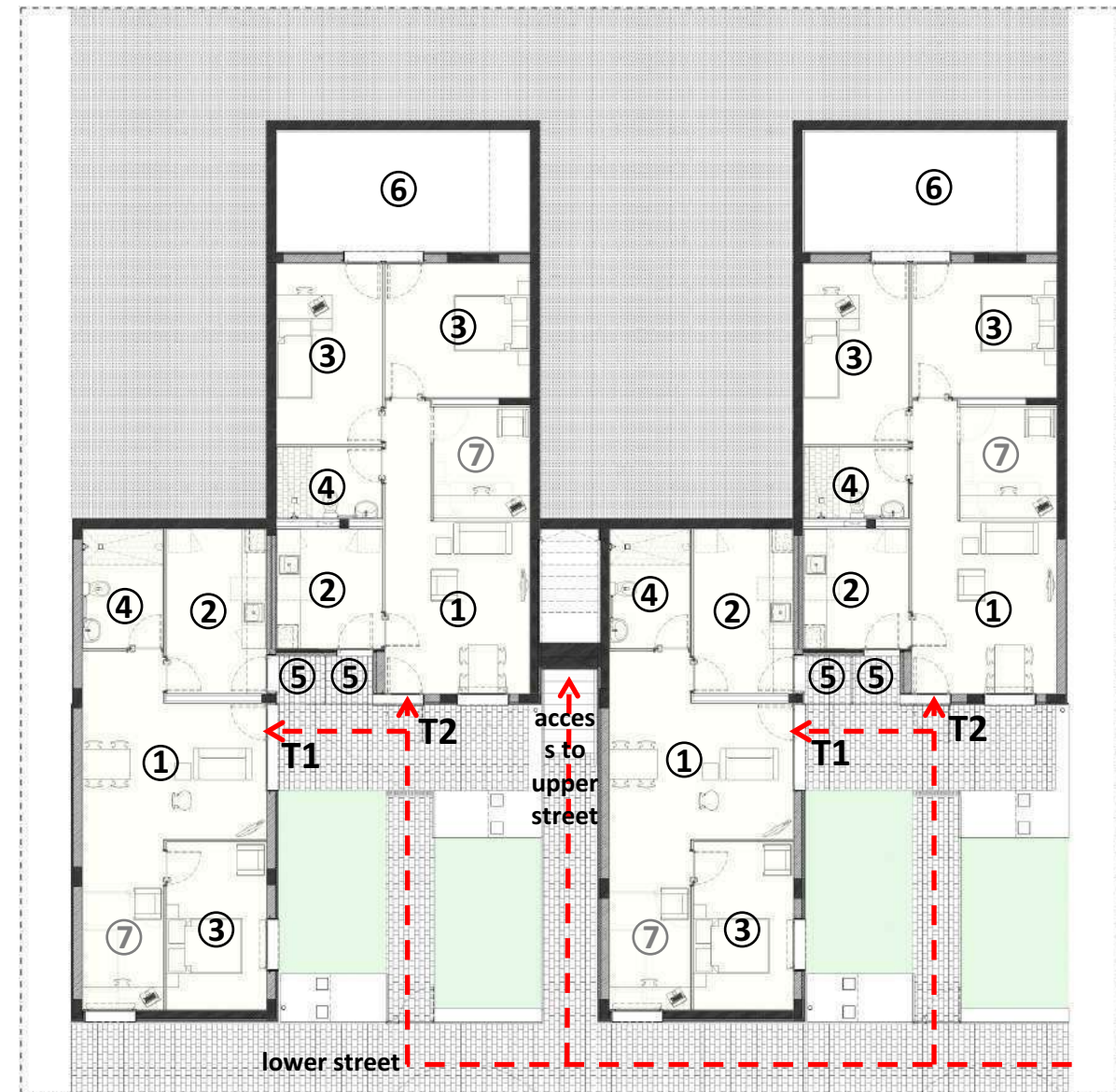




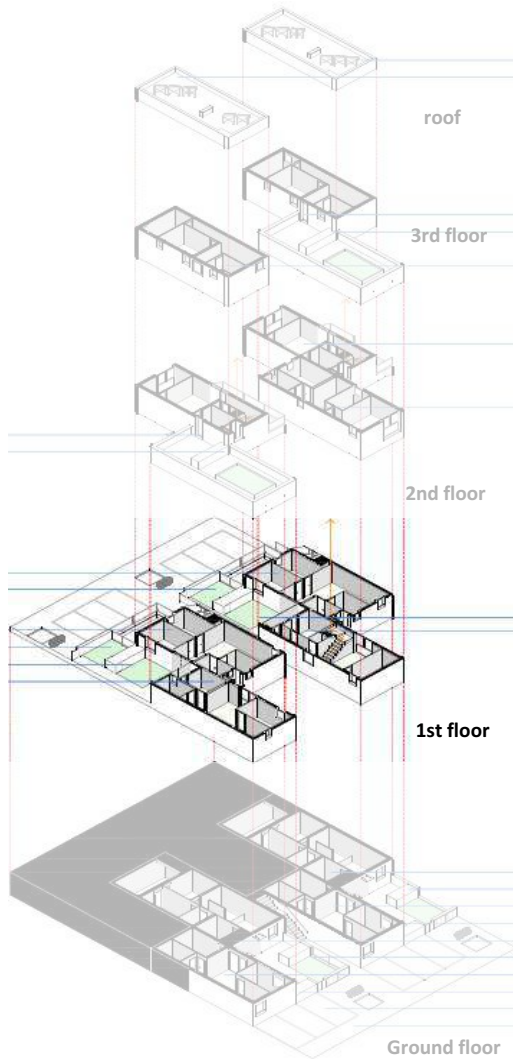
# Ground level



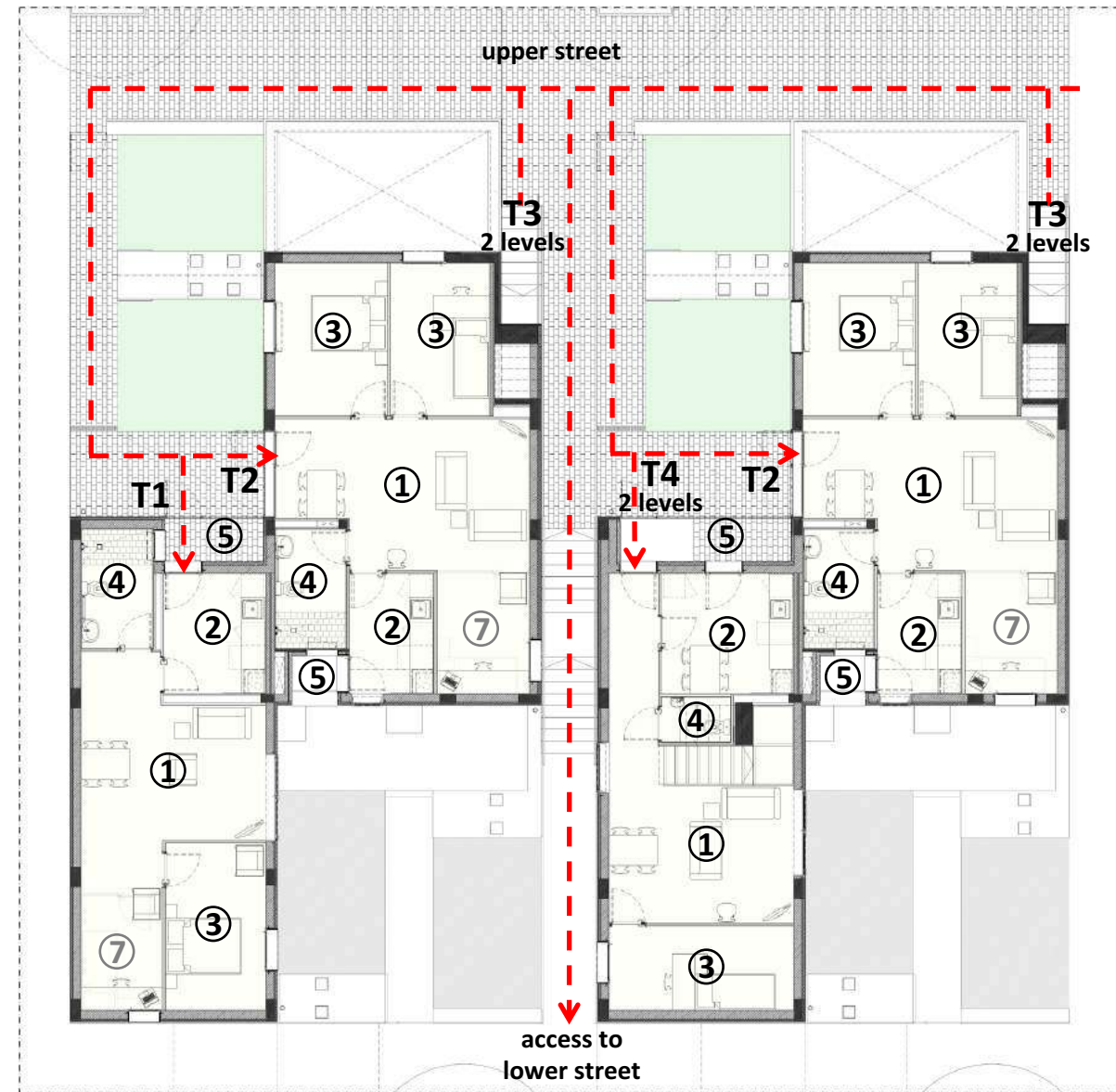
- 1 - Living Room
- 2 - Kitchen
- 3 - Bedroom
- 4 - Bathroom
- 5 - Drying room
- 6 - Terrace
- 7 - Convertible room
- T1 - 1 Bedroom Unit, etc.



# 1st floor plan

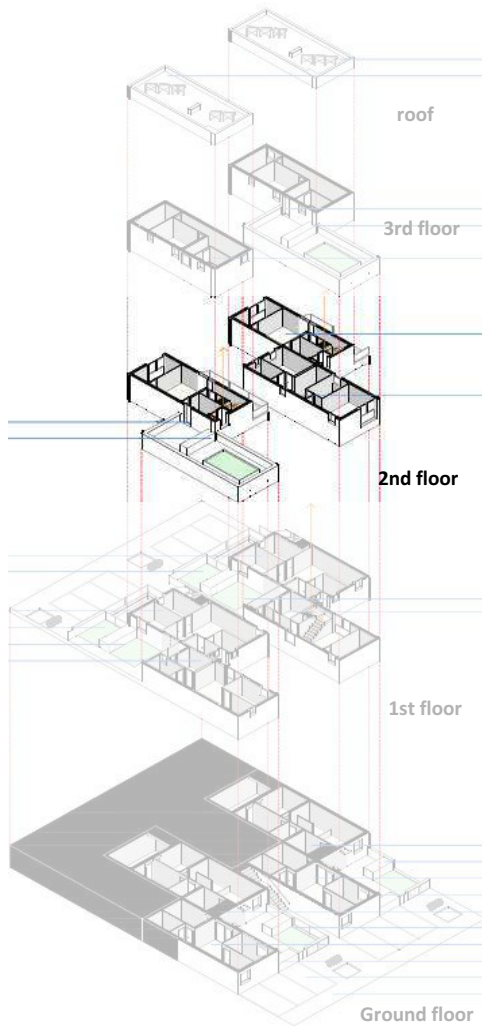


- 1 - Living Room
- 2 - Kitchen
- 3 - Bedroom
- 4 - Bathroom
- 5 - Drying room
- 6 - Terrace
- 7 - Convertible room
- T1 - 1 Bedroom Unit, etc.

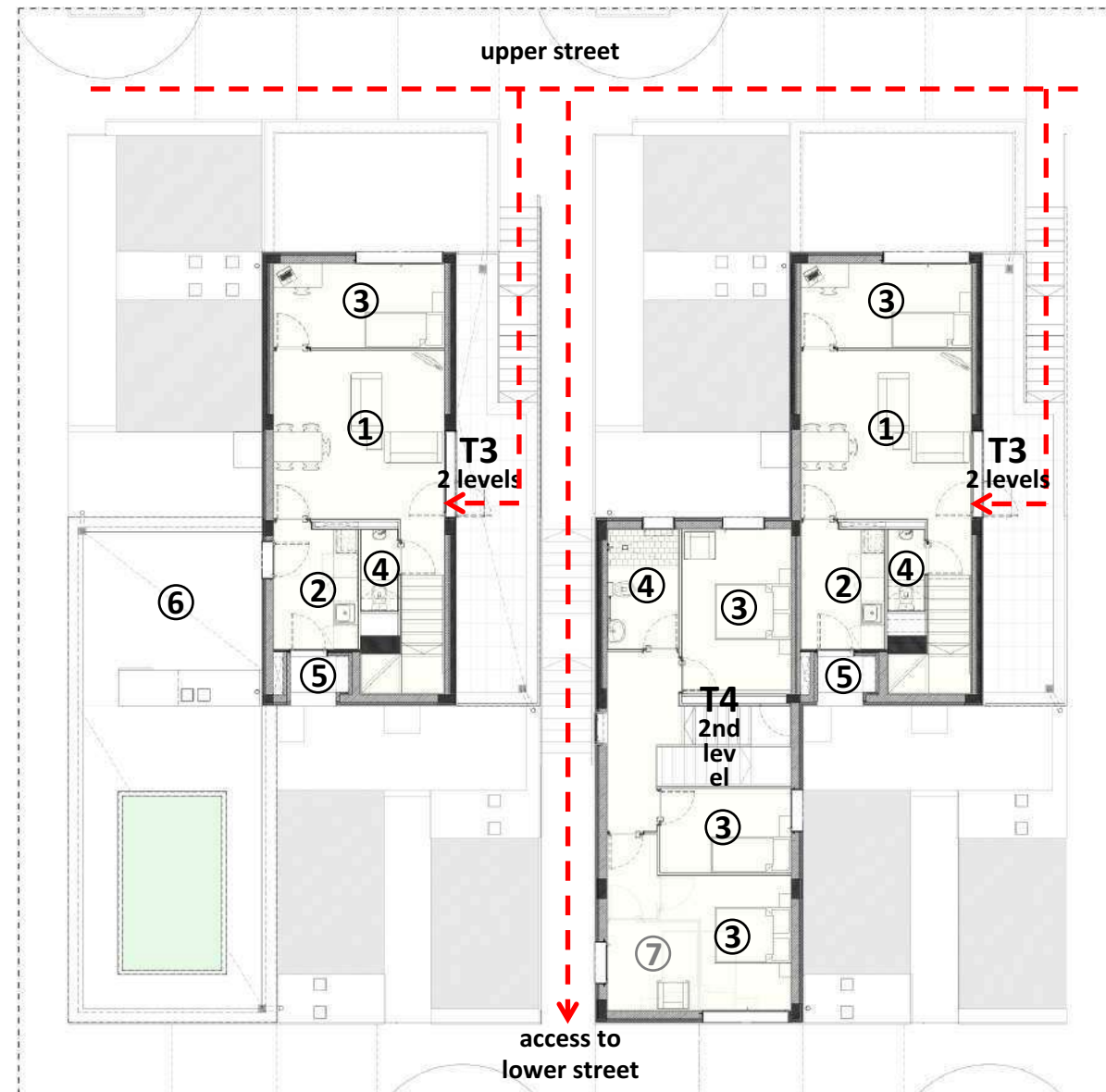




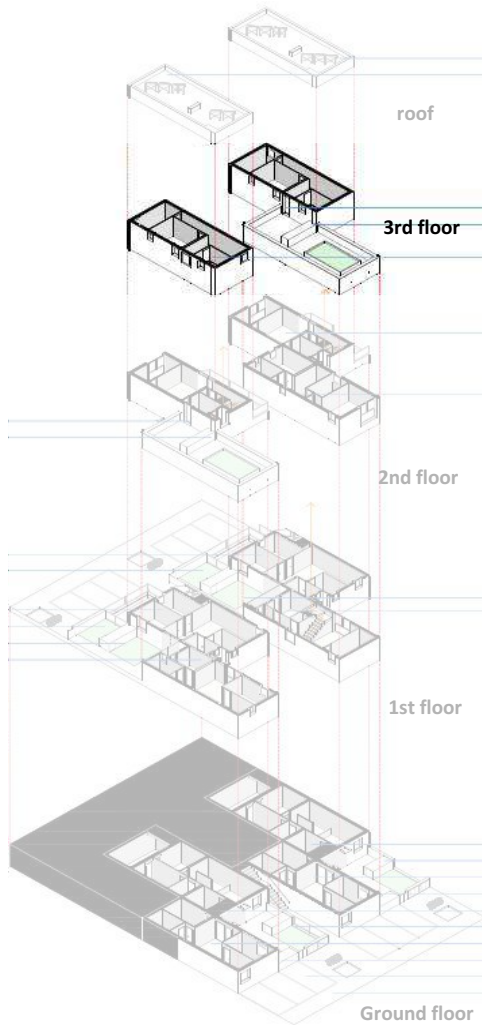
# 2nd floor plan



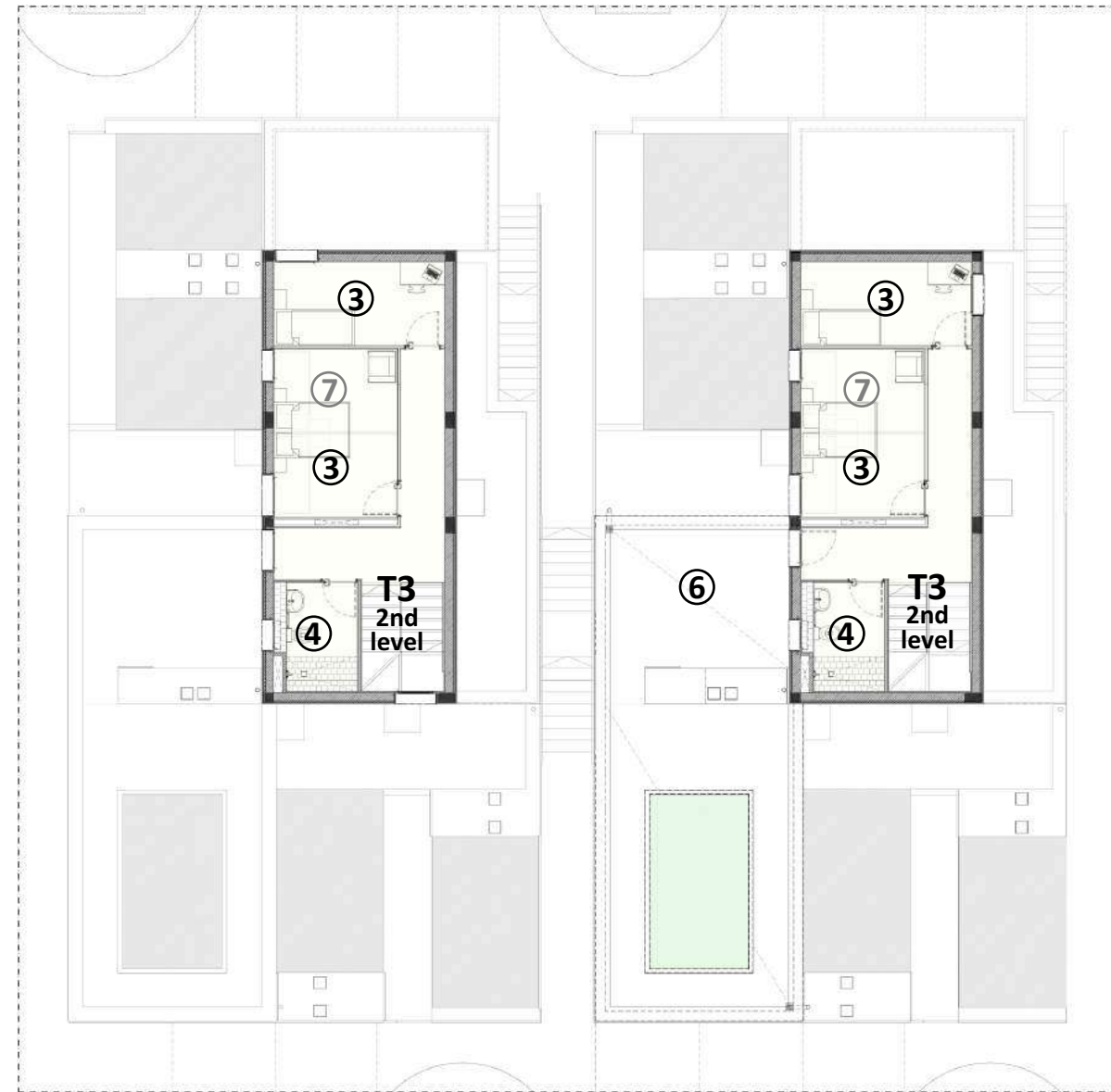
- 1 - Living Room
- 2 - Kitchen
- 3 - Bedroom
- 4 - Bathroom
- 5 - Drying room
- 6 - Terrace
- 7 - Convertible room
- T1 - 1 Bedroom Unit, etc.



# 3rd floor plan

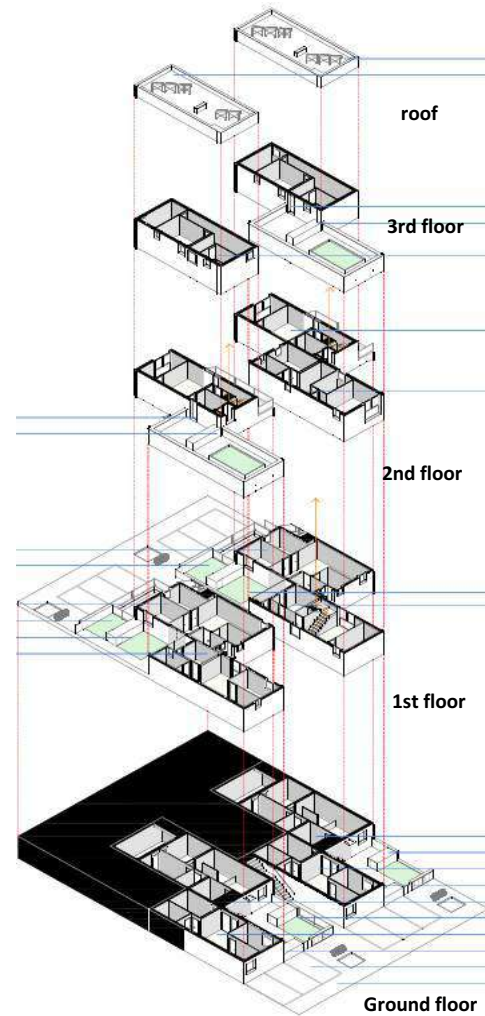


- 1 - Living Room
- 2 - Kitchen
- 3 - Bedroom
- 4 - Bathroom
- 5 - Drying room
- 6 - Terrace
- 7 - Convertible room
- T1 - 1 Bedroom Unit, etc.

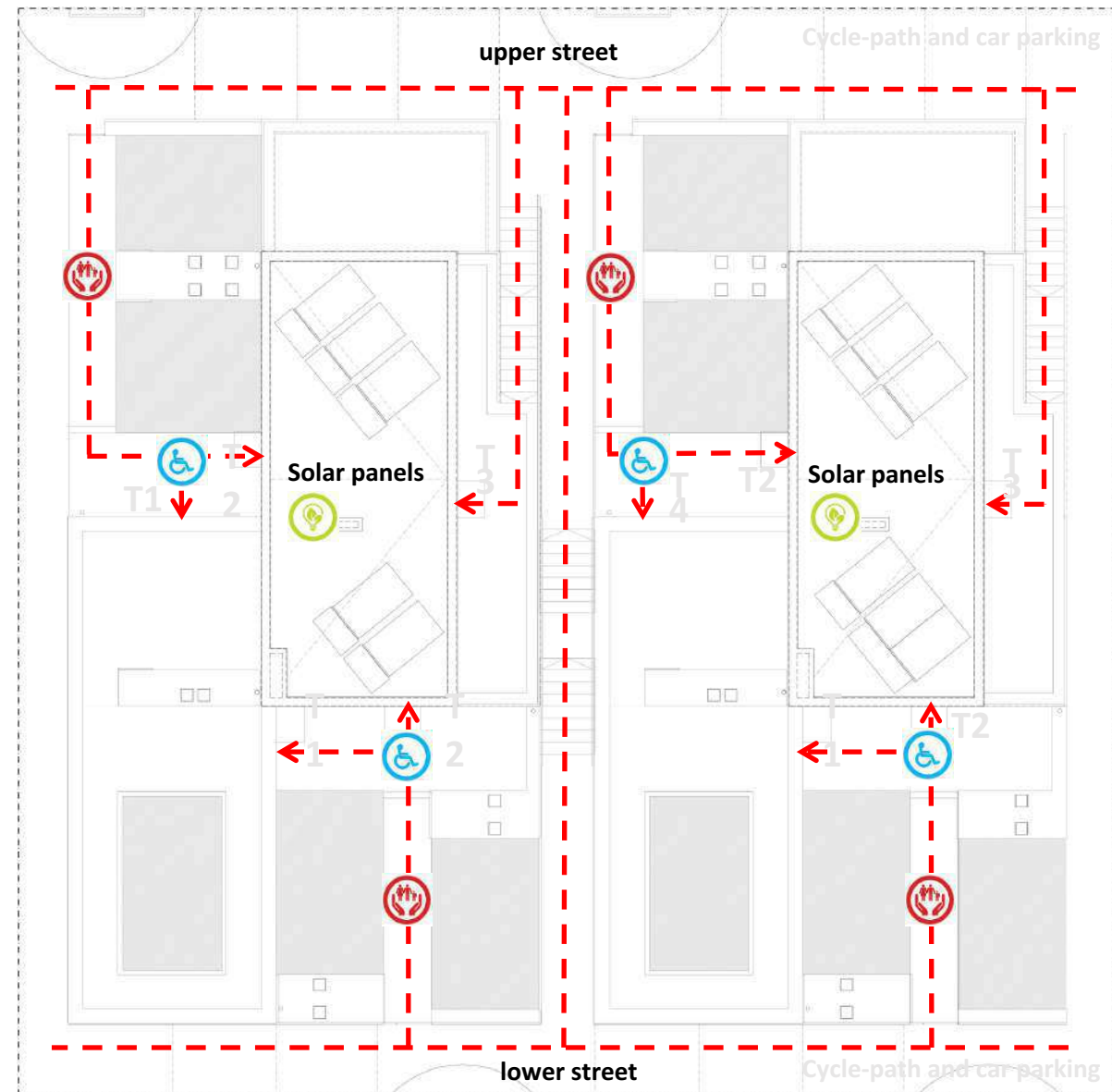




# Top view



-  **Economic**
-  **Accessibility**
-  **Social**
-  **Ecological**
-  **Architectural**



# Acessibility and reuse of waters

NATURALLY VENTILATED  
BATHROOMS



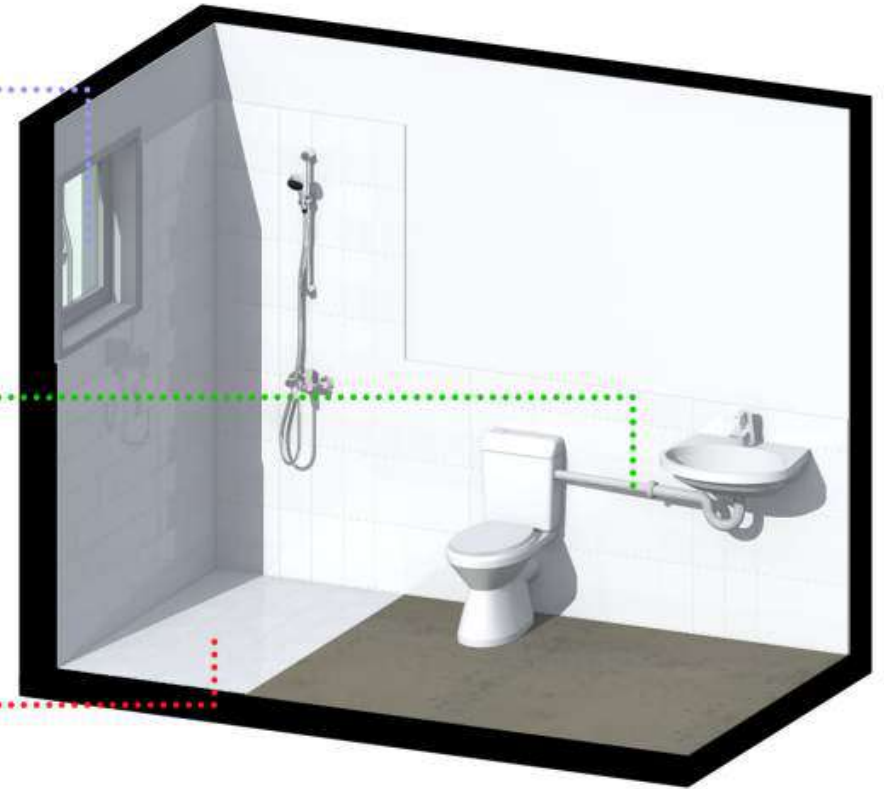
WASH WATER RECYCLING  
SYSTEM FROM BASIN TO  
TOILET CISTERN



FULLY ACCESSIBLE  
SHOWER AREA WITH  
INSET FLOOR DRAIN



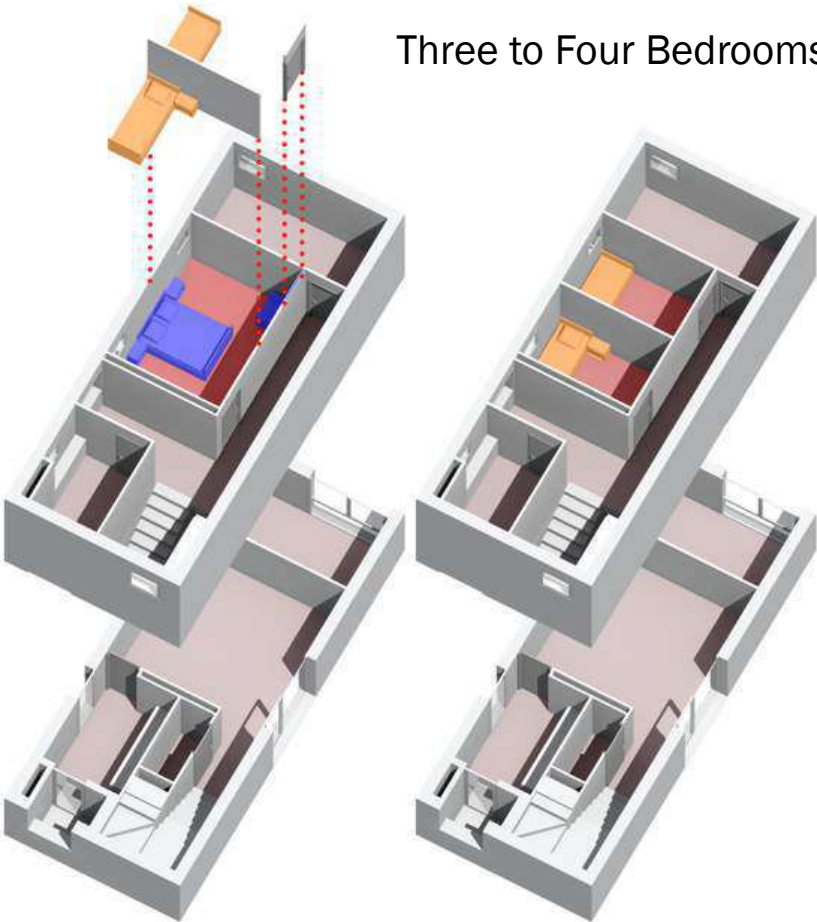
SHOWER AREA PREPARED  
TO ACCOMMODATE  
BATHTUB



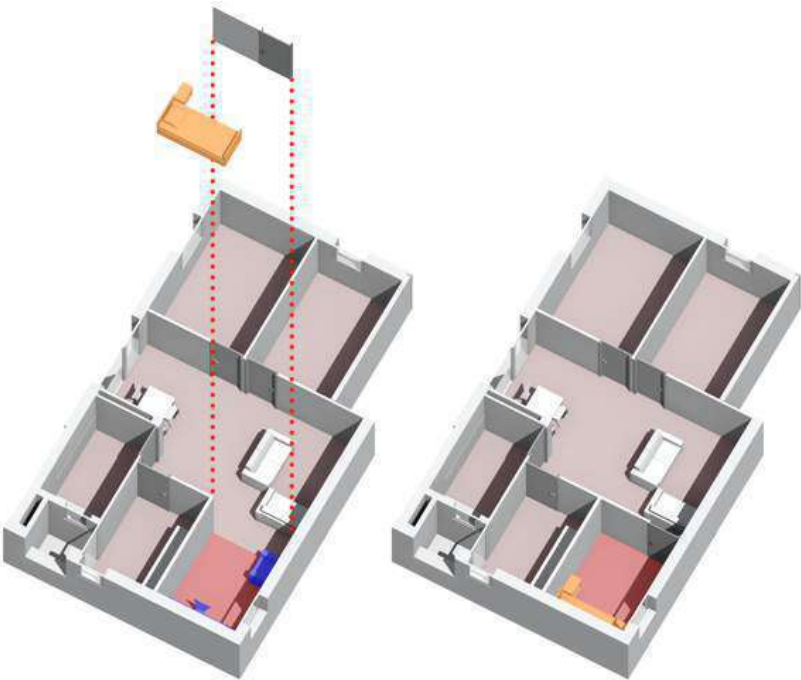


# Typological evolution

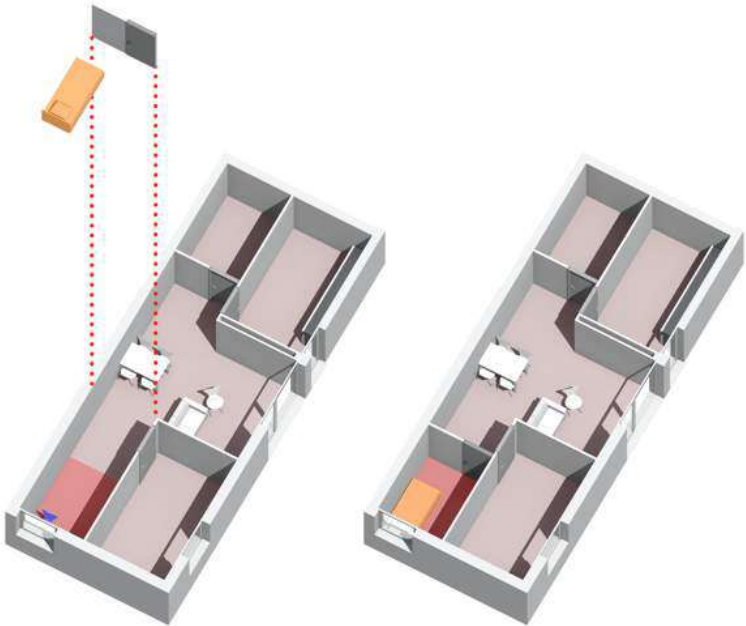
Three to Four Bedrooms



Two to Three Bedrooms



One to Two Bedrooms



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de l'Habitatge  
i Rehabilitació

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# The final 'Alvenaria' architectural project



Module and House Units area and cost	nº	Area (m2)	%	construction cost
House Units with 1+1 Bedrooms	3	65	23,6%	39 741 €
House Units with 2+1 Bedrooms	4	75	36,5%	46 087 €
House Units with 3+1 Bedrooms	2	102	24,8%	62 467 €
House Units with 4+1 Bedrooms	1	121	14,6%	73 836 €
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>824</b>		<b>504 735 €</b>
			<b>€/ m2</b>	<b>612 €</b>
			<b>Average Cost / House Unit</b>	<b>50 473 €</b>



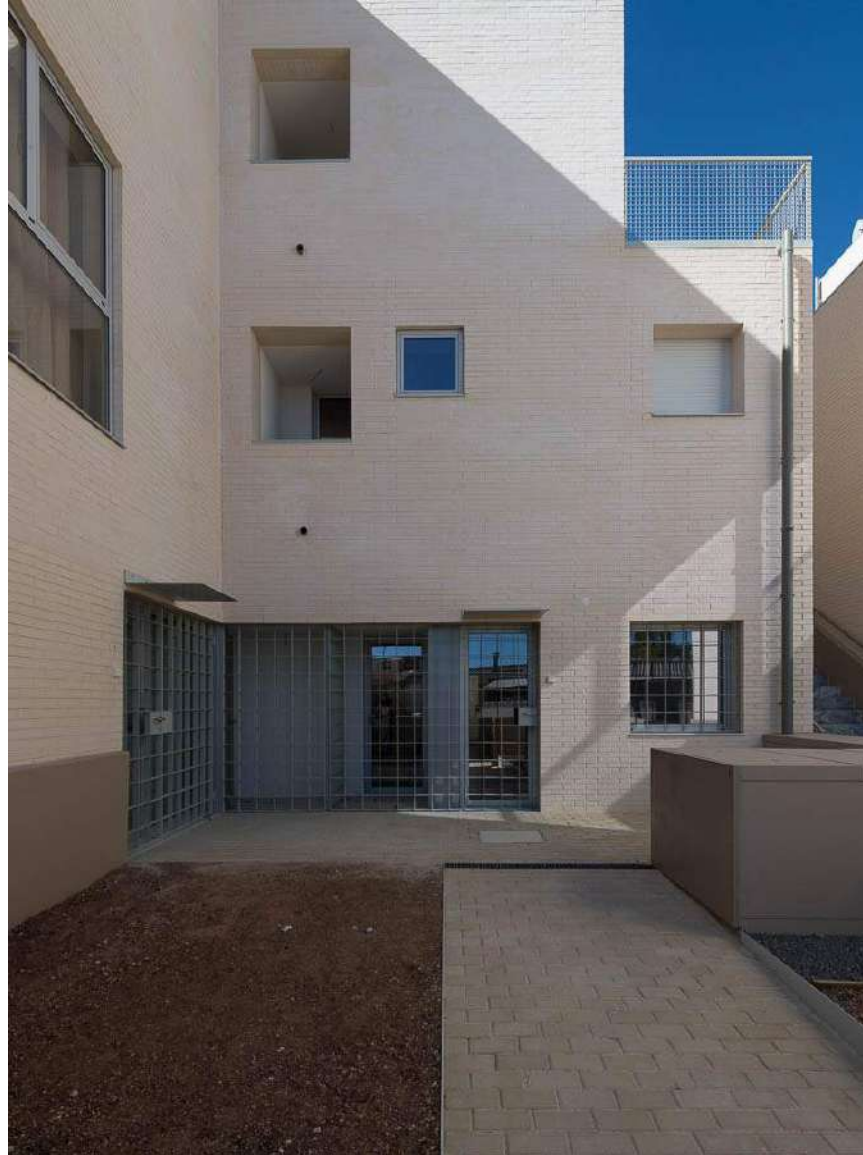




















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An illustration of a building facade with a red wall and arched windows. Scaffolding is erected around the building. Three workers are shown: one painting the upper part of the wall, another on a lower level, and a third near a window. A crane is lifting a load of bricks. Green foliage is visible in the foreground.

[www.ajuntament.habitatge](http://www.ajuntament.habitatge)



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