

25.10.2024

# German experiences in energy-efficient revitalisation of urban areas

**Cora Sauré**

insar PartG



**Co-funded by  
the European Union**

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or CINEA. Neither the European Union nor CINEA can be held responsible for them.



# Gartenstadt Drewitz

Potsdam

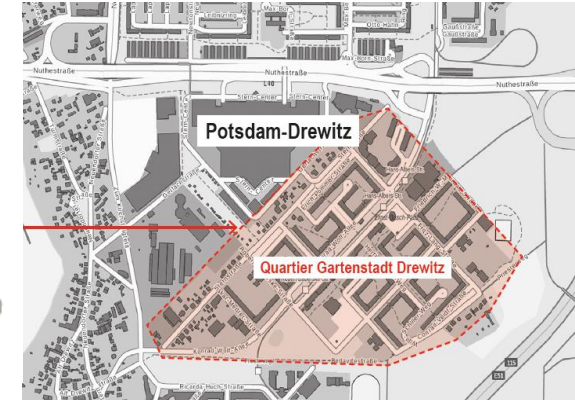
Integrated energy-efficient neighbourhood  
refurbishment of a large housing estate

## Hard facts



**ComActivate**  
Enabling community action for energy sufficiency

Location:	South-eastern outskirts
Size of the area:	Approx. 40 ha
Typology and age:	5-storey building in panelled construction from the 1970s
Utilisation structure:	Residential, commercial and social facilities
Number of residents / units:	6,000 inhabitants, approx. 3,000 residential units
Ownership structure:	Predominantly municipal housing company ProPotsdam GmbH



## Initial situation and objectives



Socially weak

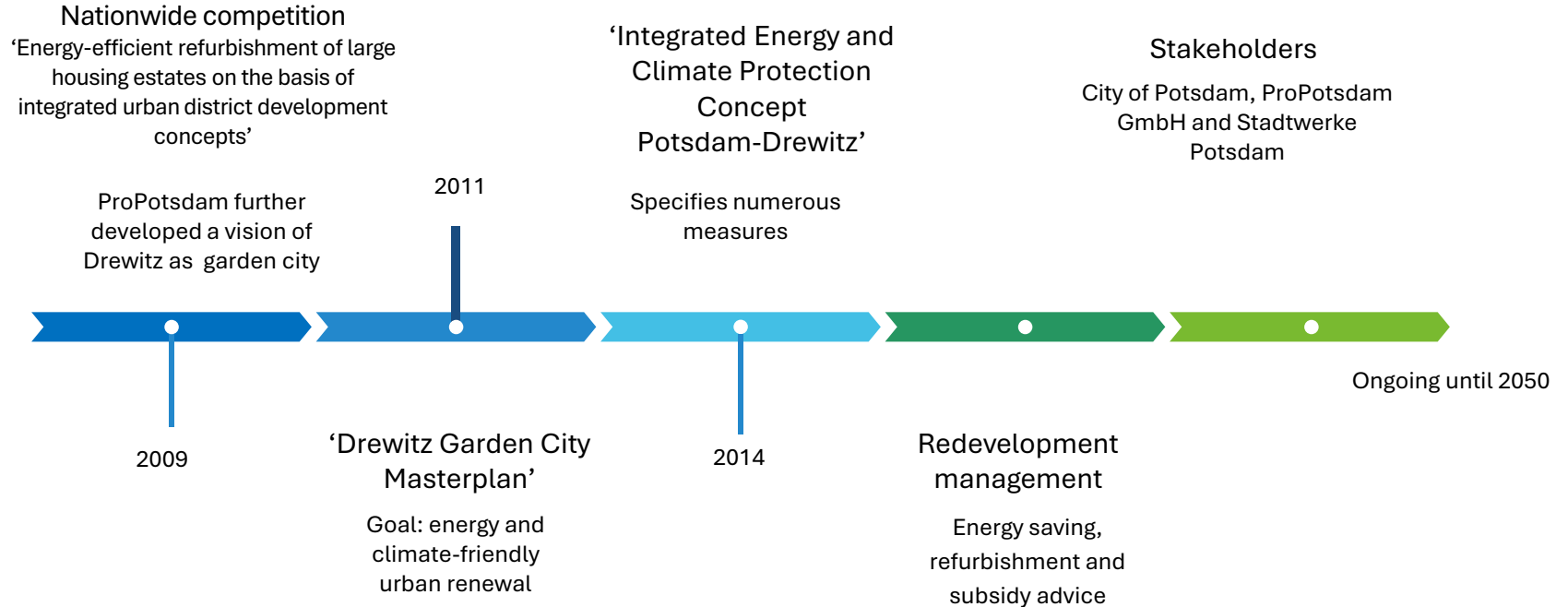
Unrefurbished buildings

Oversized traffic areas



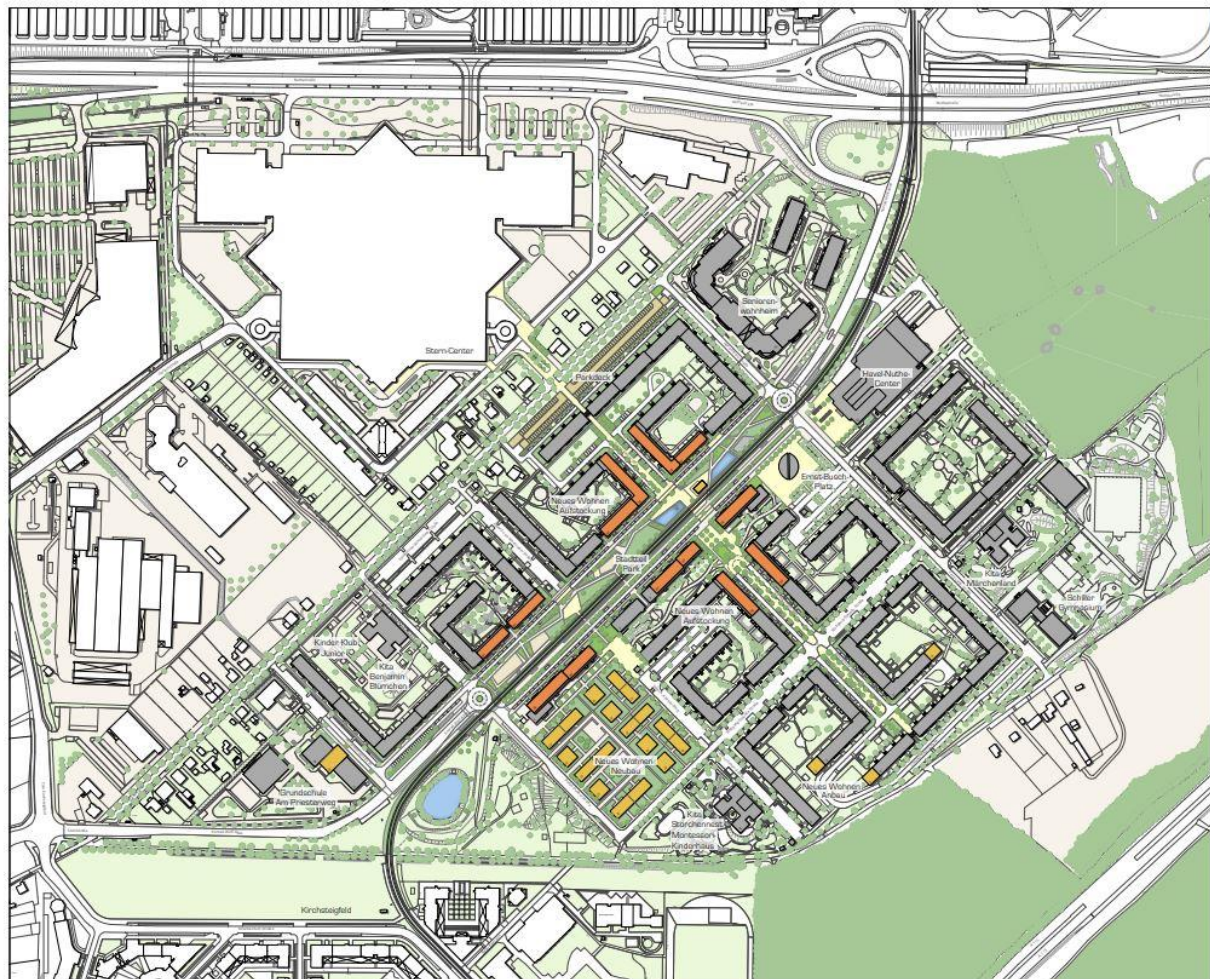
The aim is the energy and climate-friendly urban regeneration of Drewitz with a particular focus on social compatibility. Through a mix of measures, Drewitz is to be developed into a zero-emission neighbourhood by 2050, as the first district of Potsdam.

# Refurbishment Process





**Gartenstadt Drewitz**  
Fortschreibung Städtebauliches  
Konzept und Werkstattverfahren



unter Berücksichtigung der Hinweise zur  
Verdichtungsplanung und zur Freizeitanlage  
lang von

www.potsdam.de



1:1.000 **MASTERPLAN**

November 2011  
Verfasser: **STADT • LAND • FLUSS**  
Büro für Städtebau- und Stadtplanung  
**ts | pk**  
thies schroder  
planungskommunikation



## Measures taken

### Energy-efficient refurbishment

of the buildings to KfW Energy Efficiency House Standard 70, including insulation, renewable energy supply, lifts and balconies. The building refurbishment reduces the energy demand in the district, which can be largely covered by 'green district heating' and 'green electricity' in future.

### Conversion of Konrad-Wolf-Allee

The transformation of the oversized, central traffic axis Konrad-Wolf-Allee into a neighbourhood park was an important project. The newly created Konrad-Wolf-Park offers a green, traffic-calmed development over a length of 450 meters. The tram line was integrated into the side of the park. The new neighbourhood park offers leisure and exercise facilities for all generations.

### District school

The concept of the district school is an innovative combination of school building and meeting place. The aim is to create a public space that is not only open to pupils, but for neighbourhood-related activities in the fields of social, cultural, educational, training and leisure.



# Conclusion

## Financing

### Investment volume

300 Mio. € (2017)

### Sources

Own funds and subsidies

### Funding

- KfW-funding for concept and redevelopment management
- Urban development support ('Socially Integrative City') for public space and participation
- ERDF-funding from the EU for the remodelling of Konrad-Wolf-Alle
- Social housing funding from the federal state of Brandenburg for intergenerational building modernization
- EDF funding for the expansion of district heating and electricity supply

## Result

Many measures have already been implemented or are in the process of being implemented (e.g. neighbourhood centre, green public spaces, renovation). Thanks to subsidies, tenants benefit from a modernized flats with affordable rent.

## Learnings

The pilot project 'Gartenstadt Drewitz' shows that high standards for climate-friendly and energy-efficient transformation and the social compatibility of the measures are not contradictory. The integrated, participatory and cooperative approach forms the basis for this, as it gives access to different funding pots. The project has received several awards.





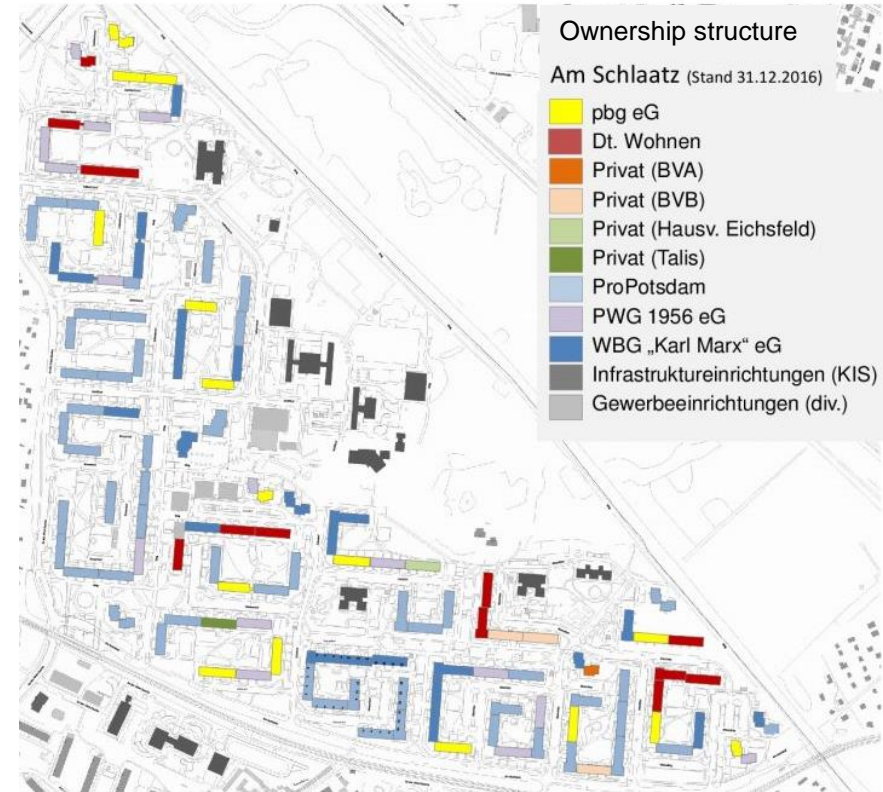
# “Wir machen Schlaatz 2023”

## Potsdam

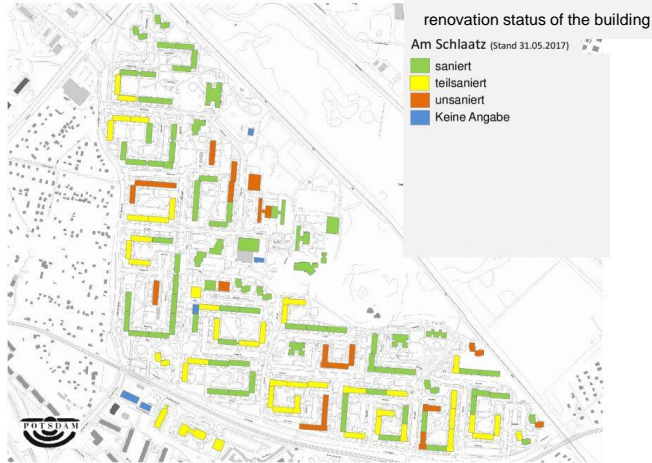
Refurbishment of a large housing estate with a major participation process and cooperation between the housing associations

## Hard facts

Location:	Southern outskirts
Size of the area:	-
Typology and age:	Large housing estate from the 1980s. Structured along two central axes. Lower infrastructure and commercial units in the north-west of the neighbourhood.
Utilisation structure:	Residential, commercial and social infrastructure
Number of residents / units:	Approx. 9,400 residents
Ownership structure:	Housing associations (especially ProPotsdam), co-operatives, municipality and various others



## Initial situation and objectives



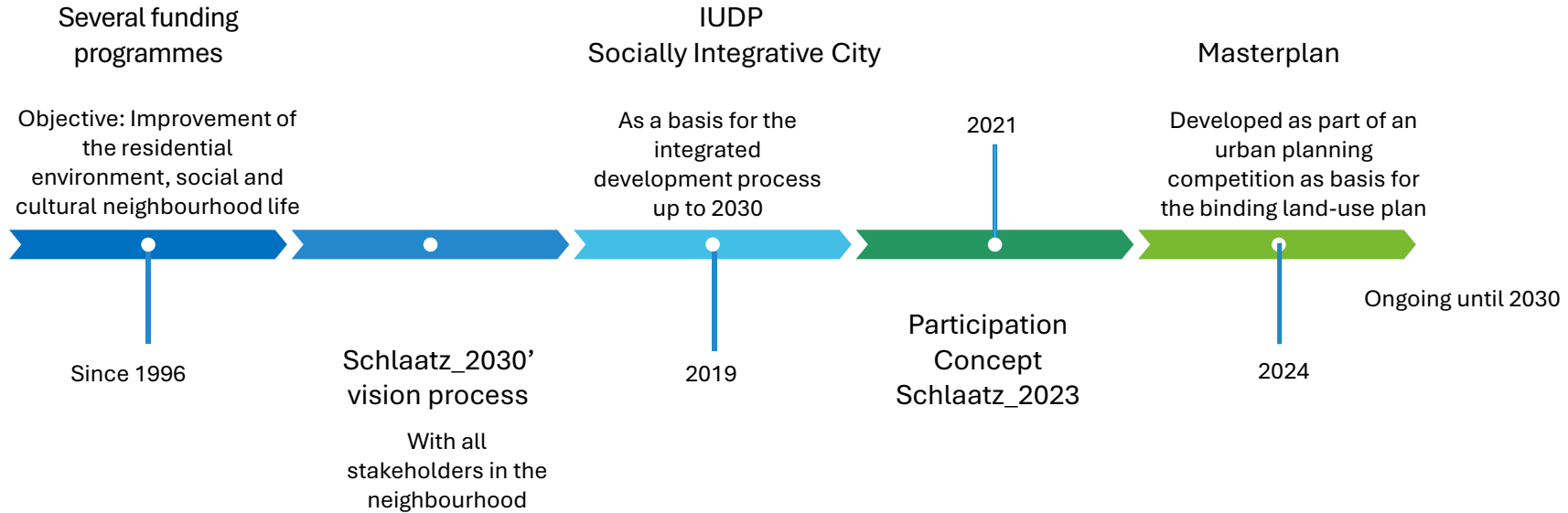
Young and low-income neighbourhood with particularly high development needs and renovation backlog



Schlaatz is currently the largest remodelling project in the city of Potsdam. The aim is to develop it into a sustainable neighbourhood.



# Refurbishment Process





This architectural site plan illustrates a university campus layout. The central area is densely packed with various buildings, including lecture halls, a library, and administrative buildings. These buildings are interspersed with green spaces, trees, and sports facilities. A river flows along the right side of the campus, with a bridge crossing it. The plan is color-coded to distinguish between different building types and green spaces. The overall design emphasizes a mix of academic, recreational, and natural environments.



ing until  
2030

## Measures taken

### Governance

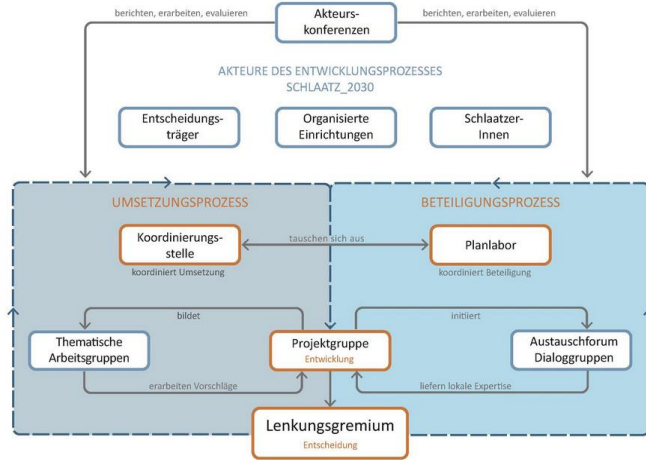
**‘Bündnis Am Schlaatz’**, an alliance between the municipality and the social orientated housing companies and organisations with building stock (together approx. 85%) in the district that has existed since 2019.

**Stakeholder conference** since 2018 as a cooperative format: over 60 stakeholders from associations, organisations and institutions in the district, politicians, housing companies, administration and residents work together in the conferences.

**Schlaatz Council** = active representation of residents' interests (consisting of 16 members) constituted since March 2024, is part of all decision-making bodies of the urban development project ‘Schlaatz 2030’.

### Planlabor

Information container at the market with the presence of neighbourhood management or the Planlabor (was formed in 2022 for participation in the master plan process).



# Conclusion

## Financing

### Investment volume

Unknown  
(ProPotsdam plans with € 195 million between 2020 and 2033)

### Sources

Own funds and subsidies

### Funding

Urban development support from the 'Social cohesion' programme

## Result

The process is still in its infancy. The binding land-use plan and a mobility concept are currently being drawn up. Independently of this, individual building renovations and the redesign of the central access axis have already been completed.

## Learnings

The future will tell...



# Märkische Scholle

**Berlin**

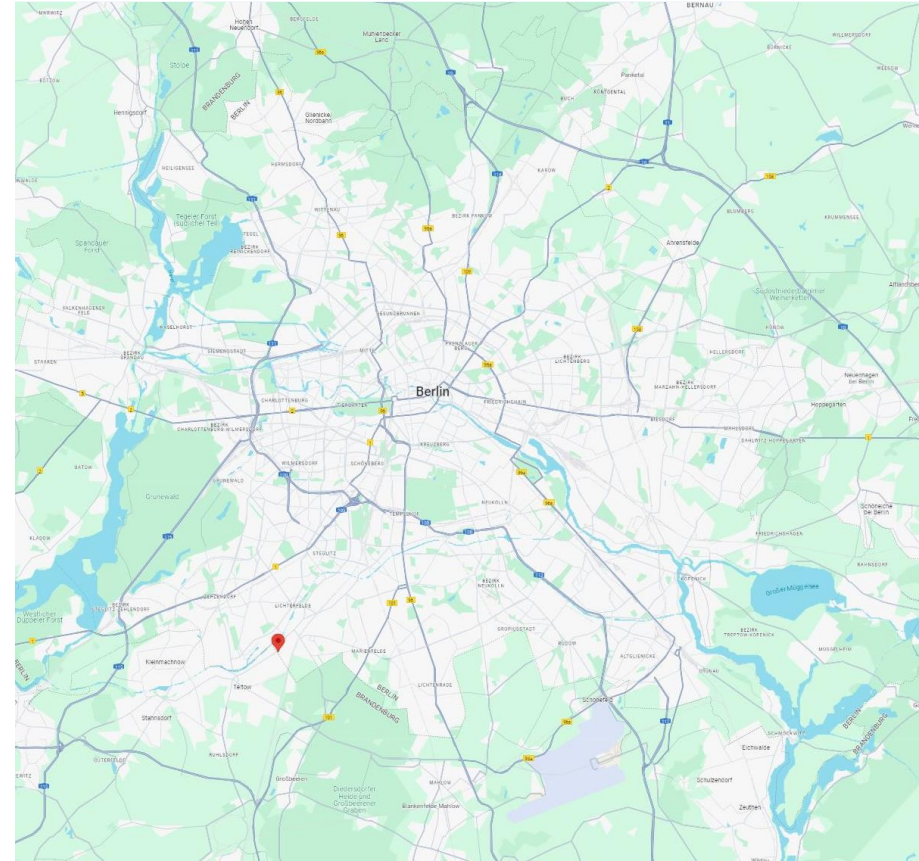
Co-operative residential district with socially responsible refurbishment and new construction





## Hard facts

Location:	South-western city boundary
Size of the area:	-
Typology and age:	Multi-storey open residential development from the 1930s and 1960s
Utilisation structure:	Residential
Number of residents / units:	842 residential units
Ownership structure:	Berlin housing co-operative Märkische Scholle



## Initial situation and objectives



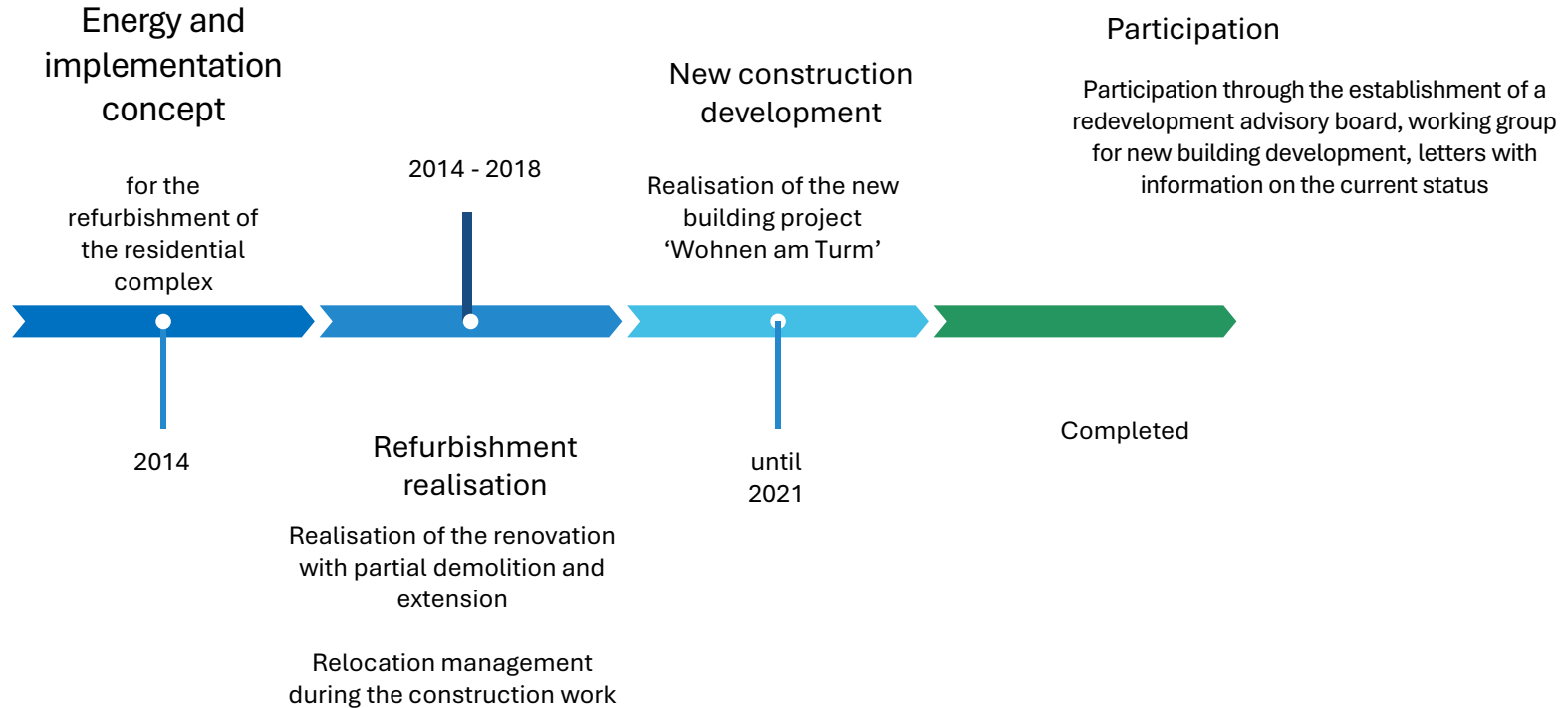
Unrenovated building stock  
resulted in high maintenance  
and energy costs



Renewal of energy  
generation and energy-  
efficient refurbishment of the  
buildings

Creation of age-appropriate  
and family-friendly living  
through addition of stories  
and new construction

# Refurbishment Process





## Measures taken

### Energy supply

Solar thermal systems, heat recovery from exhaust air (showers, appliances, lighting and solar radiation) and the 'eTank' geothermal energy storage tank. This also serves as temporary storage for surplus energy, which is returned as heat when required. Photovoltaics was installed for power generation.

### Building refurbishment

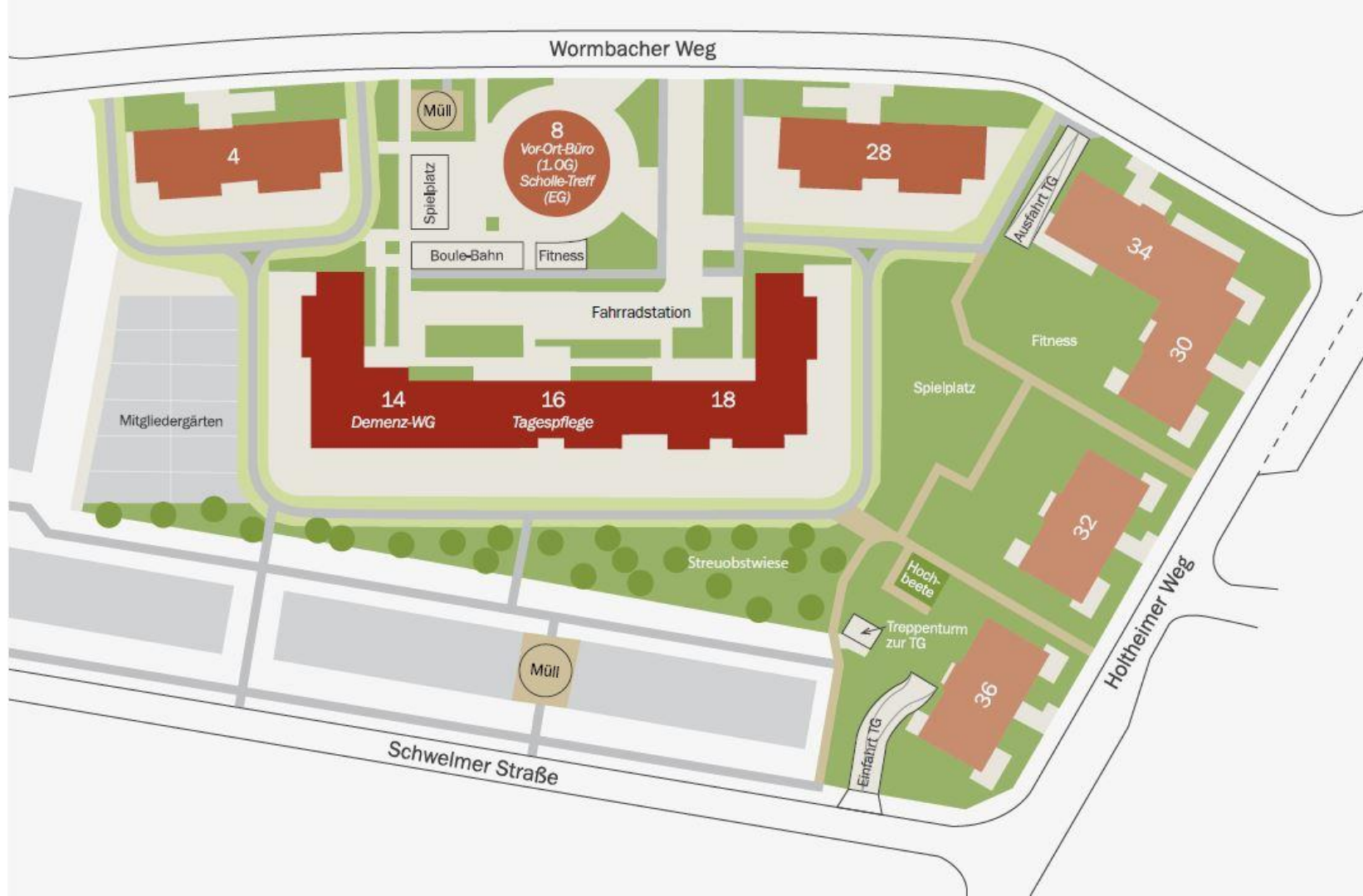
Modernisation (radiators, bathrooms, etc.) and energy-efficient refurbishment to KfW85 standard with facade insulation, insulation of basement ceilings and triple-glazed windows.

### New flats

146 new flats, flat-sharing community for dementia patients, a day care facility for senior citizens, the Scholl-Treff as a new neighbourhood meeting place and on-site office in the tower, two guest flats, and a wash house.









## Measures taken

### Energy supply

Solar thermal systems, heat recovery from exhaust air (showers, appliances, lighting and solar radiation) and the 'eTank' geothermal energy storage tank as a geothermal source. This also serves as temporary storage for surplus energy, which is returned as heat when required. Photovoltaics for power generation.

### Building refurbishment

Modernisation (radiators, bathrooms, etc.) and energy-efficient refurbishment to KfW85 standard with facade insulation, insulation of basement ceilings and triple-glazed windows.

### New flats

146 new flats, residential group for dementia patients, Scholl-Treff as a new neighbourhood meeting place and on-site office in the tower, two guest flats, a wash house and a day care facility for senior citizens.

# Conclusion

## Financing

<b>Investment volume</b>	80 mio. € refurbishment 35 mio. € construction project
<b>Sources</b>	Own funds (apportionment to tenants), KfW loan, subsidies
<b>Funding</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 740.000 € subsidy as pilot project by the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety</li><li>• BAFA subsidy (grant)</li><li>• Bonus funding for the efficient heat pump</li><li>• Innovation funding for solar thermal systems</li><li>• KEBAB funding for thermal insulation</li></ul>

## Result

Reduction of the primary energy requirement from 210 kWh/m<sup>2</sup> to 30 kWh/m<sup>2</sup> per year. Almost complete independence from electricity and energy supply. The new development has given the neighbourhood social facilities that strengthen the neighbourhood and make it more intergenerational.

## Learnings

Combination of refurbishment and new build has enabled cross-financing of the refurbishment. Despite passing on the costs (3-4 % instead of 11 % in terms of social compatibility) to the basic rent, the warm rent has hardly increased overall thanks to lower energy costs.



# Neuaubing- Westkreuz

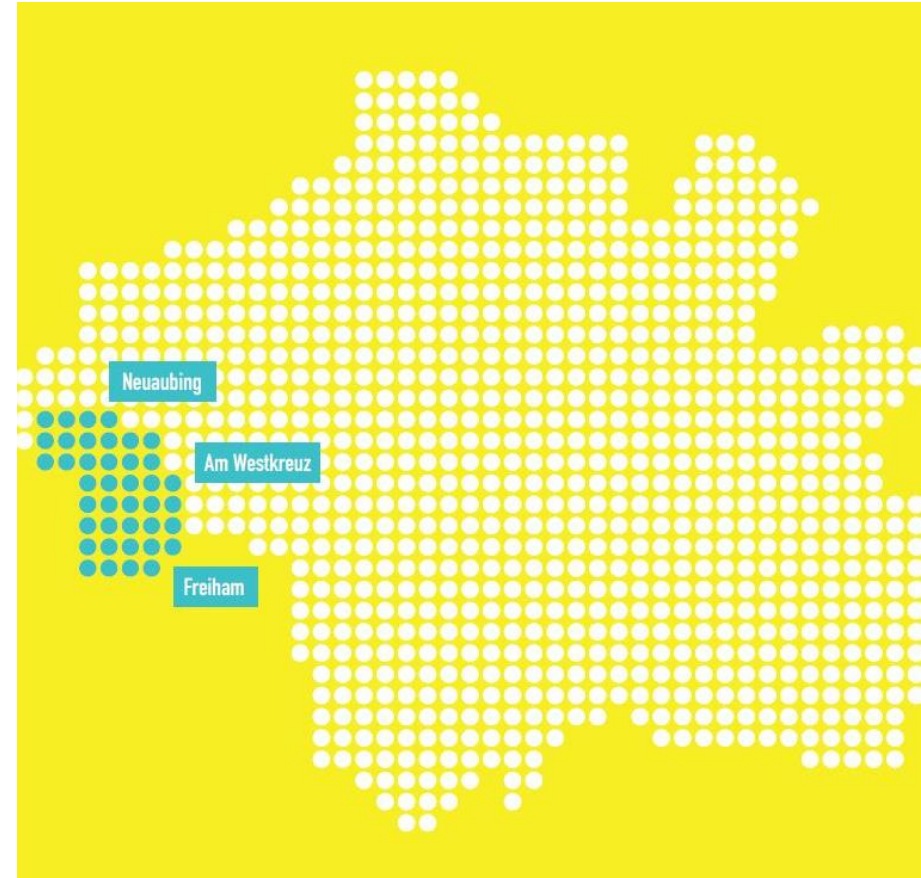
**Munich**

Neighbourhood transformation with a focus on activating WEGs (homeowners' associations) for energy-efficient building refurbishment



## Hard facts

Location:	Western outskirts
Size of the area:	255 ha (redevelopment area)
Typology and Age:	Heterogeneous settlement structure with apartment blocks (1960s-1970s), detached houses and historic settlement centre. Neighbouring new-build district of Freiham.
Utilisation structure:	Housing, local supply and social facilities
Number of residents / units:	22.300 residents (redevelopment area)
Ownership structure:	Very diverse, including individual owners, WEGs and municipalities



## Initial situation and objectives



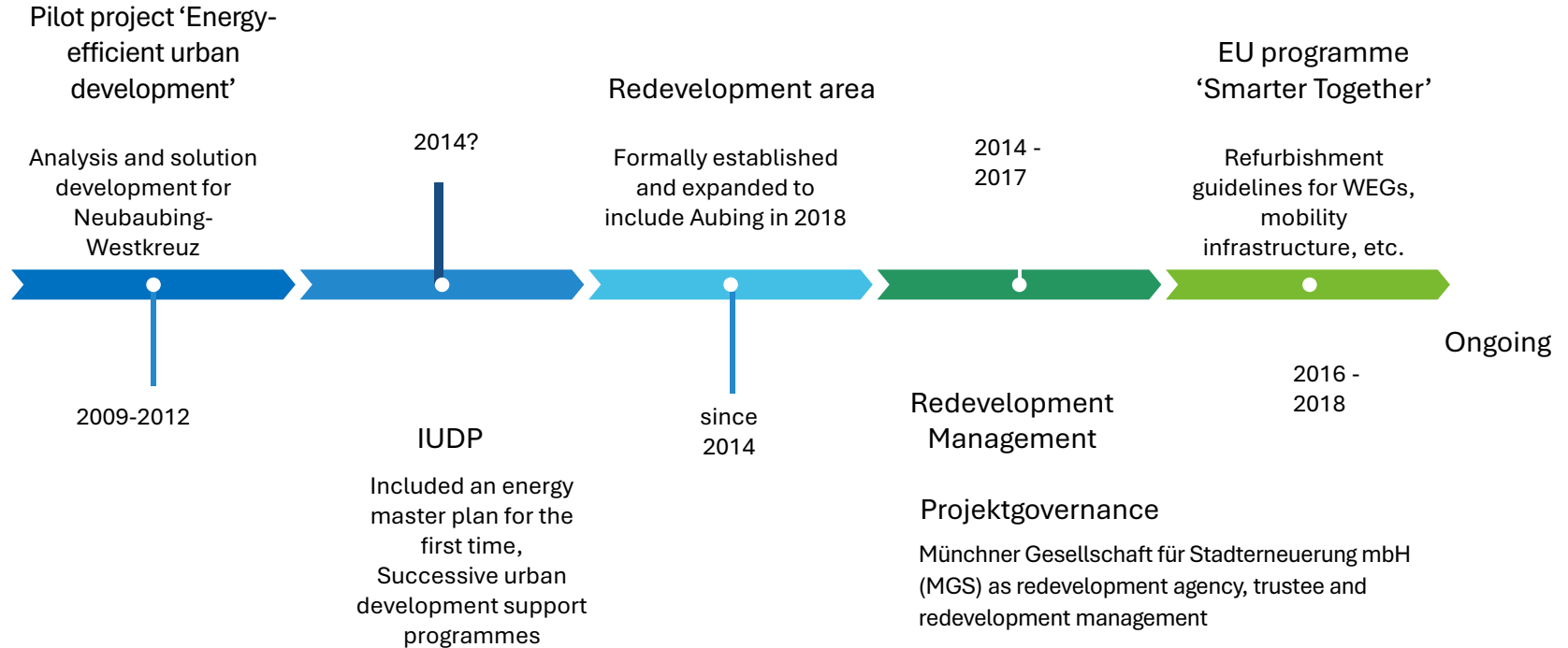
High energy consumption, energy costs and CO<sub>2</sub> pollution, mainly due to unrenovated multi-storey residential buildings.

District heating network only expanded in 2008-2012, only 22% of households connected.



The aim is to implement the energy transition in the neighbourhood together with residents by saving energy, switching to renewable energy sources and renovating buildings in a socially responsible manner. A particular focus is on activating individual property owners and homeowner's associations.

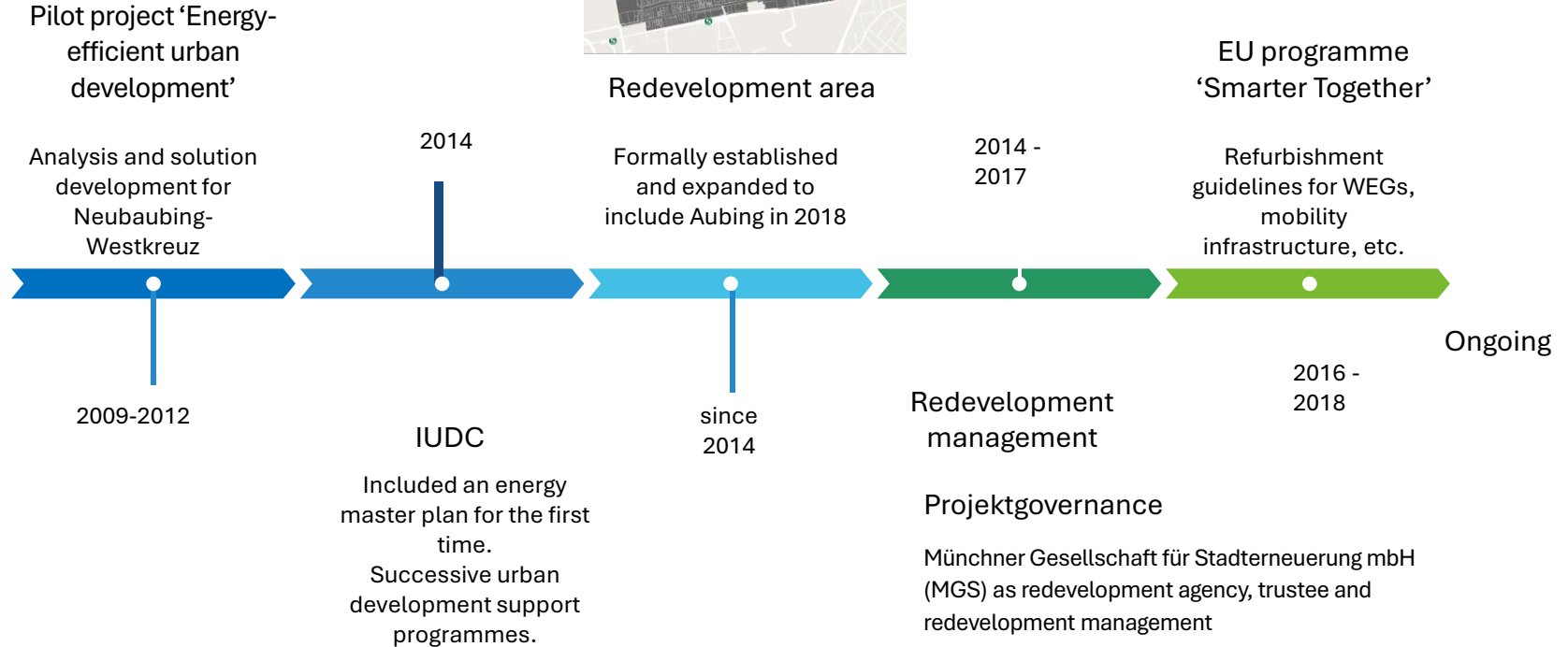
# Refurbishment Process



# Refurbishment Process



## Redevelopment area







## Measures taken

### Energy counselling

Intensive counselling in the Neuaubing and Westkreuz “Stadtteilläden” by the MGS refurbishment management team. With the free building modernisation and energy check (developed by MGS), they provide technical advice and information on subsidies (KfW, BAFA, municipal funding programme ‘Energy Saving Funding Programme’).



### WEG refurbishment

In 2018, WEG Radolfzeller Straße 40-46 completed the refurbishment of its building to KfW Efficiency House Standard 100. It had benefited from the intensive advisory services and was the impetus for the refurbishment projects of other WEGs.



### District heating expansion

Expansion of the district heating network and supply with CO<sub>2</sub>-neutral heat from the new geothermal heating plant in Freiham

# Conclusion

## Financing

### Investment volume

Unknown

### Sources

divers

### Funding

- Urban development support, current 'Social cohesion' programme
- KfW funding programme
- EU programme 'Smarter Together' approx. 7 million
- Various for building refurbishment of the WEGs

## Result

By 2021, MGS had analysed and advised on the energy efficiency of more than 2,000 residential units (1/3 of the total living space). At the same time, more than 42,000 square meters of living space were renovated to a high energy standard.

## Learnings

The example shows that the activation of WEGs and individual owners can be successful if advice is provided at a low threshold and free of charge. Focussing on this target group in areas with a diverse ownership structure is key to achieving the energy transition.



# Musikerviertel

## Ettlingen

Regional cooperation for the energy transition in neighbourhoods



## Hard facts

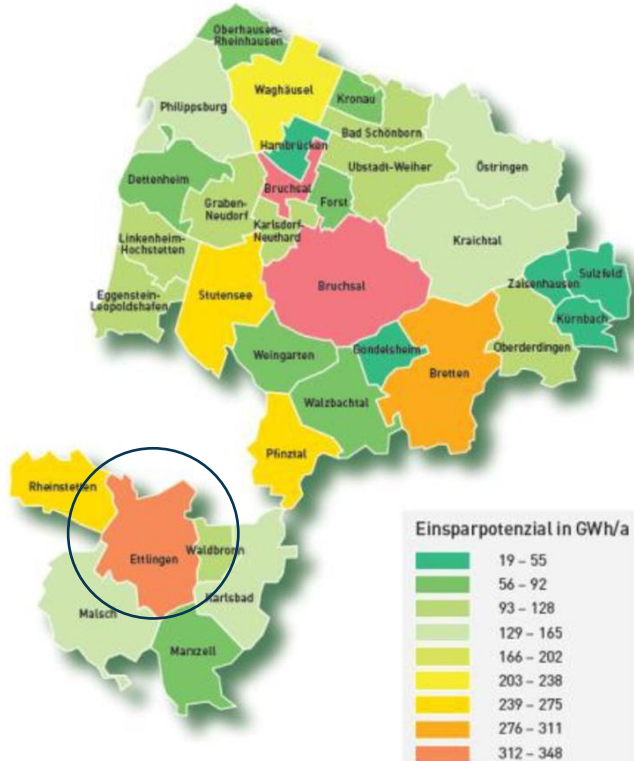
Location:	Centrally located between the old town and the industrial estate
Size of the area:	-
Typology and age:	heterogeneous single-family housing interspersed with large-scale special buildings (schools)
Utilisation structure:	Housing, education and little commerce
Number of residents / units:	271 buildings
Ownership structure:	Private, federal state and municipal





## Initial situation and objectives

Gesamteinsparpotenzial im  
Landkreis Karlsruhe: 4.116 GWh/a

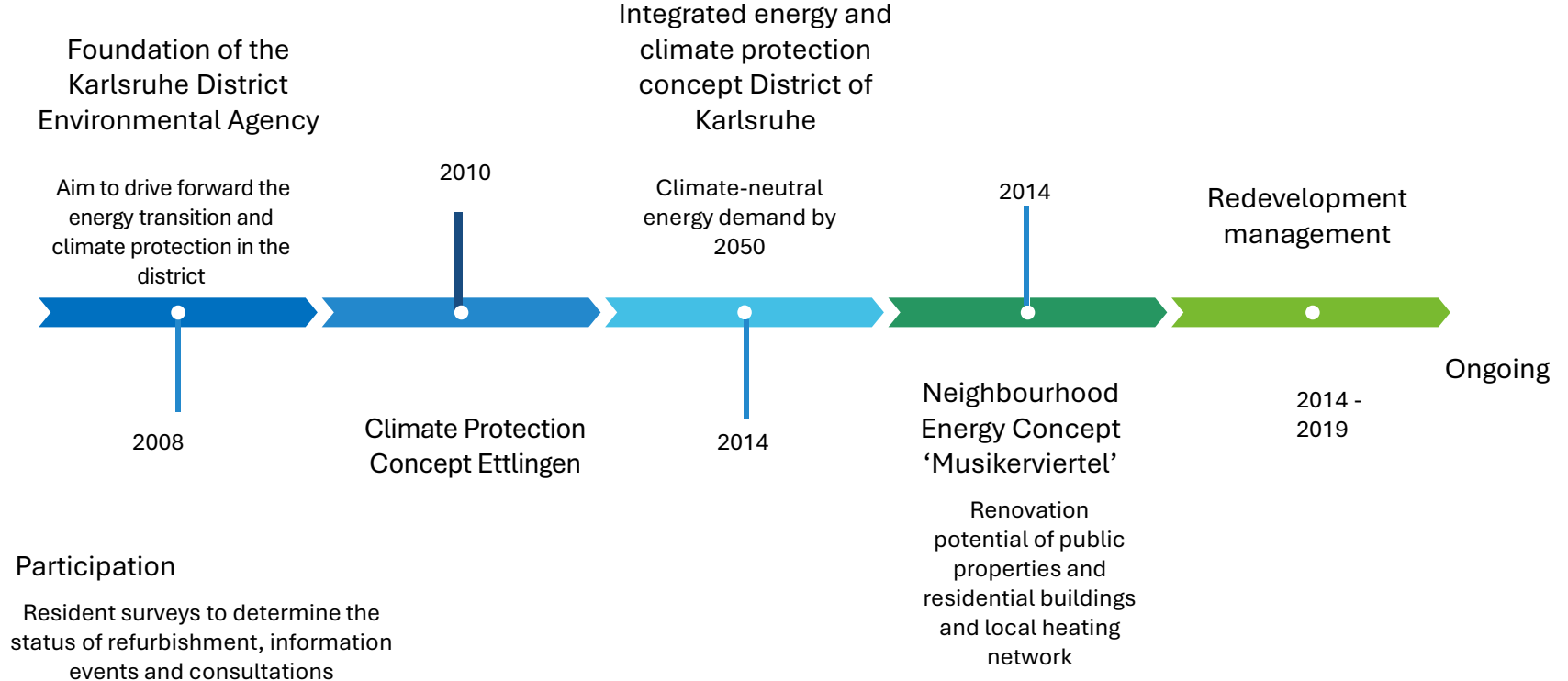


High potential for energy savings due to low refurbishment rate and fossil fuelled heat supply.



The specific reason for the project was the planned energy-efficient renovation and structural renewal of the Ettlingen Vocational Training Centre (BBZ). The opportunity was seen not only to create a climate-friendly energy supply for the BBZ, but also to make the BBZ the core of a regenerative electricity and heating network for the entire neighbourhood.

# Refurbishment Process





## Measures taken

### Regional energy counselling

Free consultations for owners and tenants of private, commercial and municipal buildings were offered in the EAU's RegioMobil (changing locations) on the energy status of their own property, possible renovation measures, energy efficiency and heating technology and funding programmes.

### Local heating network

Laid in the ground as a thermally insulated pipeline with a route length of 1,600 meters. It is fed by two pellet boilers (85% of heat generation), a biomethane peak load boiler (10%) and a solar thermal system (5%), all of which are located on the BBZ site. There is also a 100m<sup>3</sup> heat storage tank in the BBZ's new heating centre.

Consumers are the BBZ, 35 apartment blocks (existing and new build), some private residential buildings as well as the new day care centre.

### Refurbishment and new construction

Refurbishment or demolition and new construction of three school buildings as well as new construction of four residential buildings and a daycare centre.



# ComActivate

Enabling community action for energy sufficiency

## Erzeugungsanlagen und Versorgungseinheiten

- 6** Heizzentrale – 2 Pelletkessel & Pelletbunker
- 7** Solarthermie-Anlage (Neubau)
- 8** Bio-Erdgas-Spitzenlastkessel
- 9** Wärme-/Pufferspeicher
- 1** Wärmenetz, Trassen

## Verbraucher

- 1** Berufsbildungszentrum (BBZ)
- 2** Wilhelm-Lorenz-Realschule
- 3** Mehrfamilienhäuser
- 4** Mehrfamilienhäuser (Neubau)
- 5** Generationenpark „Festplatz“





## Measures taken

### Regional energy counselling

Free consultations for owners and tenants of private, commercial and municipal buildings were offered in the EAU's RegioMobil (changing locations) on the energy status of their own property, possible renovation measures, energy efficiency and heating technology and funding programmes.



### Local heating network

Laid in the ground as a thermally insulated pipeline with a route length of 1,600 metres. It is fed by two pellet boilers (85% of heat generation), a biomethane peak load boiler (10%) and a solar thermal system (5%), all of which are located on the BBZ site. There is also a 100m<sup>3</sup> heat storage tank in the BBZ's new heating centre.

Consumers are the BBZ, 35 apartment blocks (existing and new build), some private residential buildings as well as the new day care centre.



### Refurbishment and new construction

Refurbishment or demolition and new construction of three school buildings as well as new construction of four residential buildings and a daycare centre.

# Conclusion

## Financing

### Investment volume

139.000 € for the Neighbourhood Energy Concept + X

### Sources

Depending on the owner, through own funds from the state, municipality, municipal utilities and co-operative as well as subsidies

### Funding

- KfW funding for neighbourhood concept and refurbishment management
- Local heating network subsidised as a climate protection model project by the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Building and Community (NKL)

## Result

The heating centre on the BBZ site was built and the local heating network was put into operation in 2020. It is powered by 97% renewable energy and thus saves 1,708 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> per year.

## Learnings

The energy transition can be organised at district level and successfully implemented at neighbourhood level. The close regional cooperation in the energy transition ensures a sensible pooling of resources (for example in the form of the RegioMobil).

The innovative local heating concept ensures the optimised use of different renewable energies depending on the time of year and demand and represents public start-up funding, which is ideally followed by private investment.



# KlimaQuartier Lutherviertel

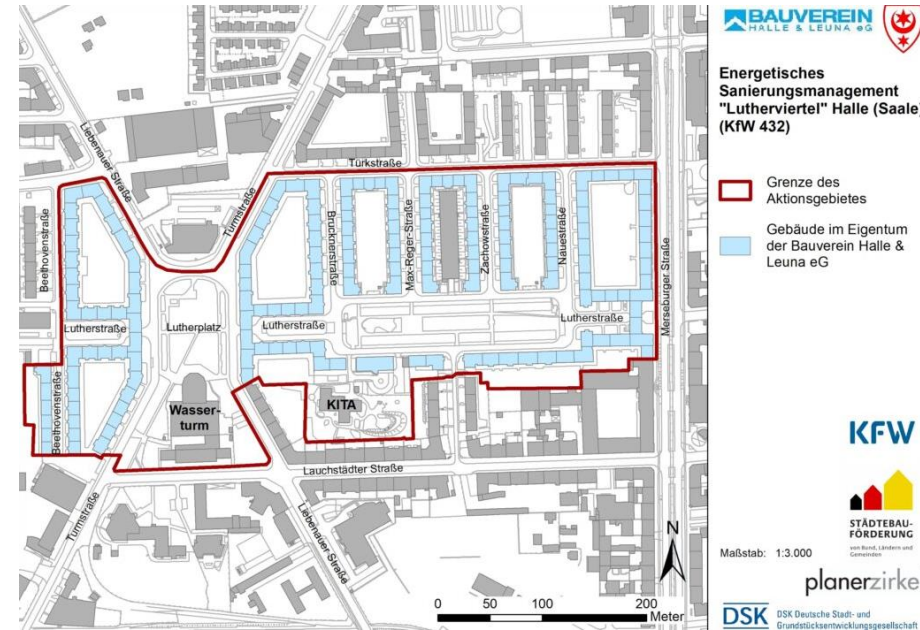
## Halle

Energetic transformation in a neighbourhood with  
listed buildings



## Hard facts

Location:	central
Size of the area:	12,8 ha
Typology and age:	Multi-storey residential building in block structure with the Lutherplatz and water tower at the centre Listed buildings
Utilisation structure:	Residential, some commercial
Number of residents / units:	Approx. 2,500 residents in approx. 1,143 residential units
Ownership structure:	Bauverein Halle & Leuna co-operative, some municipal





## Initial situation and objectives



Inefficient, oversized gas boiler plant with high CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

Street space characterised by stationary traffic

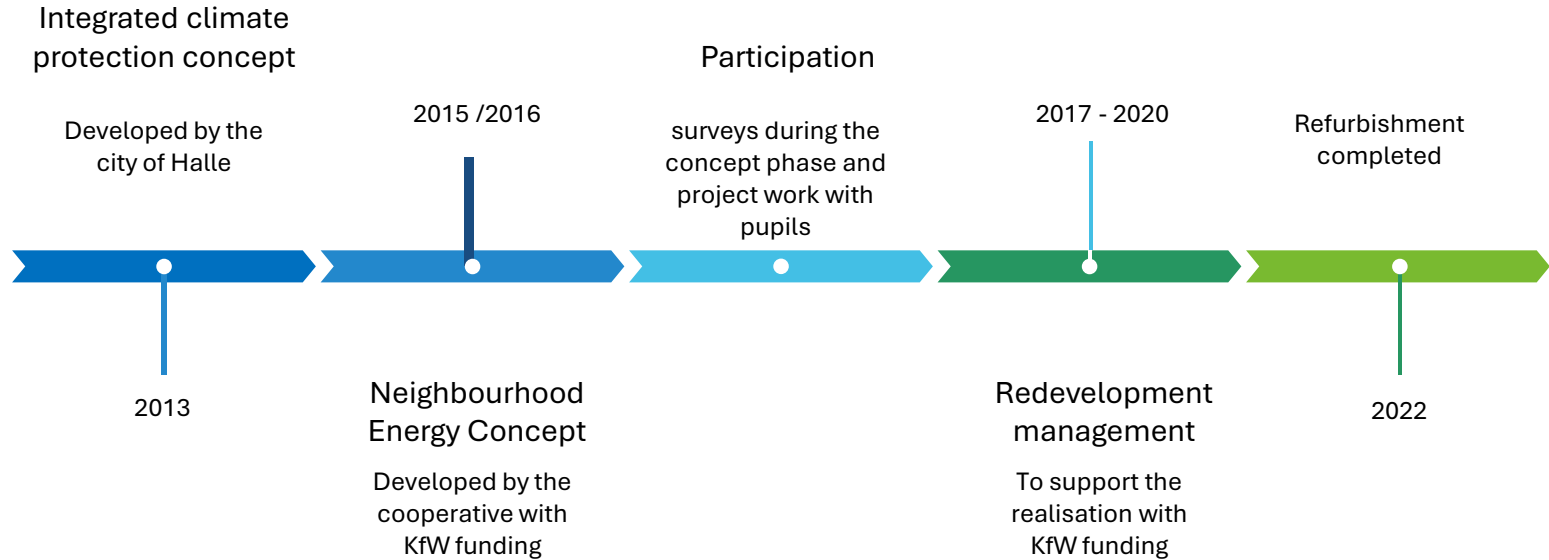


Cost stability and energy savings for residents

Increased quality of life



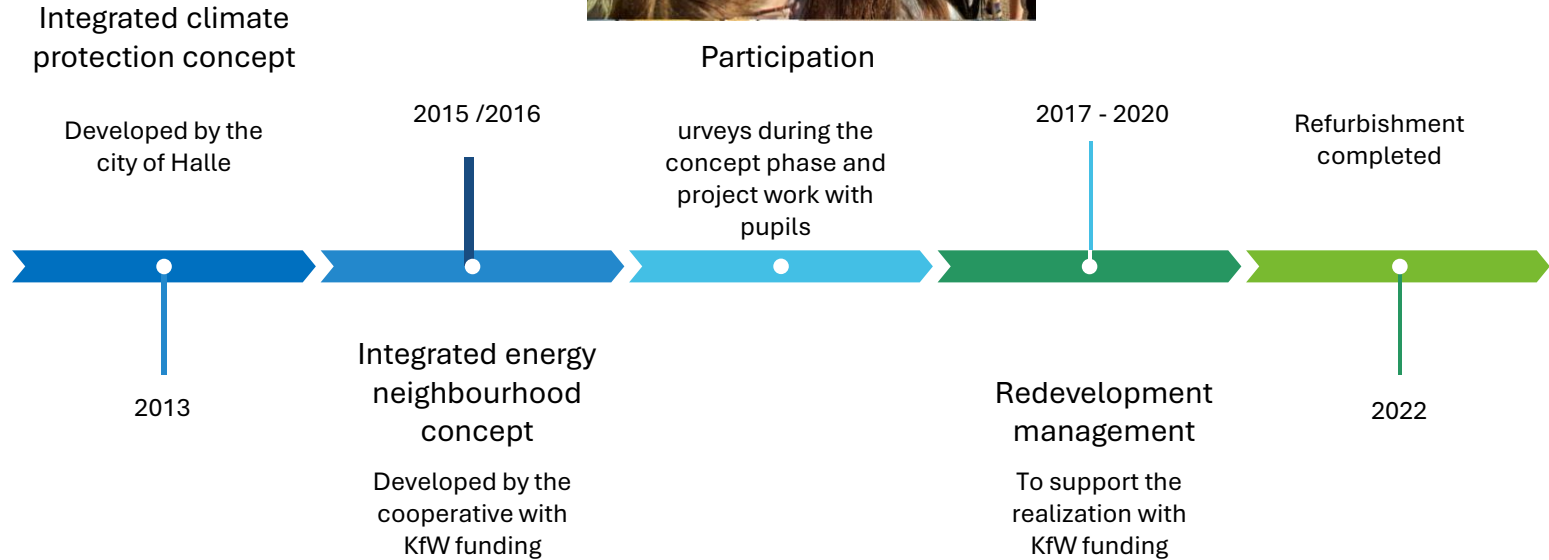
# Refurbishment Process



# Refurbishment Process



**ComActivate**  
Enabling community action for energy sufficiency





## Measures taken

### Heat supply

Installation of a new gas-powered combined heat and power plant with 42,000 litre buffer storage (CHP). During peak loads in the CHP unit, district heating is supplied via combined heat and power from the nearby power station. In the future, a power-to-heat module will process the surplus energy using a water storage tank for the hot water supply.

### E-mobility

Promotion of e-mobility through a car-sharing fleet and charging points. In addition, free hire of electric bikes for tenants.



### Redesign of the courtyards

in terms of accessibility, climate adaptation and biodiversity.

Play and exercise opportunities, new planting structures and rainwater management.





# Conclusion

## Financing

### Investment volume

5 Mio. €

### Sources

Own funds and subsidies

### Funding

KfW funding (KfW Programme 432) and urban development support

## Result

The installation of the new gas-fired combined heat and power plant has significantly reduced CO2 emissions by 69 per cent (approx. 900 tonnes). The residents benefit from an upgraded living environment.

## Learnings

Climate-friendly redesign of neighbourhoods is possible despite monument protection.

### The approach to refurbishment of urban areas can look very different depending on the local conditions:

- The less diverse the ownership structure in neighbourhoods and houses is, the 'easier' it is to implement the refurbishment (especially cooperatives or municipal housing associations). However, with comprehensive advice/support, WEGs can also successfully master refurbishment.
- In urban neighbourhoods, the management structure and the cooperation of all relevant stakeholders play a major role. Regional alliances can also help to drive forward the energy transition, especially in more rural areas.
- The integrated approach helps to obtain fundings. These are often the prerequisite for ensuring that refurbishment projects can be realised in a socially responsible manner.
- There are often synergy effects between existing and new buildings in terms of the cross-financing of renovations by new buildings or the use of newly installed combined heat and power plants to cover the energy requirements of existing neighbourhoods.



# ComActivate

Enabling community action for energy sufficiency

**Thank you!**

# Image sources

## Potsdam Drewitz

Fig. 1: <https://www.potsdam.de/de/220-gartenstadt-drewitz-informationsveranstaltung-am-9-april>

Fig. 2: <https://klimabuendnis-stadtentwicklung.de/vom-problemquartierzum-nachhaltigen-modellstadtteil/>

Fig. 3: [https://www.potsdam.de/system/files/documents/iekk\\_drewitz\\_kurz.pdf](https://www.potsdam.de/system/files/documents/iekk_drewitz_kurz.pdf)

Fig. 4: [https://www.potsdam.de/system/files/documents/iekk\\_drewitz\\_kurz.pdf](https://www.potsdam.de/system/files/documents/iekk_drewitz_kurz.pdf)

Fig. 5: <https://www.potsdam.de/de/gartenstadt-drewitz>

Fig. 6: [https://www.potsdam.de/system/files/documents/masterplan\\_gartenstadt\\_drewitz.pdf](https://www.potsdam.de/system/files/documents/masterplan_gartenstadt_drewitz.pdf)

Fig. 7: [https://www.potsdam.de/system/files/documents/masterplan\\_gartenstadt\\_drewitz.pdf](https://www.potsdam.de/system/files/documents/masterplan_gartenstadt_drewitz.pdf)

Fig. 8: [https://www.potsdam.de/system/files/documents/iekk\\_drewitz\\_kurz.pdf](https://www.potsdam.de/system/files/documents/iekk_drewitz_kurz.pdf) and

<https://www.kfw.de/stories/umwelt/energieeffizienz/sanierung-gartenstadt-potsdam-drewitz/>

Fig. 9: <https://www.potsdam.de/de/220-gartenstadt-drewitz-informationsveranstaltung-am-9-april>

Fig. 10: <https://kis-potsdam.de/artikel/stadtteilschule-drewitz>

## Potsdam Schlaatz

Fig. 11: <https://wir-machen-schlaatz.de/ihre-meinung-ist-gefragt/>

Fig. 12: Eigentümerstruktur – Wir machen Schlaatz 2030 ([wir-machen-schlaatz.de](https://wir-machen-schlaatz.de))

Fig. 13: Sanierungsstand – Wir machen Schlaatz 2030 ([wir-machen-schlaatz.de](https://wir-machen-schlaatz.de))

Fig. 14: <https://wir-machen-schlaatz.de/jann-jakobs-schlaatzgeschichte/>

Fig. 15: <https://wir-machen-schlaatz.de/arbeit-am-b-plan-beginnt/>

Fig. 16: Partizipationskonzept - Schlaatz

Fig. 17: <https://www.milanhorst-potsdam.de/veranstaltungen/1915.html>

## Berlin

Fig. 18: Projekt | Berlin spart Energie ([berlin-spart-energie.de](https://berlin-spart-energie.de))

Fig. 19: maps

Fig. 20: <https://ezeit-ingenieure.de/projekt/konzept-analyse-energetische-sanierung-einer-wohnanlage/>

Fig. 21: <https://ezeit-ingenieure.de/projekt/konzept-analyse-energetische-sanierung-einer-wohnanlage/>

Fig. 22: BWP\_ Quartiere-mit-WP\_Web\_final.pdf ([waermepumpe.de](https://www.waermepumpe.de))

Fig. 23: [https://www.dbz.de/artikel/dbz\\_Sanierung\\_Wohnhaeuser\\_Lichterfelde\\_Sued\\_Berlin-2882951.html](https://www.dbz.de/artikel/dbz_Sanierung_Wohnhaeuser_Lichterfelde_Sued_Berlin-2882951.html)

Fig. 24: <https://www.maerkische-scholle.de/wohnbezirke-details/steglitz-zehlendorf.html>

Fig. 25: Schollen Service Oktober 2021



# Image sources

## München

Fig. 26: maps

Fig. 27: <https://www.wirtschaft-muenchen.de/produkt/smarter-together-muenchen/>

Fig. 28: [https://www.energetische-stadtsanierung.info/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Steckbrief\\_Muenchen.pdf](https://www.energetische-stadtsanierung.info/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Steckbrief_Muenchen.pdf)

Fig. 29: [https://www.neuaubing-westkreuz.de/fileadmin/user\\_upload/2016.07.01\\_Buergerbroschuere\\_NeuaubingWestkreuz.compressed-min.pdf](https://www.neuaubing-westkreuz.de/fileadmin/user_upload/2016.07.01_Buergerbroschuere_NeuaubingWestkreuz.compressed-min.pdf)

Fig. 30: [https://www.neuaubing-westkreuz.de/fileadmin/user\\_upload/2016.07.01\\_Buergerbroschuere\\_NeuaubingWestkreuz.compressed-min.pdf](https://www.neuaubing-westkreuz.de/fileadmin/user_upload/2016.07.01_Buergerbroschuere_NeuaubingWestkreuz.compressed-min.pdf)

Fig. 31: <https://www.neuaubing-westkreuz.de/mitmachen/stadtteilladen-stadtteilmanagement.html>

Fig. 32: <https://stadt.muenchen.de/infos/smartertogether.html>

Fig. 33: <https://df-zukunftswerk.eu/aktuelles/entsteht-im-quartier-die-stadt-von-morgen>

## Ettlingen

Fig. 34: <https://bnn.de/karlsruhe/ettlingen/energiewende-in-ettlingen-nahwaerme-fuer-bis-zu-400-wohneinheiten>

Fig. 35: maps

Fig. 36: PowerPoint-Präsentation (tandem-staedte.eu)

Fig. 37: PowerPoint-Präsentation (ettlingen.de)

Fig. 38: 20131114\_Amtsblatt\_Regiomobil.pdf (ettlingen.de)

Fig. 39: <https://zeozweifrei.de/schornstein-fur-ettlingen-musikerviertel/>

Fig. 40: <https://bnn.de/karlsruhe/ettlingen/kita-ettlingen-weitblick-kindergarten-neues-wohngebiet>

Fig. 41: <https://www.sw-ettlingen.de/Modellprojekt-zeozweifrei-Nahwaerme/Gebiet>

## Halle

Fig. 42: Energie- & KlimaQuartier Lutherviertel (gebäudeforum.de)

Fig. 43: <https://devel.dasl.de/klimaschutz-im-stadtquartier-das-energie-und-klimaquartier-lutherviertel-in-halle-saale/>

Fig. 44: maps

Fig. 45: Energie- & KlimaQuartier Lutherviertel (gebäudeforum.de)

Fig. 46: <https://klimaquartier-lutherviertel.de/schuelerprojekt/>

Fig. 47: <https://klimaquartier-lutherviertel.de/waermerversorgung/>

Fig. 48: IMG\_20190122\_085016\_hdr-Kopie-300x225.jpg (300\*225) (klimaquartier-lutherviertel.de)

Fig. 49: Energie- & KlimaQuartier Lutherviertel (gebäudeforum.de)