

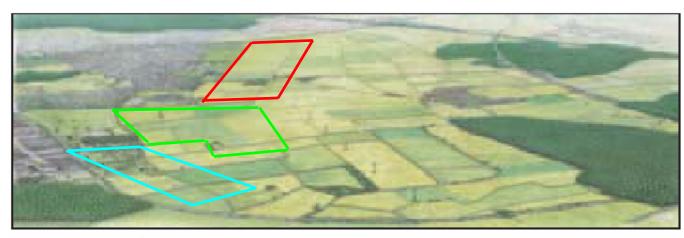




SUMMARY

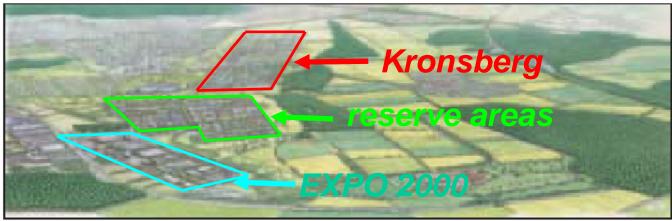
- > TECHNICAL IMPLEMENTATION (Pilot Project Hannover Kronsberg)
- **► EVALUATION OF EXPO 2000 ENERGY CONSERVATION PROJECT**
- > AUDIT OF ENERGY CONSERVATION IN GERMAN BUILDINGS
- > TRAINING PROGRAMMES AND PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAMMES

Hannover Kronsberg: The new Vision of Sustainable Development



1980

Kronsberg c. 1980: late 20th-century industrial agriculture with settlement margins and the village of Wülferode



2050

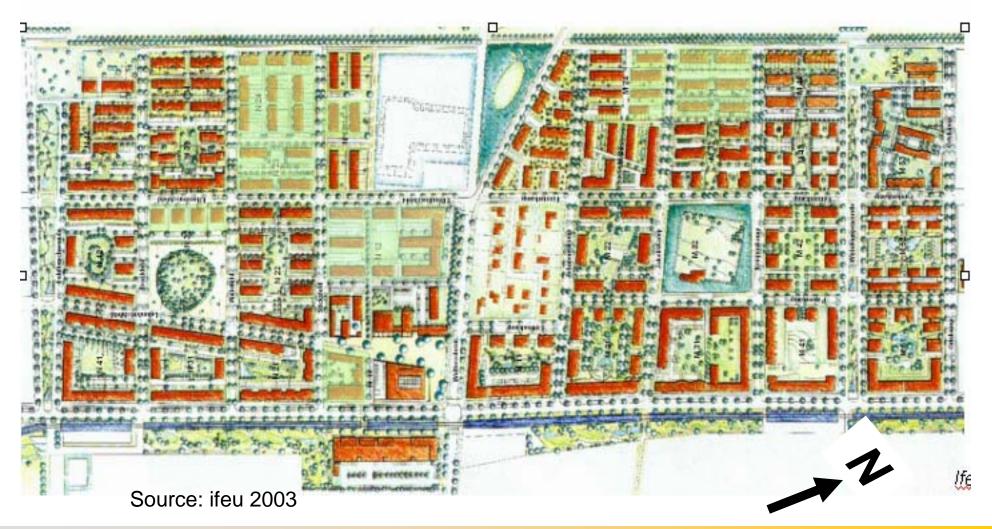
Kronsberg c. 2050: vision of sustainable landscape and residential development

Source: Hannover Kronsberg Handbook



Key Data of Kronsberg

2890 apartments 6475 inhabitants 213000 m² living area



Typical Structure: Multifamily Housing

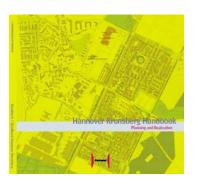
Source: Hannover Kronsberg Handbook





http://www.hannover.de/

http://www.sibart.org/pdf/handbook_big_en.pdf

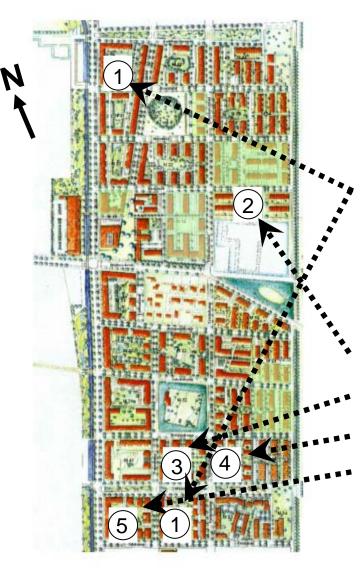


Ecological Optimization at Kronsberg

- Soil management
- Waste management
- Water concept
- Communications networking
- Public relation
- Energy concept (main focus)



Energy Concept of Kronsberg



Basic principles for all areas: low energy houses and district heating from CHP stations

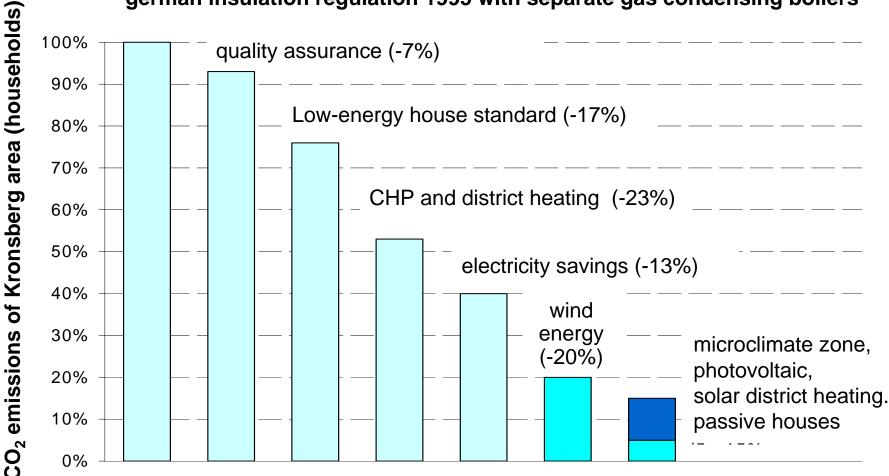
1) energy plants (CHP)

plus innovative projects for some areas:

- 2) passive houses
- 3) atrium elements
- 4) solar heating
- 5) photovoltaic installations
- 6) wind turbine generators

Energy Concept: Expected CO₂-Emissions

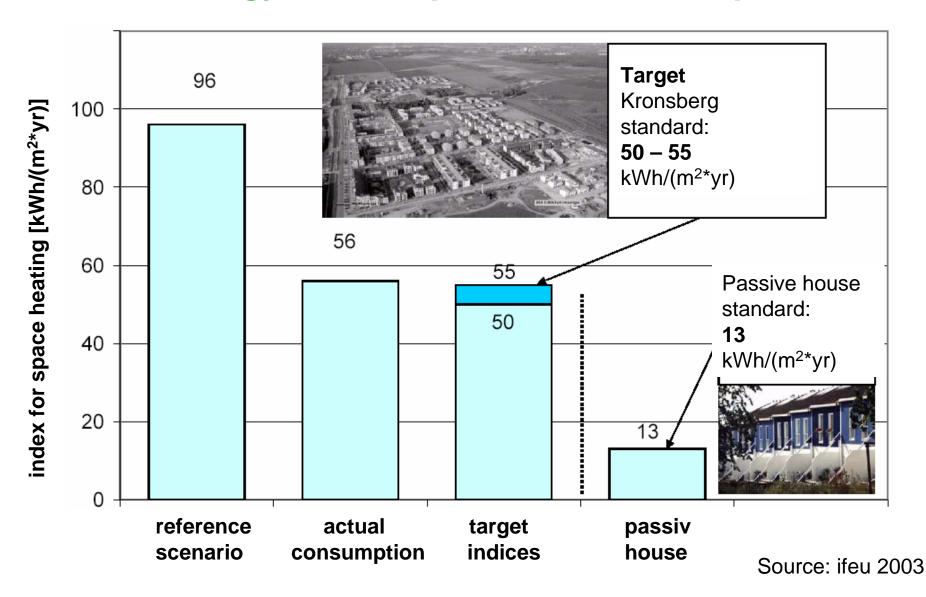
Reference (100%): CO₂ emissions of reference scenario according to german insulation regulation 1995 with separate gas condensing boilers



Source: KUKA (Kronsberg Environmental Liaison Agency GmbH) 1998

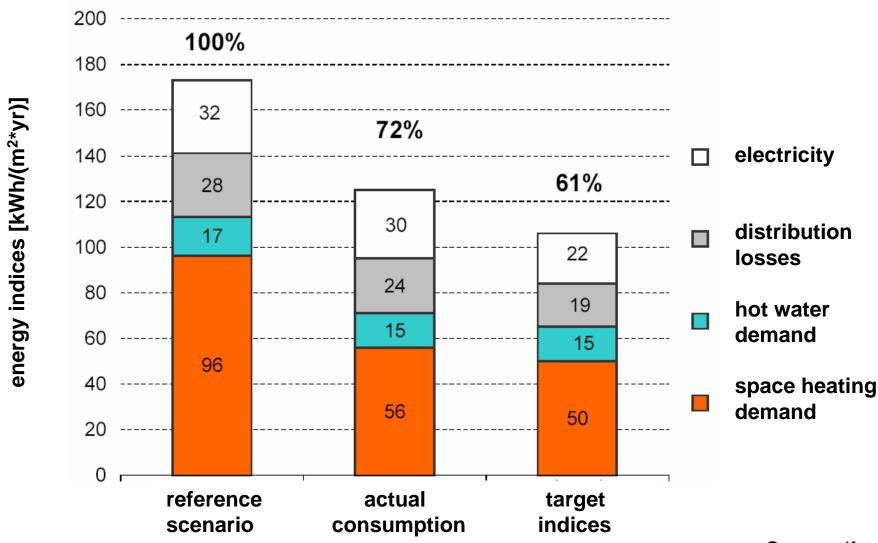


Actual Energy Consumption Indices for Space Heating





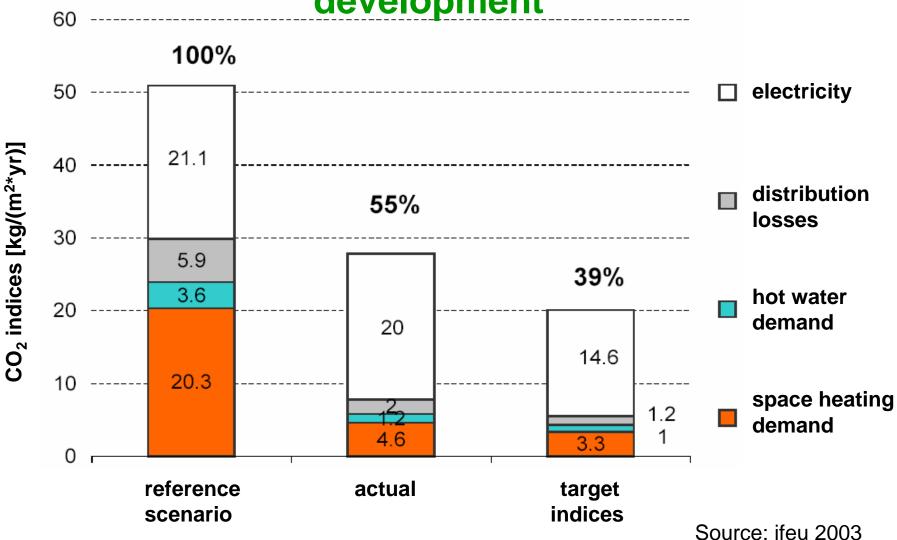
Energy consumption indices for heating and electricity





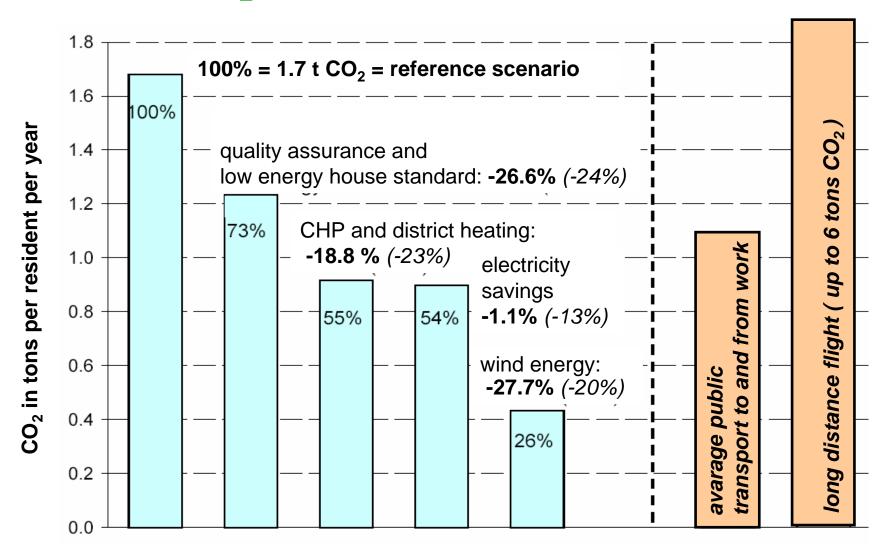
Source: ifeu 2003

CO₂ indices from the evaluation of Kronsberg development





Actual CO₂-Emissions per Resident per Year



Source: ifeu 2004

Audit of energy conservation in German buildings

Questions:

- In which way is the german energy saving ordinance from 2002 (EnEV 2002) implemented in common practice?
- ❖ What are the long term target standards of EnEV (2010)

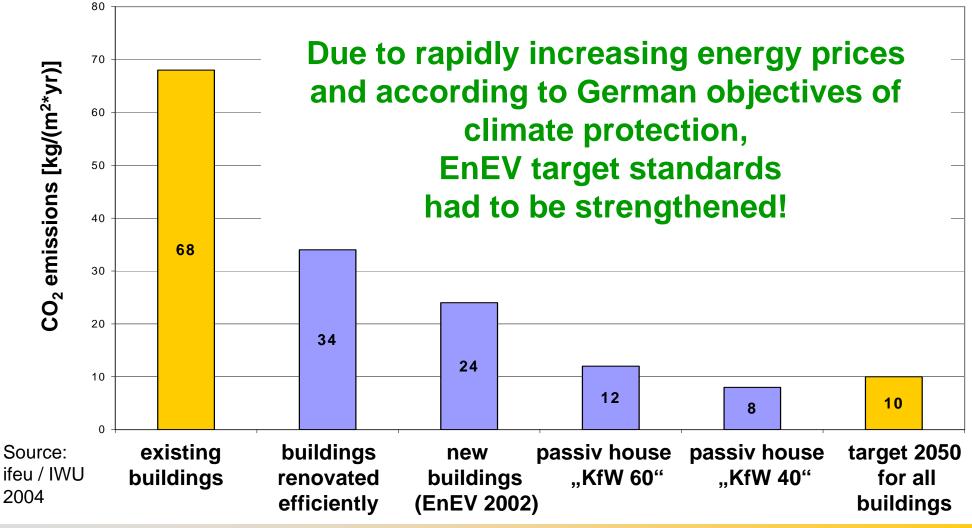
Evaluation projects:

- ➢ Beiträge der EnEV und des KfW CO₂ Gebäudesanierungsprogramms in Deutschland
- Evaluation und Begleitung der Umsetzung der EnEV 2002 in Baden-Württemberg

http://www.ifeu.org/index.php?bereich=ene&seite=enev

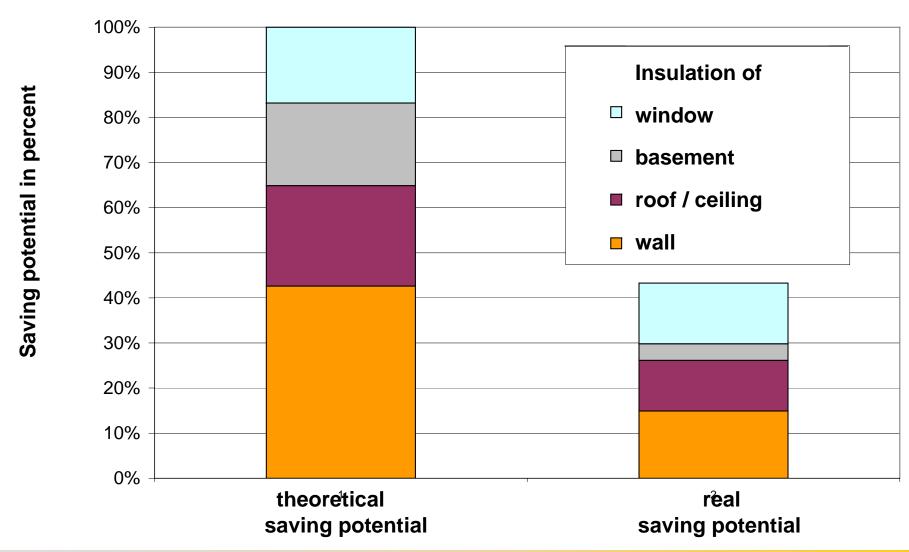


Necessary long term target standards of the German energy saving ordinance (EnEV)





Saving potential of German building stock by EnEV 2002





Reasons for the lack of implementation

- Conservation standards are not yet adapted to the present energy price on the national level.
- > Also external costs of energy use are not included.
- With the implementation of EnEV 2002 control systems on state level do not exist any longer.
- Private market partners submit to competiton and are looking for the cheapest offer.
- There is a lack of information on cost effective measures of architects, engineers and craftsmen.
- Not enough well trained actors are able to realise ambitious standards (like the passive house standard).



To ensure good practise construction, auditing actors' compliance and quality assurance is required.



I.e. Hannover Kronsberg Management included the following objectives into land sale contracts:

- compulsory low energy house standard
- airtight construction and minimisation of thermal bridges
- comfortable accommodation
- consitant planning and construction
- quality guarantees for the owner and user





The following quality assurance scheme was applied as a five-stage process throughout the entire construction period in Hannover Kronsberg:

stage 1: check the required energy index

stage 2: check detailed plans

stage 3: check work on site and documentation

stage 4: measure airtightness

stage 5: certification













To improve knowledge of all actors training programmes are necessary

Best practise: Impulsprogramm NRW BAU und ENERGIE

- > training programmes for architects, ingenieers, craftsmen, owners and consumers.
- > including about 30 education units from energy management to solar applications.
- > "Wissensportal Energie": Web Based Trainings
- >,,Solar and Energy check NRW": about 2000 handcrafts in NRW have been educated systematically.



Energy agency NRW: http://www.ea-nrw.de/





Quality labels guarantee independant and professional consulting services

Best practice: GIH Quality Label (Home energy consulting of engineers and craftsmen)

- committed to independent consulting
- > committed to constant training of staff members
- > verification of consulting reports
- evaluation by the customer
- > random tests of consulting activities

http://www.gih-bw.de/



Conclusions

- > The economic saving potential remains largely untouched.
- ➤ The energy saving ordinance (EnEV) needs to be adapted to recent developments in energy prices.
- > Random checks of actual EnEV-implementation should be introduced and carried out by governmental authorities.
- > In order to implement sustainable renovation standards, members of the building sector need intensive training.
- ➤ In combination with the energy pass for buildings, we suggest to introduce a quality label for independent energy consulting services.



Thank you for your attention!



Lao Tse: Liebt die Dinge der Welt, aber verliert euch nicht an sie.

