



The story of zero:e park Hanover

Int. Workshop

Sofia (BG)

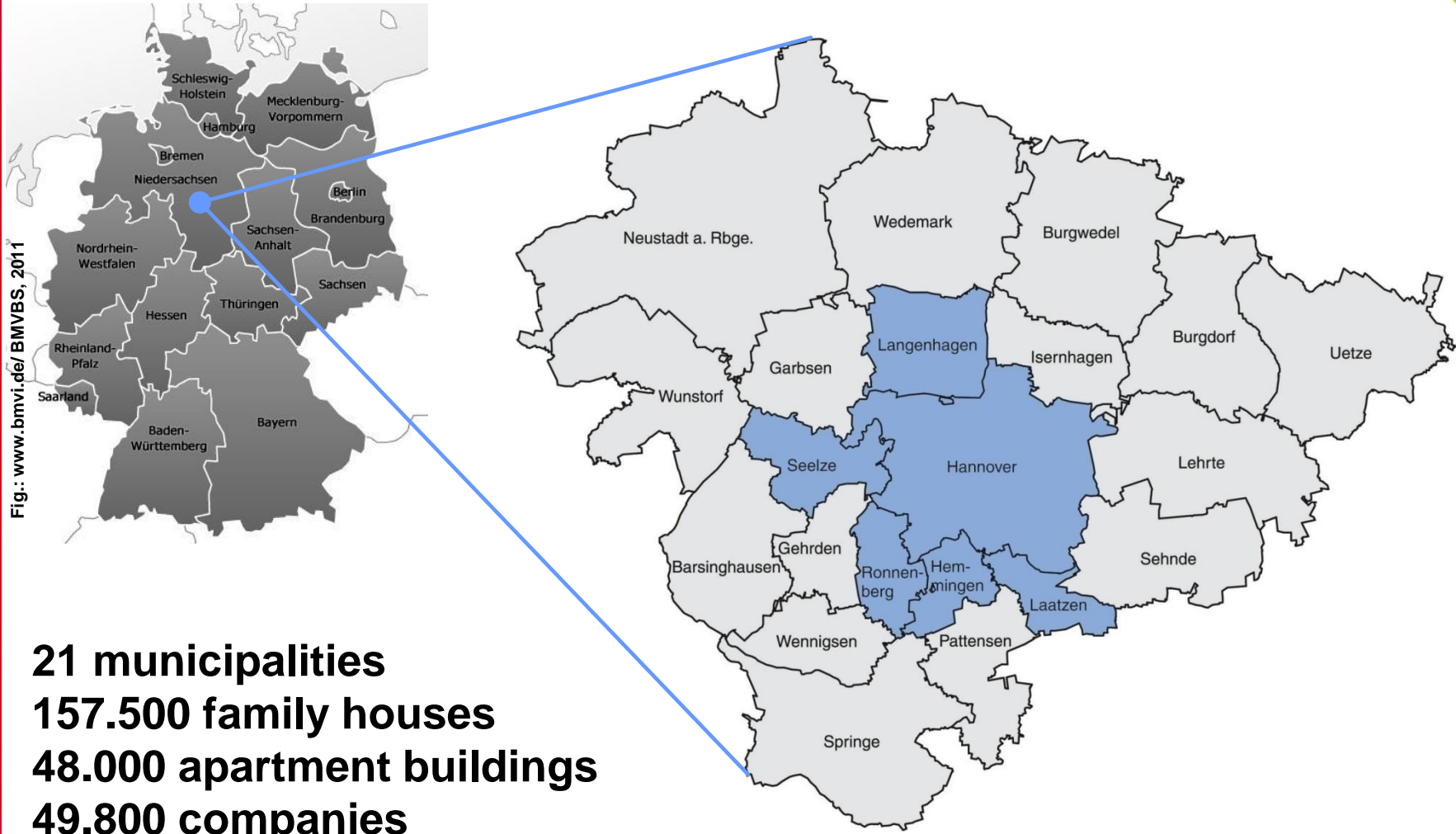
30 September 2014

Matthias Wohlfahrt



proKlima
Der energcity-Fonds

Region and City of Hanover



21 municipalities
157.500 family houses
48.000 apartment buildings
49.800 companies
1.2 million inhabitants (ca. 514.000 City of Hanover)

- **zero:e-park**
- **political discussion and decisions**
- **technical feasibility**
- **role of proKlima**
- **success story**
- **success factors**

zero:e-park - location

south district of Hanover

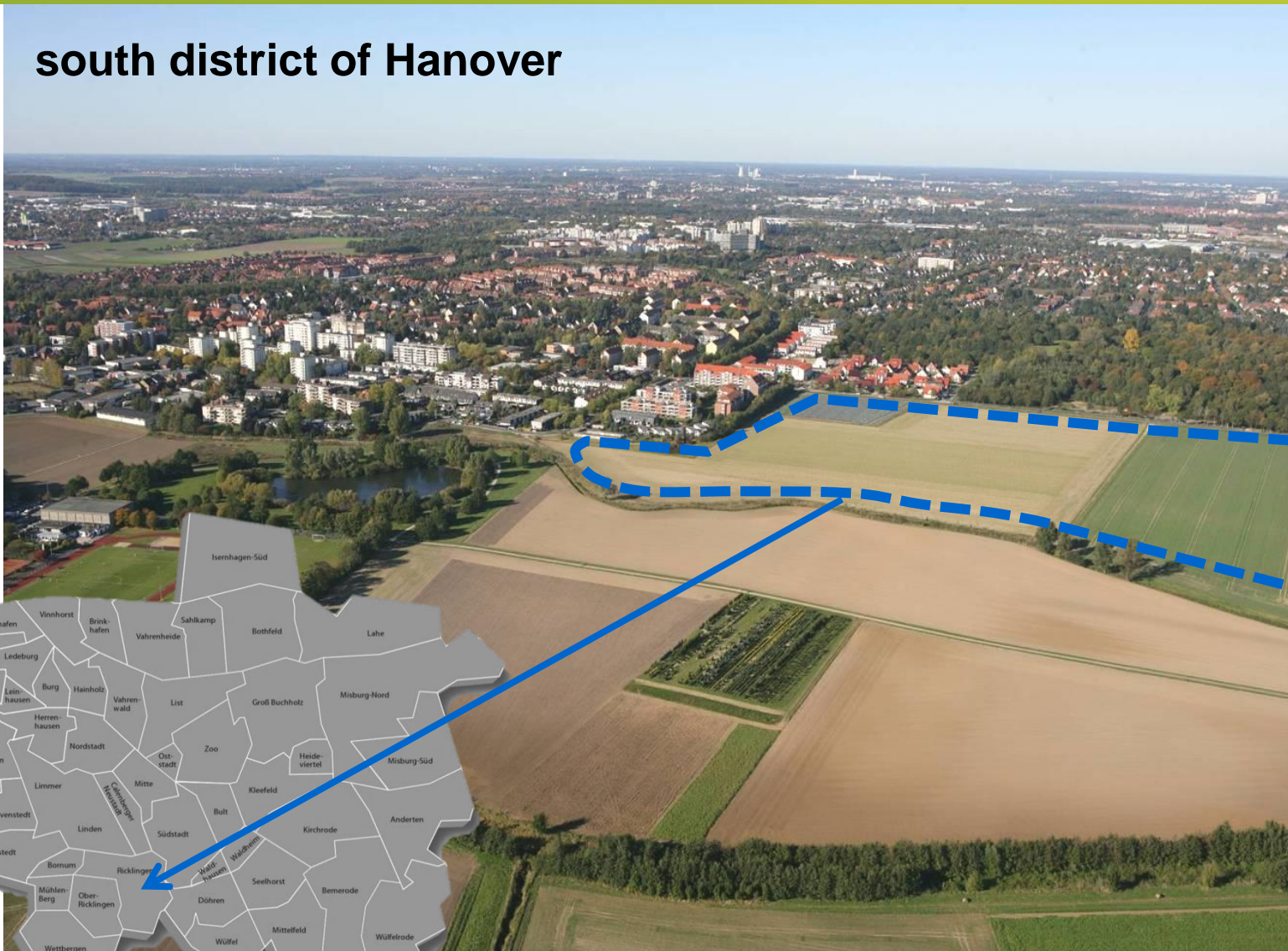


Foto:
Karl
Johaentges

Single family houses, semi-detached houses, row houses, supermarket

total development area: 260,000 m²
(incl. green / public area, infrastructure)

net building plot: 130,000 m²



Musterhaus
CAL CLASSIC HAUS

www.zero-e-park.de

zero:e-park – design plan

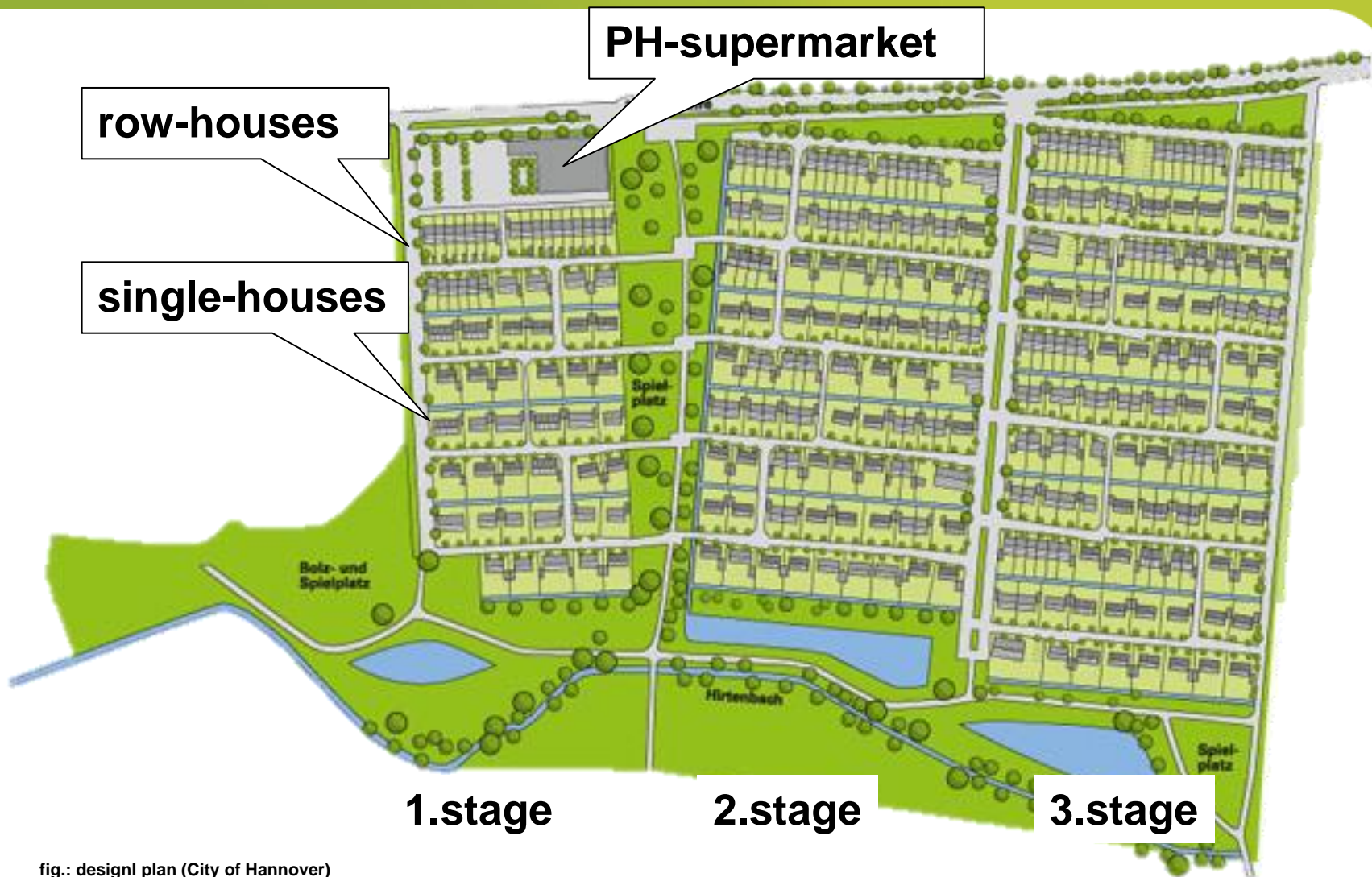


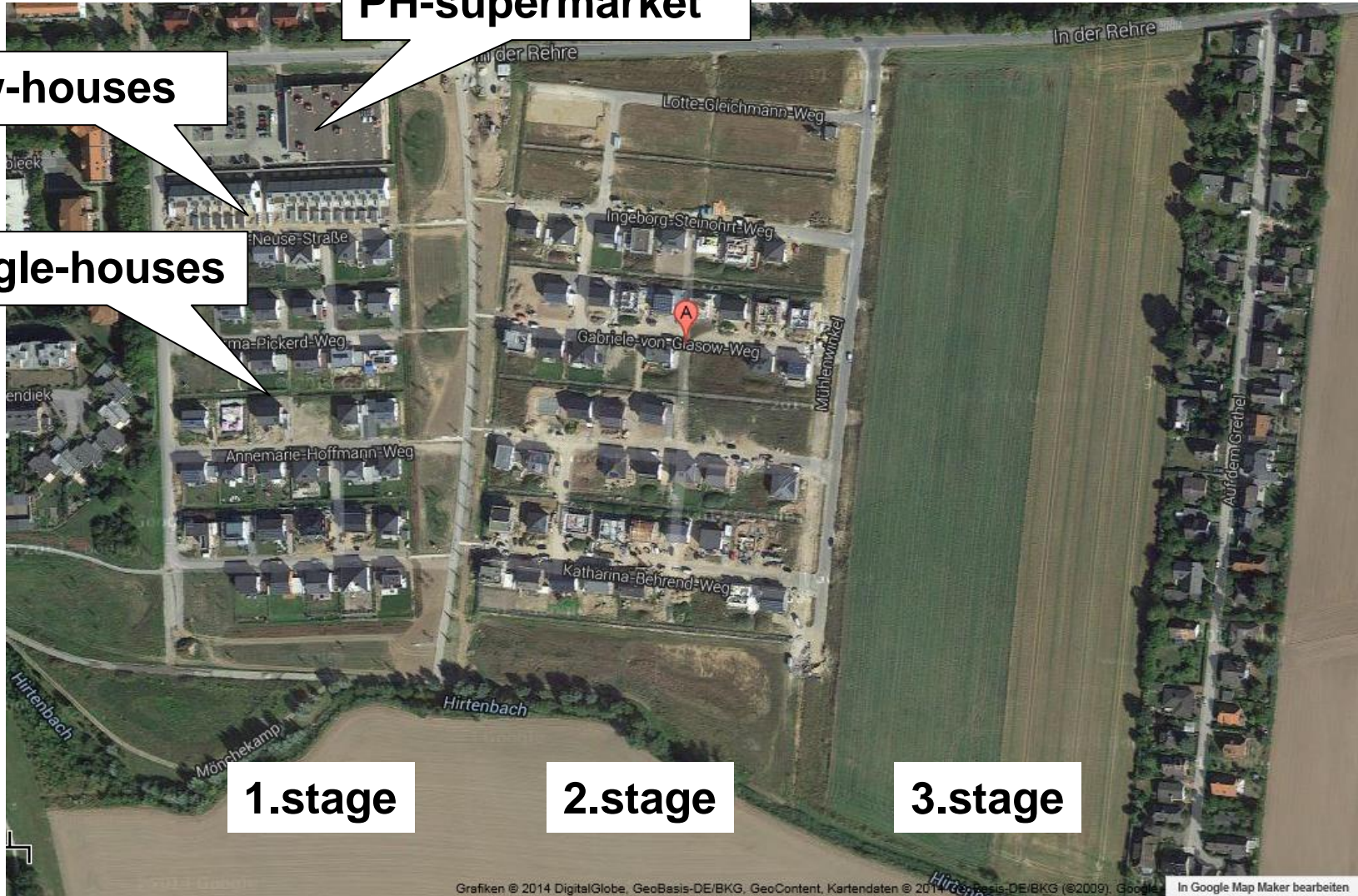
fig.: design plan (City of Hannover)

zero:e-park – 2013

PH-supermarket

row-houses

single-houses



1.stage

2.stage

3.stage

Grafiken © 2014 DigitalGlobe, GeoBasis-DE/BKG, GeoContent, Kartendaten © 2014 DigitalGlobe, GeoBasis-DE/BKG (©2009), Google, In Google Map Maker bearbeiten

political discussion – road to zero-e



**EXPO 2000 district
Hanover-Kronsberg
with
„Kronsberg
standard“
(low energy standard)**



**PH-row houses
Hanover-Kronsberg**

**as of 2000:
local housing corporation
meravis (formerly
Reichsbund Wohnungsbau)
look for developable plots
and permissions to build**

“market“
initiative
to build

experience
with PH

experience
with RES

**City of Hanover council decision 2002:
high ecological standards
→ new neighbourhood in Hanover-Wettbergen
has to follow zero-emission-targets (CO2-neutral)**

2002 – 2005: discussion what is “zero-e” and how to reach it



meravis Wohnungsbau- und Immobilien GmbH



Niedersächsische Landgesellschaft mbH



City of Hanover



Klima-Allianz Hannover 2020

Klimaschutzaktionsprogramm 2008 bis 2020
für die Landeshauptstadt Hannover

**Climate-Alliance
2020 Hanover
(2008):
40 % CO₂-
reduction until
2020 on level 1990**

City of Hanover council decision 2007: “ecological standards”

- **Energy (solar-) optimized urban development**
- **Passive House / High energy standard resolution to buildings in municipal influence (Urban development and sale contracts)**

2005 local development started

2005 energy concept studies by proKlima and climate protection unit city of Hanover

**2005 - 2006 urban development competition
1st prize AG Baufrösche / foundation 5+**

2007 – 2009 detailed studies and work on the development plan and regulations

2010 1st construction side started

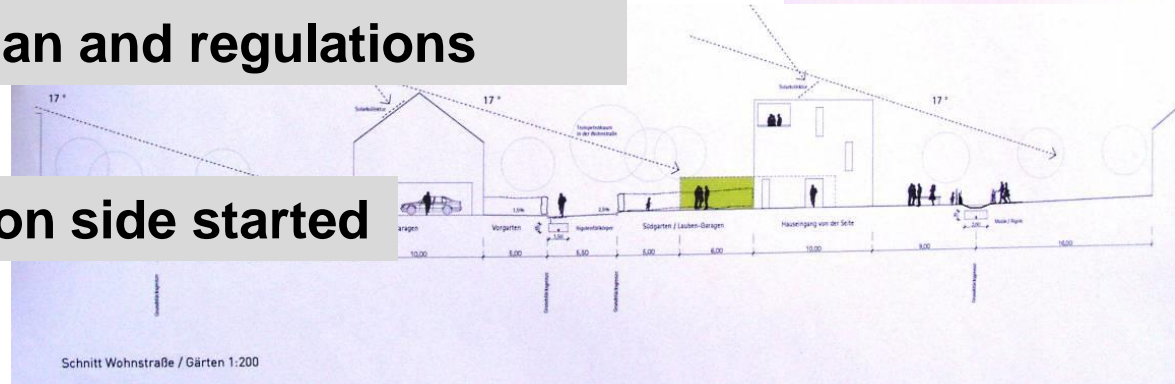
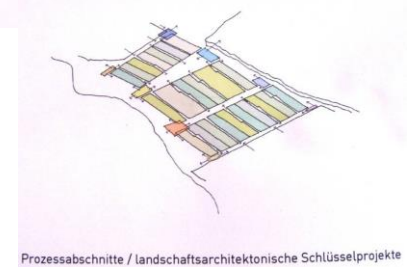


Fig. AG baufrösche und foundation 5+

energy studies:

starting point: Passive Houses with minimum energy demand →

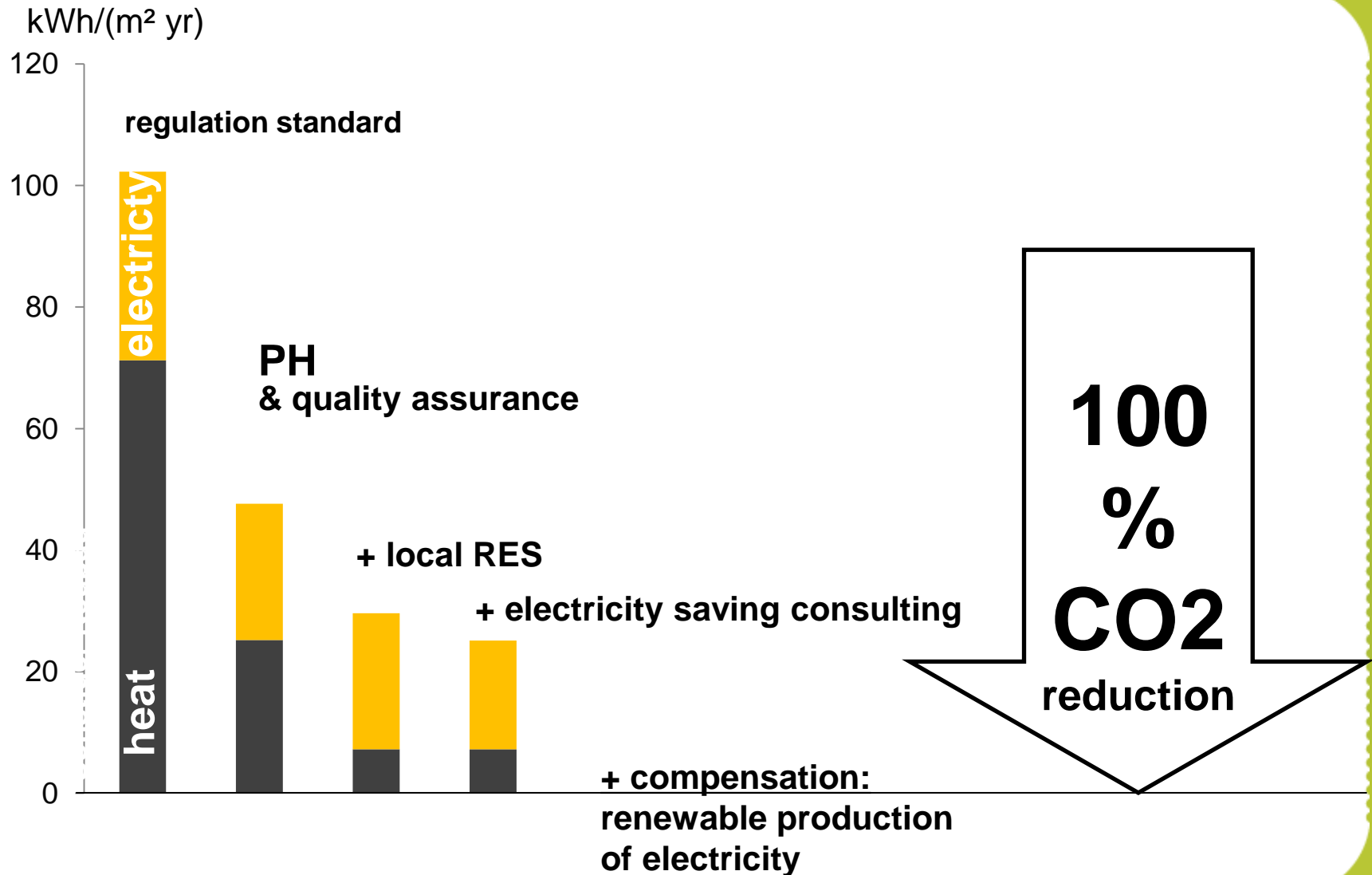
gas-supply/ gas-grid is not economic

district heating is not economic because of high level of heat losses

Need of variable heating solutions

with renewables (thermal solarplants and PV)

energy concept



CO2 balancing

compensation per housing unit:

1,600 kWh/yr heat demand

(DHW + heating system + vent. system)

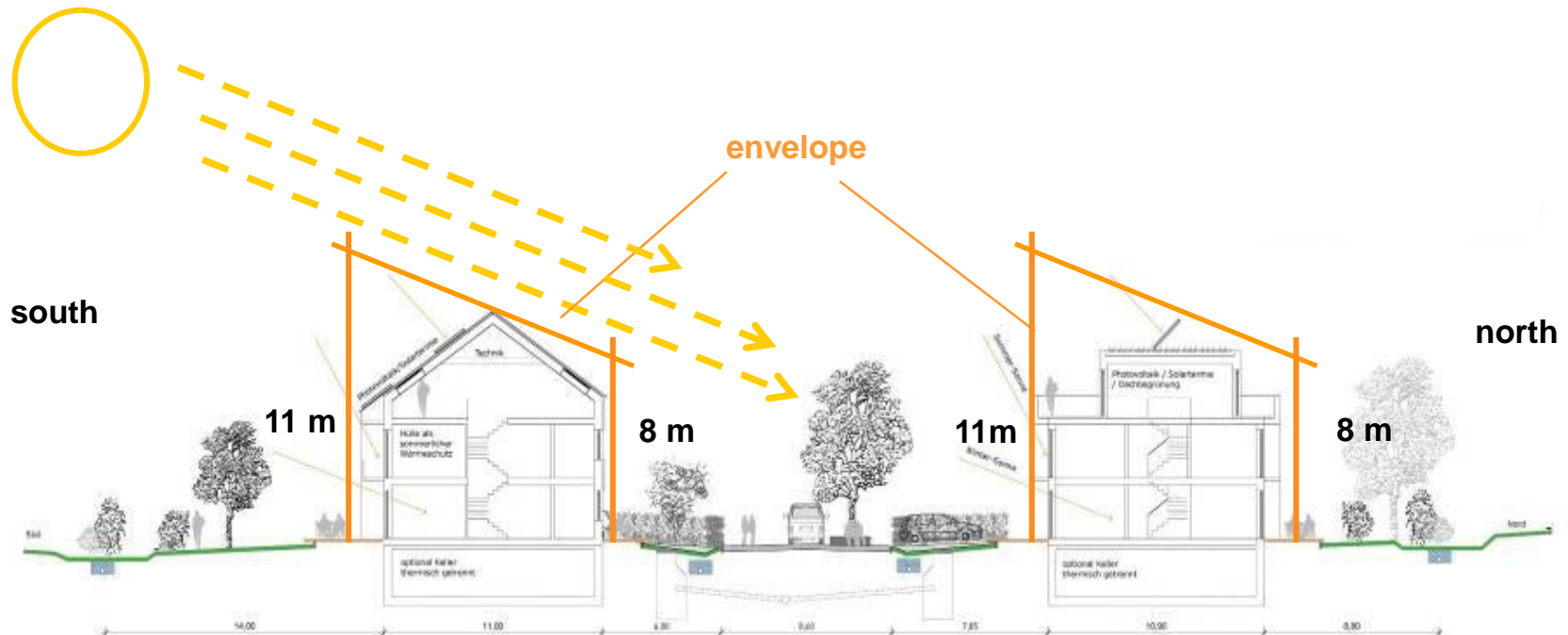
+ 2,400 kWh/yr electric demand

4,000 kWh/yr total demand

x 330 housing units = 1,320 MWh/yr → by local hydro power



local plan guarantees solar input



The envelope curve determines distances between buildings and heights for the homes that will be built. Within these limits, building owners still have plenty of room for various building and roof shapes so that they can implement individual, high-quality architectural designs.

Fig. AG bauförderung und foundation 5+

Infoblatt für Planer/innen, Bauräger, Qualitätssicherer

Zu B.2. Alternativ zu einer Solarwärmanlage ist auch eine Photovoltaikanlage mit wenigstens 1,5 kWp (Kilowatt Peak) je Wohnung zugelassen.

PH-Standard, Primary-energy demand for DHW, heating and cooling and aux-energy < 40 kWh/m² yr (m² = Net floor area def. by national regulation ENEV); > 60 % Solarheat application or 1,5kWpeak PV

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- 1. Heizwärmebedarf (Qh) ≤ 15 kWh/(m²a) (Quadratmeter beheizte Wohnfläche, berechnet mit PHPP)

- Deckblatt PHPP-Nachweis
- Kopie des Fördermittel-Auszahlungsbescheids für den Bauherrn

B. CO₂-emissionsarme Wärmeversorgung

- 1. Beim Einsatz von elektrisch betriebenen Wärmepumpen ist die Wärmeversorgung ist mit einer solarthermischen Anlage zur Abdeckung von mindestens 60 % des Jahreswärmebedarfs für Warmwasser zu ergänzen. Für innovative Heizsysteme sind Ausnahmen in Abstimmung mit der Stadt -

Sollte das Haus nicht über proKlima gefördert werden, wenden Sie sich bitte frühzeitig an die Klimaschutzleitstelle.

Landeshauptstadt Hannover
Klimaschutzleitstelle OE 67.11
Prinzenstraße 4
30159 Hannover
Tel. +49 511 43611
e-Mail: oe.67.11@hannover-stadt.de

Vermerk zu B. Wärmeversorgung (entsprechend § 11 (2) städtebaulicher Vertrag und unter Punkt III Bezugsurkunde zum Kaufvertrag)



push

**financial
incentives:
owners**



inform

**information and
training:
owners /
construction
workers**



pull

**organisation of
quality assurance
process**

+ expert knowlegde → involved in energy studies

proKlima fund – established 1998



Foto: proKlima Partners -
extension of the contract, 2004



LANGENHAGEN
bewegt

SEELZE
Stadt mit Schwung

LANDESHAUPTSTADT HANNOVER

SEELZE

enercity
positive energie

HANNOVER

Stadt Laatzen

RONNENBERG
Richtige

HEMMINGEN

LAATZEN

Stadt Hemmingen

Handwerkskammer Hannover

verbraucherzentrale Niedersachsen

VEA
VERBAND DER VERBRAUCHER

BIU
Bürgerinitiative Umweltschutz e.V.

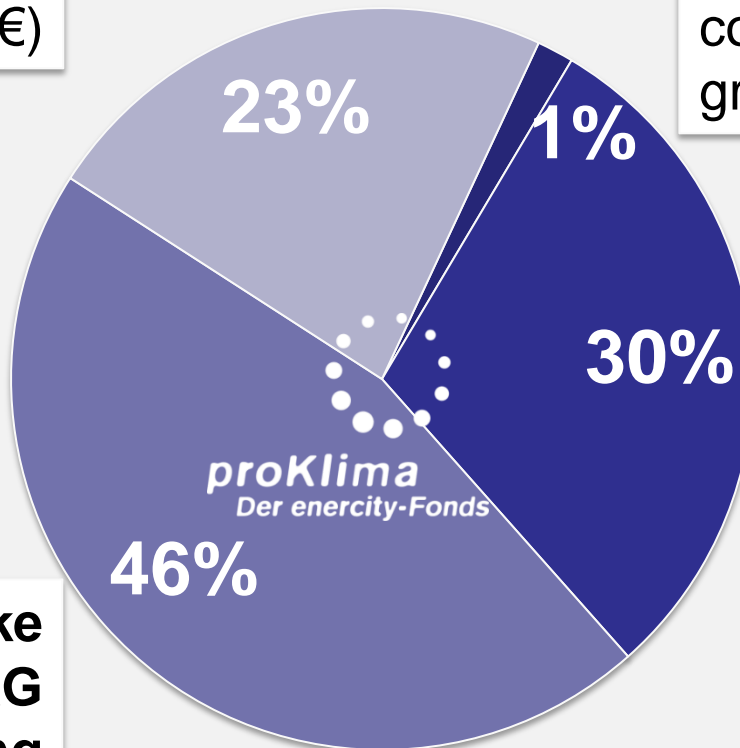
Huga
Klimaschutz

proKlima – financing model

4.4 M €/year*

City of Hanover
(3.25 %, max.1 M €)

Suburb-cities:
concession levy for
grid usage (2.5%)



**enercity Stadtwerke
Hannover AG
profit sharing**
(3.25 %, max. 2 M €)

**enercity
Stadtwerke
Hannover AG
gas price
component**
(0.05 ct/kWh)

* in 2013



**1 EUR support
generates
13 EUR
local investments.**

Quelle: Pestel-Institut Hannover, 2011

proKlima supports new Passive House residential buildings



single house	
semi-detached house	
row house	5,000 EUR/ house

apartment house	3,000 EUR/ dwelling
-----------------	---------------------

conditions:

Passive House Standard + Quality Assurance

maximal support: 50,000 EUR per house

Start of construction 2010



Foto: pr-omotion/ City of Hanover

success story zero:e-park

Start / end of sale

1. stage: 2010/2012 (Plan End 2013)
2. stage: 2012/2013 (Plan End 2017)
3. stage: 2013/.... (Plan End 2021)



Foto: 03/2014 proKlima/M. Wohlfahrt

success story zero:e-park

End of Summer 2014: sold out of all single plots



www.zero-e-park.de

Foto: 03/2014 proKlima/M. Wohlfahrt

voluntary monitoring programme



Landeshauptstadt Hannover | zero:e park | proKlima Der enercity-Fonds

Zähler und Auswertung zahlen sich für Sie aus!

Wie wenig Energie braucht Ihr Passivhaus wirklich?

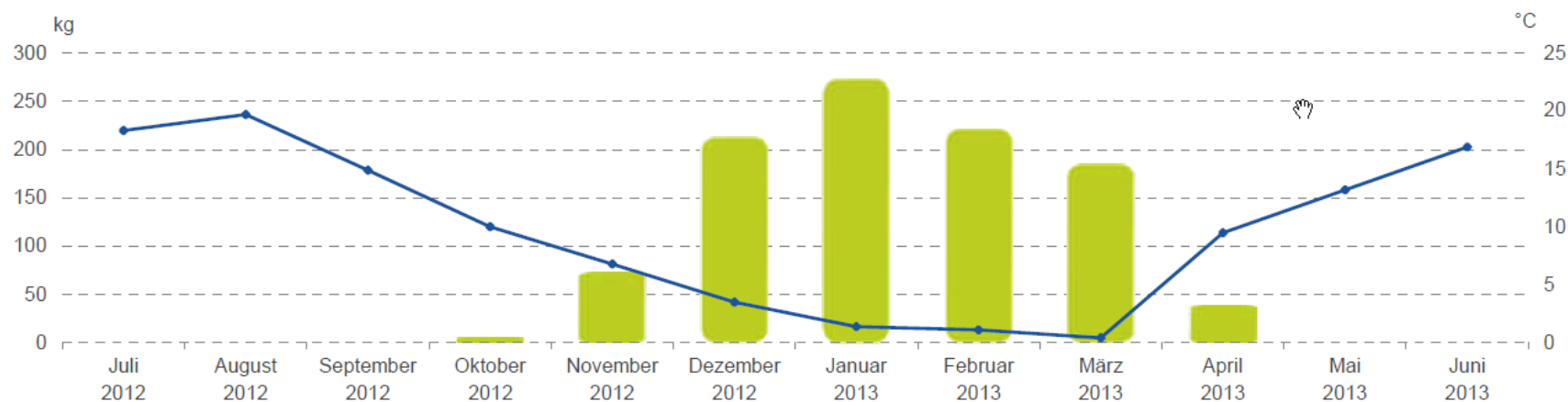
LeNa Auswertung der Verbrauchsdaten im zero:e park
Unser Service für Sie!

Fig.: voluntary monitoring programme for zero:e park- building owners (source proKlima)

monitoring example

consumption wooden pellets per month

Ihr Holzpelletverbrauch in monatlicher Übersicht (inkl. Monatsmitteltemperatur)

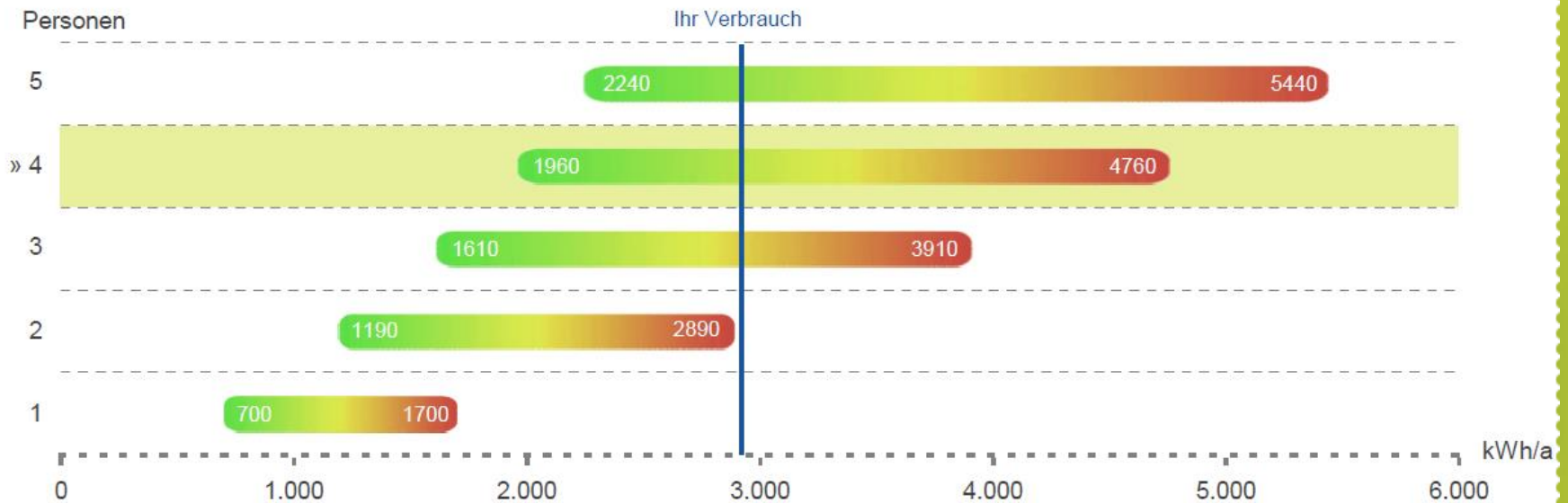


Consumption of wooden pellets: 1,011 kg
= 136 kg CO₂-Equivalent

success story – exemplary zero:e house

consumption of domestic electricity per year

Ihr Haushaltsstromverbrauch im Vergleich

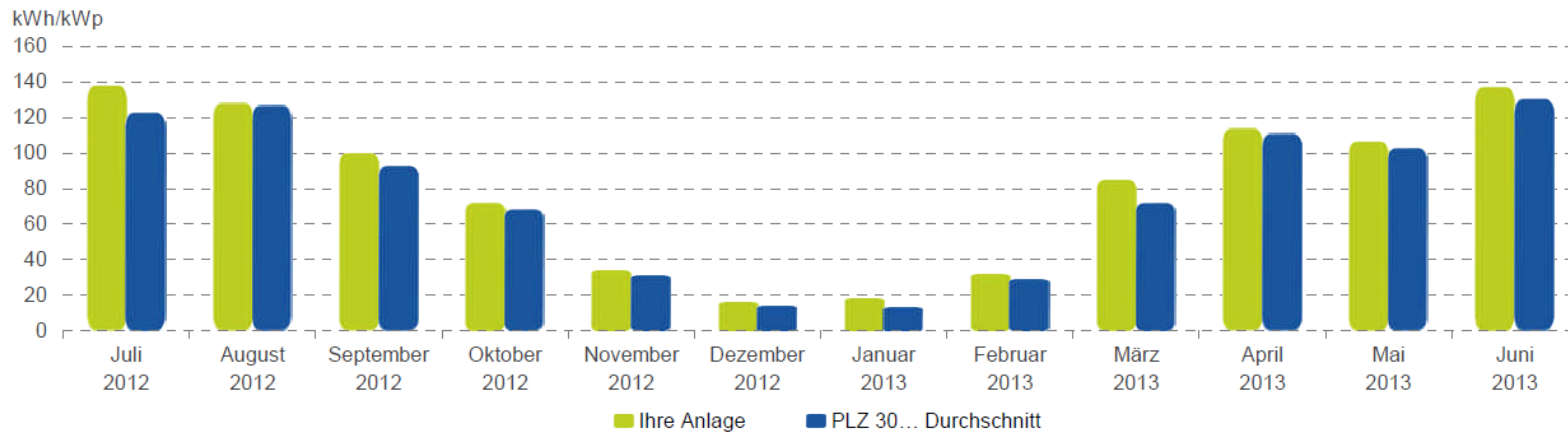


electr. consumption: 2,920 kWh
= 2,745 kg CO₂-Equivalent

success story – exemplary zero:e house

PV-earnings per month

Die Ernte Ihrer PV-Anlage im Vergleich zu anderen Anlagen in monatlicher Übersicht



Die Effizienz Ihrer Anlage in kWh pro Nennleistung wird mit einem regionalen Durchschnittswert aus der Online-Datenbank "www.pv-ertraege.de" verglichen. Ihre Anlage erreicht einen jährlichen Ertrag von 980 kWh/kWp und liegt damit oberhalb des regionalen Vergleichswertes von 915 kWh/kWp.

production of electricity (PV-panels): 5,582 kWh

success story – exemplary zero:e house

consumpt. of wooden pellets :
1,011 kg = 136 kg CO₂-Equivalent
corresponds roughly to
145 kWh electricity

+

domestic electricity consumpt. :
2,920 kWh = 2,745 kg CO₂-Equivalent

=

Electricity-Equivalent: 3,065 kWh

production of electricity (PV): 5,582 kWh

success story – PH supermarket

REWE **supermarket**, zero:e-park, Hanover (2012) → Developing the Standard and monitoring by PHI



PassREg Study Tour Hanover , May 2012

REWE **supermarket**, zero:e-park, Hanover (2012) → Developing the Standard and monitoring by PHI



Fotos: proKlima/Olaf Mahlstedt



Architects: Spengler-Wiescholek, Hamburg

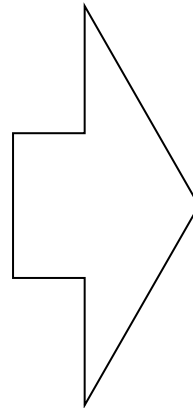
first barriers:

- refusal by planners and real estate developers → generate excessive prizes for PH buildings ?

turnaround / success factors

- free building design is possible (limited market of free building plots in Hanover)
- first „projects“ (beacon effect)
- (early) consulting is required (owners)
- contract to built was connected with mandatory use of quality assurance and compliance with PH Standard → penalty clause

We plan to buy a plot of land, how could we fulfill the conditions?



We bought a plot of land, what should we do next?

“passive house is a research project”

“passive house is normal, because my neighbour doesn’t fail.”

Thank you for your attention!

Matthias Wohlfahrt

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Partner of



Foto: proKlima team at Int. Passive House Conf. Hannover 2012