

Partnership Instrument)



Integrated Urban Development

From Urban Quarter to Projects/Measures

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Integration of sectoral aspects

- First phase of modernisation of buildings (1991 ff.): focus placed on creation of modern housing conditions (enhancing of building envelope, renewal of heating and sanitary systems)
- end of the 90s: energy costs rise, environmental awareness increases
- consequence: energy saving aspects of renovation become more and more important (financial advantage for tenants and landlords, reduction of CO₂ emissions)
- In 1999 rough diagnostic estimates were introduced regarding energy saving measures pertaining to the sponsorship of living space





Integration of sectoral aspects

- Discussion of the integrative approach from 2005: the energy saving renovation of buildings is to be seen within the context of other aspects of urban and residential development
- the sustainability of rehabilitative measures is highly increased, if energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions are reduced and the following aspects incorporated in project development:
 - > demographic development
 - > locational and urban planning and development
 - > architectural quality and monument protection
 - > real estate economic factors
 - > social needs





Integration of sectoral aspects

- Integrated urban development concepts in Brandenburg: towns illustrate in detail which areas and objectives are to be put into practice through key projects in urban development
- Integrated projects with proven multiple benefits should have priority in realisation and take precedence when subsidies are awarded by the state of Brandenburg
- Following are examples of some projects that will serve to clarify the integrative approach:





Wasserturmsiedlung in Schwarzheide











Wasserturmsiedlung in Schwarzheide

- Housing estate of a chemical plant built in the 1930s, 175 housing units in two-storey row houses each with its own garden
- In 1990 BASF took over the VEB synthesis plant and major appartement holdings in Schwarzheide
- In 1995 BASF decided to renovate the water tower residential area –
 Objective: "good jobs and good housing"
- An exemplary PPP model was developed on the basis of a comprehensive concept
- Overall cost: 19m €, from that 9m € as subsidies





Wasserturmsiedlung in Schwarzheide

- The concept included the following aspects:
 - > modernisation of appartements in line with heritage protection guidelines, energy saving renovation according to the standards of that time
 - > maintenance of design quality
 - > upgrading of the whole neighbourhood
 - > locational development
 - > socially compatible implementation, intensive involvement of tenants, fortification of feeling of identity
 - > rehabilitation of the technical infrastructure
 - > boosting of the regional economy
- coordination facilitated by a "Round Table" of all participants





Lübbenau-Brücke







Lübbenau-Brücke

- Founded in 1999 as a joint project of both housing companies and Lübbenau town
- Project objectives:
 - > need-based customization of appartements
 - > equitable urban renewal measures (demolition and removal)
 - > upgrading the whole neighbourhood
 - > infrastructure improvement
 - > boosting local economy
- Execution of several individual projects since 1999 e.g. the creation of a community centre and organisation of cultural events





Lübbenau-Brücke

- A high value is placed on energy saving methods during renovation: insulation of the building envelope, modern heating systems, to some extent adoption of new technologies such as solar heating
- Outstanding project: Straße der Jugend 7-9, the first low energy house in our holdings since 2005
 > primary energy requirement reduced from 187 kWh/m²a to 60 kWh/m²a (30% below the set building standards of that time)





Community Centre in Vetschau













Community Centre in Vetschau

- Town Slogan of Vetschau/Spreewald:
 "A Town full of Energy!" several innovative energy saving projects e.g. gym with solar plant on the roof
- Social infrastructure and housing have to be adapted to suit needs arising from demographic change
- Revitalisation of the Old Town through creative upgrading and functional support
- INSEK-key measures: use of the former heritage protected grammar school as a community centre with a day-care centre, club for senior citizens, music school and multifunctional hall





Community Centre in Vetschau

- Contributing to sustainable urban development using cross-generational concepts / energy saving renovation
- High energy efficiency in spite of monument protection measures:

current power requirement: 407,9 kWh/m²a EnEV value requirement: 237,8 kWh/m²a planned power requirement: 185,2 kWh/m²a

- a further reduction of power requirement through the use of geothermal energy being tested
- costs approx.. 1,6m € sponsorship within auspices of investment pact (ESI) und urban renewal programme (AUF/RSI)

