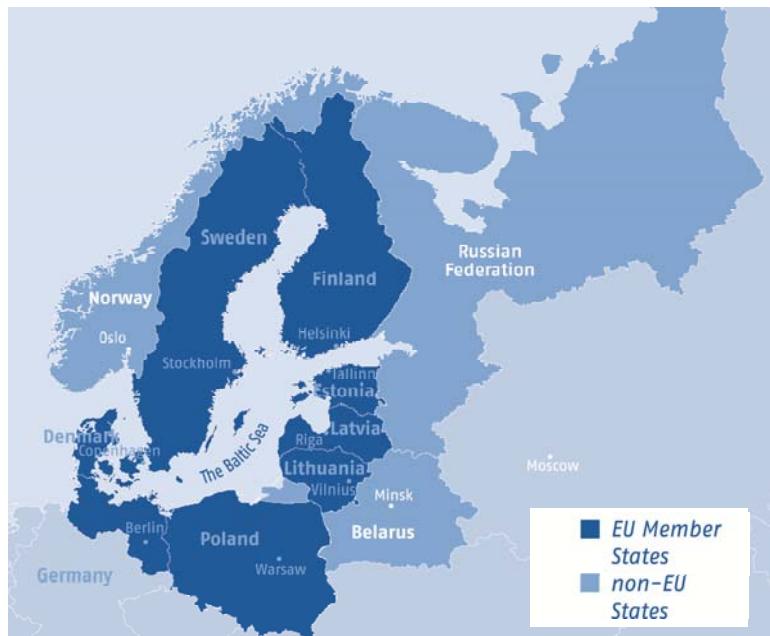


# Longlife

Sustainable, energy efficient residential buildings in regard to European requirements  
and innovative technologies in the Baltic Sea Region



## Longlife

Design of sustainable, energy  
efficient and resource saving  
residential buildings

## Longlife

Planung von nachhaltigen,  
energieeffizienten, Ressourcen  
schonenden Wohngebäuden

## Introduction

Challenges

Objectives

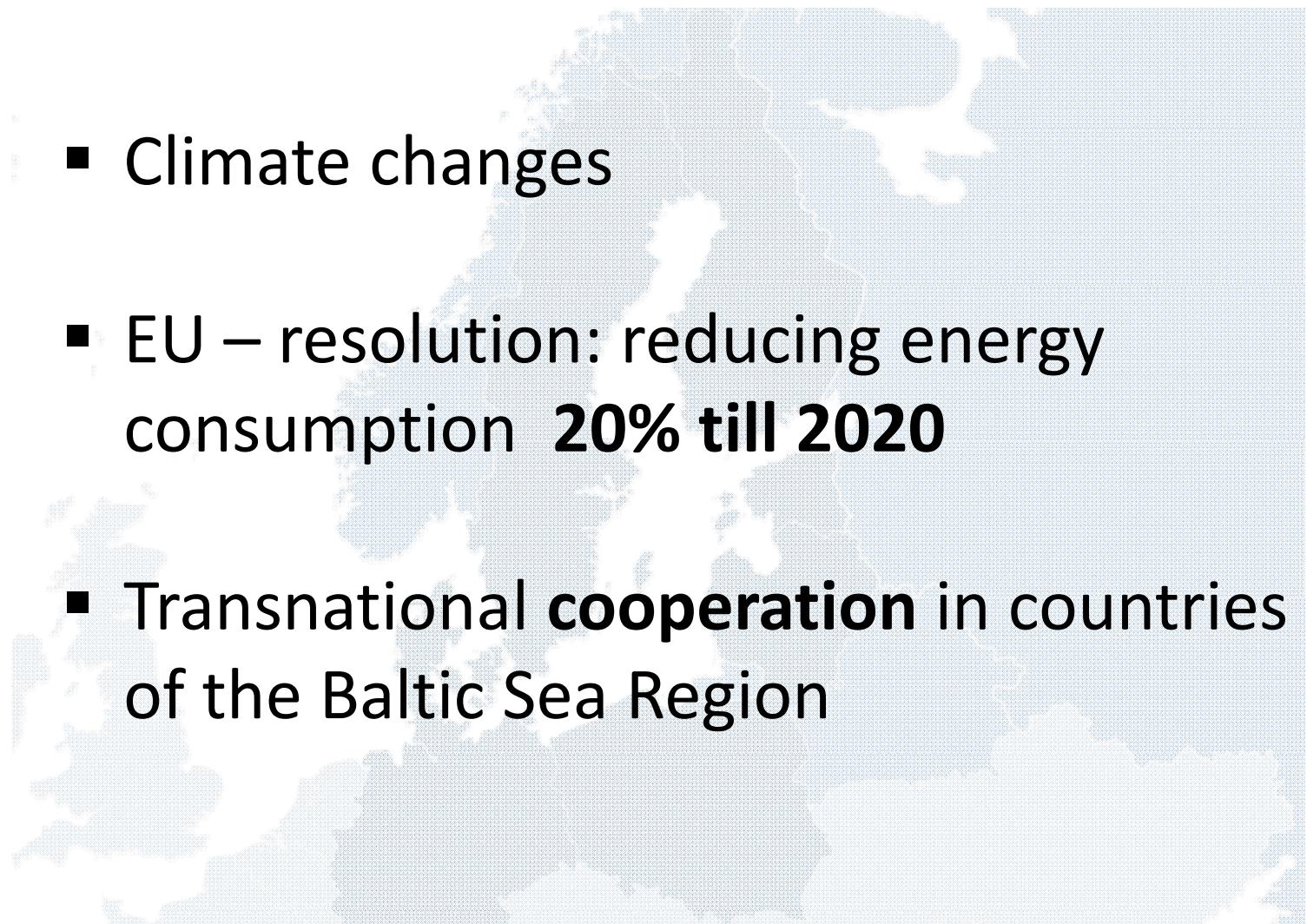
Project & Partners

Method

Output

Outlook

- Climate changes
- EU – resolution: reducing energy consumption **20% till 2020**
- Transnational **cooperation** in countries of the Baltic Sea Region



Introduction

Challenges

Objectives

Project & Partners

Method

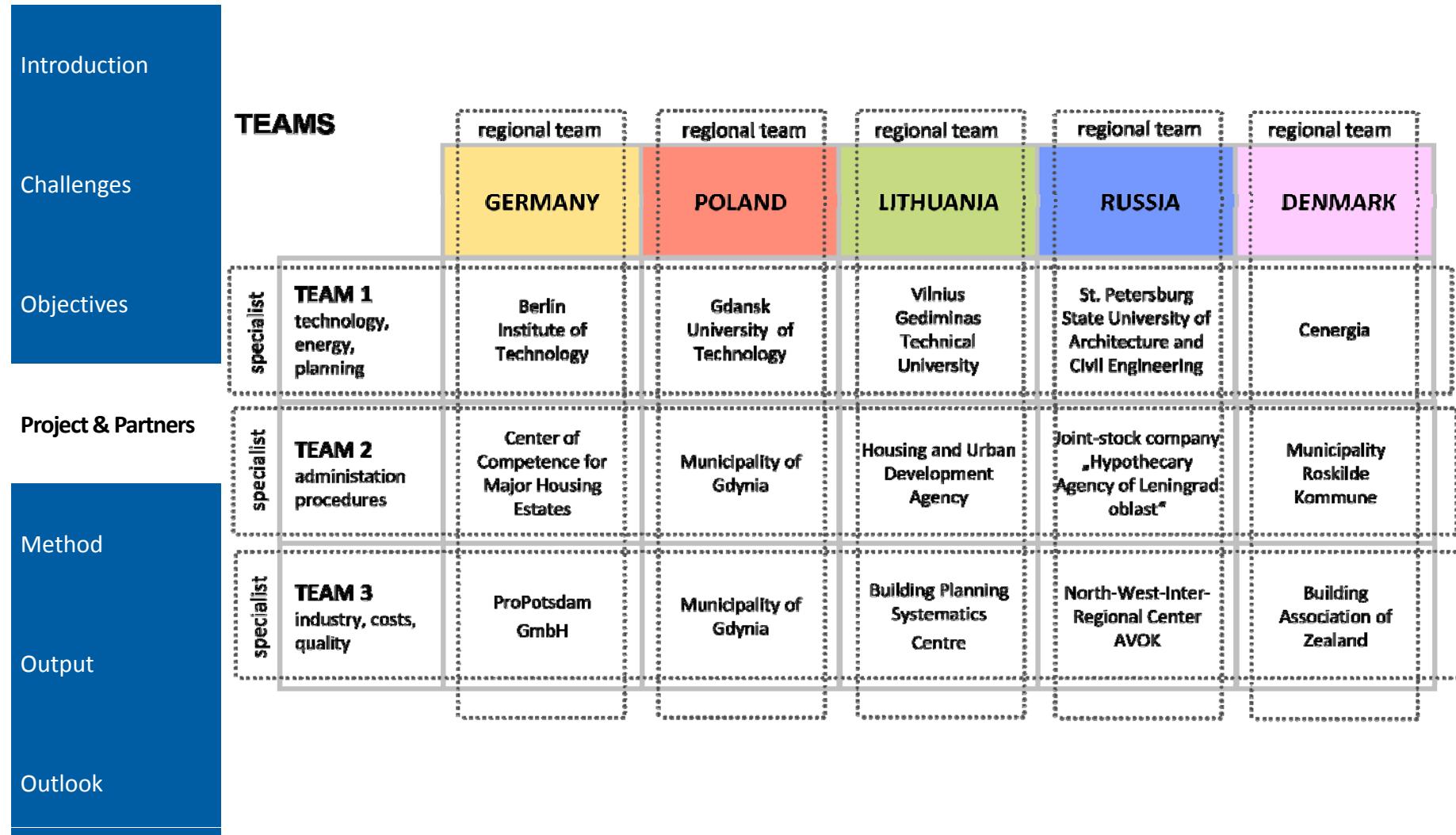
Output

Outlook

- **Energy and Resource saving**
- **Consideration of life cycle of building**
- **Harmonization of standards**
- **Guidelines**
  
- **Prototype building**
- **Longlife Performance Pass<sup>©</sup>**
  
- **Sharing knowledge and technology**
- **International cooperation**



## Structure of project



# Longlife



Introduction



Challenges



Objectives



Project & Partners



Method



Output



Outlook



Prof. Dr. - Ing. Klaus Rückert  
Technische Universität Berlin  
[www.longlife-world.eu](http://www.longlife-world.eu)



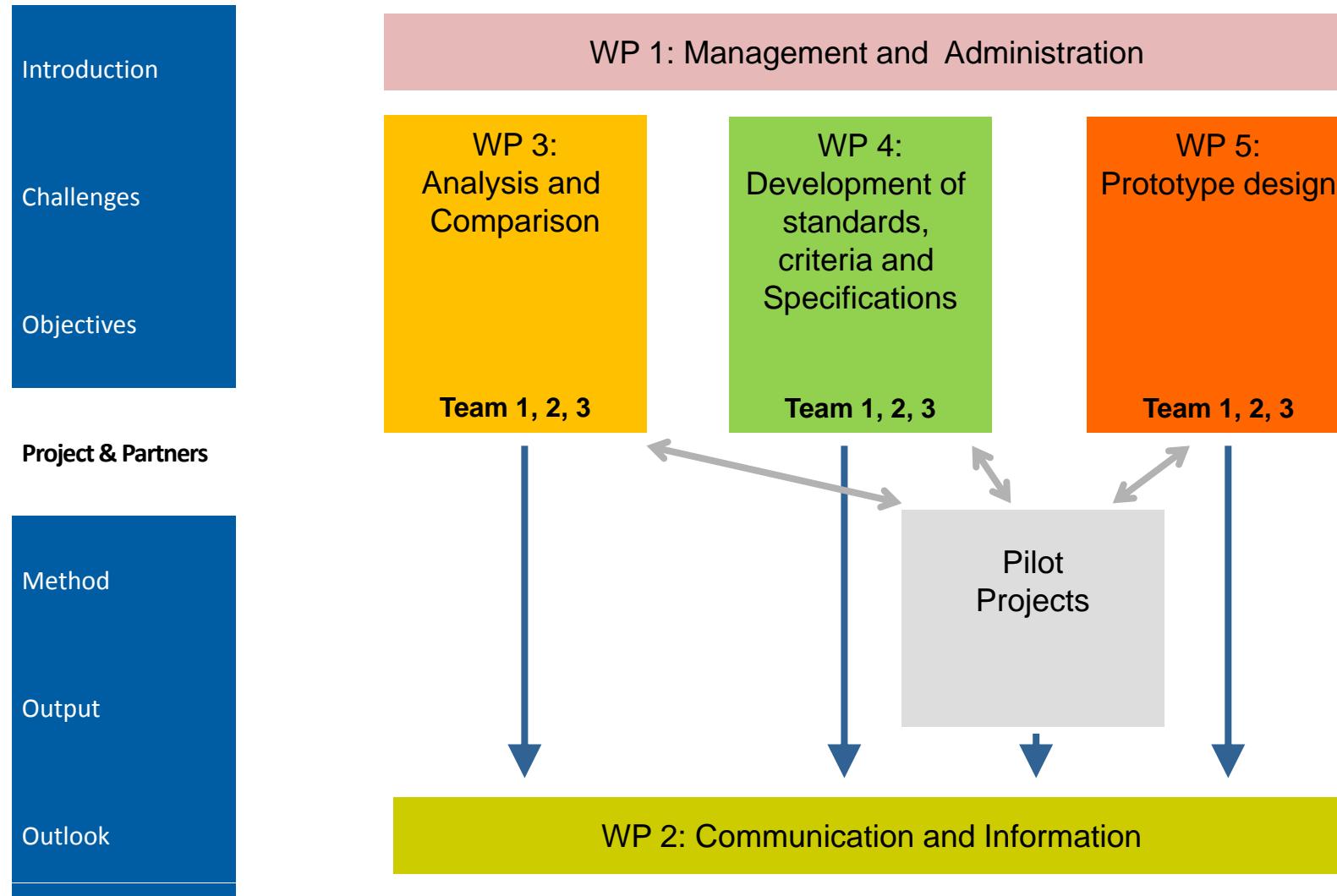
Bundesministerium  
für Verkehr, Bau  
und Stadtentwicklung



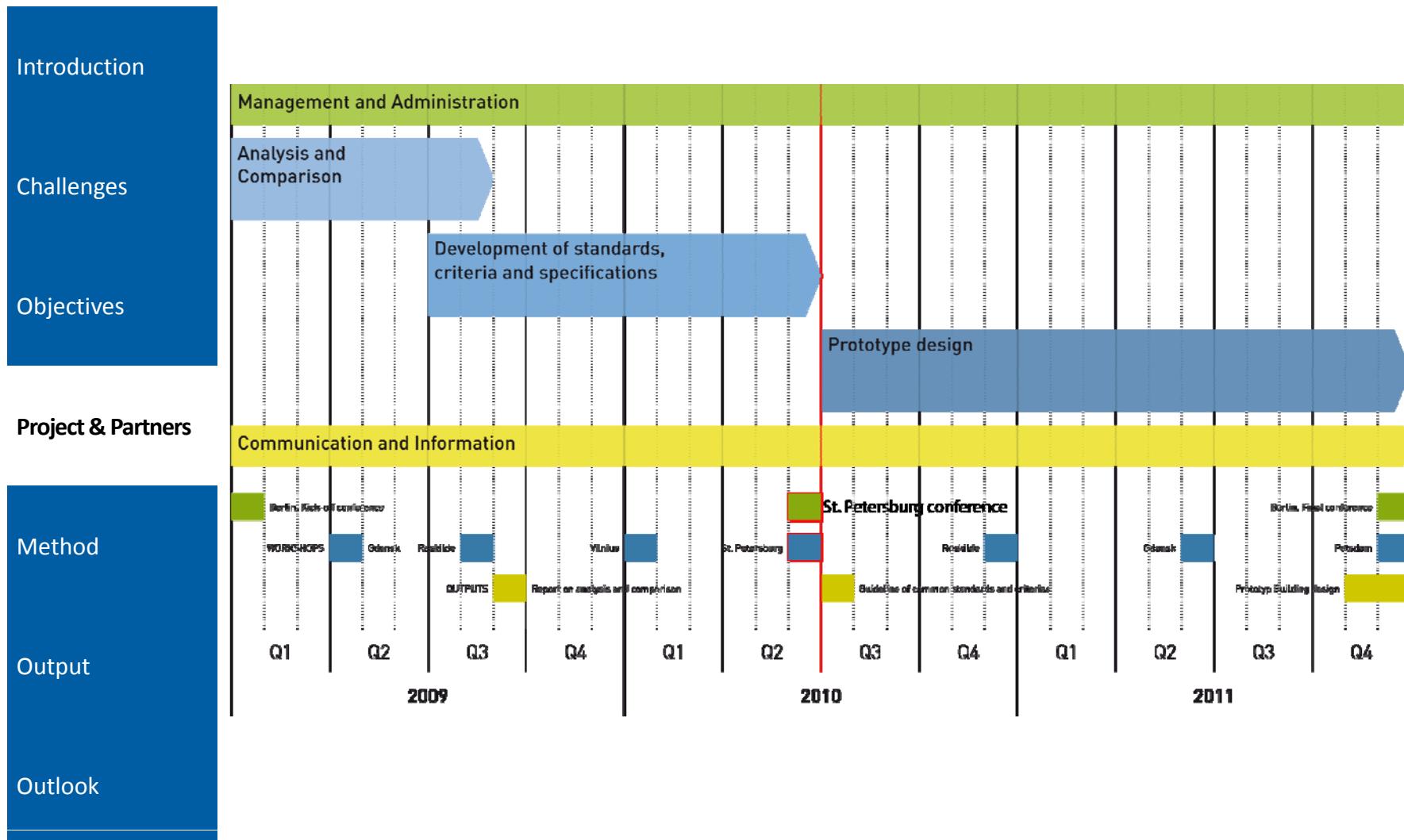
Baltic Sea Region  
Programme 2007–2013

Part-financed by the European Union  
(European Regional Development Fund)

## Structure of project



## Process of project



# Longlife

## Workshops



Introduction

Challenges

Objectives

### Kick-off conference Berlin Germany



### Project & Partners

Method

Output

Outlook

### Workshop Gdansk Poland



### Workshop Vilnius Lithuania



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Bundesministerium  
für Verkehr, Bau  
und Stadtentwicklung



Part-financed by the European Union  
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## Analysis and comparison

Introduction

Challenges

Objectives

Project & Partners

Method

Output

Outlook

### WP 3: Analysis and comparison

**3.1  
Engineering and  
building technology  
standards – Team 1**

→ analysis and comparison of engineering and technology standards in partner countries

**3.2  
Administration procedures,  
licensing rules, tendering  
rules, laws – Team 2**

→ comparisons and investigations of administration procedures, building permit rules, tendering rules and laws in the participating countries

**3.3  
Economical and  
financial basis – Team 3**

→ provide a general and a specific overview about economical and financial issues; sustainability and quality aspects in the participating countries

**3.4  
Virtual project room**

→ provide an access to the project's work results and documents for all project partners

## Glossary

### Introduction

#### Cost Efficient Architecture

Is a term that refers to the economical approach to design techniques in the field of architecture. It seeks to minimize construction and operation costs by enhancing efficiency and moderation in the use of material, energy and development space, yet it ensures high quality architecture.

### Challenges

	DE	Kostengünstiges Bauen
	DK	Totaløkonomisk projektering
	LT	Ekonomiškai efektyvi architektūra
	PL	Architektura opłacalna ekonomicznie
	RU	Экономически эффективная застройка (архитектура)

### Objectives

### Project & Partners

### Method

#### Life cycle of a building

Is the life span of a building, which involves the construction process, the utilization phase, the tearing down and the recycling of the building.

### Output

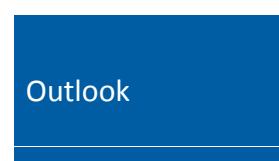
	DE	Gebäude-Lebenszyklus
	DK	Bygningslivscyklus
	LT	Pastato gyvavimo trukmė
	PL	Okres użytkowania budynku
	RU	Жизненный цикл здания

### Outlook

## Questionnaire

3.3 Economical energy supply								
	Question	Denmark	Germany	Lithuania	Poland	Russia	Summary	Benchmarks
Introduction	<b>3.3.2</b> How was the development of energy costs for private household (incl. TAX) within the last few years?	The energy consumption for heating has fallen 28,6% from 1980 to 2007. Prices per energy unit have been quite stable the last couple of years.	The energy prices rose in the last years. If in 1998 a kWh of electricity costs 15.48 Cent, then in 2008 the amount was on average 21.43 Cent.	Average heating cost in 2008 y. was 51,47 €/MWh, but heating net cost 60,65 €/MWh.	The energy prices increased in the last years. Average cost of heating in 1998 - 0,04€/kWh , in 2007 - 0,07€/kWh	Average heating cost in 2007 y. was 0.27 €/ m <sup>2</sup> . Average cost of central heating in 2009-0,31€/ m <sup>2</sup> .	While the development of energy prices was quite stable in Denmark, prices rose remarkably in Germany (40% in 10 years) and in Lithuania (66% in 8 years).	Because of the rising prices it is necessary to save energy: on one hand by changing our consumer attitude and on the other hand by building houses with less energy requirement.

## Output



## Analysis and comparison

Introduction

Challenges

Objectives

Project & Partners

Method

Output

Outlook



## WP4 – Development of standards and requirements

Introduction

Challenges

Objectives

Project & Partners

Method

Output

Outlook

### WP 4: Development of standards, criteria and specifications

4.1

**Engineering and building  
technology standards – Team 1**

→ development of normative rules, codes and requirements for planning and building new residential buildings

4.2

**Administration procedures,  
licensing rules, tendering  
rules, laws – Team 2**

→ common development of methods and rules for administrative procedures and laws, tenders and licensing in an ideal common planning situation which can be used with no or at least only small changes in all partner countries (and eventually in all EU countries)

4.3

**Economical and financial  
basis – Team 3**

→ formulation of normative requirements for sustainability and energy-efficiency aspects with impact on currentbuilding practice; quality aspects in building material selection and economical energy supply under the aspects of influence on costs

# Longlife



## Longlife Decision Tool

### Introduction

### Challenges

### Objectives

### Project & Partners

### Method

### Output

### Outlook

		Building Type A, Cost and Performance Values			Building Type B, Cost and Performance Values		
		Total cost	Capital costs	Operational costs	Total cost	Capital costs	Operational costs
Capital Cost (initial)	Total Initial Capital	800.000,00	1.000,00	100,00	800.000,00	1.200,00	120,00
	Initial Investment	800.000,00			800.000,00		
	Building life cycle						
	Building energy system						
	Renewable energy system						
	Renewable energy system						
	Renewable energy system						
	Renewable energy system						
	Renewable energy system						
Capital Cost (annual)	Annual Capital Costs	800.000,00	1.000,00	100,00	800.000,00	1.200,00	120,00
	Annual Capital Costs	800.000,00			800.000,00		
	Annual Capital Costs						
Operational Costs	Annual Service Costs	24.642,53	200.000,00	400,00	31.222,74	240.000,00	400,00
	Annual Service Costs	24.642,53			31.222,74		
	Annual Service Costs						
Maintenance Cost	Maintenance costs	21.100,00	100.000,00	100,00	21.100,00	100.000,00	100,00
	Maintenance costs	21.100,00			21.100,00		
	Maintenance costs						
Energy Costs	Electricity costs	25.825,00	100.000,00	100,00	240.524,42	200.000,00	400,00
	Electricity costs	25.825,00			240.524,42		
	Electricity costs						
Miscellaneous Cost	Repairs and replacement of fixtures and fittings	1.000,00	1.000,00	1.00	4.000,00	10.000,00	1.00
	Repairs and replacement of fixtures and fittings	1.000,00			4.000,00		
	Repairs and replacement of fixtures and fittings						
	Water	10,00	10,00	1.00	10,00	10,00	1.00
	Water	10,00			10,00		
	Water						
	Fat major renovation	50,00	50,00	5,00	50,00	50,00	5,00
	Fat major renovation	50,00			50,00		
	Fat major renovation						
Operational Cost (without energy and water costs)	Water	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Water	0,00			0,00		
	Water						
Operational Costs	Gas	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Gas	0,00			0,00		
	Gas						
	Heating oil	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Heating oil	0,00			0,00		
	Heating oil						
	Electricity	10.000,00	20.000,00	2.000	10.000,00	20.000,00	2.000
	Electricity	10.000,00			10.000,00		
	Electricity						
Energy Cost	Electricity	10.000,00	20.000,00	2.000	10.000,00	20.000,00	2.000
	Gas	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Gas	0,00			0,00		
	Gas						
	Heating oil	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Heating oil	0,00			0,00		
	Heating oil						
	Electricity	10.000,00	20.000,00	2.000	10.000,00	20.000,00	2.000
	Electricity	10.000,00			10.000,00		
Operational Costs	Electricity	10.000,00	20.000,00	2.000	10.000,00	20.000,00	2.000
	Gas	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Gas	0,00			0,00		
	Gas						
	Heating oil	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Heating oil	0,00			0,00		
	Heating oil						
	Electricity	10.000,00	20.000,00	2.000	10.000,00	20.000,00	2.000
	Electricity	10.000,00			10.000,00		
Annualized Present Value	Annualized Present Value of Capital Costs	100.000,00	200.000,00	20.000	100.000,00	200.000,00	20.000
	Annualized Present Value of Operational Costs (without Energy and Water Costs)	100.000,00	200.000,00	20.000	100.000,00	200.000,00	20.000
	Annualized Present Value of Operational Costs (with Energy and Water Costs)	100.000,00	200.000,00	20.000	100.000,00	200.000,00	20.000
		<b>Annualized Present Value</b>	<b>Building Type A</b>	<b>Building Type B</b>			
		647.315,76	1.004,63	109,48			
					527.684,55	1.055,37	105,54



## WP4 – Development of standards and requirements

Introduction

Challenges

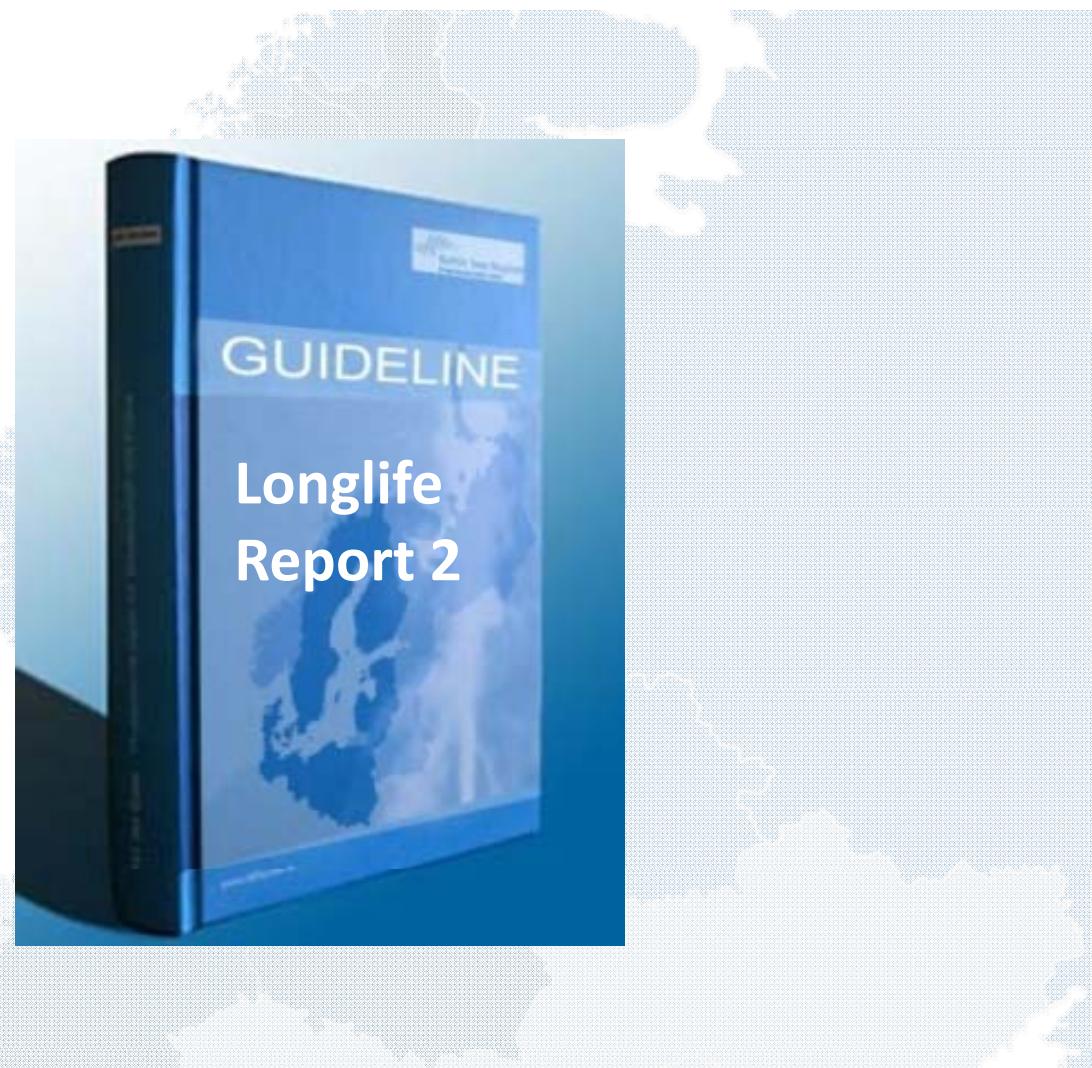
Objectives

Project & Partners

Method

Output

Outlook



## WP 5



## Longlife Design Class

Introduction



Challenges

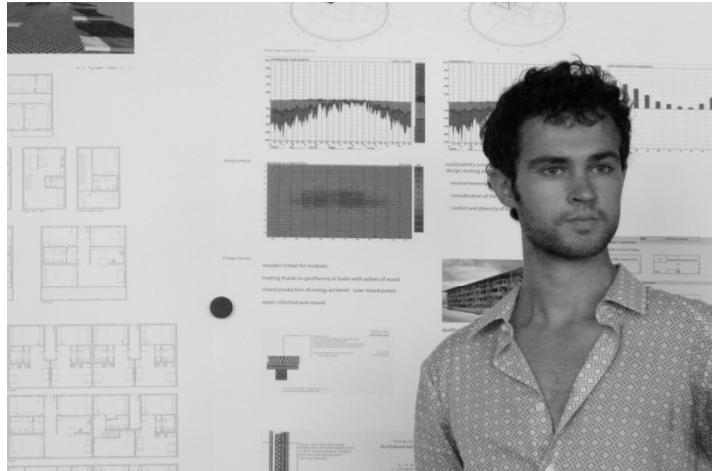
Objectives

Project & Partners

Method

Output

Outlook



## Longlife Design Class - 1. Price

Introduction

Design for sustainable residential buildings

Challenges



Objectives

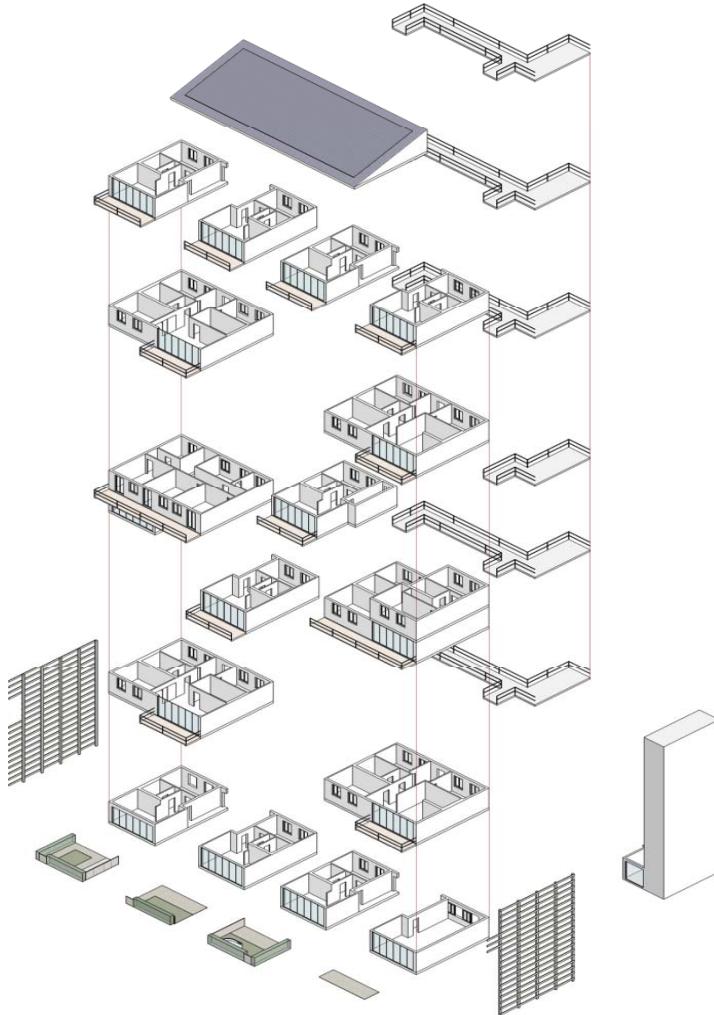
Project & Partners

Method

Output



Outlook

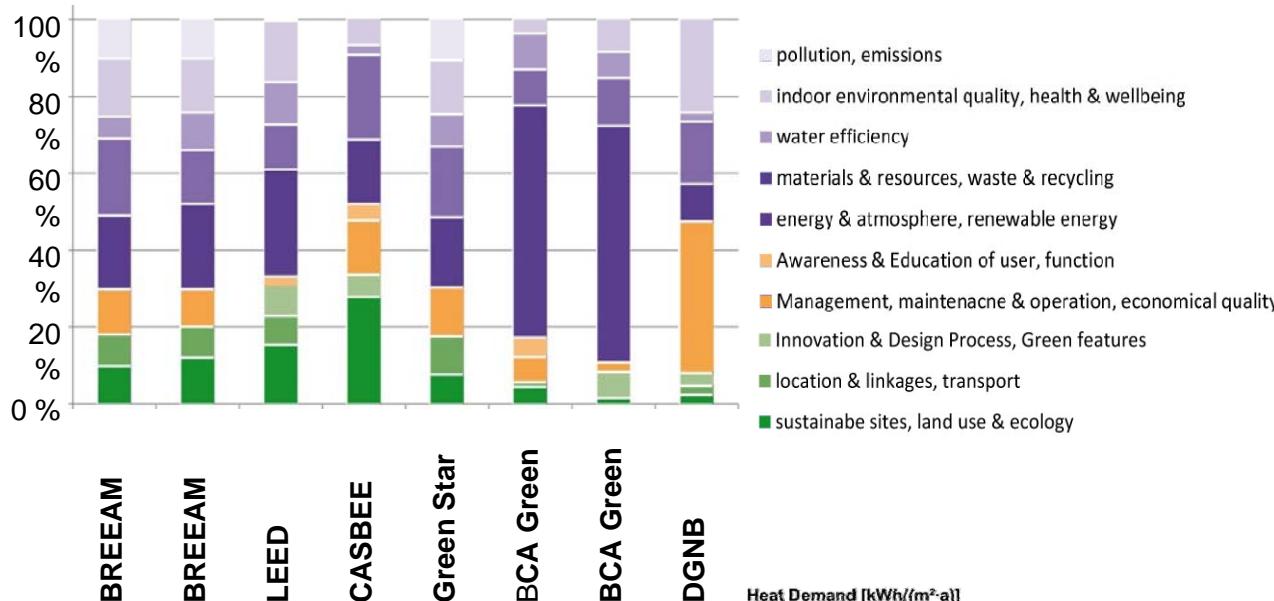


# Longlife



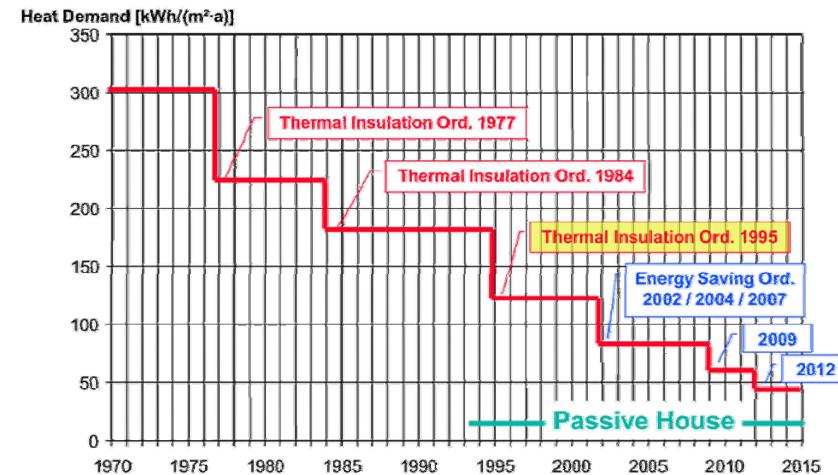
## Measurement

Introduction  
Challenges  
Objectives  
Project & Partners



## Method

Output  
Outlook



## Longlife's focus

Introduction

Challenges

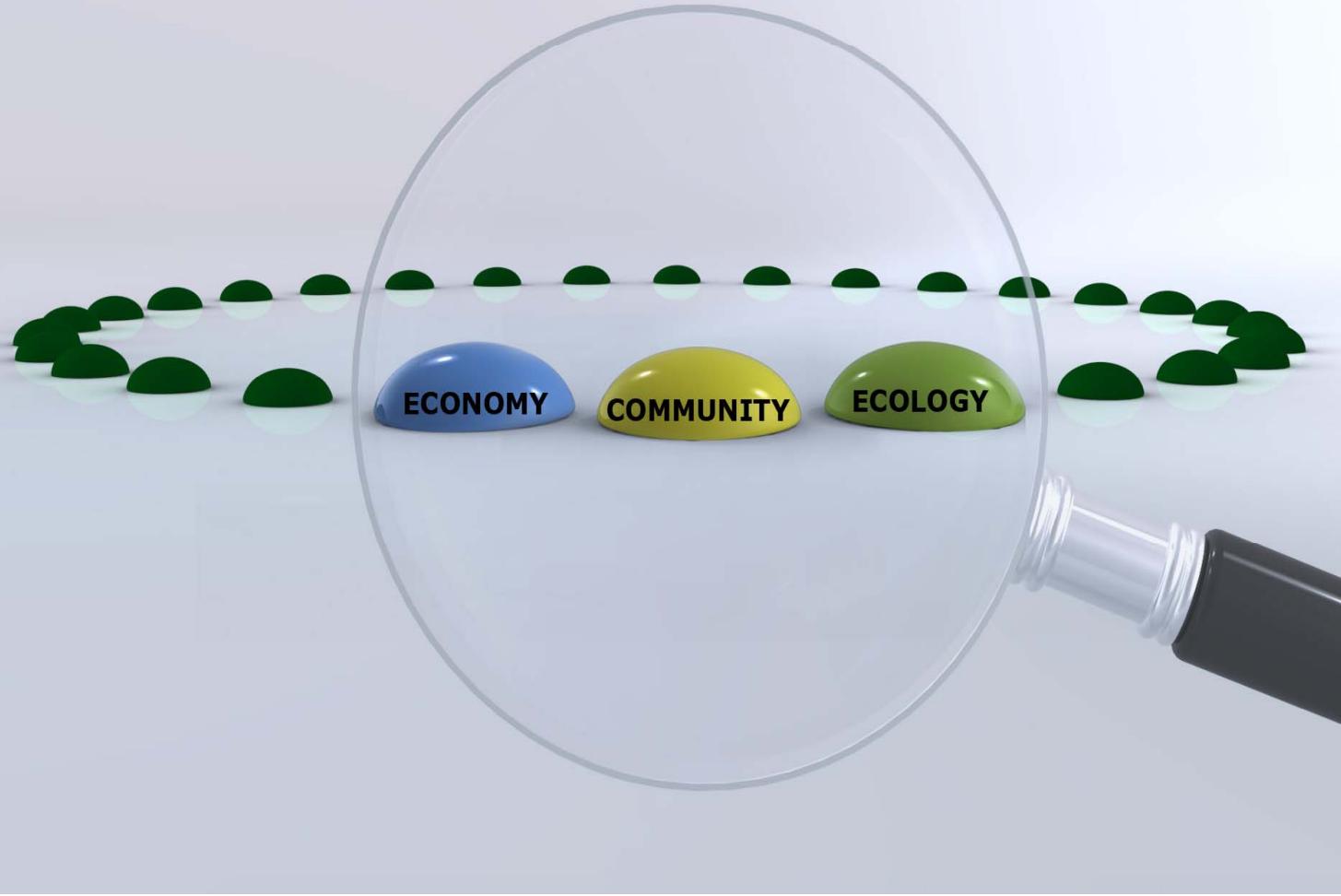
Objectives

Project & Partners

Method

Output

Outlook



## Efficiency of life-cycle-cost

Introduction

Challenges

Objectives

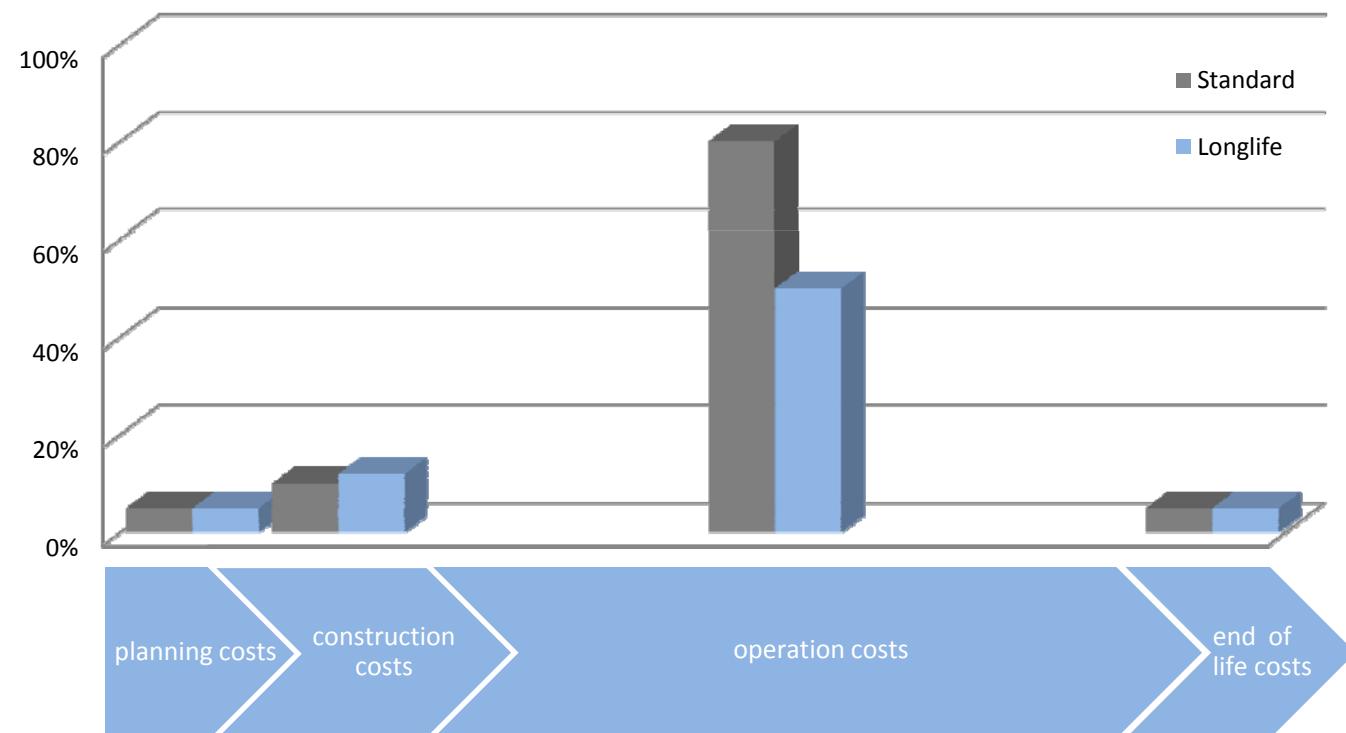
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Method

Output

Outlook

- Energy Efficiency
- Life Cycle Costs of Building



## Conclusion

Introduction

Challenges

Objectives

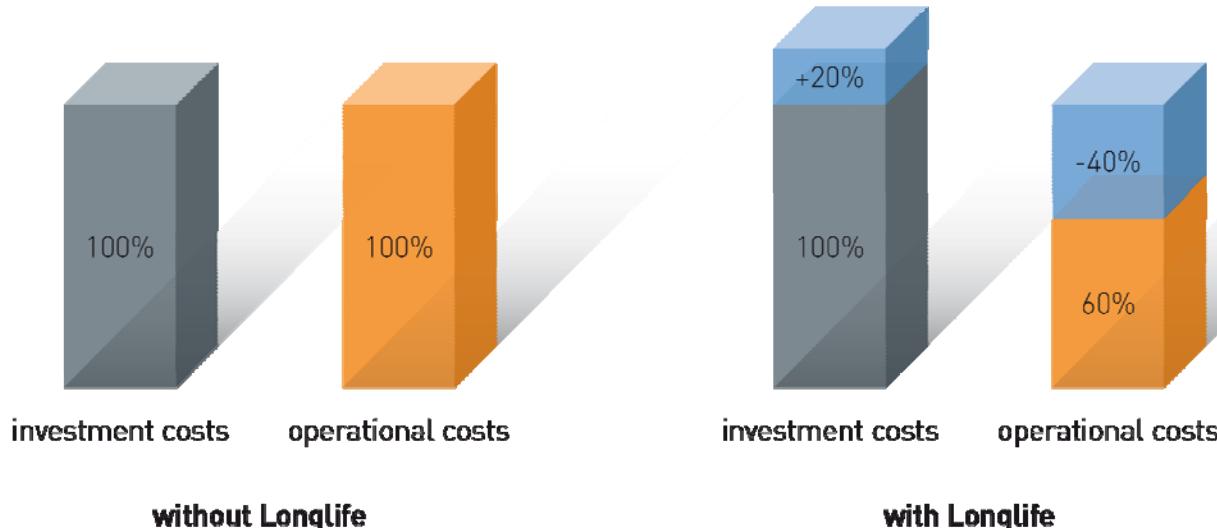
Project & Partners

Method

Output

Outlook

## Comparison investment and operational costs



**Longlife Performance Pass**

**BASHDA- Baltic Sea Housing Development Association**

Introduction

Challenges

Objectives

Project & Partners

Method

Output

Outlook

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