



Simulating energy consumption at district level

Presentation of CROCUS

Karine Laffont-Eloire, DOWEL Management

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SINFONIA stands for “Smart INitiative of cities Fully cOMmitted to iNvest In Advanced large-scaled energy” and is funded under the 7th Framework Programme for Research and Technological Innovation.

Context

❑ Objective of the study

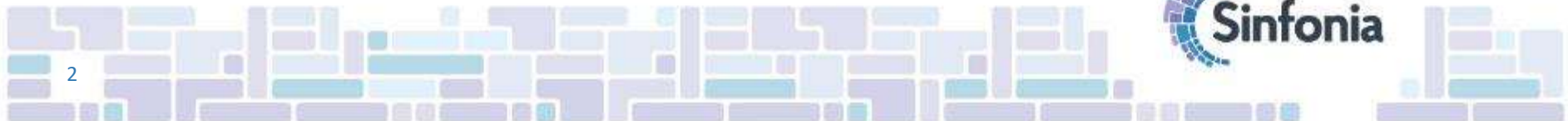
- Facilitate the implementation and replication of district-scale refurbishment plans

❑ Why do we need to simulate the energy consumption?

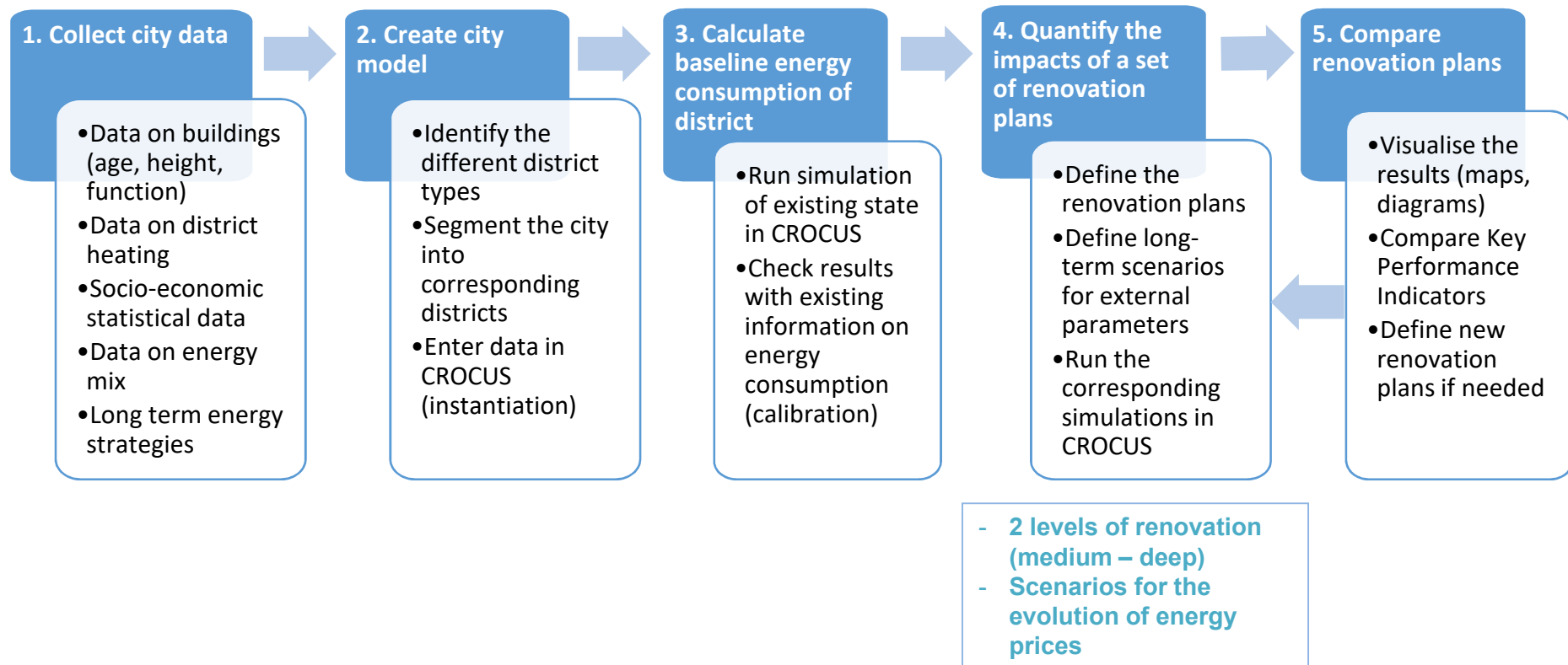
- To better understand the energy profile of the city and estimate the potential benefits from large scale renovation

❑ Why the district scale?

- Optimal scale to:
 - Simulate the interactions between buildings
 - Take into account the district heating network
 - Plan ambitious renovation plans

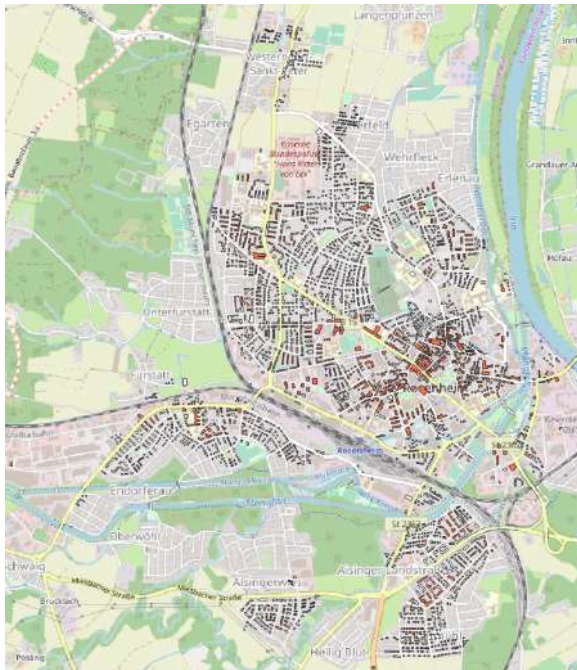


Implemented approach



1. Collection of city data

Data provided by the city of Rosenheim



GIS Data

Key information on buildings:

- age,
- type,
- source of energy
- height of buildings,
- status of connection to the district heating network

Covers ~ half of the city

Close to 4000 buildings were finally included in the study

Other data:

- Energy mix
- Primary energy factors
- CO₂ emissions factors
- Energy prices (heating oil, gas)

Other sources

- Building performance depending on age and type (U values)
- Climate data
- Cost of renovation technologies

2. City model

□ Segmentation in 'districts'

- Building blocks / Homogeneous sets of buildings

Districts in Rosenheim

Low Rise

Open

- LR Open Ancient
- LR Open Very Old
- LR Open Old
- LR Open Semi Modern
- LR Open Modern

Compact

- LR Compact Ancient
- LR Compact Very Old
- LR Compact Old

Midrise

Open

- MR Open Ancient
- MR Open Very Old
- MR Open Semi Modern

Compact

- MR Compact Ancient
- MR Compact Very Old
- MR Compact Semi Modern

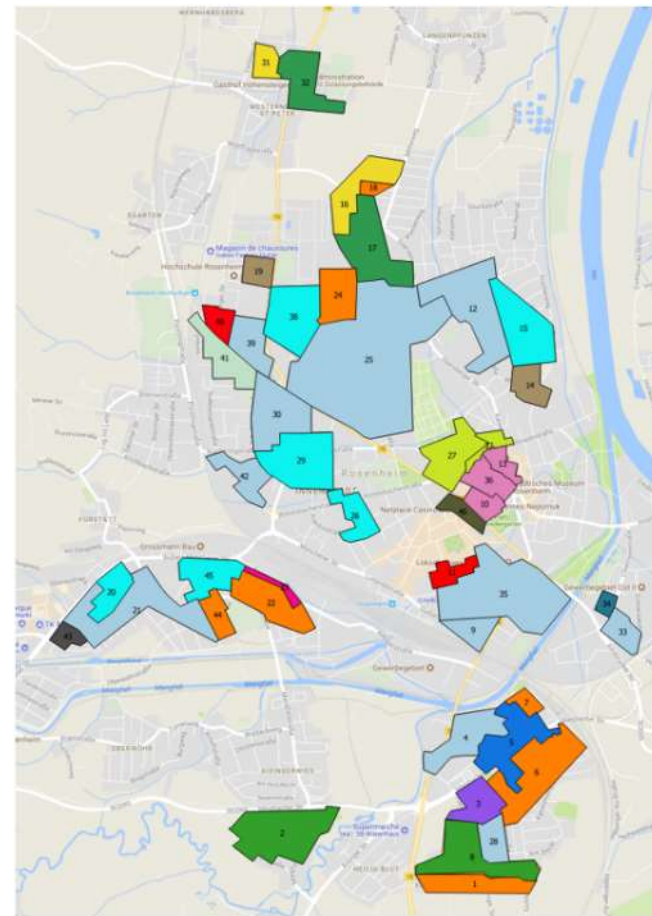
High Rise

Open

- HR Open Very Old

Compact

- HR Compact Ancient



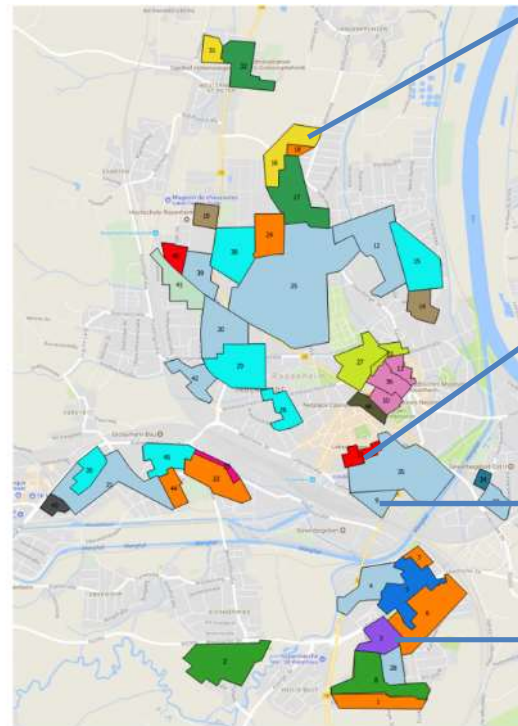
2. City model

□ Segmentation in 'districts'

- examples

Districts in Rosenheim

- Low Rise
 - Open
 - LR Open Ancient
 - LR Open Very Old
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 - LR Open Semi Modern
 - LR Open Modern
 - Compact
 - LR Compact Ancient
 - LR Compact Very Old
 - LR Compact Old
- Midrise
 - Open
 - MR Open Ancient
 - MR Open Very Old
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 - Compact
 - MR Compact Ancient
 - MR Compact Very Old
 - MR Compact Semi Modern
- High Rise
 - Open
 - HR Open Very Old
 - Compact
 - HR Compact Ancient



LROpen Modern	
Age/ Class	91 % After 2000 Modern
Height	100 % Low Rise (3-12)
Type of building	TH ; BMFH ; SFH
Density	1.3 → Open
Energy source	Gas and Oil

MRCompact Very Old	
Age/ Class	99% 1946-1960 Very Old
Height	100% Midrise (13-18)
Type of building	AB
Density	4.11 → Compact
Energy source	District heating

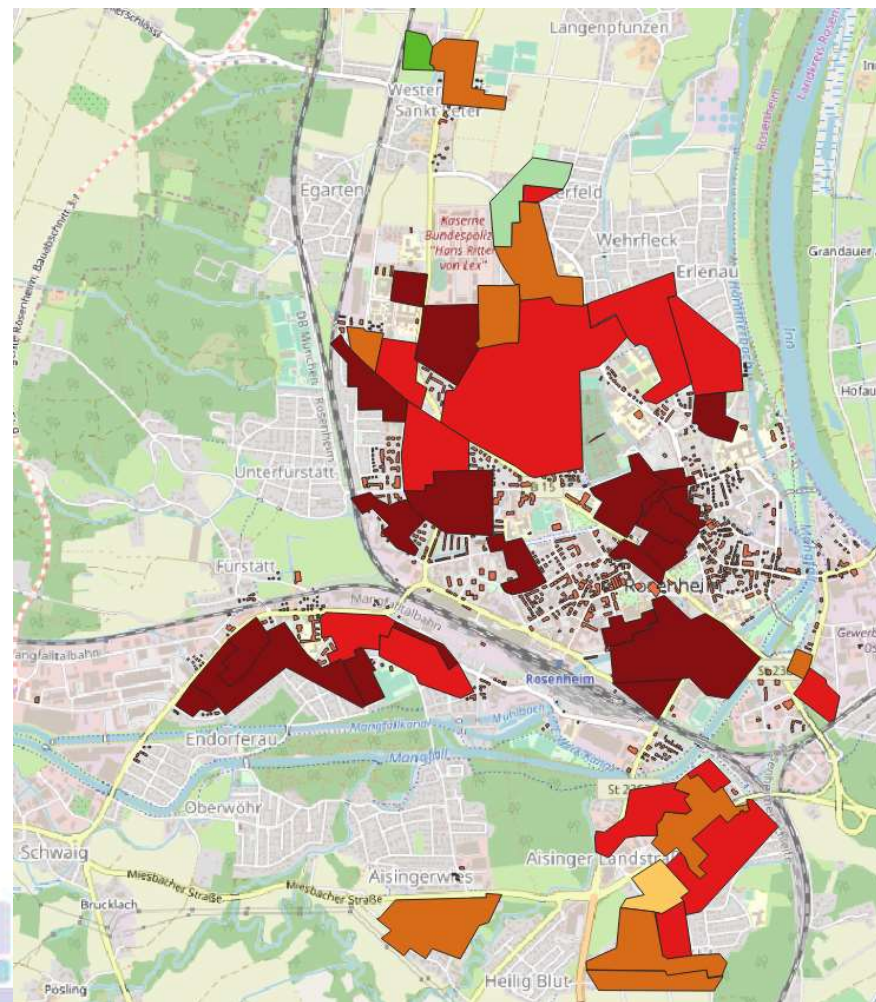
LROpen Very Old	
Age/ Class	100% 1946-1960 Very Old
Height	100% Low Rise (3-12)
Type of building	BMFH
Density	1.89 → Open
Energy source	Gas and Oil

LRCompact Old	
Age/ Class	100% 1961-1980 Old
Height	63% Low rise (3-12)
Type of building	BMFH
Density	3.2 → Compact
Energy source	Gas



3. Baseline energy consumption

- Heat demand within each district (kWh/m².year)



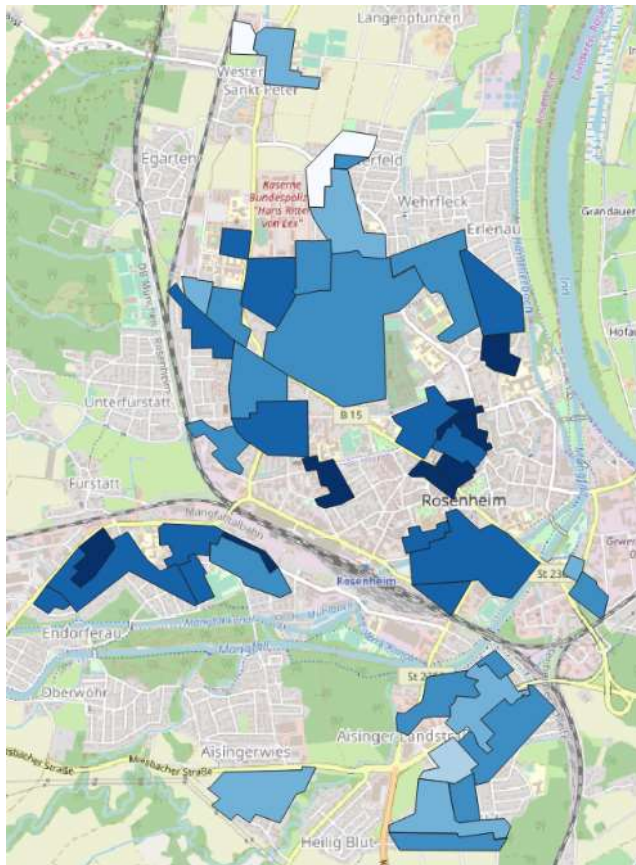
Energy need for space heating kWh/(m².a)



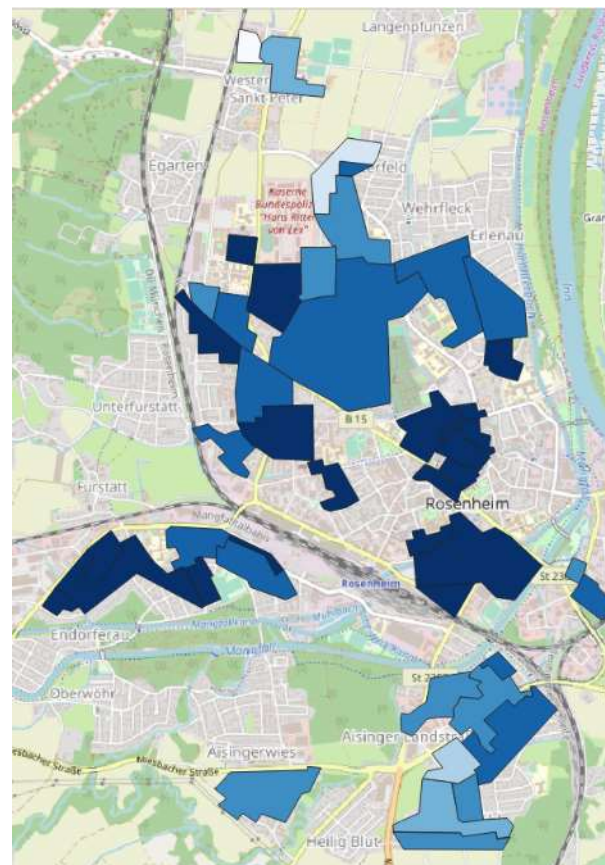
- < 50
- 50 - 100
- 100 - 150
- 150 - 200
- 200 - 250
- 250 - 300
- >300

4. Impact of renovation

Gains from renovation (final energy) – if all districts are completely renovated



Standard renovation



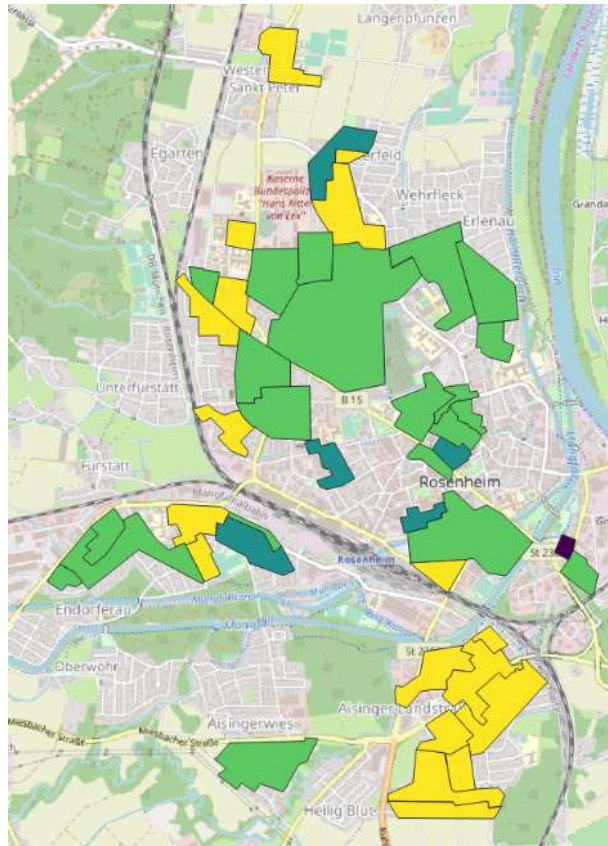
Advanced renovation

Energy gains
(kWh.m²/year)

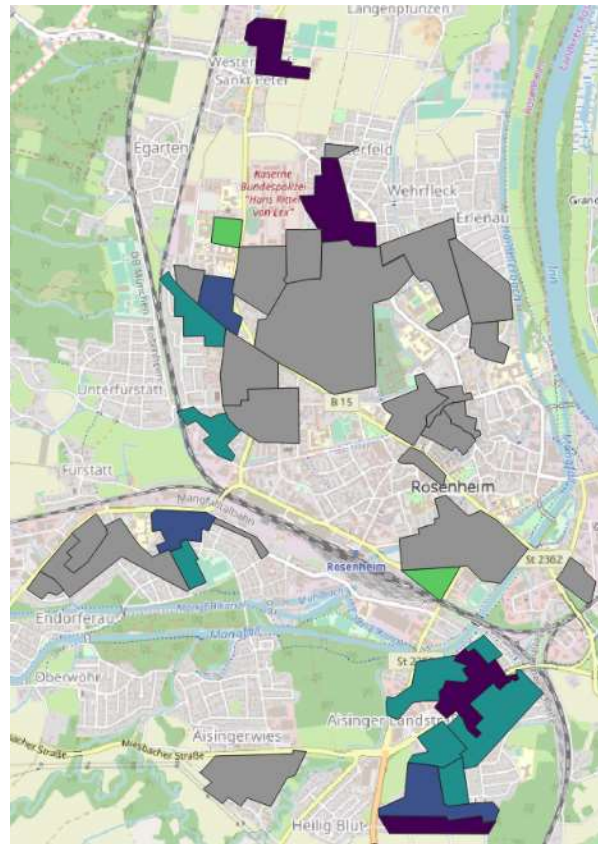
- < 50
- 50 - 100
- 100 - 150
- 150 - 200
- 200 - 250
- 250 - 300
- >300

5. Comparison of indicators

Average Payback Time within each district



Standard renovation



Advanced renovation

Discounted payback period (years)

- <10
- 10 - 15
- 15 - 20
- 20 - 25
- 25 - 30
- > 30

5. Comparison of indicators

□ Other calculated indicators:

Energy need for Domestic Hot Water and Cooling kWh/(m².a)



Primary energy – kWh/(m².a)



Greenhouse gas emissions - t CO₂ eq / (m².a)



Total investments



Net Present Value



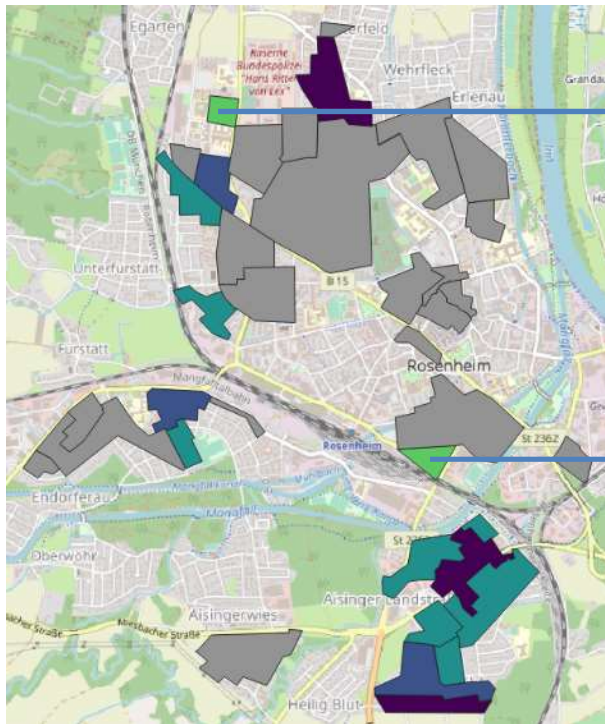
Internal Rate of Return

THEN WHAT ?



Selection of districts to be targeted in priority

□ If the Payback Time is the criteria of selection:



Required overall investment for deep renovation: 2,7 M€

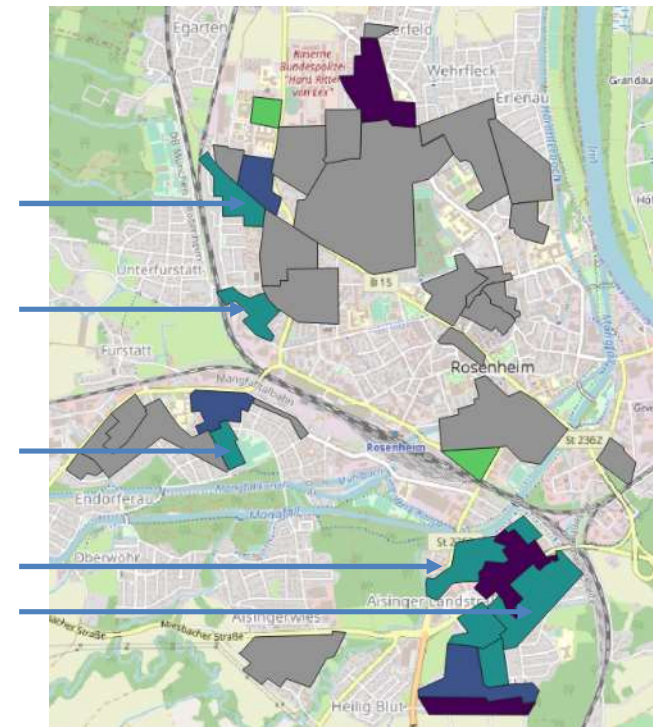
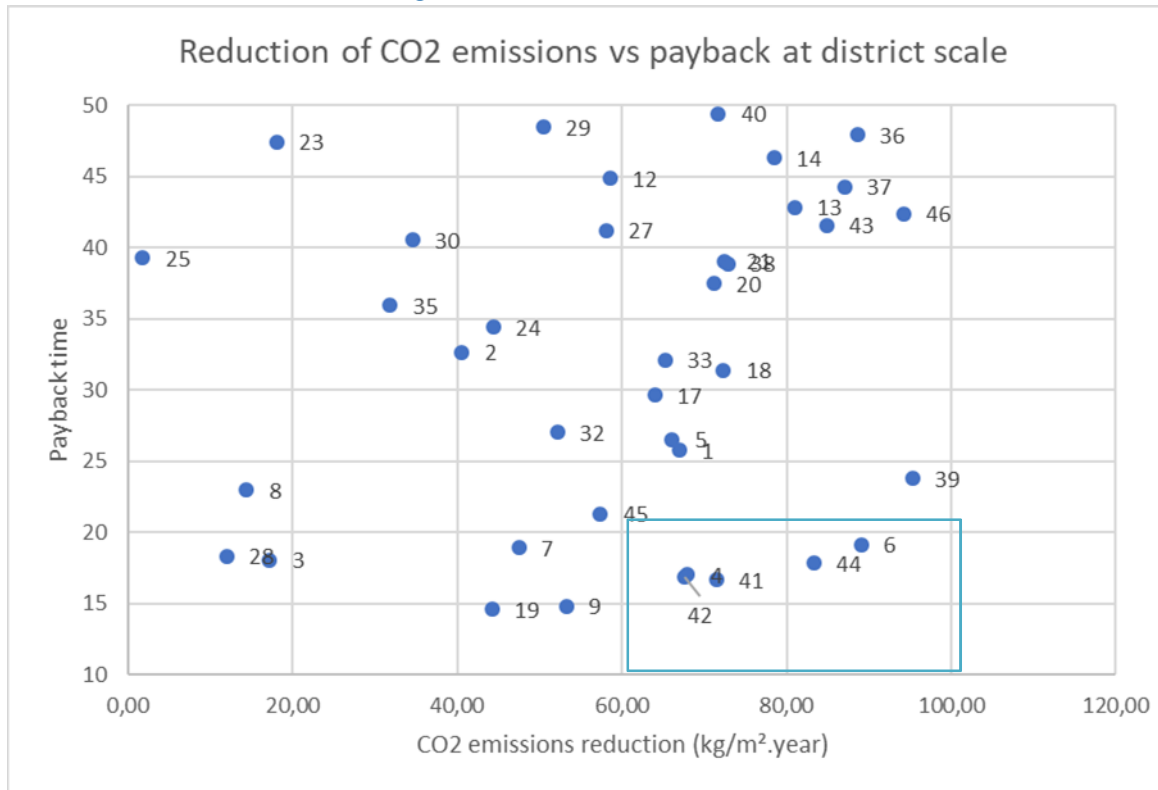
Required overall investment for deep renovation: 2,2 M€

Other KPIs may be more relevant, depending on city strategy:

- CO2 emissions
- Energy savings

Selection of districts to be targeted in priority

□ With Payback Time + CO2 emissions reduction



Selection of districts to be targeted in priority

- ❑ Should also account for urban planning strategies (i.e. required renewal of specific districts, etc.)
- ❑ In all cases, **stakeholder consultation is key!**
- ❑ Once the districts are selected
 - More detailed analysis of the targeted districts (energy audits of buildings), optimisation of refurbishment choices and better estimation of the required investment
 - **Unlocking financing and motivating building owners**
 - Incl. the municipality, social housing associations, owners of single family houses, condominiums, etc.

How to support the renovation of the building stock?

- ❑ Effective **business models** need to be found
- ❑ Tailored to each type of building owner
 - For **buildings owned by the city**: [Energy Performance Contracts](#) might be an interesting option
 - Require large projects (minimum energy cost baseline of 200k€/year)
 - For **social housing**:
 - [Energiesprong](#) business model. Renovate a whole building block to benefit from economies of scale and the industrialisation of solutions
 - [Vertical extension](#) of buildings can generate revenues to compensate the investment.
 - For **single family houses**: [One Stop Shops](#)
 - with third party financing or other smart financing schemes
 - + incentives
 - Interesting outcomes from EU projects on business models!



Conclusions & next steps

- This study tries to provide guidance to:
 - Better take into account energy performance when planning urban renewal
 - Assess the contribution of renovation to the city energy strategy
- Next steps: Improvement of the analysis before delivering final report to the city of Rosenheim
 - Better calibration of simulated consumption
 - Adjustment of simulated renovation plans
 - Choice of most relevant KPIs with the city and selection of districts
 - Evaluation in terms of investment required and payback time

Thank you!

Any suggestion? Please contact us:

Karine Laffont-Eloire, DOWEL Management
karine.laffont@dowel.eu

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