





Context

- ☐ IEE-ESAM Project
- ☐ Social Housing Operators (SHO) + Energy Agency + Research teams → 6 countries

French illustration

- ☐ 27% of social dwellings are classified between G and E (EPCs)
- \Box By increasing them to the class C, 8 TWh/y and 1.5 10⁶ t_{CO2}/y could be saved



SH	Os and Energy
	☐ some SHOs are familiar with Strategic Asset Management
	(SAM) (60% for France)
	☐ Energy issue in decision tools is recently considered
	☐ SAM tools are based on classical criteria: economical,
	attractiveness, financial possibilities
	☐ 2 ways to integrate Energy issue in decision processus: Energy
	in SAM or Energy after SAM.



Purpose

To build a flexible methodology to integrate Energy in the decision tools.

An IS which helps to decide, not a black box which decides





Book of specification potential lack of internal skills in thermal modelling (size of the SHO) □ possibility of a core calculation □ various SHO situations (data available) □ open to the EPCs (carefully in France) □ self auto improvement (gathering feedback) □ 3 scales: building, set of buildings, the whole stock → Flexibility





Methodology (key points) Typology (and sub typologies) approach

- ☐ Items used to link scenarios and element studied
- ☐ Various solutions to determine and to evaluate actions





Methodology (key points) ☐ Typology (and sub typologies) approach - 1st level: **Period of construction (link with thermal standards)** Type (house, small building, tower...) Profile (compact, high, elongated...) Materials used (concrete, wood, bricks, glass wool...) - 2^d level: HVAC systems (boilers, central heating district, natural or mechanical ventilation...) - 3rd level: **Hot Water Production (collective/individual)** → useful for buildings not totally known



<u>Items</u>

Item	Component	Potential for improvement and reference value associated			
Vertical walls of envelope	walls	Present situation (equivalent U- value1)	1 st level of improvement (equivalent U-value2)	2 ^d level of improvement (equivalent U-value3)	3 rd level of improvement (equivalent U-value4)
Vertical walls of envelope	windows	Present situation (e.g. single glazing)	1 st level of improvement (e.g. Double glazing)	2 ^d level of improvement Double glazing (argon)	3 rd level of improvement Double glazing (argon + low emissivity)
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Heating system	Heat production efficiency	Present situation (e.g. boiler type 1)	1 st level of improvement (e.g. boiler type 2)	2 nd level of improvement (e.g. boiler type 3)	3 rd level of improvement (e.g. boiler type 4)
Heating system	Heat distribution efficiency	Present Situation 図 ₀	Insulation level	Insulation level	Insulation level
			I nà là là		



Methodology (key points)

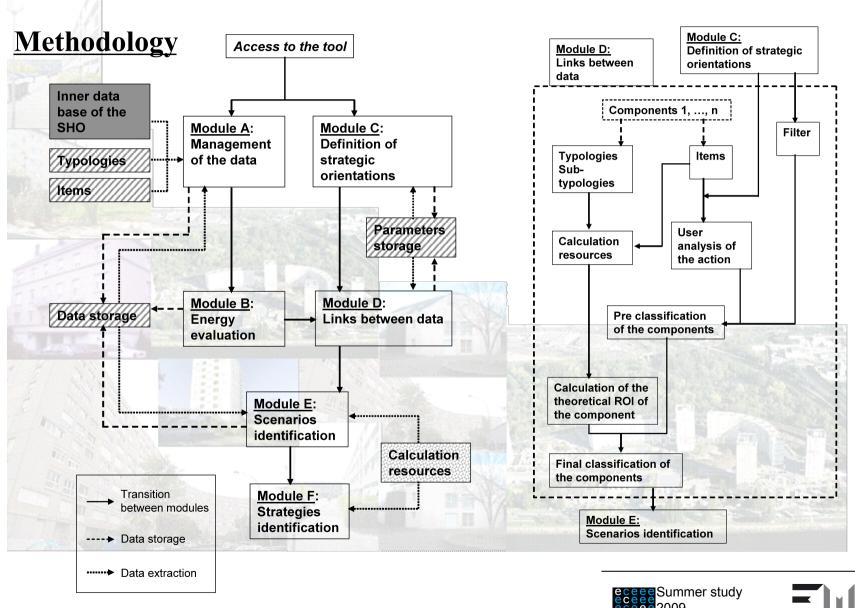
- **Various solutions to determine and to evaluate actions**
 - -Classical energy audit (expensive but possible in some cases)
 - -Energy Performance Certificates
 - -Tables of elementary actions (French choice)
 - -Gathering of feedback experiences
 - -Core calculation (German choice)

-...

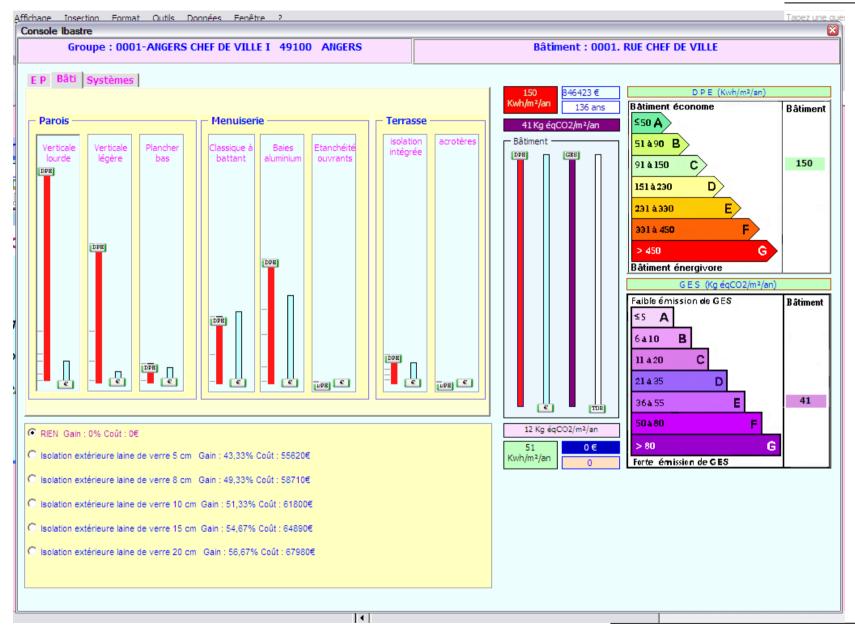
- →Scenarios are combination of elementary actions (identified by the same item approach seen previously)
- → Evaluation actions and/or scenarios are made both in the energy and economical points of view













Implementation

- ☐ Test of different actions and/or combined solutions
- ☐ Find the more efficient solution or scenario for a finite investment amount or Find the more interesting financial solution for a defined energy performance target

... at different scales or on the references of the typologies

☐ Link to SAM





