



ecee 2007
Summer Study
4-9 June



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HabitEnergy

**Success factors in the construction
of very low-energy housing:
the weight of stakeholder relationship
and of household practices**
A survey in three European countries

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Context and Objectives

**Very low-energy consumption buildings
Single-family housing => decision-makers**

1/ Analyse the weight of:

- **network of professional actors and relationship with final users**
- **motivation, practices and behaviour of final users...**
...for reaching energy efficiency targets

2/ Compare issues and results:

- **3 different Countries: France, Germany, Switzerland**



3/ Share knowledge and feedback:

- **Which support and which follow-up actions for boosting actors throughout the project process (from decision to exploiting)?**



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Actions

18 months: September 2006 - February 2008

1/ Study of historical evolution of the energy efficient buildings development

2/ Socio-economic perspective of drivers and practices of actors in moving toward energy efficient buildings

3/ Comparison of energy efficiency labels for building in the 3 Countries

4/ Technical analysis of a pool of projects and on-site survey of key-actors of these projects

5/ Set-up of practical recommendations for boosting the sector



The energy efficiency targets: the national labels comparison

3 Countries: 3 labels, 3 energy targets
defined by a similar expression of energy consumptions in $x \text{ kWh/m}^2$

- Which kWh? “Useful”, “Final” or “Primary” Energy?

If primary, which conversion factors?

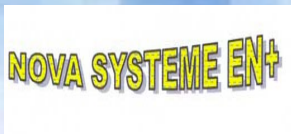
- Which floor area ?

Internal or external dimensions?

- Which energy end-use purposes are taken into account?

Heating, hot domestic water, ventilation, lighting, other domestic appliances?

- Which is the influence of the calculation method?



The energy efficiency targets: the national labels comparison

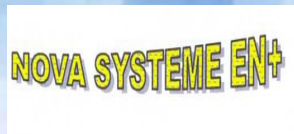
The energy efficient targets are different...

Label	Passivhaus (Germany)	Minergie (Switzerland)	BBC (France)
Requirement	Heating Useful Energy max: 15 kWh_{eu}/m² Consumption max: 120 kWh_{ep}/m²	Consumption max for heating and domestic hot water heating: 42 kWh_{ep}/m²	Consumption max for lighting, heating and domestic hot water heating (auxiliaries included): 50 kWh_{ep}/m²
Ef/Ep Conversion factors	Electricity: 2,7 Wood: 0,2 Fossil: 1,1	Electricity: 2 Wood: 0,75 Fossil: 1,0	Electricity: 2,58 Wood: 0,6 Fossil: 1,0

Useful energy: energy needs of building

Final energy: energy supplied and used

Primary energy: it takes into account the energy used for the production and the transport of final energy

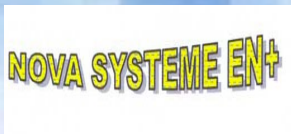


Common potential mistakes: comparison between German and French calculation

Example for a house: 135 m² "leaving surface"

	Germany	France
Reference Floor Area	132 m²	149,1 m²
Results without correction	24,14 <i>all uses</i>	24,41 <i>(heating, domestic hot water, auxiliaries, ventilation, lighting)</i>
Results with correction		
<i>Reference Floor Area</i>	149,1 m²	149,1 m²
<i>Final Energy kWh_{ef}/m²</i>	9,6 <i>(heating, domestic hot water, auxiliaries, ventilation, lighting)</i>	24,41 <i>(heating, domestic hot water, auxiliaries, ventilation, lighting)</i>

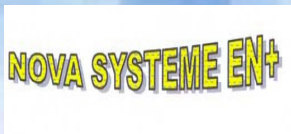




Projects pool analysis (1)

- **18 Buildings have been identified** (built between 1997 and 2007)
 - 7 Passivhaus in Germany
 - 6 Minergie in Switzerland
 - 5 energy efficient building in France





Projects pool analysis (2)

Some main selection criteria

- Certificated operation
- Geographical variety
- Key-actors variety
- Sources availability for on-site survey
- Thermal studies and energy receipts availability
- Envelop and HVAC systems variety
- Household variety
- ...

Technical sheet for each project

- Actors involved
- General data
- Climatic data
- Building description
- Energy consumption data
- HVAC description
- Financial issues

PRÉSENTATION DE L'OPÉRATION

Nom de l'opération: **Passivhaus à Ulm**

Année de construction: 2004

Ville: Ulm nombre habitants: 120000

Pays: Allemagne

localisation: zone rurale centre ville périphérie

Promoteur: Casa Nova

propriétaire: _____

email: _____



PRÉSENTATION DE L'OPÉRATION

Nom de l'opération: **Maison Rimbaut**

Année de construction: 2004

Ville: Saint-Simon nombre habitants: _____

Pays: France

localisation: zone rurale centre ville périphérie

Promoteur: _____

propriétaire: _____

email: _____

celléphone: _____

Architecte: Simon Teyssou

BET: _____

autres intervenants/acteurs clés: _____


Existence d'une démarche (label/certification): Passivhaus Minergie Autres

disponibilité de sources/contacts: oui non accord du propriétaire: oui non

disponibilité de factures énergétiques: oui non disponibilité d'études thermiques: oui non

type de maison: standard moyen haut de gamme

suiti interne: contacté le 30/01/07; OK reconstruit le 14/01/07; OK pour rdv (fin mars-début avril)
rdv fixé le 4 avril 2007 à 11h30



Présentation générale

Maison individuelle à Saint-Simon (1047 hab) en Auvergne (Cantal-15) implantée au sommet d'une vaste parcelle isolée à 7 Km du centre ville d'Aurillac.

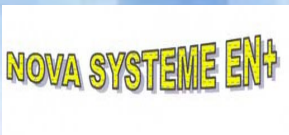
Le système en éléments préfabriqués bois a permis de réaliser le montage de la maison en 20 jours.

Part d'auto-construction.

Les études thermiques n'ont pas été réalisées.

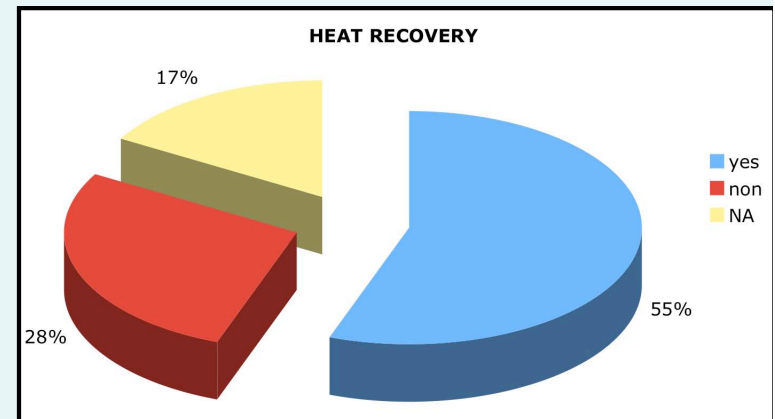
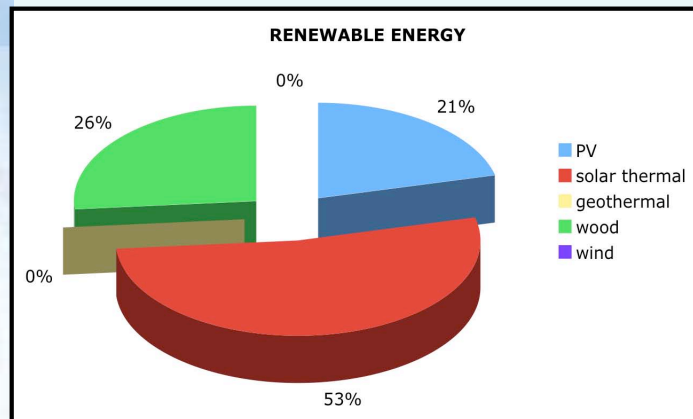
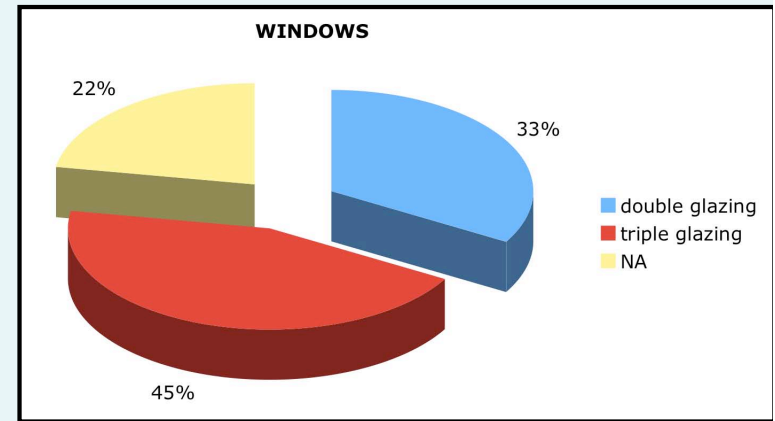
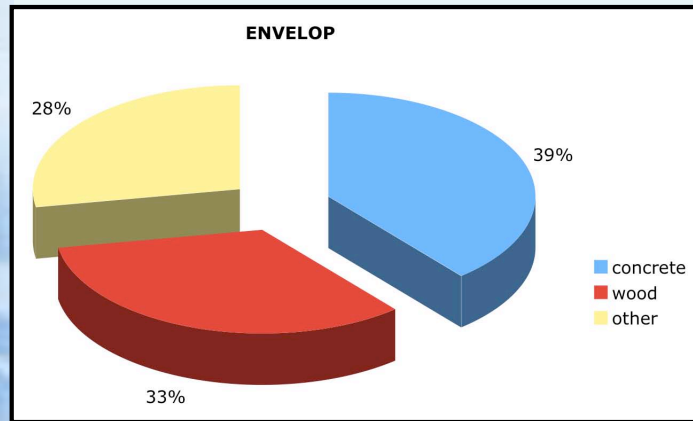
présentation générale

maison se trouve dans un lotissement de au-sus de Ulm. Le lotissement avec 104 maisons ssvives a été construit pour la EXPO 2000. Ulm trouve au sud-est de Stuttgart à environ 93 km.



Projects pool analysis (3)

Summing up of some main issues of projects pool





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On-site survey: the objectives

- ❑ On-site survey among final users and professional actors
- ❑ A qualitative, geographical and compared approach
 - Interviews with owners (decision-makers)...
 - ...& Interviews with professional actors involved in the building construction
- Two main objectives:
 - to understand the weight of technical, management and sociological factors in the development of low energy consumption housing
 - to work on the link between the **demand** and the offer sides

Retracing the network of the offer and identifying the factors that may be a threat or an opportunity to link the offer and the demand sides



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On-site survey of the stakeholders: the Owners

□ Interviews focus (18) on 4 main themes:

- Motivation of the households to live in this type of building
- Decision-making process of the households and implementation steps of the project
- If any, specific domestic practices associated with living in "low-energy housing"
- Satisfaction degree regarding this type of building



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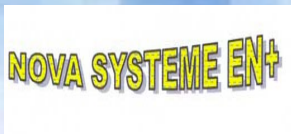


On-site survey of the stakeholders: the key-actors

□ **The survey with the key-actors: professionals or any other actor identified in the interviews with the owners**

□ **Interviews focus on:**

- The reasons for their involvement in this kind of project
- Their opinions concerning management, regulatory and financial factors that are a threat or an opportunity for a project
- The factors allowing the improvement of the professional network and the wide dissemination of these projects
- The recommendations that they give to better exploit these buildings



Some first results

□ Historical review in the 3 Countries...

- Impact of major societal events
- Different speed in evolution of regulatory environment
- Different level of public and mainly of **private incentives** (subsidies, tax reductions, preferential interest rate...)
- Different implementation of **voluntary initiative of market players** (e.g. certification labels)

□ On-site survey of owners...

Before...decision-making

- Professional feedback of owner: it may play a role, but it's not very relevant
- The architect: he has a key-role in decision-making process and in implementation of the project
- Some cultural threats: many doubts about ventilation issues...

During...design and implementation

- Big threat: the lack of local offer in specific energy efficient solutions

After...living

- Degree of satisfaction: in general, it's high, but some more daily efforts to do in living...
- Success factor: the strong will of owners on environmental issues