



Energy in Buildings and
Communities Programme

**ANALYSIS OF INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCES
FROM CASE STUDIES WITH DEEP ENERGY RETROFIT**

CENERGIA

Energy Consultants, Denmark










SCOPE OF THE WORK

1. To show successful renovation projects as inspirations in order to motivate decision makers and stimulate the market.
2. To support decision makers and experts with profound information for their future decisions.
3. To learn from these forerunner project by analysing the presented information.

CONTENTS OF THE PRESENTATION

1. Overview of the case studies
2. THE ANALYSES CARRIED OUT:
 - Energy saving strategies (which are climate dependent?)
 - Energy savings/reduction
 - Reasons for renovation/anyway measures
 - Co-benefits
 - Business models and funding sources
 - Cost effectiveness
 - Experiences/lessons learned
3. Recommendation

COUNTRY	SITE	BUILDING TYPE	PICTURES
1.Austria	Kapfenberg	Social housing	
2.Germany	Ludwigshafen-Mundenheim	Multi-stories apartment	
3.Germany	Nürnberg, Bavaria	Multi-stories apartment	
4.Germany	Ostfildern	Gymnasium	
5.Germany	Baden-Württemberg	School	
6.Germany	Osnabrueck	School	
7.Germany	Olbersdorf	School	

COUNTRY	SITE	BUILDING TYPE	PICTURES
8.Germany	Darmstadt	Office building	
9.Denmark	Egedal, Copenhagen	School	
10.USA	Grand Junction, Colorado	Office Building / Courthouse	
11. USA	Silver Spring and Lanham, Maryland	Federal Building/ Office	
12. USA	St. Croix. Virgin Islands	Office/Courthouse	
13. Estonia	Kindergarten in Valga	Kindergarten	
14. Latvia	Riga	Multi-family building	

Analyses undertaken

- Energy saving strategies (which are climate dependent?)
- Energy savings/reduction
- Reasons for renovation/anyway measures
- Co-benefits
- Business models and funding sources
- Cost effectiveness
- Experiences/lessons learned

ENERGY SAVING STRATEGIES

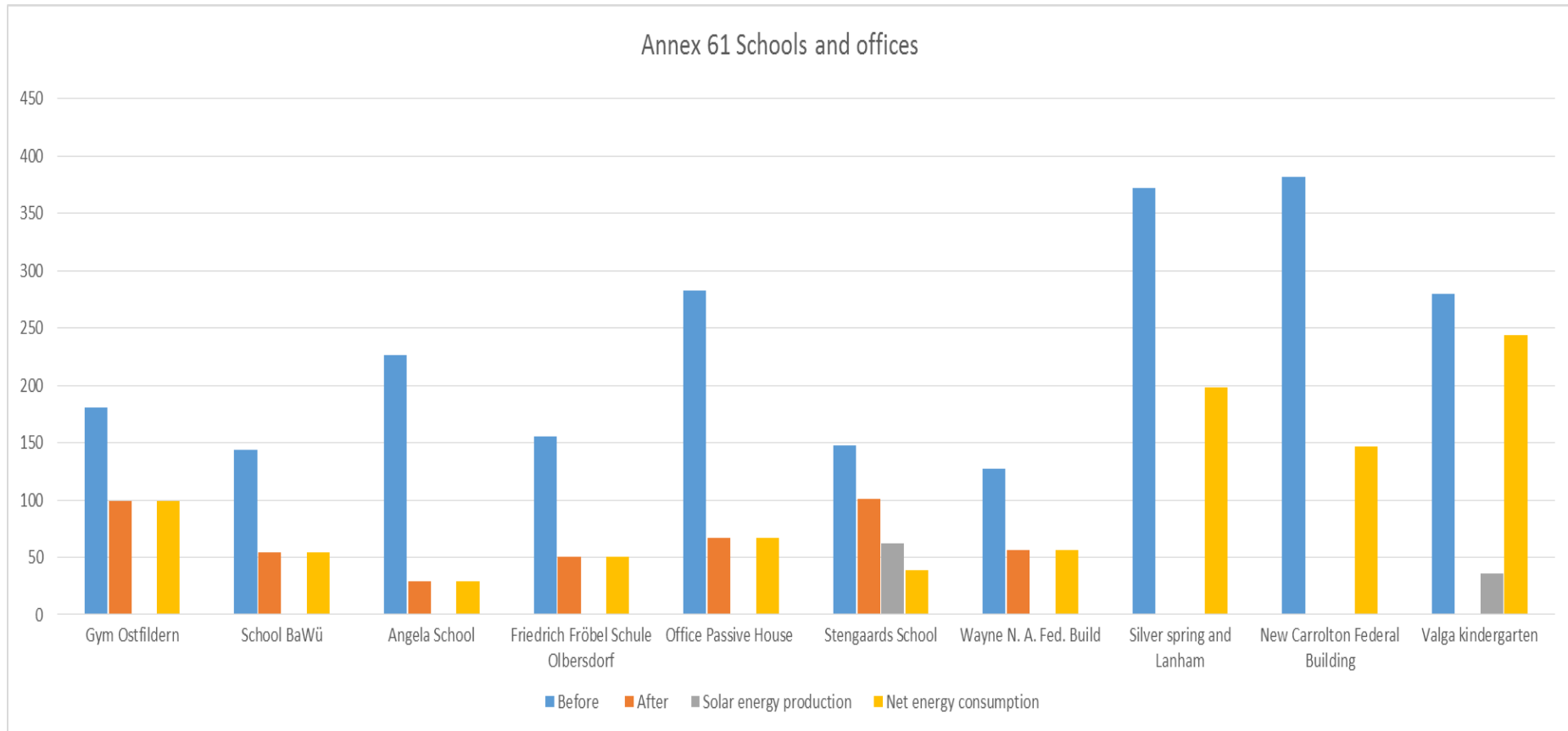
	Wall insulation	Roof insulation	Floor insulation	New window/door	Rooflights	Efficiency lighting/control	Daylight strategy/external shading	New ventilation system	New heat-cooling system	Ground supply-radiator, floor heating..	Solar thermal system	Photovoltaic panels	BEMS
1.Johann Böhmstrasse Austria	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓		
2.PHI.GAG.Hoheloog.Ludwigshafen. GE	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓		✓		
3. Nurnberg.GE	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓			
4.Gym Ostildern. GE	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓						
5.School BaWû. GE	✓				✓		✓	✓				✓	
6.Angela School. Osnabrueck.GE	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
7.Friedrich-Fröbel-Schule Olbersdorf. GE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				
8.Office Passive house. Darmstadt.GE	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓					
9.Stengårds school.DK	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10.USA. Colorado	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11.USA. Maryland		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12.USA. St. Croix				✓		✓	✓	✓				✓	✓
13. Estonia	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			
14.Latvia	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				

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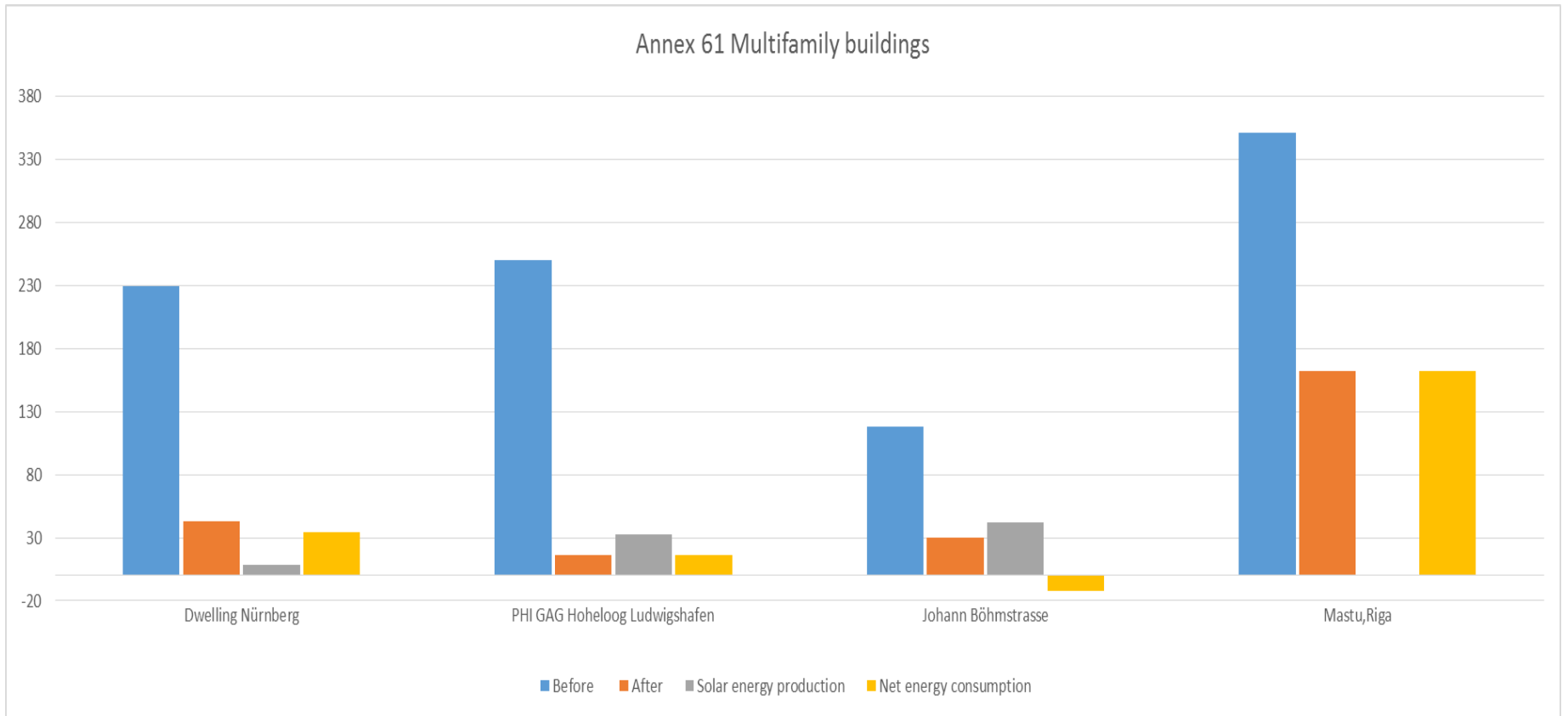
CASE STUDY	% Energy reduction		Heat pump	PV production	Solar thermal
	Heating	Electricity			
1.Johann Böhmstrasse. Austria	74.8	x		92kWp	14 kWh/m ²
2.PHI.GAG.Hoheloog.Ludwigshafen.GE	94	0		12.8 kWp	
3.Nurnberg. GE	86	0			x
4.Gym Ostildern.GE	51	2			
5.School BaWû.GE	70	x		28,7 KWp	
6.Angela School. Osnabrueck.GE	96	17	45.6kwh/m ²		
7. Friedrich-Fröbel-Schule Olbersdorf. GE	67	54	x		
8.Office Passive house retrofit. Darmstadt.GE	78	70			
9.Stengårds school.DK	34	22	x	220kwp	
10.USA. Colorado	100 (gas)	19	x	x	
11.USA. Silver Spring and Lanham/Maryland	47/61		x	x	x
12.USA. St. Croix	100			x	
13.Estonia	87				x
14. Latvia	54				

X: missing data

Energy before and after - comparison plot



Energy before and after - comparison plot



ANYWAY MEASURES/ REASON FOR RENOVATION

ENERGY RELATED REASON	NON ENERGY RELATED REASON
High energy consumption leads to high energy cost. Fluctuation in annual cost	Poor appearance of the building due to the deterioration of the construction element of the building envelope.
Poor thermal comfort / Overheating	Historic preservation.
Air polluted. No indoor quality comfort	Unsatisfied technical condition of building envelope
Building does not comply with renewable energy goals	Deterioration of the interior finishing of the building
Research on energy efficiency in buildings	Poor architectural quality
Insufficient daylight	Change of layout of the occupied space needed / Out-dated working environment
Out-dated technical facilities	High-maintenance technology – costly to maintain
The mechanical systems, plumbing, electrical, roofing, and elevators had long surpassed their useful life.	Out-dated equipment
Condensation in external walls	Poor acoustic quality
Air leaks - primarily in windows and a top-floor ceiling	

CO-BENEFIT FROM ENERGY RELATED MEASURES	BENEFIT FROM NON-ENERGY RELATED MEASURES
Annual energy use reduction.	Historical preservation
Improved indoor environmental quality by installed MVHR	Architectural attraction by a modern facade. Environmental friendly construction improving the reputation of the building
Reduction of pollution by new exhaust air system.	New functional area for the occupants
Improvement of thermal comfort by tightness of the building	Creates/sustains jobs.
Reduction of heating energy by the connection to the district heating.	New plan design in the useful area. Increased living space Provide a pleasant, secure, and safe environment
Renewal of old heating and DHW system improve the operational comfort by the new centralized and automatically control system.	Better connection into/ to the building
Improved operational comfort by automatically controlled lighting and ventilation system.	Reduced energy costs for tenants/ Higher rent costs.
Energy demand reduction through insulation combined with heat pump.	Reduced ongoing maintenance
Use of sustainable construction practices.	Upgrade equipment
Daylight improvement.	Improvement of the acoustics
Reduces tons of CO2. Environmental contribution	Protect the building from the weatherization
Reduction of draughts by implementation of thermal glazing	Promotes overall energy awareness

CASE STUDIES

BUSINESS MODELS AND FUNDING SOURCES

1. Johann Böhmerstrasse Austria

- Standard monthly “Maintenance and improvement contribution” by the **tenants-** funding model:
 - For “Comprehensive energetic renovation” (requirements)
- **Subsidy** for: “implementation of ecological and sustainable measures”
- Subsidized feed-in tariff for electricity generated by PV
- Subsidy loans for social housing companies – 0.5 % - 25 years
- Austrian research program “Building of Tomorrow” supported 35% of the innovative cost (cost difference to standard renovation)

3. Nurnberg.GE

- Funding by the Bavarian Ministry of Economics in connection with the EU-Objective-2 program.

4. Gym Ostildern

- **Self-financing**
- With KfW-credit: financing-part of energetic refurbishment measures: 47 %

5. School BaWü

- **Self-financing**
- **Stimulus package II**, bank loan + self-financing, Heating through EPC.

6. Angela School. Osnabrueck.GE

Owner and federal ministry for environment

7. Friedrich-Fröbel-Schule Olbersdorf. GE

Federal ministry for environment through the funding program “Energie optimiertes Bauen and EnEff:Schule”

8. Office Passive house retrofit

The retrofit financed by the building owner

9. Stengårds school.DK

Loan at low interest rates for Danish municipalities

10. USA. Colorado

- American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009
- Agency provided funds (RWA)
- ARRA funding time-frame for completion.

12. USA. St. Croix

- The **ESPC funding model** is based on 3rd party

13. Estonia

- EU supported Project
- Local government fund

14. Latvia

- RENESCO, EU grants (European Reconstruction and Development fund)
- Loans: Citadele Bank - commercial loan;
- Dutch International Guaranties for Housing (DIGH) - subordinated loan

CASE STUDIES

COST EFFECTIVENESS

1. Johann Böhmsstrasse Austria

- Simple pay-back time

Energy related investment costs	€ 1.245.201,000
Energy savings per year - electricity	€ 13.911,000
Energy savings per year - district heating	€ 25.734,000
Energy Savings per year - total	€ 39.645,000
Simple pay-back time	31 years

- Dynamic investment method

Results stated below are based on following assumptions:

Inflation rate per year:	2,2%
Interest rate:	3,75%
Interest rate inflation-adjusted:	1,52%
Price rise for electricity per year:	3%
Price rise for electricity per year inflation-adjusted:	0,78%
Price rise for district heating per year:	3%
Price rise for district heat. per year inflation-adjusted	0,78%

- Internal interest rate: 1,52% per year
- Cash value: € 254.362
- Annuity method
 - Annuity: € 14.266.- per year for 30 years
 - Annuity factor: 0,05
- Dynamic amortization period **26 years**

- Investment costs of energy saved:

For an operation period of 30 years of most important measures are stated (without maintenance and replacement costs):

- Reduction of transmission losses € 0,08 / kWh
- Reduction of ventilation losses (MVHR) € 0,25 / kWh
- Reduction through solar thermal panels € 0,05 / kWh
- Reduction through PV panels € 0,10 / kWh

- Life cycle cost assessment (LCCA)

Life cycle cost assessment (LCCA)						
Component / Energy consumption			Investment cost		Annual cost	
				[€/m ² -GFA]	[€/m ² -GFA/y]	
BMS	Heating		77.068	€	27,09	0,27
	DHW		57.600	€	20,25	0,20
	Cooling			€	0,00	0,00
	Auxiliaries		233.000	€	81,90	0,82
	Lighting			€	0,00	0,00
	Ventilation		171.616	€	60,32	0,30
	Common appl.			€	0,00	0,00
Envelope	Roof	711 m ²	155	€/m ² -element	38,74	0,00
	Facade	1463 m ²	260	€/m ² -element	133,70	0,00
	Win.	354 m ²	609	€/m ² -element	75,78	0,00
	Floor	711 m ²	-	€/m ² -element	0,00	0,00
Energy consumption	Heating					1,17
	DHW					2,54
	Cooling					-
	Electricity (incl.)					3,80
			1.245.455	Total	438	9,10

CASE STUDIES	COST EFFECTIVENESS		
<p>6.Angela School.GE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest rate: 3.43% (government bond) • Present value: <p><u>Investment costs</u></p> <p>Building measures - 303 k€</p> <p>Technical measures without ventilation - 279 k€</p> <p>Ventilation - 600 k€</p> <p>Sum investment costs - 1.182 k€</p> <p><u>Maintenance costs</u></p> <p>Heat pump and building automation - 59 k€</p> <p>Ventilation and heat recovery - 119 k€</p> <p>Sum maintenance costs - 178 k€</p>	<p><u>Energy costs reduction</u></p> <p>Gas (and vegetable oil) 663 k€</p> <p>Electricity without ventilation 0,1 k€</p> <p>Electricity for ventilation - 42 k€</p> <p>Sum energy costs reduction 621 k€</p> <p>Water - 13 k€</p> <p>Total - 752 k€</p>	
<p>9..Stengårds school.DK</p>	<p><u>Economical saving</u></p> <p>Net heating saving:</p> <p>Electricity saving:</p> <p>Total saving:</p> <p>Total energy investment:</p> <p>Simple payback time:</p>	<p>358.849 kWh</p> <p>603.418 kWh</p>	<p>43.351 Euro/year</p> <p>178.191 Euro/year</p> <p>221.541 Euro/year</p> <p>2.437.452 Euros</p> <p>11 years</p>

ENERGY

Mainly the energy for **heating is halved** by the refurbishment of the building envelope

Threefold reduction of the heating energy by the new connection to district heating.

Energy reduction by approximately 80% through insulation combined with heat pump.

The improvement of all specific technologies contributes in reducing energy consumption for heating and cooling.

Electricity consumption can be reduced through passive solar building design and/or solar technologies.

Energy should also be reduced by means of demand side measures.

Energy exchange between buildings with different user/load profiles offer potential for further energy reduction.

Plus-energy standard for multi-story buildings can be achieved

High heat demand due to the fact of the decreasing of the HR ventilation efficiency

Refurbishment with passive house components leads a **reduction up to factor 10 of the former heating demand.**

It is always more challenging to implement new and innovative technologies and solutions in existing buildings comparing to new buildings.

Reduction of electricity production from oil, leads to a reduction of CO₂, significant in an island environment .

USE AND COMFORT

Significant improvement of the indoor air quality through ventilation system.

The indoor air quality increased strongly, a more stable humidity and a lot less pollution was achieved.

The building systems provide a high level of temperature controllability (with a digital thermostat).

Space utilization changes: new ground floor design.

New layout of the occupied space was integrated in the planning process from the beginning.

Too dry air from high ventilation rates

Negative aspects in the light shading due to automatic jalousie

A VOC sensor has to be installed in some classroom to reduce the exceed CO₂

USER BEHAVIOUR

The human behaviour play a key role in the energy consumption. Occupants behaviour must be documented.

Heating consumption is higher than calculated due to user behaviour and, higher losses.

The energy consumption& Indoor comfort decreased significantly by **user training programs** and improved documentation for common IT control equipment.

The positive aspects lead to the fact that **more users are aware of energy saving.**

RECOMMENDATIONS

Decisions made in early project stages have strong influence on energy performance and costs.

The planning for heating system, ventilation, sun protection and lighting showed the potential for optimization

Projects pursuing net zero energy should consider these 3 stages:

- Stage 1 – occupant engagement for energy use, including IT representatives
- Stage 2 – Investment of deep energy retrofit
- Stage 3 – After 1-year of post occupancy install renewable resources to offset tracked energy demand.

Innovative business models for Deep Energy Retrofit have to be developed.

Use of an ESPC business/funding model for rapid implementation of the project

Further development of high efficient energy retrofit will be the most economical standard to refurbish buildings

Thank you for your attention!

Questions?

