


# TREES

## Training for Renovated Energy Efficient Social housing

Intelligent Energy -Europe programme, contract n° EIE/05/110/SI2.420021

Intelligent Energy  Europe

### Section 3 Case studies 3.4 Montreuil, France

**Bruno PEUPORTIER**  
**ARMINES – CEP**



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# Context and objectives of the project

- ▶ **Large social housing stock from the 60's and 70's in France, with a poor performance**
- ▶ **High potential for improving environmental quality**
- ▶ **Objectives of the project :**
  - reduce by 25% CO<sub>2</sub> emissions
  - Contribute in a municipal sustainability project
  - Exchange knowledge about technical, social, environmental and financial aspects in the frame of a European project, REGEN LINK (8 countries) coordinated by PATRIMONIUM (The Netherlands)
  - Demonstrate innovation and promote replication

## Improvement compared to standard renovation

- ▶ **Improved insulation : 10 cm instead of 6 cm**
- ▶ **advanced glazing :  $U = 1.3$  instead of 3 W/m<sup>2</sup>/K**
- ▶ **humidity-controlled ventilation**
- ▶ **air preheating in glazed balconies**
- ▶ **Solar water heaters were studied but not installed due to lack of local support at that time (implemented in a more recent project)**
- ▶ **low flow rate sanitary equipment**

# Building before and after renovation



*Construction : 1969, not insulated, single glazing  
heating load : 150 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>/a  
(2,700 degree days base 18)*

*Photos : B. PEUPORTIER*

*Heating load reduced by 32%,  
possible 50% reduction*

*if indoor temperature = 20°C*

*Cost : 5,000 € (standard  
Renovation) + 3,500 € per unit  
- 76 tons CO<sub>2</sub> yearly (-26%)*



# Contents

- ▶ Objectives and project presentation,
- ▶ Building before renovation,
- ▶ Decision process,
- ▶ Refurbishment concepts and design study,
- ▶ Realisation,
- ▶ Monitoring results,
- ▶ Environmental assessment,
- ▶ Costs,
- ▶ Conclusions.

# Introduction, objectives of the project

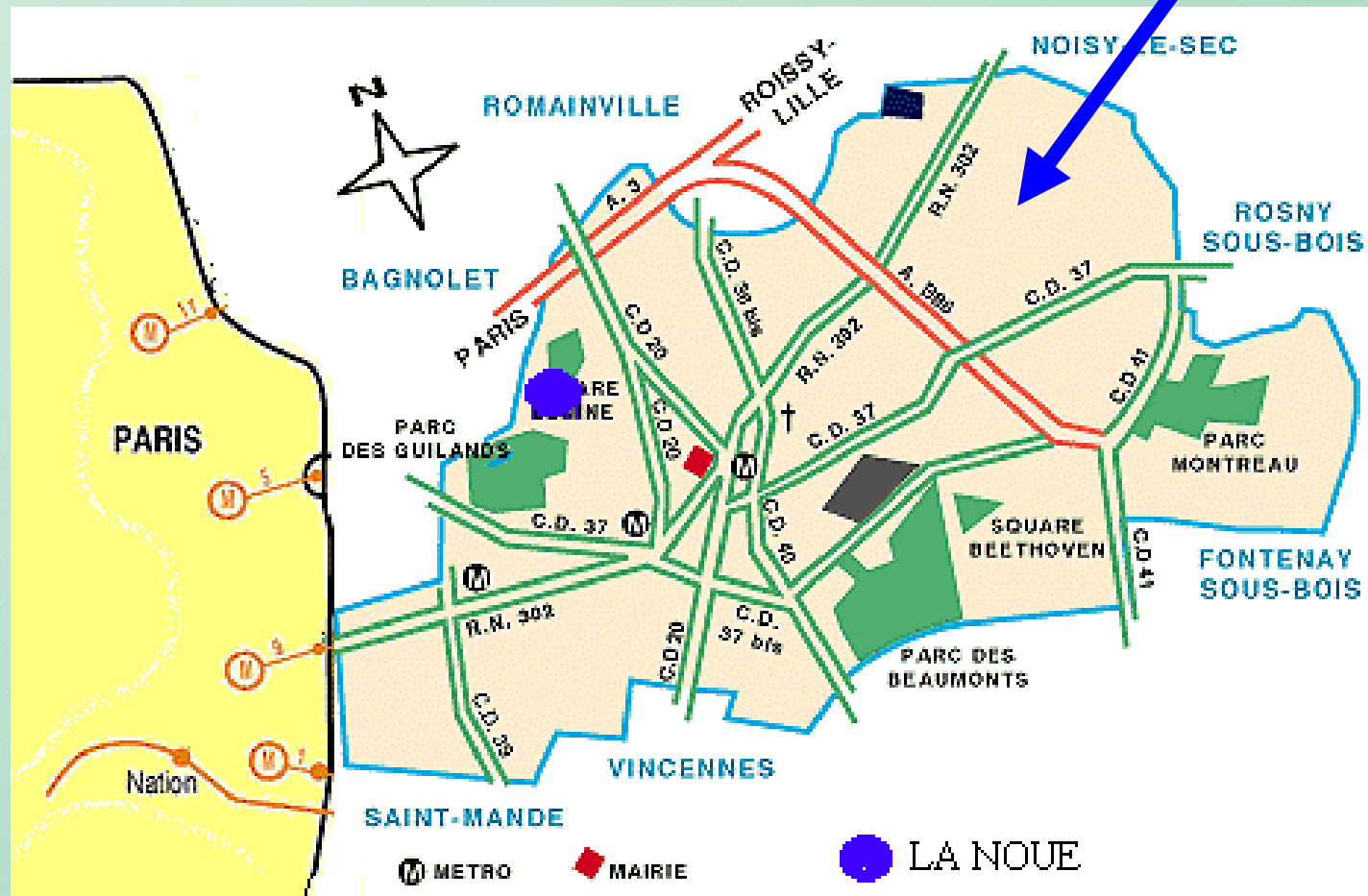
- ▶ **Improve environmental quality in social housing renovation**
- ▶ **Reduce by 25% CO<sub>2</sub> emissions compared to a standard renovation**
- ▶ **Implement replicable techniques**
- ▶ **Contribute in a municipal sustainability project**
- ▶ **Exchange knowledge about technical, social, environmental and financial aspects in the frame of a European project, REGEN LINK (8 countries)**





# Location

## Montreuil



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# the building before renovation

Photos : B. PEUPORTIER



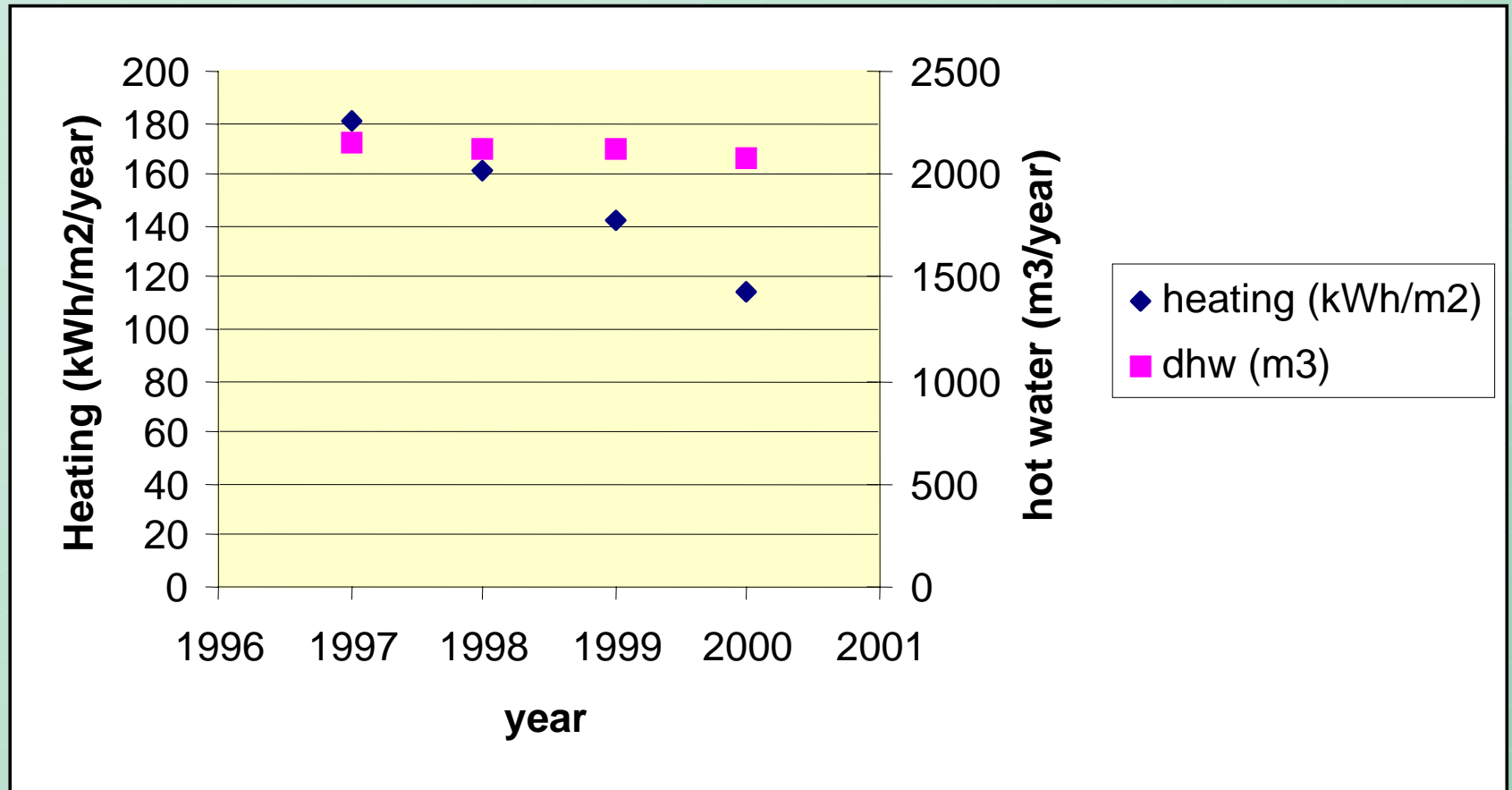
*Construction : 1969, not insulated, single glazing*

*Heating load : 150 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>/a (2,700 degree days base 18)*

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# Energy needs before renovation



**The variation of the heating load is related to climatic variation, and a different use of the ground floor**



# Energy retrofit is part of a global strategy

- ▶ **Multicriteria approach (energy, environment, comfort, costs, image of the building and neighbourhood...)**
- ▶ **Integrated design involving the architect, engineer and contractors in charge of renovation works and maintenance**
- ▶ **Energy efficiency : insulation, efficient systems**
- ▶ **Energy moderation : thermostat set point at 20°C instead of 23°C, shower rather than bath etc.**
- ▶ **Integration of renewable energy systems**
- ▶ **Participatory approach involving the residents**

# First steps : site analysis + residents survey

- ▶ **possibilities for investment**
- ▶ **analysis of the residents' needs, their wishes and preference regarding technologies**
- ▶ **compatibility with their way of life (e.g. glazed balconies or sunspaces)**
- ▶ **analysis of the existing building and site, solar resource : facade orientation, shading**
- ▶ **ability for an efficient maintenance**
- ▶ **system size and architectural integration**



# Choosing the main design options

- ▶ **is the solar exposure high enough to integrate passive and active components ?**
- ▶ **how thick should be the insulation ?**
- ▶ **how to reduce ventilation heat losses ?**
- ▶ **which is the most appropriate glazing type ?**
- ▶ **what are the priorities according to the budget ?**
- ▶ **are the proposed technical solutions acceptable by the tenants ?**
- ▶ **-> iterative process architecture – techniques – costs – users' acceptance**





# Participation of the residents



## Glazed balconies



**Glazing area,  
Demand side management  
Neighbourhood workshops**

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# Site analysis, evaluation of solar exposure



**Is this building suitable for solar retrofit ?**

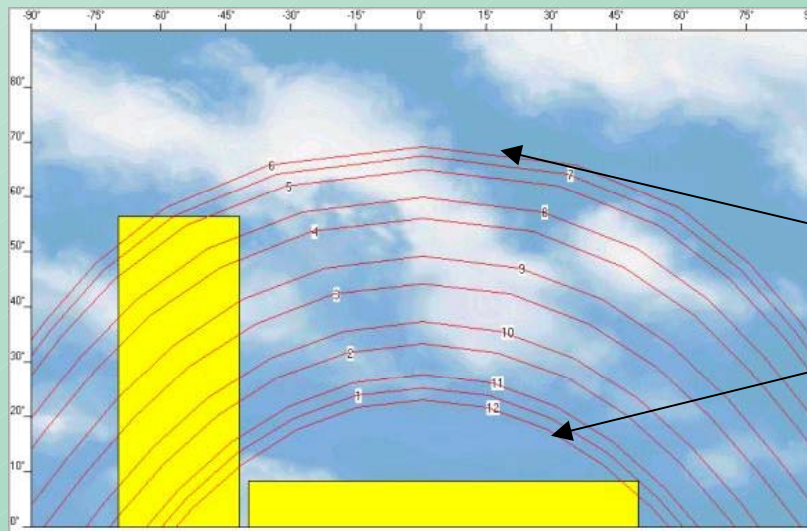




# Site analysis, evaluation of solar exposure



**Height**  
**0° = horiz.**  
**90° = vert.**



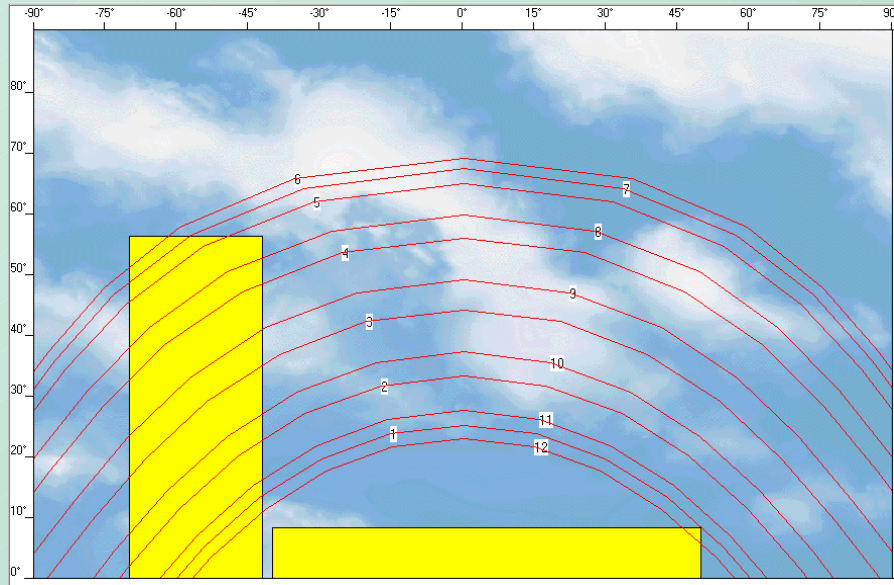
**azimuth, 0° = south**  
**90° = west**

**June**

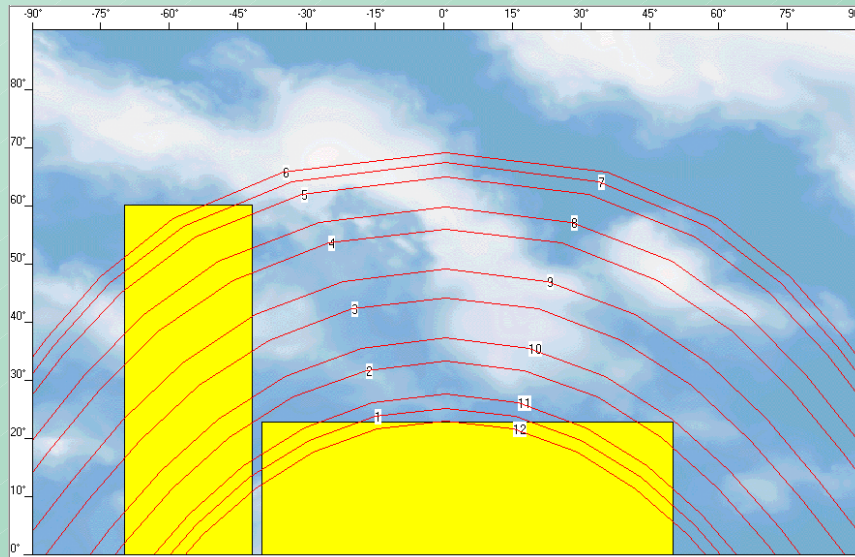
**December**

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# Shading from other buildings



**Roof level**



**Ground level**

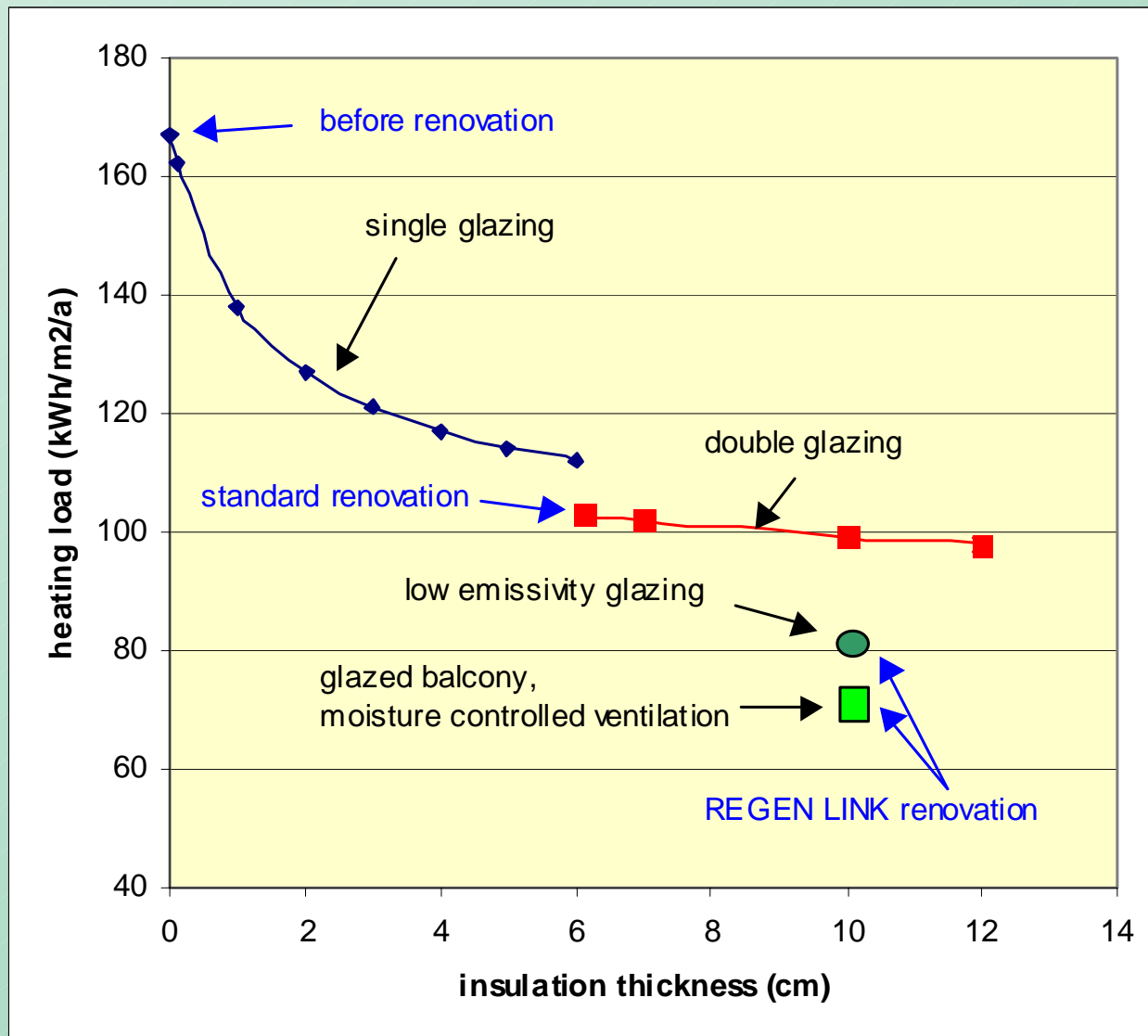




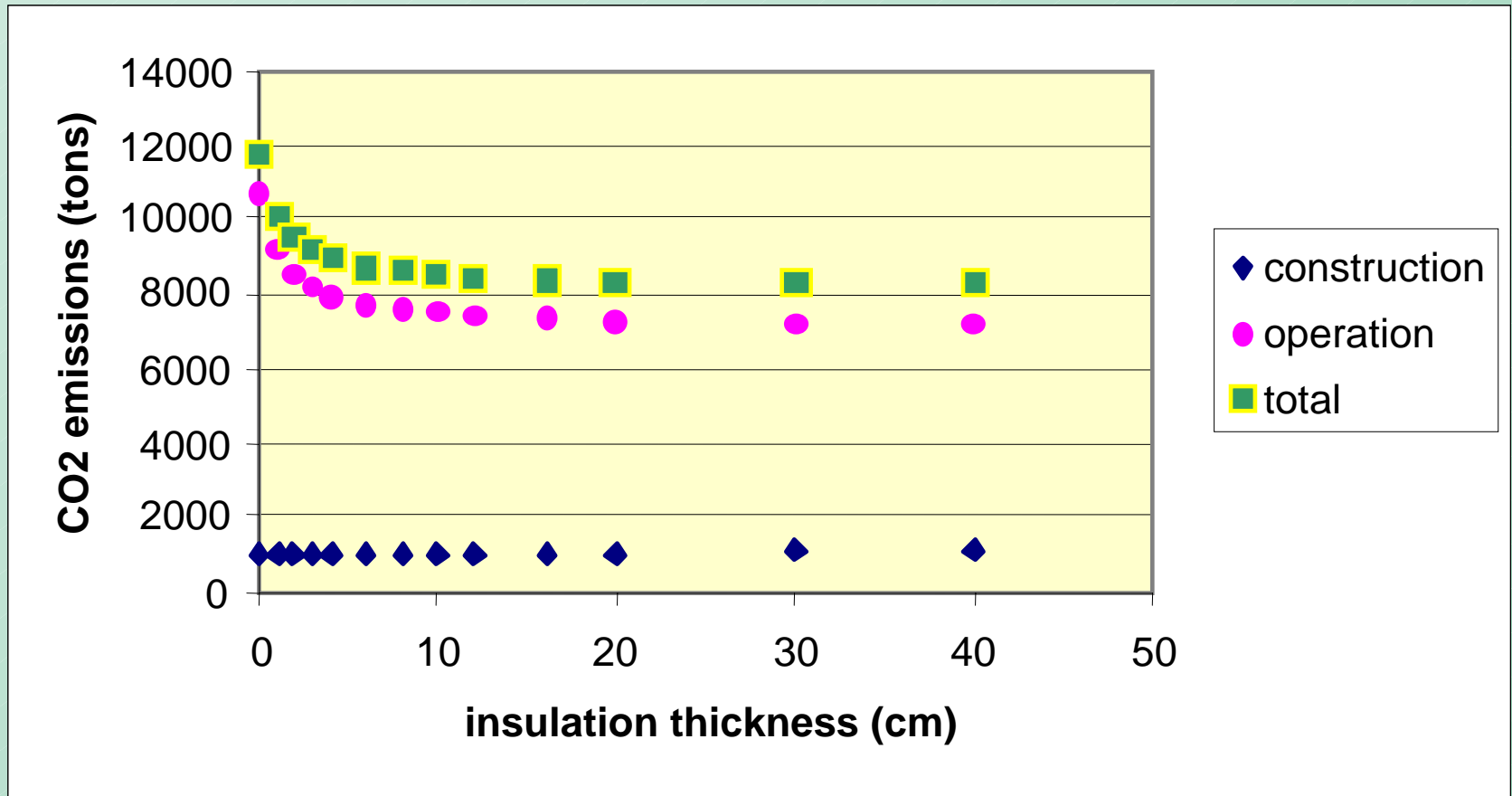
# Technologies

- ▶ **Improved insulation**
- ▶ **advanced glazing**
- ▶ **humidity-controlled ventilation**
- ▶ **air preheating in glazed balconies**
- ▶ **Solar water heaters**
- ▶ **low flow rate sanitary equipment**

# Results of thermal simulation, COMFIE



# Facade insulation



**Life cycle assessment, example : CO<sub>2</sub> emissions**  
**Optimum 20-40 cm (CO<sub>2</sub>), 10 cm (cost)**



# External insulation

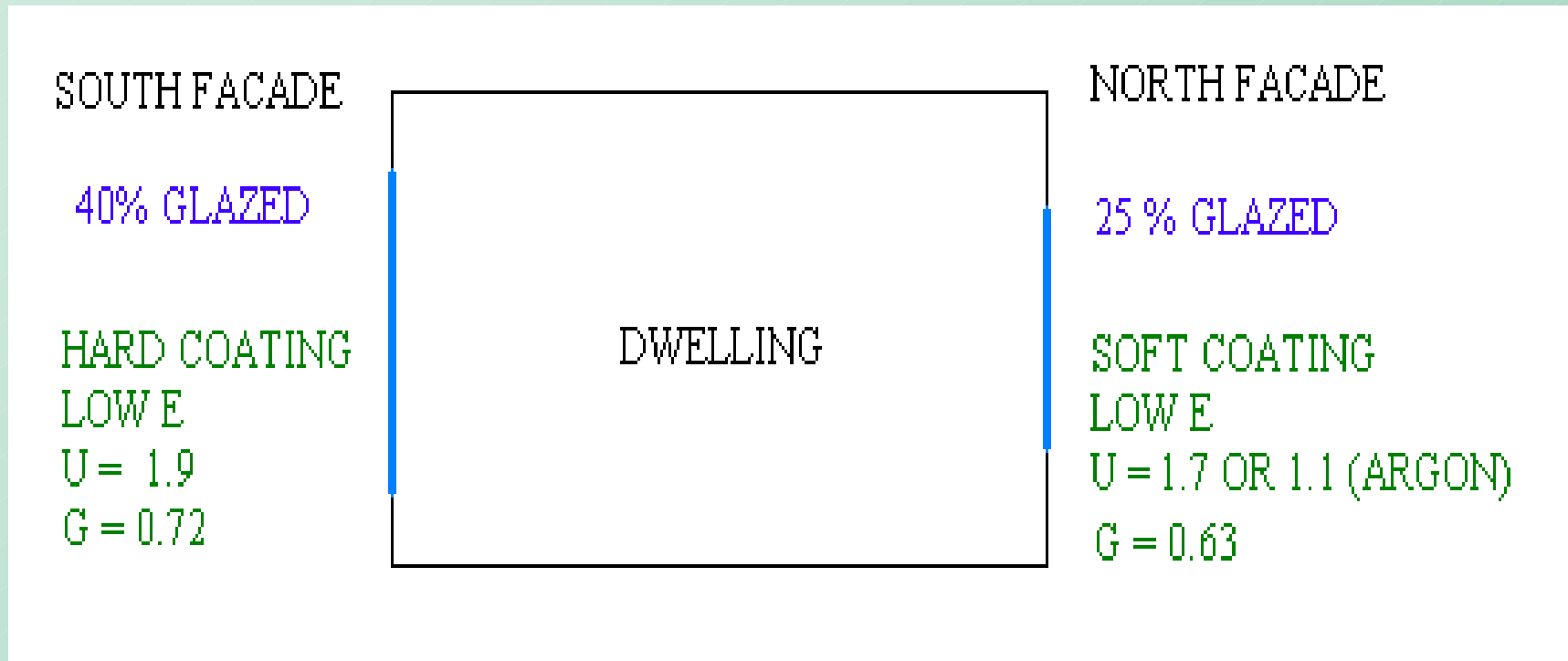


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The existing facade was not flat  
-> use of mineral wool



# Glazing area and solar gain

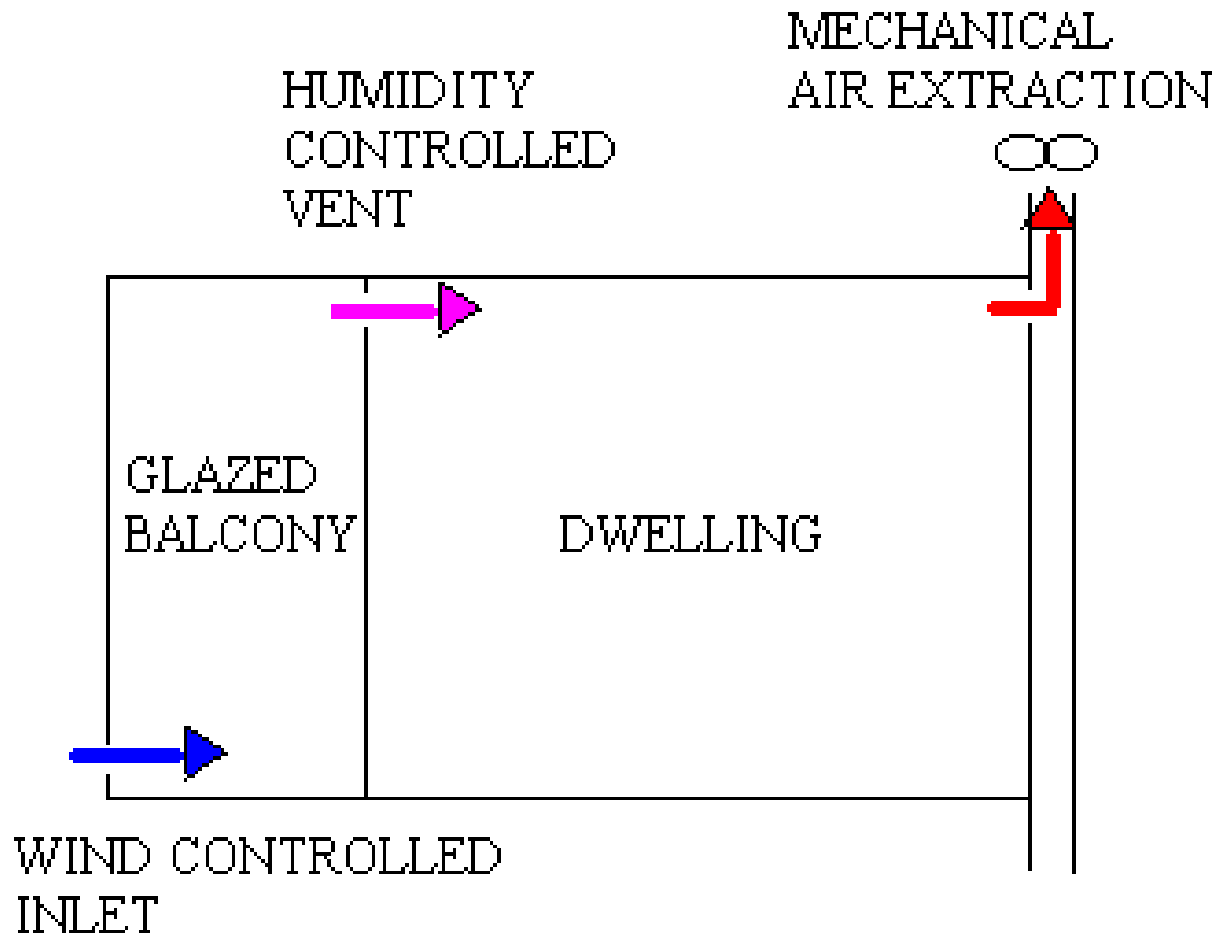


**Compromise between costs (opaque wall is cheaper than glazing), energy performance (high glazing area in south facades, low in north), functionality (more day-light in living rooms than bedrooms) and tenants wishes (higher glazing area).**

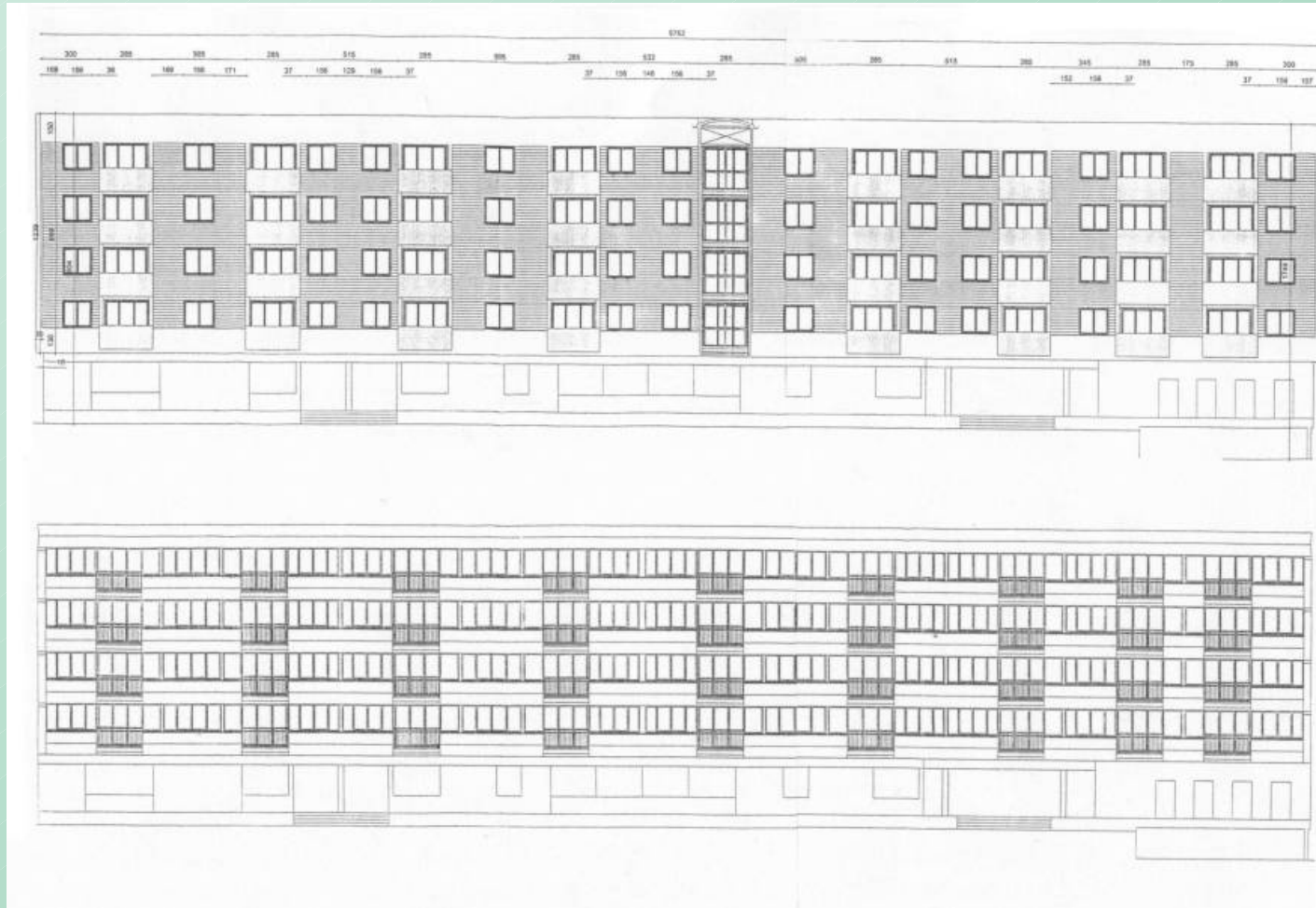
**No hard coating low e glazing from Saint Gobain  
-> Pilkington glazing**



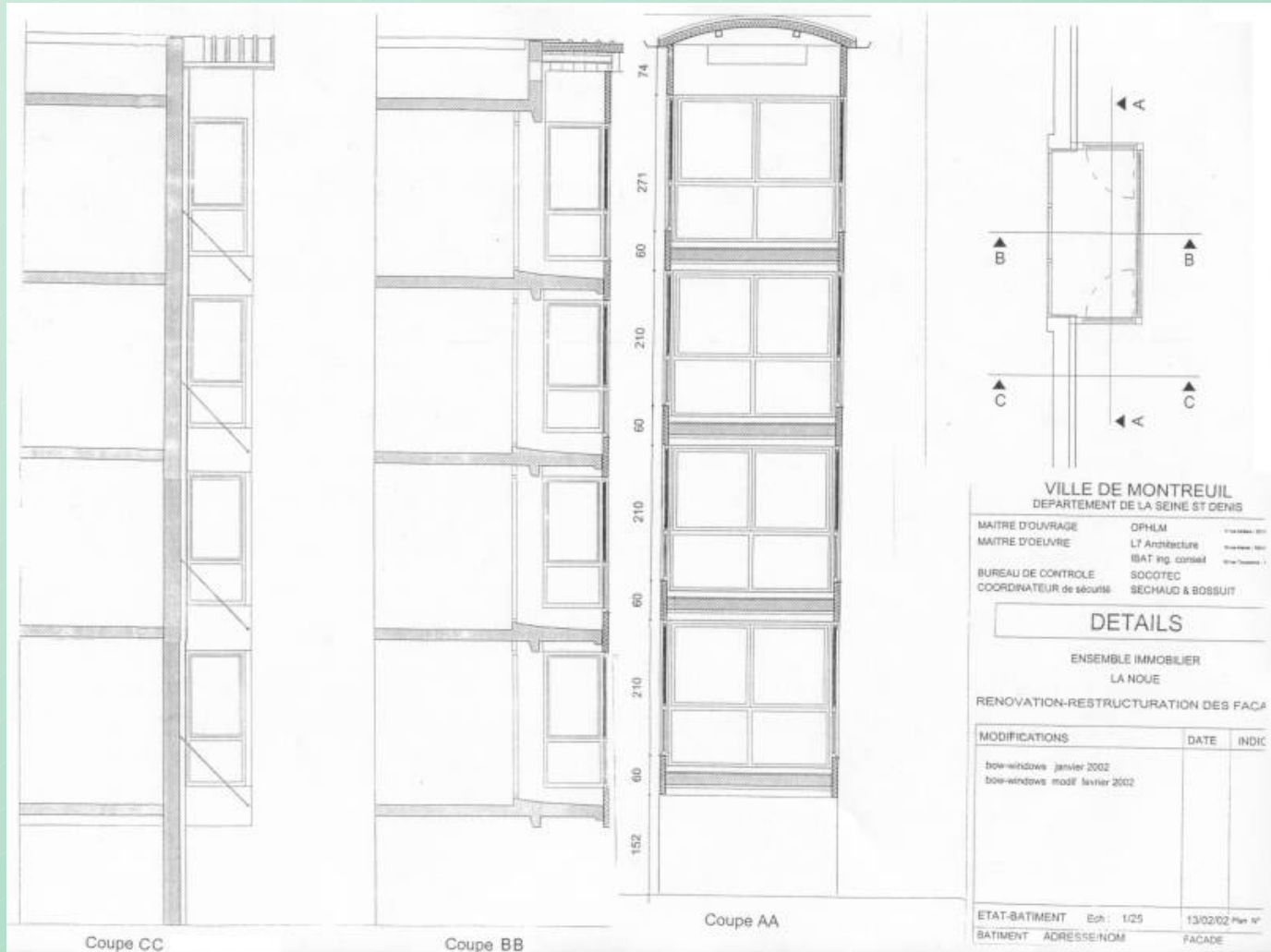
# Solar preheating and ventilation control



# Architect's sketch



# Design of the glazed balconies



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# Studying solar protection

The screenshot displays the Pleiades 2.04 software interface, which is used for architectural simulation and energy analysis. The main window shows a project named 'DH-Multi' with a 'Tutorial' variant. The interface is divided into several panels:

- Building Panel:** Lists the components of the building, including 'Livingroom' with walls 1/1 through 1/6, 'Floor 1/7', 'Roof 1/8', and a 'GreenHouse'.
- Rooms and contacts / Walls characteristics Panel:** Shows 'Integrated shadings' and 'Imported components'. A list includes 'Mur d'entrée' and 'Débord du toi'.
- Characteristics of the integrated shading Panel:** Contains a table for defining shading parameters:
 

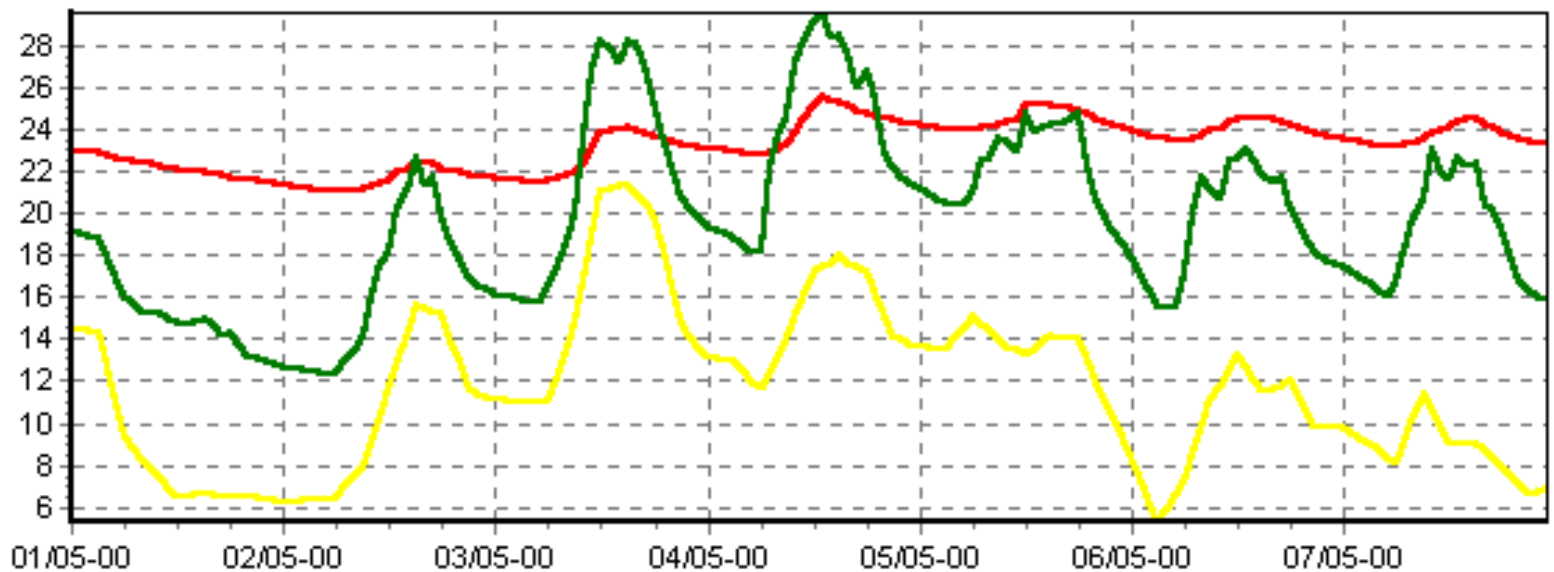
Characteristics of the integrated shading			
Name			
Left distance	0.5 m	Left projection	0.5 m
Right distance	0.5 m	Right projection	0.5 m
Top distance	0.5 m	Top projection	0.5 m
- Caractéristiques du masque intégré Panel:** Contains a table for defining shading mask characteristics:
 

Caractéristiques du masque intégré			
Nom			
Distance gauche	0.5 m	Débord gauche	0.5 m
Distance droite	0.5 m	Débord droit	0.5 m
Distance supérieur	0.5 m	Débord supérieur	1 m
- Shading tools Panel:** Allows for configuring simulation parameters:
  - Latitude: 44
  - Orientation of the wall: 0
  - Slope: 90
  - Window Width: 100 cm
  - Window Height: 100 cm
  - Meteorological station: Clear sky
- Visualization of the effect of the shading:** A 3D bar chart showing solar radiation (kWh/m²/Month) for each month. The chart is color-coded: green for 'Not shaded' and yellow for 'Shaded'. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 150 kWh/m²/Month. The x-axis lists months from Jan to Dec. The chart shows that the shaded area (yellow) is significantly larger than the non-shaded area (green), indicating effective solar protection.
- 3D Visualizations:** Two 3D renderings of a window. The left one shows a simple window with a cyan square representing the sun. The right one shows a window with a more complex, recessed frame, also with a cyan square representing the sun, illustrating how the frame affects shading.



# Temperature profiles with glazed balcony

— Montreuil / rehab euro balconies activ chauff / Top south  
— Montreuil / rehab euro balconies activ chauff / Balconies  
— Montreuil / rehab euro balconies activ chauff / Extérieur

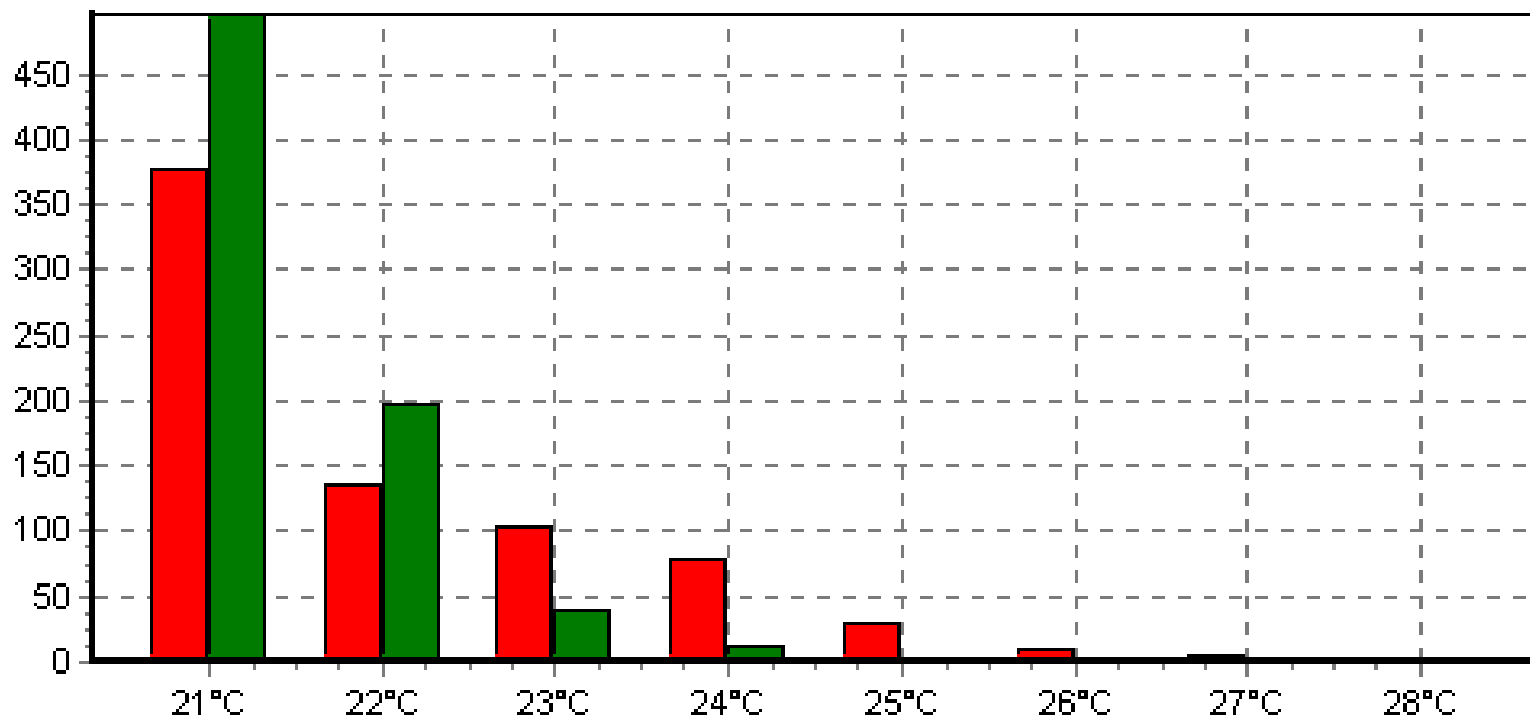


**Glazed balconies will have to be ventilated in hot periods**  
**Temperatures remain acceptable in the dwelling**



# Temperature histograms

Montreuil / avant rehab ventil 2 activ chauff / Top south  
Montreuil / avant rehab ventil 2 activ chauff / North



**Example comparison between north and South oriented rooms**



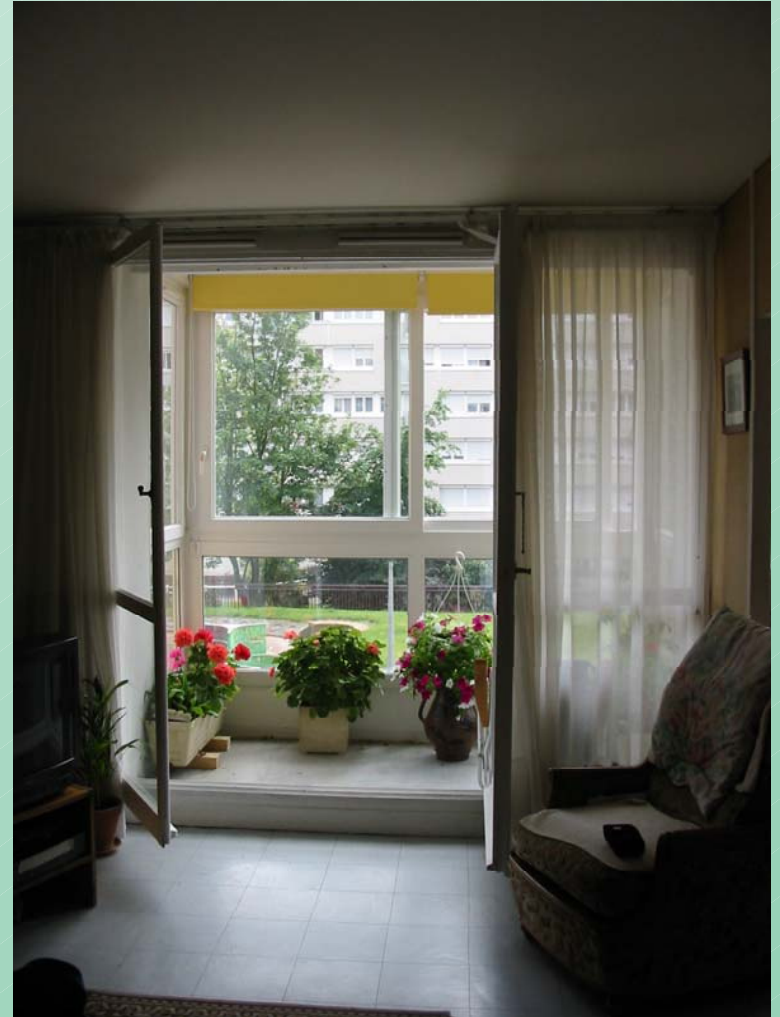
# Building site, balconies



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# Glazed balconies

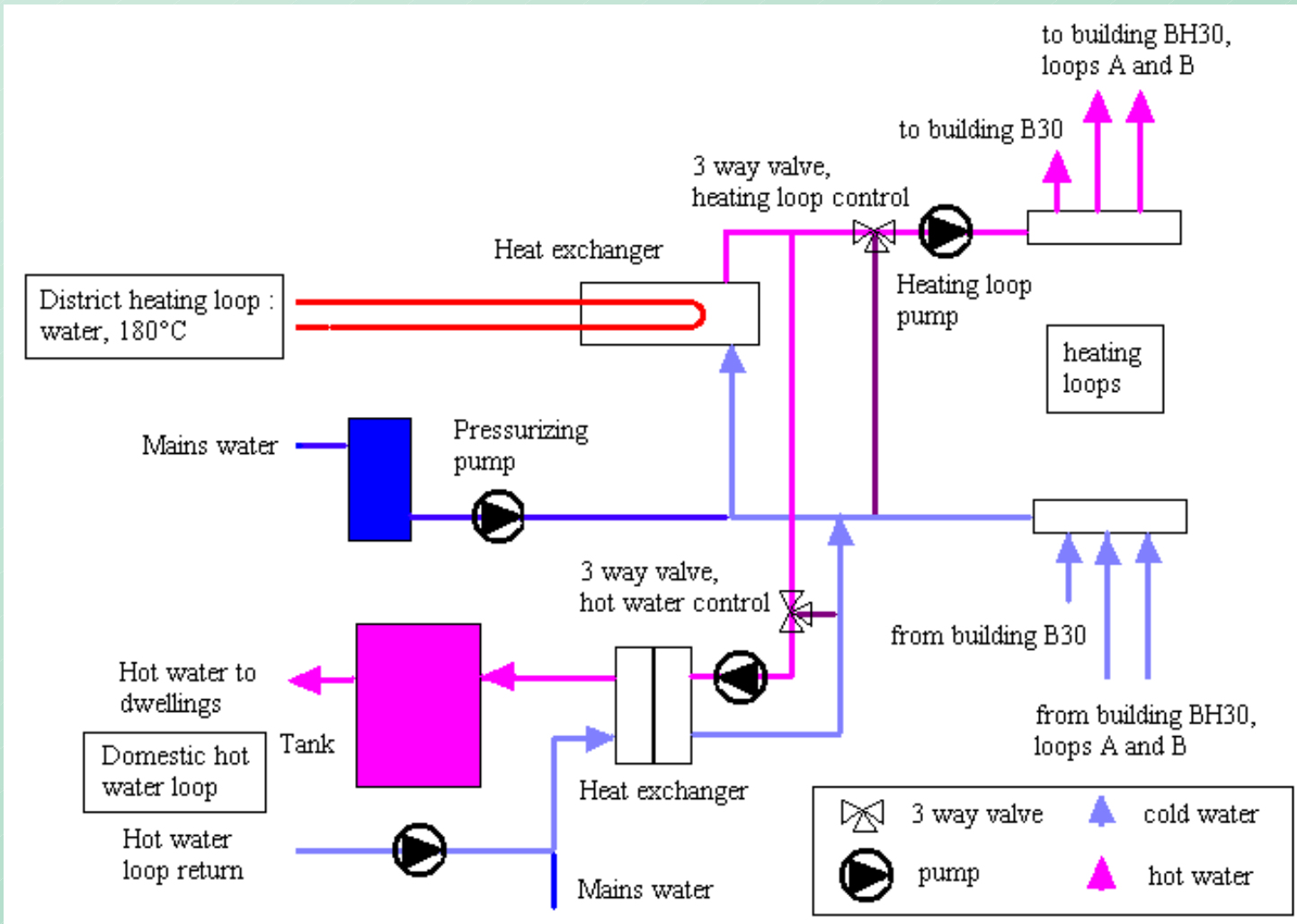


**Cost of glazed balcony : 9,000 € per unit**



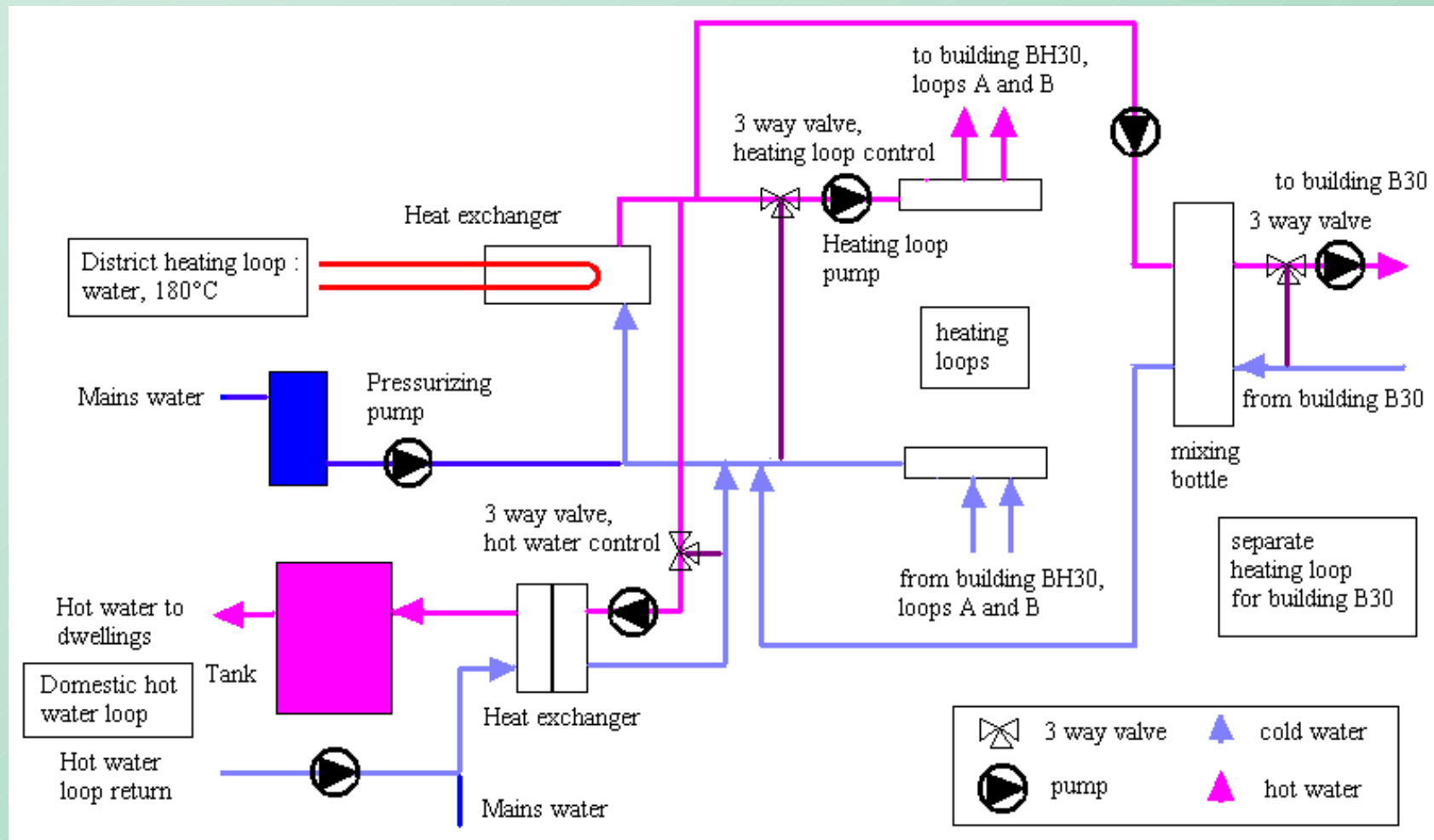


# District heating, before renovation



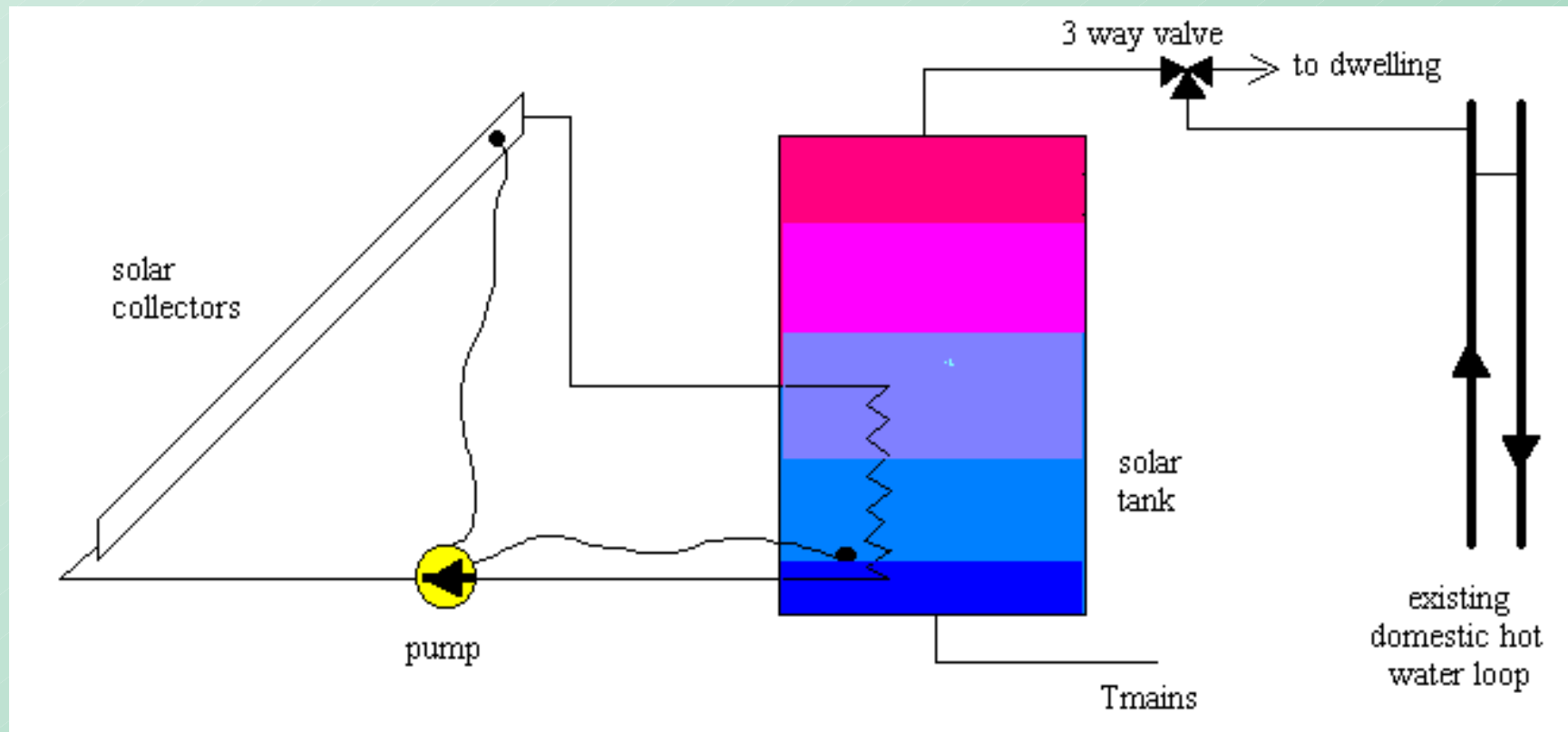
## Single heating loop for 2 buildings

# District heating, after renovation



**Separated heating loop in each building**

# Solar water heater



**No support from the region -> no sufficient investment for a collective system, individual system not relevant in this case (district heating)**

# Low flow rate showers

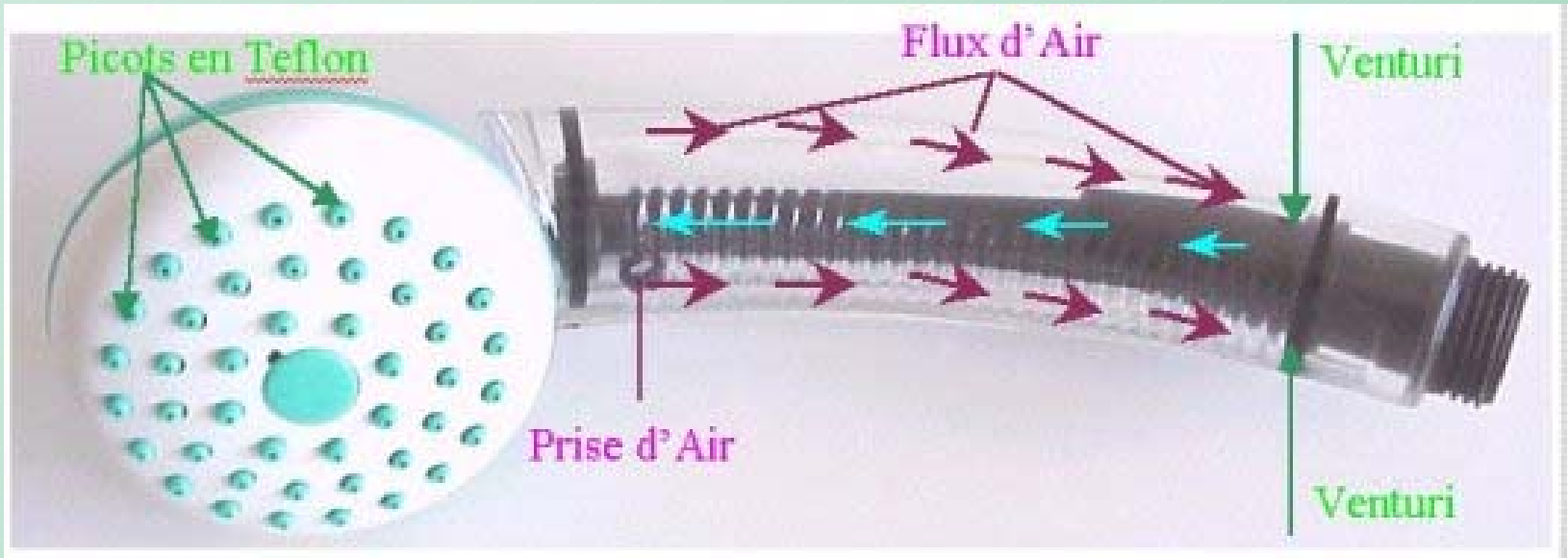
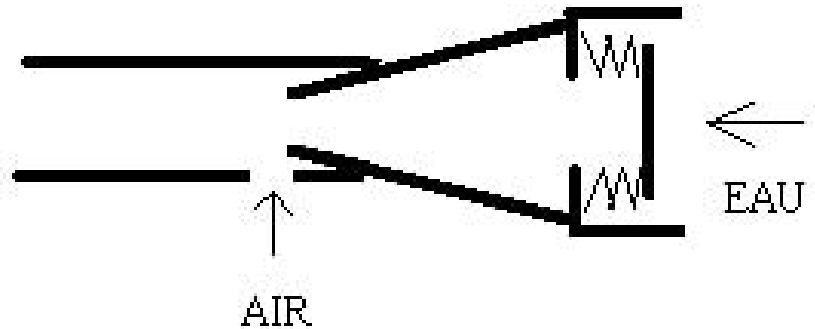
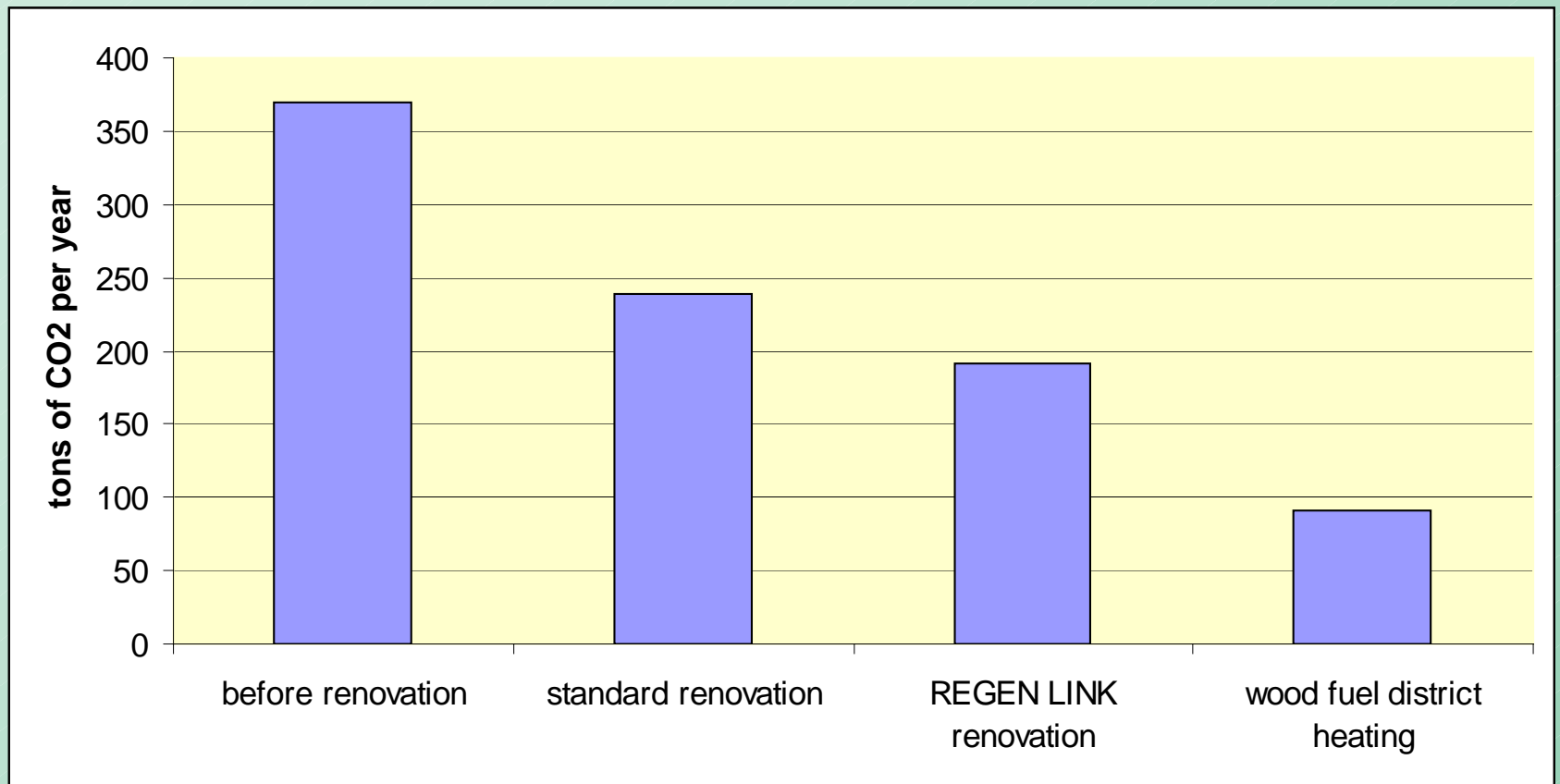


Photo : [www.eco-techniques.fr](http://www.eco-techniques.fr)



**Venturi effect to increase the water speed, compensating a lower flow rate**

# Results of life cycle assessment, EQUER

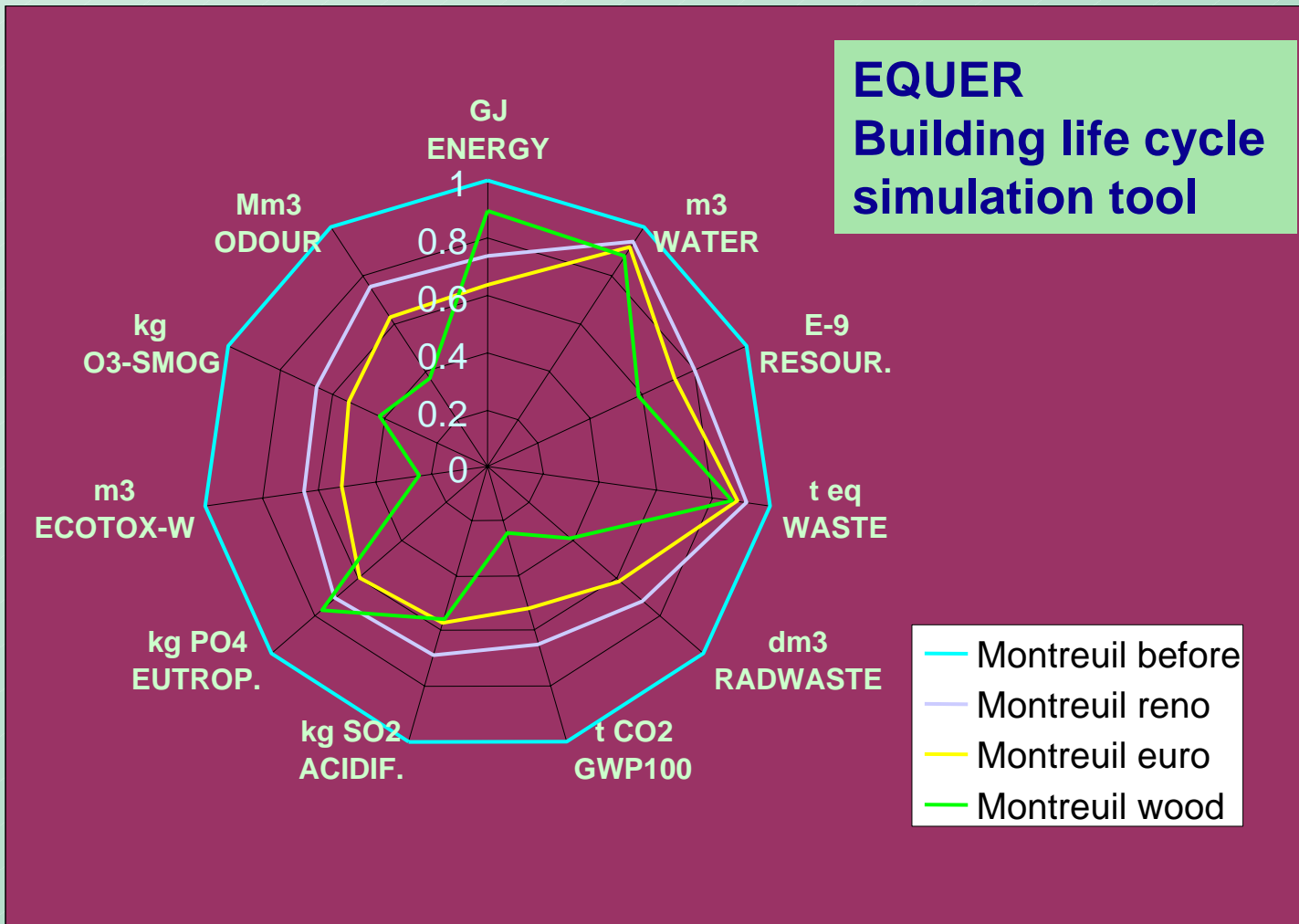


**CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per year**



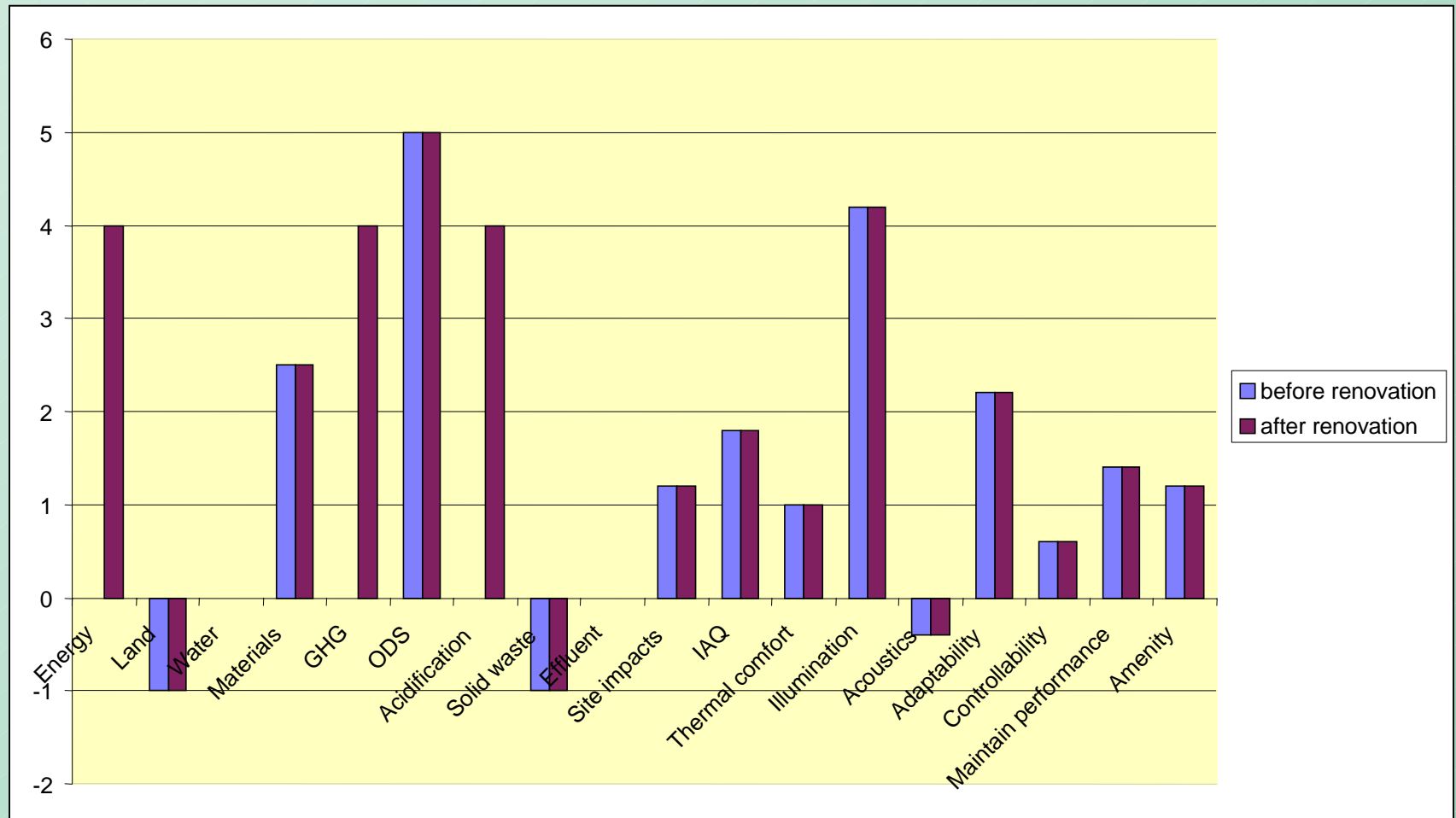
# Results of life cycle assessment, EQUER

**EQUER**  
Building life cycle  
simulation tool





# Use of GB Tool



# Building after renovation

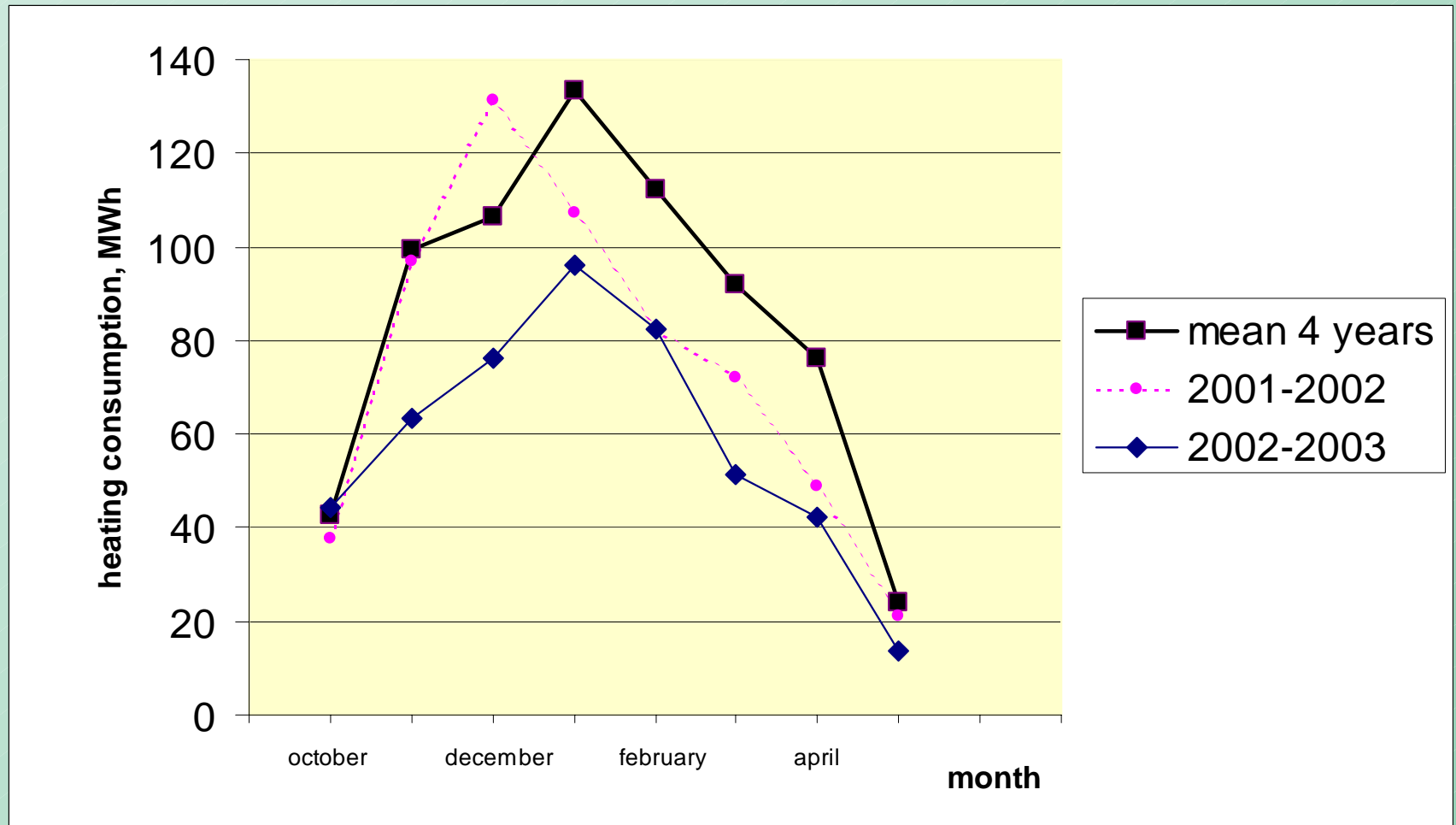


*Heating load reduced by 32%, indoor temp. increased by 3°C*



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# Energy consumption, space heating



*Reduction = -32% instead of -50%*



# Possible reasons / proposed corrective measures

- ▶ **temperature control (up to 23.5°C)**

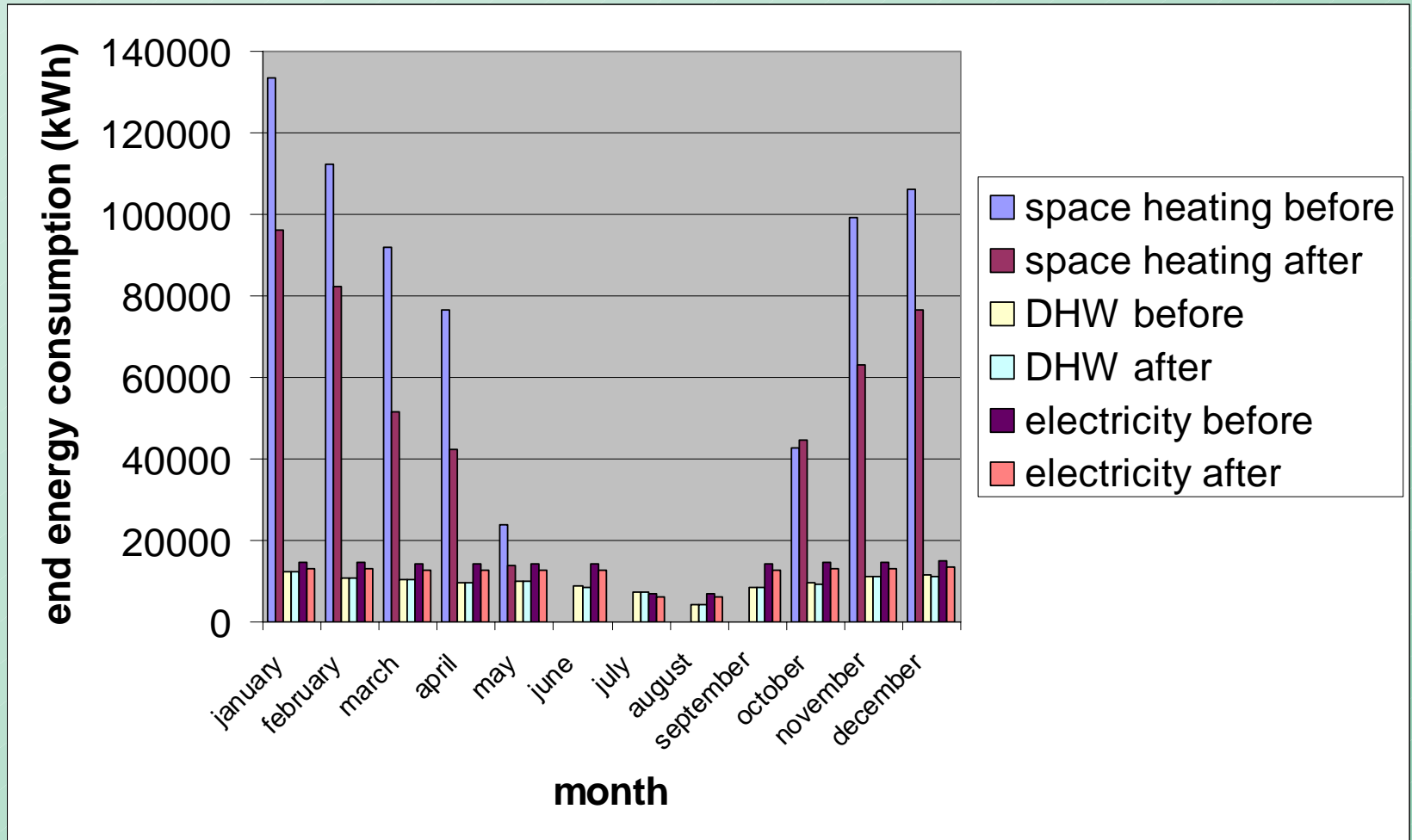
**Measure : progressive reduction (0.5°C every 6 months)**

- ▶ **ground level partly heated according to occupancy**
- ▶ **users behaviour (opening windows)**

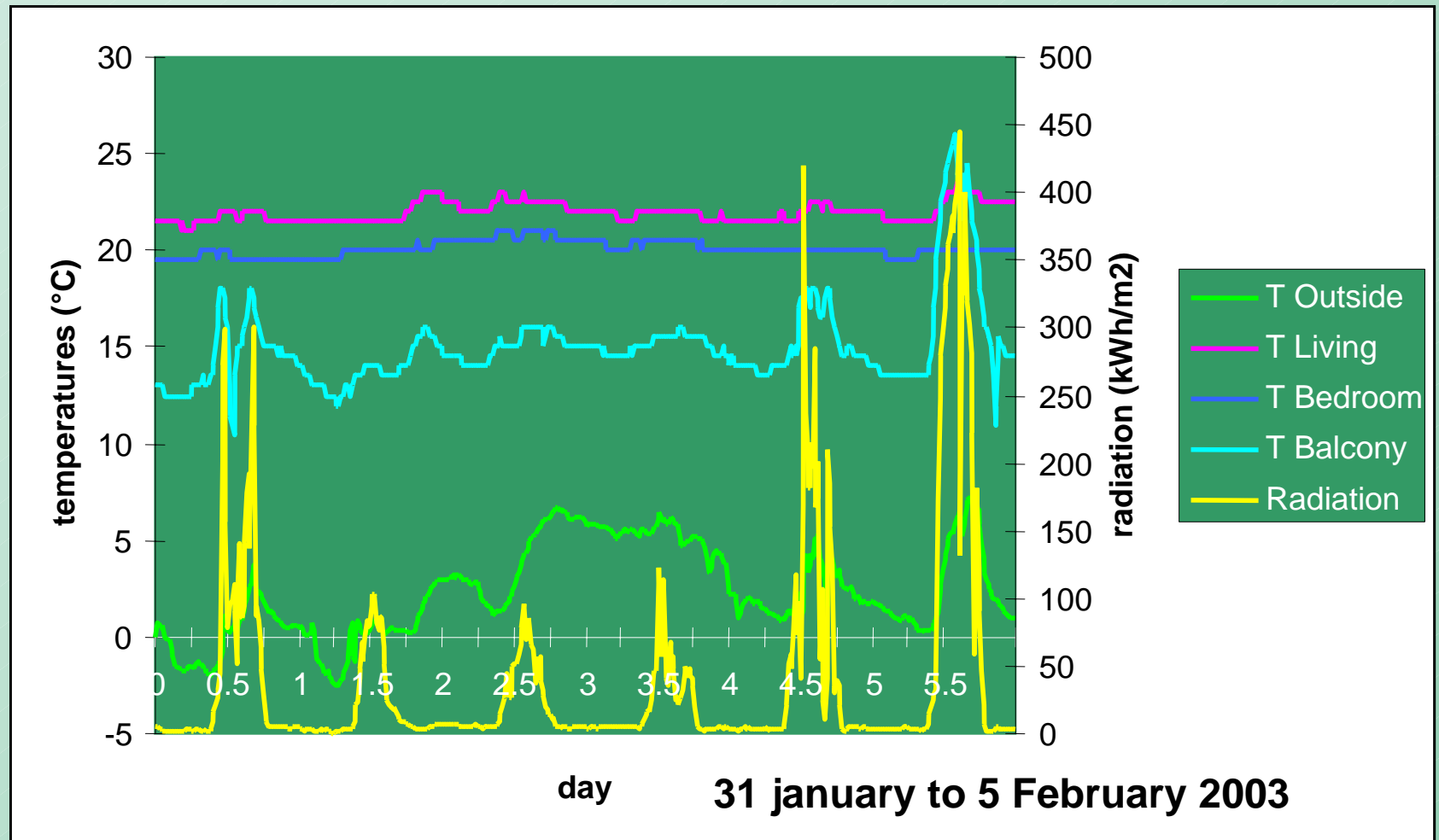
**Measure : information of the tenants**

- ▶ **thermal bridges (floor, windows, roof, balconies)**
- ▶ **ventilation flow rate (ach ?)**

# Measured energy consumption



# Temperatures, with glazed balcony, winter period

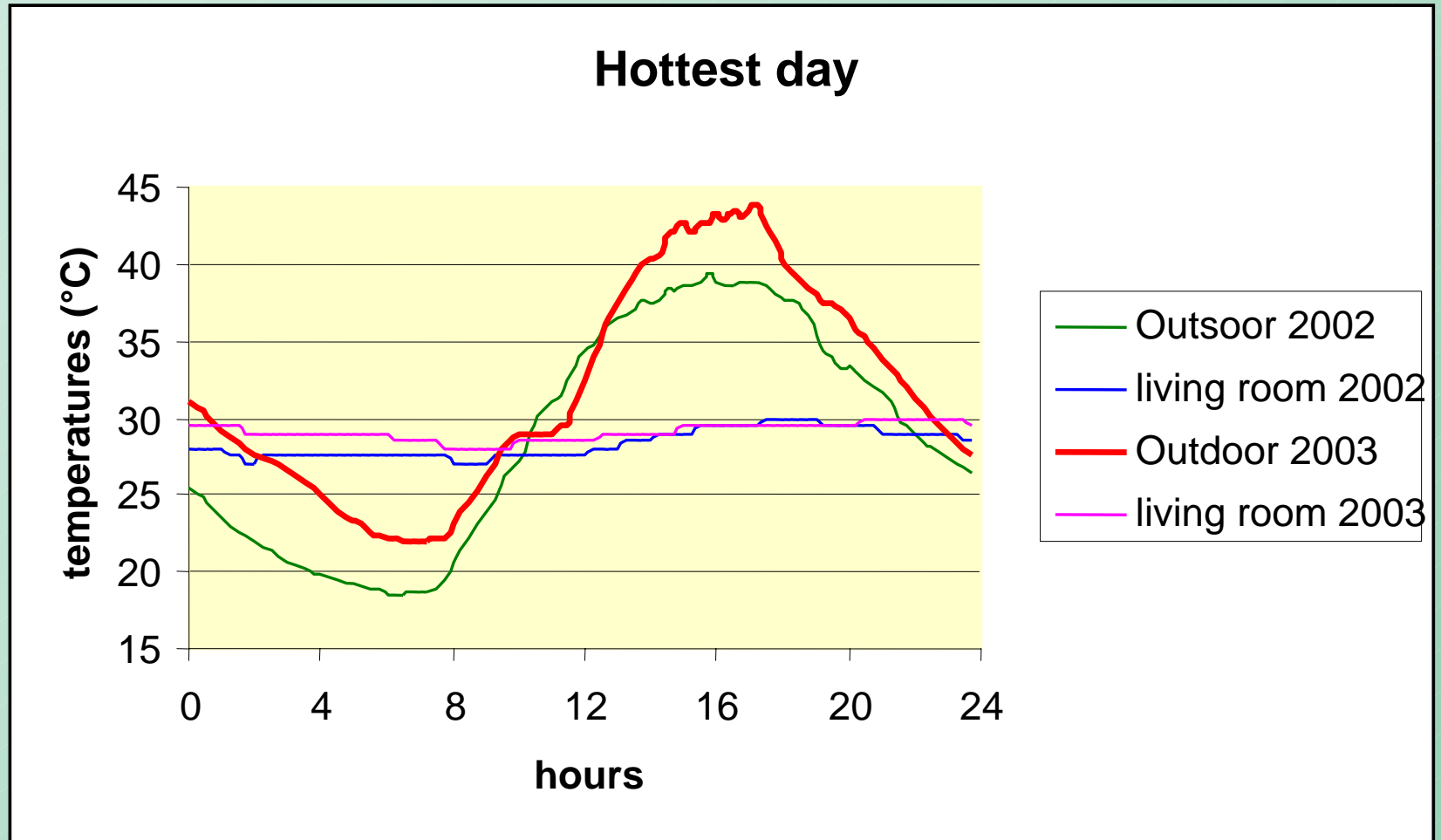


The temperature is much milder in the glazed balcony than outside





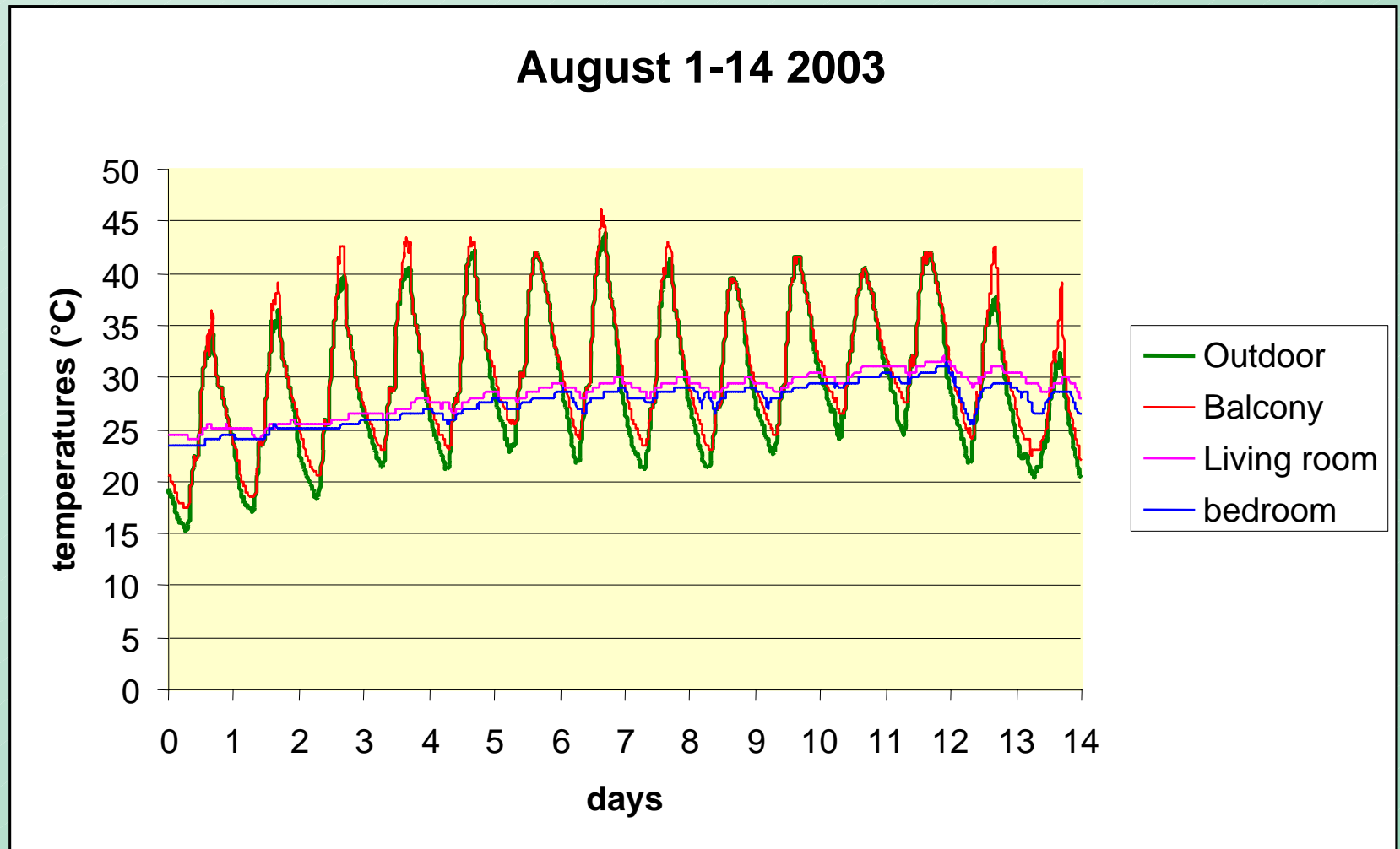
# Comparison with and without glazed balcony



*2002 : without glazed balcony*  
*2003 : with glazed balcony*



# Summer 2003 (2 weeks unusual heat wave)

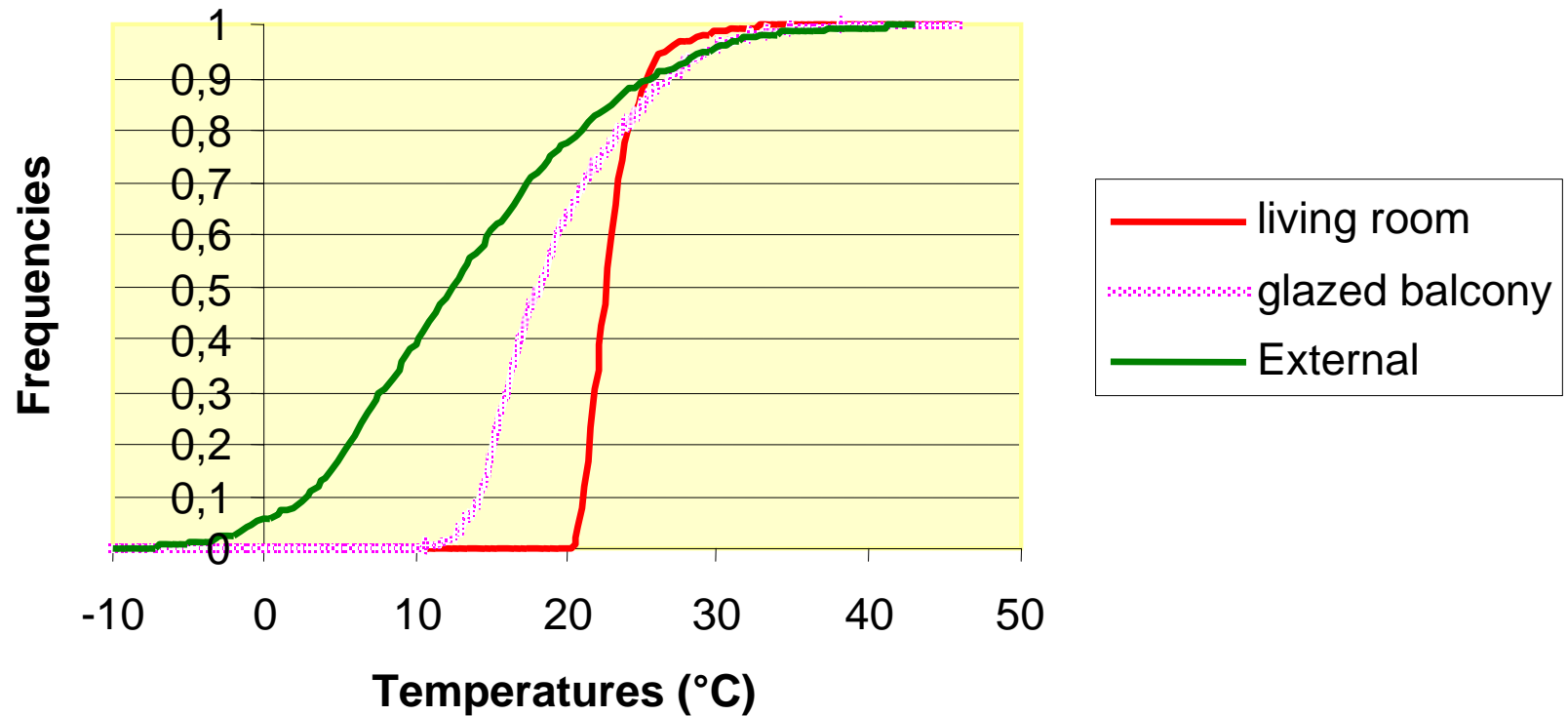


**Maximum temperature  
10°C cooler indoor than outdoor**

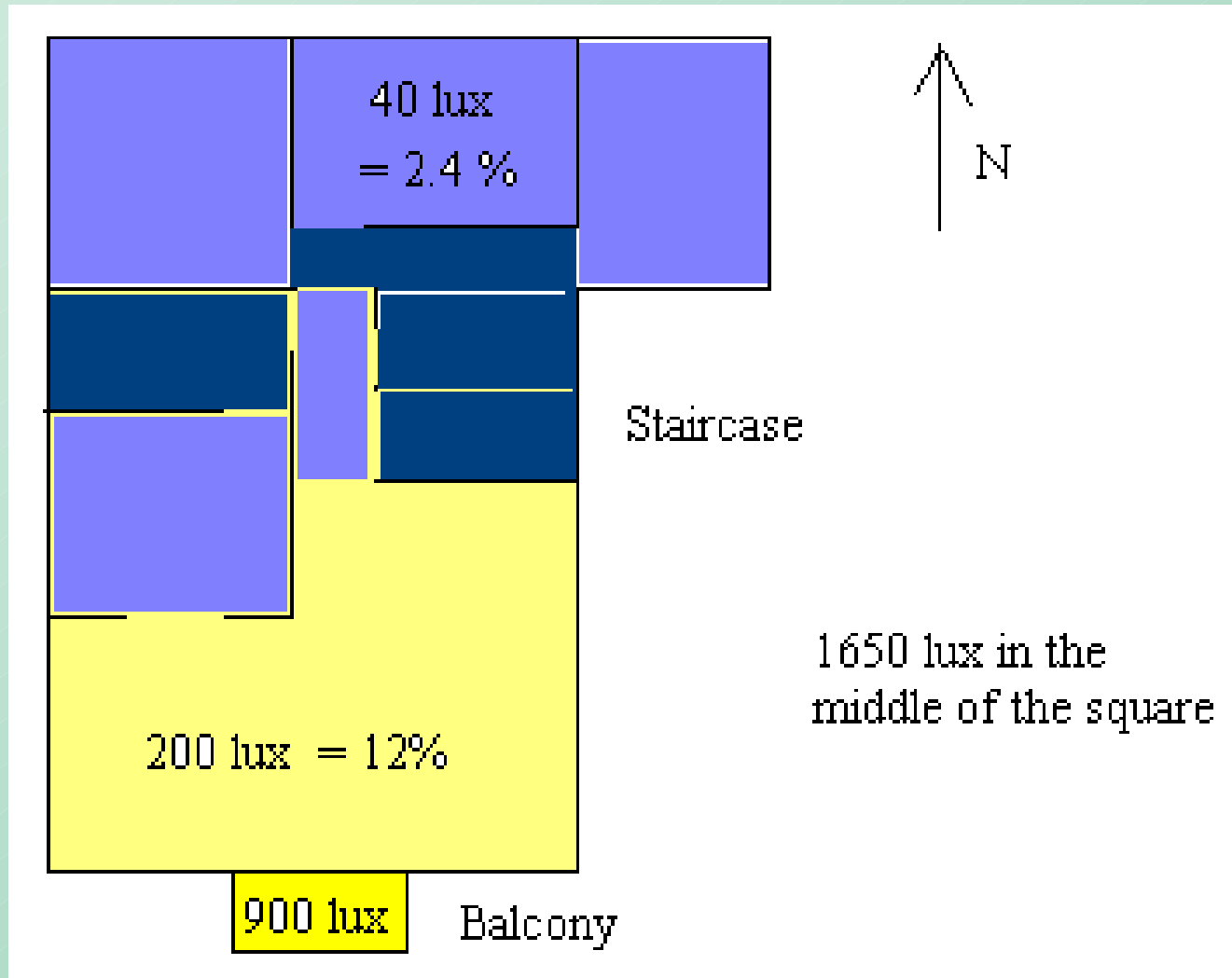


# Temperature frequency curves

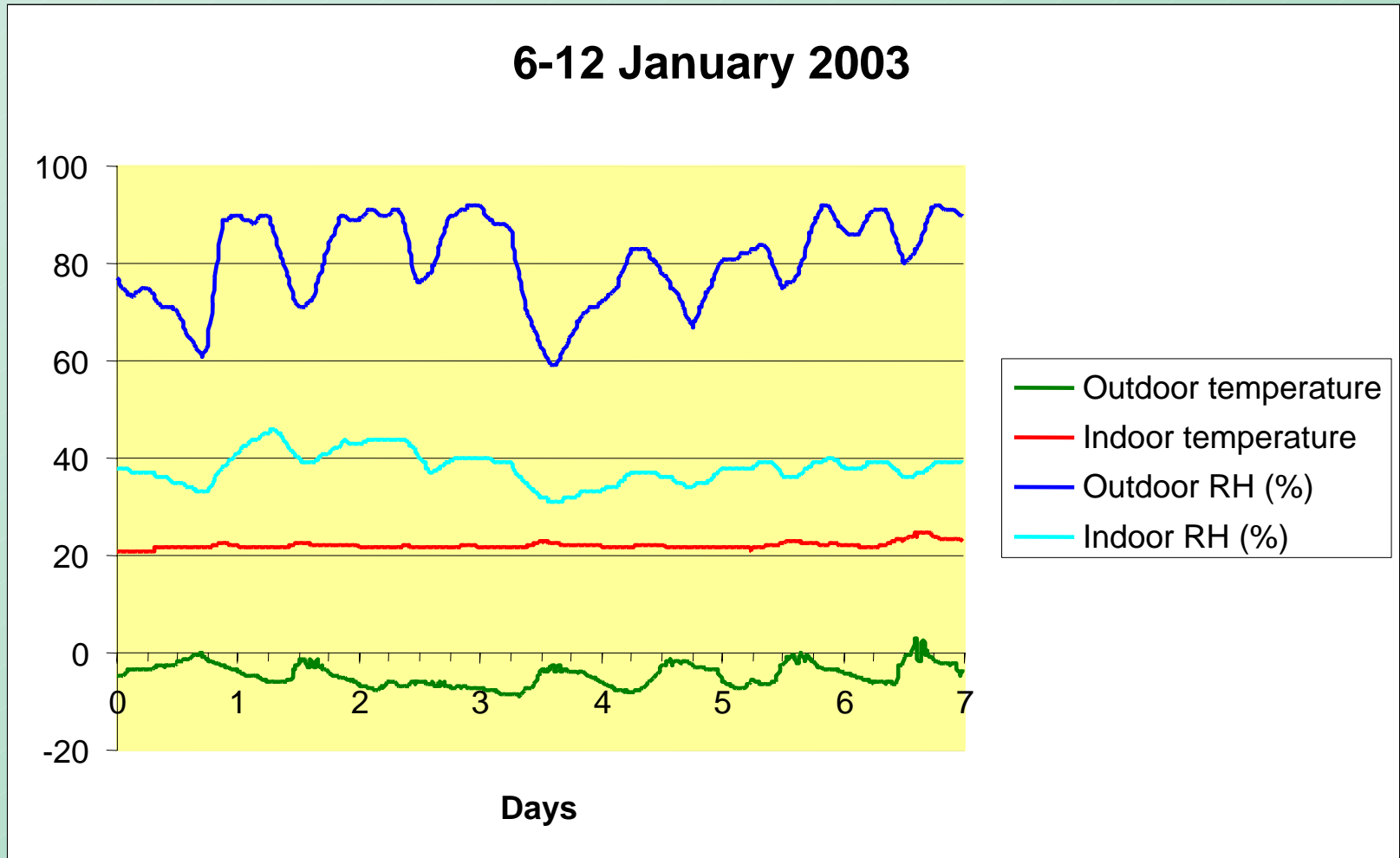
1 year : December 2002 to December 2003



# Daylighting



# Indoor comfort, winter week

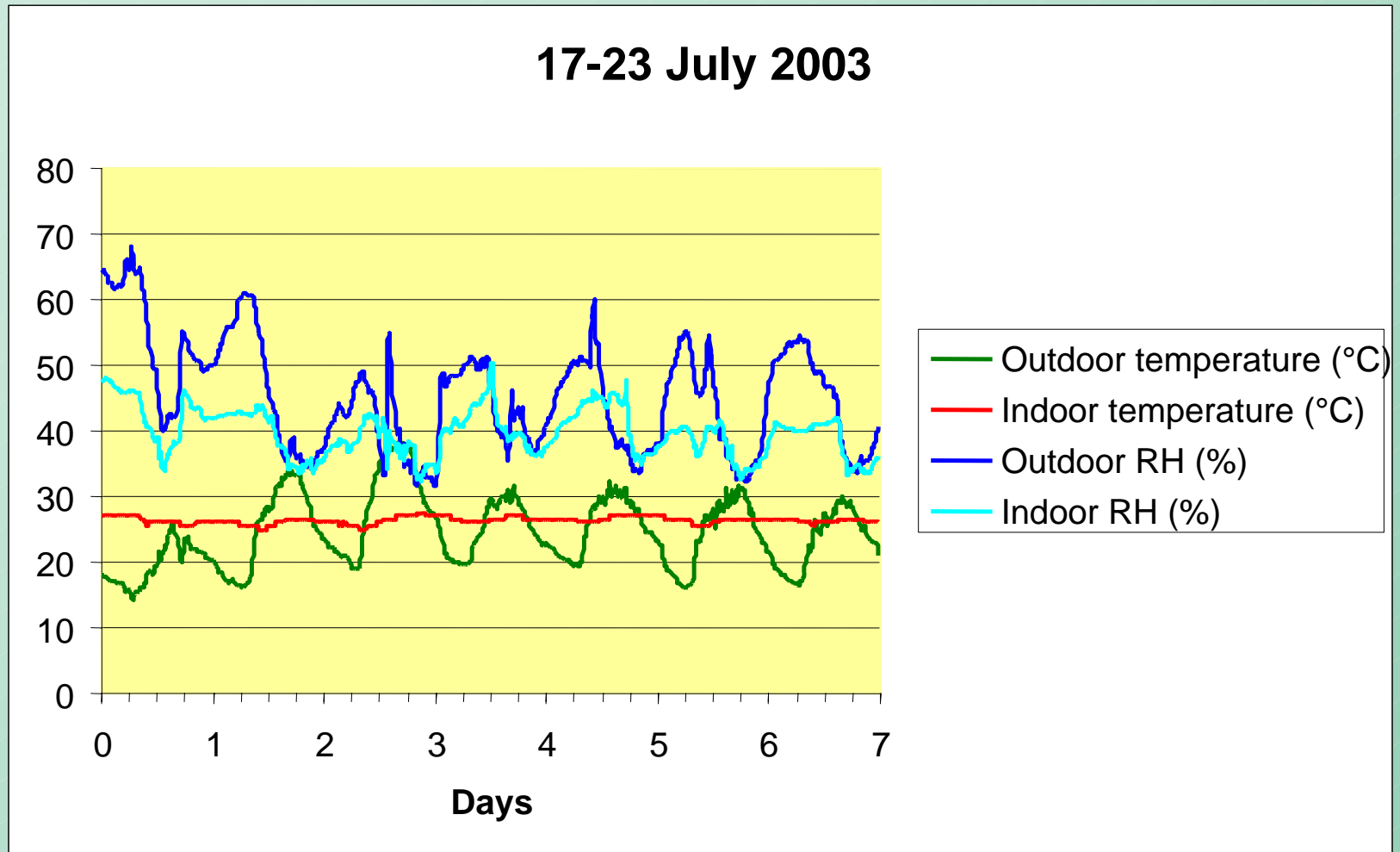


**Indoor humidity within comfort conditions  
(30 – 50%)**





# Indoor comfort, summer week



**Indoor humidity within comfort conditions  
(30 – 50%)**



# Environmental issues

	<b>Energy Sav</b> [kWh/yea	<b>Fuel typ</b> [oil, coal o]	<b>CO<sub>2</sub> equivale</b> [tons of CO <sub>2</sub> /a]	<b>TEP / year</b> [Tonne Equivaler t
<b>Heating</b>	217000	District hea	74,4	18,7
<b>Electric</b>	17000		1,5	4,4
<b>Total</b>	234000		75,9	23,0

- 76 tons CO<sub>2</sub> yearly = 26% reduction



# Economic balance

- ▶ **Renovation cost : 265 000 €+ demonstration 185 000 €, 5000 €+ 3 500 €per dwelling unit**
- ▶ **global pay back time : 16 years**
- ▶ **some technologies more cost effective than others :**
  - Low emissivity and argon filled glazing (+++ : 2 years)
  - Low flow rate showers (+++)
  - Moisture controlled ventilation (++)
  - Thicker insulation ( 20 years )
  - Glazed balconies
  - Solar domestic hot water (no regional support in 2002)

# Conclusions

- ▶ **Advanced glazing is very cost-effective, as well as low flow rate sanitary equipment**
- ▶ **More insulation is cost effective with a limit**
- ▶ **Ventilation control is in average cost effective but the actual performance depends on the occupancy**
- ▶ **Glazed balconies are not cost effective, but appreciated by the residents**
- ▶ **Integration of solar energy requires support**
- ▶ **Other projects in preparation including preheating of ventilation air**