

## MINUTES of technical monitoring session 1

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Venue: Lyon / Hôtel de communauté - Grand Lyon



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Distribution: all present plus: Raphaëlle Gauthier

Minutes: Rodrigo Vásquez and Olivier Pol

No presentation: workshop done in parallel with a demonstration of the Technical Monitoring Database

	Action
<p><b>1. Presentation and discussion of the Technical Monitoring Database</b></p> <p><b>1.1. Presentation</b> OP presents the CONCERTO Plus team consisting of ca. 12 experts, whose role is to realise an impact assessment of the CONCERTO initiative (from a technical and socio-economical point of view), in order to provide recommendations to replicate such projects on the basis of the know-how gathered by the CONCERTO communities. OP describes the information in the database and its structure: - General data: general technical and economical data about each community - Weather: weather data (monitoring data and standard weather data), heating and cooling degree days (necessary for comparison between communities considering the climatic zones). - Conventions: conventions chosen for the floor area definition for energy performance ratings - Generation / Consumption: all technical data related to buildings and plants</p> <p><b>1.2. Discussion and feedback on the TMD</b> - OS proposes to add a <b>field “year”</b> which can be associated with the costs of each building and plant, as the construction costs can vary a lot from one year to the other. - JAT proposes to <b>eliminate the expression “additional costs”</b> from the general vocabulary when talking about energy efficiency since it provides a negative image and in many cases it is not even correct (when some components have a contribution to comfort improvement for instance, the corresponding costs for instance should not be allocated only to energy efficiency). In the TMD the <b>expression “eligible costs”</b> is used. The definition of “eligible costs” (both for new buildings and buildings to be renovated) is discussed. Clear guidelines would be necessary but as no detailed costs assessment is implemented within the CONCERTO initiative (neither within the projects nor in the framework of CONCERTO Plus), unfortunately no analysis can be done in this field. Only the total costs and the “eligible costs” in the sense of the EC will be used. - The use of <b>heating and cooling degree days</b> is seen as being a useful way allowing for comparisons between communities located in different climate conditions. By including additional information on <b>demand and users behaviour</b> (like degree of occupation of flats etc. following the proposition of JAT and HP) the quality of comparison could be improved. However, as such data (rather of socio-economic nature) is not gathered in every project, this method can not be implemented. - <b>Natural ventilation</b> is not considered in the form. It is suggested to add a specific field as natural ventilation techniques are important aspects of eco-building design (summer situation). - The activities implemented in refurbishment should be indicated in report generated by the TMD.</p>	<p>OP Add a field “year” in association with the cost figures in each building and plant.</p> <p>OP Add a field “natural ventilation” showing whether</p>

### 1.3. Next steps: data check

OP asks the partners to send updated information about projects in order to analyze results and compare them with other projects. Data is already available for Lyon and Zaragoza and should be checked by the local partners. Specific questions to the local partners were already sent out before the meeting.

## 2. General discussions

- JAT exposed on the *importance of an integral process of certification* in order to ensure and spread high quality construction know-how.
- The discussion on the **role of transient building simulation** was enhanced during the meeting:
  - transient building simulation is required to optimise the eco-building design
  - the results of transient building simulations (as well as the results of any energy demand calculation) considering **standard user behaviour** profiles should **not** be compared to monitoring results, as all aspects related to the actual user behaviour are not considered in the simulation. It is possible in a second step to try to compare the results using actual user behaviour data in the simulation.
- JAT proposes to consider the **urban design before the building design** as it has an influence on energy demand (The software URSUS developed by UdZ allows for considering these aspects and has been used for the design of Valdespartera neighbourhood). The beta version of URSUS is being improved to incorporate different climate data from Europe. URSUS has proven to be a useful tool to improve the design.
- The monitoring work on other projects implemented by OS confirms that in France, electrical appliances have the highest share of the total energy of thermally improved buildings. In future project, actions should be implemented in this field. From the experience of OS, the energy demand (electrical devices) of common parts amount to 700 kWh per year and dwelling. The average electricity consumption per dwelling amounts ca. 2600 kWh per year. However, this remark on the high share of energy use for electrical appliances seems to be not applicable in Spain, according to previous works by UdZ.
- Developer Lot B explains that the PV system in Lyon is about to cover ca. 50% of the energy demand of the common parts of the buildings. Lighting control is done with presence detectors and low consumption devices are used.

the possibilities of using natural ventilation design techniques have been considered

RV, OS, HP, JAT  
Check data stored into the TMD