

## **SESSIONS:**

- SUSTAINABILITY
- HEALTH & SAFETY
- DECARBONIZATION
- TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS
- DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT
- POLICIES & LEGISLATION
- **ENERGY EFFICIENCY FIRST**
- RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CRISIS

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HEAT DECARBONISATION OF PUBLIC SECTOR HOUSING: DEEP RETROFIT USING A RETROFIT PLAN METHODOLOGY

# HEAT DECARBONISATION OF PUBLIC SECTOR HOUSING: DEEP RETROFIT USING A RETROFIT PLAN METHODOLOGY

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## TRANSITION TOWARD A NET-ZERO CARBON FUTURE

Existing building stock -> a net-zero carbon future

technically feasible

ecological

economically viable

methods to retain and retrofit it.

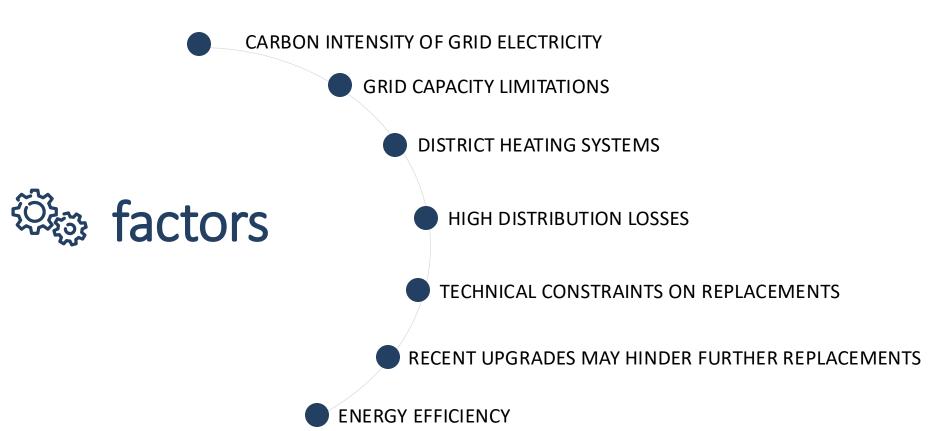


minimise embodied energy





## CRITICAL FACTORS RELATED TO LOW-CARBON HEATING





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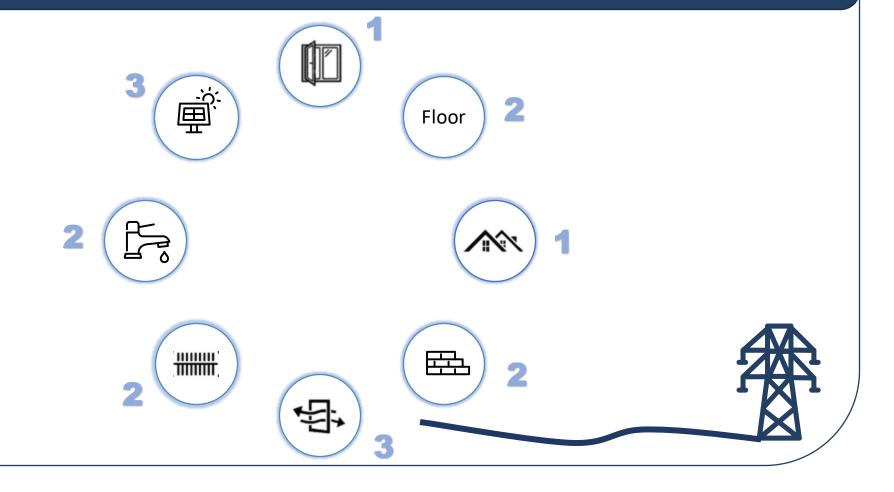
'If we are going to have a chance of *electrifying everything* and *running on renewables*,

we have to reduce demand and shave the peaks.'

Lloyd Alter

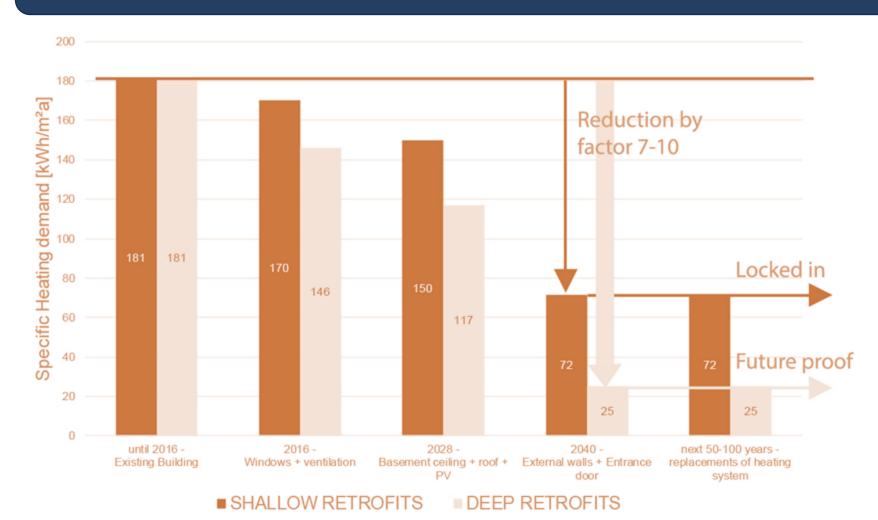


## **BEYOND RENOVATION:**TRANSFORMING SPACES WITH ENERGY-EFFICIENT **RETROFITS**





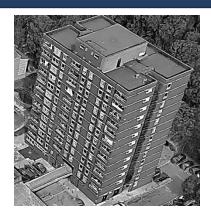
## DEEP vs SHALLOW RETROFITS





(SOURCE: EUROPHIT, PHI, 2016)

#### CASE STUDIES: 10 SOCIAL HOUSING BUILDINGS IN SOUTHEAST LONDON



Building 1



Building 2



Building 3



Building 4



Building 5



Building 6



Building 7



Building 10



Building 8



Building 9



Do nothing (worst case) – except wait for grid decarbonisation



Bronze – (no retrofit works) replace existing gas boilers only with new gas boilers



Silver – (some retrofit works to retain same bill costs for the tenants)



Gold (best case) – all retrofit works included to achieve 'LETI' target for space heating

Scenario A

Gas boilers only

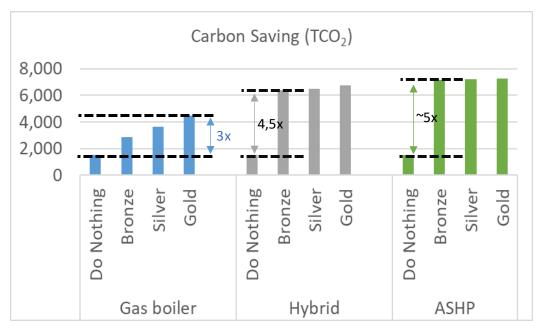
Scenario B

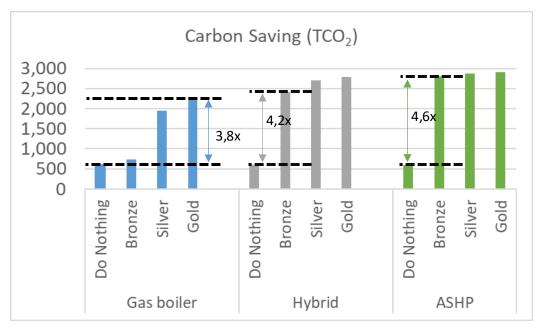
ASHP with back-up gas boilers

Scenario C

ASHPs only

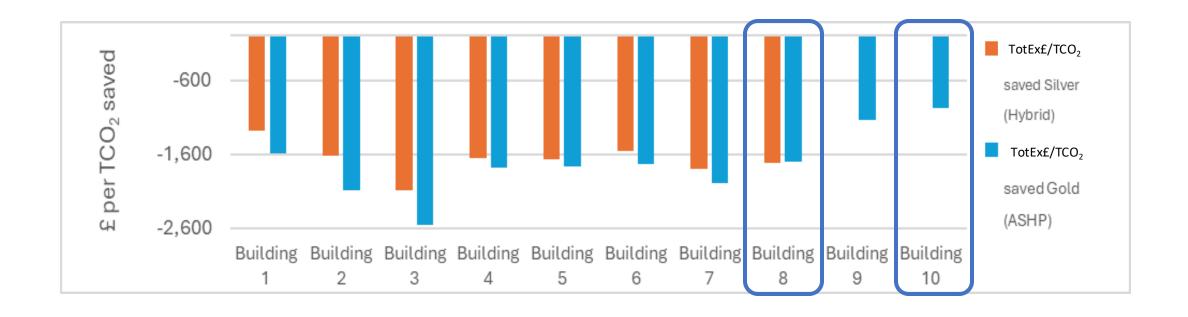






Building 8 Building 10



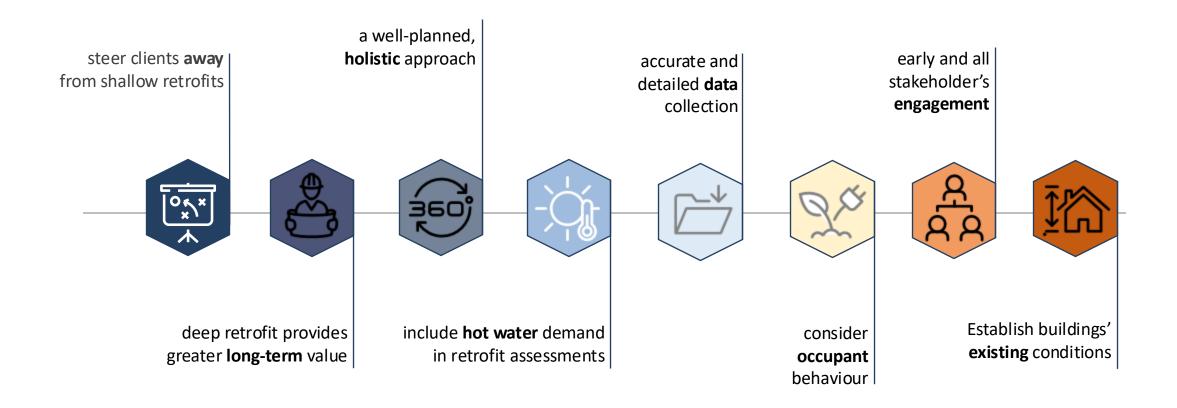




Block of flats	Space htg demand (modelled)	% reduction on energy demand against the baseline	% reduction on initial boiler load
Building 1 (high-rise)	119 kWh/m²yr	-58%	-43%
Building 2 (medium rise)	153 kWh/m²yr	-67%	-59%
Building 3 (low-rise)	100 kWh/m²yr	-50%	-35%
Building 4 (low-rise)	131 kWh/m²yr	-62%	-52%
Building 5 (low-rise)	126 kWh/m²yr	-60%	-57%
Building 6 (low-rise)	112 kWh/m²yr	-55%	-47%
Building 7 (low-rise)	161 kWh/m²yr	-69%	-51%
Building 8 (temp. homeless unit)	265 kWh/m²yr	-81%	-53%
Building 9 (terraced)	155 kWh/m²yr	-68%	-34%
Building 10 (terraced)	220 kWh/m²yr	-77%	-40%

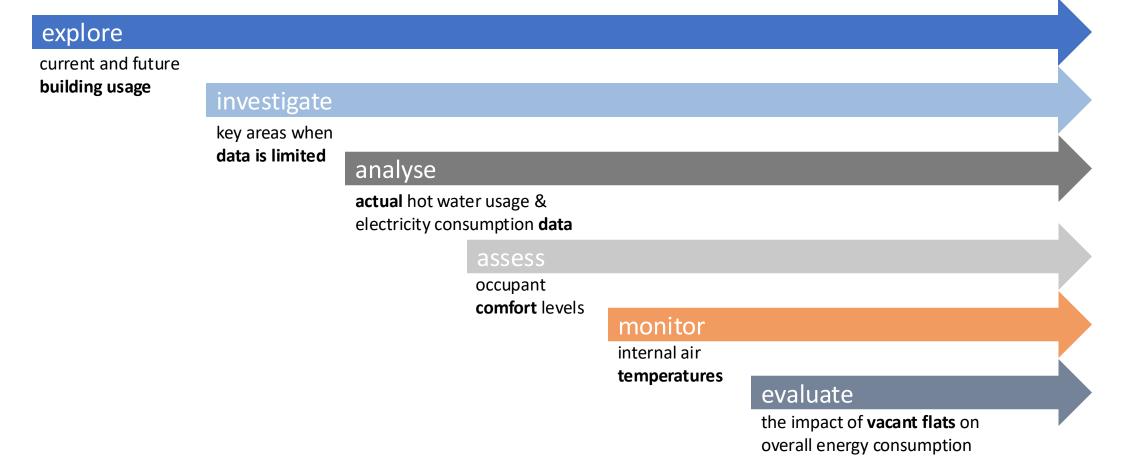


## **LESSONS LEARNT**





## NEXT STEPS ON DEFINING THE RETROFIT WORKS





### **CONCLUSION**









Adopting **energy** consumption as a **metric** 

Deep retrofitting can significantly contribute to the **decarbonisation** journey & enhances **energy security** and **grid stability**.









Deep retrofits, offer **long-term benefits** (occupant health and well-being, reduced maintenance costs, and lower energy bills)

**Engagement** by all stakeholders, especially the **occupants**, is vital and ensures buy-in and proper use of the retrofitted systems









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**Future monitoring** of energy use and building performance ensures continued success and allows for necessary adjustments over time.



THANK 0 & A

@ ATHENS GREECE

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