

Session 2

Identification and collection of relevant data from EPC databases to map the energy status of the building stock

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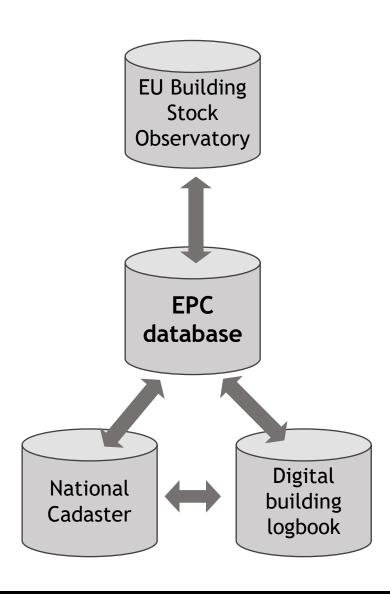


Introduction

The EPC databases are key assets that can be used to map the energy status of the building stock

EPBD recast, 14 March 2023 - Article 19.

- Each Member State shall set up a national database for energy performance of buildings which allows data to be gathered on the energy performance of individual buildings and on the overall energy performance of the national building stock.
- The database shall allow data to be gathered from all relevant sources related to energy performance certificates, inspections, the building renovation passport, the smart readiness indicator and the calculated or metered energy consumption of the buildings covered.
- Database is interoperable and integrated with other administrative databases containing information on buildings, such as the national building cadastre and digital building logbooks.
- National databases for energy performance of buildings should be set up, and the information contained therein should be transferred to the EU Building Stock Observatory.



Introduction

Mapping the energy status of the building stock

1

Understand EPC data items

2

Data
Collection
and
cleaning

3

Data aggregation and visualization

EPC database contents

General information about the building

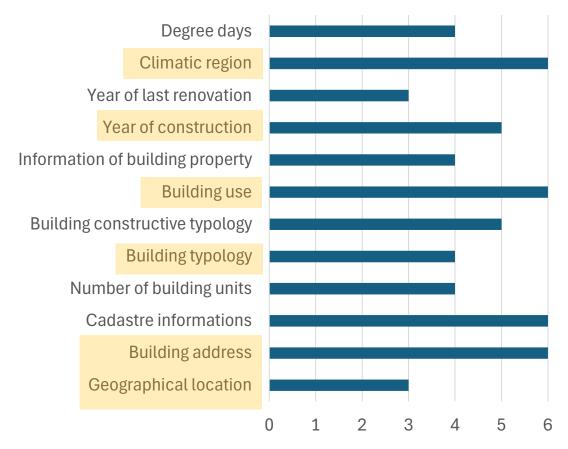
Building information at the current state

Technical building systems at the current state

EPC results

Building information at the improved state

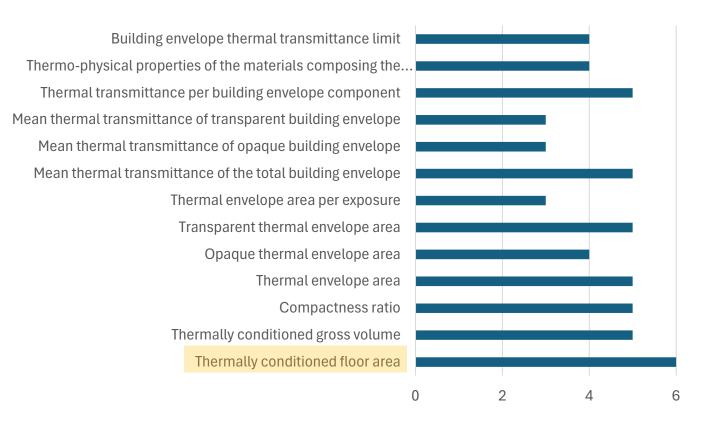
General information about the building



Source: TIMEPAC Deliverable 1.3 Report on EPC data analysis - https://timepac.eu/reports/report-on-epc-data-analysis/

- Climatic region: Classifies areas based on climate conditions, impacting building energy requirements.
- Building typology: Categorizes buildings based on architectural and functional characteristics, influencing energy use patterns and efficiency measures.
- Year of construction: For mapping energy efficiency due to changes in building codes, construction practices, and technological advancements.
- Geographic location: Provides insights into regional energy consumption patterns and regulatory factors affecting building energy performance.
- **Building address:** For mapping and visualizing energy performance metrics.

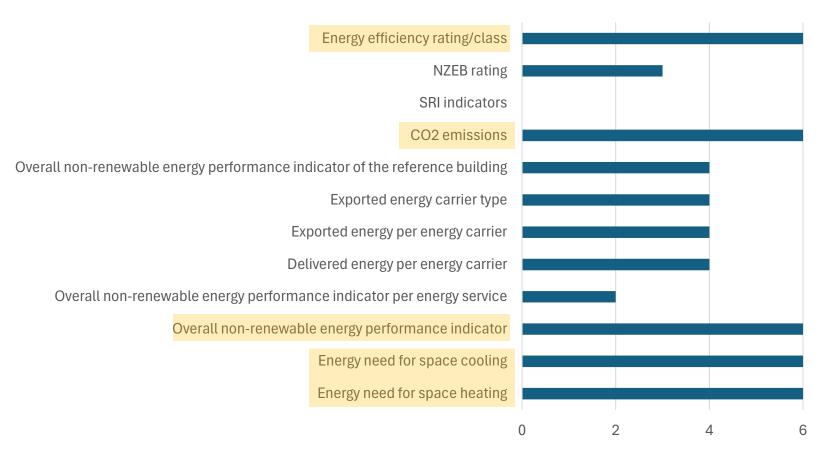
Building information at the current state



Thermally conditioned floor area:
 Represents the area of the building that requires heating or cooling, which is directly related to energy consumption. Mapping this variable allows for analysis of energy demand across different building sizes and types.

Source: TIMEPAC Deliverable 1.3 Report on EPC data analysis - https://timepac.eu/reports/report-on-epc-data-analysis/

EPC results



Source: TIMEPAC Deliverable 1.3 Report on EPC data analysis - https://timepac.eu/reports/report-on-epc-data-analysis/

- Energy efficiency rating/class:
 Classify buildings based on their energy performance, providing a standardized measure for comparison.
- energy consumption and indicate the environmental impact of building operations.
- Energy need for space heating and cooling: for analysis of thermal energy demand.
- Overall non-renewable energy performance indicator: for comparison of building energy efficiency levels and identifying areas with high energy consumption.

2. Data Collection and cleaning

This process involves identifying and rectifying errors, inconsistencies, and missing values in the dataset to ensure its accuracy and reliability.

Preprocessing tasks may include standardizing data formats, normalizing variables, and handling outliers to facilitate meaningful analysis.

Filtering inconsistent data to map the energy status of the building stock

>> More techniques in the next session "Techniques and control activities on the EPC data to evaluate the reliability of certificate information"

Data quality and reliability to develop local, regional and national energy plans

2. Data Collection and cleaning

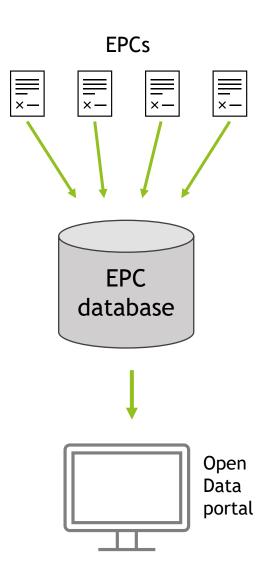
Residential building stock of Sant Cugat del Vallès, Barcelona.

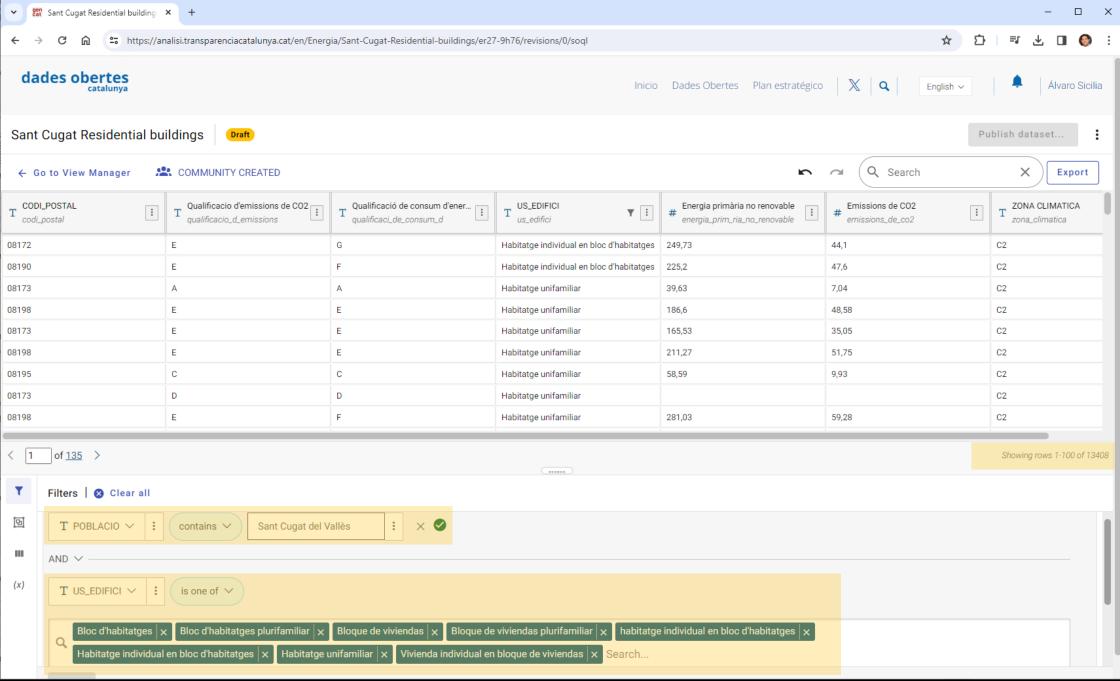
Select EPC from the whole EPC database

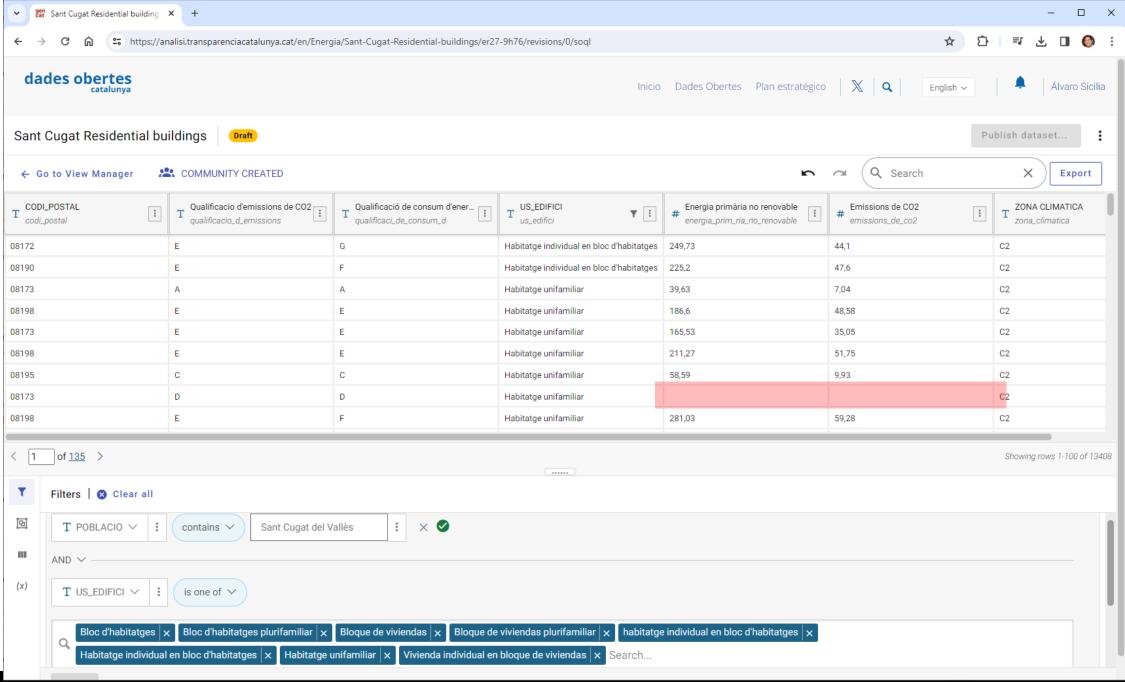
- Municipality: Sant Cugat del Vallès, Barcelona
- <u>Building use</u>: Residential (single family house, building block, apartment in a building block)

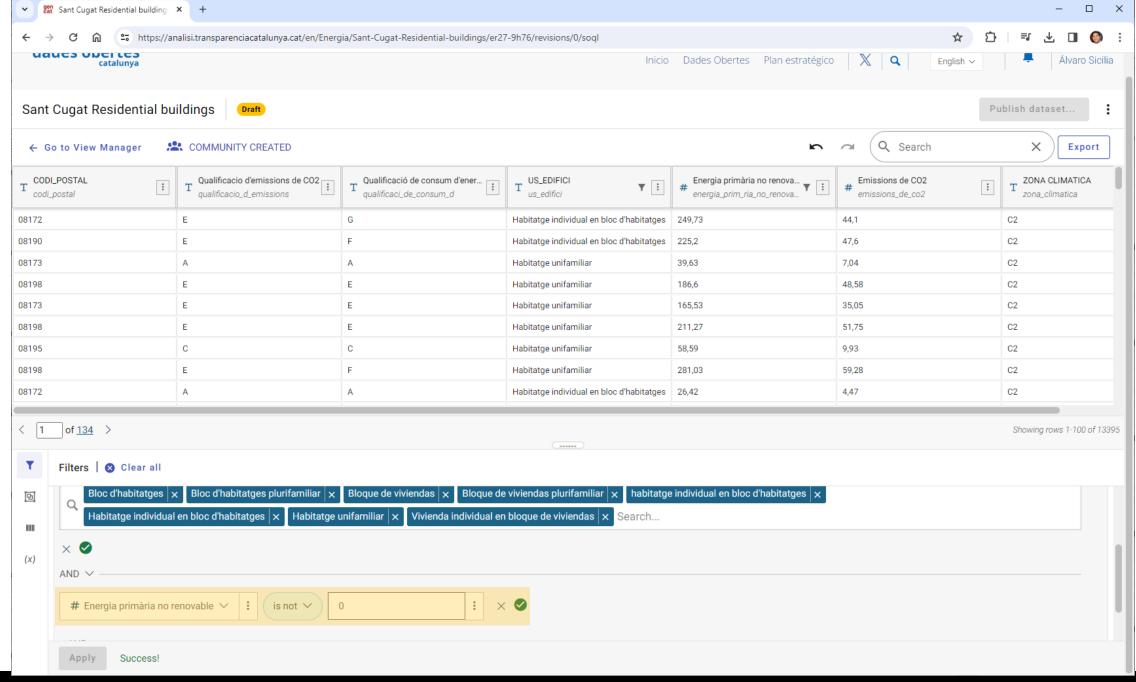
Explore dataset and clean it if needed:

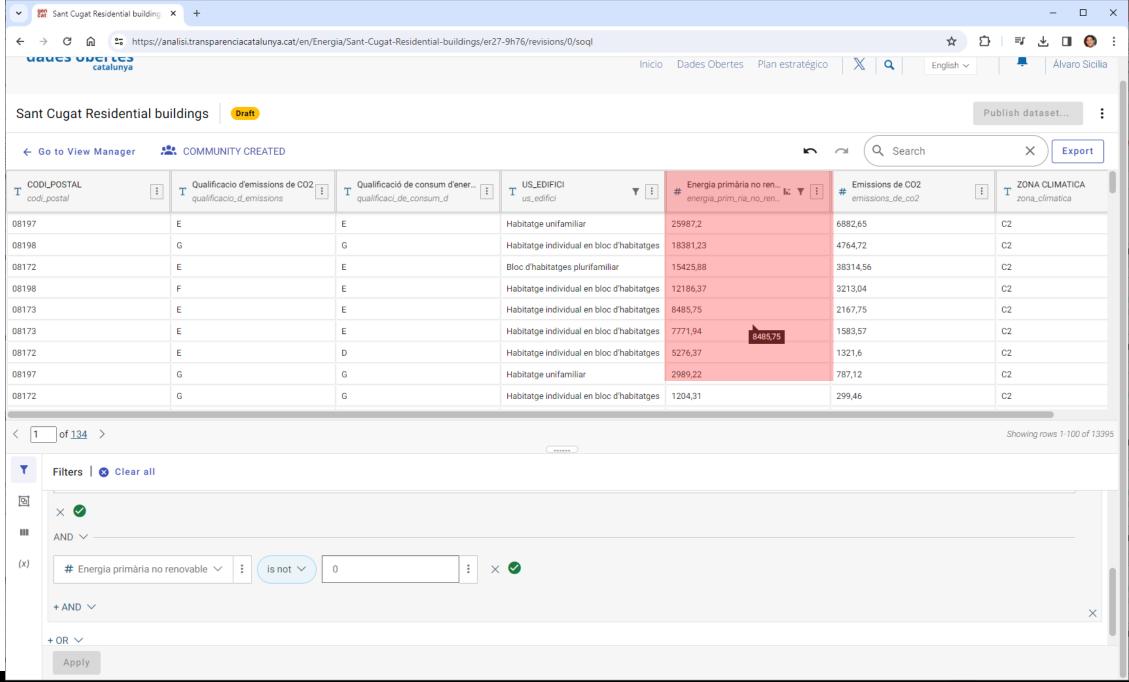
Identify outliers in energy indicators

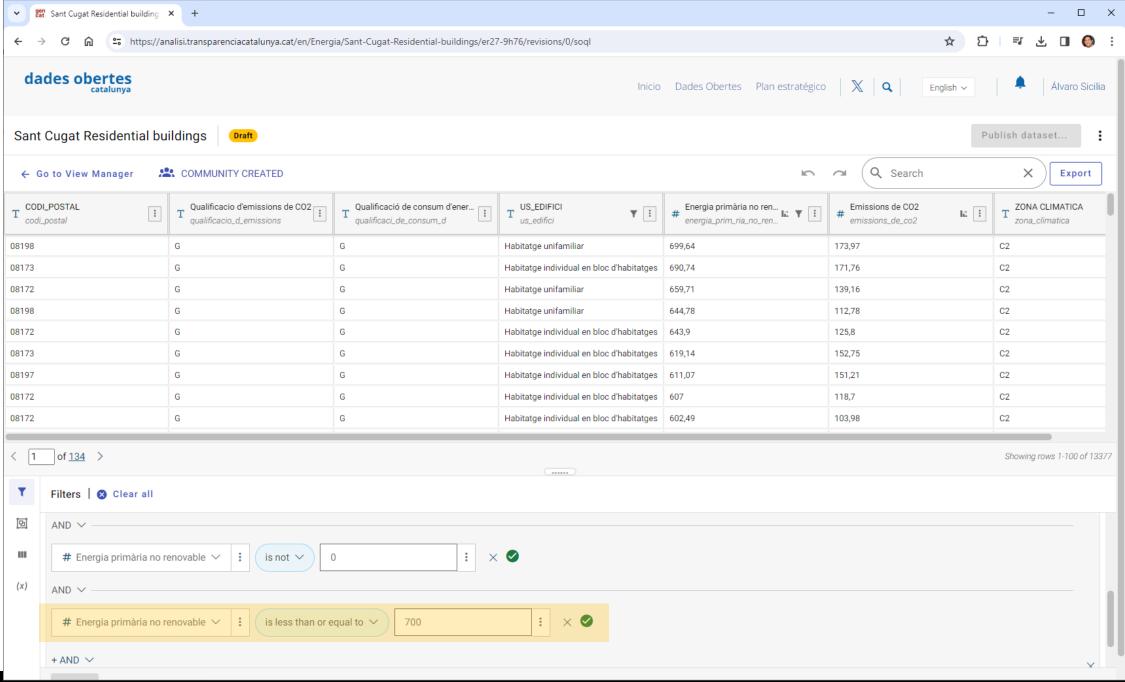










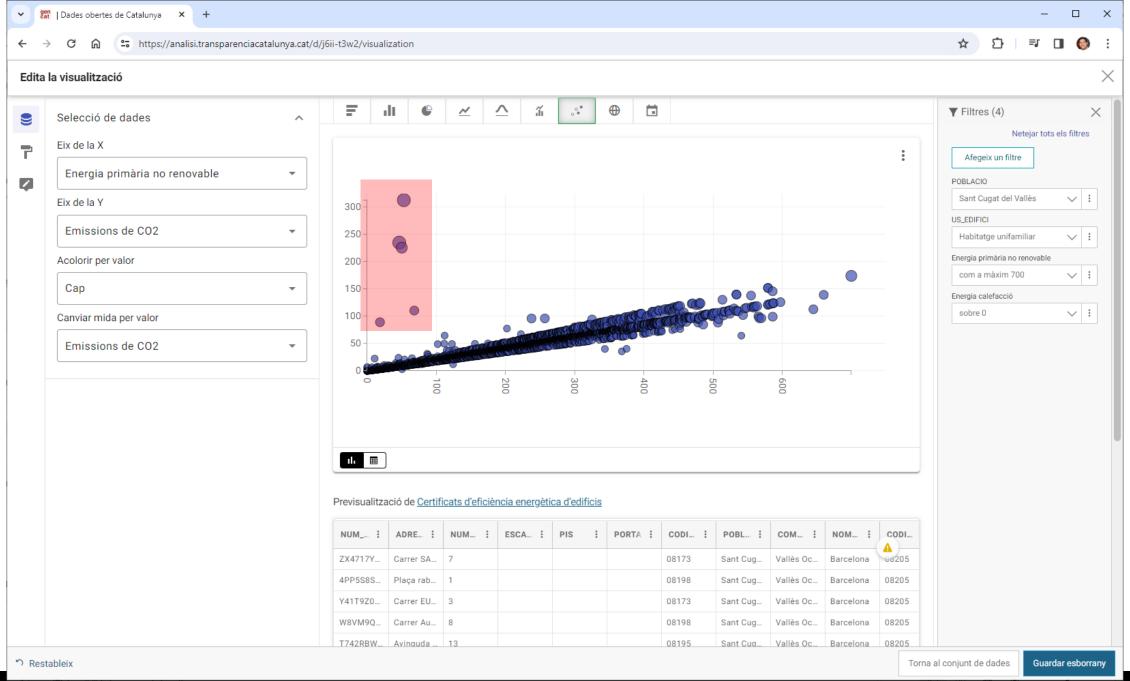


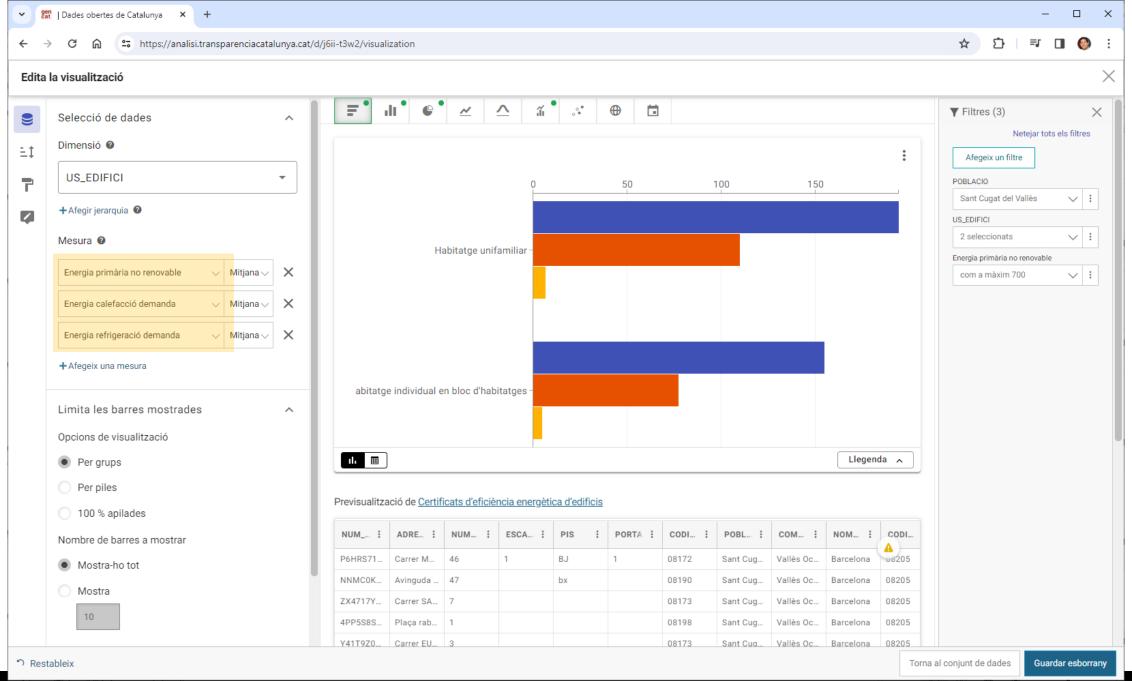
3 Data aggregation and visualization

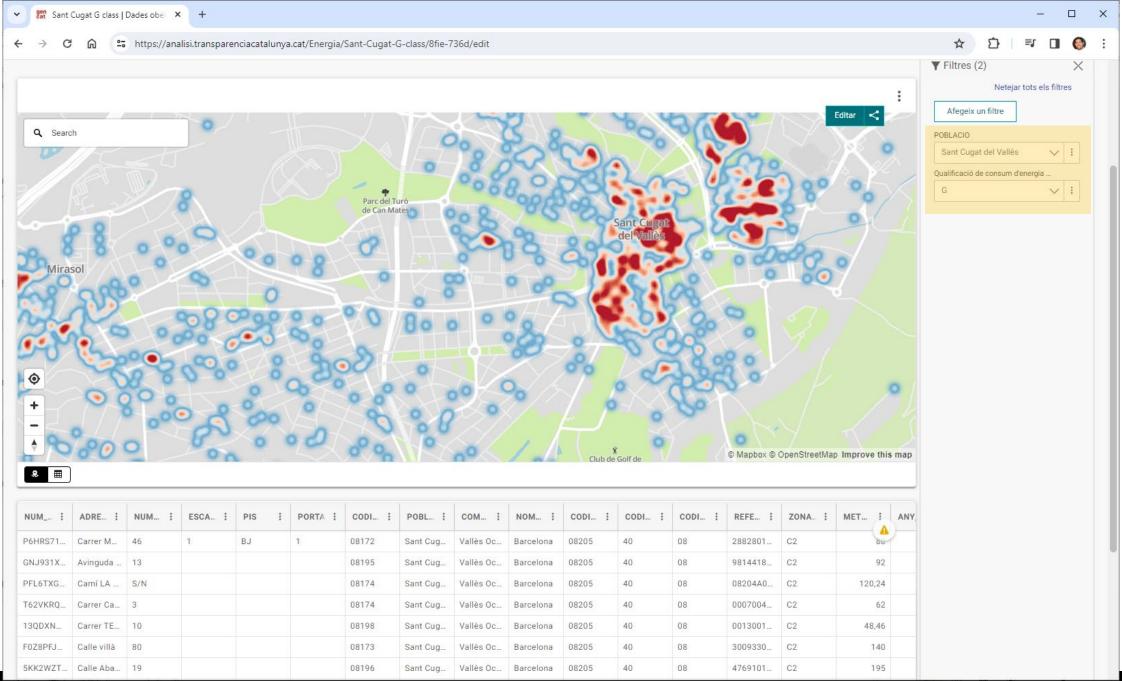
Aggregating data involves grouping observations based on specific criteria, such as geographic regions, building types, or time periods, and calculating aggregate measures, such as averages, totals, or proportions.

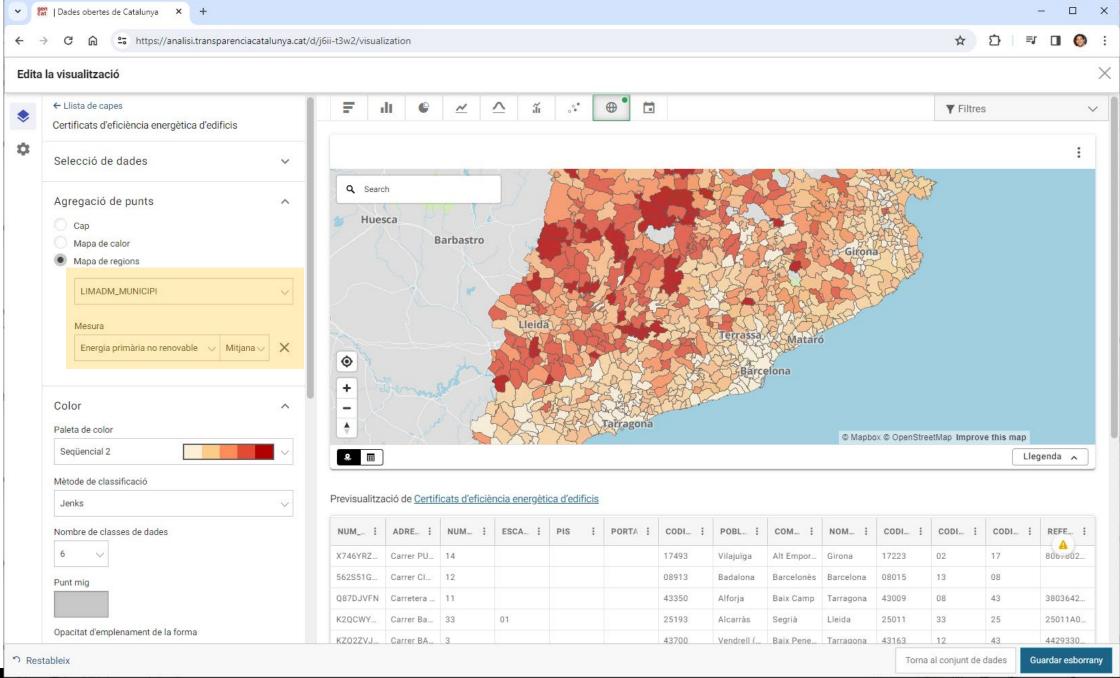
Visualization and mapping are powerful tools for communicating insights derived from the aggregated EPC data and understanding spatial patterns in building energy performance.

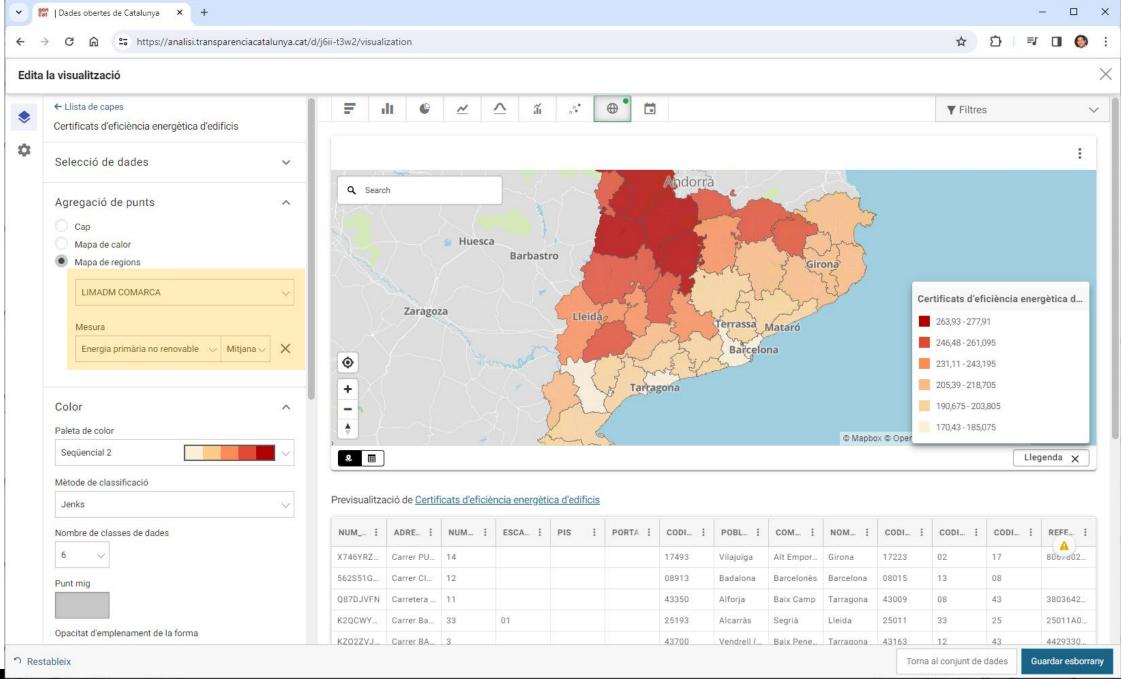
Effective visualization and mapping help stakeholders, including policymakers, urban planners, and building owners, to identify priority areas for energy efficiency interventions, allocate resources efficiently, and track progress over time.

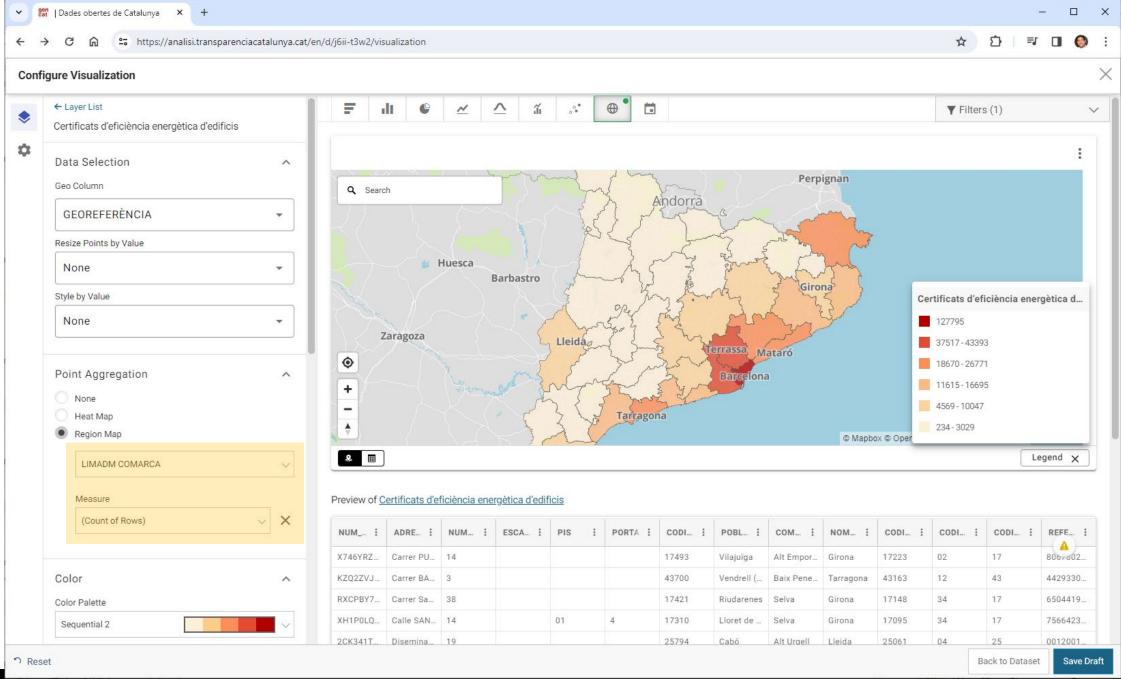












Take aways

- Collecting data from an EPC database can be a tedious task.
- Data must be cleaned before analyse it.
- Visualization techniques can help you to find flaws in your datasets
- EPC databases contains data about the buildings that have been certified → full mapping energy status requires other techniques (next sessions)



If you would like more information, please visit www.timepac.eu or contact us at

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Thanks for your attention!