

Neil Jefferson

Zero Carbon Hub

Sponsored by





ZERO CARBON DEFINITION

NEIL JEFFERSON



FACILITATING THE MAINSTREAM DELIVERY OF LOW AND ZERO CARBON HOMES



HBF POLICY CONFERENCE - 2011

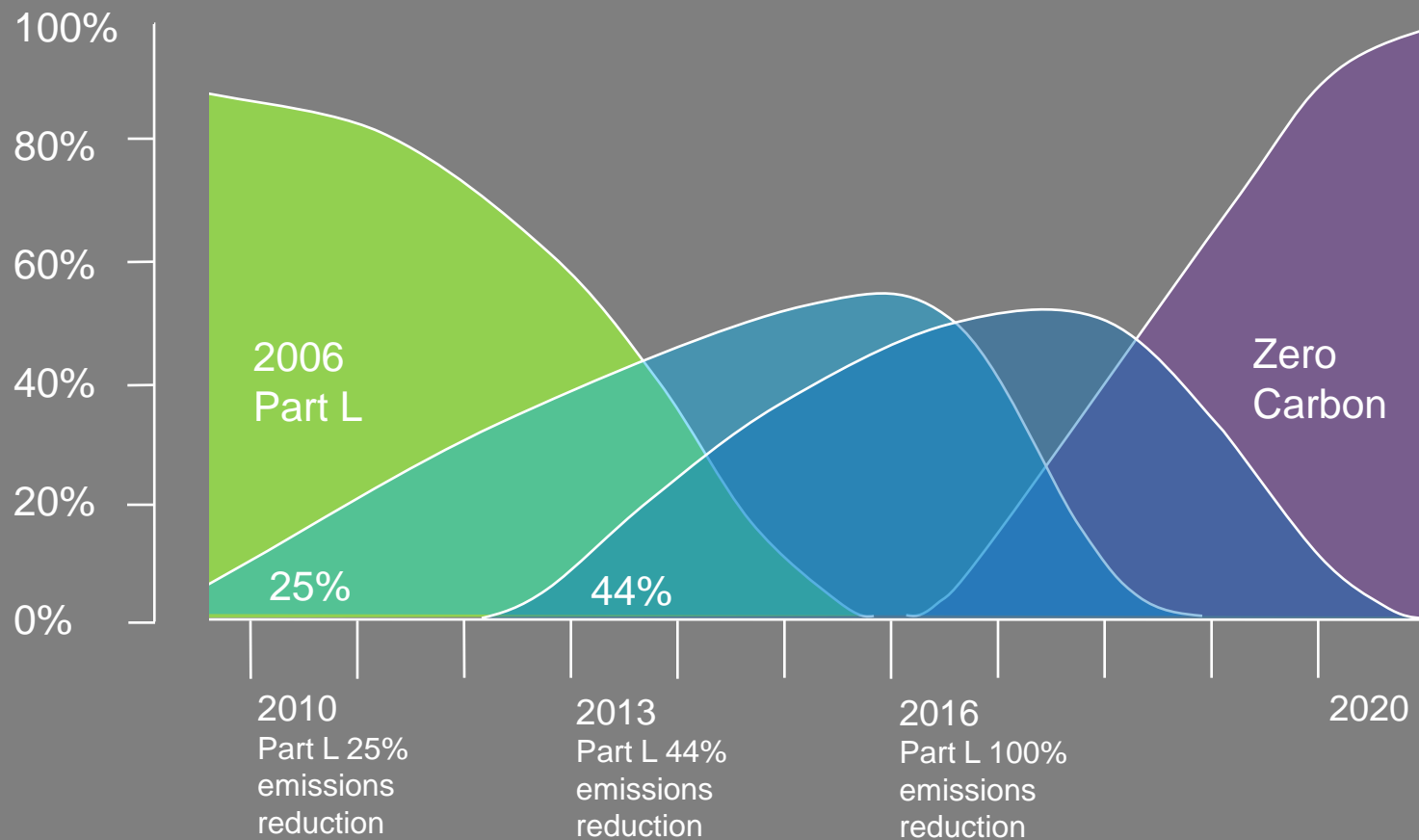
AGENDA

- Zero Carbon Definition
 - Fabric Energy Efficiency Standard
 - Carbon Compliance Standard
 - Allowable Solutions
- Cost modelling and site viability
- What next for Zero Carbon Hub?



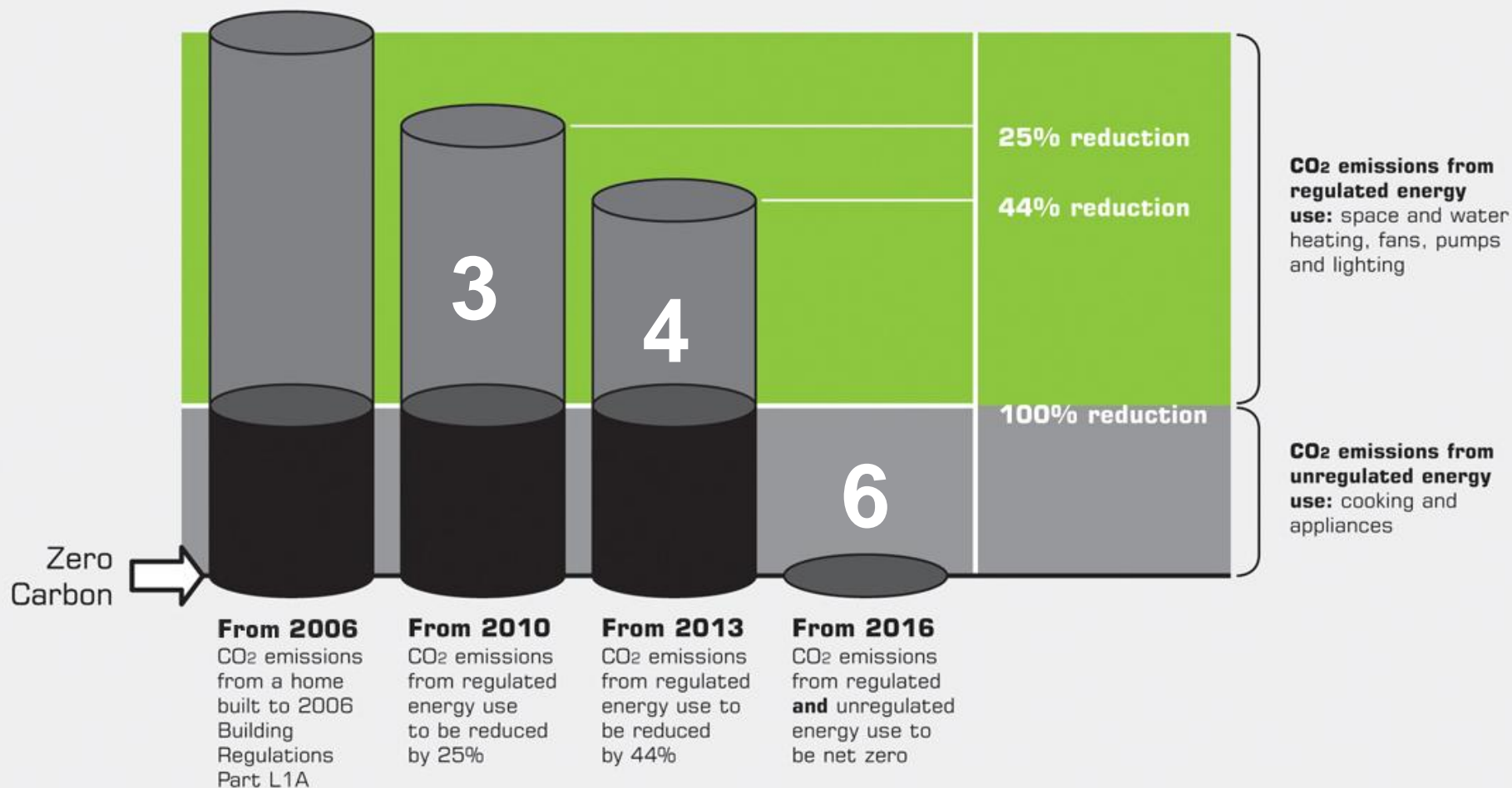
THE JOURNEY TO ZERO CARBON

% of homes built





JOURNEY TO ZERO CARBON





JOURNEY TO ZERO CARBON





ZERO CARBON DEFINITION

ALLOWABLE
SOLUTIONS

ON-SITE LOW/ZERO
CARBON ENERGY
AND CONNECTED HEAT

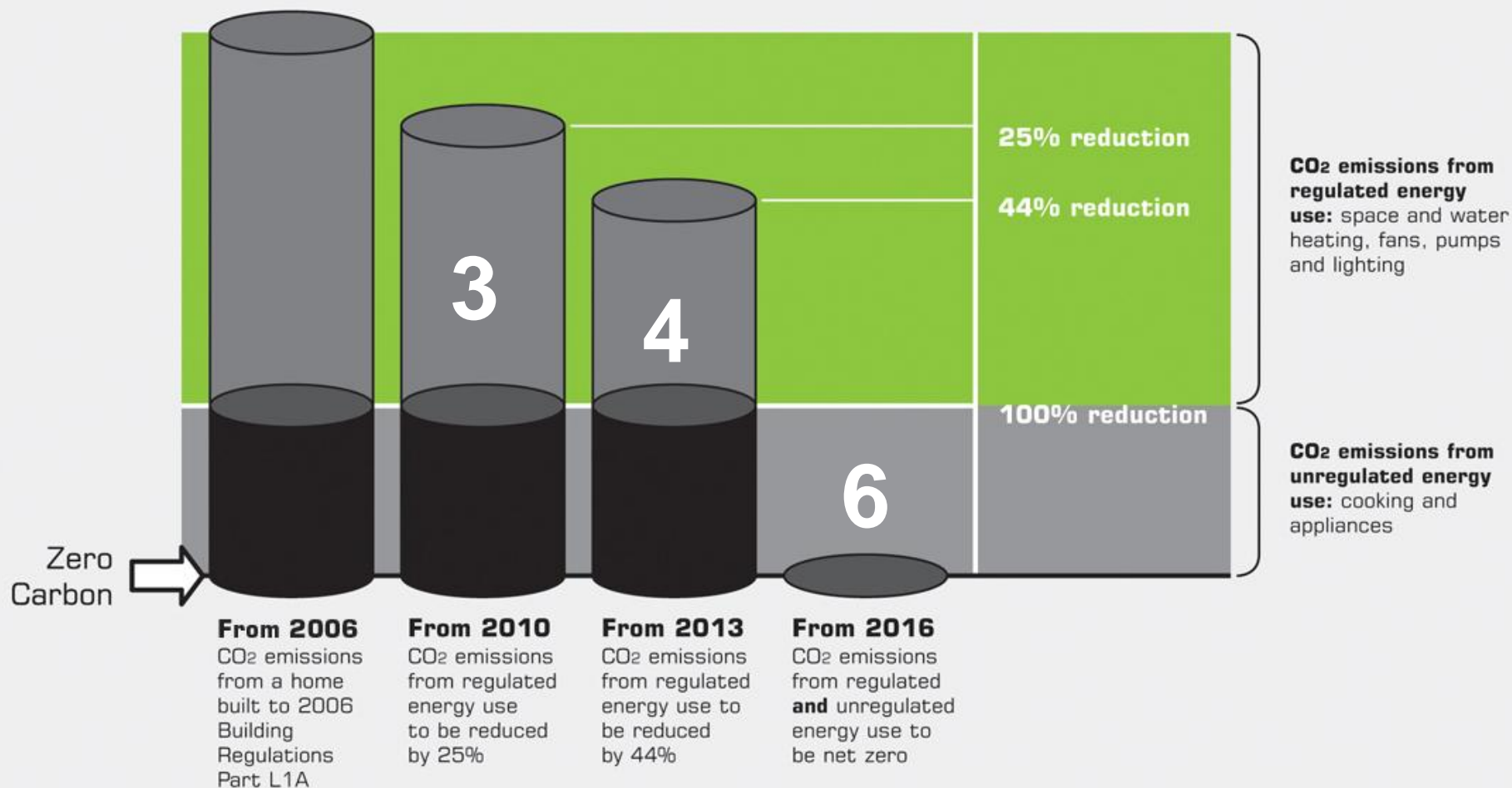
ENERGY EFFICIENCY

CARBON COMPLIANCE



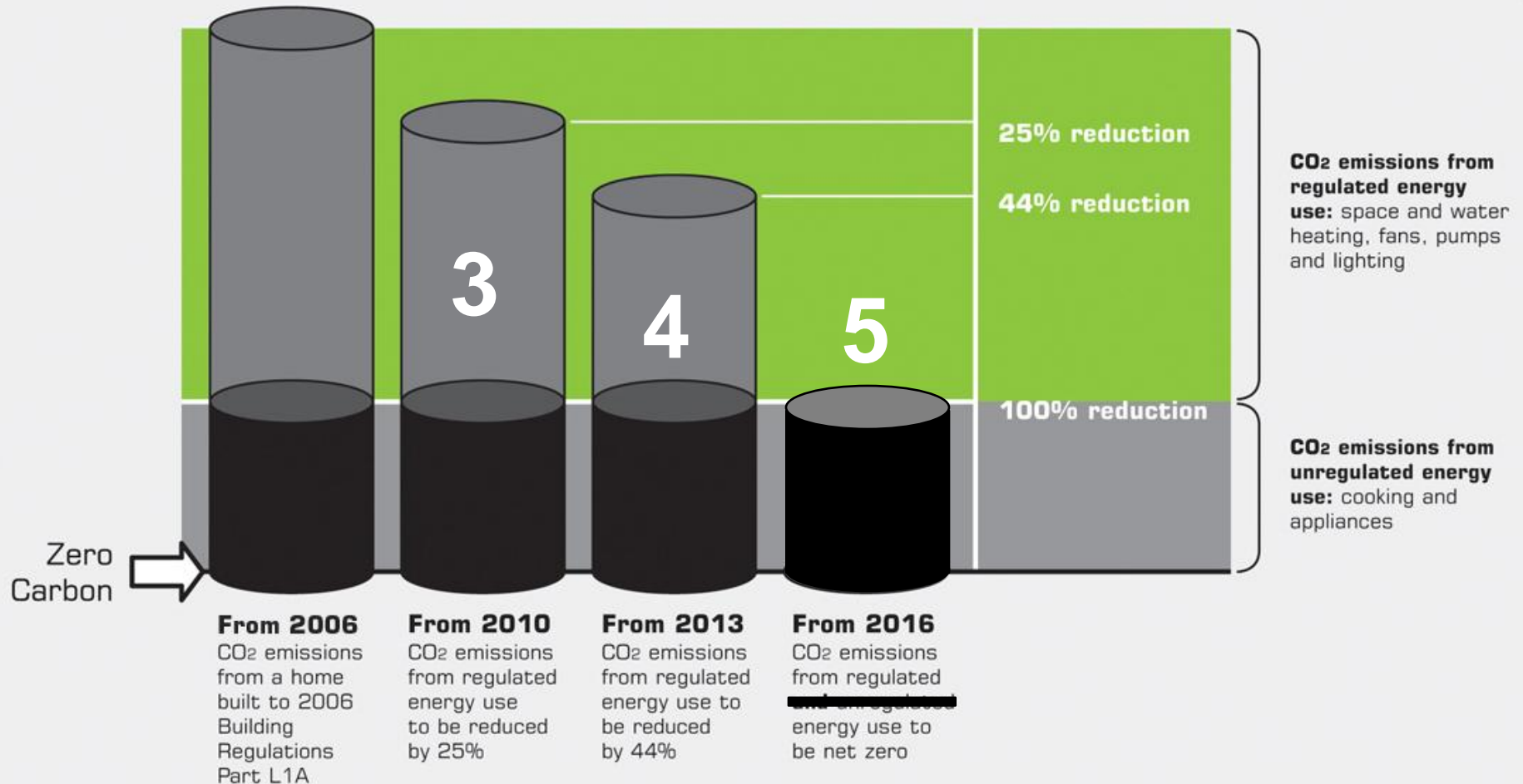


JOURNEY TO ZERO CARBON



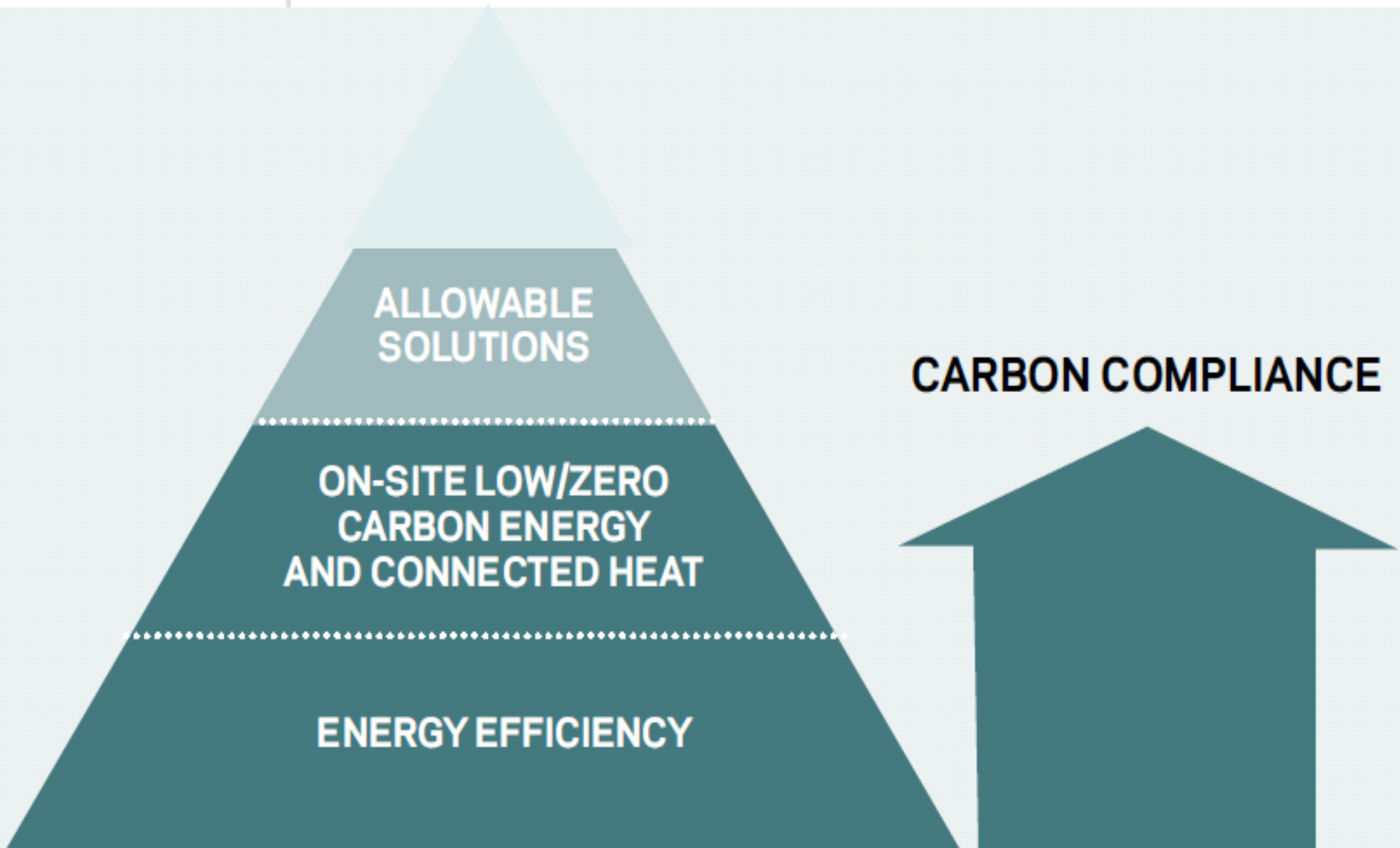


POST-BUDGET JOURNEY TO ZERO CARBON



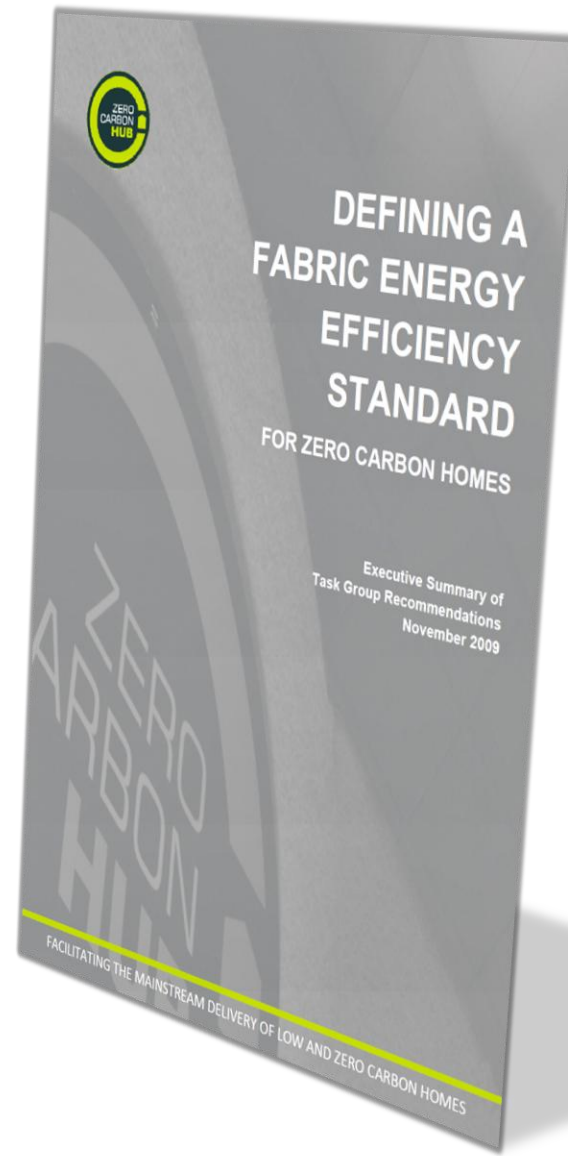


ZERO CARBON DEFINITION





FABRIC ENERGY EFFICIENCY STANDARD





CARBON COMPLIANCE STANDARD





ZERO CARBON DEFINITION

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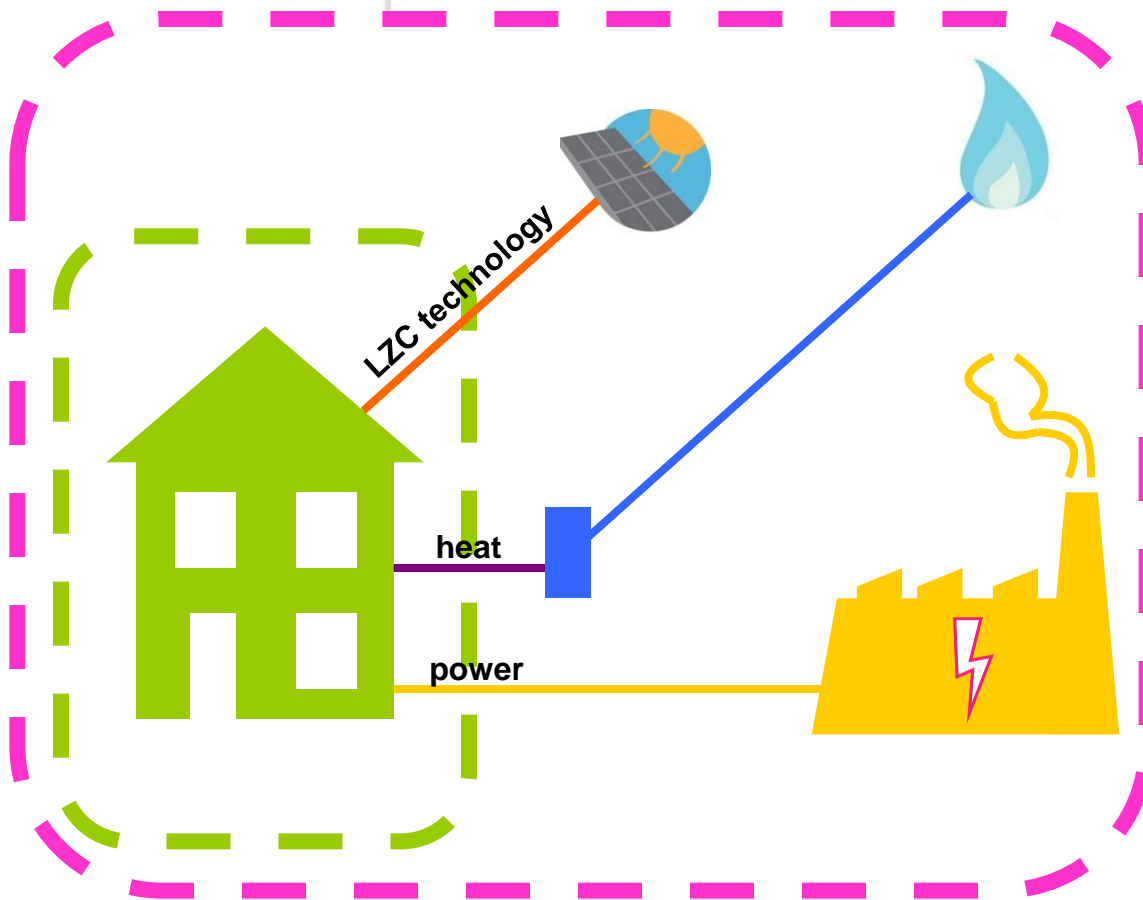
ENERGY EFFICIENCY

CARBON COMPLIANCE





SCOPE OF 'CARBON COMPLIANCE'



Energy Efficiency Standard

- Building fabric U-values
- Thermal bridging
- Air permeability
- Thermal mass
- Solar, metabolic, lighting & appliance gains

Carbon Compliance Standard

- Heating / cooling appliances (boilers, etc)
- Mechanical ventilation
- Hot water
- Active controls
- Fixed lighting
- All LZC technologies



CARBON COMPLIANCE ASSUMPTIONS

OVERVIEW

Overview of findings and recommendations

The Task Group's summary of the Topic Work Group reports

TOPIC 1

Carbon compliance tools considerations

Looking at modelling tools currently available both here and abroad and considering key characteristics, what they assess and the trade off between accuracy and ease of use.

TOPIC 2

Carbon intensity of fuels

Considering the implications of, and an appropriate response to, the changing carbon intensity of electricity and other fuels.

TOPIC 3

Future climate change

Setting out how projected national and local climate changes could affect energy demand. Exploring for example how the compliance tool should embrace overheating risk.

TOPIC 4

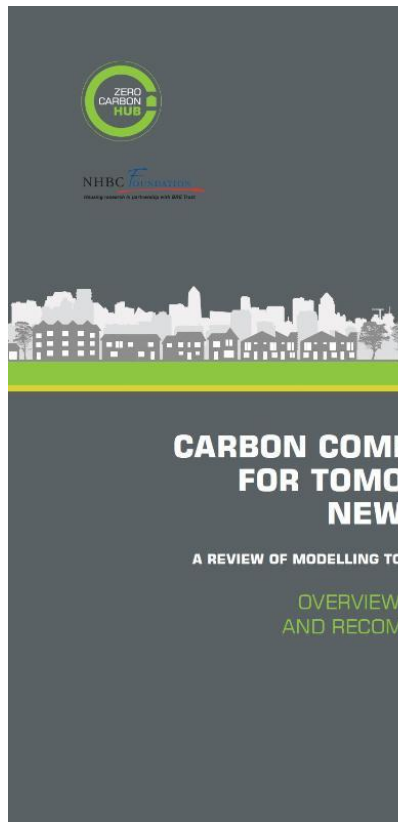
Closing the gap between designed and built performance

How the compliance tool should accommodate (and help reduce) any performance gap between design performance and what is achieved on site.

TOPIC 5

How the performance standard should be expressed

This looks at whether carbon compliance should be expressed as an improvement versus a notional building (as now) or in absolute terms (kg CO₂ emissions per unit area).



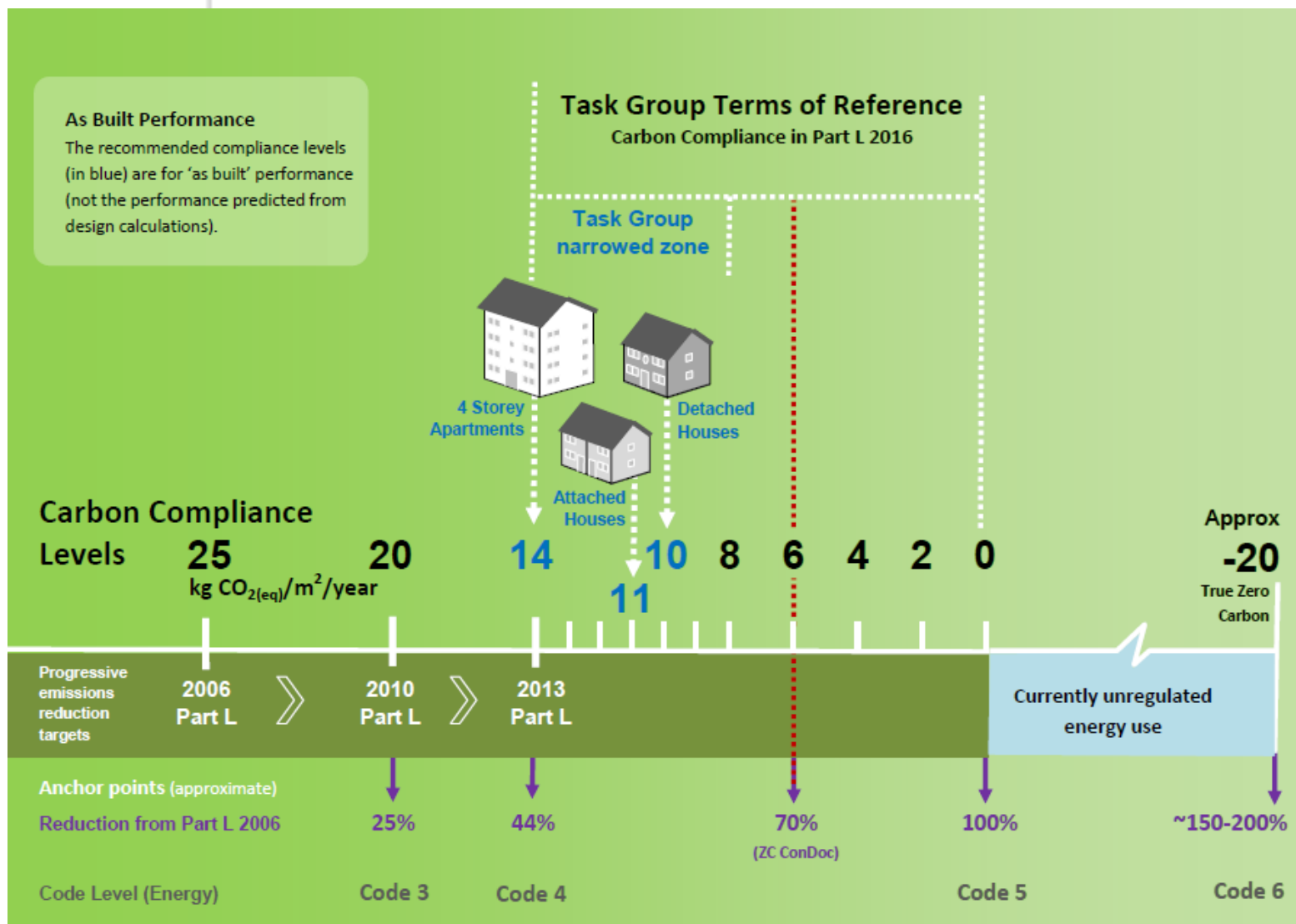


ANALYSING TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

			Carbon Compliance Level							
kgCO ₂ (eq)/m ² /yr			14	12	10	8	6	4	2	0
Approx % reduction from 2006 Part L			44%				70%			100%
Detached House	Electric options	ASHP + SHW								
		ASHP								
	Gas options	Gas + SHW								
		Gas								
End Terrace House	Electric options	ASHP + SHW								
		ASHP								
	Gas options	Gas + SHW								
		Gas								
4-Storey Apartment Block	Shared options	Biomass								
		Gas CHP								
		GSHP								
	Electric options	ASHP + SHW								
		ASHP								
	Gas options	Gas + SHW								
		Gas								
Fabric specification *			FEEs Adv.	FEEs Adv.	FEEs Adv.	FEEs Adv.	FEEs Adv.	FEEs Adv.	FEEs Adv.	FEEs Adv.
Key	Area of PV required, as percentage of ground floor area †		None	Up to 25%	25% to 40%	40% to 60%	60% to 80%	over 80%	† SE/SW facing, 45 deg pitch, none/ v. little overshadowing	

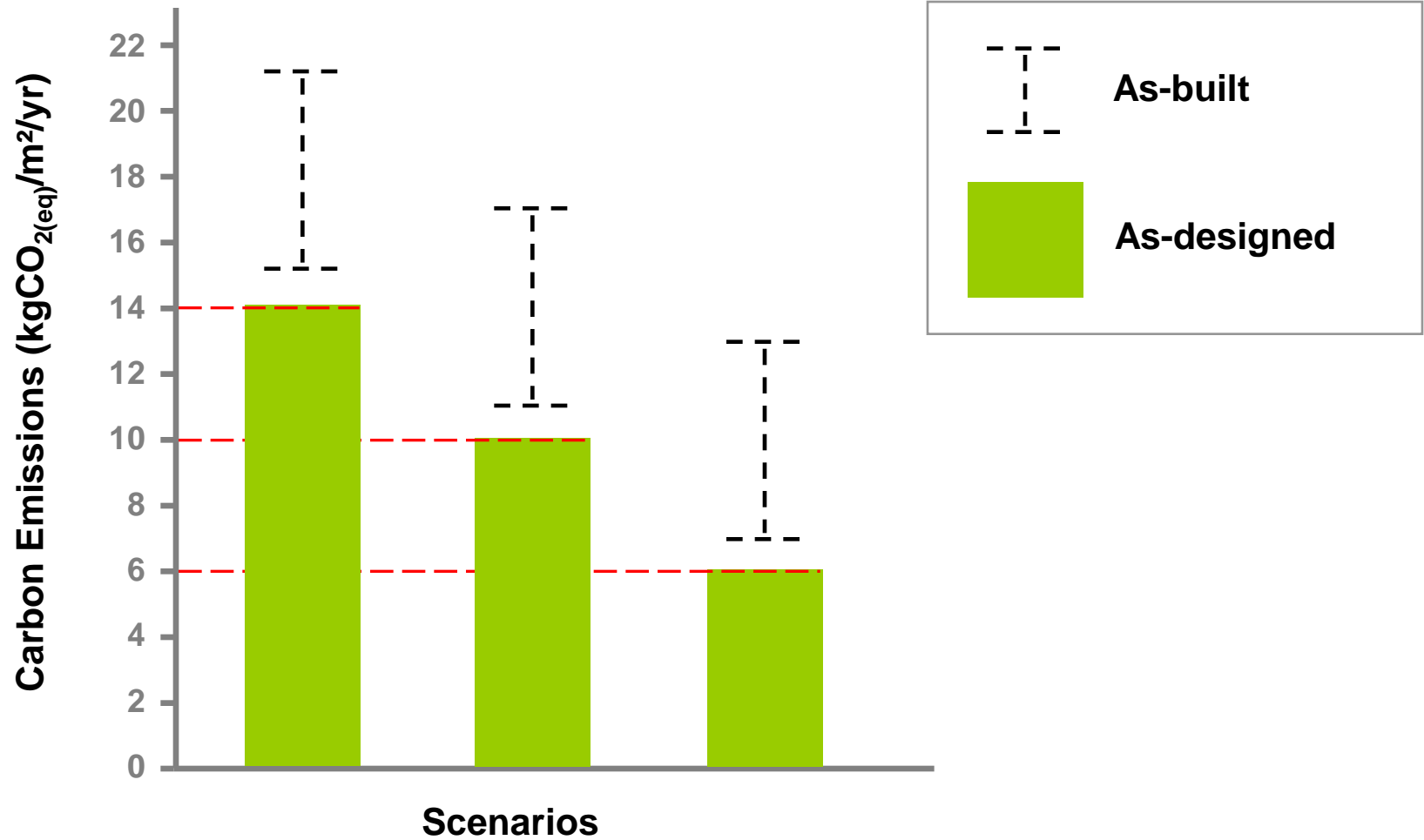


CARBON COMPLIANCE STANDARD





IMPLICATIONS





ALLOWABLE SOLUTIONS

ALLOWABLE
SOLUTIONS

ON-SITE LOW/ZERO
CARBON ENERGY
AND CONNECTED HEAT

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

CARBON COMPLIANCE





COST MODELLING AND SITE VIABILITY

OVERVIEW

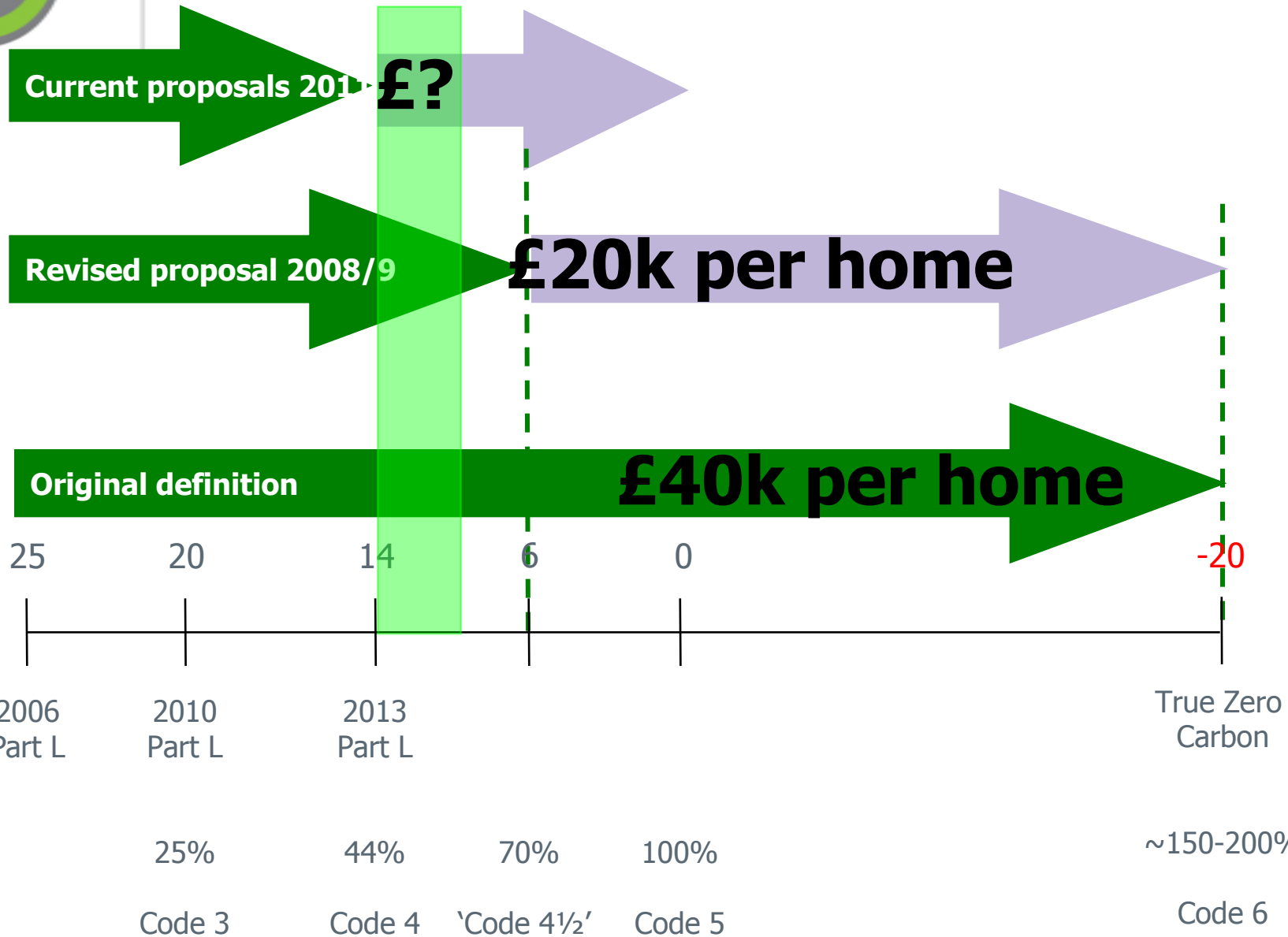
- Cost implications of zero carbon homes
- Implications for site viability
- Developing a competitive strategy

UPDATE



Onsite carbon reductions

kg CO₂
m² year





E/O COSTS 2010 – END OF TERRACE

Fabric

Minimum fabric - £2k

Advanced fabric - £7k



Core Heating

Gas boiler - £0

ASHP - £6k

GSHP - £14k

Gas + SWH - £3.5k

ASHP + SWH - £9k

Biomass - £7-9k

Gas CHP – £7-10k



Electricity

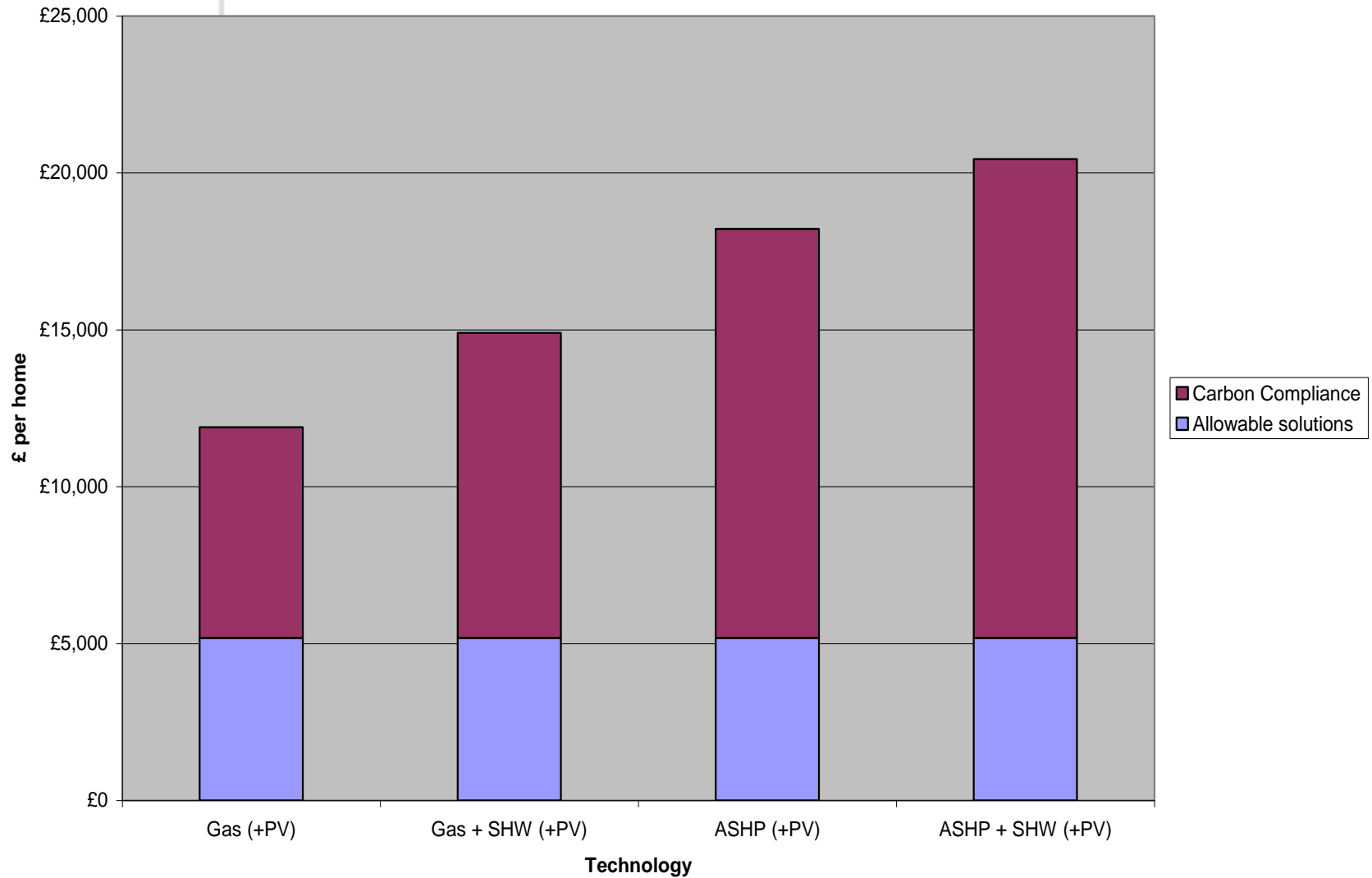
Photovoltaics (per kWp)

<1kWp – £5k

1-3kWp – £3.5k

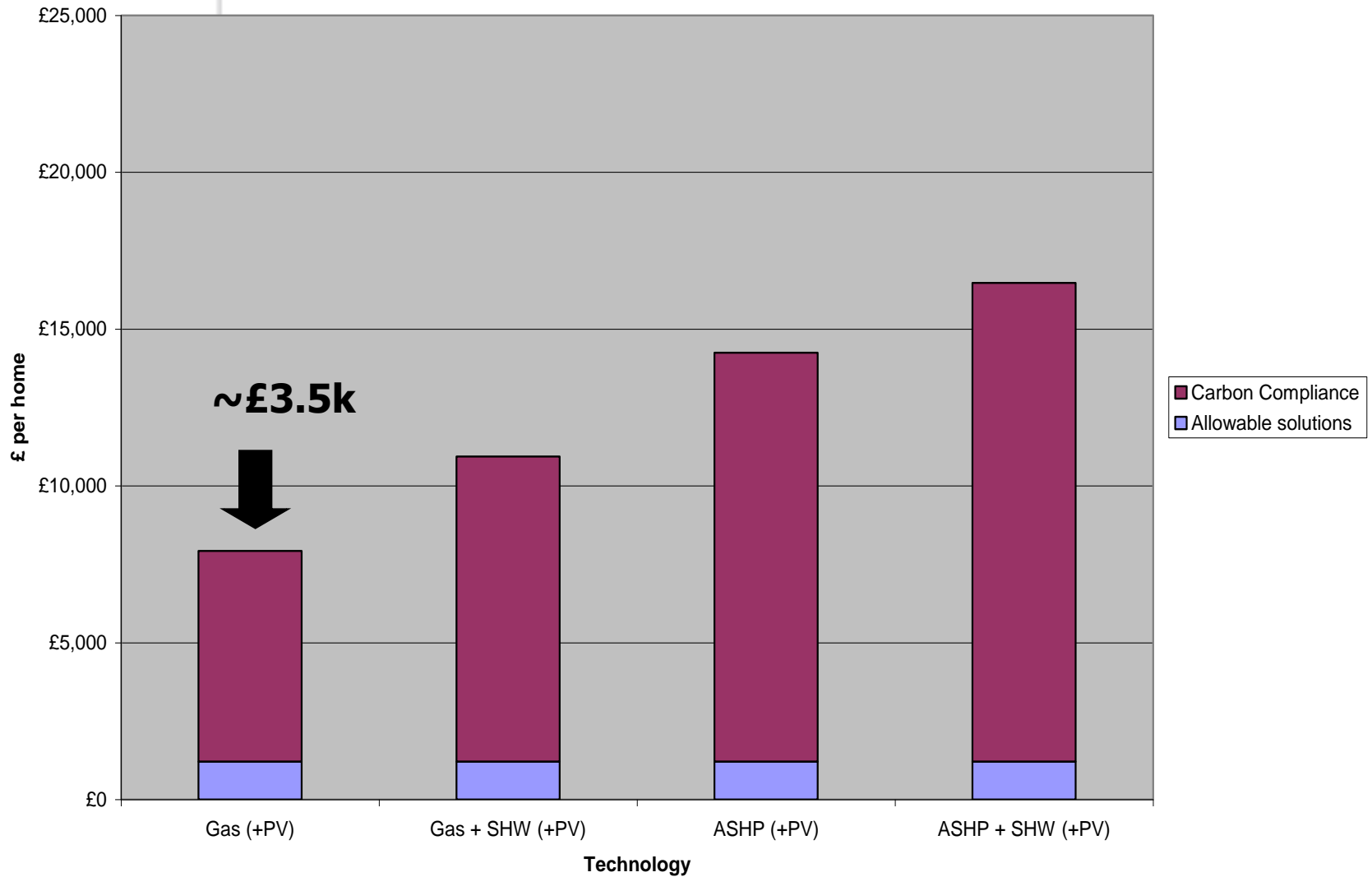


COST IMPLICATIONS 2010 - END TERRACE





COST IMPLICATIONS 2010 - END TERRACE



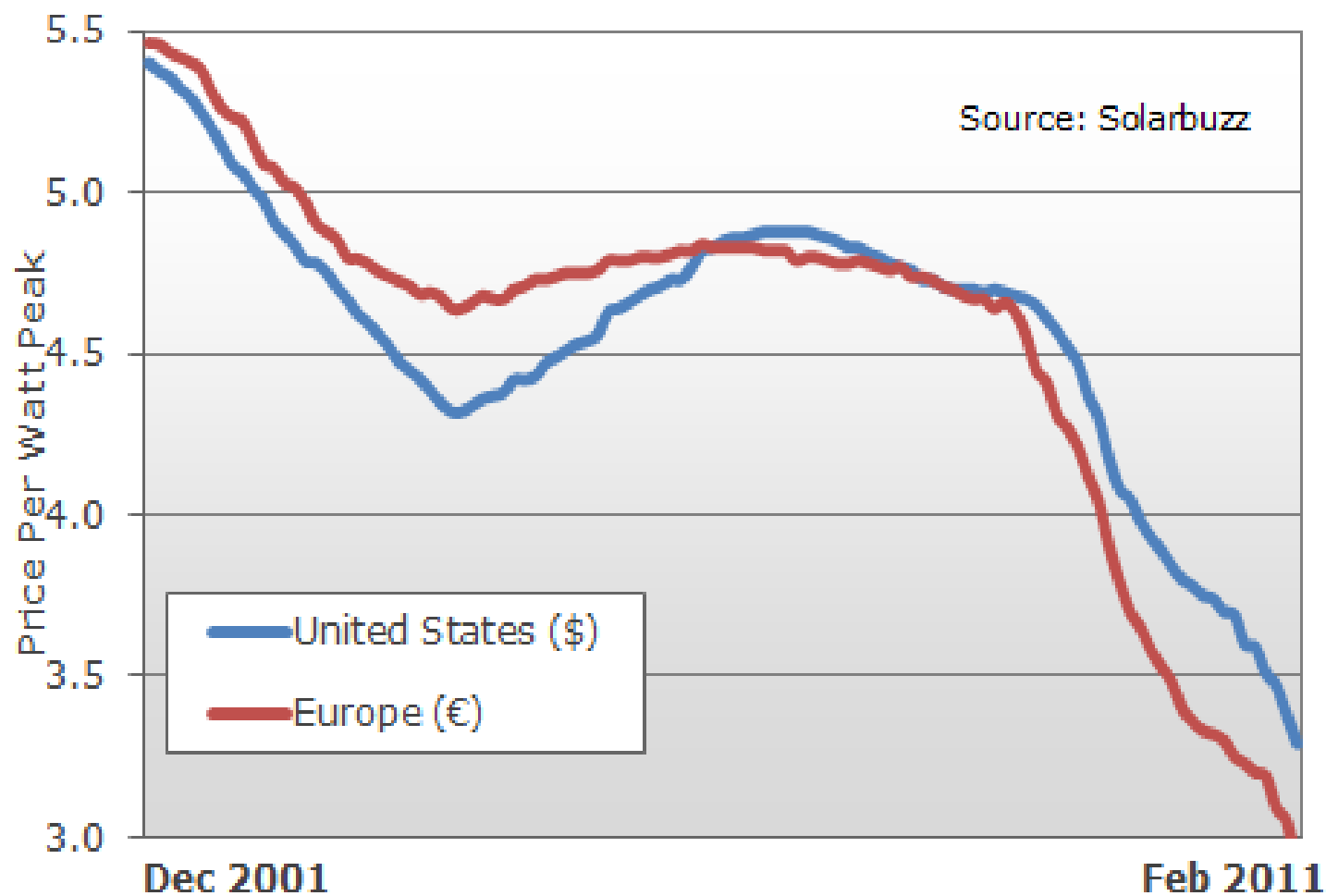


POSSIBLE COSTS IN 2016?



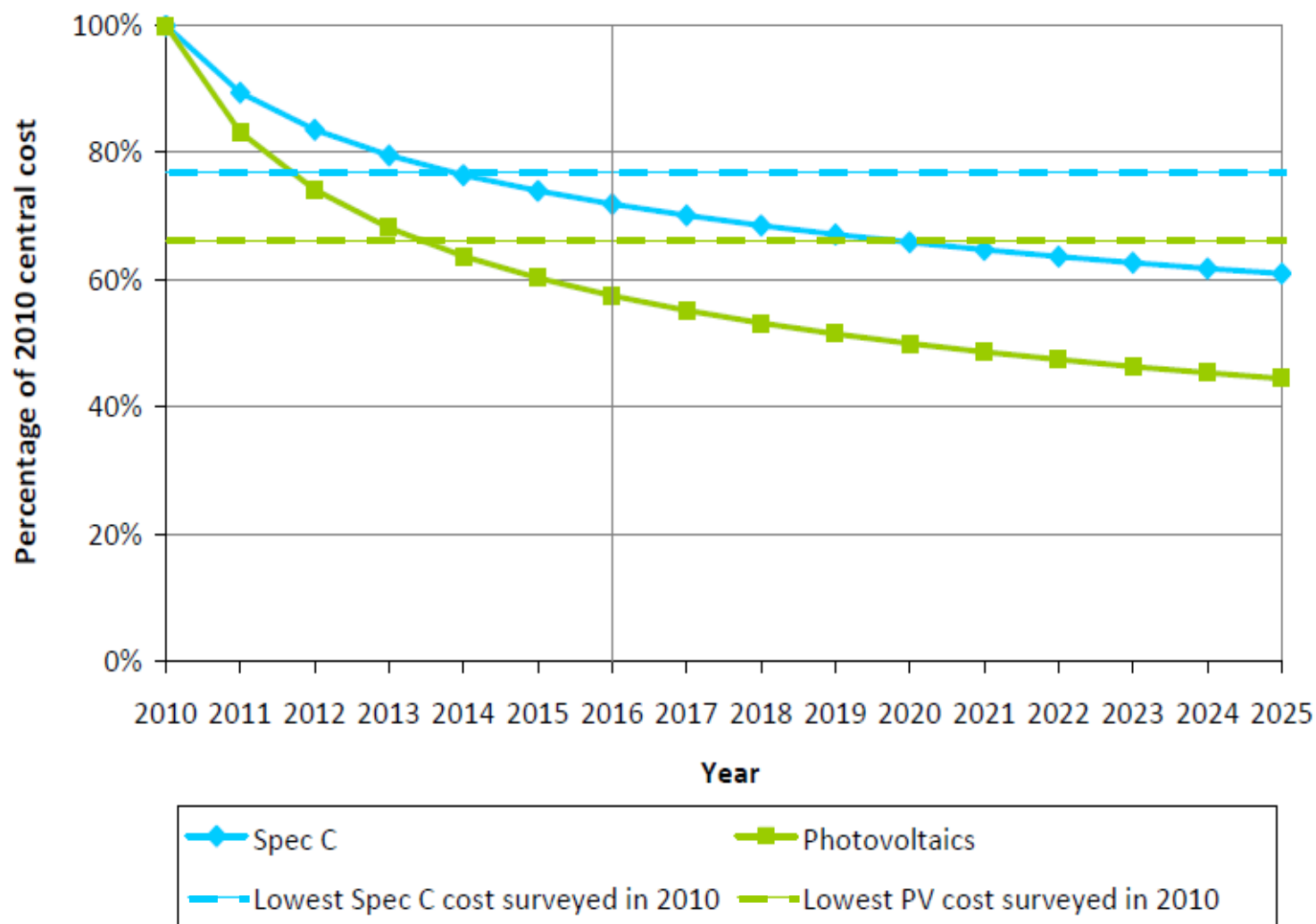
COSTS IN 2016 – CURRENT TRENDS

Solarbuzz Retail Module Price Index
Re-based Oct 2010



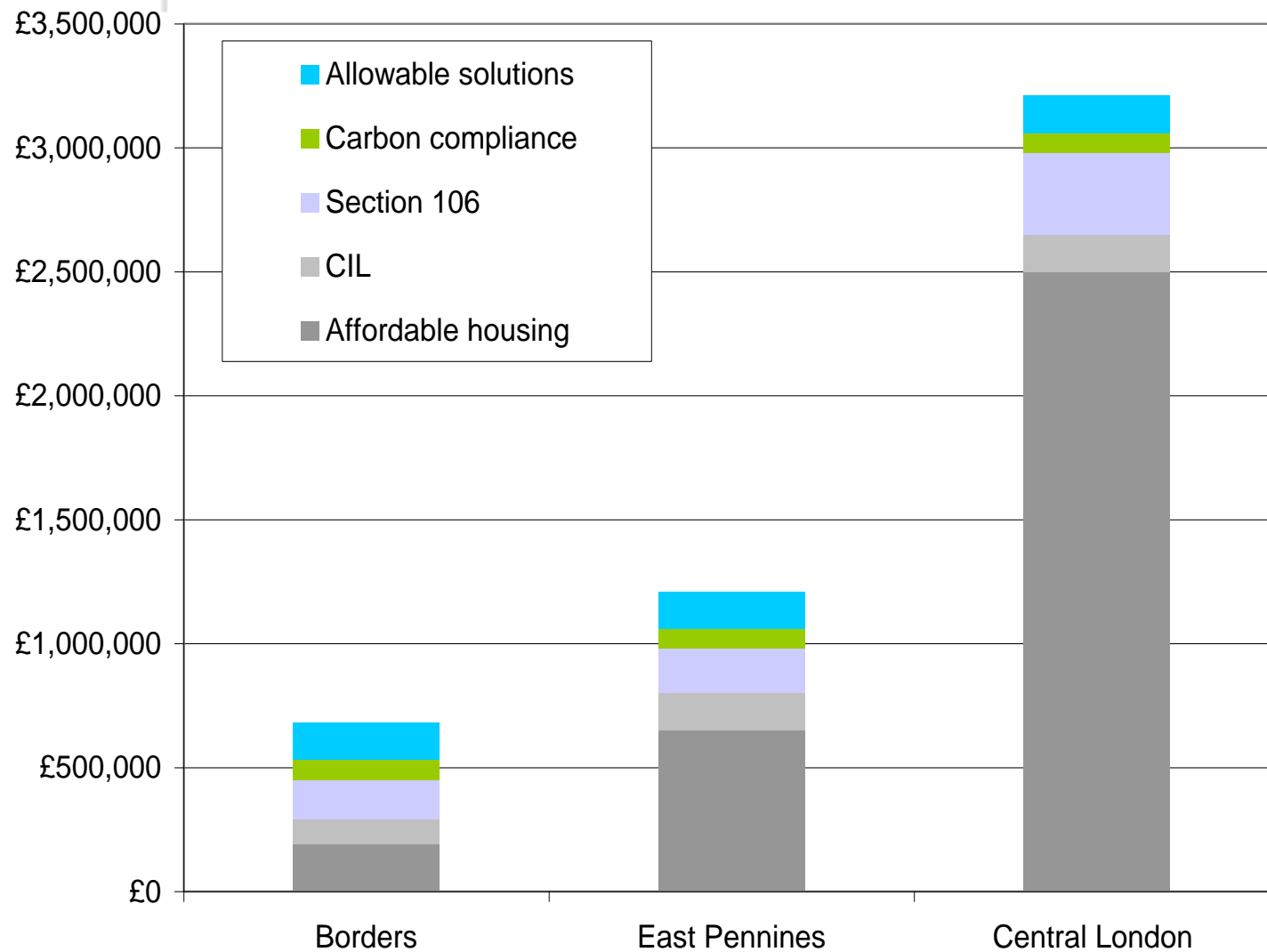


COSTS IN 2016 – LEARNING RATES





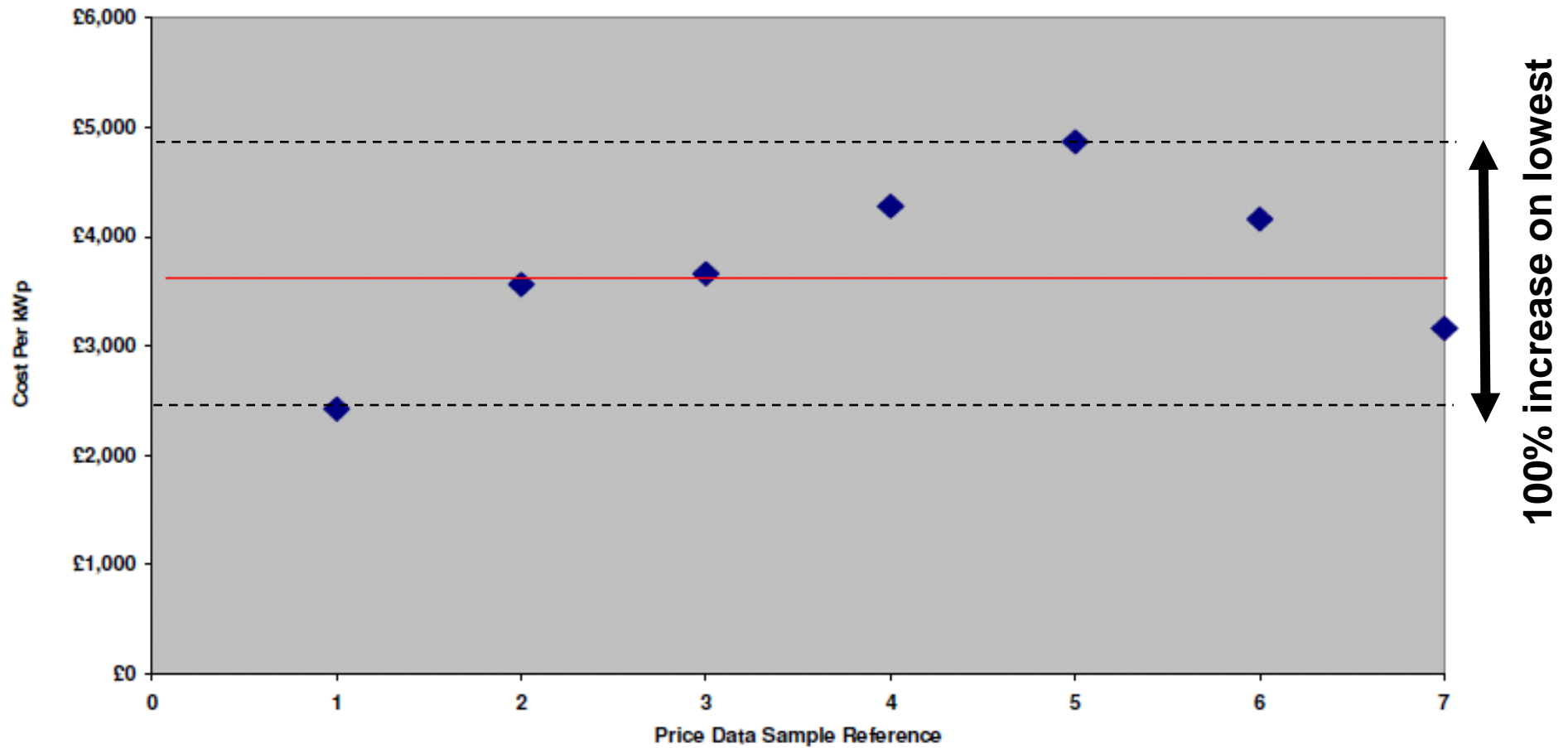
IMPACT ON DEVELOPMENT COSTS





DEVELOPING A COMPETITIVE STRATEGY

Photovoltaic Panel 3kWp





COST MODELLING AND SITE VIABILITY

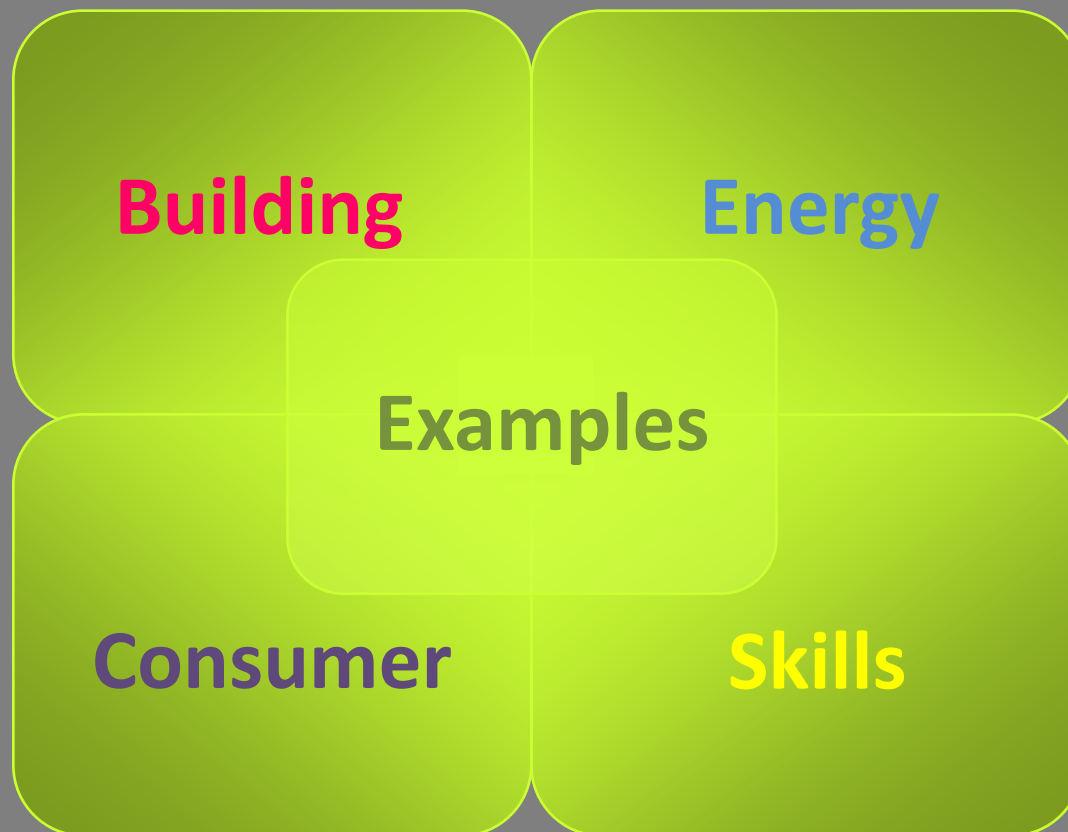
SUMMARY

- Zero carbon standard is more achievable than before (really!)
- Standard still a significant additional cost for development in some areas
- Back stop option of gas + PV should work in most instances
- Potential for competitive advantage by:
 - efficient supply chain
 - optimising effectively for the site in question





FIVE WORKSTREAMS





WHAT NEXT?





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