



The vision at the Zero Carbon Hub for the future of energy efficiency of buildings & policy developments

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TODAY



This session will cover :

•What is meant by 'Zero Carbon Homes' and nZEB

•Provide insights on risks to Energy Efficiency Homes

- The Performance Gap
- Ventilation
- Overheating







The Zero Carbon Hub







ROLE OF THE ZERO CARBON HUB



PURPOSE AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Facilitate the mainstream delivery of low and zero carbon homes working across boarders

Provide leadership and

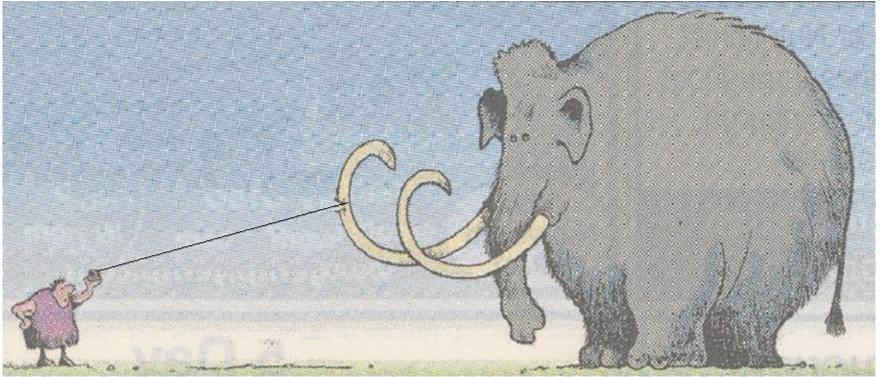
create confidence

- Reduce risk
- Disseminate information



Where are you?





Academia

Industry



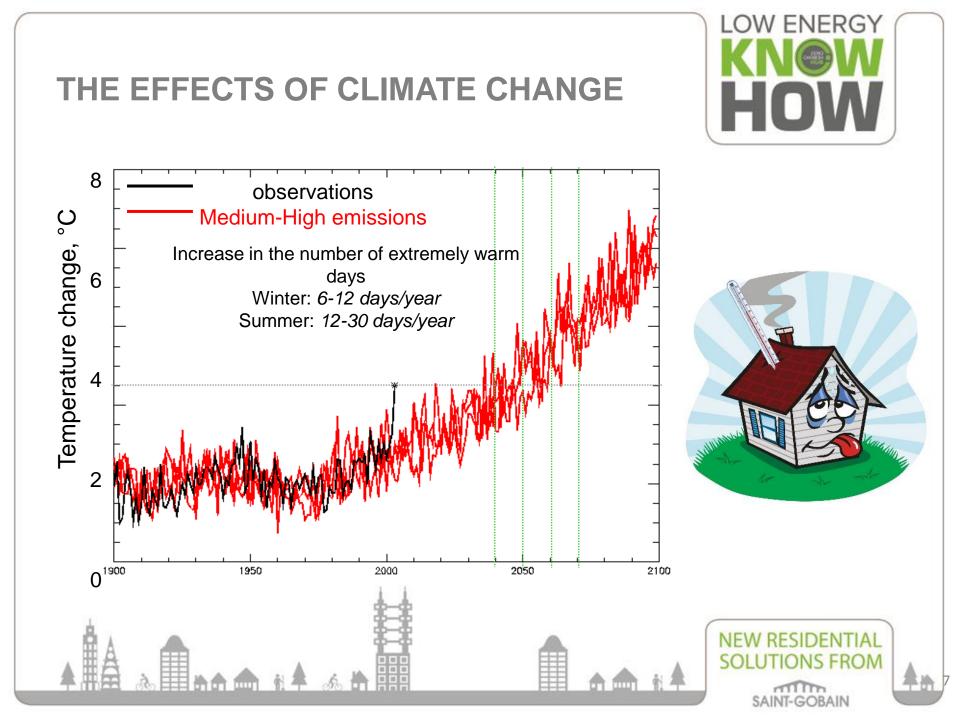




Why Zero Carbon Homes?







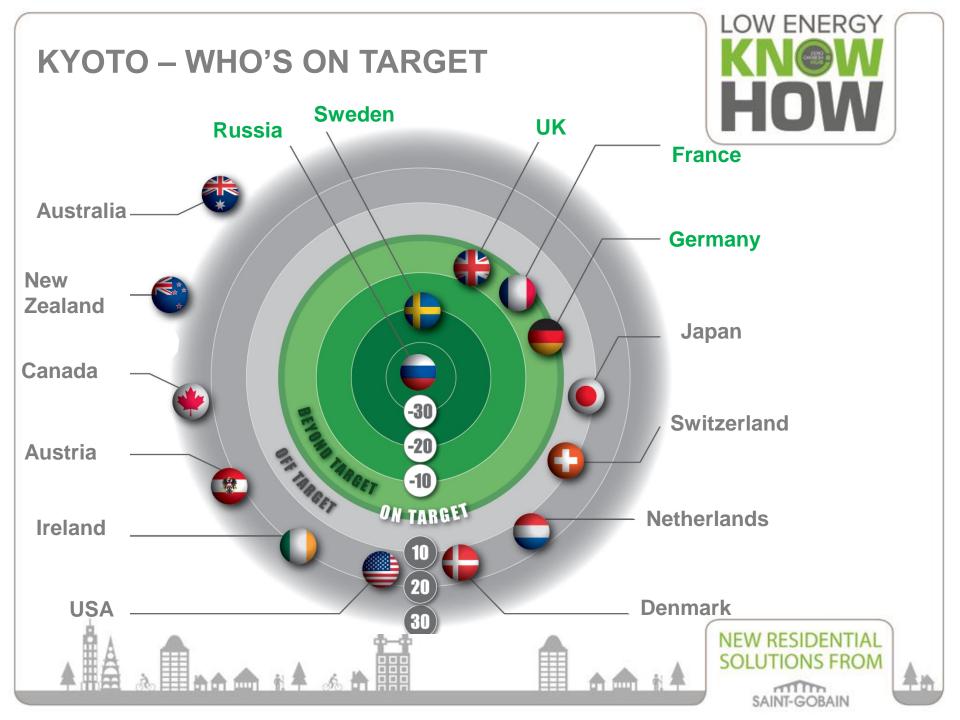
1998-2007 was the warmest decade on record

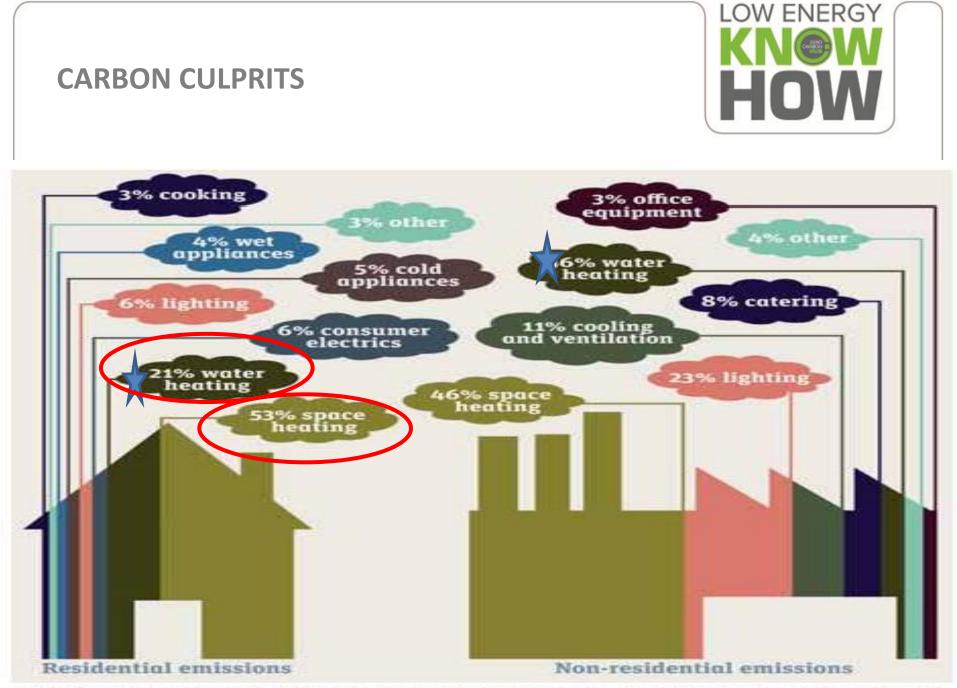
2009 – 5th warmest globally and 14th warmest in the UK

2012 Hottest day ever in Scotland and wettest June in the UK

2013 Wettest winter ever recorded

2014 was the hottest year ever recorded





Culprits: most CO2 from buildings stems from heating. Houses are particularly energy-inefficient







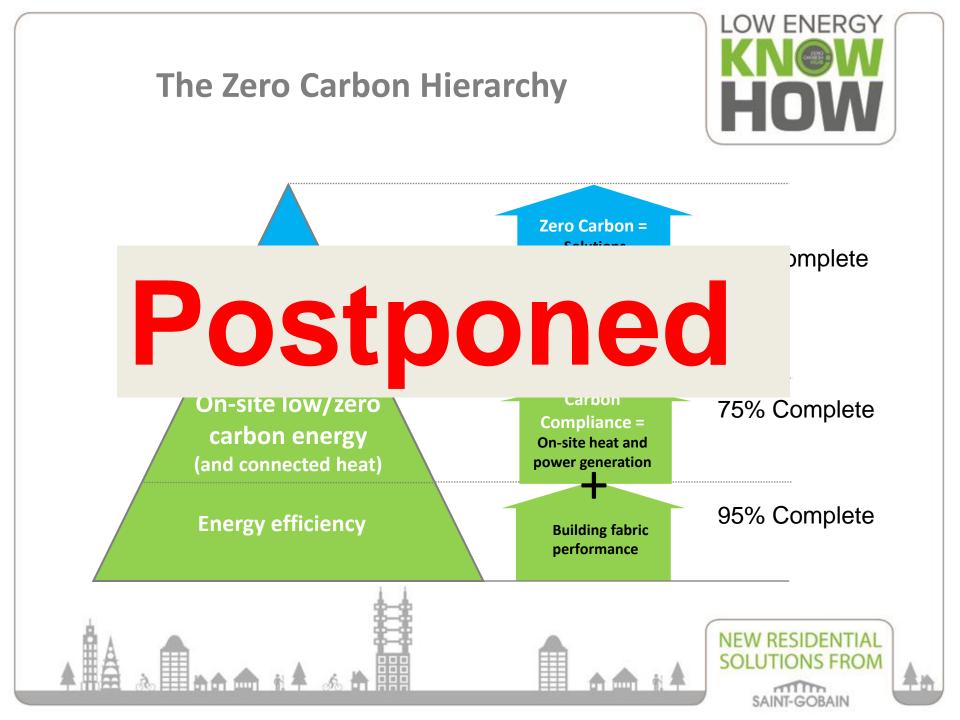
Annual Household Energy Spend			
4-bed Detached house	£2,379	£1,187	£504
3-bed Semi- detached house	£1,621	£888	£361
3-bed Mid-terrace house	£1,388	£864	£405
1-bed Ground floor flat	£915	£489	£346
	Victorian with modern day improvements	New Build built to 2006 regulations	Future 2016 aspirations

Indicative costs and savings calculated using Zero Carbon Hub house types modelled in NHER Plan Assessor 5.3/5.4 (SAP2009) with projected energy costs taken from DECC published figures.



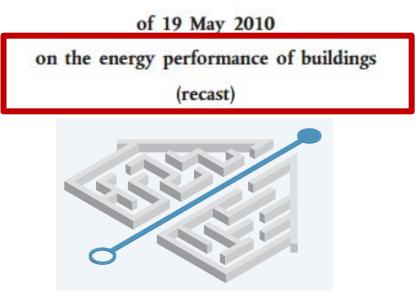
Zero Carbon Agenda & the European Policy







DIRECTIVE 2010/31/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL



DIRECTIVE 2012/27/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 25 October 2012

on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC

Energy Efficient Buildings – European Commission



Under the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive:

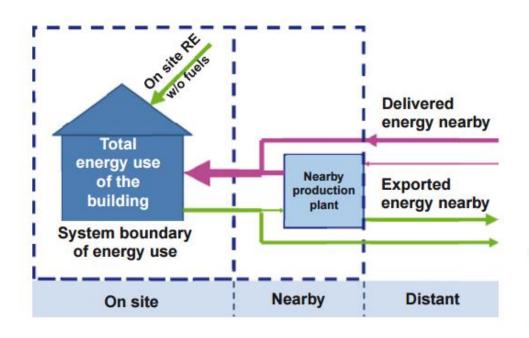
- all new buildings must be nearly zero energy buildings by 31 December 2020 (public buildings by 31 December 2018)
- EU countries must establish inspection schemes for heating and air conditioning systems or put in place measures with equivalent effect
- EU countries must set minimum energy performance requirements for new buildings, for the major renovation of buildings and for the replacement or retrofit of building elements (heating and cooling systems, roofs, walls, etc.)
- EU countries have to draw up lists of national financial measures to improve the energy efficiency of buildings

Under the Energy Efficiency Directive:

- EU countries make energy efficient renovations to at least 3% of buildings owned and occupied by central government
- EU governments should only purchase buildings which are highly energy efficient
- EU countries must draw-up long-term national building renovation strategies which can be included in their National Energy Efficiency Action Plans

Nearly zero-energy Buildings – European Commission

NZEB System Schematic



REHVA Journal May 2013



EPBD Article 2, NZEB definition:

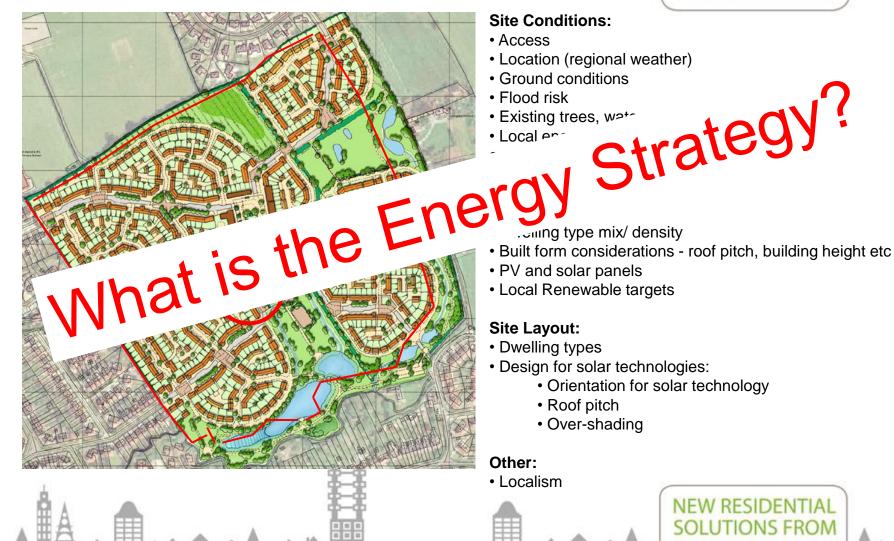
[..] 'nearly zero-energy building' means a building that has a very high energy performance [..]. The nearly zero or very low amount of energy required should be covered to a very significant extent by energy from renewable sources, including energy from renewable sources produced on-site or nearby.[..]



DEVELOPMENT LAYOUTS



SAINT-GOBAIN







Insights on risks to Energy Efficiency Homes – The Performance Gap

















Insights on risks to Energy Efficiency Homes – Ventilation & Indoor Air Quality





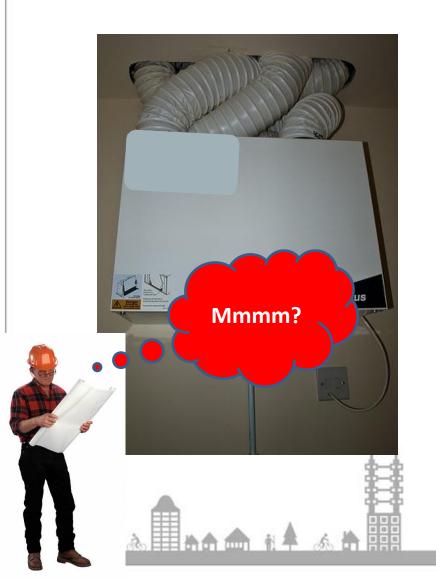
VENTILATION AND INDOOR AIR QUALITY





Construction images













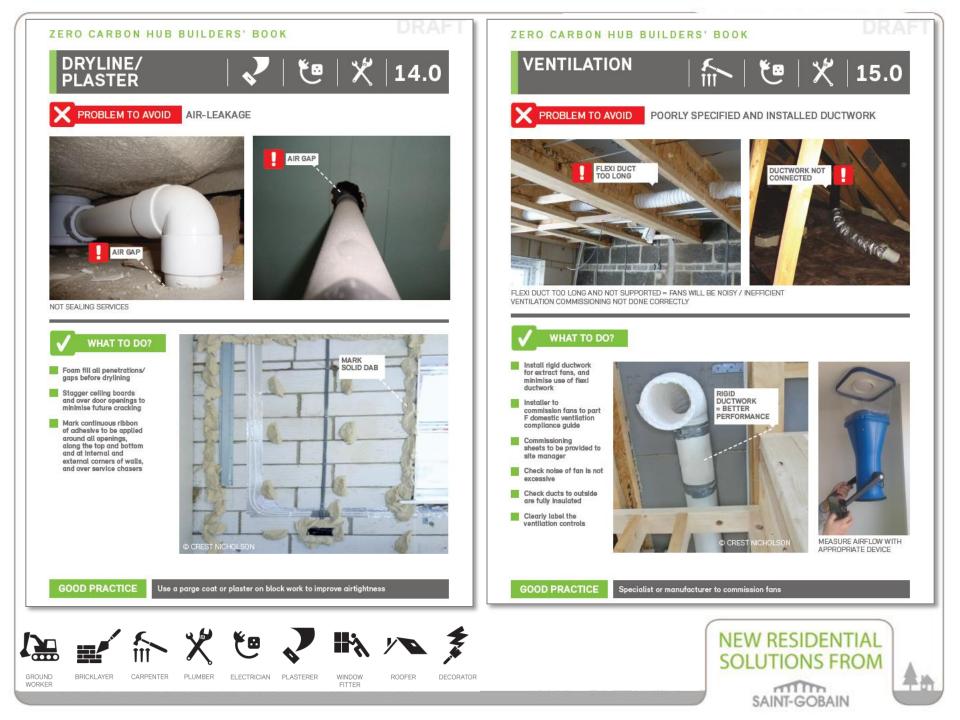
Construction images



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Insights on risks to Energy Efficiency Homes – Overheating

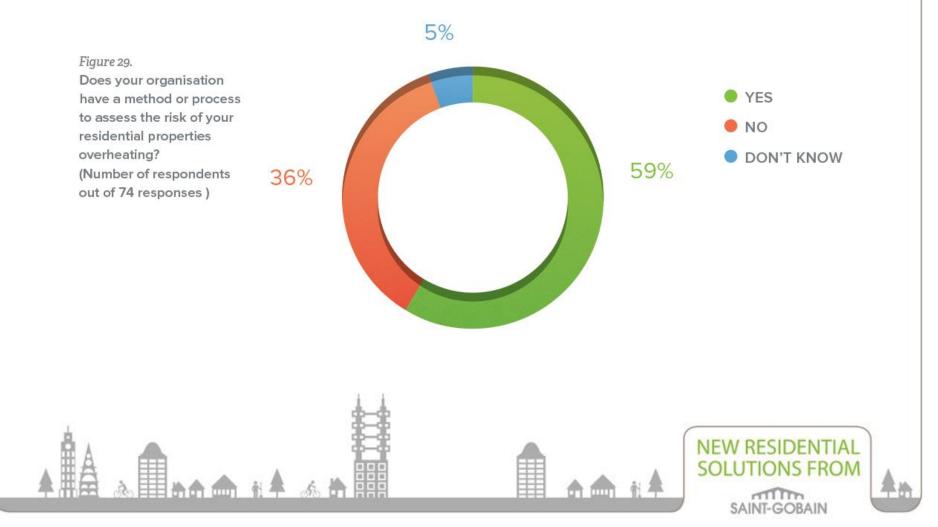






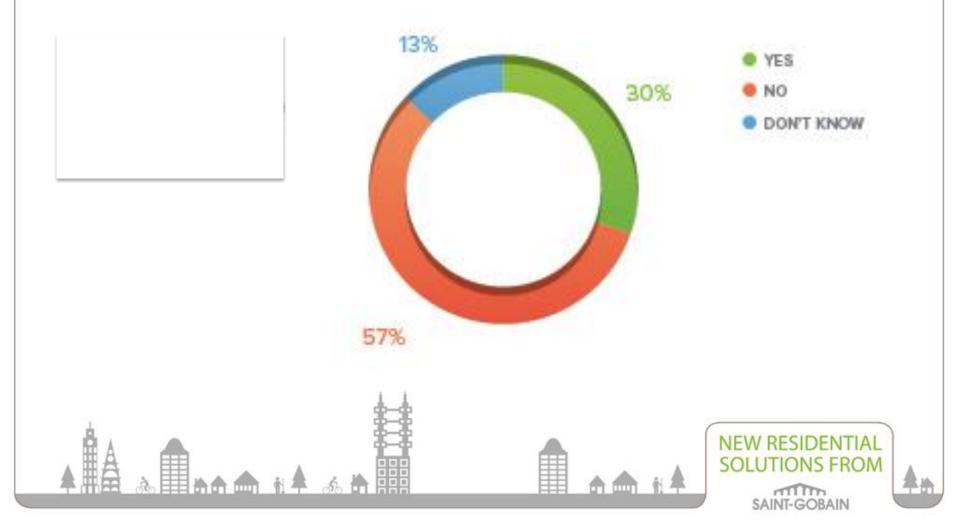
Does your organisation have a method or process to assess the risk of your residential properties overheating?





Does your organisation currently specify overheating related requirements in your contracts with Architects and designers?







LOW ENERGY HOW

A concept diagram of the types of factors which should improve the reliability of the overheating risk assessment process for dwellings







For more information !!





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THANK YOU



