CLOSING THE DESIGN VS AS-BUILT PERFORMANCE GAP

Ross Holleron January 2014





Introduction to the (English) Zero Carbon Hub

PURPOSE AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Supporting the delivery of low and zero carbon homes

- Providing leadership and creating confidence
- Reducing risk and clearing obstacles
- Disseminating information



The Hub's Journey so far



EVALUATING THE IMPACT OF AN ENHANCED ENERGY PERFORMANCE STANDARD ON LOAD-BEARING MASONRY DOMESTIC CONSTRUCTION

Partners in Innovation Project: CI 39/3/663

Report Number 8 - Final Report - Executive Summary

Lessons from Stamford Brook

tanding the Gap between Designed and Real Performance

sentre for the Built Environment, Leeds Metropolitan University Centre for the Built Environment, Leeds Metropoliten University f Health & Human Sciences, Leeds Metropolitan University





evaluation of a low carbon develop

dwellings prior to occupation a

Background & Evidence

Low carbon housing

Lessons from Elm Tree Mews

November 2010

This report sets out the findings from a low carbon housing trial at Elm Tree Mews, York, and discusses the technical and policy issues t

Insulation, Improved efficiencies and rea target is theoretically possible. How **TEMPLE AVENUE PROJECT** concern that, in practice, even existing are not being achieved and that this p the potential to undermine zero carbo report seeks to address these concer

Final Report: In-situ monitoring of efficiencies of condensing boilers and use of secondary heating GASTEC





GASTEC at CRE Ltd AECOM EA Technology he Energy Saving Trust June 2009

Getting warmer: a field trial of heat pumps

CARBON

Micro-CHP Accelerator

The Energy Saving Trust



energy saving trust Here comes the sun: a field trial of solar water heating systems

The Energy Saving Trust



GHA Monitoring

Technical Report

Results from Phase 1: Post-

Programme 2009-11:

CARBON COMPLIANCE

SETTING AN APPROPRIATE LIMIT FOR ZERO CARBON NEW HOMES





CARBON COMPLIANCE FOR TOMORROW'S NEW HOMES

Low and zero carbon homes: understanding the performance challenge



JRHT JOSEPH ROLINTREE HOUSING TRUS



Building performance evaluation COMPETITION FOR FUNDING MAY 2010 - 2012













Evidence assembled for CC4TNH

Measured v Predicted whole-house fabric performance

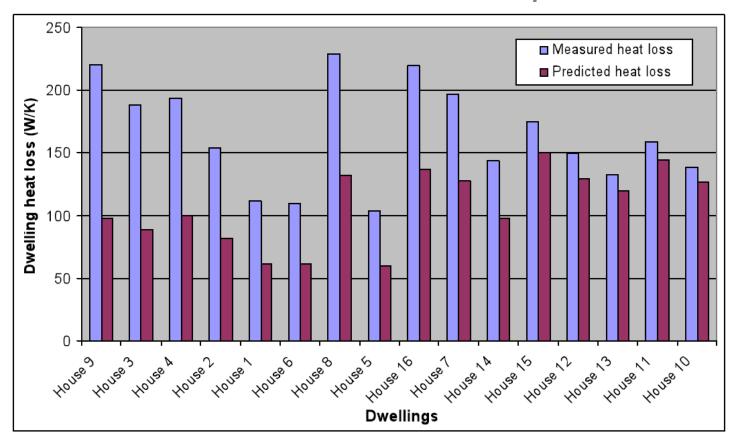




Figure 1 Measured v Predicted whole house heat loss for 16 dwellings

Closing the performance gap

Carbon Compliance report, Recommendation 4a:

From 2020 the test results distribution should demonstrate that at least 90% of all dwellings would meet or perform better than the designed energy / carbon performance.

Feb 2011

- The journey:
 - O 2013 -> 2016 -> 2020





Why it's important to industry

- Improving quality throughout the process
- Improving occupant satisfaction
- Levelling the 'playing field'
- Improving links between parts of industry to reduce overall costs
- An alternative to Regulation



The current project

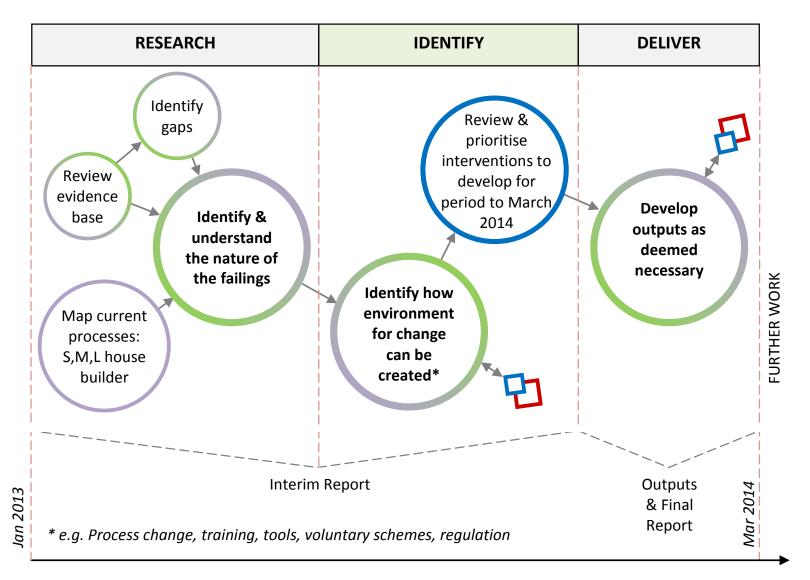
Main aim:

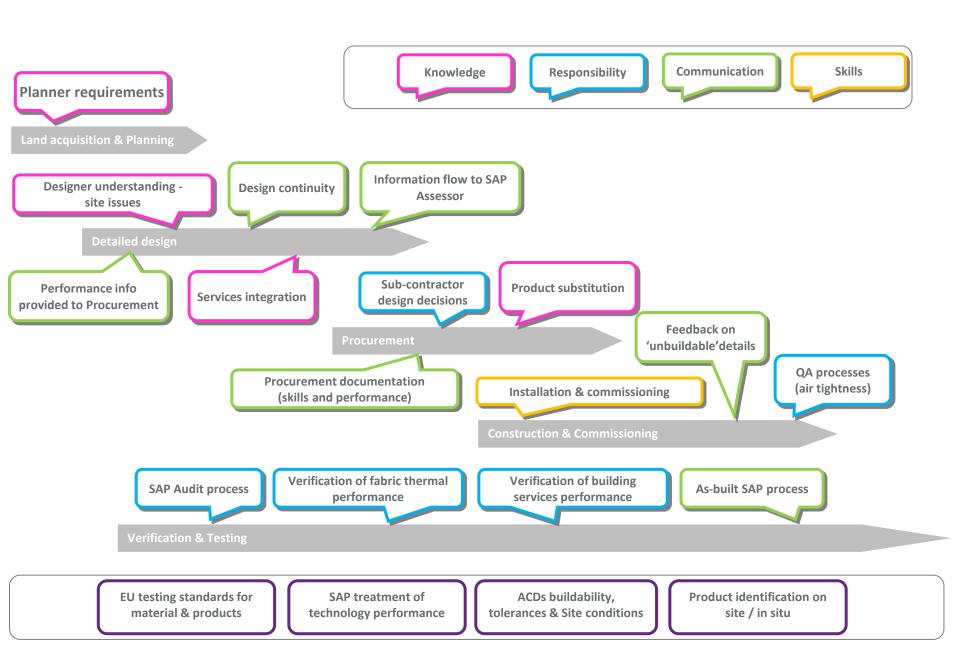
- To improve the as-built performance of new homes and enable the 2020 ambition to be met
- The group to be seen as the place which will, collaboratively, bring together and help to develop all strands of work in this area.

What are we trying to do?

- Find solutions that suit industry & government
- Preferably at no extra cost

Work stages





Literature reviews

- Academic and industry research papers
- Laboratory testing
- Field trials



- Interview process Concept design to construction
- Site walk through Design specification versus site
- SAP Audits Design stage versus site observations



- Survey of assessors
- Sensitivity of common input issues







DEVELOPING COMMERCIALLY VIABLE PROCESS CONTROL TOWARDS 2020



Thermographic imaging

Method

- Internal & external images of the building fabric taken during the coheating testing
- Carried out early in the morning to minimise distortion to surface temperatures

Observations

- Thermographic images reveal weaknesses in the build and design
- Analysis must be carried out by an experienced person





In-situ U-value measurement

Method

- Heat flux testing carried out during coheating test in one flat in each block
- Heat loss measured across north-facing external walls and also party walls

Observations

- The difference in measured and calculated
 U-values is similar to tests of this nature
- A party wall bypass was noted in both blocks





Co-heating test

Observations on implementation

- Test carried out in April, at very end of what is considered the suitable period
- Active site, so difficult to maintain controlled temperature in adjacent units

Observations on results

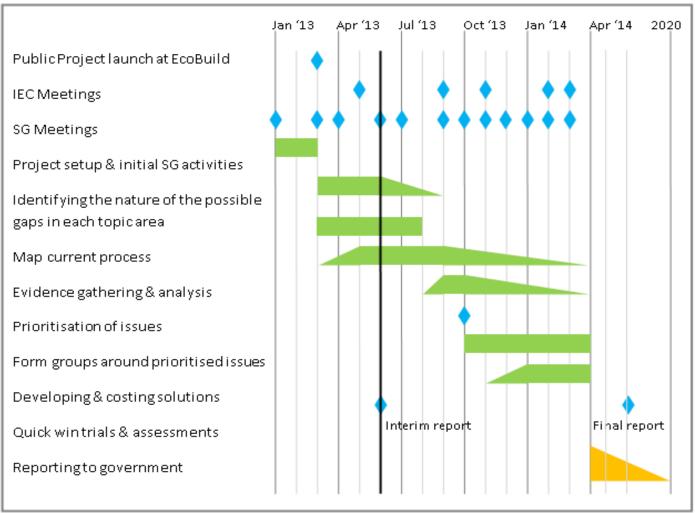
- Measured heat loss was greater than calculated heat loss
- Result at higher end of scale of published test results







Project next steps





On-going activities (not yet funded)

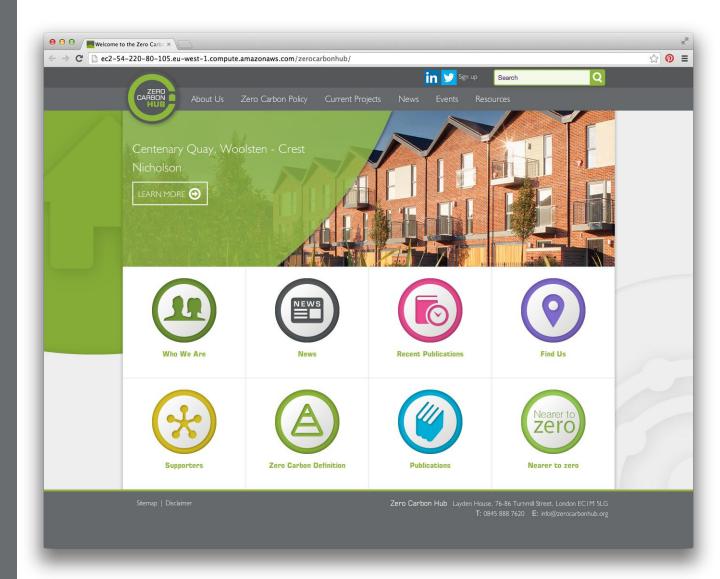
A reminder why it's important

- Improving quality throughout the process (not just end of line)
- Improving occupant satisfaction
- Levelling the 'playing field' (especially amongst product manufacturers)
- Improving links between parts of industry to reduce overall costs
- An alternative to Regulation



NEW WEBSITE

- Costing Report
- DvAB InterimReport
- DvAB Final Report





THANK YOU

Ross Holleron, Zero Carbon Hub

