CLOSING THE DESIGN VS AS-BUILT PERFORMANCE GAP

Richard Partington January 2014

Nearer to Planning for zero carbo homes from 201



Introduction to the 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



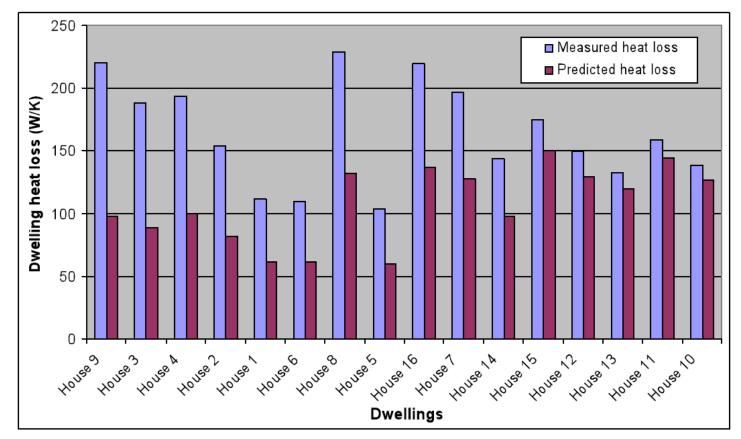
The Hub's Journey so far





Evidence assembled for CC4TNH

Measured v Predicted whole-house fabric performance



ZERO CARBON Figure I Measured v Predicted whole house heat loss for 16 dwellings⁴

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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



ZERO CARBON 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?

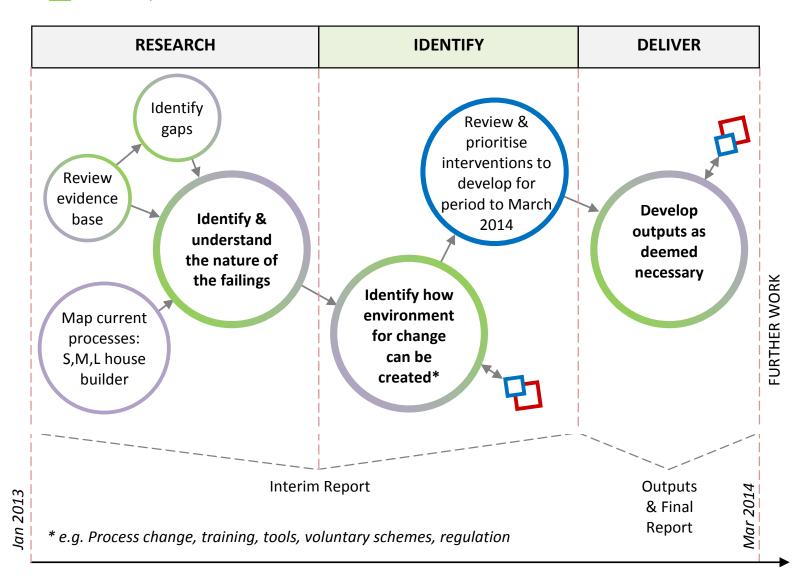
Find solutions that suit industry & government
Preferably at no extra cost

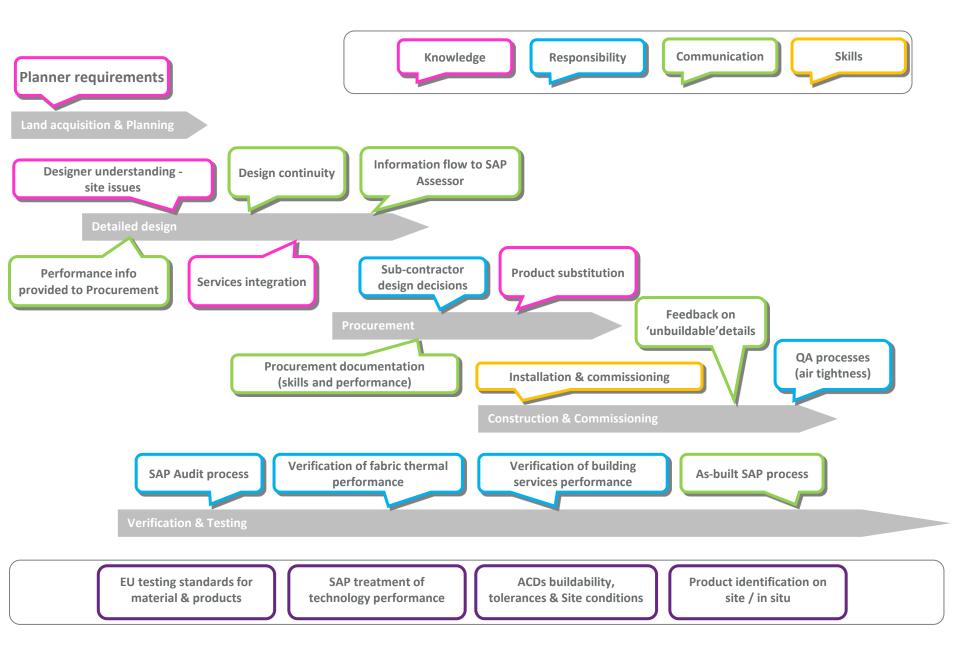
Industry Executive Committee Steering Group Work Group 0

Work Groups 1-5

KΕΥ

Work stages





Literature reviews

- Academic and industry research papers
- Laboratory testing
- Field trials
- Development site reviews
 - Interview process Concept design to construction
 - Site walk through Design specification versus site
 - SAP Audits Design stage versus site observations

SAP Process Analysis

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- 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

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- O 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 co-heating test in one flat in each block
- Heat loss measured across north-facing external walls and also party walls

Observations

CARRO

- 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

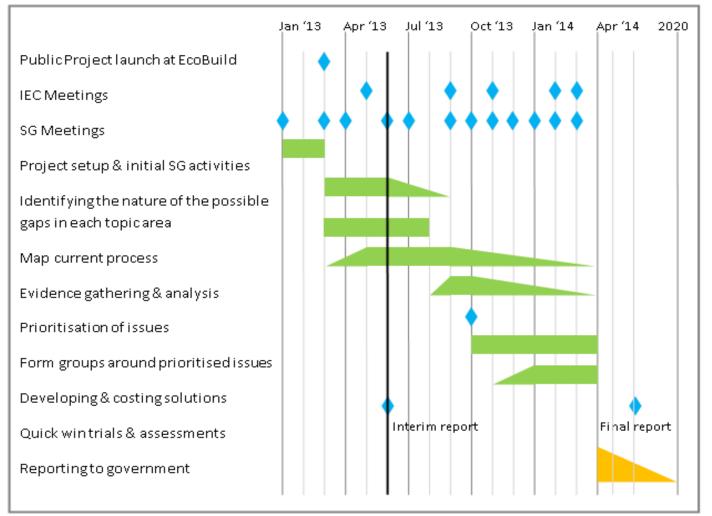
- Measured heat loss was greater than calculated heat loss
- Result at higher end of scale of published test results



We need 'inline' and 'end of line' techniques



Project next steps



On-going activities (not yet funded)

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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

THANK YOU

Richard Partington, Zero Carbon Hub

