

B3: Go on, go green

Speakers:

Sam Hunt

Senior Associate,
b:ssec

Robert Greene

Head of Development,
A2Dominion

Chair:

Gordon Callaway

Managing Director
Callaway Energy Consulting

London Development Conference

Viable Communal Heating Systems

4th December 2012

Sam Hunt MEng CEng MCIBSE – b:ssec

sam@bssec.co.uk – 07891 850821

Introduction

b:ssec has been involved in the implementation of communal heating systems through:

- Energy strategies (incl. for planning).
- Due diligence support for clients.
- Post project reviews.

This presentation describes the following aspects of communal heating systems:

- Context – planning and policy drivers for communal heating.
- Design Approach – factors affecting viability.



1. CONTEXT

Advantages of District Heating

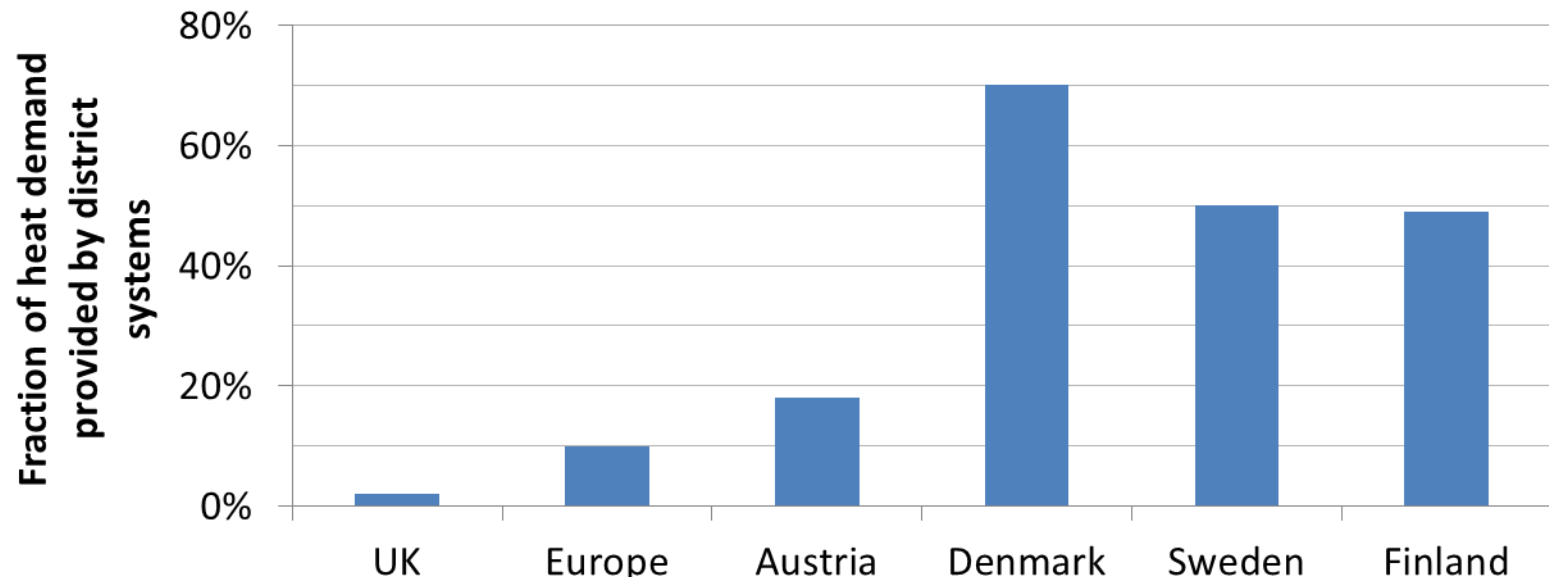
District and communal heating systems allow:

- The use of technologies which are typically not technically viable at the scale of individual homes (e.g. biomass or waste-to-energy).
- Economies of scale.
- Centralisation of fuel systems and maintenance.
- Easier adaptation to future technologies.
- Use of waste heat from industrial processes.
- Combination of heat users with matching patterns of demand.



National Policy

- The Government has a legal obligation to achieve an 80% carbon reduction by 2050 compared to 1990.
- The Government's current Carbon Plan projects 10% to 50% of England's heat demand met by district systems in 2050.
- The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires local councils to identify opportunities for decentralised low/zero carbon energy systems.



London Plan 2011 – Carbon

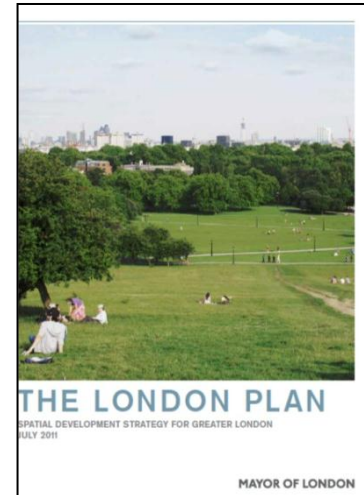
- Policy 5.2 has the following phased carbon requirements:

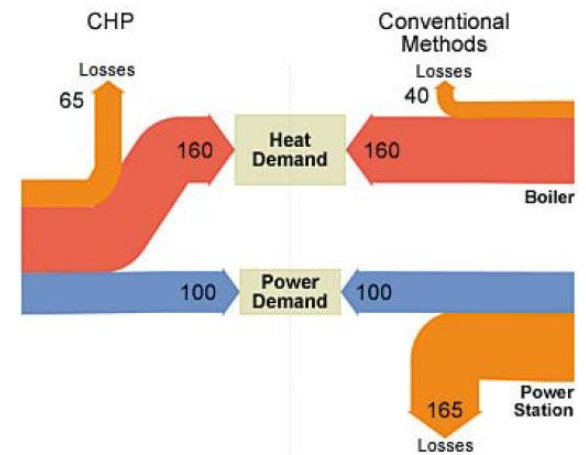
Year	Improvement on the Target Emission Rate of Part L 2010 of the Building Regulations
2010-2013	25%
2013-2016	40%
2016-2031	Zero carbon

- Major development proposals must have energy assessments set out according to the following hierarchy:
 - 1) Be Lean – Energy efficiency measures which improve on Building Regulations.
 - 2) Be Clean – use efficient decentralised energy such as combined heat and power (CHP).
 - 3) Be Green – use renewable energy (e.g. solar).

London Plan 2011 – District Energy

- Policy 5.6 requires that development proposals should evaluate the feasibility of combined heat and power (CHP) systems.
- It also requires major development proposals to select energy systems according to the following hierarchy:
 - 1) Connect to existing heating or cooling networks.
 - 2) Site wide CHP network.
 - 3) Communal heating and cooling

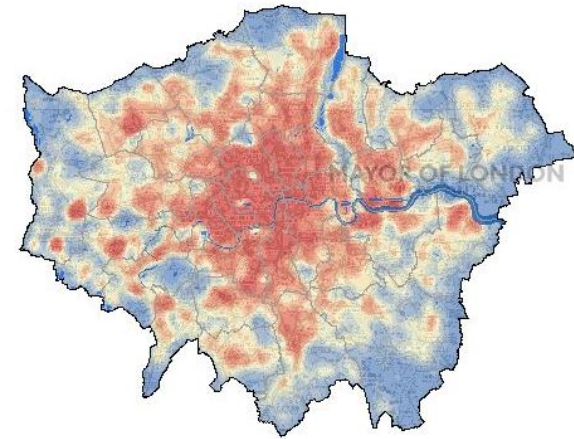




2. DESIGN APPROACH

Mapping

- To meet GLA requirements, two elements of heat mapping should occur:
 - Mapping of the neighbourhood.
 - Mapping of the development.
- Tools for neighbourhood mapping:
 - <http://chp.decc.gov.uk/developmentmap/>
 - <http://www.londonheatmap.org.uk>
 - Planning applications
 - Local authority contacts
 - Google Earth
 - On-the-ground surveying



Mapping the Neighbourhood

New 450 home
housing association
development with
district heating

New 500 home residential
development with district
heating



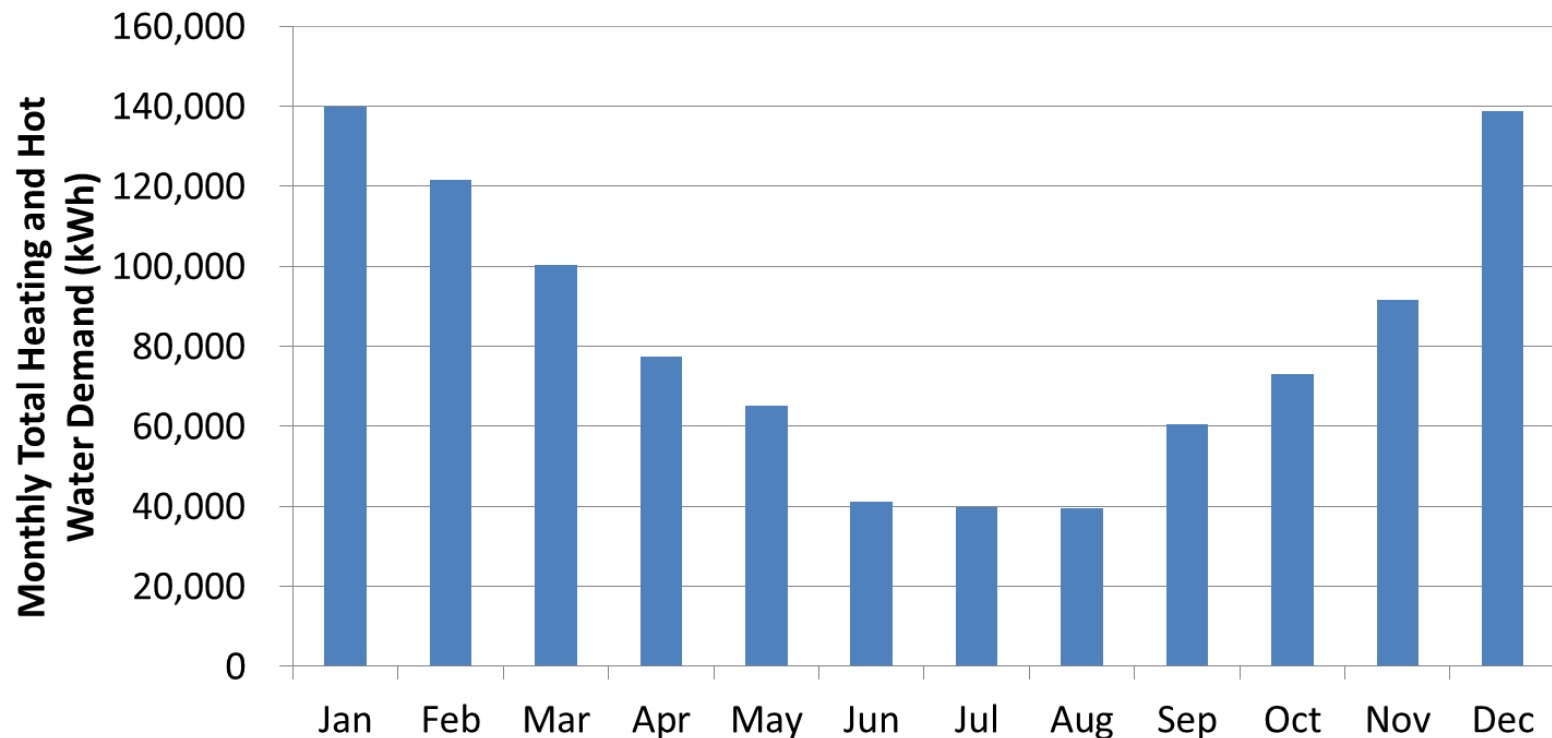
Town centre
identified as a
district heating
opportunity area

Energy centre with
CHP for hospital

500 m

Mapping the Development (1)

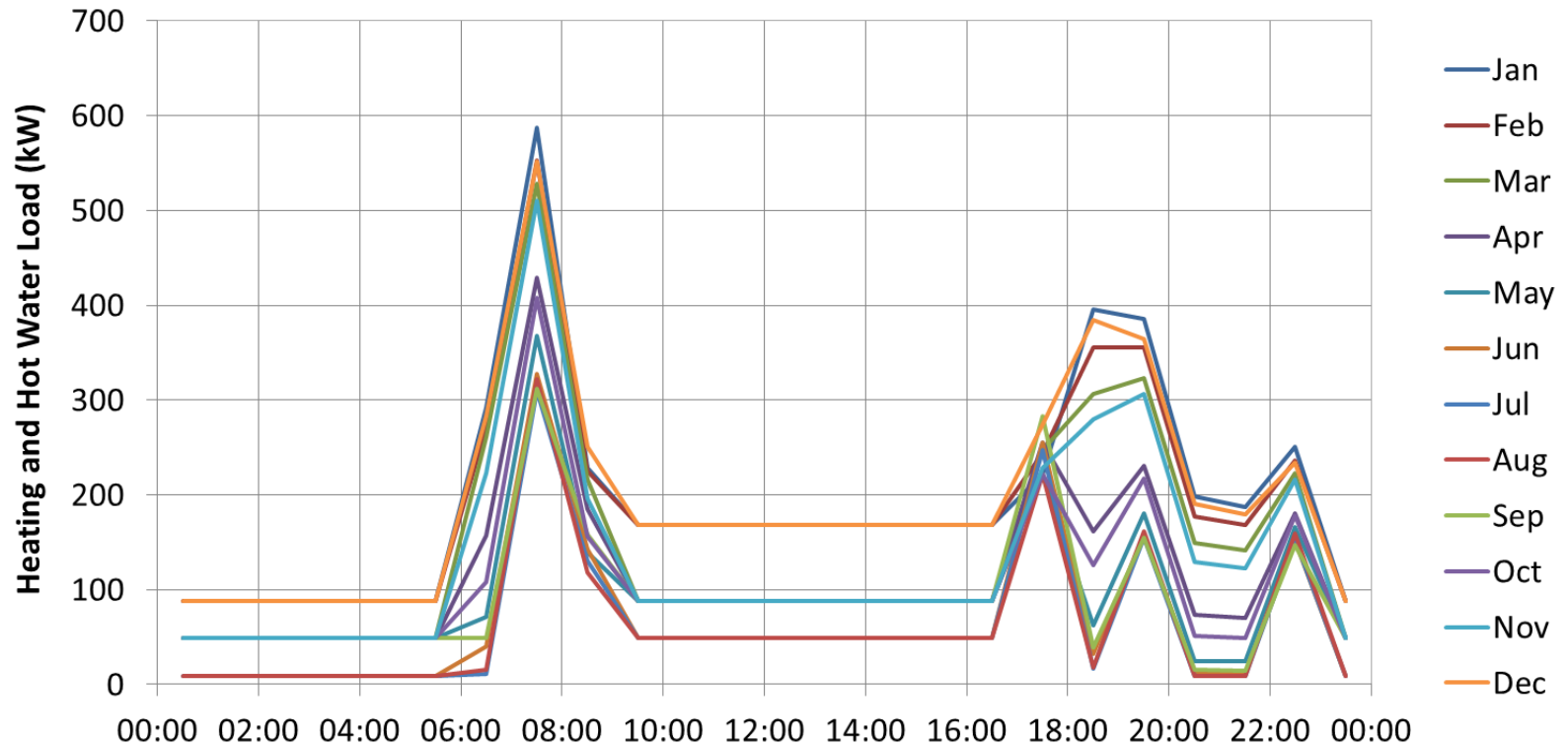
- Heat demand profiles should be predicted:
 - Over the year.
 - Over typical days.



- Care should be taken in the use of standard calculation tools such as SAP and SBEM.

Mapping the Development (2)

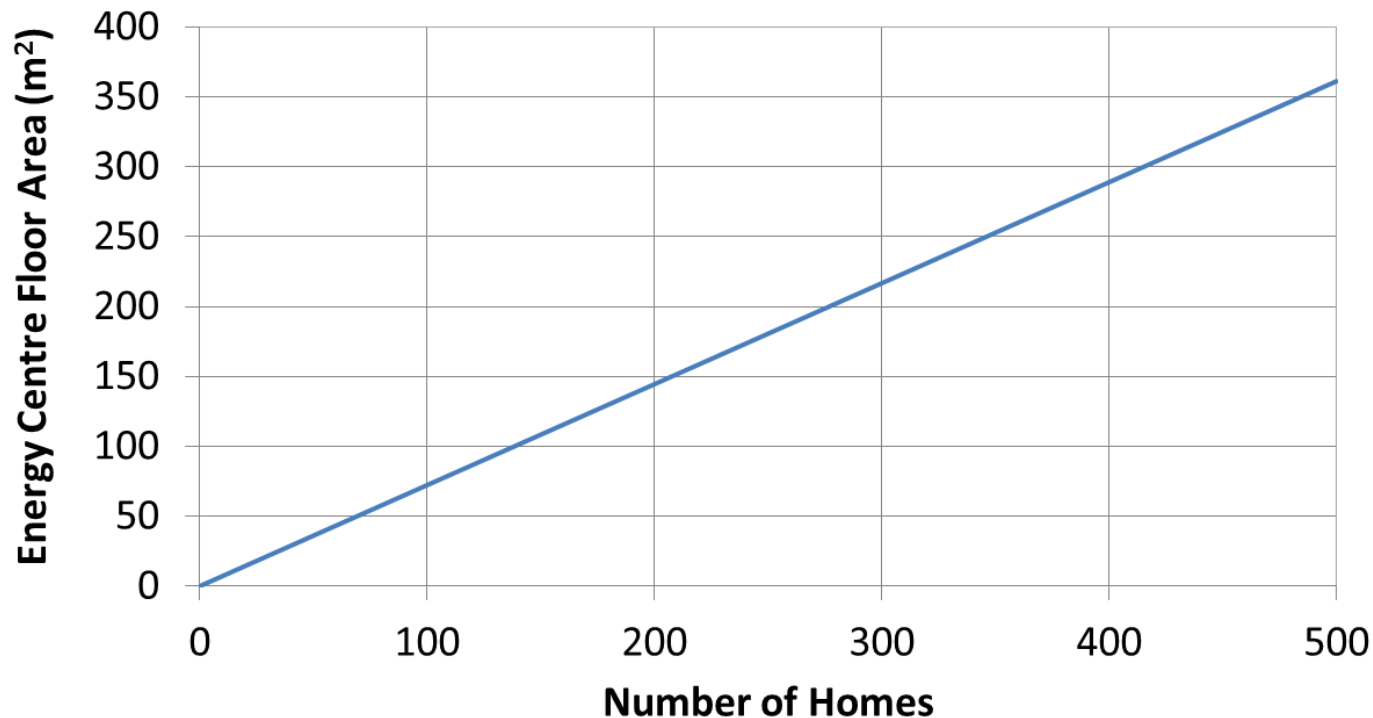
- Housing associations can help designers by providing operational gas data from other developments.



- Low carbon technologies benefit from constant demand.
- Demand can be smoothed out through central heat storage and local domestic hot water storage.

The Energy Centre

- Sufficient space should be provided for the energy centre early in the design process.



Size depends on technology type, heat storage and fuel type.

- Thought must be given to access arrangements for maintenance and fuel delivery.
- The flue position and height must also be considered.

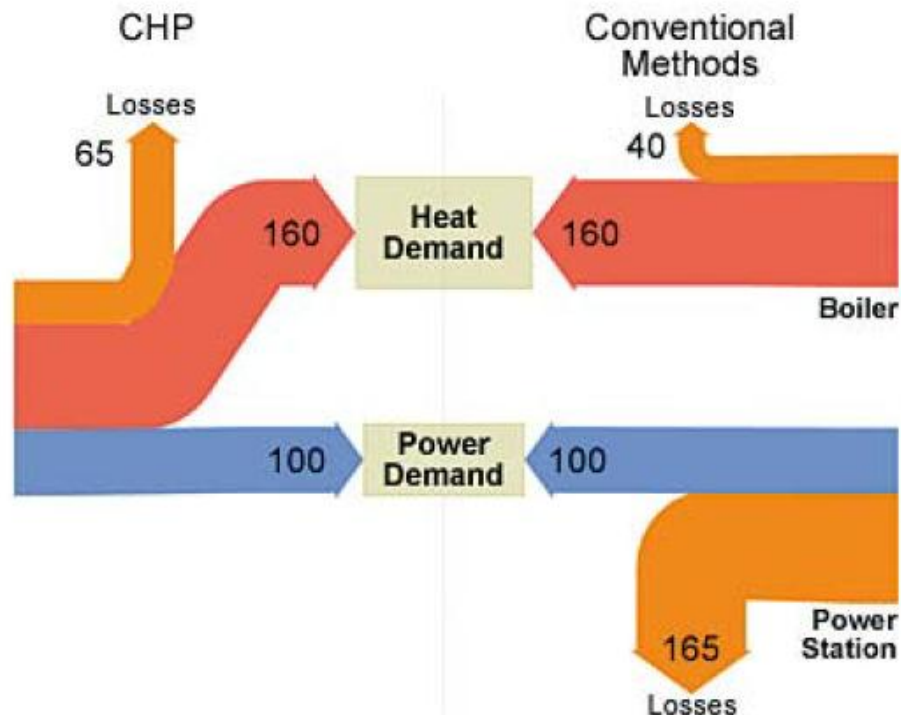
Heat Distribution

- Pipework should have a minimum of a 30 year design life.
- Steel pipework is recommended for heat network mains, branches and consumer connections for new developments.
- The system should include automatic leak detection.
- Sizing, energy and cost calculations must take into account network heat losses.
- Heat network losses are affected by the layout of the network and pipe insulation.
- A new development with 60 homes per hectare would be expected to have 5-10% distribution heat losses.



Gas Combined Heat and Power (1)

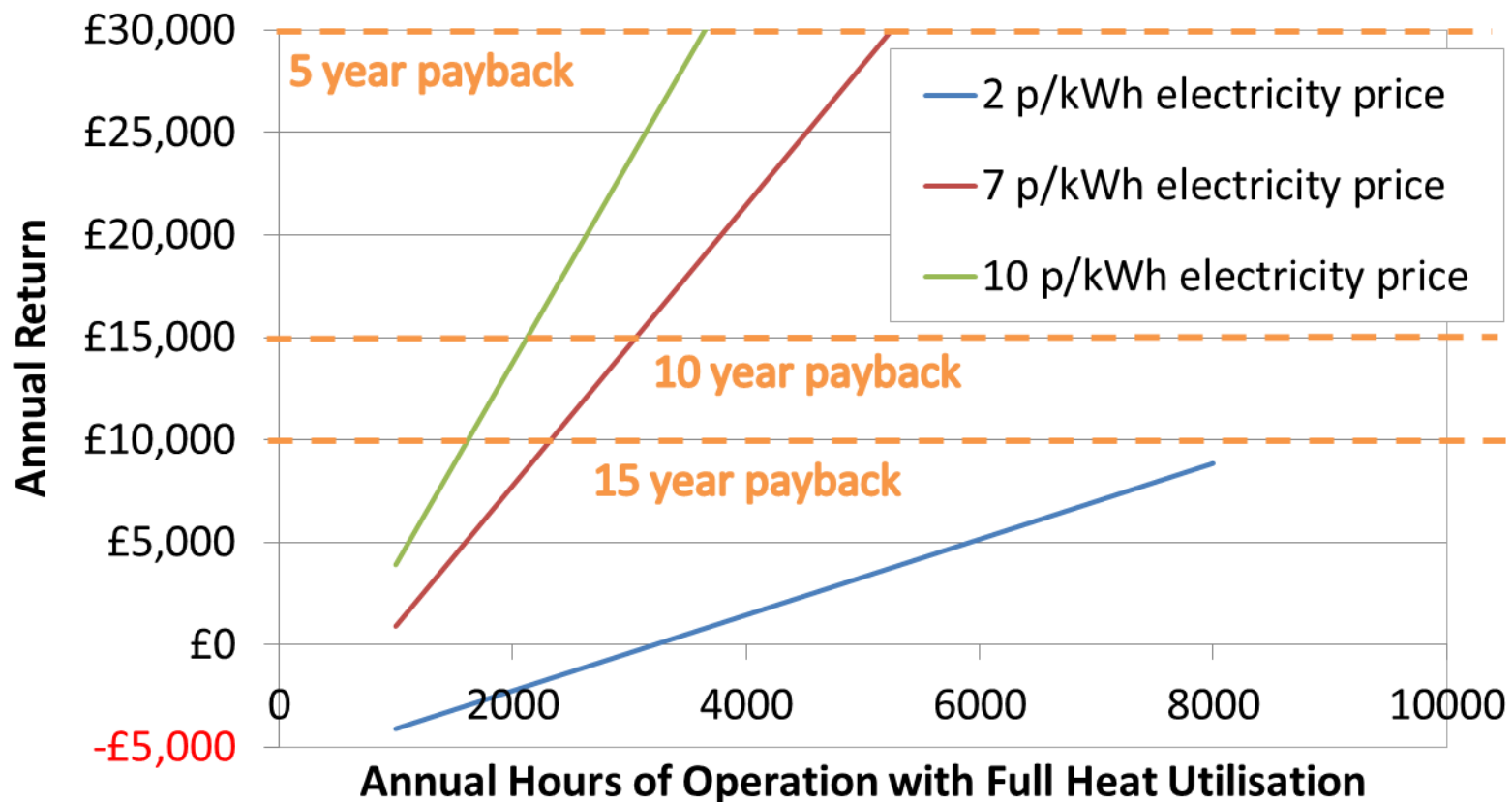
- Gas combined heat and power (CHP) achieves carbon savings by generating electricity and using the waste heat for space heating and hot water.
- It is the most widely implemented technology in district heating for new developments.



Gas Combined Heat and Power (2)

Economic operation of gas CHP depends on:

- The number of hours for which it can operate and have its waste heat fully used.
- The price at which electricity from the unit is sold.



Biomass Heating

Advantages:

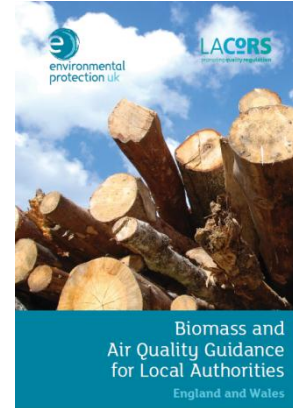
- Subsidised by the Renewable Heat Incentive.
- Achieves higher carbon savings than gas CHP.

Disadvantages:

- Maintenance requirements are greater than gas CHP.
- Many London boroughs object to the technology on the grounds of air quality and transport impacts.

Important Design Factors:

- Avoid over-sizing (like gas CHP).
- Ensure well-defined fuel standards.
- Fuel store design and sizing.

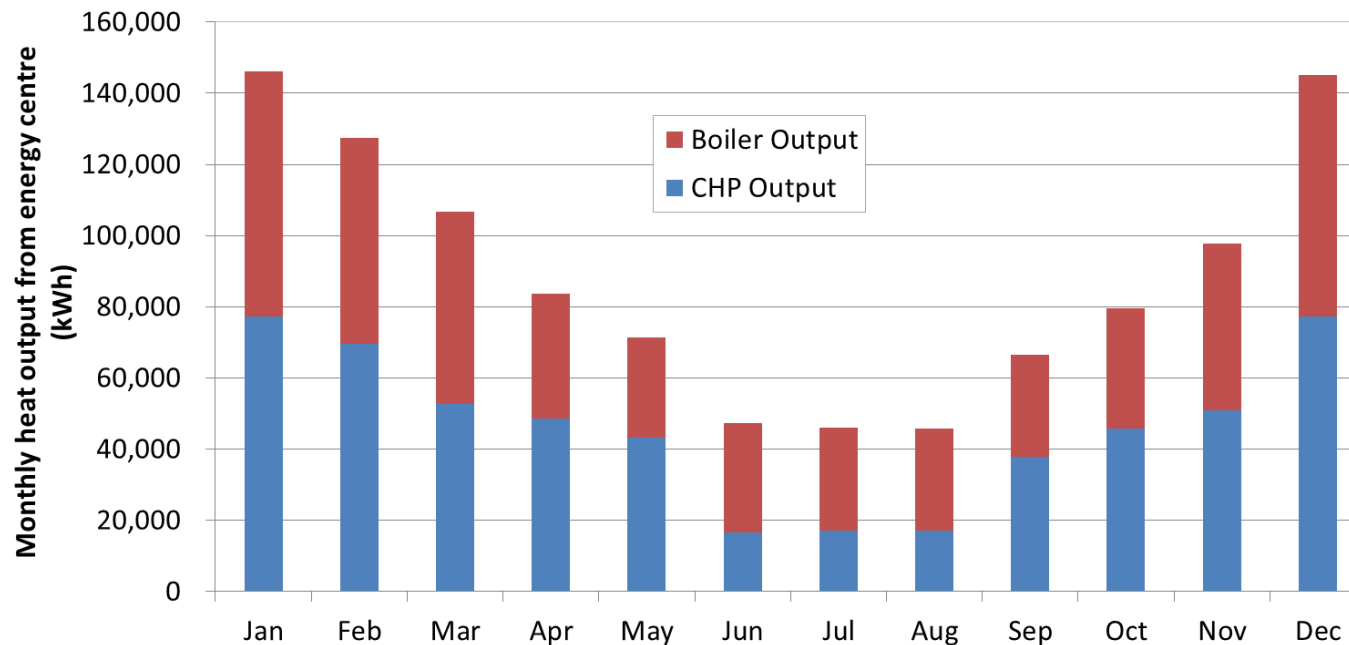


Other Technologies

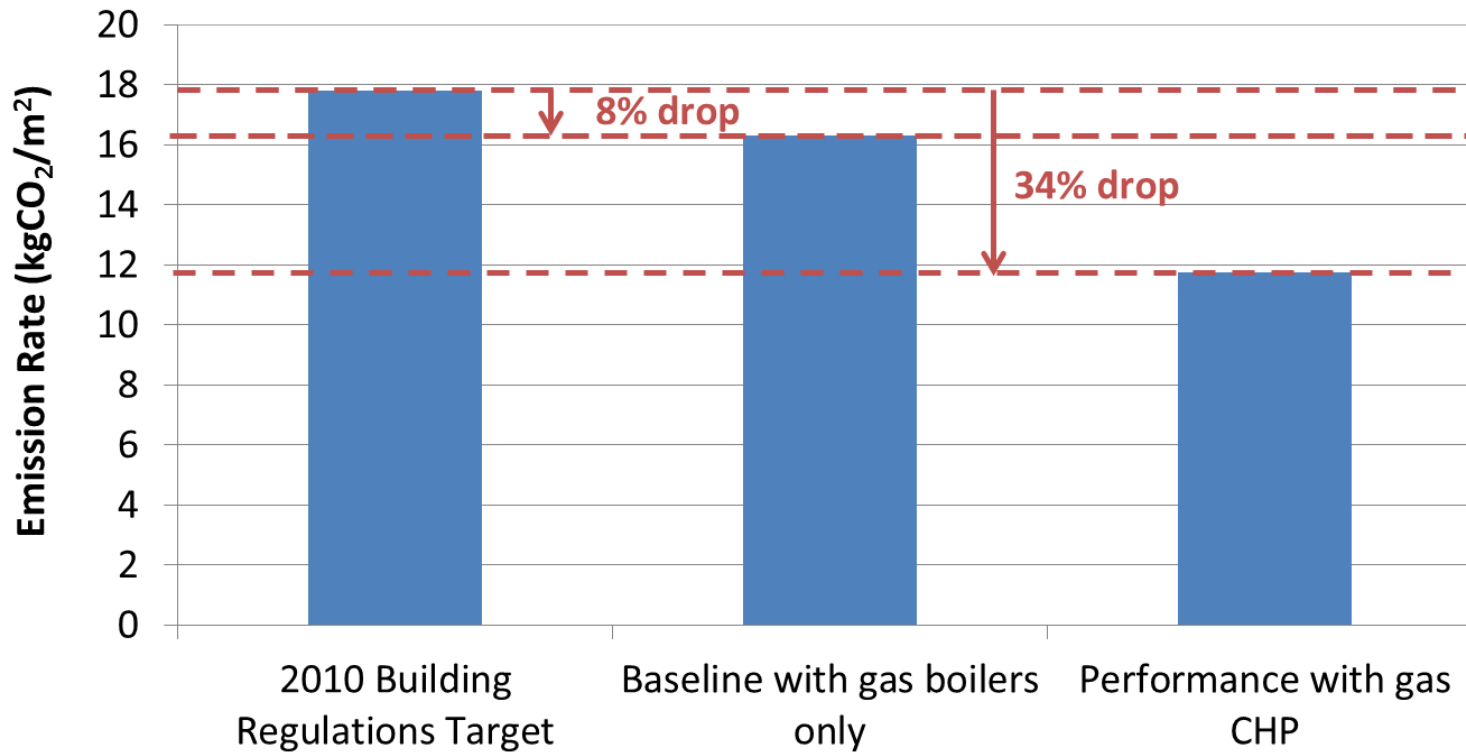
- **Biomass CHP** – widely implemented in Europe with some successfully operational units in the UK.
- **Fuel cells** – efficiently generate electricity using natural gas or hydrogen.
- **Industrial processes** – e.g. waste to energy plants are major potential sources of heat.
- **Heat pumps** – can be used centrally or in individual homes as part of an ambient heat loop.
- **Solar hot water** – has been used on a large scale in district systems in Europe.
- **Solar PV** – can be a cost-effective, flexible supplement to district energy systems.

Example – CHP Sizing

- 200 apartments.
- Apartment floor area = 76.5 m².
- Gas fired district heating.
- Load matching shows that a 70 kW_e / 110 kW_{th} gas CHP unit could provide 52% of space heating and domestic hot water, operating 5,000 hours per year.



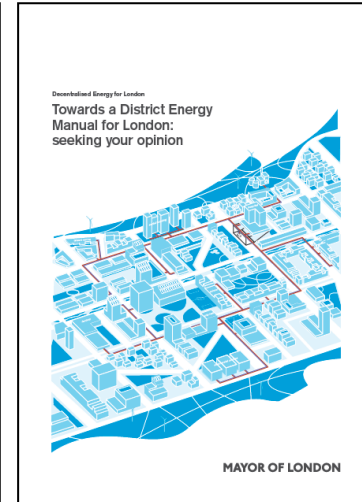
Example – Carbon Performance



- Further carbon savings could be achieved through efficiency improvements (e.g. MVHR) or solar PV.
- An alternative lead heat source could be used (e.g. biomass).
- Supplementing gas CHP with solar hot water or biomass, or enlarging the CHP unit are not recommended.

Guidance

- National Housing Federation (2010) – Lifetime costs of installing renewable energy technologies.
- Mayor of London (in development) District Energy Manual for London.
- Carbon Trust (2010) Introducing combined heat and power



Thank You

Sam Hunt – b:ssec

sam@bssec.co.uk – 07891 850821

www.bssec.co.uk

Communal Heating – The client experience

Robert Greene FCIOB MRICS
Head of Development

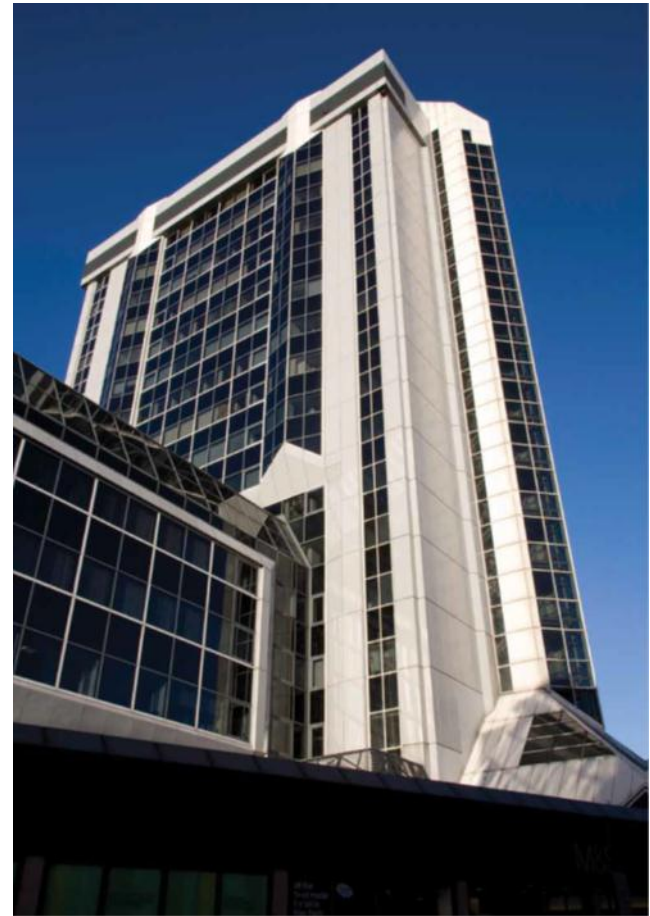
Communal heating experience

- A2Dominion – Our Experience
- G15 - Communal Heating Research Project
- Questions

Communal heating experience

A2Dominion Group

- 34,000 homes
- London & S.E
- 900 Staff
- Member of G15



Communal heating experience

- Almost 2000 homes with Communal Heating
- 6000 home development pipeline - 5 years
- 70% will use Communal heating systems

Communal heating experience

Communal heating at Dominion Plaza (108 units)

- A2D as developer
- D&B Contractor
- Energy specification?
- Expert design support?
- Quality assurance?
- Commissioning?
- Energy Provider?



Communal heating experience

- Best Gas tariff?
- Right documents?
- Metering?
- Billing System?

Gas boiler



Communal heating experience

A2Dominion has.....

- Appointed Energy Consultant
- A2D Energy Specification with ER's
- Sustainability (Pre-contract) Sign-off
- Joined-up client teams and 360° feedback
- Invested in Quality Assurance Team

Communal heating experience

And.....

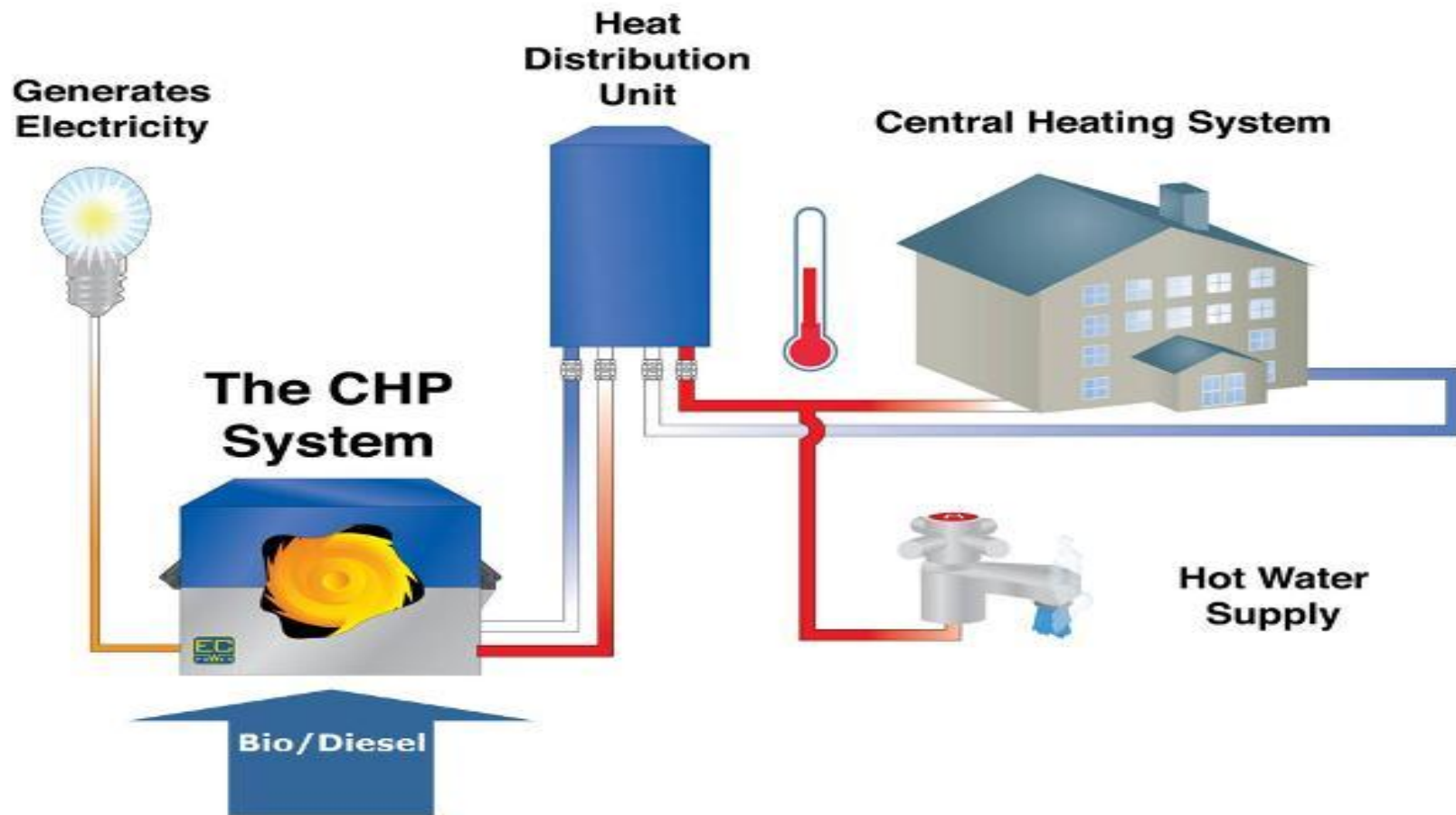
- Legal heat agreement
- Tenancy and Leases agreements amended
- Energy procurement (better tariff deals)
- Appointed energy contractor
- Installing 'Smart' Prepayment metering
- Energy provider?

Communal heating experience

G15 and the Communal Heating Research

- G15 - London largest Housing Associations
- Over 420,000 homes in London
- 134 Schemes with Communal (Decentralised) heating
- Approx. 11,000 units completed/on-site

Communal heating experience



Communal heating experience

G15 working together

- Gathering facts
- Sharing experience
- Case studies
- Researcher
- Analyse
- Publish findings



G15 Communal heating experience

Research Case Studies – 8

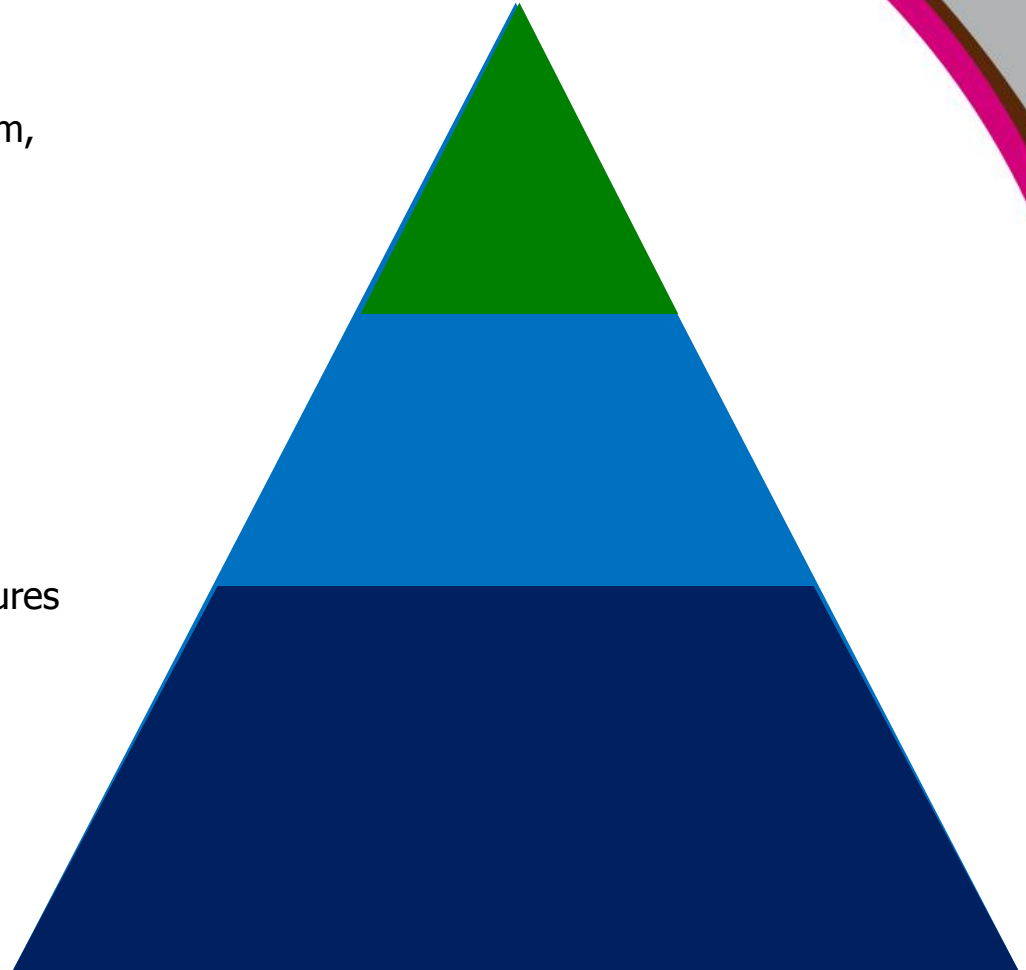
- Interviews with development project team, maintenance staff and housing team
- Design information
- As built Mechanical and Electrical details
- In use consumption and tariff data
- Lifecycle costing

Generic Case Studies – 40

- Scheme information
- Additional information on successes/ failures

G15 installations - 300

- Basic scheme information - numbers



G15 Communal heating experience (2008-11 Programme)

57 Schemes

- 11 CHP Engines
- 19% of programme

CHP Engine



G15 Communal heating experience (2008-11 Programme)

57 Schemes

- 28 Biomass boilers
- 49% of schemes

Biomass Boiler



G15 Communal heating experience (2008-2011)

- From 20 units
- To over 400 units



G15 Communal heating experience (2008-2011)

24 topics areas identified by the group:

Technical	Business and administration
<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Design○ Installation○ Phasing○ Commissioning○ Operation○ Service failure○ Maintenance○ Compliance○ Data/ efficiency○ Collection and meters	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Forecasting○ Business modelling○ Tariff setting○ Legal framework○ Metering○ Billing○ Debt management○ Contract drafting and management○ Service charges○ Management information○ Procurement of energy○ Resident management○ Overheating○ Fuel poverty

G15 Communal heating experience

	A2Dominion	Affinity Sutton	AmicusHorizon	Catalyst	Circle	East Thames	Family Mosaic	Genesis	Hyde	L&Q	Metropolitan	Network	Notting Hill	Peabody	Southern	Priority score
	K	L	M	N	O	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
Design	H	H	H		H			H			H		H		H	24
Installation	L	M	H		L			H			L		H		M	16
Phasing	M	M	M		M			L			L		M		L	13
Commissioning	H	H	H		M			H			M		H		H	22
Operation	M	H	H		H			H			M		H		L	20
Service failure	M	M	M		M			M			M		M		M	16
Maintenance	H	H	H		H			H			H		H		M	23
Compliance	L	M	L		L			L			L		L		L	9
Data/ efficiency	M	M	M		M			H			M		M		M	17
Collection/ meters	H	M	H		H			M			H		M		H	21
Forecasting	L	M	L		L			L			L		L		L	9
Business modelling	L	L	L		L			M			L		L		L	9
Tariff setting	H	H	H		H			H			H		H		M	23
Legal framework	L	M	M		L			L			L		H		M	13
Metering	H	H	H		H			H			H		M		H	23
Billing	H	H	H		H			H			H		H		M	23
Debt management	M	H	M		H			H			H		H		H	22
Contract management/ drafting	M	H	H		M			L			H		M		M	18
Service charges	H	H	H		M			L			H		M		M	19
Management information	L	M	L		L			L			L		L		L	9
Procurement of energy	L	H	L		L			M			L		M		L	12
Resident management	H	H	H		H			H			H		M		L	21
Overheating	M	L	M		H			M			H		H		L	17
Fuel poverty	H	H	H		H			H			M		M		L	20

G15 Communal heating experience

Agreed focus for researchers

- Design – Specification and strategy
- Metering and billing
- Commissioning and maintenance

Communal heating experience

What's next.....

- Appoint Researcher/Consultant
- Gather/Analyse Information (Jan/Feb)
- Draft Report (March)
- Publish Findings (April/May)

Communal heating experience

Thank you

Questions



**Your feedback is
important to us!**

**Thank you for attending and
please don't forget to
complete your evaluation
form and hand it to a
member of Federation staff
before you leave.**