

Carbon Trust Options Appraisal for building decarbonisation: Summary of results

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Summary of current building

WANDSWORTH ROAD SW8 3JW

Hotel / Hostel	1 Units		
Floorspace (m2)	3451		
EPC Rating	AB		
Occupied space heating consumption (kWh)	275,906		
Cooling consumption (kWh)	103,530		
Water heating consumption (kWh)	197,200		
Occupied area electricity use (kWh)	362,355		
Annual total fuel bill	£83,976		
Annual fuel bill per flat (including share of communal areas)	£83,976		
Occupied area Thermal Energy Demand Intensity (kWh per m2 pa)	70		
Occupied area Energy Use Intensity (kWh per m2 pa)	272		
Age of construction	2012 onwards		
Windows	Double glazed windows post 2002		
Wall	Cavity as built		
Roof	Flat roof		
Floor	Insulation unknown or as-built		
Primary heating	Existing - condensing gas boiler		
Primary heating Air tightness (ACH @ ambient pressure)	Existing - condensing gas boiler Good new build performance (3 n50)		



Description of Options for Appraisal

Thermal fabric

This hotel building is of modern construction with excellent levels of thermal fabric efficiency and an EPC rating of A. We have therefore assumed that no further thermal fabric improvements are undertaken.

Energy systems

Heating is currently provided by a condensing gas boiler and scenario considers a like for like replacement.

In scenario 2 we consider the use of an air source heat pump.

In scenario 3, we consider the use of a ground source heat pump.

In scenario 4, we consider the use of a ground source heat pump that is also configured to provide a level of passive cooling.

Summary of options appraisal measures, costs & CO₂ emissions

	Existing fabric with new gas boiler	Existing fabric with ASHP	Existing fabric with GSHP	Existing fabric with GSHP and passive cooling
HVAC system	56kW New Condensing gas boiler, 0, 0, hot water from main system (gas), 0, Existing - AHUs with chillers	56kW New ASHP Air to water <55°C, 0, 0, hot water from main system (electric), Communal thermal store	56kW New GSHP/ WSHP <55°C, 0, ground loop (borehole), hot water from main system (electric), Communal thermal store	56kWNewGSHP/WSHP <55°C, 0, ground loop (borehole), hot water from main system (electric), Communal thermal store
	£14,000	£60,541	£108,141	£108,141
Heat emitter and distribution	Existing pipework, Existing radiators - double panel, double convector	Existing pipework, Existing radiators - double panel, double convector	Existing pipework, Existing radiators - double panel, double convector	Existing pipework, Existing radiators - double panel, double convector
	£0	£0	£0	£0
Thermal fabric measures installed	,,,	,,,	,,,	,,,
	£0	£0	£0	£0
Air tightness	Existing AHUs (energy use accounted for in emitters), Good new build performance (3 n50)	Existing AHUs (energy use accounted for in emitters), Good new build performance (3 n50)	Existing AHUs (energy use accounted for in emitters), Good new build performance (3 n50)	Existing AHUs (energy use accounted for in emitters), Good new build performance (3 n50)
	£0	£0	£0	£0

Total CAPEX	£14,000	£60,541	£108,141	£108,141
Clean Heat Grant	£0	£0	£0	£0
Net CAPEX	£14,000	£60,541	£108,141	£108,141

Electricity tariff	Treasury Green Book Central Commercial Tariff	Treasury Green Book Central Commercial Tariff	Treasury Green Book Central Commercial Tariff	Treasury Green Book Central Commercial Tariff
Annual fuel bills	£83,976	£94,831	£93,424	£83,058
Annual OPEX (maintenance)	£650	£950	£1,050	£950
30 year total cost of ownership (excluding grant)	£2,877,284	£3,210,590	£3,210,078	£2,871,099
Annual tCO ₂ emissions (2021)	218.7	178.7	176.1	156.5
Predicted annual tCO ₂ emissions (2030)	147.4	82.1	80.9	71.9
Predicted annual tCO ₂ emissions (2050)	90.1	4.4	4.4	3.9

30 year total costs of ownership



CAPEX

CAPEX forms a relatively small proportion of overall costs due to the high energy usage of the building. CAPEX is significantly higher for the heat pump options in scenarios 3 - 4.

Fuel bills

Fuel bills increase in scenarios 2 & 3 (ASHP and GSHP respectively). However, fuel bills are modelled as being marginally lower in scenario 4 than the BAU. This is because of the assumed configuration of the ground source heat pump to also provide passive cooling in to the existing air handling units.

30 year costs of ownership

Scenario 4 has the lowest costs of ownership. This is due to a) the higher efficiency of the ground source heat pump and b) the reduction in electricity demand associated with cooling that is now provided passively by the ground source heat pump.



Heat loss through thermal elements

Energy Consumption kWh pa



Heat demand and heating system efficiency

System efficiency is highest in scenario 4. This does not include the additional efficiency that arises from providing passive cooling.

	Existing fabric with new gas boiler	Existing fabric with ASHP	Existing fabric with GSHP	Existing fabric with GSHP and passive cooling
Space heating demand (kWh pa)	241,417	241,417	241,417	241,417
Space heating peak demand (kW)	55.9	55.9	55.9	55.9
Peak electricity load @ 6:00pm	0.0	87.5	109.3	108.0
Required flow temperatures °C	55	55	55	55
Space heating consumption (kWh pa)	275,906	96,567	91,101	91,101
Cooling consumption (kWh pa)	103,530	103,530	103,530	34,510
Water heating consumption(kWh pa)	197200	69020	65113	65113
Lighting and auxiliary consumption (kWh pa)	362355	362355	362355	362355
Assumed heating system Seasonal Performance Factor (SPF)	88%	250%	265%	265%
Assumed distribution losses	0%	0%	0%	0%
Space heating Thermal Energy Demand Intensity (kwh per m2 pa)	70	70	70	70
Energy Use Intensity - all energy use (kWh per m2 pa)	272	183	180	160

Retrofit package CO₂ emissions

tCO ₂ in 2021	219	179	176	157
Predicted annual tCO ₂ emissions (2030)	147.4	82.1	80.9	71.9
Predicted annual tCO ₂ emissions (2050)	90.1	4.4	4.4	3.9
tCO2 cumulative 2021 - 2050	3863	1705	1680	1493
tCO ₂ saved relative to BAU (30 year cumulative)	0	-2158	-2183	-2369
CO ₂ saving relative to baseline (30 year cumulative)	0%	56%	57%	61%
Additional cost over BAU scenario (30 years)	£0	£333,306	£332,794	-£6,185
f per tonne of CO ₂ reduction (30 year cumulative)	NA	£154	£152	-£3

30 year predicted CO₂ emissions



CO₂ emissions fall significantly for all electrification scenarios. The greatest CO₂ emissions savings are associated with scenario 4 at 61% relative to the BAU over 30 years. Scenario 4 has a negative cost of carbon, with carbon savings coming at a net cost saving relative to the BAU.

Potential impact of Solar PV on all scenarios

Average daily profile for selected month (kWh)

	Existing fabric with new gas boiler	Existing fabric with ASHP	Existing fabric with GSHP	Existing fabric with GSHP and passive cooling
Included in package? (Y/N)	N	N	N	N
System size kW Peak	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
System generation kWh pa	14,454	14,454	14,454	14,454
Utilisation on site kWh pa	14454	14454	14454	14454
Utilisation on site kWh pa	100%	100%	100%	100%
Exported to grid kWh pa	0	0	0	0
Assumed system cost £	22500	22500	22500	22500
Net impact on fuel bills £ pa	-£ 2,171	-£ 2,171	-£ 2,171	-£ 2,171

We modelled the impact of a 15kW solar PV system for all scenarios. The high year round demand for electricity results in a very high on-site utilisation of electricity and reasonable cost savings.

Impact of Solar PV on Scenario 3 - typical summer and winter days



Average July day half hourly consumption & demand profiles (option 3)

-Solar generation