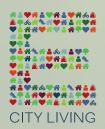


Building Homes for the Future NOW

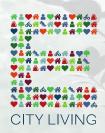
15 Years of Passivhaus

18 March 2022





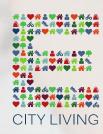
- Exeter's approach to Development
- 15 years of Passivhaus Development in Exeter
- Passivhaus Quick Overview
- Closing the Performance Gap
- The De-carbonisation Challenge
- Climate Challenge
- Business Case



Triple Bottom Line Approach

Socially Responsible

Financially Responsible Environmentally Responsible



Triple Bottom Line Approach

People

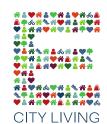
Profit

- Value for money
- Life Cycle Cost Benefits
- Local economy benefits

- Human Centred
- Great design
- Healthy (Bau-biology)
- Comfortable (Passivhaus)
- Fuel Poverty Eradication

Planet

- Climate ready
- Low carbon
- Low energy
- Enhanced Biodiversity (Building with Nature)



ECC / ECL Passivhaus Developments completed to date



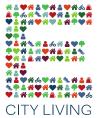
The First Multi-residential Passivhaus Development In the UK 2010

LIVING

Edwards Court: The First Passiv haus Extra-care Home in the UK

The second

Edwards Court



St Sidwells Point Leisure Centre

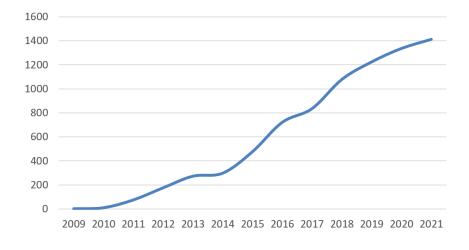






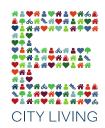
UK Passivhaus 2022 >1490 complete, > 7000 underway

Case studies can be viewed at: http://bit.ly/PHTprojects

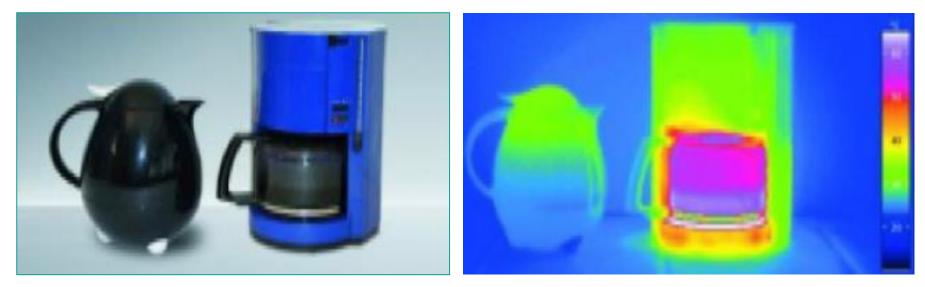






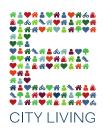


What is Passivhaus?

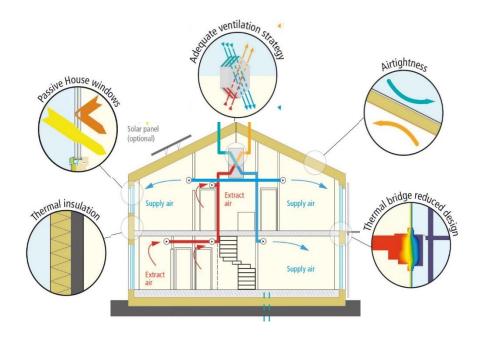


The Passivhaus Institute defines three sets of criteria that a building has to comply with to meet Passivhaus standard:

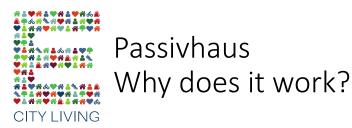
- Energy Criteria
- Comfort Criteria
- Hygiene Criteria



Passivhaus – How does it work?

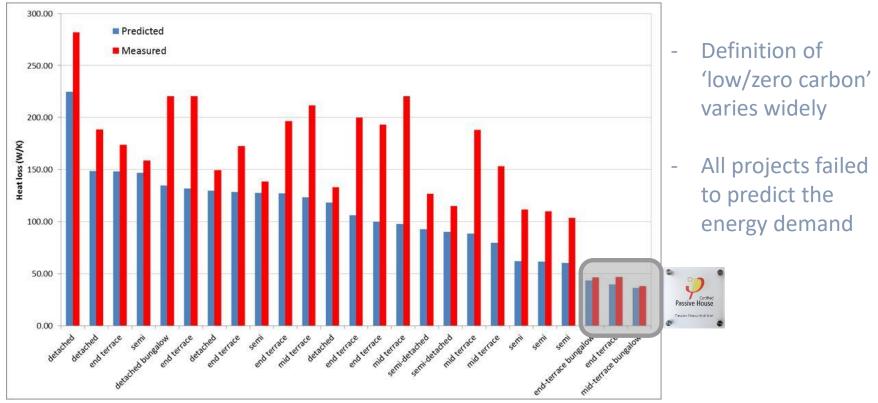


- Insulation
- U value <0.15 W/m2K
- Continuous Air Tight Barrier
- Reduced Thermal Bridging! (following the PH method)
- High performance Windows and Doors
- MVHR >75% efficient
- Optimised Solar Orientation
- Compact Building Form



Low/zero carbon performance monitoring

Comparison of predicted and actual energy demand of low energy buildings completed between 2011 and 2017

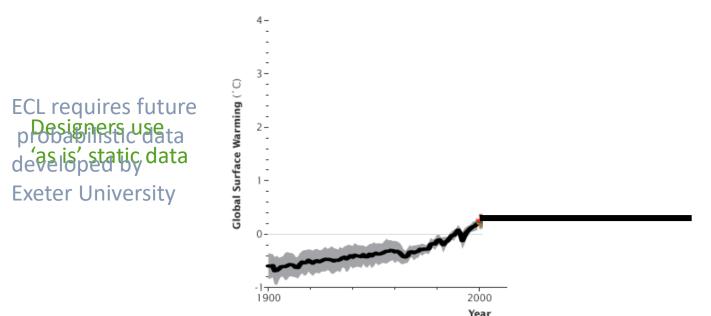


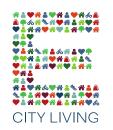
Co heating test results (Centre for the Build Environment, Leeds University)



- Since 1960's the average temperature in UK has risen
- Average summer temperature increase of 4-6 degree by 2100
- Increase in UV radiation
- Events of extreme rainfall and flooding have become more frequent and this trend is predicted to increase

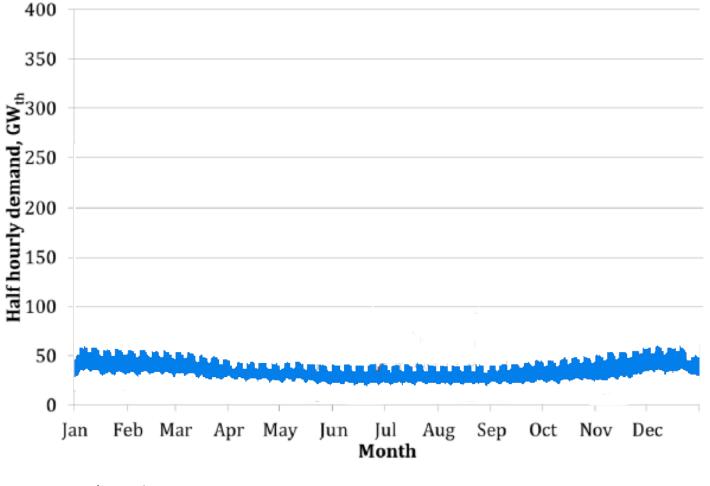
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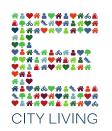


Driving Change De-carbonizing the UK energy grid





Total UK electricity vs heating demand (gas)



Driving Change De-carbonizing the UK energy grid

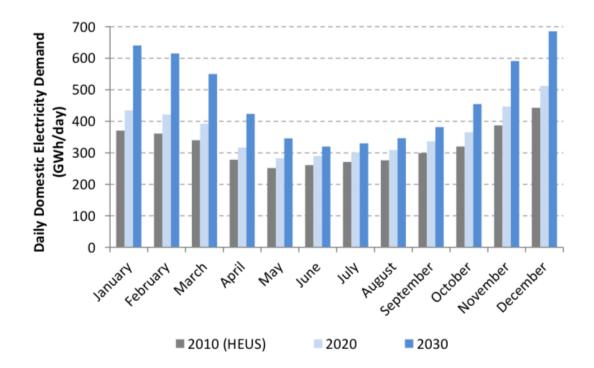


Figure 2: Forecast average daily electricity demand from domestic consumers, under the DECC High Uptake Scenario (i.e. high uptake of electric vehicles, heat pumps, solar PV and small-scale wind) compared to the 2010 HEUS monthly averages. By 2030, demand on an average day in December increases to more than double that of demand on average days in the summer months.

Business Case

- Lifecycle Cost Benefits
 - Energy Cost Savings
 - Retrofit Avoidance & Climate Resilience
 - Fabric Performance
- Tenant Satisfaction & Asset Management Benefits
 - Fuel poverty eradication
 - Less voids
 - Reduced anti-social behaviour
 - Enhanced health benefits
- Marketability & Sales Premium

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