

#UKPHC18

# Fareham Borough Council Passivhaus Feasibility Study

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# Fareham BC have adopted a Passivhaus policy for Welbourne Garden City known as WEL 36

## WEL36 (Part)

*“Proposals for residential development shall incorporate 10% of dwellings built to Passivhaus Standard, unless it can be demonstrated to be unviable by means of a financial assessment which clearly demonstrates the maximum proportion of dwellings built to Passivhaus Standard which can be achieved.”*



# What questions did Fareham have about Passivhaus?

- 1) What are the advantages and disadvantages of Passivhaus?
- 2) What is equivalent to Passivhaus?
- 3) What is the residential sales and buy-to-let market demand for specialist Passivhaus house building?



# What did we do to answer those questions?

## Whole Life Cycle Costing Analysis for:

- Building regulations
- AECB Building Standard
- Passivhaus

## Interviews:

University of Bath

University

Oxford University

University

Hastoe Housing Association

Social Landlords

East Midlands Homes

Social Landlords

Exeter Council

Council/Social landlord

Norwich City Council

Council

CLC International

Developers

Lendlease

Developers

Broadland District Council

Council/Developer



# What did we do to answer those questions?

## **Interviews with**

- Council members involved in the Sarisbury scheme
- Local and national estate agents

## **Viability modelling for a development of 100 houses with**

- No Passivhaus dwellings
- 10% Passivhaus dwellings – all affordable rent
- 10% Passivhaus dwellings - proportion affordable and market sale

# Tenants love Passivhaus



## They report

very low energy bills

improvements in conditions such as eczema and asthma

lovely fresh air

happiness

controls can be a bit complicated/strange

No tenants were interviewed first hand  
as part of this study, these are all reports  
from our interviewees

# Benefits of Passivhaus for landlords..

Higher standard of workmanship throughout the whole fabric of the building



**EXCELLENT**



**GOOD**



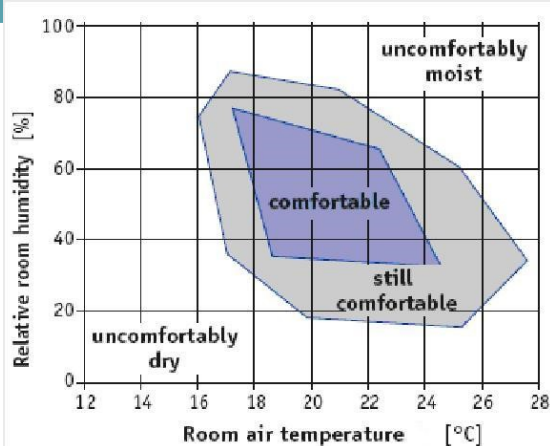
**AVERAGE**

Contractors can't cut any corner. You get what you have designed and specified;

**MIND THE GAP**

# Benefits of Passivhaus for landlords..

More climate resilience  
and healthier homes;  
Lower risk of  
underheating and  
overheating



Reduction in antisocial  
behaviour; Fewer  
complaints from tenants,  
excellent ambassadors  
for their homes;





# And what they hope to see in the future...

Reduction in void  
times;

Continued  
performance over  
the lifetime of the  
building;



# Disadvantages of Passivhaus

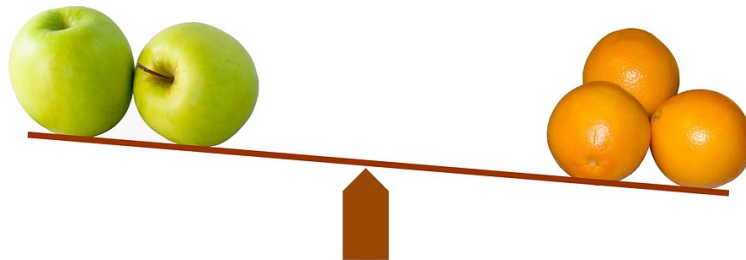
# Passivhaus *can* work for private sale

There are only two completed private sale Passivhaus scheme that we know of

- Remedial action costs money, get air tightness right in the first place
- Excellent site management is required
- Certification is a must
- They do cost more to build – between 0 and 25%..... average = 11%
- There is very little awareness of Passivhaus in the market – Agents were questioning if it were mortgageable!

So did they sell for more??

Yes.....but.....



# Carrowbreck scheme – 14 market sale Passivhaus units

- ❖ Didn't achieve the uplift expected – but the market is more bouyant now
- ❖ It was tough to get Passivhaus across to the buyer and the selling agents
- ❖ Lots of data and feedback collected from this development – 85% of respondents would prefer to live in a Passivhaus or would only purchase a Passivhaus in the future
- ❖ Residents are applying for planning to make changes – are they sticking to Passivhaus principles?



# There are more Passivhaus units coming up...

- ❖ Norwich City Council are developing Rayne Park in Norwich for both affordable housing and market sale
- ❖ 172 houses – 112 will be Passivhaus, some Code level 5
- ❖ Phase 1 Passivhaus homes are currently for sale – the show home opened in Jan 2018
- ❖ Initial feedback is that the Passivhaus homes are more desirable and have an edge on the market

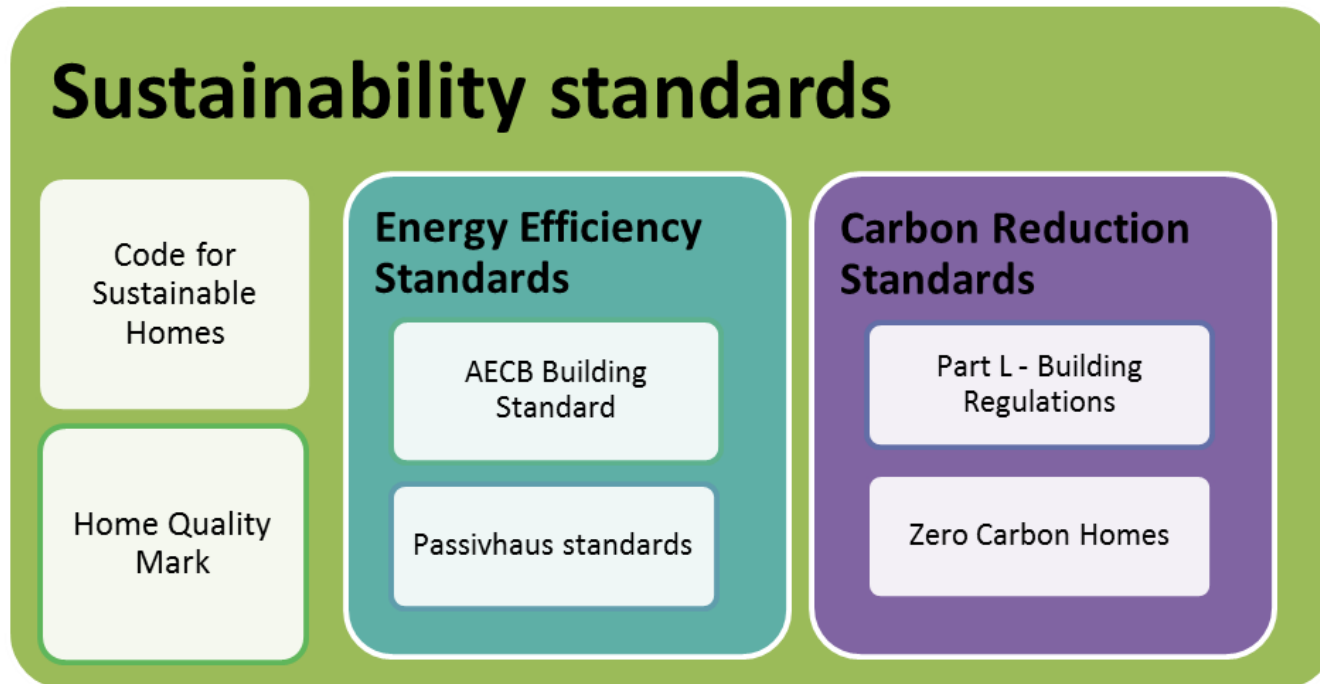


# What is equivalent to Passivhaus?

There is no equivalent = ■■■■

No idea = ■

Fareham Council = There has to be, because we've written it in our policy!



# Modelled AECB Building standard and Passivhaus

	Passivhaus	Passivhaus Institute Low Energy Building	AECB Building Standard
Space heating demand (kWh/m2 annum)	15	30	40
Primary Energy (kWh/m2 annum)	135	135	135
Air tightness (ach <sup>-1</sup> )	0.6	1.0	1.5

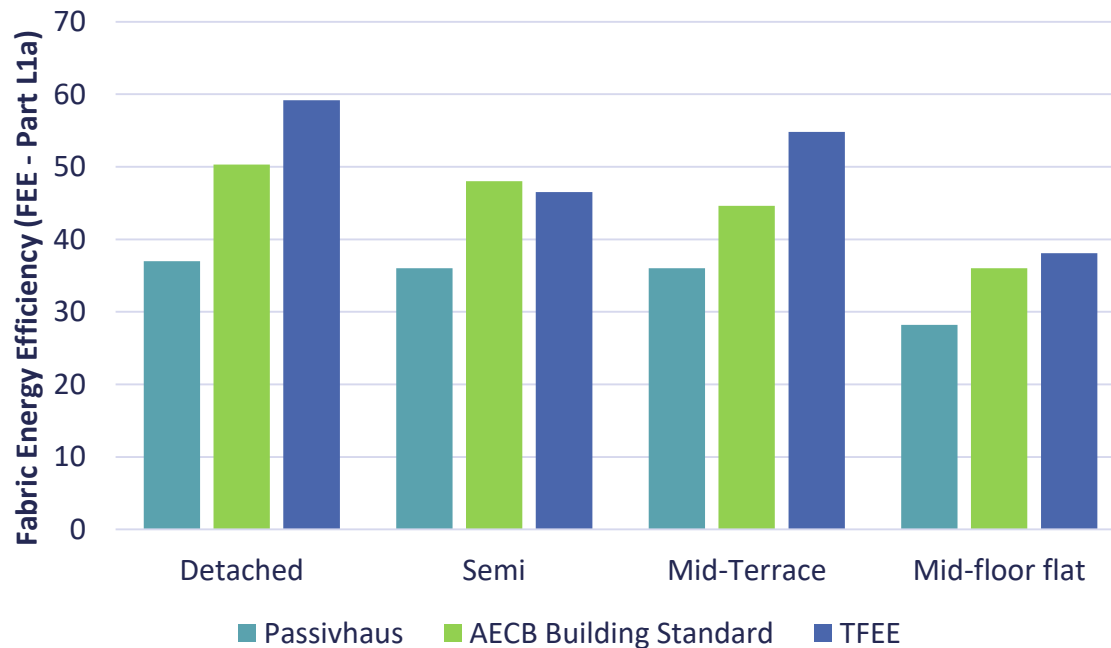
Modelled four architypes in PHPP to meet AECB & Passivhaus targets

Limit AECB U-values to building regs maximum in some cases

Model four architypes in SAP using PHPP inputs

Examine AECB & Passivhaus performance in UK Building regs

# AECB and Passivhaus vs UK Building regulations



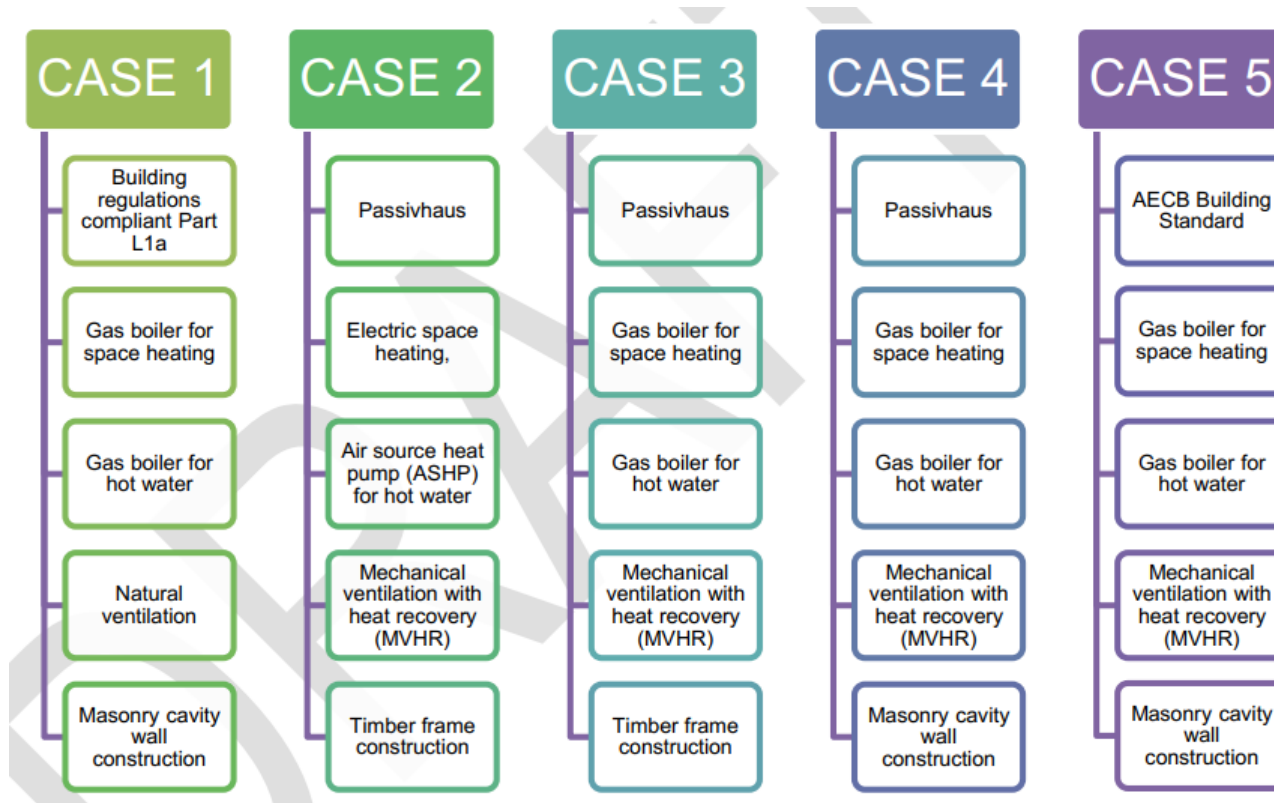
- AECB standard did not meet building regulations in 3 out of 4 cases in South of England without solar PV.
- When modelled in any other UK climate zone, they would have passed with fabric alone.

PHPP results for AECB Building standard

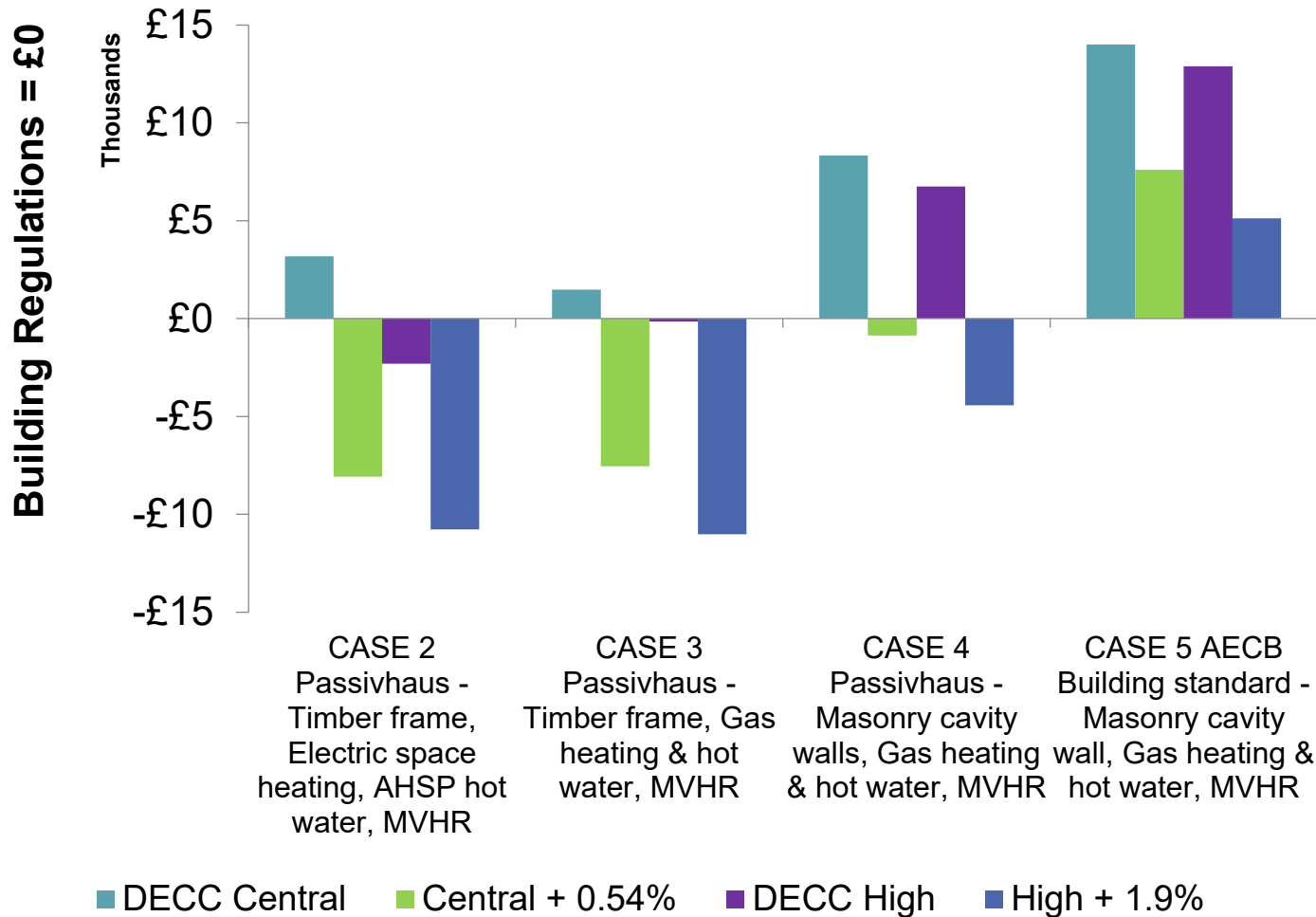
Detached = 40 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>annum  
Semi = 38 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>annum  
Mid-terrace = 30 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>annum  
Mid-floor flat = 20 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>annum



# Whole life costing analysis – 5 cases



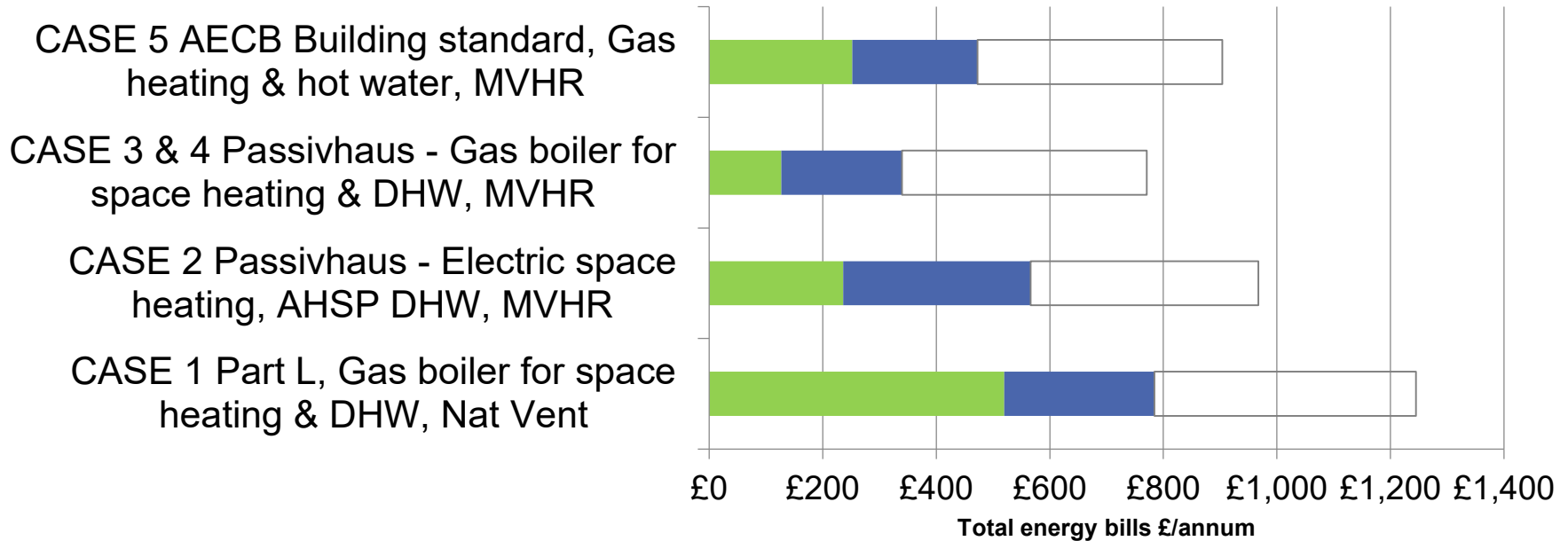
# Whole life costing comparison



All figures are quote at their Net Present Value. Discount rate has been modelled at an average of 3% over the 100 year period. Cost inflation has been modelled at 2%.

# Energy consumption comparison

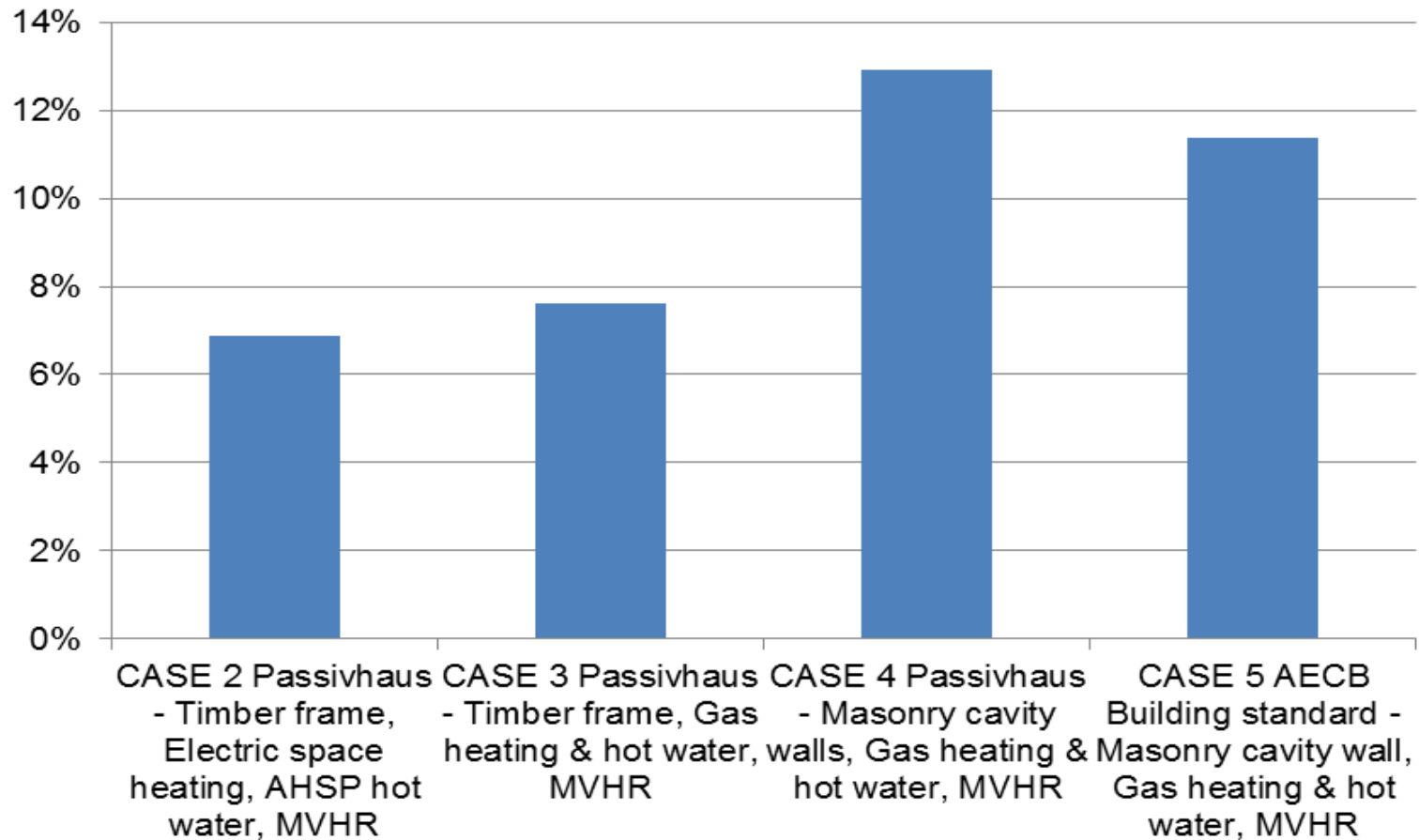
Total energy bills for year 1



- Space heating costs
- Hot water costs
- Other costs (auxiliary and unregulated)

# Capital costs comparison

## Construction costs - Percentage uplift on Building Regulations





# Findings and recommendations

- 10% Passivhaus has **limited impact on the financial viability** of the Welsborne development
- Increase number of Passivhaus units in each development phase
- Only use the **PHI Low energy building standard** for an alternative to Passivhaus in terraces, semis and detached properties
- There should be **no alternative** for high rise and apartment blocks
- **Sustainability standards are not equivalent to Passivhaus** as they do not guarantee the quality in workmanship
- Zero carbon homes are more likely to result in a **technologically complex** design as opposed to a fabric first approach
- All Passivhaus or PHI Low energy buildings **must be certified**
- The majority of Passivhaus dwellings should be **affordable housing** with a small proportion market sale
- **Training for contractors and developers** agents may be required
- Ensure Passivhaus dwellings have **clear non-technical guidance**
- There is value in **monitoring the performance** and use of new Passivhaus housing

# ukpassivhaus conference 2018



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Thank you...

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