City of London Housing Net Zero Action Plan



Barbican Workshop 1: Understanding the buildings through the residents' eyes

May 2021 | Rev A



Our team



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Setting the scene – what we are doing and why

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Small group discussions - heating system, energy efficiency and ventilation

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Sharing summaries of small group discussions

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Workshop principles

Share your experiences

Everyone's input is equally valued

Share "air time"

Be open to new concepts and ideas

All issues raised will be considered in our work

Discussions will focus on reducing energy and carbon emissions

Use the chat function for questions

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Our experience

Pan-London Retrofit Action Plan



Scaling up retrofit for housing associations



GLA Building Renovation Passport



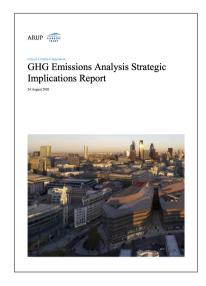
Energiesprong DEEP-ER



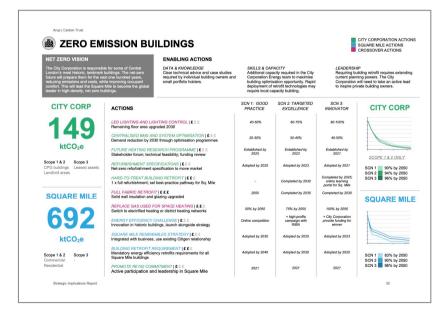
Home retrofit: a key priority for the City of London Corporation

- The City of London's commitment to Net Zero
- Climate Change Committee guidance
- There are significant benefits of a Housing retrofit action plan beyond carbon









Defining Net Zero

Low energy and net zero carbon buildings are supported by three key pillars: energy efficiency, low carbon heat and renewable energy.

Energy efficiency

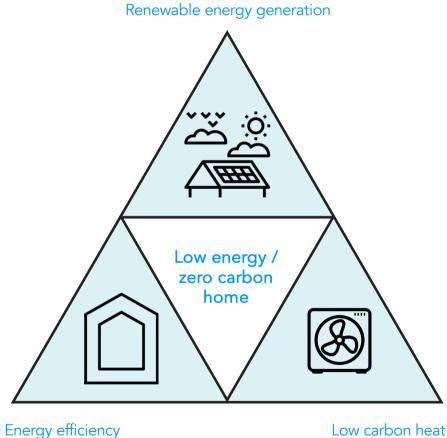
Buildings use energy for heating, hot water, ventilation, lighting, cooking and appliances. The efficient use of energy leads to reduced running costs and carbon emissions. It also reduces a building's impact on the wider energy supply network.

Low carbon heating

Low carbon sources of heat are an essential feature of zero carbon buildings. Existing buildings need to undergo a transition away from gas as soon as possible.

Renewable energy

The roofs of existing buildings should be utilised as far as possible for photovoltaic panels, to support the increased demand for renewable energy.



The three pillars that constitute a low energy/zero carbon home.

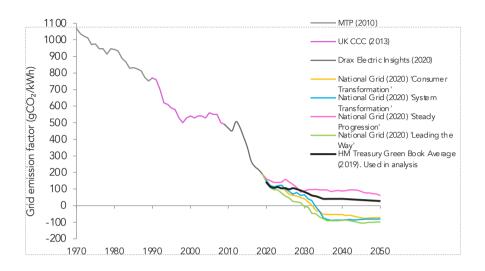
The electricity revolution

Towards a decarbonised and smarter electricity system

- The carbon content of electricity has fallen over the last few years.
- It is now three times less than 10 years ago and already lower than natural gas.
- It is forecasted to continue to reduce even further in the next 20-30 years. This underpins the current energy revolution and is why electrification of transport and heat is now seen as the best strategy to move away from fossil fuels.

Hydrogen is unlikely to be a solution for heating homes

Hydrogen is not expected to be widely available at the domestic scale, certainly before 2030 and possibly not before 2050. There are remaining uncertainties about how it will be produced and stored, and the impact of these choices on overall energy use, carbon emissions and crucially, what the costs will be for consumers.

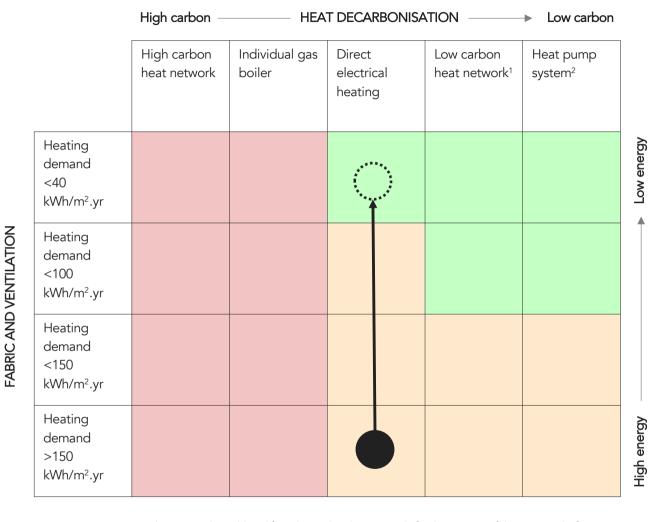


Long-term variations in emission factor of grid electricity show the rapid historical reduction in emission factors.



Smart meters and smart thermostats

Mapping out each building's journey towards Net Zero



Not compatible with Net Zero. The heating system must be changed.



A change of heating system may not be required but fabric, ventilation and system should be improved

Low carbon heat and sufficient level of energy efficiency Compatible with Net Zero

Use of fossil fuels

¹ A heat network would qualify as 'low carbon heat network' for the purpose of this matrix only if it would have a lower carbon content of heat (per kWh delivered) than direct electric heating. Any system using fossil fuels and/or with high distribution losses is unlikely to qualify.

² Could be an individual or building level heat pump with low distribution losses.

Understanding the City of London Corporation' housing stock

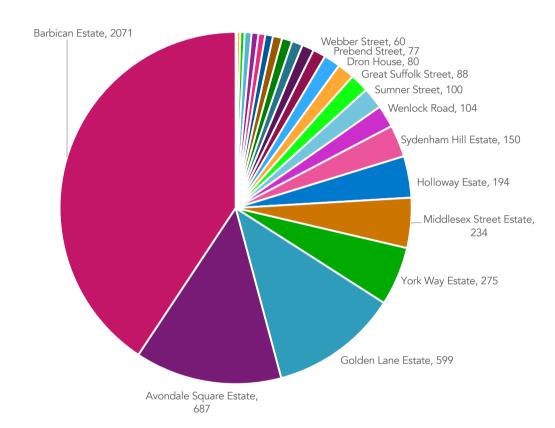
Understanding the housing stock

We are seeking to understand the estates and stock portfolio across key areas:

- Which retrofit measures are suitable for each estate?
- What energy and carbon savings can be delivered?
- What are the opportunities and constraints at each site?
- Which sites are a priority?
- How much are measures likely to cost?
- Funding options

Delivering an action plan

We will deliver a clear, well written, visual report that incorporates an action plan that the City of London can take forward.



Our understanding of the aims and required outputs of the project

Aa Block	■ Address 1	✓ Visited?	@ Photo	■ Stories	# No. Units	# Built In	Conservation Area	□ Current heating system	≡ Windows
Sumner Buildings	Sumner Street	✓	May had been been been been been been been bee	5	100	1930			
Horace Jones House	One Tower Bridge	<u>~</u>		7	43	2015			
Dron House	Dron House	✓		4	80	1925			
Petticoat Tower	Middlesex Street Estate	✓		23	88	1972			
Petticoat Square	Middlesex Street Estate	~		7	146	1972			
Commercial Street	Spitalfields	<u>~</u>		4	11	1884			
Lamb Street	Spitalfields	~		3-4	13	1884			
Brushfield Street	Spitalfields	~		4	8	1884			
Basterfield House	Golden Lane Estate	~		6	54	1957	✓		
Bayer House	Golden Lane Estate	✓		6	50	1956	✓		
Bowater House	Golden Lane Estate	~		6	46	1956	✓		
Crescent House	Golden Lane Estate	~		4	151	1962	✓		
Cullum Welch House	Golden Lane Estate	~	Action 1	6	72	1961	✓		
Cuthbert Harrowing House	Golden Lane Estate	✓		4	18	1955	✓		
Great Arthur House	Golden Lane Estate	✓		15	120	1957	✓		
Hatfield House	Golden Lane Estate	~		7	56	1961	✓		
Stanley Cohen House	Golden Lane Estate	~		4	32	1957	✓		
Andrewes House	Barbican Estate	~		11	192	1969	✓		
Ben Jonson House	Barbican Estate	~		11	204	1973	✓		
Brandon Mews	Barbican Estate	<u>~</u>		2	26	1969	<u> </u>		
Breton House	Barbican Estate	~		11	111	1972	<u>~</u>		
Bryer Court	Barbican Estate	✓		11	56	1973	✓		
Bunyan Court	Barbican Estate	~		11	69	1972	\checkmark		
Cromwell Tower	Barbican Estate	~		42	111	1973	<u> </u>		
Defoe House	Barbican Estate	✓		11	178	1973	<u> </u>		
Frobisher Crescent	Barbican Estate	~		9	69	1982	\checkmark		
Gilbert House	Barbican Estate	~		11	88	1969	<u> </u>		

Our plan of work

Phase 1 – Understanding the buildings

Phase 2 – Engaging with you

Phase 3 - Making retrofit clearer

Phase 4 - Establishing key actions and retrofit scenarios

Phase 5 – Recommendations and implementation plan

Residents survey

Survey results!

Summary of survey responses - Barbican

Response rate

- 40 responses from Barbican residents
- Representation across most buildings.

Headlines



50% of respondents said they open windows in the winter as it gets too warm



1/3 of respondents use additional plug-in electric heaters

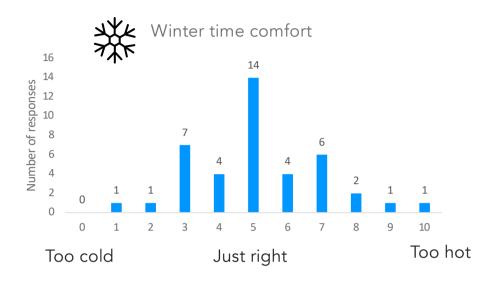


Winter comfort levels – large range, and no pattern between top, middle or lower flats.

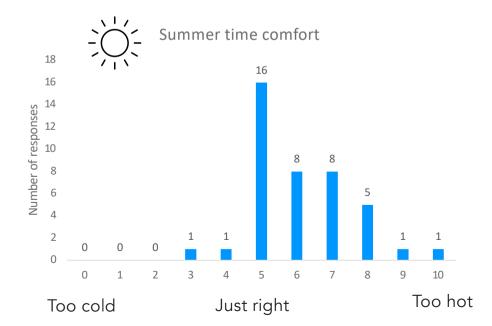


Summer comfort levels on the slightly too warm side.

Summary of survey responses - Barbican



Winter comfort levels – large range, and no pattern between top, middle or lower flats.



Summer comfort levels on the slightly too warm side.

Emerging themes

Energy efficiency Ventilation Heating Renewable energy Controls Insulation Inconsistent Solar photovoltaic panels ventilation strategy Windows Trimmers Drafts Heat where it's needed and not where it's not Frobisher crescent

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