Is a Heat Pump for you?

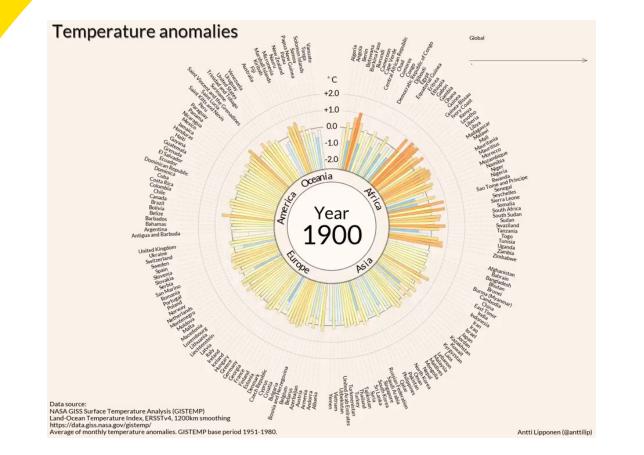
Their role in decarbonising homes, the myths, the money & the implications of current government policy

January 2024

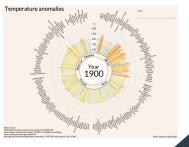




Why decarbonise at all?



One hundred years of impact in 35 seconds using data from NASA observations





Why is electrification carbon-efficient?



https://www.hpf.org.uk/carbonwatch



Carbon dioxide emissions comparison

Total Heating (+ DHW) Demand	10,800	kWh/annum	Note :						
SPF	3.20								
Electricity Consumed By Heat Pump	3,375	kWh/annum	Note :						
		Boiler	Carbon Dioxide		Demand	Carbon Dioxide Emissions	Heat Pump CO2 Saving Against	Saving	Average no. of family cars
Fuel/Carbon Emissions		Efficiency %	Factor		kWh/annum	kg	Fuel	Pump	displaced
Electricity (National Grid)		100	0.193	kgCO2/kWh	10,800	2,084	1,433	69%	6 0.8
Oil		89		kgCO2/kWh		,	,		-
LPG Gas		90		kgCO2/kWh				1	-
Mains Gas		92		kgCO2/kWh			-	1	6 0.9
Coal		80		kgCO2/kWh		-		1	6 2.2
Biomass (High Quality Pellets)		85		kgCO2/kWh					6 -0.1
Electricity - Heat Pump		320	0.193	kgCO2/kWh	3,375	651			
Assumes that electricity is purchased f	rom a standard sup	oply. Purchasi	ng from a	green enerç	gy tariff will s	ignificantly	increase Co	02 emission	nssavings.
		Carbon factors taken fro			m Defra figure	s for 2022.			
	Average fam	nily car:	Ford B-MA	X 2017 1.4 P	etrol				
		Emissions (DVLA Vehicle Certification Agency):				0.139	kg/km		
		Average annual mileage (RAC Foundation) :				12,560	-		
		ual emissions		,			kgCO2e	1	

Electricity vs oil vs LPG vs Gas



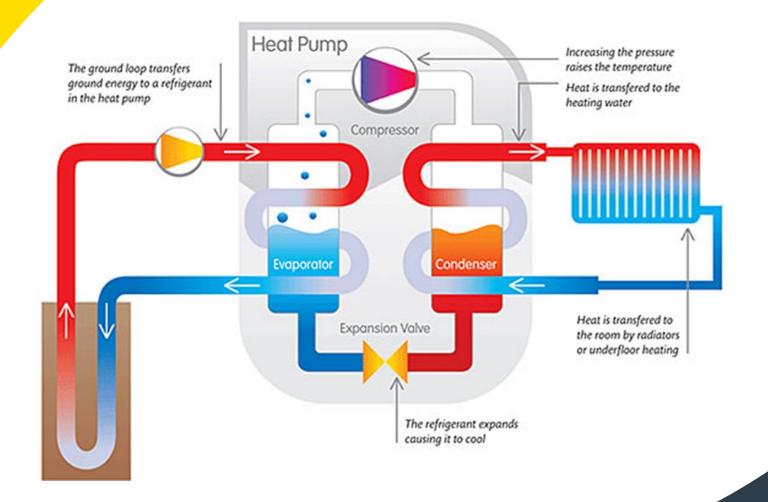
From the top table

- "There is no long-term prosperity without action on climate change"
- "There is no energy security without investing in renewables"
- "Climate and energy security go hand-in-hand"
- "We can bequeath our children a greener planet and a more prosperous future"
- "There really is room for hope"





Heat pumps 101





Heat pumps 101 – what do they look like?



Heat pumps 101 – any emitter type



Heat pumps 101 – all house & development types



Heat pumps 101 – The Visuals

















Heat pumps 101 – Listed Buildings

















Urban air-quality

- Burning fossil fuels for heat generates CO2, CO, NOx, SOx & particulates (PM2.5)
- Approximately 25% (location specific) of urban air pollutants are derived from heating
- Condensing mode operation reduces levels of pollutant emissions
- 25,000 35,000 premature deaths per annum are attributed to poor air-quality
- Heat pumps are zero-emissions devices at the point of use







Waste heat

- 2,860TWh waste heat in the EU, almost enough to heat the EU
- Enough waste heat in London for 790,000 homes
- Waste heat & coolth to be designated a pollutant
- Would Local Authorities benefit from a statutory duty to identify & use waste heat?











UK status & comparisons in graphs – electricity

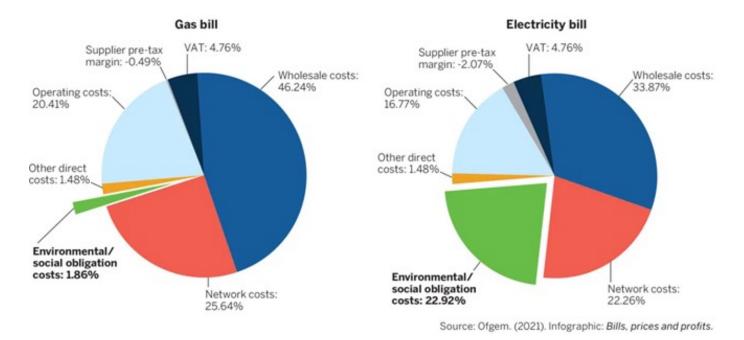
- UK electricity prices are historically high compared to EU
- Operational costs are key to market growth – reference the UK EV market
- Tax on petrol & diesel is very high, tax on electricity is high, tax on gas is...





UK environmental and social levies

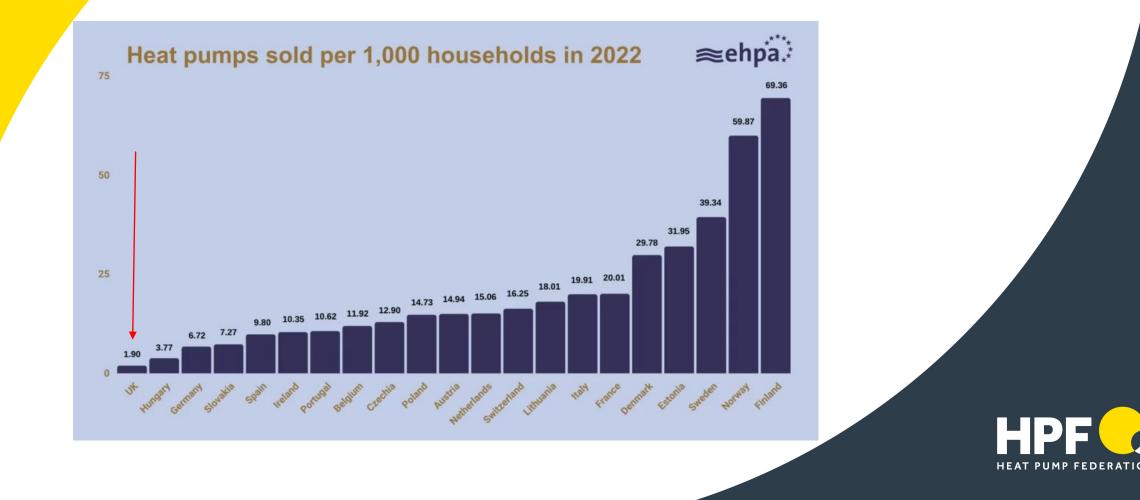
- UK primary fuel tax regime encourages gas consumption
- Increasingly low carbon electricity is penalised
- Work on rebalancing is ongoing, a consultation is awaiting sign-off by No.10





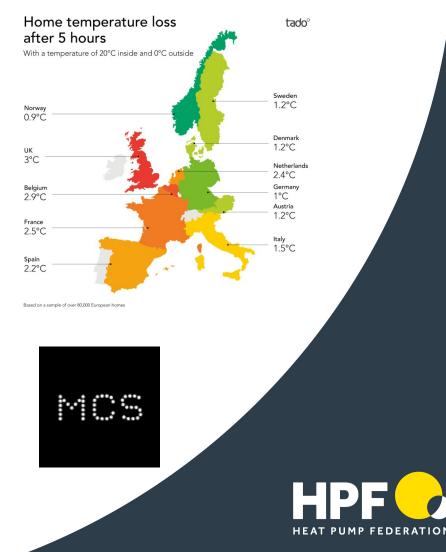
UK status & comparisons in graphs – deployment

• The result of years of poor electrification policy compared to the EU



Why is "heat" hard, and how to fix it?

- UK property insulation levels the lowest in Europe
- To condense or not to condense? Efficiency levels up to 15% lower
- Condensing boiler mandate 2005, still no commissioning and controls mandate
- Around 80% satisfaction with heat pump installations (Nesta research)
- Almost identical to boiler installation satisfaction (after 60 years of trying)
- Workforce retraining. Low Carbon Heating Technician (level 3) Apprenticeship





Where next?

- Future Homes Standard, air-source or ground-source with passive cooling & PV
- "Heat the streets" retrofit





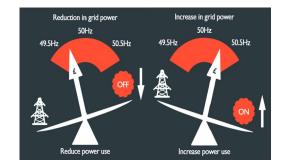
- District heating with waste heat recovery & storage
- New PDR, SAP11, RdSAP11





Flexibility

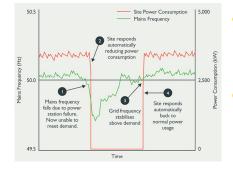
- National Grid ESO balances the grid
 - Peaking plant is the conventional mechanism for balancing
 - Grid scale battery deployment increasing
- Load demand management is more cost-effective
 - Reduces generation demand
 - Reduces cable capacity
 - Payments for DSM & DSR
 - Thermal storage
 - Grids are changing rapidly, with new opportunities to participate











The ultimate renewable energy resource



"The stone age did not end because the world ran out of stones, and the oil age will not end because we run out of oil" Don Huberts (Shell) 1999



Thank you

www.hpf.org.uk

https://www.hpf.org.uk/advice/homeowners

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