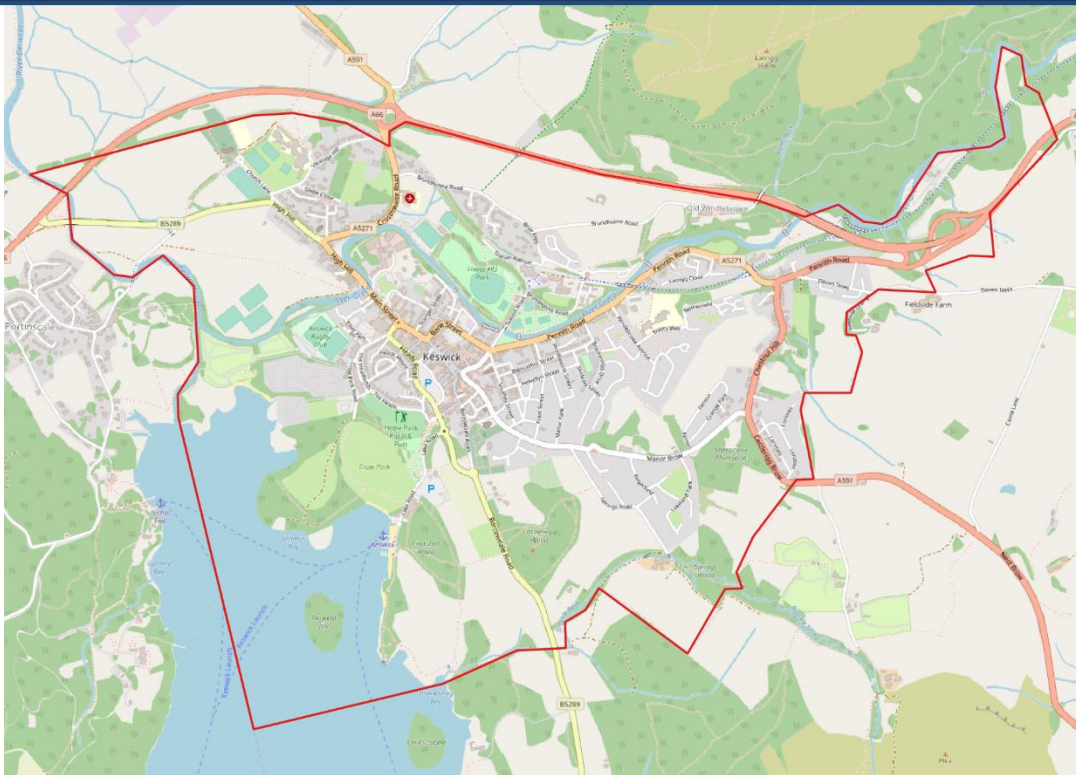


## Mapping Potential Roof Spaces Suitable for Solar Power Generation in Keswick



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# 1. Introduction and Quick Summary of Results

## 1.1. Project Background

Cumbria Action for Sustainability (CAfS) is a charitable organisation with the goal of supporting a zero carbon Cumbria. The organisation supports sustainability in Cumbria communities and businesses via various projects. CAfS are currently working with various local communities in Cumbria to develop a plan for a zero carbon footprint for each community, with Keswick among them.

This project grew out of an earlier research project at Lancaster University to identify the potential for solar installation on building roofs for Ambleside. A manual methodology was developed by Alex Boyd of the University in conjunction with CAfS in order to determine which roofs might be theoretically able to support solar PV installation, using two publicly available data sources. A further project between the University and CAfS, in order to turn the process into a repeatable computer algorithm, was completed by Dr Tom Nicholls. This algorithm has now been applied to further communities in Cumbria, the results for one of which – Keswick – are described here.

The project aims to utilise 3D satellite imagery to identify flat roof spaces inside the local community boundary. The methodology then eliminates roof spaces that are too small to support solar, those that are oriented the wrong way (e.g., north-facing roofs) and those that are calculated to be in shadow - from other buildings, structures and hills - for too much of the year.

## 1.2. Quick Summary of Results

Within the Keswick parish boundary, there are 1320 buildings in the Ordnance Survey open data set. Unfortunately, 147 of these buildings are not covered by the satellite imagery. From the remaining buildings, the algorithm was able to identify 1769 roof spaces that might be suitable for solar (with many roof spaces occupying the same buildings). The total estimated solar potential for the Parish as a whole is 6.3GWh. A web map is available at the following address to view the results:

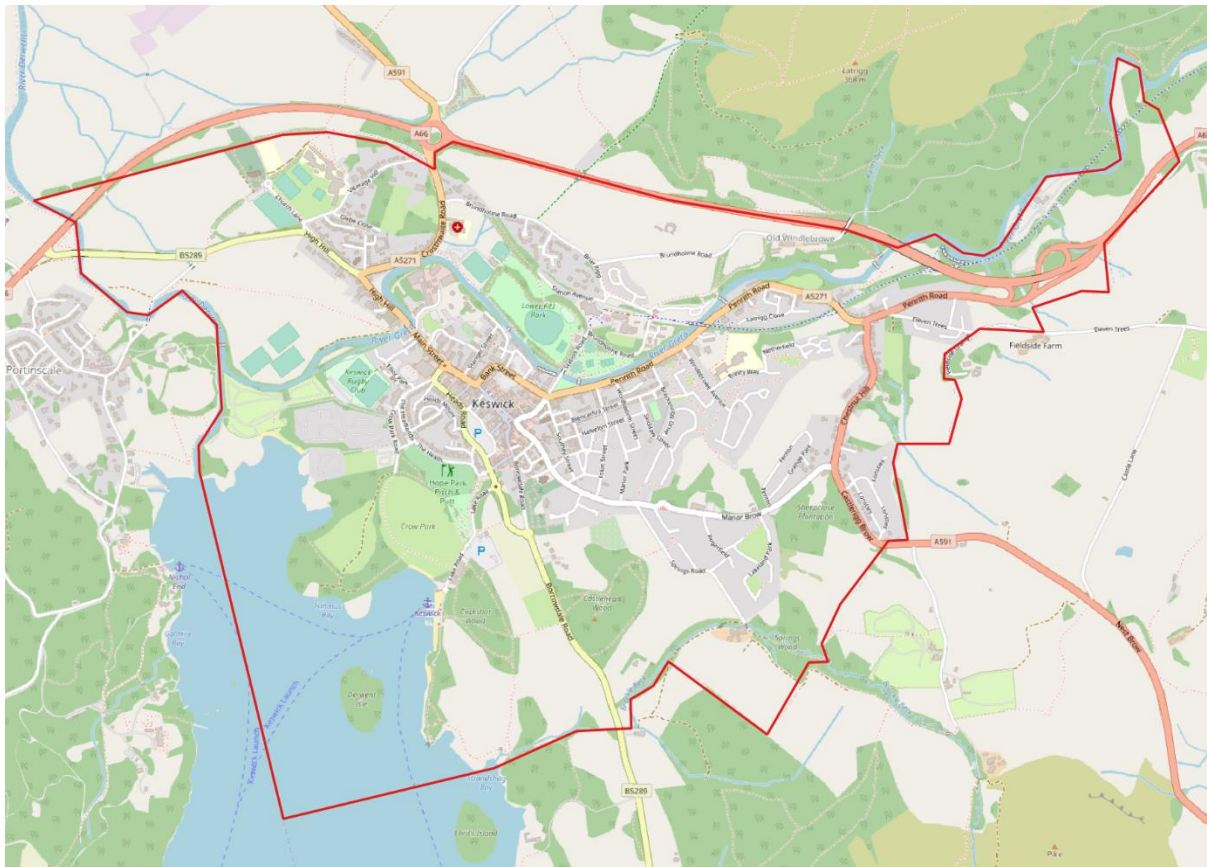
[www.codeclass.co.uk/keswick](http://www.codeclass.co.uk/keswick) . A spreadsheet with further detail has been made available to the community via CAfS.

## 2. The Algorithm

### 2.1. How the Algorithm Works

The “algorithm” is simply a set of mathematical calculations performed on two sets of geographic data (which can be considered to be two different maps of the same area). The calculations can be thought of as a complex mathematical formula and are performed in the open-source software “QGIS”. They are written in the programming language Python and are run as a set of plugins.

The user is invited to create a border around their local community on a map. The map below shows the Parish boundary for Keswick as defined by the Office of National Statistics in 2019.



The algorithm then attempts to identify roof spaces which are suitably located and oriented in order to receive sufficient sunlight to be candidates for solar panels.

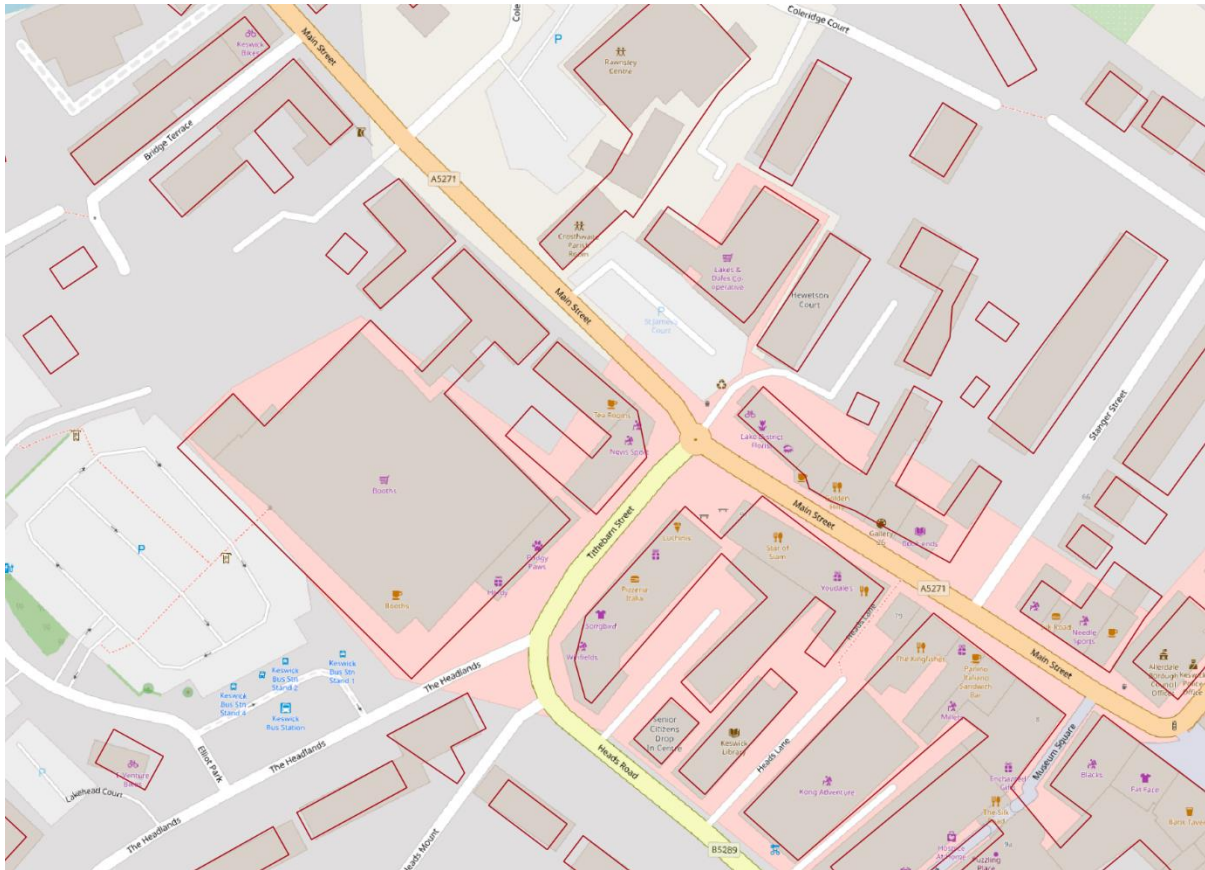
### 2.2. The Data Sets

Two sets of publicly available data are used in the calculation, described here.



## 2.2.1. Ordnance Survey Buildings Data

Ordnance Survey open data is used to locate the outline of each candidate building in the target area (1320 in total). These are shown in red in the following map of the centre of Keswick.



### 2.2.2. LiDAR Data

“LiDAR” data is 3-dimensional data which shows the height of the landscape itself, buildings, vegetation, and other structures above sea level at a resolution of 1-metre.

LiDAR, somewhat analogous to radar, is the process of using laser light to estimate the 3D form of a landscape (or other target). In our case, the department for environment, Defra, has flown planes over most of the UK to obtain LiDAR data in the form of height data above the ground. This is shown in black and white for the same map area of the centre of Keswick in the following figure:



Higher regions are shown as lighter areas and it is possible to see the shapes of buildings above the ground and even infer their roof shapes from a visual inspection.



A 3D model constructed using this data is perhaps more revealing. In this image reconstruction it is possible to see the OS building outlines (in red) in 3D.



The algorithm uses this data to reconstruct roof shapes and to estimate which will receive sufficient sunlight throughout the year in order to be suitable for solar PV installation.

### 2.3. Stages in the Algorithm

There are four stages in the algorithm, each of which comprises many individual calculations:

- i) The algorithm tries to locate flat areas on building roofs which are considered not to be obstructed by chimneys etc. For example, on a simple residential building roof this might be two rectangular areas on opposite sides of the roof sloping downwards. On most (real) buildings this would be more complex, with chimneys, dormer windows and smaller slopes obstructing potential sites for solar panels.
- ii) The algorithm uses geometry to calculate the shadow falling on each of these areas at four different times of the year and discards those that are deemed to be in too much shadow.

- iii) The algorithm discards those roof areas that are considered too small to support a minimum of 6 solar panels (smaller than 16 square metres) and those whose direction is not suitable for solar PV (e.g., north facing roofs).
- iv) The algorithm then uses geometry and historical weather conditions to calculate the amount of sunlight falling on each roof, how many solar panels might be fitted there, and the resulting solar energy theoretically generated from that roof over the course of a year.

## 2.4. Roof Elimination Strategy

A typical solar panel as an area between 1.65 and 1.75 m<sup>2</sup>

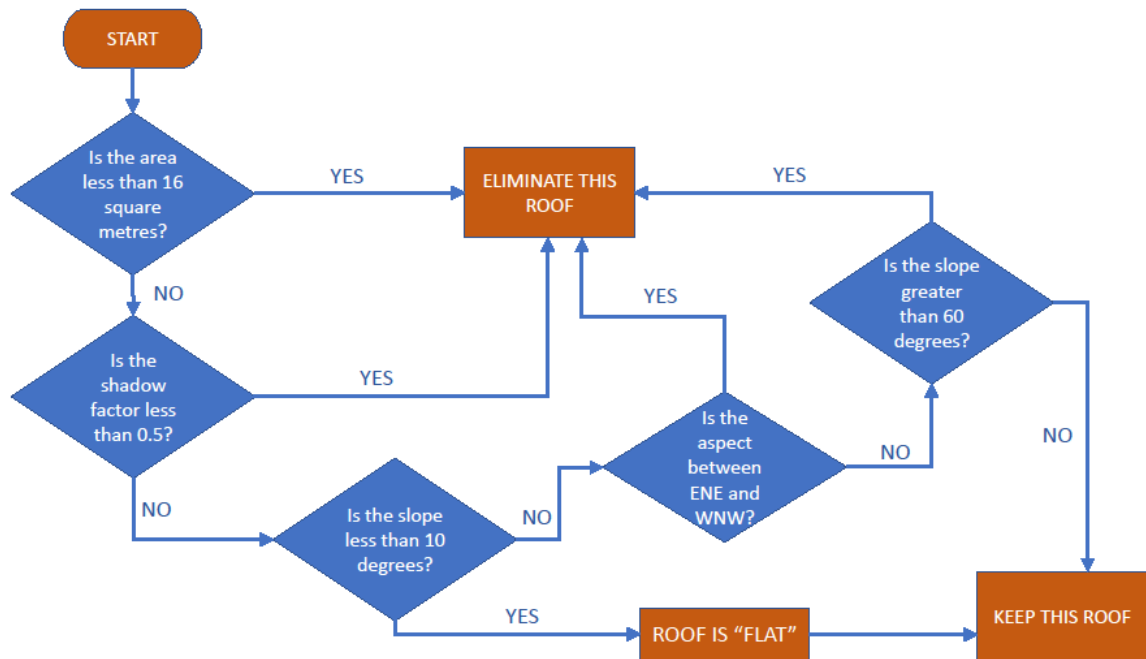
Currently, solar installers consider a 2kW array to be the smallest viable, which is 6 panels of the above size, typically.

By the time you factor in a border and the fact that panels need to be oriented in rectangles, the minimum area needed for an installation can be calculated to be 16 m<sup>2</sup> and this is the figure used in our calculations.

It should be noted that some other installers will work with 1kW arrays, and this is indeed seen for some smaller installations in Keswick.

Installers will also not consider roofs that have a slope (or "pitch") of more than 60 degrees. When the slope is smaller than 10 degrees, we consider this roof to be "flat and suitable for panels to be installed on supports at an angle of 15 degrees. We also eliminate roofs between ENE and WNW that have a northerly aspect and so are pointed away from the path of the sun. This angle of elimination is in total 135 degrees.

A flowchart of the complete elimination process is shown below:



## 3. Results

### 3.1. Location of Web Map

The web map is publicly available at the following address:

<http://codeclass.co.uk/keswick>

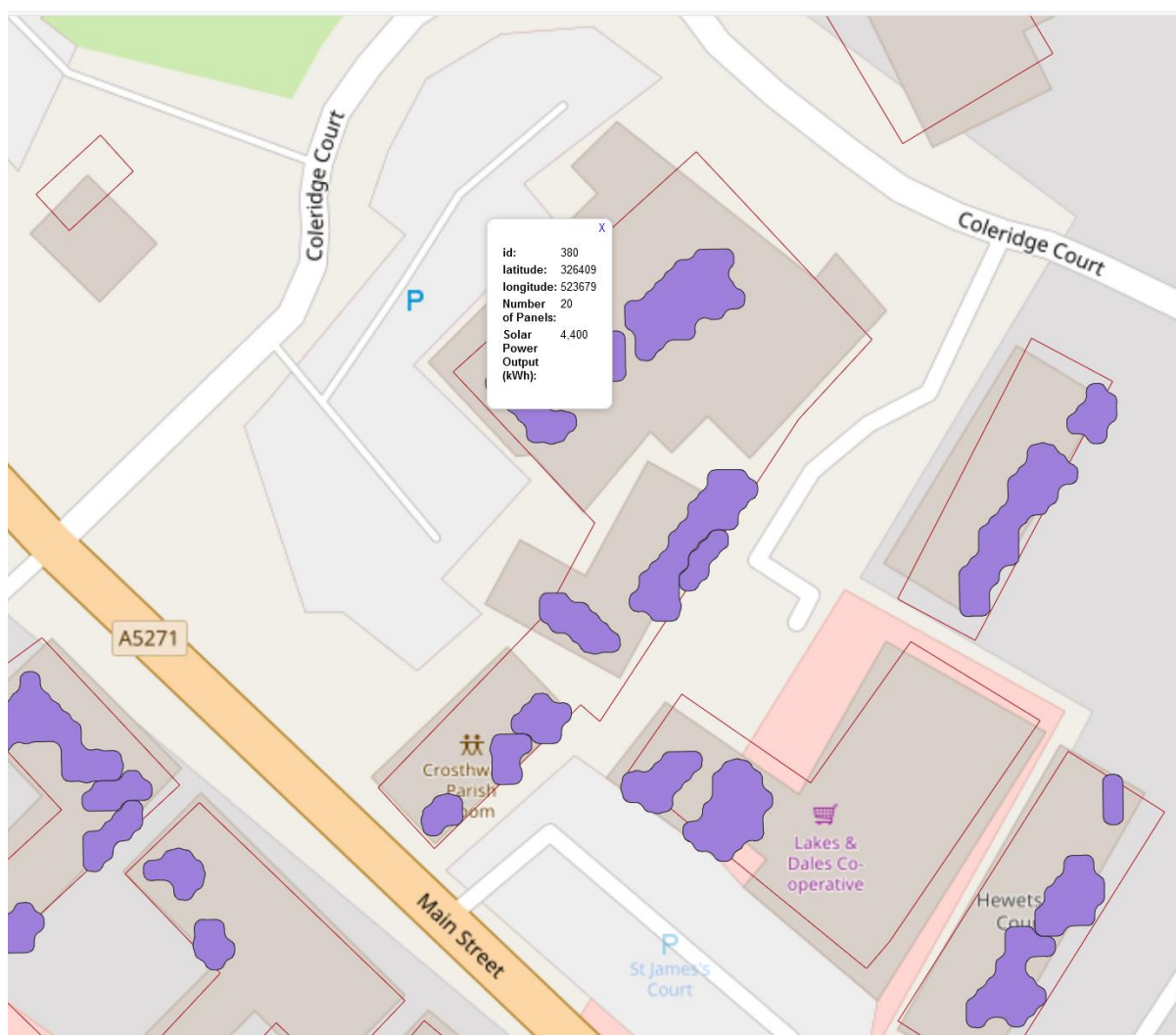
### 3.2. Description of Map Areas

#### 3.2.1. Open Street Map

The Keswick map (roads, rivers, buildings, features etc) is derived from the OpenStreetMap online mapping service ([openstreetmap.org](http://openstreetmap.org)), which is open source and free to use.

### 3.2.2. Suitable Roofs

The lilac areas on the map show where the algorithm has found flat areas which are considered suitable for solar panels. By hovering over each area with a mouse, it is possible to see the following details for that roof area: latitude and longitude (which are in ordnance survey coordinates and are also known as northings and eastings); number of solar panels which might be fitted there; the total energy output in kWh that those panels might be expected to produce; an "id" identifier number which numbers each roof area and cross-references with the spreadsheet.

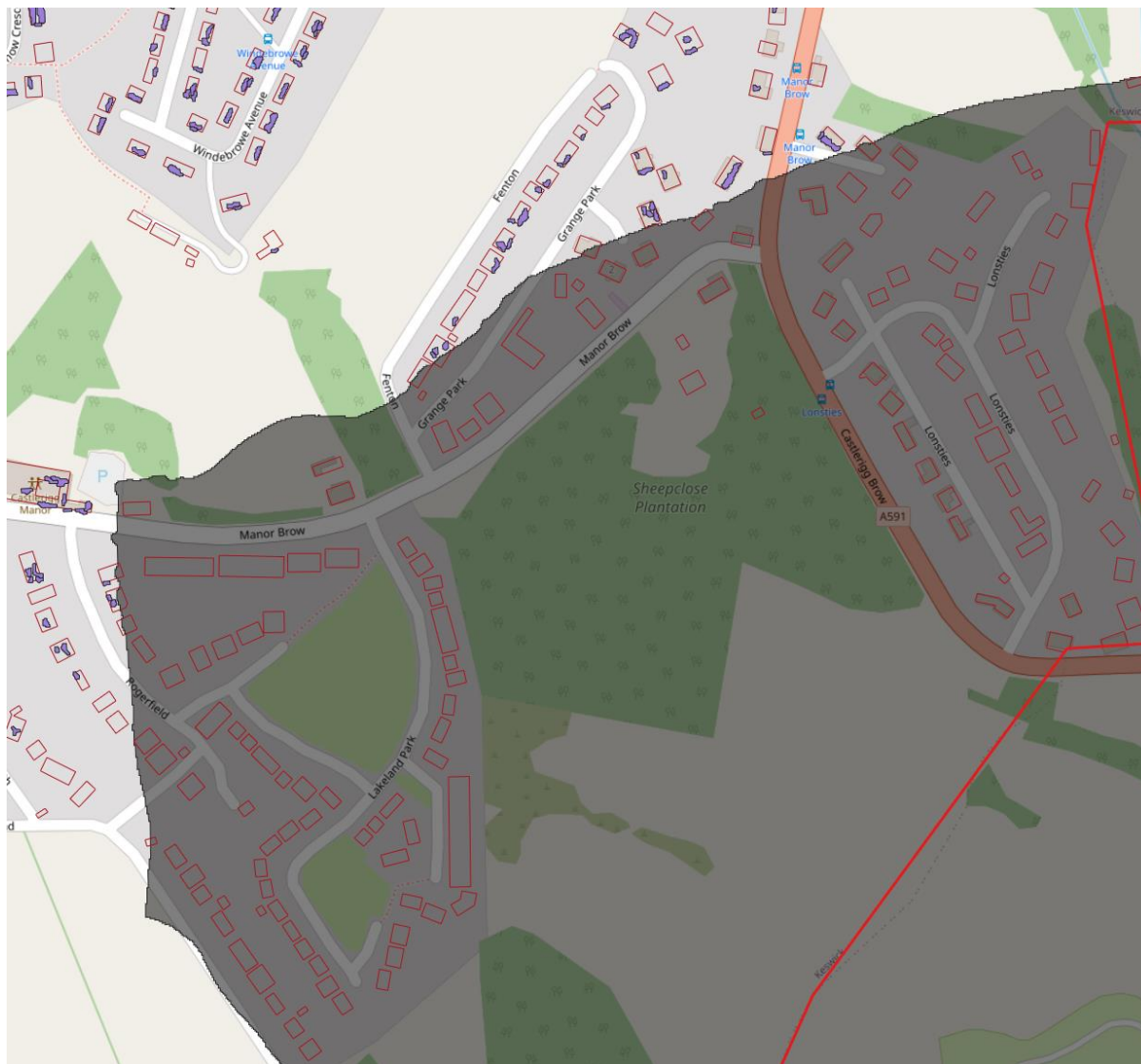


Roof areas are ordered so that the smallest id number "1" relates to the roof with the highest potential for solar power generation. So, we see that the roof area with biggest potential for solar PV is the Keswick Leisure Centre (there are also other potential roof spaces on this building).



### 3.2.3. Areas of non-coverage

The dark transparent areas depict where LiDAR data was not available for Keswick. According to OS data, there are 143 buildings within an area in the south-east of Keswick for which it was, unfortunately, impossible to estimate solar potential.



A blue boundary has been drawn around the area representing those 143 houses for emphasis.

### 3.2.4. Parish Boundary

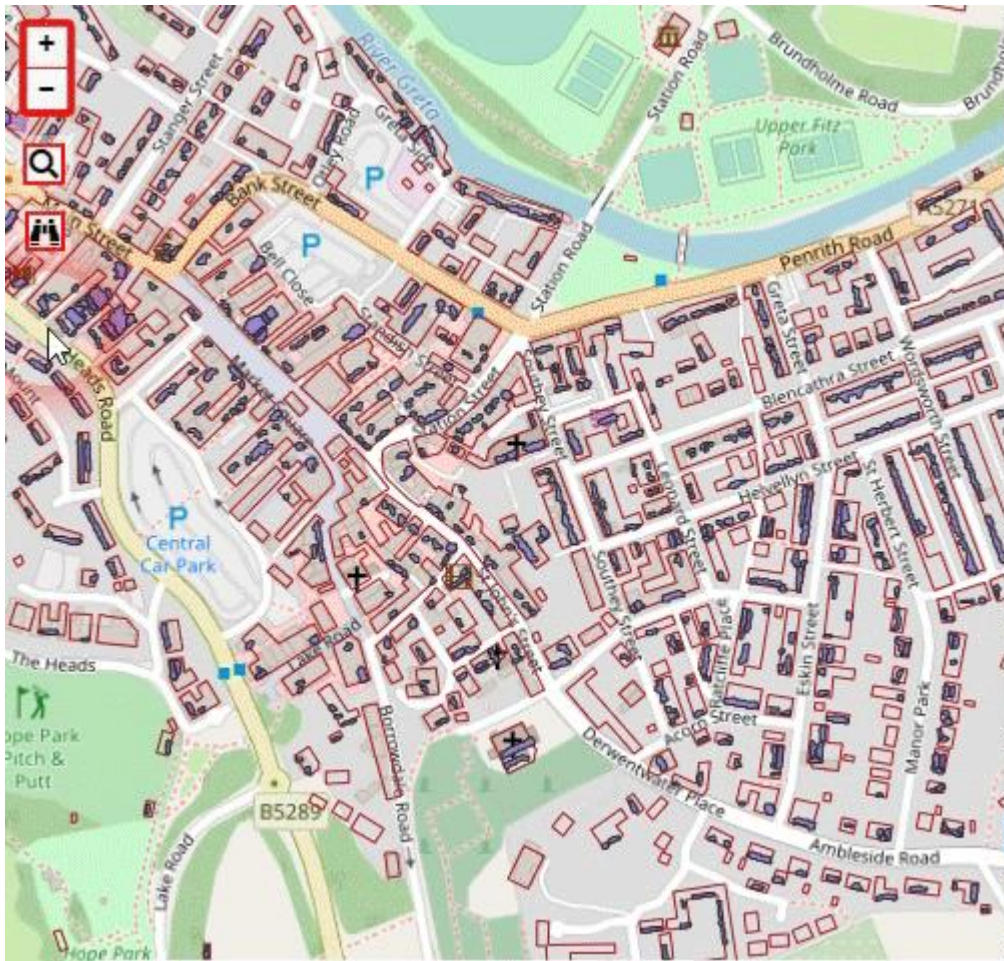
The Keswick Parish boundary line is shown in red on the map.

### 3.2.5. Building Outlines

Ordnance Survey building outlines are shown in dark red.

### 3.2.6. Searching Functions

It is possible to search for individual roofs by the identification number ("id"). So, for example, if I want to search for the roof with the largest solar potential, I know that this will have an "id" value of "1". So, I click on the red binocular square in the top left of the map and insert "1" into the field that appears. The map will scroll to that part of the map and the roof will be outlined in blue.



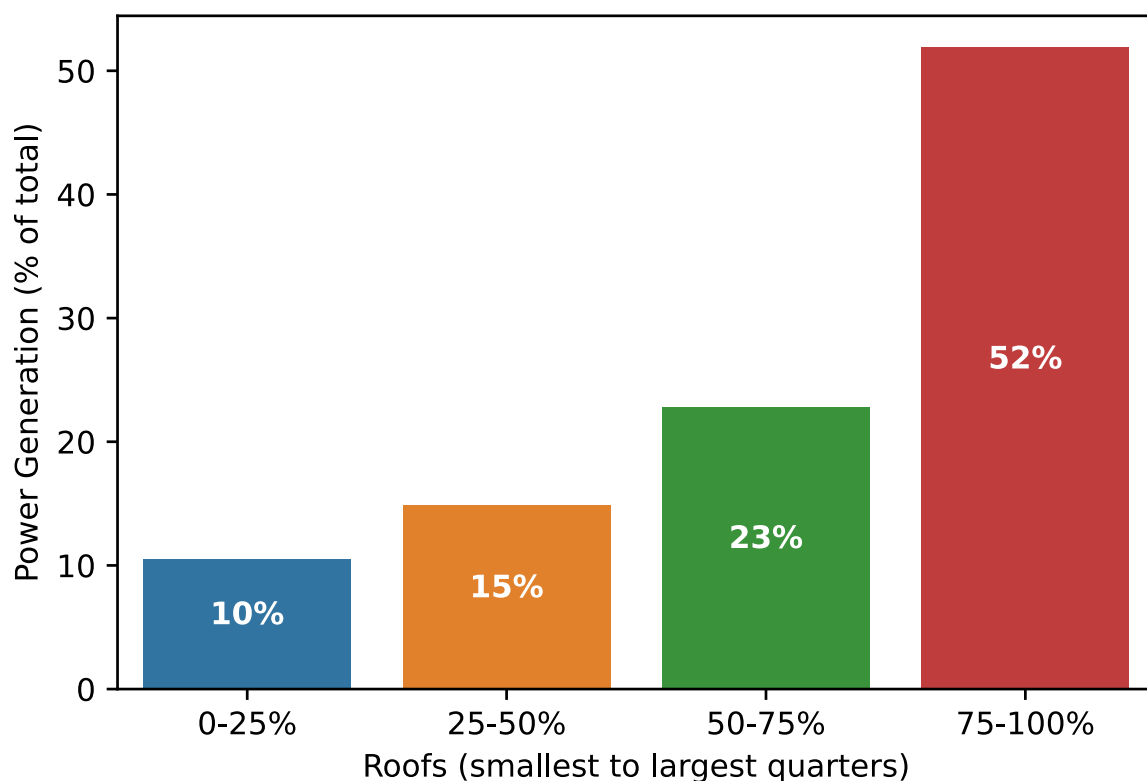
### 3.3. Spreadsheet

A spreadsheet is available which shows technical details of each suitable roof area. As well as the values which are shown in the map, the estimated area of each roof is shown, whether the roof is flat and the "shading factor", which is an estimate of how much light passes through each year and is not affected by shadows from other buildings, structures, vegetation and hills.

From the spreadsheet we see a total roof area of 75,000 square metres available for siting of solar panels on a total of 1769 individual roof areas. These together are estimated to produce 6.3 GWh of electricity annually if all installations were to be completed.

### 3.4. Focusing on Larger Roofs

An analysis of the estimated suitable roofs finds that the largest 25% of roof spaces could be responsible for generating 52% of the solar power for Keswick. This is shown in the graph below, where roof spaces are divided up by size into four quarters (i.e., the smallest quarter of roofs up to the largest quarter). This suggests that by prioritising the larger roofs, a larger proportion of the power needs of Keswick can be met.



## 4. Challenges and Limitations

There are a number of limitations to the model, as described below.

#### 4.1. The data is far from perfect

The LiDAR data is itself an estimation of building height etc above the ground based on laser measurements. Not only is there a small amount of noise in the data, but there are also artefacts introduced from the LiDAR mapping process itself. For these reasons we believe that the algorithm misses some areas that might well be valid (because it can see obstructions in flat roofs where there are none) and so the overall figure for potential solar electricity generation is probably quite conservative.

#### 4.2. The data is low resolution

The LiDAR data is available at 1 metre resolution for much of Cumbria (meaning that data points are spaced on a 1 metre square grid). In many other parts of the UK the resolution is much higher (50 or even 25cm) which means 4 or 16 times as many points in the data grid and much more detail to work from. This improves the chances of finding chimneys and other obstructions and means that noise is less important in these other areas.

#### 4.3. This is only a model

The computer model is not the real thing, and so cannot predict real life with complete accuracy.

#### 4.4. Limitations in the Mapping

Unfortunately, it has not been possible to find a straightforward way to map the roof spaces with the corresponding street addresses at this time, so this step currently needs to be performed manually.

## 5. Evidence Base

### 5.1. Limitations of the Model

It is important to note that this method is relatively new and therefore untested; the community in Ambleside has been testing the results of the model at the same time as the Keswick community.

In the report for the original Ambleside pilot project, Alex Boyd, the originator of the process, has attempted a comparison between some of the variables found by the algorithm and those estimated using Google maps satellite and street view imagery. The area, slope and aspect of a random sample of 20 roofs in the set of "suitable roofs" and found there to be a strong match between theory and reality.

While the shadow calculation has not been tested against reality, we believe it to be a more thorough calculation than most manual estimates.

Because of the novel nature of this algorithm, the solar mapping provided to the communities in Ambleside, Keswick, Alston Moor and Halton represent the first real world test of this method.

Some anecdotal evidence tentatively supporting the results of the algorithm is presented in the form of feedback from the community in section 5.2.

## 5.2. Community Feedback and Model Verification

*Sustainable Keswick* is the local community group partnered with CAFS in this project. It has a small core of very committed members who have been very active in working with and verifying the results of this survey.

In particular, some members have worked hard to try to estimate the solar potential for roofs in the south-eastern area of non-coverage discussed in section 3.2.3.

Further to this, members have been attempting to verify the theoretical estimates from the survey with real data from existing roofs in Keswick.

One installation belonging to one of the Sustainable Keswick members of the group was found to produce similar results to the survey data:

*"As suggested, I have compared the output figures from my solar panels with the data from your database. The attached spreadsheet contains the rows from your database where the aspect is between 135 and 145. I have 6 x 2metre panels, 345W each, giving me a 2Kwh array, facing Southeast (140). I have kept a daily record since they were installed in August 2018 and have also attached a copy of the spreadsheet. You will see that April, May June are the most productive months on this aspect, and that the full year totals for 2019 and 2020 are 1498.23kwh and 1495.25kwh respectively. I think this corresponds pretty well with your model."*

I include a long quote from a report from the same Sustainable Keswick member while surveying owners of existing installations:

*"My other impressions from the survey are:*

*a) The LIDAR data overestimates the potential, probably because the panels cover a small proportion of the roof surveyed.*



*b) My attempts to quantify the penalty for the roof slope being sub optimal and the house alignment deviating from due south seem to correlate quite well with actual generation figures.*

*c) I have assumed all panels are of 1.65 sq. m, but I am aware that those on {address withheld} are 2 sq. m.*

*d) Half of the households visited have not been able to provide actual generation figures.”*

Section (a) from this quote suggests that some installations are smaller than the model estimates; this could either be due to inaccuracy in the calculations, or because owners are choosing to install to smaller areas, or because not all roofs are capable of supporting the maximum size of installation for physical reasons. Section (c) suggests that choice of 1.65 square metre panels is not universal.

## 6. How to Interpret the Results

It is very important to note the limitations in the model and **to not treat the results of this algorithm as a replacement for a solar PV survey.**

This method will not find all roofs suitable for solar panel installation, so there will certainly be roofs that already have solar installed which are discounted as candidate roofs.

We believe that the algorithm is probably quite conservative in finding roofs; as a result, we would expect the total available roof space to actually be bigger than predicted.

However, this model is beneficial as a useful starting point for an entire community. It will find many suitable roofs and reduce the cost and manual effort of locating roofs. It will also enable communities to invest in bulk buying schemes, for example.

## 7. References

### 7.1. Original Method

The original process for Ambleside, as created by Alex Boyd, can be described in the following paper available from CAFS:

*"Mapping Solar PV Potential in Ambleside"* (joint report between CAfS and Lancaster University, 9<sup>th</sup> December 2019)

It should be noted that a further step, to estimate the shadow effects of distant mountains, has been added since the original method was published.

## 7.2. LiDAR Data

Data is available from:

<https://environment.data.gov.uk/DefraDataDownload/?Mode=survey>

It is necessary to download two data sources for each area of interest: the DSM and the DTM.

## 7.3. Meteorological year data

This data, which is necessary to calculate the solar radiation to estimate power generation of potential suitable roofs, is available from here:

<https://re.jrc.ec.europa.eu/tmy.html>

## 7.4. Ordnance Survey Buildings Data

The open data from Ordnance Survey which includes building outlines is available from here:

<https://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/opendatadownload/products.html#OPMPLC>