



**Good Homes Alliance workshop**  
**Are regulations fit for purpose?**

## **Energy and Carbon**

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**24<sup>th</sup> January 2019**



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# What do we want to achieve ?



Climate Change Act 2008

CHAPTER 27

**Climate Change Act: 80% reduction by 2050**

Ideally more, for the Paris Agreement



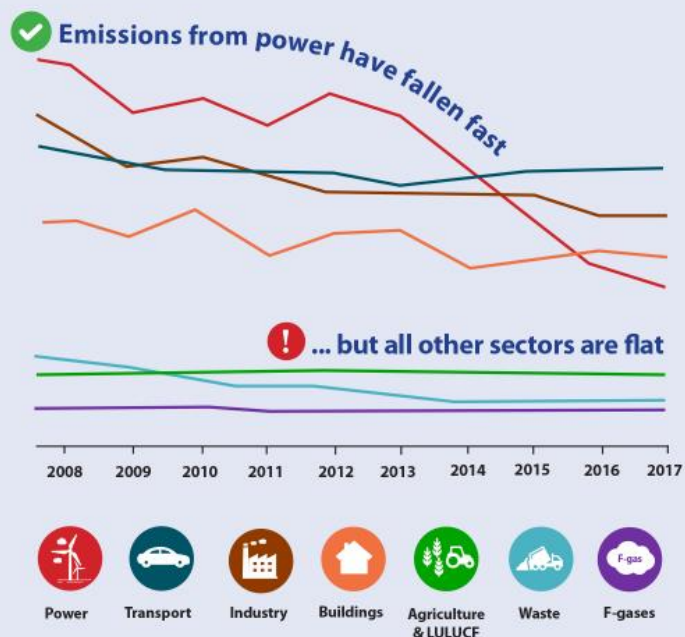
**Clean Growth – Grand Challenge:**

- at least halve the energy usage of new buildings by 2030
- halve costs of reaching the same standard for existing buildings
- Growing consensus for zero carbon new build by 2030

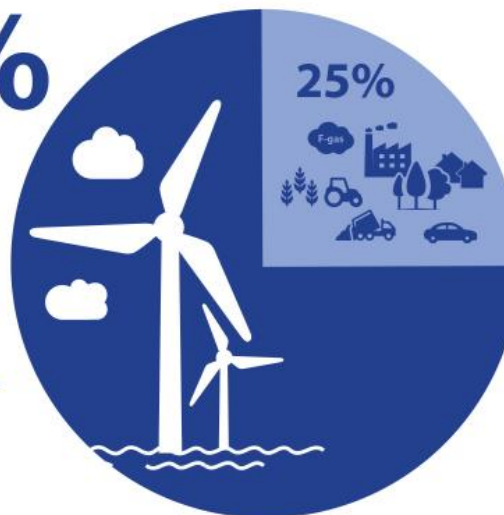
# Committee on Climate Change - Buildings

Excellent progress in reducing emissions from electricity generation masks failure in other sectors

The UK's greenhouse gas emissions have reduced by 43% compared to 1990 levels, on the way to a target of at least an 80% reduction by 2050.



**75%**  
of emissions  
reductions  
since 2012  
have come  
from the  
power sector



Clear goals, ambitious strategy and well-designed policies have been effective. These lessons must now be applied to other sectors

# What do we need?

## Committee on Climate Change recommendations

Firm **policy commitments**

**Compliance and enforcement:** beyond fire

**New build**

- Low-carbon and ready for changing climate
- Trajectory for tightening standards

**Energy efficiency in existing buildings:**

- **Urgent** policy need e.g. Scotland

Shift to **operational savings and reporting**

# What do we need?

## Good regulations and objectives



National Audit Office

“

*Goals and objectives need to be clear, with appropriate arrangements for reviewing performance data, and mechanisms for ensuring that action is taken if performance is poor.*

“

.... and **ENFORCED**

Not covered today, but an obvious priority to improve

# Questions

- Carbon vs Energy
- Regulated vs Total
- Asset vs In-use
- Performance-based vs Prescriptive
- Relative vs Absolute

# Carbon vs Energy

- Current Part L:  $\text{kgCO}_2/\text{m}^2$
- EU Energy Performance of Buildings revision: primary energy
- Consumers: Metered energy

# Performance-based vs Prescriptive

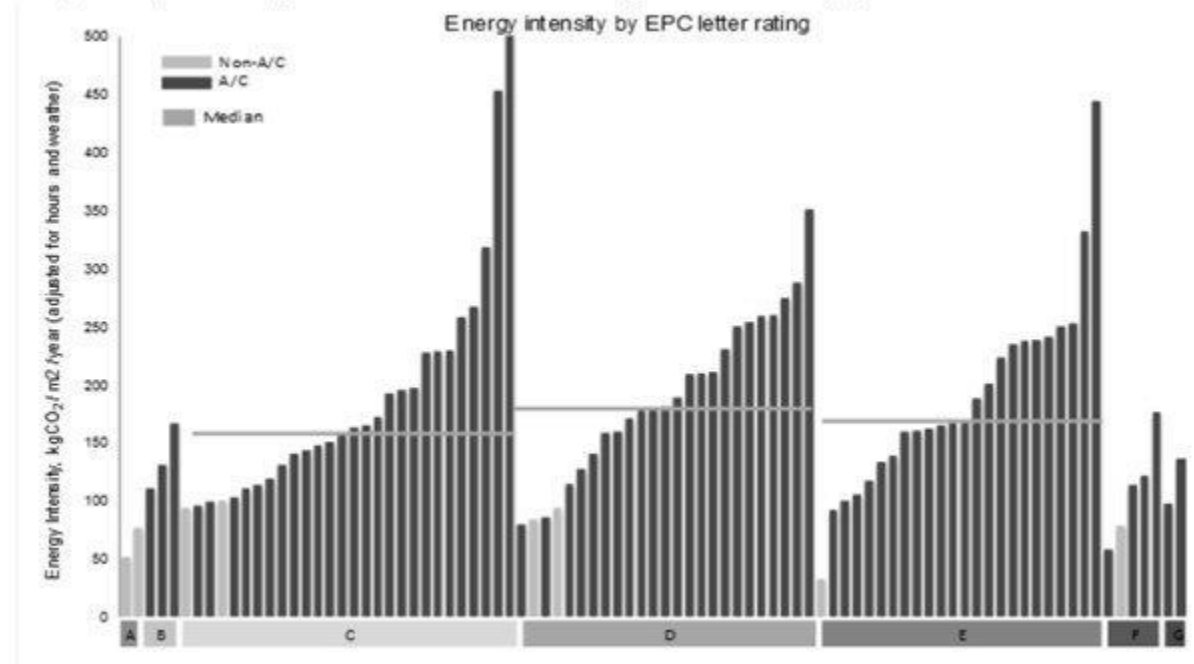
## Performance based approach:

- More design flexibility
  - Forces a whole building approach
  - More reliance on whole-team responsibility
  - More reliance on competence
  - Less opportunity for checking the basics
- 
- Retain current approach in Part L (& Passivhaus)  
i.e. overall target + some minima
  - Alternative route for simpler buildings ?



# Asset vs in-use

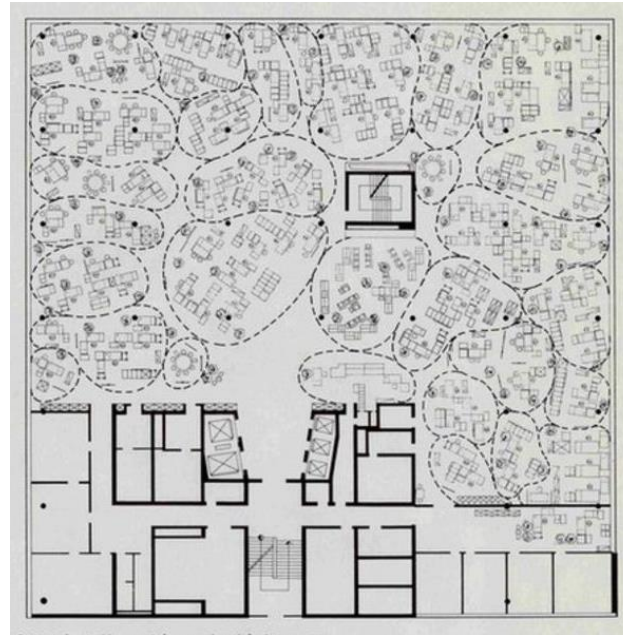
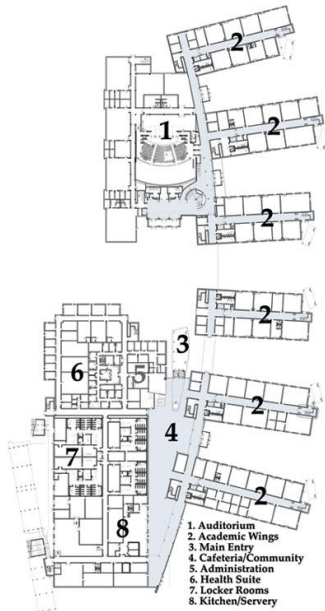
Graph 2 (courtesy of the Better Buildings Partnership):



- Homes and tenanted buildings ? Core & shell buildings ?
- Predict better
- More attention to performance in use

# Relative vs absolute

$$0 = 0$$

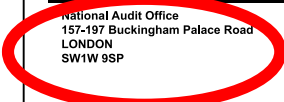


- Encourage ALL steps of passive design and efficiency
- Move towards absolute targets

# Data-based ?



National Audit Office



## Display Energy Certificate

How efficiently is this building being used?



National Audit Office  
157-197 Buckingham Palace Road  
LONDON  
SW1W 9SP

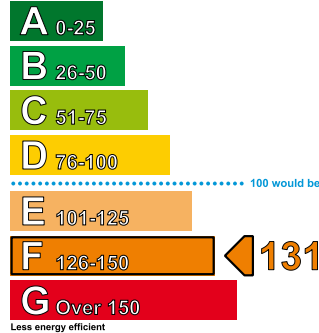
Certificate Reference Number:  
0620-0318-1359-2406-8002

This certificate indicates how much energy is being used to operate this building. The operational rating is based on meter readings of all the energy actually used in the building including for lighting, heating, cooling, ventilation and hot water. It is compared to a benchmark that represents performance indicative of all buildings of this type. There is more advice on how to interpret this information in the benchmark that represents performance indicative of all buildings of this type. There is more advice on how to interpret this information in the guidance document *Display Energy Certificates and advisory reports for public buildings* available on the Government's website at: [www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-performance-certificates](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-performance-certificates).

### Energy Performance Operational Rating

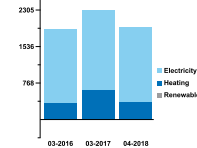
This tells you how efficiently energy has been used in the building. The numbers do not represent actual units of energy consumed; they represent comparative energy efficiency. 100 would be typical for this kind of building.

More energy efficient



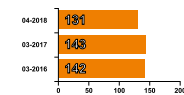
### Total CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions

This tells you how much carbon dioxide the building emits. It shows tonnes per year of CO<sub>2</sub>.



### Previous Operational Ratings

This tells you how efficiently energy has been used in this building over the last three accounting periods.



### Technical Information

This tells you technical information about how energy is used in this building. Consumption data based on actual meter readings.

Main heating fuel: Natural Gas  
Building environment: Air Conditioning  
Total useful floor area (m<sup>2</sup>): 18103.5  
Asset Rating: 68

	Heating	Electricity
Annual Energy Use (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> /year)	104	159
Typical Energy Use (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> /year)	119	107
Energy from renewables	0%	0%

### Administrative Information

This is a Display Energy Certificate as defined in the Energy Performance of Buildings Regulations 2012 as amended.

Assessment Software: DCLG, ORCalc, v3.6.3  
Property Reference: 225383410000  
Assessor Name: Mr. Mike Lindlahr  
Assessor Number: EES009954  
Accreditation Scheme: Elmhurst Energy Systems  
Employer/Trading Name: Malcolm Hollis LLP  
Employer/Trading Address: Battersea Studios, 80-82 Silverthorne Road, Battersea, London, SW8 3HE  
Issue Date: 17-07-2018  
Nominated Date: 01-04-2018  
Valid Until: 31-03-2019  
Related Party Disclosure: Not related to the occupier.

Recommendations for improving the energy performance of the building are contained in the associated Recommendation Report - 0320-0328-1359-2493-8006. You can obtain contact details of Elmhurst Energy Systems at [www.elmhurstenergy.co.uk](http://www.elmhurstenergy.co.uk).



# In summary

- Carbon + Energy
- Regulated - broader + Total - allowance
- Asset + Better prediction +  
+ Operational disclosure & enforcement (beyond Building Regs?)
- ~~Relative~~ >> Absolute
- Performance-based *and/or* Prescriptive

# Looking ahead

- Mandatory disclosure ?
- Peak demand limits? Or at least disclosure ? Other demand management measures ?

# Other issues

- **Site context** not accounted for, nor usually at planning:
  - External noise vs ventilation and overheating
  - Urban heat island
  - Immediate site surroundings – green vs hard areas ...
  - Outdoor air quality
- Inappropriate **overheating** test – *review expected*
- Part F focus on ventilation, not air quality – *review expected*

**Thank you**

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