Marianne Heaslip URBED











Things I worry about....

Constant emissions: Remaining quota used by 2021 Ø -10 Total CO₂ emissions (CO 2/yr) http://folk.uio.no/glen Mitigation without carbon removal: 20 Cumulative emissions Remaining quota used by 2026 (1870-2015) 2037GtCO, Negative emissions to 2100: Remaining quota extended in time depending on scale of carbon removal 10 1980

After Paris -

Graphs: Glen Peters, based on IPCC projections via http://www.vox.com/2016/10/4/13118594/2degrees-no-more-fossil-fuels

Can emit about 210GtCQ from 2016 for a 66% chance at 1.5C



http://www.stockholmresilience.org/research/planetary-boundaries/planetary-boundaries/about-theresearch/the-nine-planetary-boundaries.html

1. Right location



2. Density





2. Density

he density gradient	Units	Persons	Source		
	/ha	/ha			
Low density detached – Hertfordshire	5	20	Urban Initiatives		
Average net density Los Angeles	15	60	Newman and Kenworthy		
Milton Keynes average 1990	17	68	Sherlock		
Average density of new	22	88	Bibby and Shepherd		
development in UK 1981-91					
Minimum density for a bus service	25	100	Local Government Management Board Sustainable		
			Settlements Guide (assuming that the housing is occupied to capacity)		
Private sector 1960s/70s – Hertfordshire	25	100	Urban Initiatives		
Inter-war estate – Hertfordshire	30	120	Urban Initiatives		
Raymond Unwin 1912	30	120	Nothing gained by overcrowding		
Tudor Walters 1919	30	120	Local Government Board's Manual on the		
			preparation of state-aided housing schemes		
Private sector 1980s/90s – Hertfordshire	30	120	Urban Initiatives		
Hulme – Manchester 1970s	37	148	Hulme guide to development		
Average net density London	42	168	Newman and Kenworthy		
Ebenezer Howard - Garden city 1898	45	180	Tomorrow: A peaceful path to real reform		
Minimum density for a tram service	60	240	Local Government Management Board		
,	00	2.10	Sustainable Settlements Guide		
Abercrombie - Low density	62	247	Greater London Plan 1944		
RIBA	62	247	Homes for the future group		
New town high density	64	256	Urban Initiatives		
low rise – Hertfordshire	01	200			
Sustainable Urban density	69	275	Friends of the Earth		
, Hulme – Manchester Planned	80	320	Hulme guide to development		
Victorian/Edwardian	80	320	Urban Initiatives		
Terraces – Hertfordshire	00	520			
Abercrombie – Medium density	8/	336	Greater London Plan 1944		
Central accessible urban density	03	370	Friends of the Earth		
Holly Street – London 1990s	9.0	376	Levitt Bernstien Architects		
Holly Street – London 1970s	104	416	Levitt Bernstien Architects		
Abercrombie - High density	104	410	Greater London Plan 1944		
Sustainable Urban	124	494			
Neighbourhood (maximum)	124	434			
Hulme – Manchester 1930s	150	600	Hulme guide to development		
Average net density Islington - 1965	100	740	Milner-Holland		
Singapore planned densities 1970s	100	1 000	Scoffham and Vale		
Kowloop actual	200	I,000	Scoffham and Vale		
	1,250	5,000			

https:// usa.streetsblog.org/ 2011/08/09/alex-steffensays-dense-cities-arethe-only-way-to-reduceemissions/

2. Density >>>> Form Factor

	Туре	Form Factor	Efficiency		
	End mid-floor apartment	0.8	Most efficient		
TT THE	Mid-terrace house	1.7			
C THE	Semi-detached house	2.1			
	Detached house	2.5			
a man	Bungalow	3.0	Least efficient		

Figure 4 The types of home and their Form Factors

http://www.theenergycollective.com/david-k-thorpe/ 2393565/how-changing-building-shape-and-form-canslash-energy-use

3. Quantitive assessment is key!*

*But not everything that matters is about numbers.



....because by measuring we understand what we need to worry about.



There are no 'silver bullets' and nothing is inherently 'green'.

Evidence is key.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/ attachment_data/file/497761/Non-Domestic_Building_performance_full_report_2016.pdf





4. Avoid 'eco-bling'



This is from my MSc thesis , which was written up as a book chapter here: <u>https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/</u> <u>10.1002/9781118273463.ch15</u> - email me if you want to know more.

	Control/Interface	U	sability	y Rati	ing				House	Comment on Resident Use
			1	2	3	4	ŀ	5		
	10 200 200 200	clarity of purpose							A	Residents don't use timer, just flick on and off as needed, using thermostat as a limit, but often switching off before this
ontrol	ing Control	intuitive switching							В	temp is reached.
ing Co		usefulness of labelling							С	
Central Heat	ease of use							D		
	indication of system response/feedback							E		
		degree of fine control							F	
		Cover is fiddly to flip up to clear or big. Symbols hard	make a to unde	adjustr erstan	nents, s d. Sma	screen II butto	is no ons.	ot very	G	Use manual control and thermostat with thermostat as limit.
	Control/Interface	U	sability	y Rati	ing				House	Comment on Resident Use
			1	2	3	4	ŀ	5		
Central Heating/ Solar Control	clarity of purpose							А		
	intuitive switching							В		
	usefulness of labelling							С	Understand some settings, but don't like not being able to switch 'off'.	
	ease of use							D		
	indication of system response/feedback							E	Understand some settings, but only use to adjust temp up and down a bit.	
		degree of fine control							F	Very good understanding of system, navigates menus to control as needed.
		Lots of digital menus and a abstract. Constant temper	sub-mei ature re	nus to ad-ou	naviga t. Smal	te. Lab I backl	ellin it dis	g very play.	G	
	Control/Interface	U	sability	y Rati	ing				House	Comment on Resident Use
			1	2	3	4	ŀ	5		
leat Pump Control	clarity of purpose							А		
	intuitive switching							В		
	usefulness of labelling							С		
ing/ H	04610	ease of use							D	Very good understanding of system, including adjusting 'heatcurves' etc.
Central Heat	-5° Cree / 44	indication of system response/feedback							Е	
	degree of fine control							F		
		Digital screen is hard to read in bright light and usually hidden. Symbols hard to understand without handbook.						G		

This is from my MSc thesis , which was written up as a book chapter here: <u>https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/</u> <u>doi/pdf/</u> <u>10.1002/9781118273463.ch15</u> email me if you want to know more.

Beware greenwash....



https://xkcd.com/1007/

THE WORD "SUSTAINABLE" IS UNSUSTAINABLE.

Metrics and measurement of embedded impacts are less well developed than 'in use' impacts. Some useful resources:

BRE Green Guide: <u>https://</u> www.bre.co.uk/greenguide/ podpage.jsp?id=2126

ICE Carbon Index: <u>http://</u> www.circularecology.com/embodiedenergy-and-carbon-footprintdatabase.html#.W36RHZNKifU

https://www.ukgbc.org/ukgbc-work/ embodied-carbon-practicalguidance/

https:// www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/ assets/downloads/Built-Env-Co.Project.pdf

https://www.sciencedirect.com/book/ 9781856175371/the-ecology-ofbuilding-materials

http://www.rics.org/uk/shop/ Methodology-to-calculate-embodiedcarbon-19955.aspx



MEGRAME EXPORT GREEN LINE

ECO-FRIENDLY WINDOWS AND DOORS

5. Focus on outcomes and your brief and priorities not gaming the system, or ticking boxes.



http://www.iglooregeneration.co.uk/

http://www.iglooregeneration.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/ 2016/06/Footprint-in-Action-by-igloo.pdf



and follow through with on site quality...



Is 100% renewable energy realistic? Here's what we know.

Reasons for skepticism, reasons for optimism, and some tentative conclusions. By David Roberts | @drvox | david@vox.com | Apr 7, 2017, 9:10am EDT

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In Colorado, a glimpse of renewable energy's insanely cheap future

Even with storage, new renewables beat existing coal. By David Roberts | @drvox | david@vox.com | Jan 16, 2018, 2:00pm EST

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Shutterstock

This month, energy nerds are very excited about a utility bid solicitation.

Wait, hear me out. It really is exciting!

Usually, when we talk about how renewable energy will evolve in the next five years, we rely on analysts and projections. This is different.

There is hope...

....esp if we see buildings as part of the energy system.



Image from: <u>http://carbon.coop/blog/jonathan/energy-system-vision-</u> community-energy-led-future



....but it's not just about buildings and physical infrastructure (which is why CLT's are great!). Some further reading:

- The climate change big picture http://www.vox.com/2016/10/4/13118594/2-degrees-nomore-fossil-fuels
- TSB/InnovateUK Building Performance Evaluation Programme: Studies of a large range of domestic and non-domestic low energy buildings. Lots of good published info on 'lessons learned'.
- Carbon Buzz website with building case studies comparing 'designed' and 'as built' performance.
- Low Energy Buildings Database repository of projects developed by AECB with InnovateUK/TSB funding logging designed and 'as built' performance.
- PROBE studies older now, but lots of useful learning still, especially on user perceptions and performance gap. Published in *Building Research and Information*
- Usable Buildings Trust Resource rich website developed by those involved in the PROBE studies.
- Householder perspectives on the potential of the 'smart grid': <u>http://www.carbon.coop/blog/zapaman/community-smart-grid-prosumer-perspective</u> and here: http://carbon.coop/blog/jonathan/smart-grid-aggregation-dashboard-prototype and some info on their 'green shift' smart grids project here: http://carbon.coop/content/nobel-grid
- Better Buildings Partnership, CIBSE, UK Green Building Council all have lots of useful documentation on 'real life' performance.
- You can follow the work of PROJECT SCENE here: http://www.projectscene.uk/