over the last five years the PROBE research team has uncovered the stark truths of how buildings really perform. Successes and failures have been reported in equal measure, providing clients, designers and end users with valuable, real-world information.

Building services technology is vital for providing a comfortable, manageable and energy efficient building. However, PROBE surveys reveal that good building operation is also strongly linked to the design and construction process, and heavily dependent on the quality of facilities management.

Hence PROBE 3 is moving forward into a key phase: implementation. Alongside the usual programme of building revisits, the PROBE Team will be going into the industry to apply the lessons learned from earlier work. These so-called intervention studies will attempt to demonstrate how PROBE findings can be applied.

However, can PROBE feedback be used to improve the design of buildings? Also, will the wider use of energy targeting tools and occupancy surveys improve facilities management? There are also the vexed issues of comfort and productivity to consider - so important to occupiers, but not always understood by clients.

We know that energy efficiency and occupancy satisfaction are mutually dependent. However is occupant satisfaction a true barometer of business productivity? We aim to find out.

**Standard PROBE studies**

It is now five years since PROBE studies began, and the oldest building on the PROBE database is nine years old. To keep the database up to date, and measure the effectiveness of recent design developments, Building Services Journal will be carrying out four new post-occupancy surveys on buildings notable for their advanced design.

The surveys will be much the same as previously. The four buildings selected for analysis will have been occupied for at least two years. This is to ensure that early teething problems have been given a good chance of being ironed out, and that at least 12 months of representative energy data is available.

The reports will contain design analysis, measurements of energy consumption and occupancy satisfaction. We will also attempt to zoom in on specific issues, such as transport emissions, maintenance costs, the value of a BREEAM certificate, and the worth of energy design tools such as dynamic computer modelling.

With airtightness lurking on the legislative agenda, the BRE and BSRIA will be carrying out pressure tests to chart the growing problem of uncontrolled infiltration. The results will be measured against plant performance.

**Intervention studies**

For the intervention studies, the PROBE Team will enter into advisory relationships with clients and designers in order to influence four key stages in the life of a building: briefing, design, initial start-up and long-term operation.

The research team will sit alongside clients and design professionals, identify where PROBE methods and findings can be applied, suggest appropriate action, and chart the success of those actions. We hope to benchmark the results by using energy targeting methods, design critiques and occupant surveys, both before and after the studies.

The results will be reported in Building Services Journal and on associated web sites.

"I am delighted that the DETR is able to support the PROBE studies for a further two years. PROBE has become widely known and well respected over a relatively short space of time, and PROBE 3 offers an excellent opportunity to expand on this reputation."

"I am particularly pleased that the new project will include more and better dissemination, as a contribution to the cultural change process within the construction industry towards improved efficiency and greater sustainability. I will read with interest the results of reviews of those buildings studied by the PROBE team in the past to see what lessons have been learned."

Yours sincerely,

Nick Raynsford
Minister for Housing, Planning and Construction
The energy surveys

The first PROBE project pioneered the use of the Energy Analysis Reporting Method (EARM). This is now an official CIBSE Technical Memorandum: TM22.

The PROBE project road-tested TM22 prior to its publication and found it to be a robust and flexible method of determining the energy profile of buildings from design through to operation.

The primary author of TM22, John Field of Target Energy Surveys, has joined the PROBE Team for the next round of research. With John’s inside knowledge, the TM22 spreadsheets and graphics will streamline the energy assessment in PROBE 3 and be the standard means of reporting the results.

The TM22 technique gets to the roots of energy consumption, counting everything at the level of detail appropriate to the investigation. For example it permits rapid estimates of end-use electrical consumption to be reconciled with metered data. The results are a good basis for further work.

To the untutored eye the method can look cumbersome – there are a lot of numbers to fill in. In practice, though, the method is fast and powerful, and the PROBE Team recommends it.

(see “PROBE in cyberspace”, above) to demonstrate the benefits of such exercises.

Briefing

It is clear from previous PROBE investigations that the briefing stage is crucial to a building’s final performance. The level of understanding between client and design team, and the clarity with which both parties communicate their needs and intentions, is key to a successful project.

The PROBE team will work closely with a major client to inject PROBE findings into the brief. This advice will be designed to maximise energy efficiency and building usability while protecting the client’s business objectives.

Building Services Journal will report on the success of this process, although the full results may take a couple of years to feed through.

Design critique

Even if a client has a clear idea of what it wants from a building, the design team may not be able to make full use of experience from post-occupancy feedback. Many of the PROBE research results are not in a usable form, and...
The PROBE research project is coordinated by the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions (DETR), which provides a 50% cash contribution under its Partners In Innovation research programme.

Who does the research?
The PROBE research project is coordinated by Roderic Bunn, editor of Building Services Journal. The research team is led by Paul Ryussevelt of Energy for Sustainable Development (ESD), with fellow ESD energy specialists Mark Standeven and Robert Cohen. Building physicist Bill Bordass and social scientist Adrian Leaman will be joined in PROBE 3 by energy analyst John Field, the principal author of the recently published CIBSE technical document TM22 on energy assessment and reporting.

What is different about PROBE 3 compared with previous PROBE work?
While earlier PROBE work concentrated on post-occupancy studies, PROBE 3 will be moving into what we call intervention studies – helping in the briefing, design, handover and long-term management of buildings to demonstrate the value of importing PROBE lessons.

So no more building studies then?
No, not so. We will be updating the database of PROBE building studies with four post-occupancy studies of notable buildings originally published in Building Services Journal. There may be a central European dimension too. The latest services techniques will also be evaluated.

How will PROBE tie up with the Movement for Innovation?
The research team hopes to study a building currently branded a Best Practice Demonstration project. That way we will know whether the Egan time and cost principles are compatible with sustainability and occupant satisfaction.

Will PROBE messages get to architects and clients?
Yes, via a new PROBE web site which should be live by the time you read this. Access it via www.building-focus.co.uk. There is also an existing website www.usablebuildings.co.uk with lots of relevant information.

Will there be outputs other than articles?
We will be running seminars, a PROBE Award, and the aforementioned web site. The PROBE Team has also been asked to consider developing a PROBE ‘toolkit’, the first step in the development of an accredited method of total building evaluation. That could enable a building performance standard to be specified in a government-sponsored certificate of performance – potentially a key part of a building ‘MOT’.

The occupancy surveys
The BUS questionnaire was first used for studies of sick buildings in 1995. The version used for PROBE investigations comprises a core of forty questions on comfort, productivity, satisfaction and other aspects of perceived conditions.

For PROBE 3, the questionnaire has been revised to cover the main variables used for building benchmarks. There is an option for a third page which can include specific issues relating to the particular occupier or building. This will cover satisfaction with the workplace, or detailed performance questions relating to specific building types, such as laboratories.

The philosophy, though, remains the same: simple questions which can be filled in quickly, giving high response rates (over 90% is the norm) and efficient distribution and collection by people on the spot. Interestingly, the survey team has found that a paper-based questionnaire will work better than internet methods. Data will now be entered into Excel spreadsheets so it can be accessed on searchable databases (one for each building), allowing more rapid analysis of subgroups, such as age, gender, department or floor. Believable benchmarking is only possible with careful data management and consistency between surveys. If, for example, questions are changed from one survey to the next, the extra costs imposed on analysis and quality control soon become burdensome. This is the main reason why so many building studies are “one-offs”. The BUS/PROBE benchmarks are based on a rolling average of the last fifty buildings surveyed.

Further details are available by visiting www.usablebuildings.co.uk or the PROBE web site via www.building-focus.co.uk.

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