

CIBSE Homes for the future debate – should all new homes be fully mechanically ventilated?

A briefing, concept and pre planning perspective

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Housing sector energy consumption



Source :- DECC Housing Energy Factfile 2011



The EU Renewable Energy Directive

• UK committed to obtain 15% of all energy from renewable sources by 2020.

The 2008 Climate Change Act:

- a 34% cut in 1990 greenhouse gas emissions by 2020, and
- at least an 80% cut in emissions by 2050.

UK first country to commit legally binding targets

2050 targets will not be met without changing emissions from homes

Source :- DECC Housing Energy Factfile 2011

		WSP
Strategic definition of the project briefing stage		
	Develop Project Objectives including Quality and Outcomes,	
	<i>Sustainability review,</i> <i>Outline budget,</i> <i>Review parameters or</i> <i>constraints</i>	
	Undertake Feasibility Studies and review of Site Information	
	Issue initial brief	

Source :- RIBA Plan of work 2013

What would a sustainability review consist of?



What is the concept stage?

Strategic definition of the project concept stage	
	Prepare outline proposals for structural design and building services systems
	Outline specifications and preliminary cost Information
	Issue final project brief

Source :- RIBA Plan of work 2013

What would we expect to be completed for pre planning concept design?



Why ventilation is important?

We need ventilation for;

Provision of outside air (oxygen) for breathing

Dilution and removal of airborne pollutants (including odours and volatile organic compounds VOCs)

Control of excess humidity (arising from water vapour within indoor air

Provision of air for fuel burning appliances

"ventilation may also provide a means to control thermal comfort" (states overheating is covered by Part L)

Source :- BRegs Part F DCLG 2010

WSP

What are the ventilation options?



Background ventilators and intermittent extract

Passive Stack Vent

Source :- Bregs Part F 2010

What are the ventilation options?



Source :- Bregs Part F 2010



	Study	Authors	Remit
1	Ventilation and Indoor air quality in Part F 2006 Homes	AECOM & Building Sciences (2010)	Looked effectiveness of systems installed in new homes and compliance with Part F
2	Investigation of Ventilation effectiveness	Faber Maunsell & UCL (2009)	Investigated Part F ventilation systems (simulated effectiveness)



	Study	Authors	Findings
1	Ventilation and Indoor air quality in Part F 2006 Homes Looked effectiveness of systems installed in new homes and compliance with Part F	AECOM & Building Sciences (2010)	 Focused on airtight naturally ventilated dwellings i.e those using background ventilation with intermittent extract 1/2 achieved air permeability of 5 m³/m² at 50Pa 72% of the sample did not have adequate trickle ventilation 52% of doors no 10mm gap Only half achieved flow rates 25% with RH levels higher than expected



	Study	Authors	Findings
2	Investigation of Ventilation effectiveness	Faber Maunsell & UCL (2009)	Pollutants that are emitted on a continuous basis VOCs are removed more effectively (in the long term) by continuous ventilation.
	Specifically looked at Part F performance		Recommended material labelling link
			Point source local emissions of pollutants can be better removed by local ventilation rather than continuous background ventilation.
			Recommended computer based modelling to consider energy impact

New homes completed (1924 to 2010)



WSP

Scotland - Approx14800 pa

Source :- fullfact.org



- BRegs are changing very often and are becoming more sophisticated. Continued research and monitoring is essential.
- All homes need to be designed to operate with natural ventilation Mechanical ventilation systems need to be designed to suit the property (industry should consider passive stack first)
- The right level of detail pre planning is a minimum standard
- And better domestic Design, Construction, Installation, commissioning and handover guidance is essential