Energy Efficient Building Design

CREEBC Webinar – 30 September 2020

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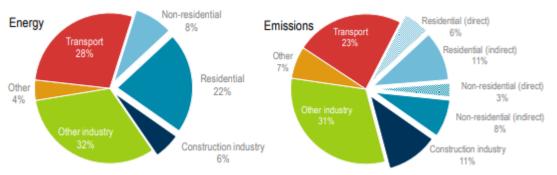






Why does it matter?

Global perspective (IEA, 2019 Global Status Report for Buildings & Construction):



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- Energy demand for space cooling +33% during 2010-2018
- Sector not on track with necessary climate action
- Building stock predicted to double by 2050



Houses built with passive and locally adapted building designs, nature-based solutions and effective urban planning can reduce cooling demand by 90% (International Passive House Association)

Why does it matter

- Regional perspective (CARICOM BEEP, 2017):
 - Residential, commercial and industrial buildings combined account for nearly 80% of total electricity consumption
 - Building energy consumption grows faster than GDP
 - Buildings need to become more resilient to climate of the change and extreme weather events

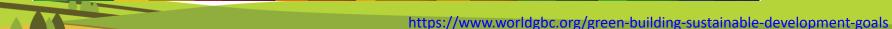


How buildings matter to SDG achievement

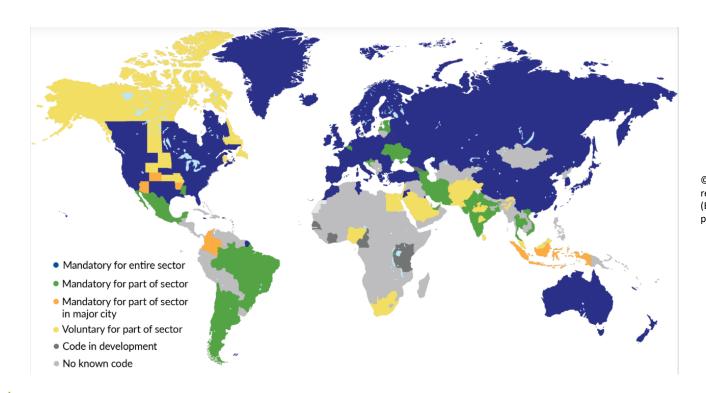








Building energy codes worldwide



© GlobalABC, with reference to IEA 2019 (Energy efficiency policies: Buildings)

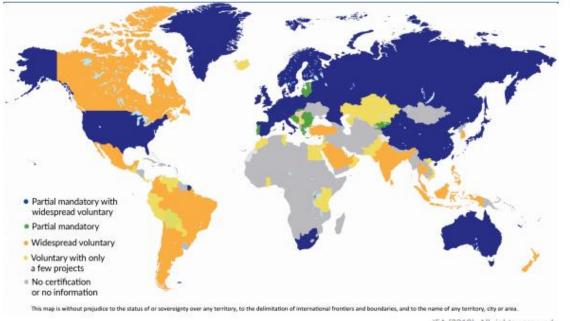






Building energy certification systems

Map 3 • Building energy certification programmes by jurisdiction, 2017-18



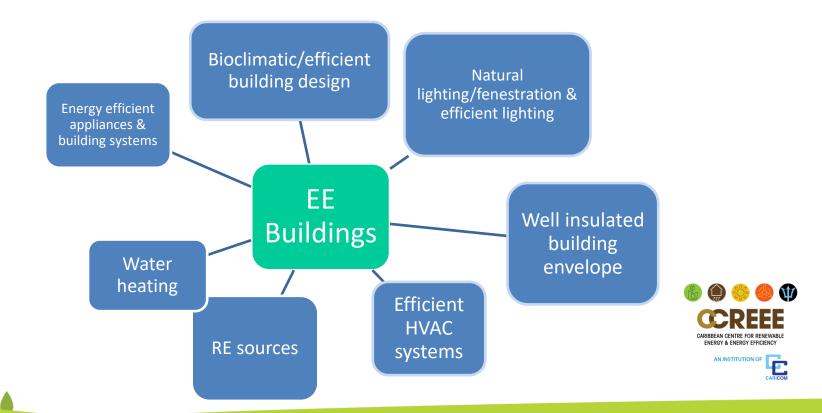
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What makes buildings energy efficient?



Bioclimatic building design

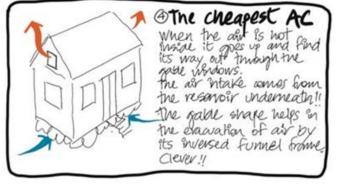
- Climate responsive architecture where buildings are specifically designed to achieve thermal comfort in tropical climates
- Key design principles:
 - Optimal building orientation & location
 - Solar control
 - Air circulation
 - Consideration of thermal effects of materials

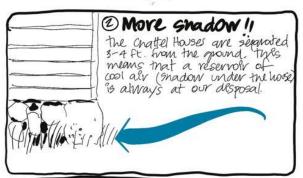






O Shadows. Go green!
Any vegetation around the building provides shade and freshness. If you are tucky and you have a mango tree, share some with the monkeys and enjoy the rest!!











Sun shading strategies



Reduce the amount of radiation & improve light distribution inside the building

Types of shading:

- Retractable devices (shutters, roller blinds, louvers)
- Fixed redistribution devices (overhangs, fins, reveals, light shelves)
- Natural shading: trees

Sun shading strategies



Reduce the amount of radiation & improve light distribution inside the building

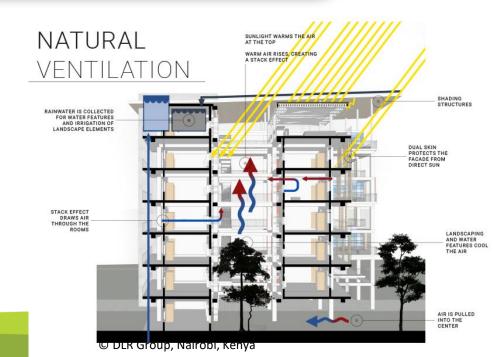


Maximum ventilation

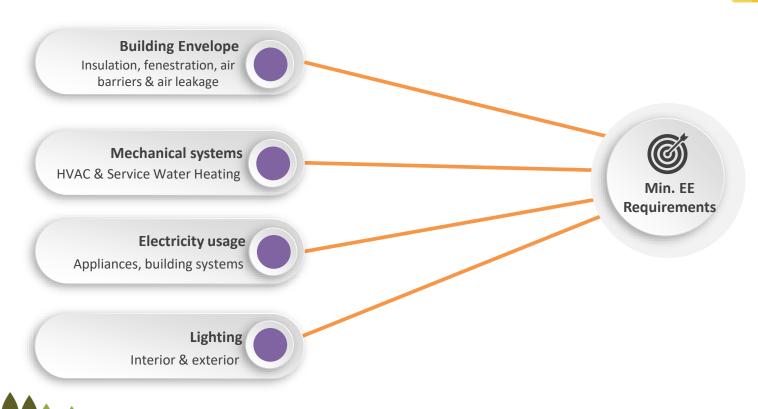


Improve indoor air quality & thermal comfort

- Types: natural or mechanical
- Principles:
 - Cross ventilation
 - Stack ventilation
- Examples:
 - High ceilings
 - Roof vents
 - Windows on opposing sites
 - Minimize internal partitions
 - Using stilts for elevation



2018 CREEBC: Minimum EE Requirements



Climate-resilient buildings are key

- Vulnerability to impacts of climate change
- Increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events

Identify most prevalent risks

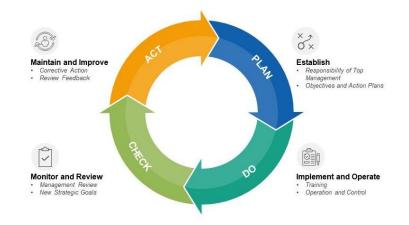
Define mitigation strategies through building design

- Exemplary strategies:
 - Off-grid RE (back-up) power supply
 - Upsizing roof drains
 - Protection of glazing; increasing the ballistics level of the building envelope; designing safe spaces for building occupants
 - Passive ventilation & tree shading to prevent overheating
 - Expanded water storage



Continuously enhancing building efficiency

Building energy management systems



Aided by smart technologies



The CCREEE: Connecting the dots

