ARCHITECTURE = DESIGN = ENGINEERING = URBANISM = SUSTAINABILITY = LIGHTING = ACOUSTICS



Making Spaces Better for People: Thermal Comfort, Lighting and Air Quality

Jon Hall, Sustainability Consultant

28th November 2019

Agenda

- 1. Introductions
- 2. Context
- 3. Thermal Comfort
- 4. Lighting
- 5. Air Quality
- 6. Summary



Who Am I?

- Sustainability Consultant with over 6 years' experience
- UWE Bristol
 - BSc (Hons) Geography (1st Class)
- University of Bristol
 - MSc Environmental Policy



Who are BDP?

- Multi(inter)-disciplinary urban design practice
 - Architecture
 - Design
 - Engineering
 - Masterplanning/Urban Design
 - Landscape Architecture
 - Town Planning
 - Sustainability
 - Lighting
 - Acoustics



Who are BDP?

- Founded in 1961
- Partnership work style
- Over 800 people across the UK in six design studios
- Collaborative design epitomises BDP's ethos



Sustainability @ BDP

- Environmental Assessments
- Master Planning
- Environmental Management
- Energy Strategies
- EIA Chapters
- Surveys
- Research and Development
- Soft Landings Framework
- Post Occupancy Evaluation



Sustainability @ BDP

- Life cycle assessment
- Circular economy research and implementation
- Healthy material research
- Health and wellbeing research





Context







Creating the Productive Workplace (Clements-Croome, 2006)















Thermal Comfort

- Between 30% and 50% of excess winter deaths can be attributable to cold indoor temperatures (WHO, 2010)
- Excess heat negatively affects the health of people suffering from cardiovascular, Parkinson's and Alzheimer's diseases, as well as diabetes and epilepsy (Ormandy, 2012)
- Excess cold and mould in homes lead to asthma/respiratory illness and affects negatively the mental health of the occupants (BPIE, 2015)
- Children's educational **attainment** and emotional **wellbeing** can be affected by thermal discomfort (WHO, 2012)



Environmental Factors

Personal Factors

- Air temperature
- Air velocity
- Radiant temperature
- Relative humidity

- Clothing
- Metabolic heat
- Wellbeing and sickness

7730:2005

65



ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 55-2017 (Supersedes ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 55-2013) Includes ANSI/ASHRAE addenda listed in Appendix N

Thermal Environmental Conditions for Human Occupancy

See Appendix N for approval dates.

This Standard is under continuous maintenance by a Standing Standard Project Committee (SSPC) for which the Standards Committee has established a documented program for regular publication of addenda or revisions, including procedures for timely, documented, consensus action on requests for charge to any part of the Standard. The charge submittal form, instructions, and deadlines may be obtained in electronic form from the ASHRAE website (www.ahrea.org) or in paper form from the Serier Minager of Standards. The tests edition of an ASHRAE website (www.ahrea.org) or from ASHRAE customer Service, 1791 Tuilie Circle, NE, Atlanca, GA 30329-2305. E-mail: orders@standard.com, Fax: 678-339-2127. Telephone: 100-635-6HOQ (wordshude), or tolf free 1-800-527-4723 (for orders in US and Canada). For reports permission, go to www.ahrea.org/permission.

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The limits of thermal comfort: avoiding overheating in European buildings





Ergonomics of the thermal environment — Analytical determination and interpretation of thermal comfort using calculation of the PMV and PPD indices and local thermal comfort criteria

DRITION STANDARD

The European Standard EN ISO 7730:2005 has the status of a British Standard

ICS 18,180



Practical evaluation of the thermal comfort parameters (Markov, 2002)





The Enterprise Centre, UEA, Norwich

Project Angel, Northampton BREEAM Excellent

188

Project Angel, Northampton



Lighting

- 63% of the people rated natural light as the most important aspect of a home (survey: HOMEWISE, "Without space + light").
- Daylight improves **visual** and **psychological** comfort, and has a **positive** effect on people's performance, attentiveness, satisfaction and capacity to learn.
- Daylight alleviates Seasonal Affective Disorder (a form of depression).
- **Daylight** through windows is the key source to provide high levels of light, required to **sustain** the operation of the **circadian system**.

How do we achieve good lighting conditions?

- 1. Perception
- 2. Circadian rhythms


















GOOSK DAVLIGHT/METAL HALIDE





MORNING

NIGHT .







Office, Education and Healthcare Lighting Project of the Year

UCL Student Centre

10.000













Air Quality

Over 80% of urban residents are exposed to air quality levels that exceed WHO limits

• In 2012, **99,000** deaths in Europe and **19,000** in non-European high income countries were attributable to household (indoor) **air pollution** (WHO, 2012).

• Indoor air pollution can be 2-5 times higher than in outside air (EPA, 2019)

 Targeting the reduction of their energy demand, buildings are becoming more airtight and IAQ should be carefully considered (BPIE, 2015)

UK Clean Air Strategy, 2018 (draft)

Irritation of eyes, nose and throat Breathing problems (O_a, PM, NO_a, SO_a, BaP)

> Impacts on the respiratory system: Irritation, inflammation and infections Asthma and reduced lung function Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (PM) Lung cancer (PM, BaP)

> > Impacts on liver, spleen and blood (NO₂)

Impacts on the reproductive system (PM)

Headache and anxiety (SO_g) Impacts on the central nervous system (PM)

Cardiovascular diseases (PM, O₃, SO₂)

Pollutant	Health Impacts
Nitrous Oxide (No _x)	Respiratory symptoms
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	Respiratory symptoms
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	Death at high levels
Particulate Matter (PM)	Reduced lung function and risk of heart disease
Radon	Lung cancer
Allergens (dust, pollen etc.)	Worsened asthma
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	Respiratory tract irritation

Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (Berkeley Lab), 2017

Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (Berkeley Lab), 2017

How do we achieve good IAQ?

- 1. Clean air supply
- 2. Internal pollutant control

1. Clean air supply

Function

Location

Occupancy

Natural Mixed Mode Mechanical

Natural

Mixed Mode

Mechanical

- User control
- Connection with outdoors
- Energy efficient

- User control
- Connection with outdoors
- Energy efficiency
- Maximised Comfort
- Flexibility
- Operational resilience

- User control
- Maximised Comfort
- Flexibility in function
- Air filtration

- Difficult to control
- Lack of flexibility
- No resilience
- Balancing openings with glare control
- Limits floor plan
- Noise

- Capital cost provision of two strategies
- Challenge in training users to user building effectively

- Energy hungry
- No connection with outdoors
- Maintenance
- No resilience if systems fail
- Limited by design criteria

Cons

Natural

Mixed Mode

Mechanical

- User control
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Cons

2. Internal pollutant control

Material Selection

Maintenance Regime

Active Monitoring

SF16 Ventilation- Mar-17

BDP.

CO2 PPM 50 NAV 2017/03/24 00:30 2017/03/24 00:30 2017/03/25 10:30 2017/03/25 10:30 2017/03/25 10:30 2017/03/25 10:30 2017/03/26 20:30 2017/03/26 20:30 2017/03/26 20:30 2017/03/26 20:30 2017/03/27 20:00 2017/03/21 20:00 2017/03/21 10:30 2017/03/30 10:00 2017/03/30 10:00 2017/03/31 10:30 2017/03/31 10:30 2017/03/31 10:30 2017/03/31 10:30 2017/03/31 10:30 2017/03/31 10:30 2017/03/31 10:30 2017/03/31 10:30 2017/03/31 10:30 2017/03/31 10:30 2017/03/31 10:30 2017/03/31 10:30 00:00 04 04 05 05 0 10 /01 /01 LC n o 08 08 08 08 2017/03 2017/0 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 Mar-17






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Summary

- 1. Thermal comfort is unique to individuals and allowing users to actively adapt is beneficial.
- 2. Consider perception and circadian rhythms when designing for good lighting.
- 3. Location, ventilation supply and material specification all contribute to a good air quality.



Thank you.

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