

***RETROFIT:  
Towards a proportionate  
people-first, approach***

Bill Bordass and Robyn Pender

[www.usablebuildings.co.uk](http://www.usablebuildings.co.uk)

2

# Should we be resolving our problems, *or re-examining our premises?*

*“We can't solve problems by using the same kind of thinking we used when we created them”*

Attributed to A EINSTEIN

*“We are suffering from an attempt to know our way into the future, instead of live our way”*

W SHARPE

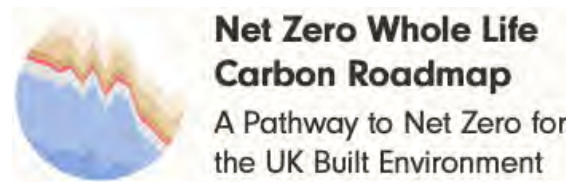
*“Altogether, we are failing to deliver, and I think the whole political system is responsible”*

LORD DEBEN

## Can we think differently about retrofit ?

*Do we have the imagination and ambition to push the boundaries?*

*“The opportunity for widespread behaviour change has been considered, with a cautious approach to expectations that occupants will be able to reduce thermostats without improvements to building fabric.”*



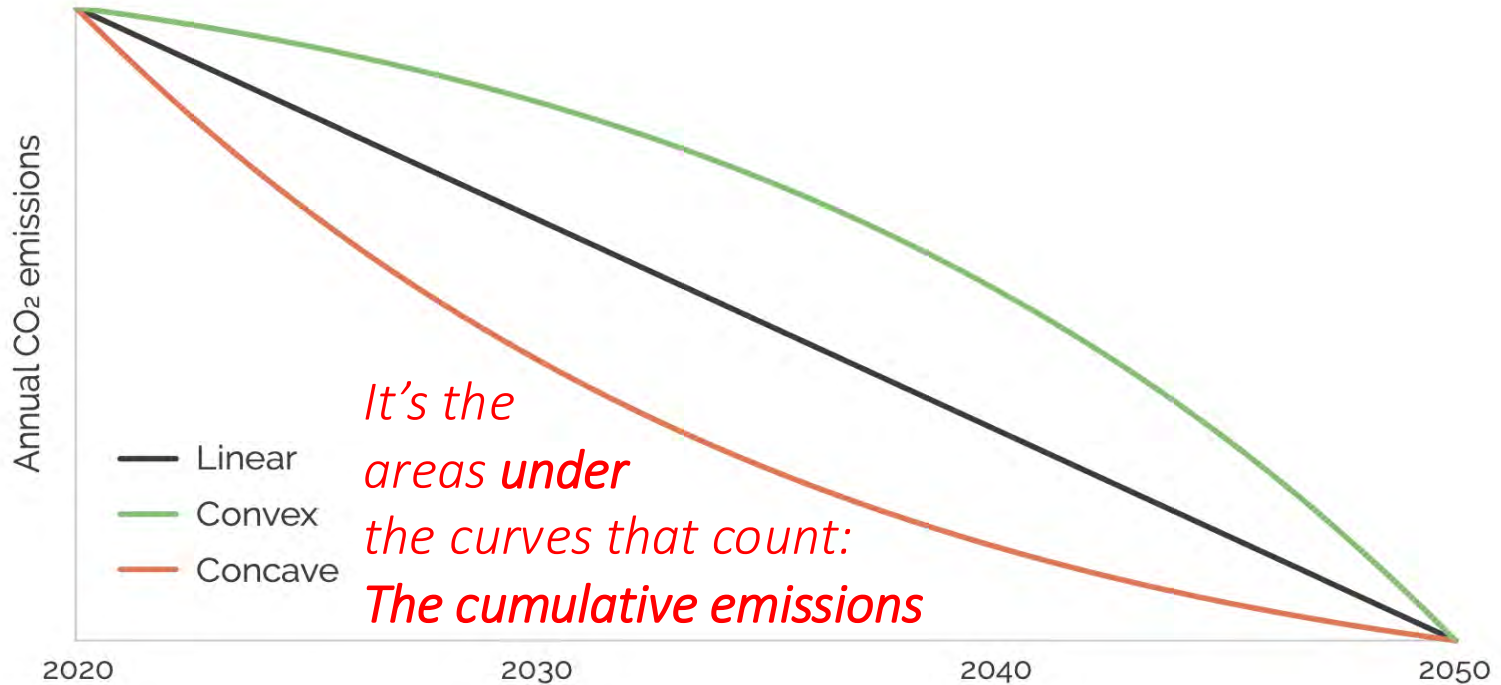
**DOES THAT MAKE SENSE IN OUR CLIMATE AND ECOLOGICAL EMERGENCY ?**

## FROM EFFICIENCY TO SUFFICIENCY

*“What we’ve got used to,  
we’re not necessarily entitled to.”*

# Possible Decarbonisation Trajectories

*A quick, low-cost start minimises total emissions to 2050*



# PEOPLE FIRST: *Comfort standards are socially and culturally determined*

**AND also driven by vested interests in promoting things**

*“People’s needs... have social histories of their own ...  
The [mistaken] distinction between technology ... and behaviour.*

*“Sociology repeatedly demonstrates  
the extent to which things ... ‘script’ what people do ...*

*“[while] dominant paradigms remain ... [in the literature]  
there are fewer references to non-technical barriers and  
more to sociotechnical change, and ... **practices not behaviours.**”*

***“If current understandings of comfort underpin escalating  
levels of energy demand, why do we persist with them?”***

*ELIZABETH SHOVE, Sociologist, University of Lancaster*

SOURCES: E Shove, *Why social theory is important for energy research and the built environment*, Buildings & Cities (14 Sep 2020).  
J Parker, *Returning to old ways of staying warm*, (2016), [www.traditioninaction.org/Cultural/C042\\_Warm.htm](http://www.traditioninaction.org/Cultural/C042_Warm.htm)



Late medieval Burgundian coats – finally warm enough!

# SCRIPTING COMFORT *in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century:*

*Space conditioning was converted into a marketable commodity*



*“In 1922, the New York State Commission ... advocated natural ventilation ... The engineering community seriously opposed ...*

*... “The Aerologist journal ... argued **physicians were stepping outside their [professional] boundaries.***

*“When natural climate was the ideal, mechanical systems were found wanting, but **when quantitative standards ... became the measure, natural climate was found wanting.***

*When no town could deliver an ideal climate, **all towns became potential markets.”***

**AND AFTER WORLD WAR 2:**

***Passive and climate-responsive features of buildings (verandahs, shutters, shade roofs etc.) were simplified or eliminated, in order to make air conditioning more affordable.***

# ENERGY SUFFICIENCY:

*Avoid unhealthy environments, allow escape from crises of discomfort*

## PRINCIPAL METHODS:

1. Review appropriate standards *and promote adaptive comfort*
2. Control draughts, air movement, radiant heat gains and losses
3. Wear the right clothing and have suitable furniture etc.
4. Consider local and personal heating and cooling systems
5. Have accessible, responsive user-friendly controls
6. Improve personal thermoregulatory fitness where practicable
7. ADD thermal refuges, *both hot and cold, local and communal.*
8. ***Plan to avoid health and moisture-related unintended consequences.***



*"He gets so dramatic when I lower the thermostat."*

P C Vey cartoon from the New Yorker (1 April 2019).

***These all save energy and carbon much more quickly and cheaply than heavy capital investment.***

MORE AT: [www.usablebuildings.co.uk/UsableBuildings/Unprotected/BeyondSpaceHeatingAndCooling.pdf](http://www.usablebuildings.co.uk/UsableBuildings/Unprotected/BeyondSpaceHeatingAndCooling.pdf)

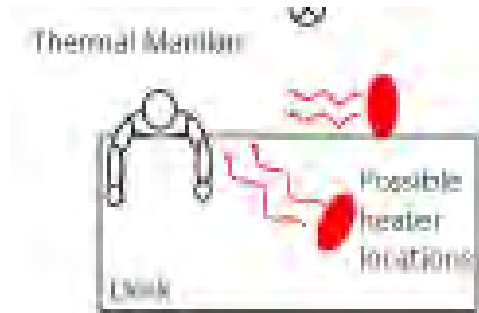
See also S Roaf, *Cool and Cosy Corners*, [www.bdonline.co.uk/opinion/buy-your-gran-a-cosy/cool-corner-for-christmas/5120354.article](http://www.bdonline.co.uk/opinion/buy-your-gran-a-cosy/cool-corner-for-christmas/5120354.article)



# Local heating can be very effective: *Experiments with 16-zone thermal manikin*

**Indicative Watts to increase personal comfort by 1°C:**

- 250 Local convector heater
- 100 Local radiant panel
- 35 Local foot warming mat
- <10 Heated chair or cushion



## Recent research results:

*from a people-first co-creation project in Belgium*

### New insights into thermal comfort sufficiency in dwellings

GEOFFREY VAN MOESEKE 

DENIS DE GRAVE 

AMÉLIE ANCIAUX 

JEAN SOBCHAK 

GRÉGOIRE WALLENBORN 



SPECIAL COLLECTION:  
ENERGY SUFFICIENCY  
IN BUILDINGS AND  
CITIES

RESEARCH



## Recent research results:

*from a people-first co-creation project in Brussels*

- 3-year project with 23 households.
- Co-creation of measures: householders, meetings, enabling researchers.
- Mean indoor temperatures fell from 19 to 15 C.
- Main adaptations used were clothing and personal comfort systems (PCSs).
- PCSs were used less as the project continued – *we have found this in other projects\* – when people know they have the agency to avoid a “crisis of discomfort” when it occurs, they become more tolerant of conditions.*
- Energy consumption for heating was halved, with no electricity increase.

***“The widespread use of central heating may be suspected of inhibiting other forms of adaptation”***

\* For example W Bordass, K Bromley & A Leaman, *Comfort, Control and Energy-Efficiency in Offices*, BRE Information Paper 3/95 (February 1995).

# People-first projects underway: in Yorkshire, in 85 churches and recently started in 10 houses.



# We should be able to run some buildings cooler, *but what about moisture?*

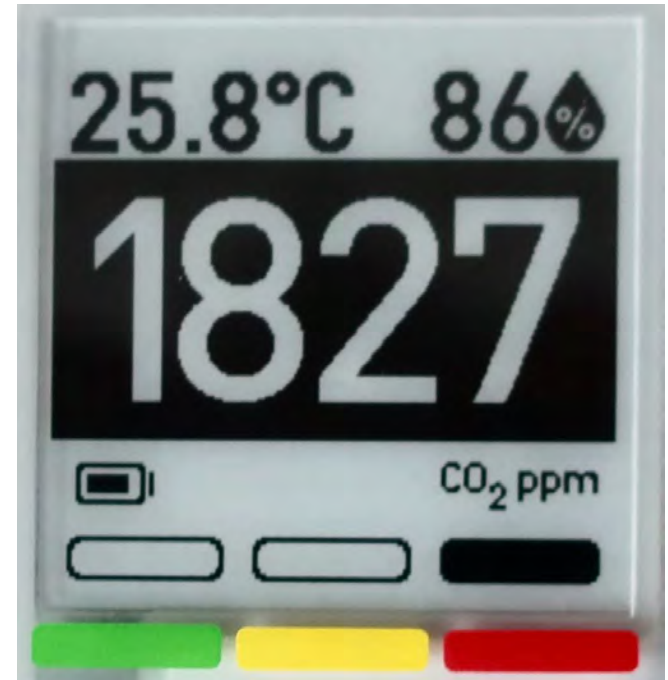
## **DAMPNESS IS A MAJOR SOURCE OF ILL HEALTH FOR PEOPLE AND BUILDINGS, DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY:**

- Water penetration, leaks – *needs maintenance*
- People – *ventilation must be adequate*
- Kitchens, bathrooms etc. – *extract at source*
- Insulation – *can make things worse.*

## **ALL ENERGY SAVING STRATEGIES MUST INCLUDE EFFECTIVE MOISTURE MANAGEMENT**

***Need for careful survey work and low-cost monitoring.***

***And fabric-first needs to be fabric maintenance first***



# CLIMATE JUSTICE *and Doughnut Economics*

*We need to seek the appropriate balance for a particular context*



# Different levels of energy and carbon-saving retrofit

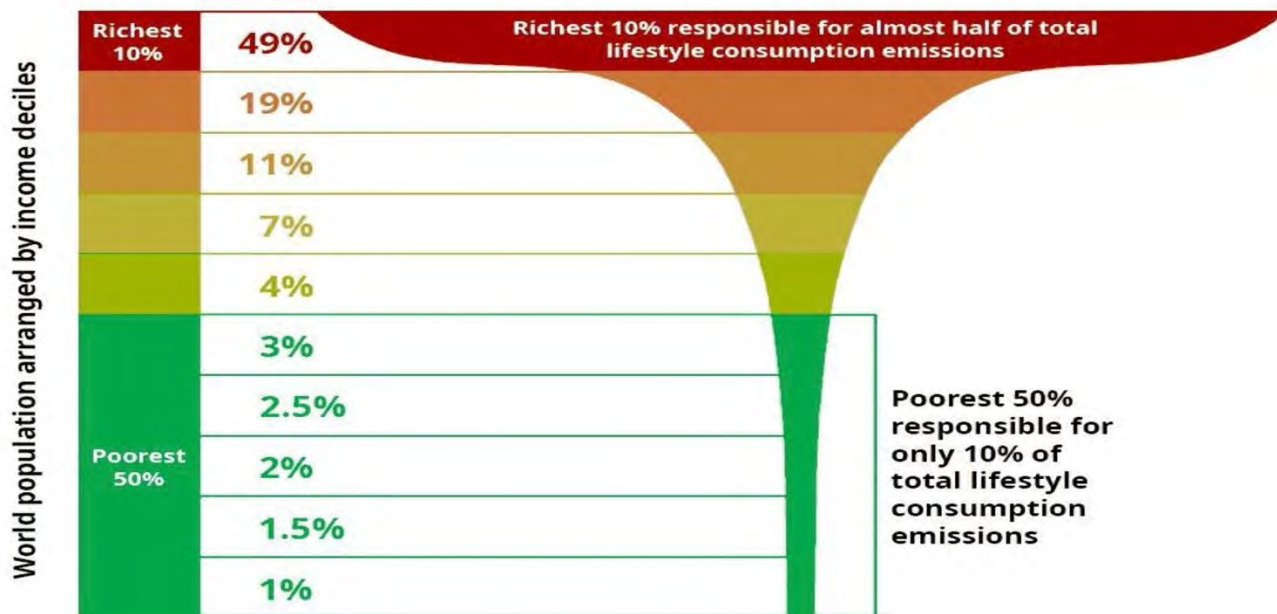
TYPE	COMMENT	APPROX COST*	INGREDIENTS	NOTES
<b>1. DEEP</b> <i>EnerPHit</i> <i>or LETI Exemplary</i>	The mantra, at least until recently.	£ 100,000	Full suite of measures.	Nice work if you can get it, but rare.
<b>2. GOOD PRACTICE</b> <i>e.g. AECB</i>	More practical and economic.	£ 50,000	Reduced set of measures.	Still relatively costly <i>and needs capacity.</i>
<b>3. COST EFFECTIVE AT SCALE</b> <i>Needs R, D and D</i>	Pareto optimum? <i>80% of the way with 20% of the cash.</i>	£ 20,000	Pragmatic fabric <i>to halve annual heat requirement from today's 130 kWh/m<sup>2</sup> median.</i>	Might include highly simplified MVHR an ASHP.
<b>4. "SOFT" RETROFIT</b> <i>People first</i>	A rather different mindset, <i>and missing from retrofit plans</i>	£ 5,000 or less	Work out to the fabric, rather than in from it. <i>Particularly useful for heritage.</i>	Quick and simple, but novel ingredients
<b>5. BASIC ENERGY SAVING</b>	Simple, <i>but too often still not done.</i>	£ 1,000 or less	Personal comfort measures + basic insulation, draught proofing, control tweaks.	Often absent from retrofit plans. <i>Advisers needed!</i>

\* Costs are per typical 90 m<sup>2</sup> dwelling and exclude any necessary repairs to the fabric

*“A constrained world cannot afford the rich ”*

## GEORGE MONBIOT

Percentage of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by world population



Source: Oxfam