



An Roinn Tithíochta, Pleanála, Pobail agus Rialtais Áitiúil Department of Housing, Planning, Community and Local Government



Roinn Cumarsáide, Gníomhaithe ar son na hAeráide & Comhshaoil Department of Communications, Climate Action & Environment

Environmental Services Training Group LOCAL AUTHORITY ENVIRONMENT CONFERENCE 2018

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Building Regulations and Near Zero Energy Buildings (NZEB) Colin Gallagher Senior Executive Engineer Fingal County Council





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Programme

- Buildings in Ireland
- Building Regulations
- Near Zero Energy Buildings (nZEB)
- Part L the History
- Part L
- Compliance with Part L
- Current Issues
- The Future

Buildings in Ireland

- How much energy is used
- Age and efficiency of buildings
- Drivers EU targets since 1997, cost, economy etc



Note: Energy consumption in agriculture, fishing and "other" makes up 3% of final energy consumption, and is not included in the above figure Source: DG Energy: EU Energy in Figures 2012

- 32% of all energy in the EU is used for transport
- 25% of all energy in the EU is used by industry
- 40% of all energy in the EU is used by buildings

Building Regulations

Second Schedule Part A to M

- Part A Structure
- Part B Fire Safety
- Part C Site preparation and resistance to moisture
- Part D Materials and workmanship
- Part E Sound
- Part F Ventilation
- Part G Hygiene
- Part H Drainage and waste water disposal
- Part J Heat producing appliances
- Part K Stairways, ladders, ramps and guards

Part L Conservation of fuel and energy

Part M Access and Use.



Near Zero Energy Buildings (nZEB)

European Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (Recast EPBD 2010/31/EU)

- all new buildings should be nZEB by 31st December 2020.
- all buildings acquired by public bodies by 31st December 2018.

Definition: 'Nearly Zero Energy Buildings', nZEB

 a building that has a very high energy performance where the nearly zero or very low amount of energy required should be covered to a very significant extent by energy from renewable sources including energy from renewable sources produced on-site or nearby.

Energy harvest vs Energy conservation

implemented through the Building Regulations

 The conservation of energy section of the Building Regulations for non-dwelling buildings was amended in <u>January 2017</u> to include the requirements for nZEB. The Amended Regulation for dwellings is currently out on public consultation.

Part L – the History

B Rgs part L 1991: A building shall be so designed and constructed as to secure, insofar as is reasonably practicable, the conservation of fuel and energy.



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Part L

- L1 Conserve Energy and CO2 emissions
- L2 Existing dwellings
 - Material Alterations
 - Change of Use
 - Extensions
 - Replacement Boilers
 - Replacement doors and windows
- L3 New dwellings
 - Use of DEAP
 - Renewables RER
 - Building Fabric
 - Heating and cooling systems
 - Controls
 - User information
- L4 Existing Buildings other than dwellings
- L5 New Buildings other than dwellings

DEAP-Dwelling Energy Assessment Procedure

- MPEPC and MPCPC
- BER rating

Design and Construction of the Building – Min standards

- Building Fabric Insulation
- Renewables
- Air Tightness
- Thermal Bridging
- Heating and cooling efficiencies
- Controls
- User Information



Building Regs 1997

or roof, wall, ground, poflights etc

2020

is 0.21W/M²K

PLYWOOD ______ INTELLIGENT VAPOUR MEMBRANE CONCRETE BLOCK ______ EXTERNAL RENDER (BREATHABLE) ______ 50mm WOOD FIBRE-BOARD ______ 12mm FERMACELL ______ 300 mm CELLULOSE ______ 300mm SERVICES ZONE ______ GRADE C25/30 CONCRETE SLAB ______ REINFORCED CONC RINGBEAM ______ RADON BARRIER ______ EPS 300 "L" ELEMENT ______ 150-200 COMPACTED 18-35mm ______



EPS 100 3 LAYERS

Renewables

- Solar Panel
- Photovoltaic Panel
- Wind turbine
- CHP combined Heat and Power
- Heat Pumps
- RER Renewable energy ratio



Air Tightness – 2011 Part L is 7m³/hr/m²

nZEB proposed to be 5m³/hr/m²

Below 3m³/hr/m² requires Mechanical Ventilation – normally MVHR





Thermal Bridging

- Means 'Break in the insulation' or Thermal bypass
 - Default value 0.15 for DEAP
 - ACDs (acceptable construction designs) 0.08
 - Thermal model
- Dew point = mould





- Heating and cooling efficiencies
- Energy Controls
- Lighting
- User Information





Current Issues

Modern Methods of Construction

- Timber frame
- Precast Concrete
- ICF
- Steel framed
- Modular
- M&E reliance
- Solar overheating
- Workmanship TB and Air tightness
- Existing stock



The Future

Renewable technology advances

- Solar Glass
- Solar Tiles
- Heat Pump technology
- Heat Exchangers

Thermal Bridging

Passive design

ZEB



