

Sustainable Construction and the Green Deal

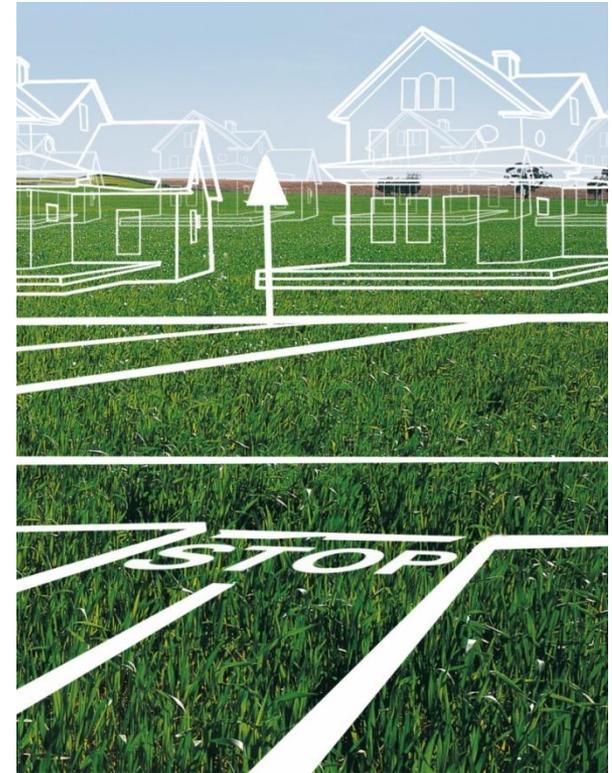
Sustainability in the built environment

- Built environment contributes around half of UK's carbon emissions
- Housing stock contribute 27% of carbon UK emissions, 73% of which for space and water heating
- Commercial and public buildings account for 13% of UK emissions
- At least 60% of commercial buildings and 80% of homes that will be standing in 2050 have already been built
- Less than 1% of domestic and 2% of non-domestic building stock is replaced each year



Key barriers to sustainable construction

- Lack of leadership from government
- Lack of leadership from industry
- Lack of collaboration within industry
- Lack of evidence base and business case
- Confusing language and complexity
- Absence of a clear plan
- Lack of capacity and skills
- Lack of incentivisation to stimulate demand
- Affordability (perceived?) - extra cost



Zero Carbon Homes and New Build

- 2016/zero carbon policy was groundbreaking: importance of a set timetable
- Part L improvements have galvanised innovation in the supply chain
- Allowable solutions will stimulate investment in carbon-saving projects
- Huge question marks around future of Code for Sustainable Homes and standards as a result of CLG Housing Standards Review



Green Deal for homes

- Overcomes significant barriers of upfront capital and information for consumers
- Will need long-term structural incentives to encourage take-up
- Has already had a significant impact in stimulating domestic retrofit market
- Mustn't be an excuse for Government to rest on its laurels - still huge challenges



Non-domestic buildings



- Green Deal under-developed compared to domestic
- Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) from 2018 will provide a powerful driver
- Forms part of a complex wider policy landscape which must work together
- Display Energy Certificates would create a reputational driver for larger organisations and could act as a common metric between policies