

This is an Open Access document downloaded from ORCA, Cardiff University's institutional repository:<https://orca.cardiff.ac.uk/id/eprint/180216/>

This is the author's version of a work that was submitted to / accepted for publication.

Citation for final published version:

Basavapatna Kumaraswamy, Satish 2017. Modelling energy use behaviour of British Asian (Indian) households. Presented at: Sustainable Earth 2017: A global forum for connecting research with action, Plymouth University, Plymouth, UK, 29 - 30 June 2017.

Publishers page:

Please note:

Changes made as a result of publishing processes such as copy-editing, formatting and page numbers may not be reflected in this version. For the definitive version of this publication, please refer to the published source. You are advised to consult the publisher's version if you wish to cite this paper.

This version is being made available in accordance with publisher policies. See <http://orca.cf.ac.uk/policies.html> for usage policies. Copyright and moral rights for publications made available in ORCA are retained by the copyright holders.





MODELLING ENERGY USE BEHAVIOUR OF BRITISH ASIAN HOUSEHOLDS

Dr. Satish B. K

29 June 2017

Plymouth University

"There is enough for everybody's need, but not enough for anybody's greed"

M K Gandhi

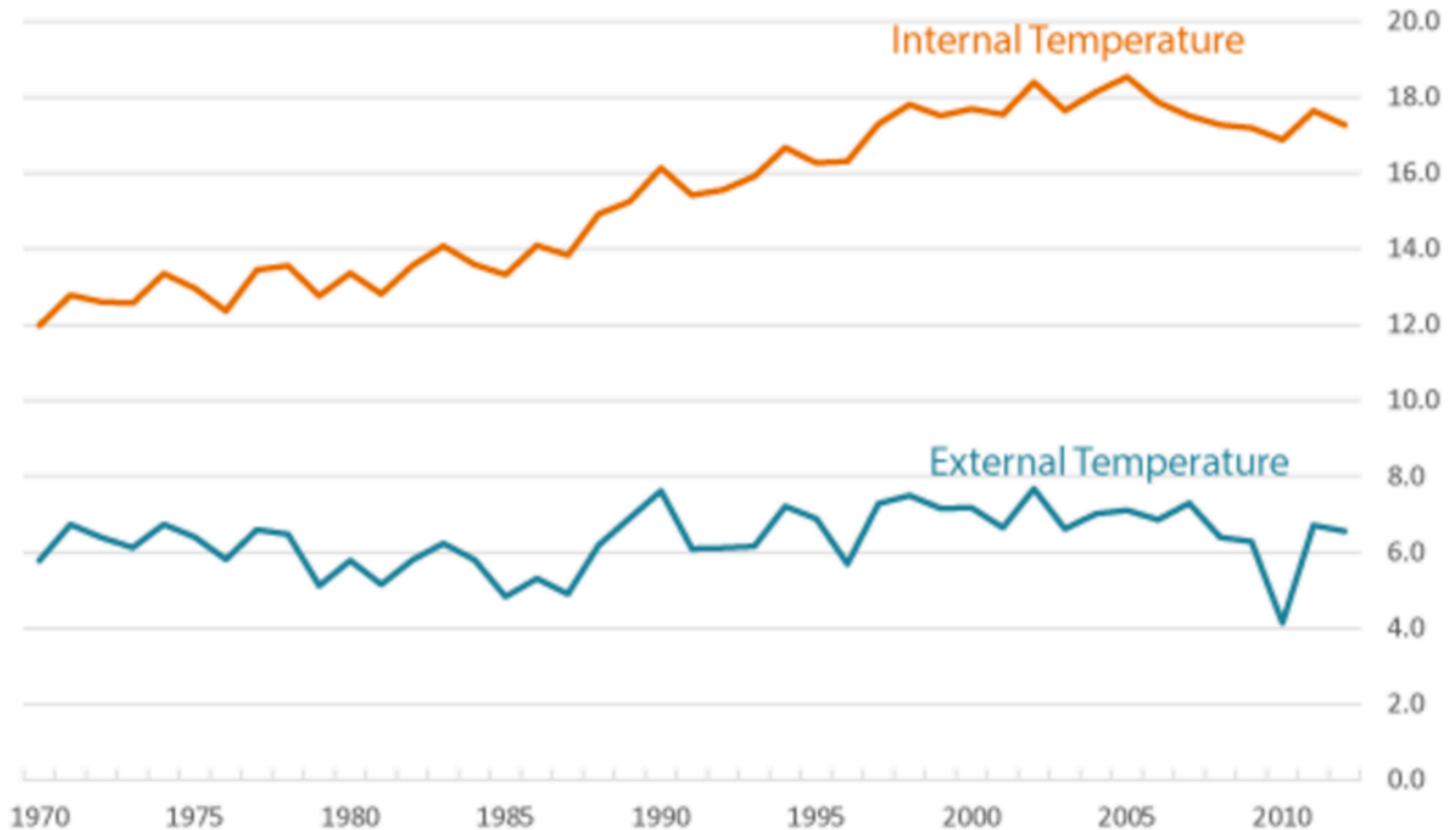
How warm is your home?

How warm is your home?

The average room temperature in a UK home during the winter season is roughly 18°C

Average internal and external winter temperature (°C)

Figures based on the average modelled temperature from October to March



Source: Energy Consumption in the UK (ECUK), 2015 data tables

What is a healthy room temperature?

The basic level of warmth required for a healthy and well-dressed person is **18°C**.

[Ref. World Health Organization and Min std in the latest UK cold weather plan].

Basic benchmarks for indoor temperatures:

> 24°C - cardiovascular risk

18-21°C - comfortable temperature

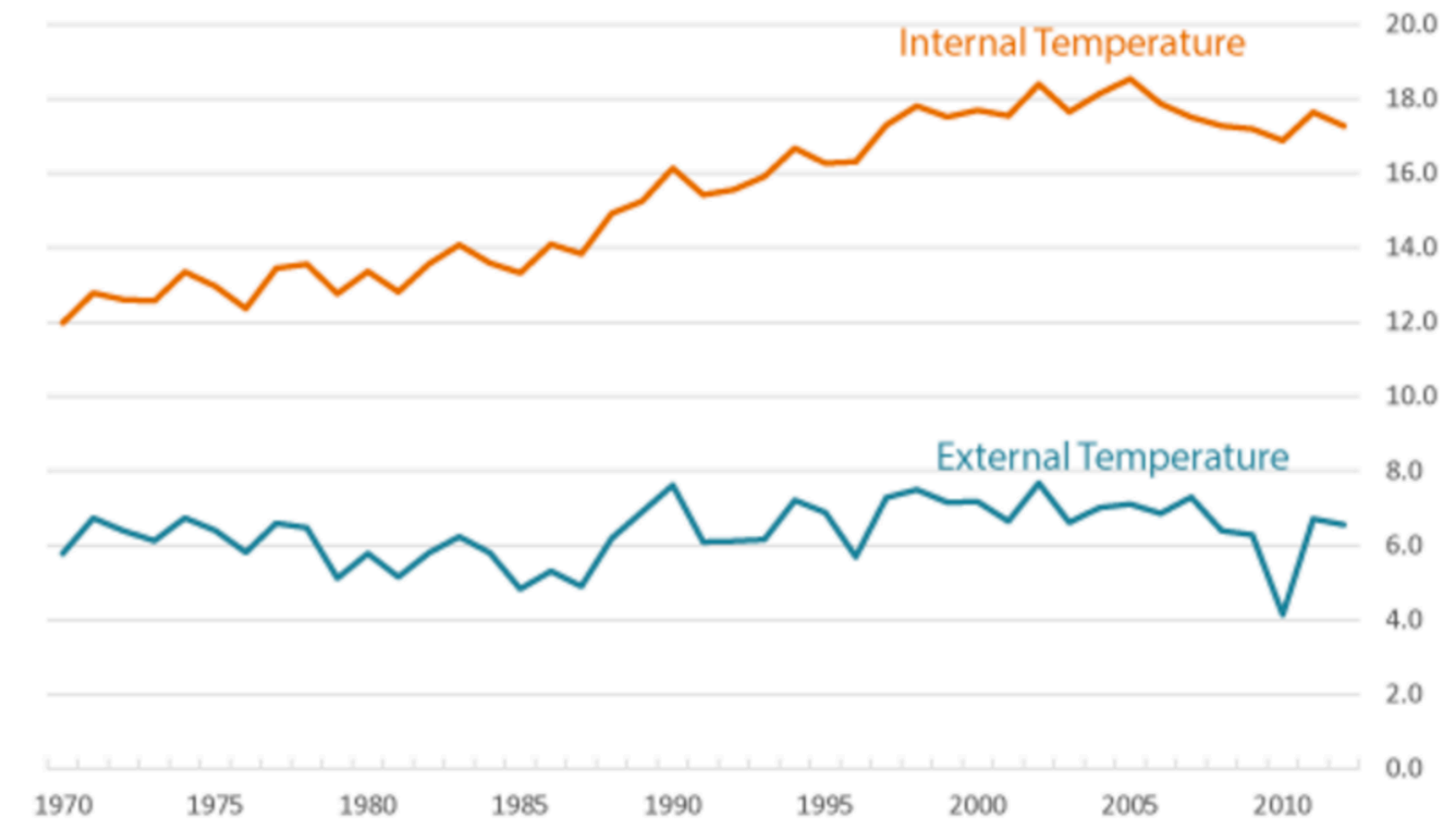
18°C - minimum for comfort

12-16°C - respiratory risk

<12°C - cardiovascular risk

Average internal and external winter temperature (°C)

Figures based on the average modelled temperature from October to March



Source: Energy Consumption in the UK (ECUK), 2015 data tables

What is a healthy room temperature?

The basic level of warmth required for a healthy and well-dressed person is **18°C**.

[Ref. World Health Organization and Min std in the latest UK cold weather plan].

Basic benchmarks for indoor temperatures:

> 24°C - cardiovascular risk

18-21°C - comfortable temperature

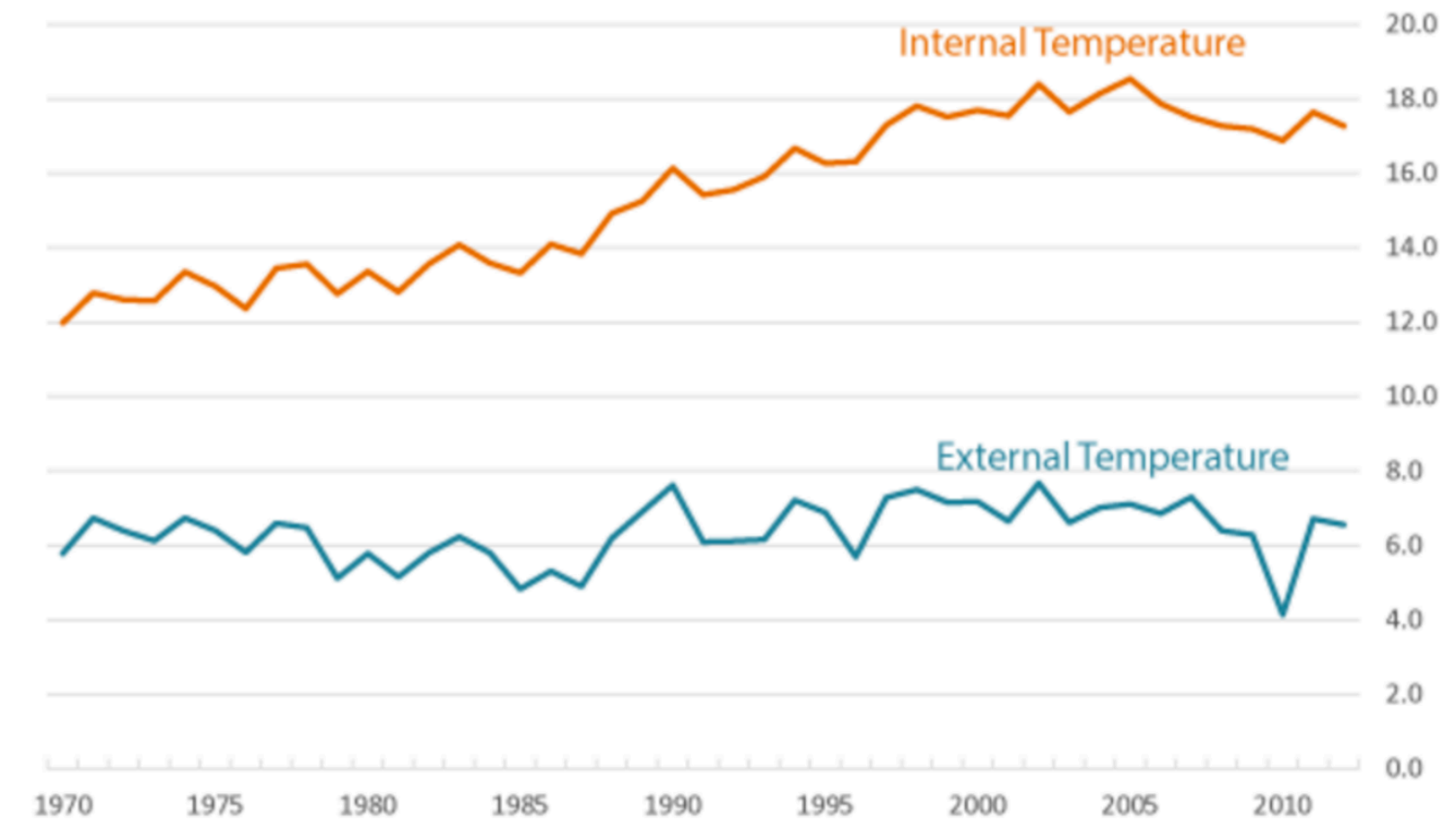
18°C - minimum for comfort

12-16°C - respiratory risk

<12°C - cardiovascular risk

Average internal and external winter temperature (°C)

Figures based on the average modelled temperature from October to March



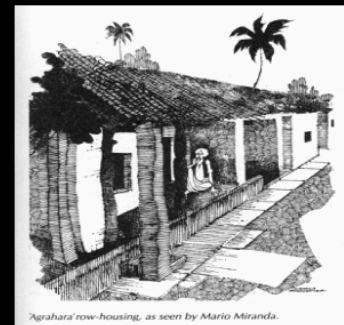
Source: Energy Consumption in the UK (ECUK), 2015 data tables

Average Temperature setting in a British Asian Home 21.4°C

[survey conducted in Plymouth- June 2017]



Lifestyle adaptation and its implication on sustainable housing: contextual study of Mysore, India



Satish B. K
Edinburgh School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture
The University of Edinburgh

Programme Leader, ATE
Lecturer, School of Architecture,
Plymouth University

'Innovative Engagement for Sustainable Development: the Edinburgh-India Story'

"There is enough for everybody's need, but not enough for anybody's greed" M K Gandhi



EnerGAware

Energy Game for Awareness of energy efficiency in social housing communities



UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA
DE CATALUNYA



CISTER - Research Center in
Real-Time & Embedded Computing Systems

advanticsys

RESEARCH
WITH
PLYMOUTH
UNIVERSITY



‘SUSTAINABLE BUILT ENVIRONMENT’

The cause of and responsibility for climate change and mitigation strategies
the Brundtland Report - predominantly empiric framework

Sustainable society

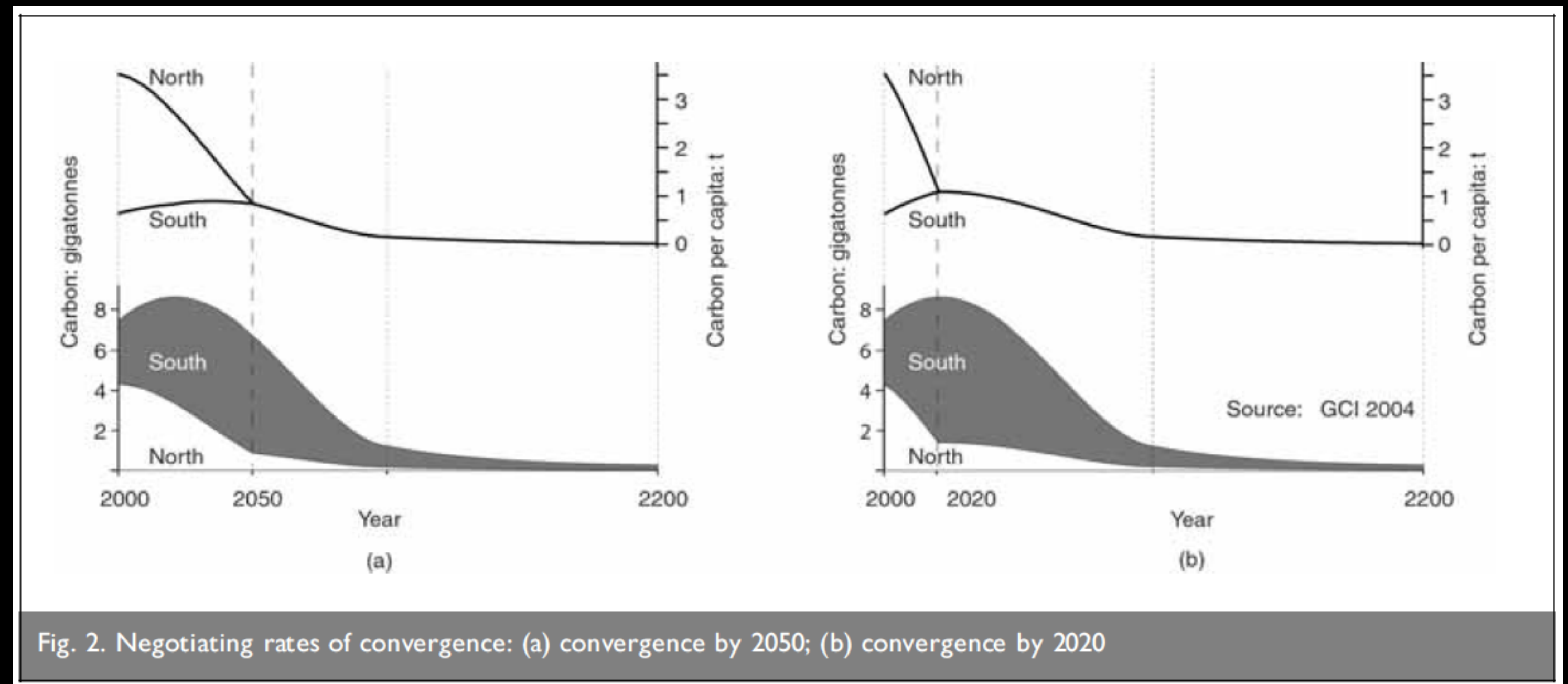
(Skea 2008)

Developed Nations

Developing Nations

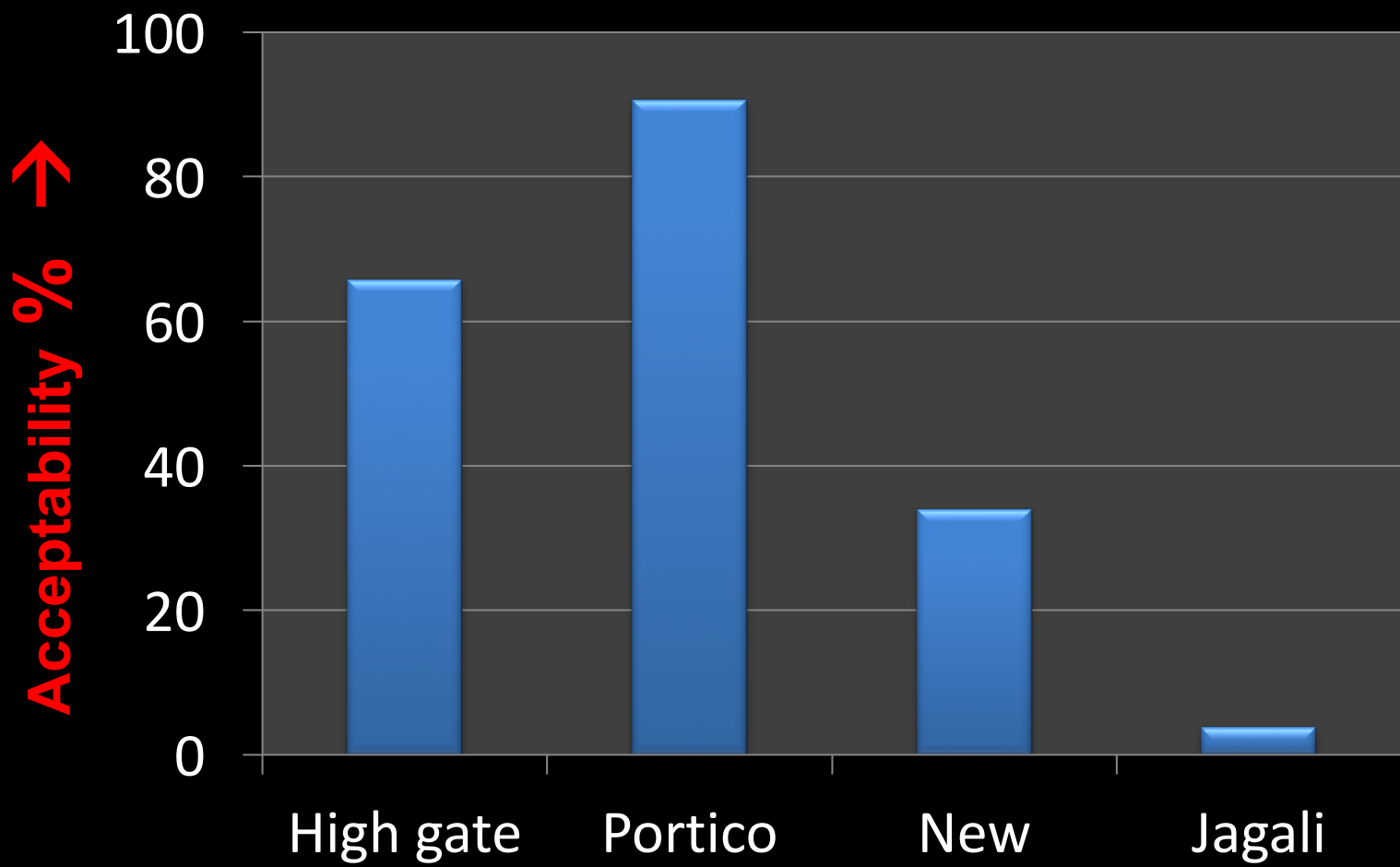
“inventing low carbon technology and reducing carbon dioxide emission by the middle of 20th century”

achievement of Sustainable communities must go hand in hand with achieving wider development goals



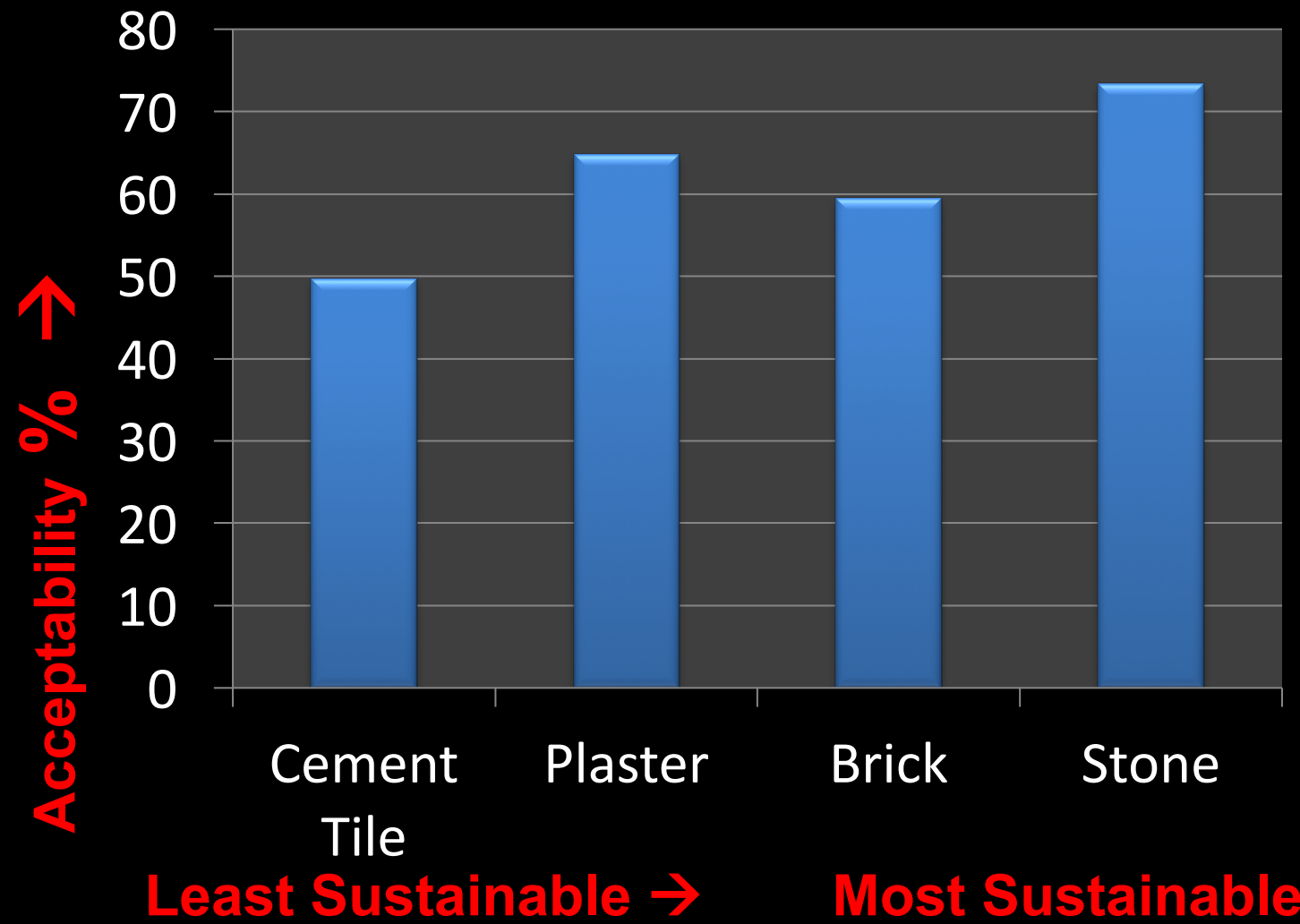
ANALYSIS

FIELD WORK _ ANALYSIS



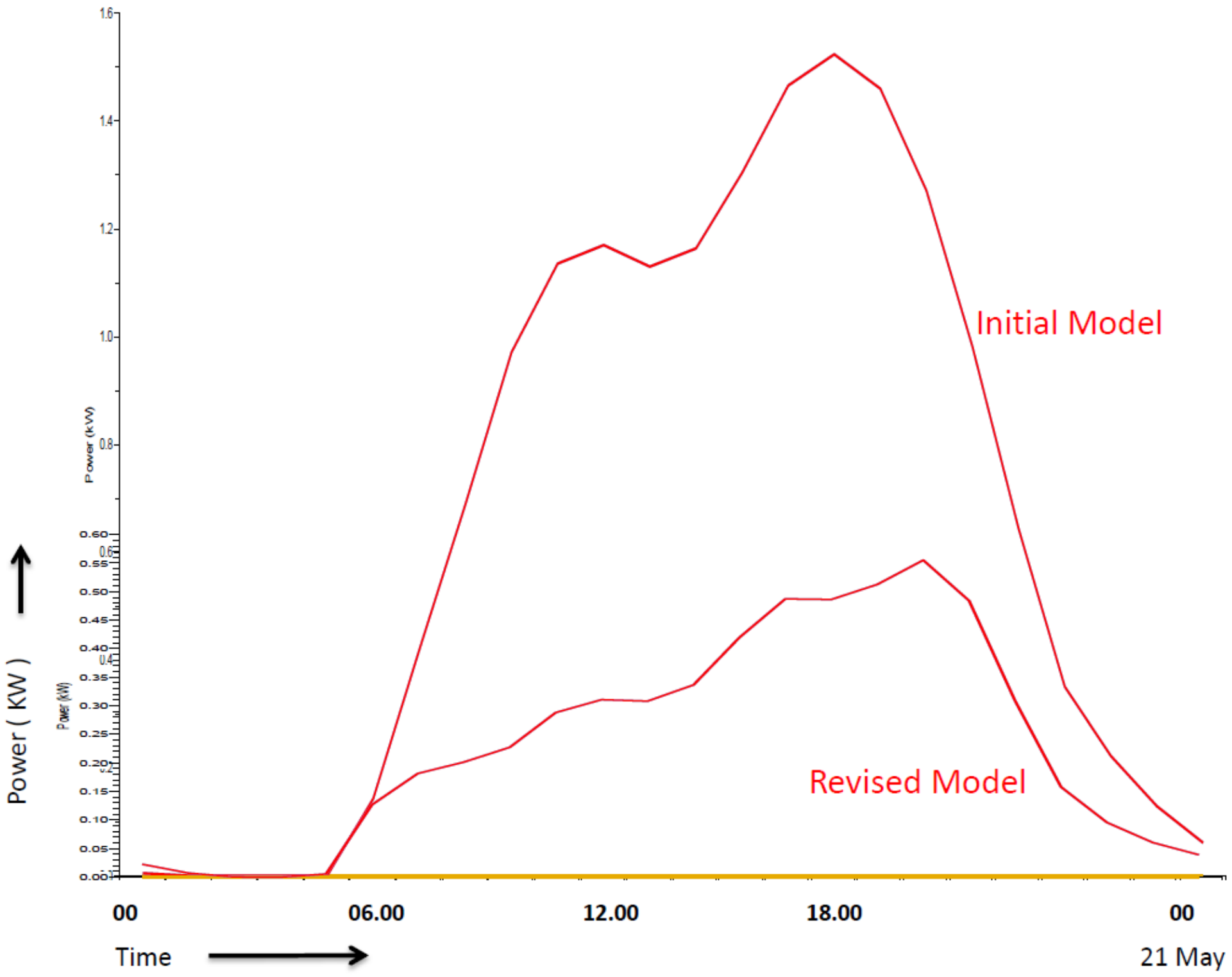
Least Sustainable → Most Sustainable

Field Work Reflections		
	level of acceptance of sustainable models	Probability of aligning towards Sustainable Housing
Volume	Least	Negative
Entrance	Least	Negative
Openings	Most	Positive
Interaction	Moderate	Perhaps
Security	Least	Negative
Skin	Most	Positive



Least Sustainable → Most Sustainable

Building Skin



Post field work simulation

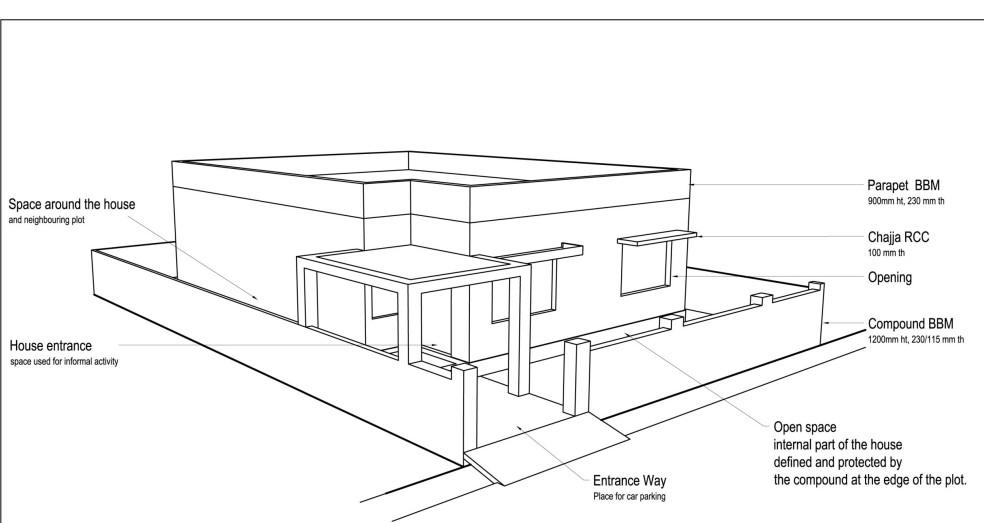
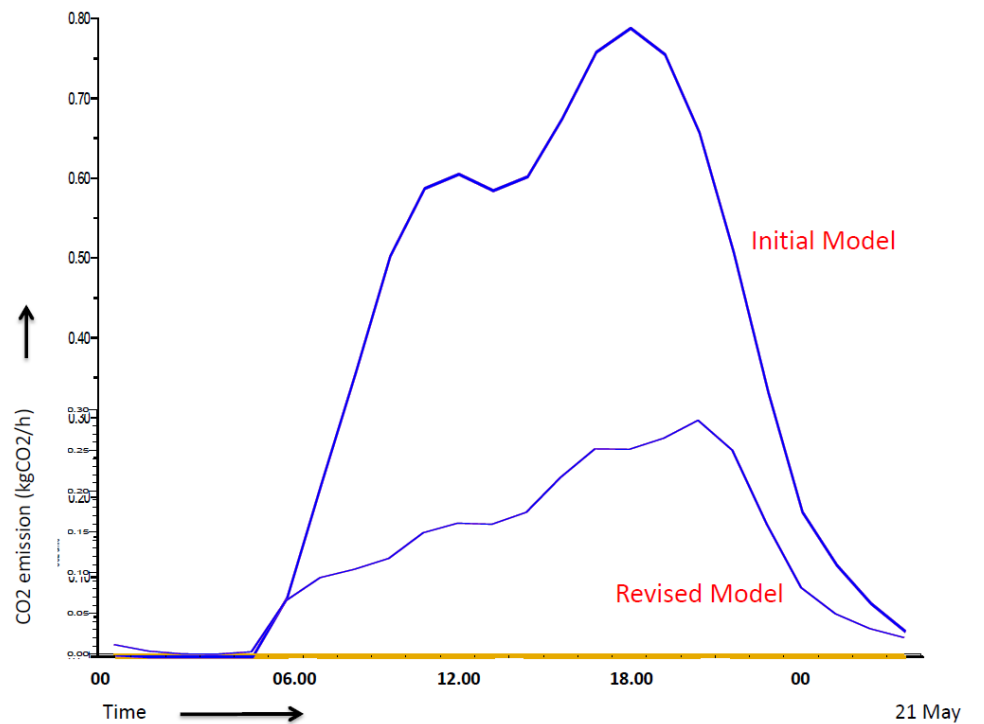
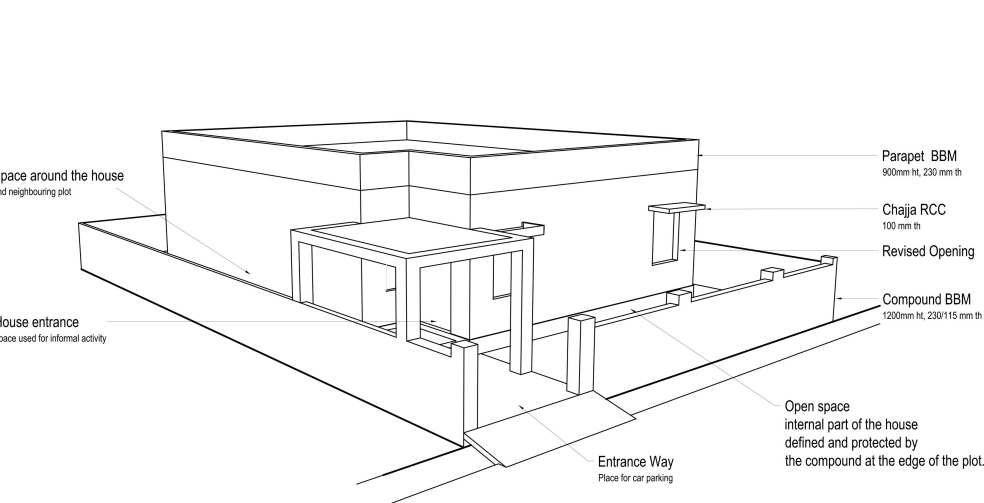


Figure 3.1: Typical Plot Typology House Model



Carbon emission



QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY:

1. HOUSEHOLD –

PREFERENCES

2. VENTILATION

COMFORT AND ODORS

COOKING

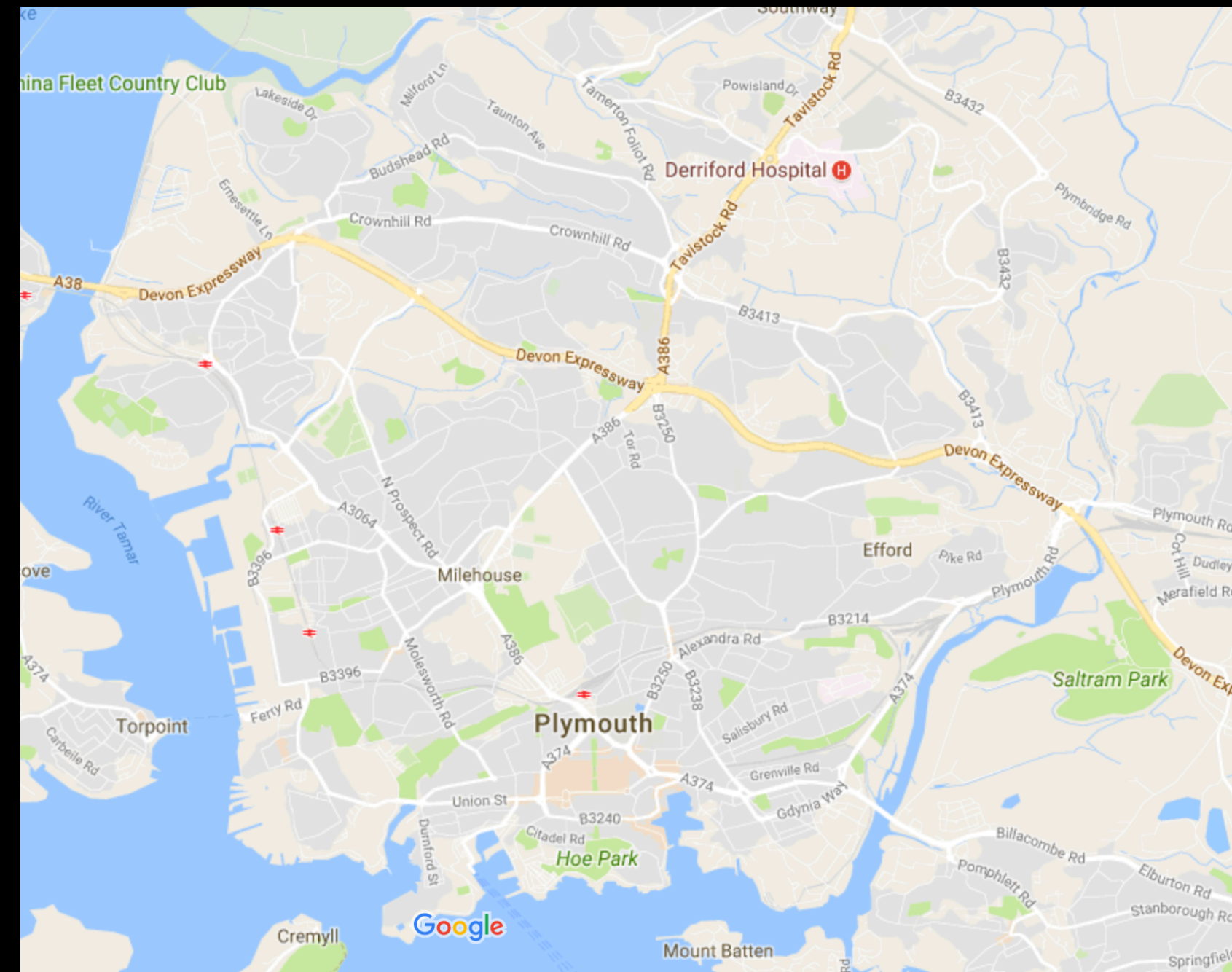
ADDITIONAL HOUSE CHARACTERISTICS

3. YOUR HOME

COMFORT AND CONDENSATION

4. YOUR HOME – ENERGY

5. YOU AND YOUR HOUSEHOLD



QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY:

1. HOUSEHOLD –

PREFERENCES

2. VENTILATION

COMFORT AND ODORS

COOKING

ADDITIONAL HOUSE CHARACTERISTICS

3. YOUR HOME

COMFORT AND CONDENSATION

4. YOUR HOME – ENERGY

5. YOU AND YOUR HOUSEHOLD

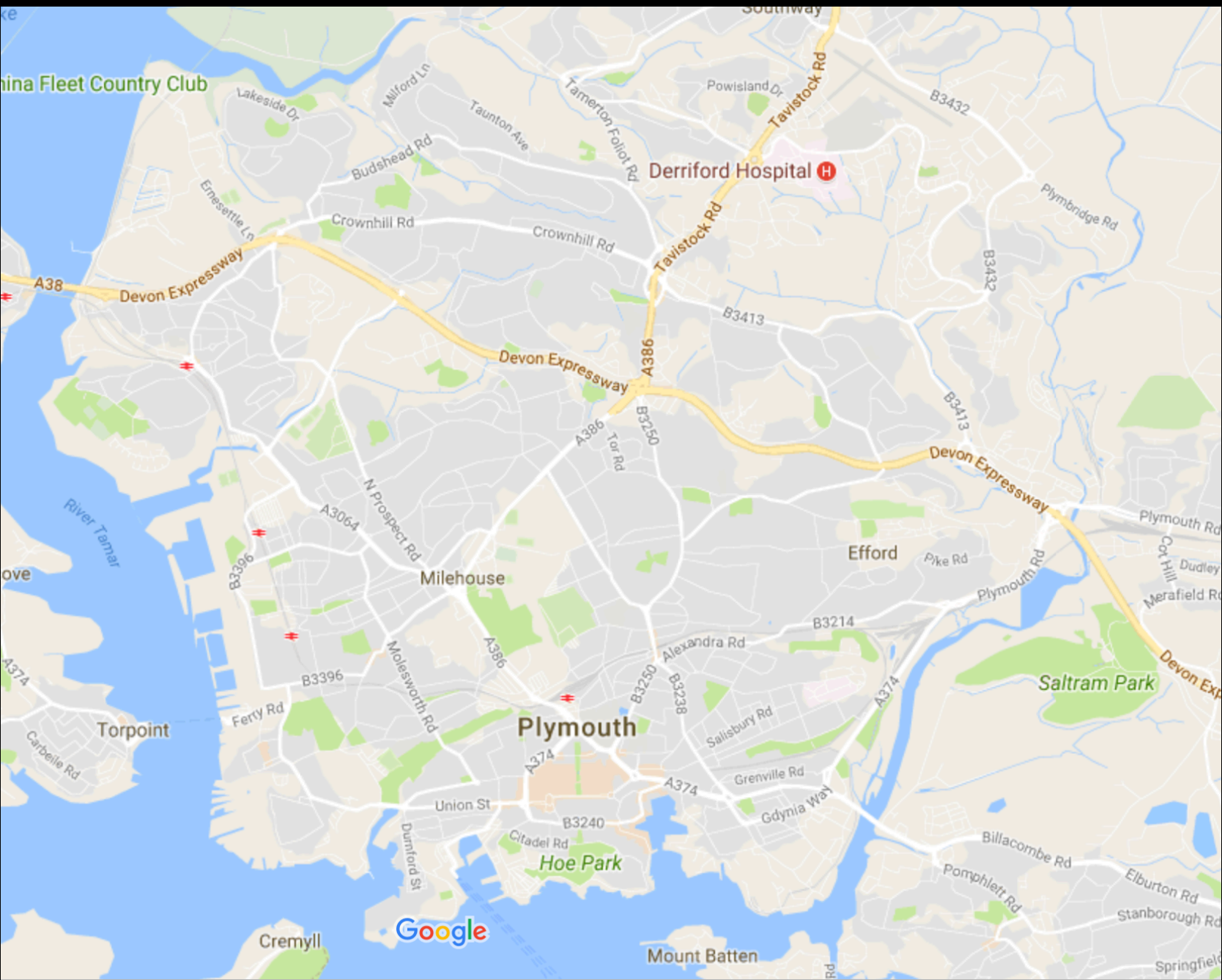
ETHNICITY

OCCUPATION

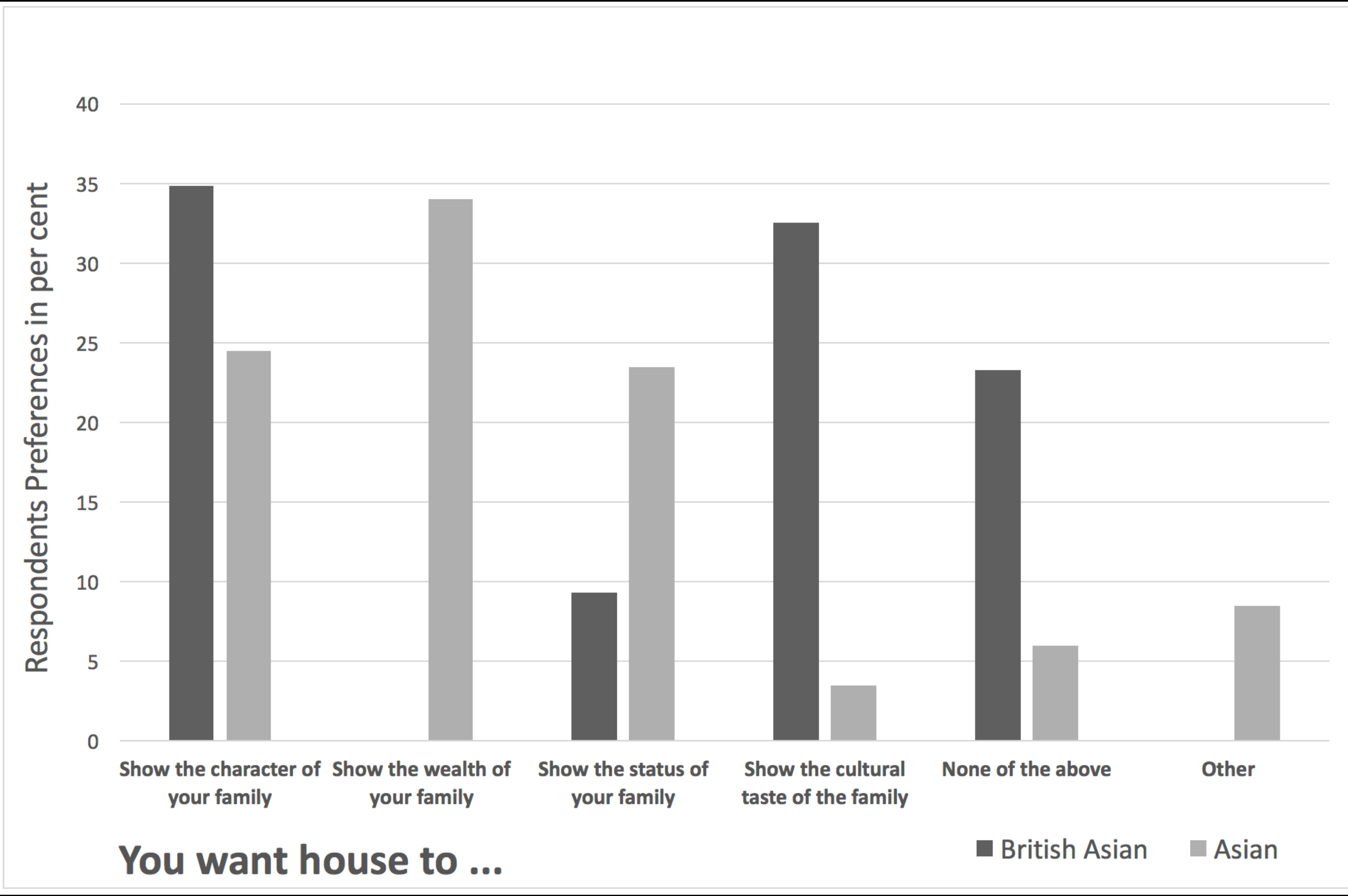
GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

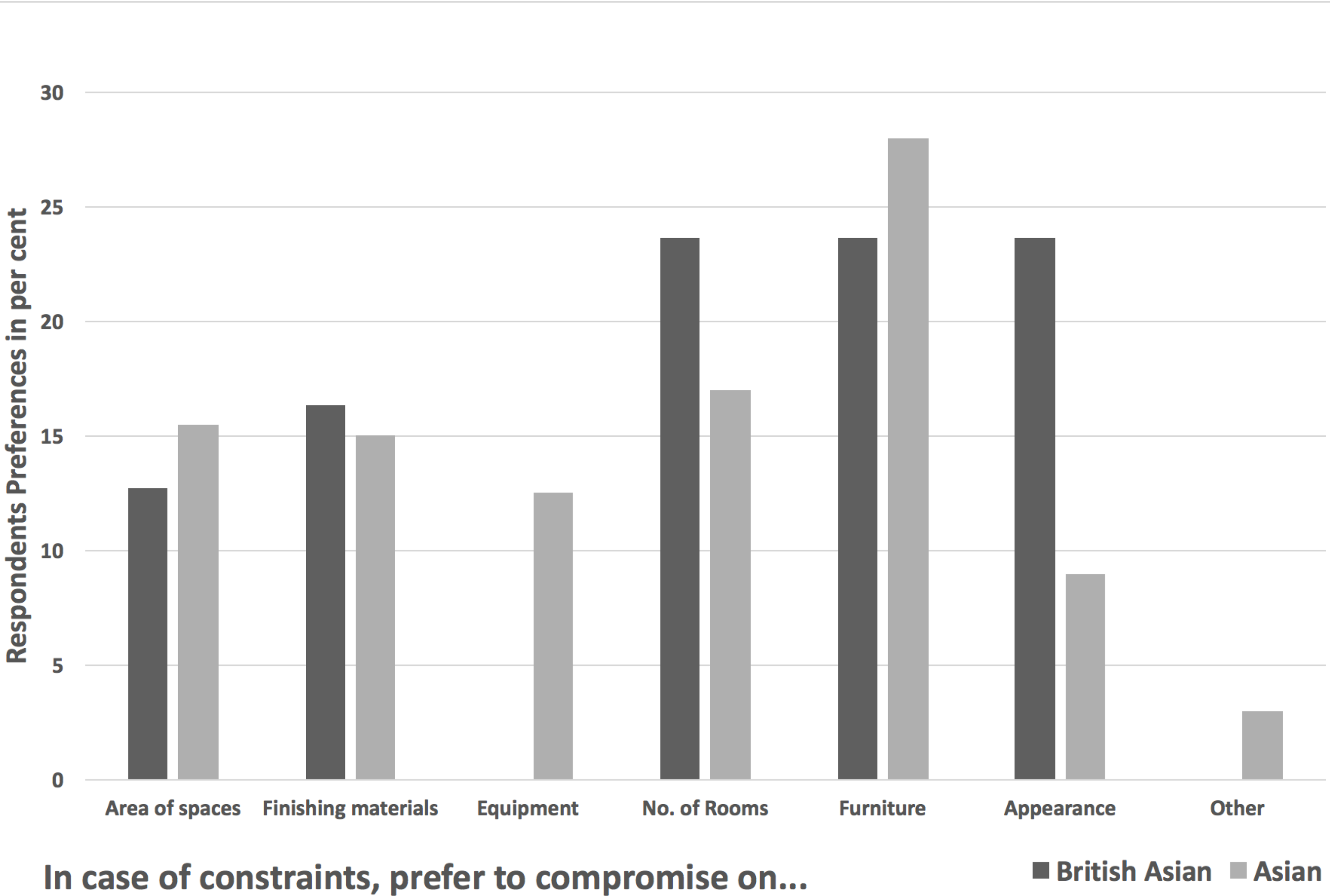
DOMICILITY

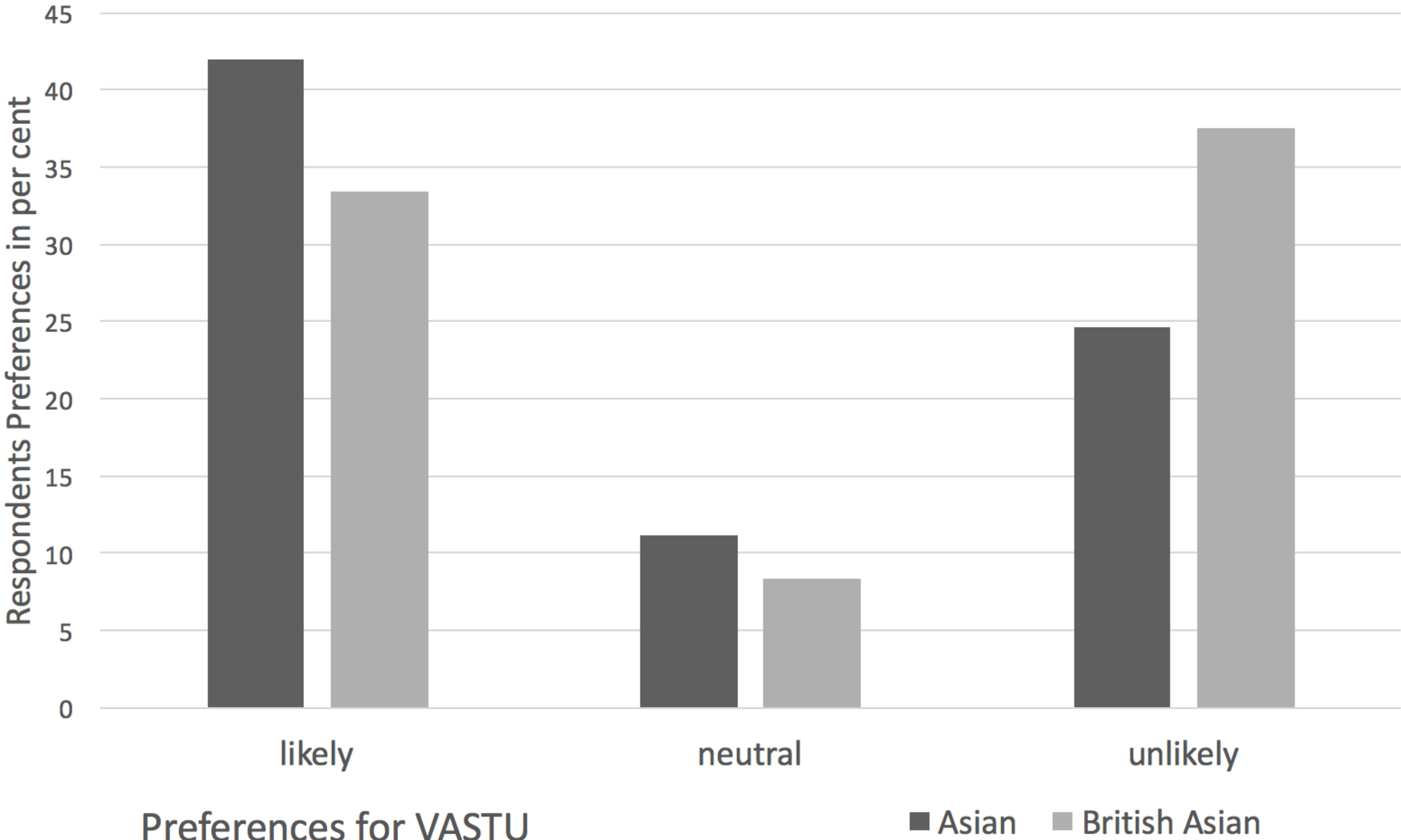
AGE GROUP

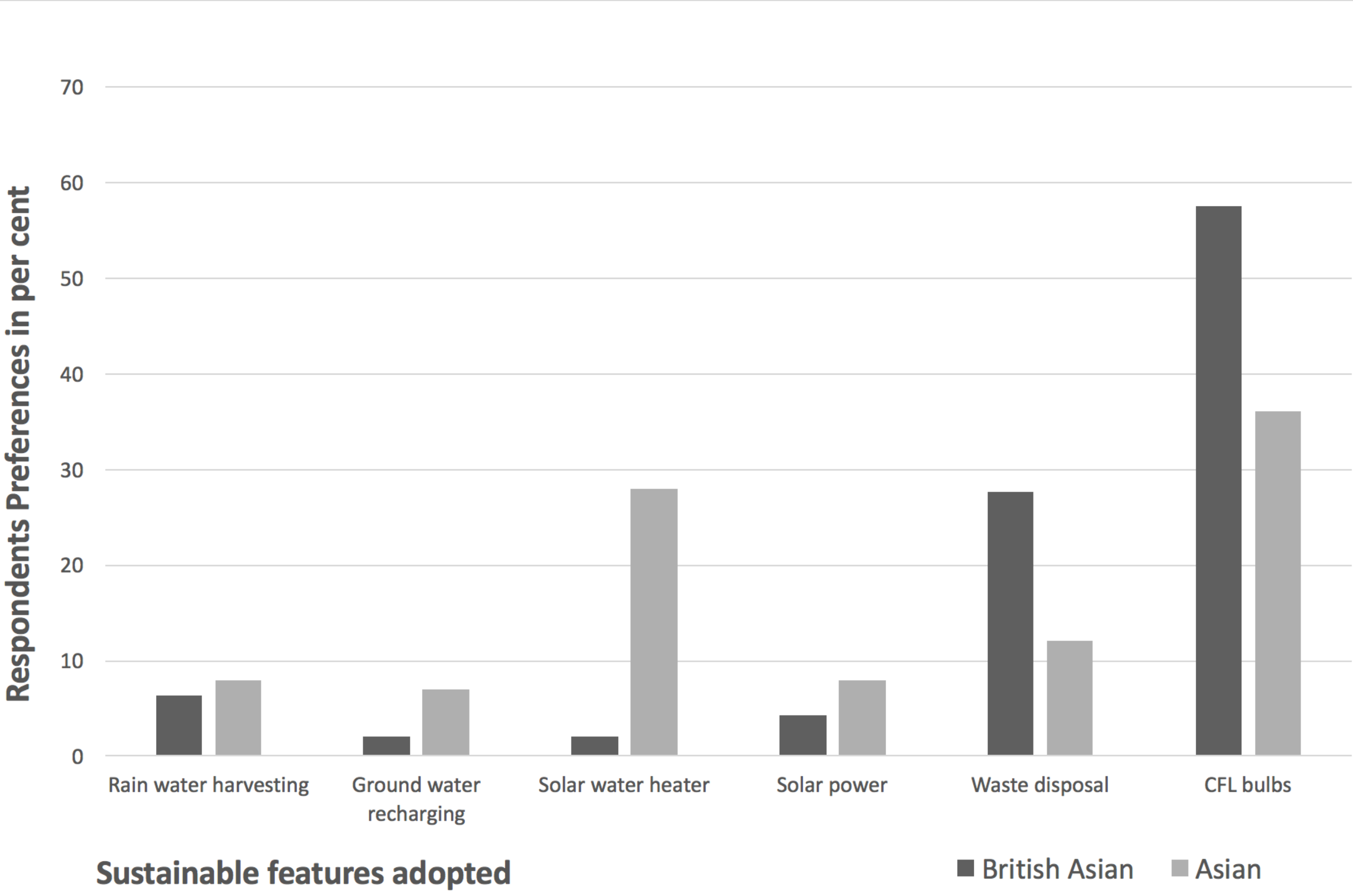


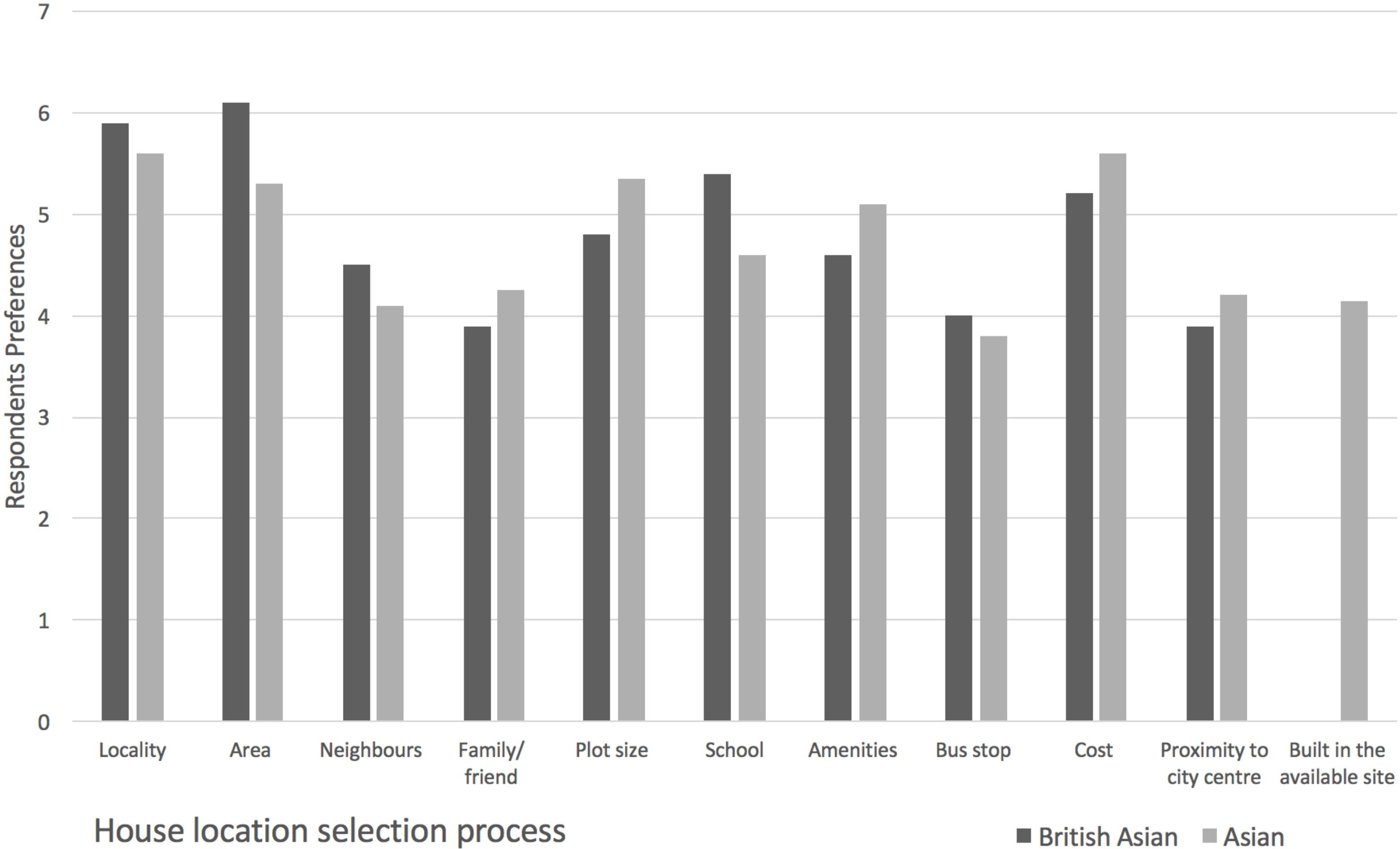
PLYMOUTH

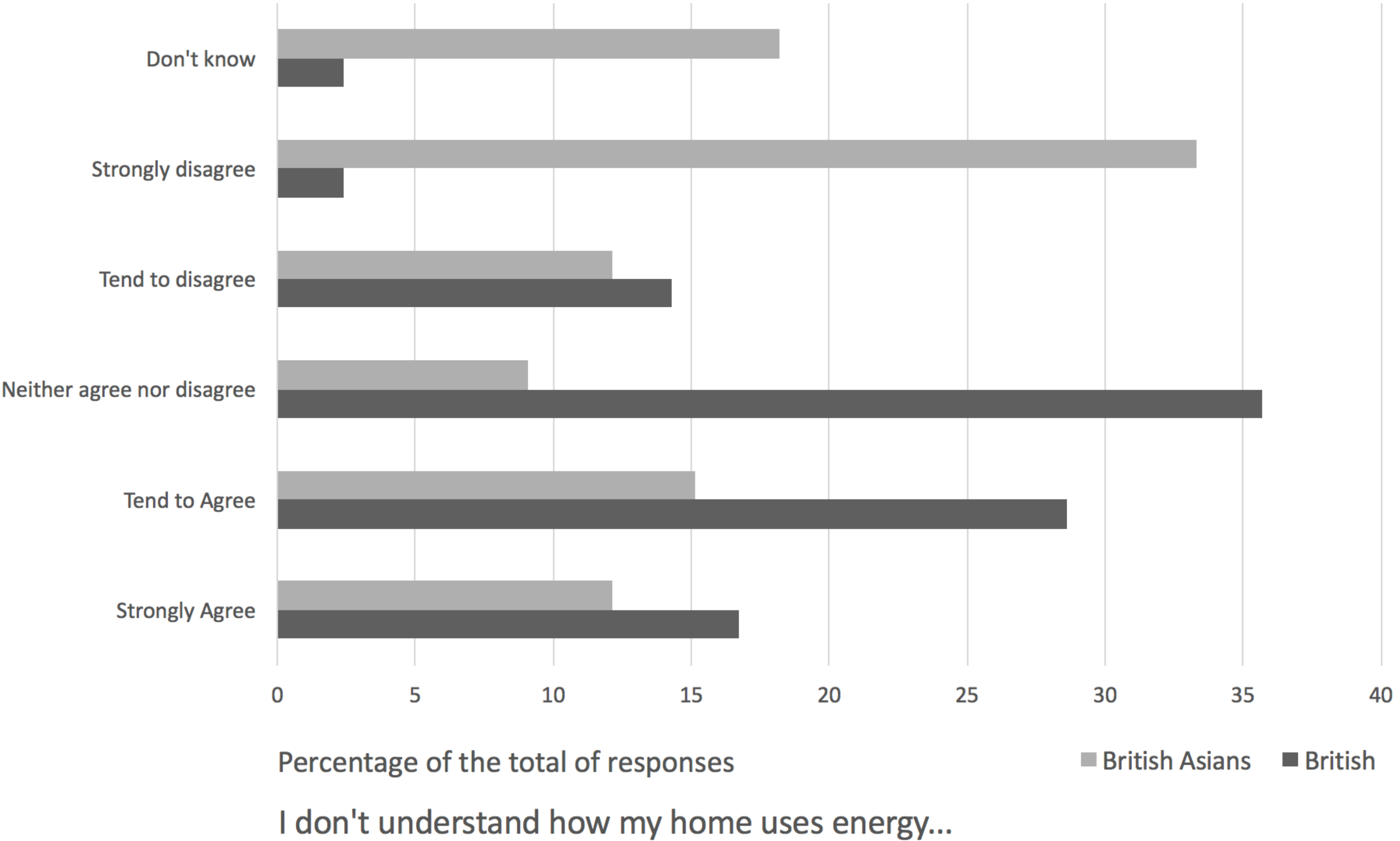


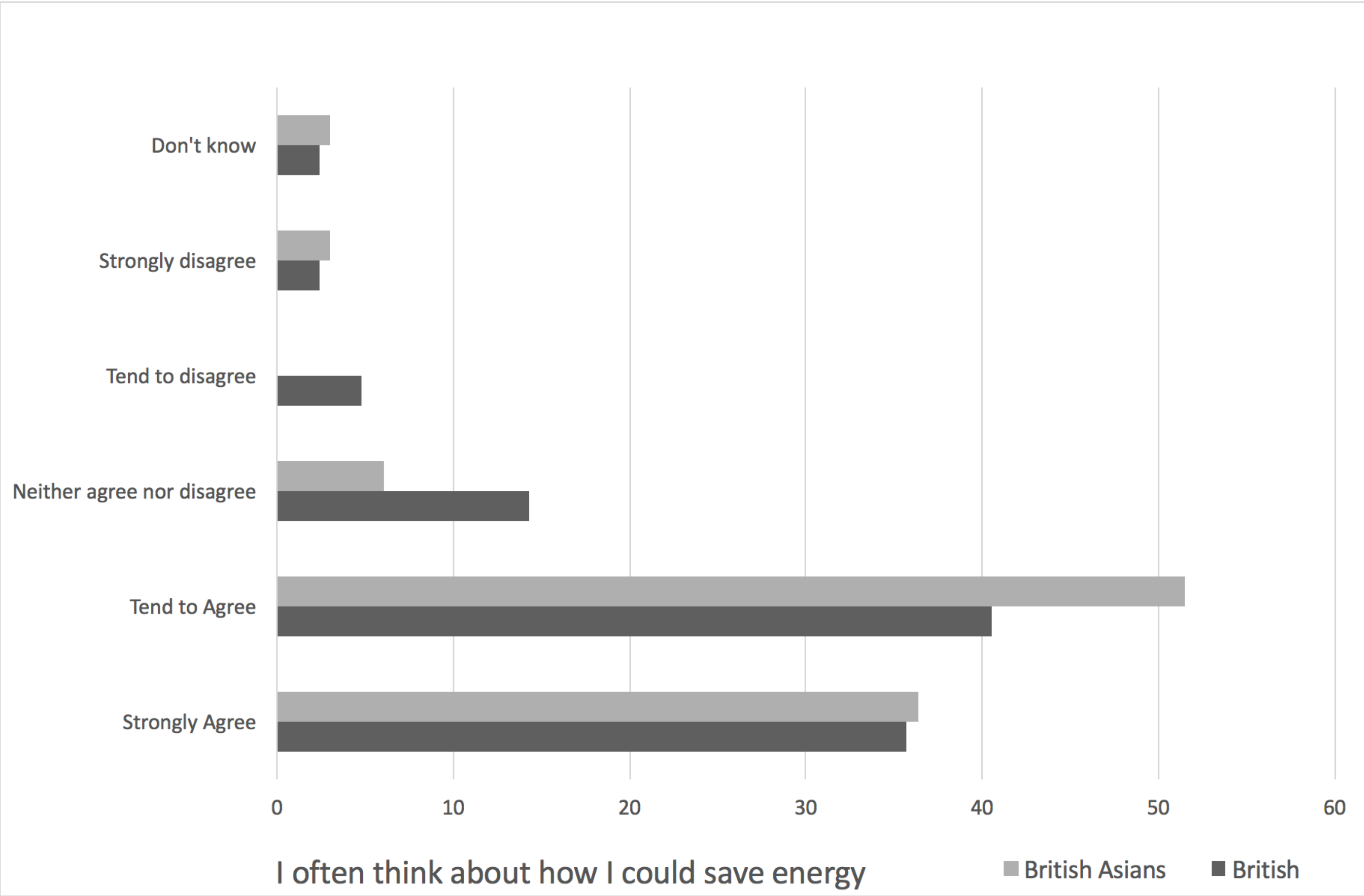


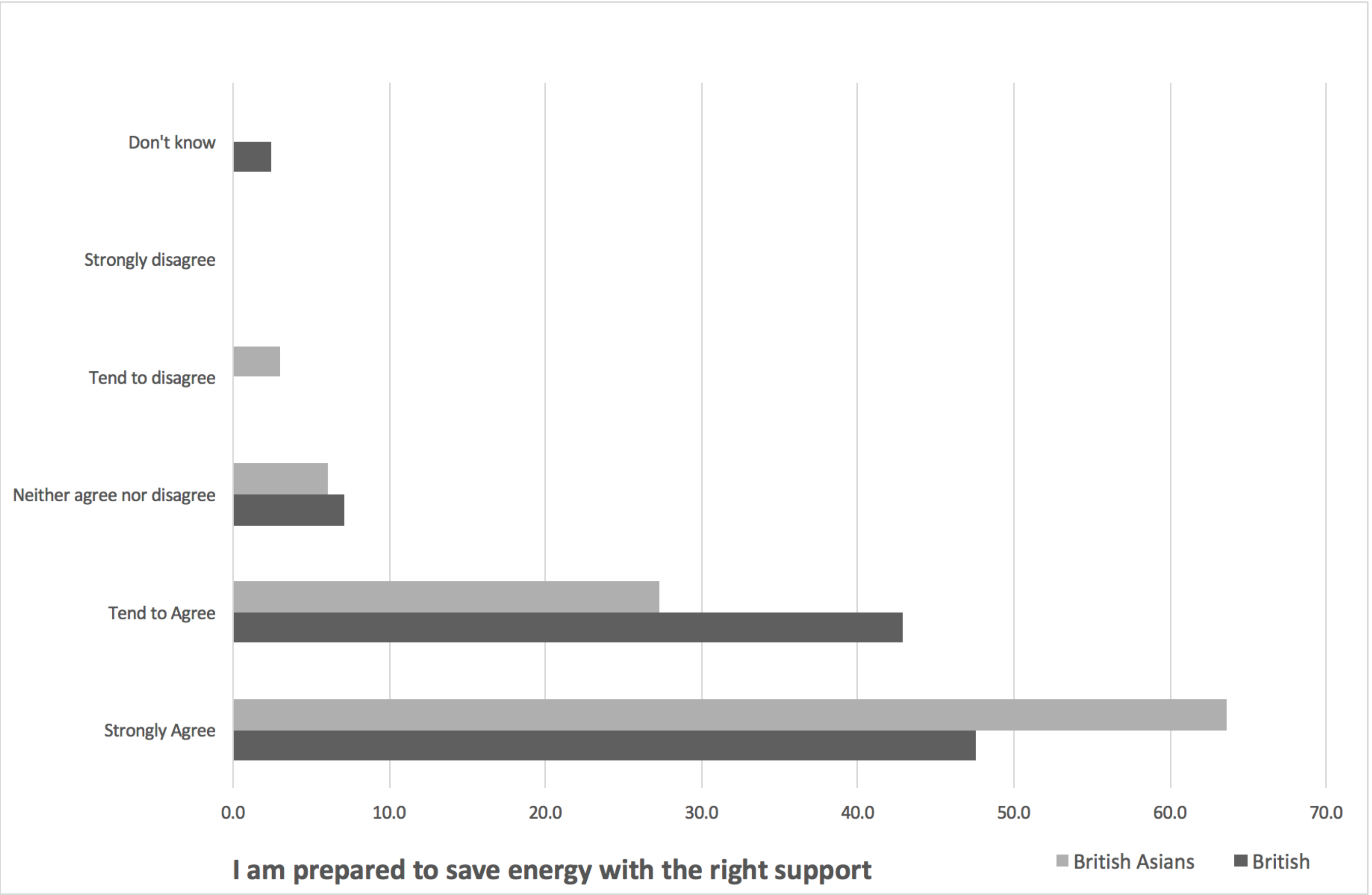


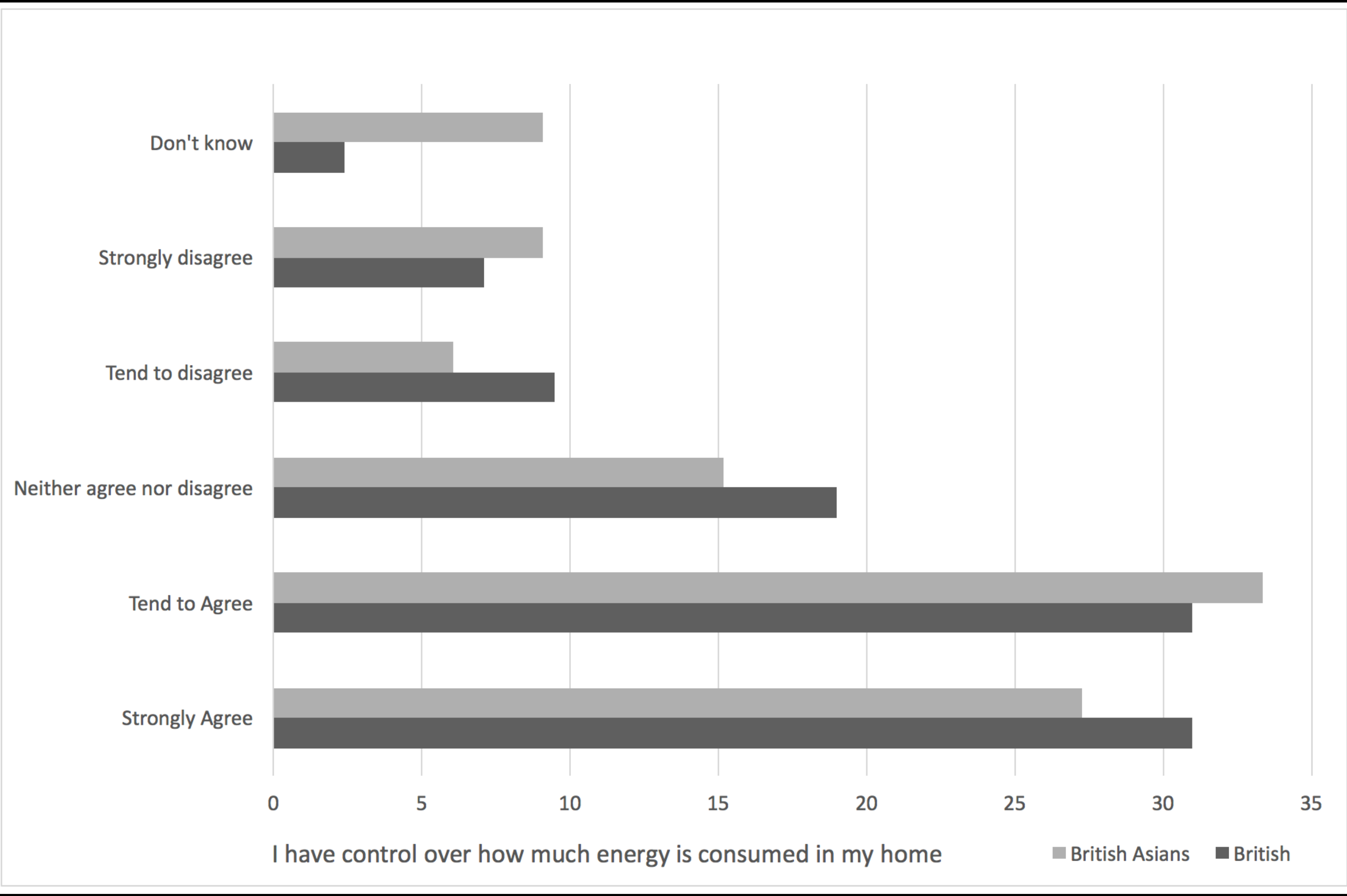


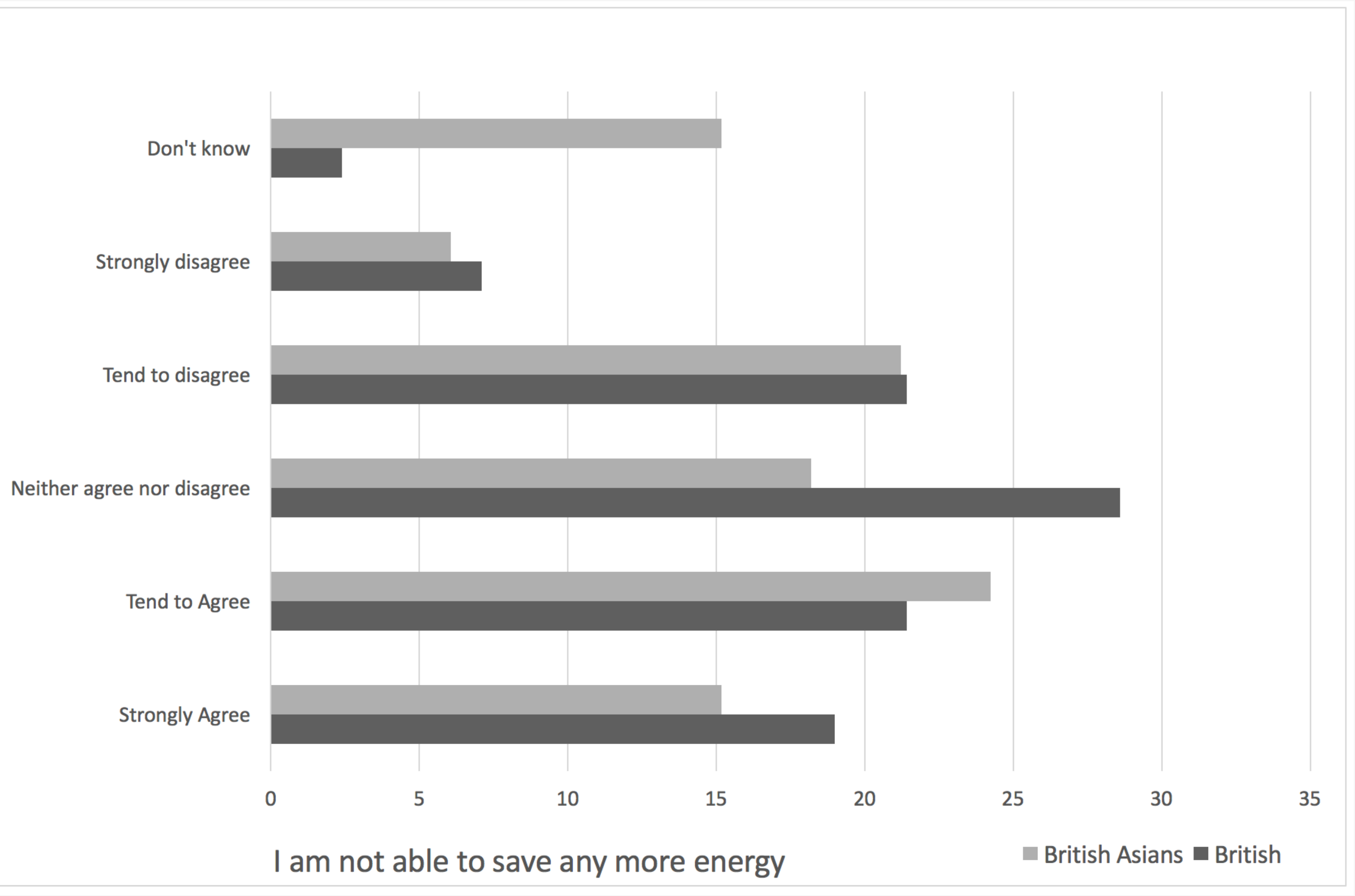












PILOT SURVEY:

- 1. Social perception and economic aspirations limit the acceptability of sustainable design and construction strategies.**
- 2. Difference in behaviour pattern in regulated and unregulated economy**
- 3. Some consistence in the preferences for cultural values –**
(eg. Vastu)



for
a
c
a
y
o
r

Mysore during the night

satish.bk@plymouth.ac.uk