





# Masterclass feedback: Contracting & procurement

# Top 3 challenges

- 1. Client & contractor motivation
- Regulation/a form of requirement to assess overheating
- Experience
- Knowledge at the client end –knowing that overheating is a risk
- Harnessing that knowledge into the procurement process
- 2. Simplicity
- Clear specification
- 3. Funding?!

### Ways forward

- 1. Definition
- Experience
- 2. Guidance
- Set up a working group to develop a set of standardised clauses
- 3. Insurance
- 4. To novate or not to novate?
- Don't novate architect or engineers, retain them as a client, as in-house, as aide to ensure preventative processes are carried out from start to finish – if you leave it until too late, the designers will be in a position where they have little ability to effect change and simultaneously need to protect their own design interests







# Masterclass feedback: Building management & resident action

## **Top 3 challenges**

#### 1. Responsibility

- Ownership of risk who is accountable? Business operations (is It on the risk register?), Management, Asset/Fabric, Development? Housing Managers? or individual behaviour?
- 2. Modelling assumptions
- Uncertainties
- 3. Design decisions driven by cost minimisation and profit maximisation

# **Ways forward**

- 1. Design feedback loop
- 'Client education'
- Occupant advice
- Lessons learnt from communal heating management/audits/ H&S back into how designers can mitigate risk
- 2. Matching homes to occupants?
- Take a proactive approach to mapping most at risk stock rather than dealing with complaints as they arise.
- Data collection feed into new designs and lettings policies avoid housing vulnerable people in vulnerable stock
- 3. Hierarchy of actions
- Overheating mitigation measures including advice to residents
- Cost benefit analysis of smaller and more expensive measures and their ability to solve the problem
- Compliance







# Masterclass feedback: Building design solutions

# Top 3 challenges

- 1. Define overheating criteria
- Establish a commonly agreed standard that design teams can work to
- 2. Identifying when to worry
- Types of vulnerable buildings & residents
- 3. Understanding how to operate buildings to keep cool
- Are clients asking for overheating risk reduction in design?
- Designers need to understand how, not just occupants (+window design issues)
- Can't be top down, needs to be top down and bottom up –implies the feedback route

### Ways forward

- 1. Role of regulation
- Need clear direction from government
- 2. Role of BIM
- Ought to be able to help us if only to encourage collaboration and involve the right people at the right time
- Develop a wider industry understanding of the issues
- 3. Considered use of dynamic simulation
- Identifying when you need to worry, use of it, when you need to
- Practical assumptions don't believe the model too much, make sure the reality matches the model better
- 4. Improve understanding of geographical risk
- Will there be a problem in the North?
- 5. Known problem archetypes
- Should they be banned? can occupant health & wellbeing prevail over developer returns? (single aspect flats, double loaded corridors)