



International Conference

Sustainable Energy for Environmental Protection. Reviewing International Best Practice

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Green building certification – decarbonisation of building stock and creating healthy built environment

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ABOUT ME

Head of the Board Latvian Sustainable building council Board member CMB LTD

Master's Degree in Engineering Sciences in Heat, Gas, and Water Technology

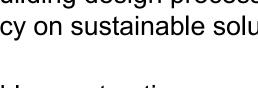
Certified BREEAM Assessor

Certified LEED Green Associate

Certified Passive House Designer

Over 10 years of international professional experience Managed diverse building design processes Provided consultancy on sustainable solutions

Trainer on sustainable construction









ABOUT LATVIAN SUSTAINABLE BUILDING COUNCIL

Funded in 2010 Members 27 companies

Collaboration partners in industry

- Passive House Latvia
- Ministry of Economics
- Riga technical university
- Latvian Construction association

Main focus

- Education
- Knowledge transfer
- Consultations for policy makers
- Consultations of building certification







RECENT INCENTIVES

Tax reduction for certified green buildings in Riga

50% reduction for 10 years

Supporting governments in developing renovation strategies

13 EU countries

First BREEAM certified publicly funded building

Ogre central public library

Green public procurement regulation development

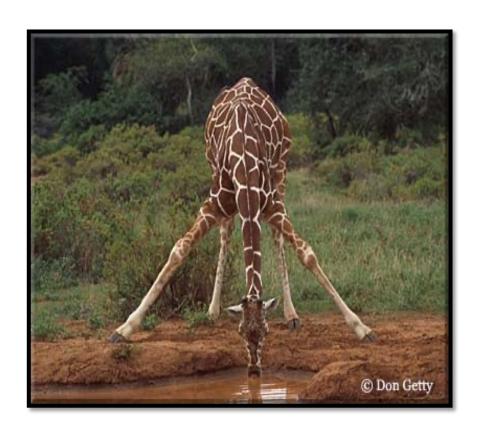




ABOUT GREEN BUILDING CERTIFICATION

ONE GOAL – DIFFERENT APPROACH

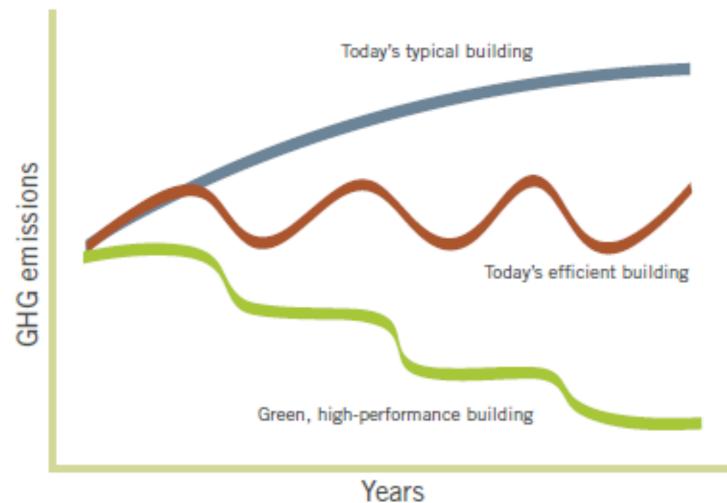








ABOUT GREEN BUILDING CERTIFICATION







GREEN BUILDING CERTIFICATION SYSTEMS







ABOUT GREEN BUILDING CERTIFICATION

Voluntary application

3rd party independent verification

Applicable to all sectors, public, private

Applicable to different types of buildings – residential, office, hospitals etc.

Applicable at different stages of building life cycle – new construction, refurbishment, in-use





CRITERIA CATEGORIES AND MAIN INTENT

BREEAM LEED















innovation

health & wellbeing

management













PURPOSE OF BUILDINGS













HOW MUCH TIME WE SPEND INSIDE?





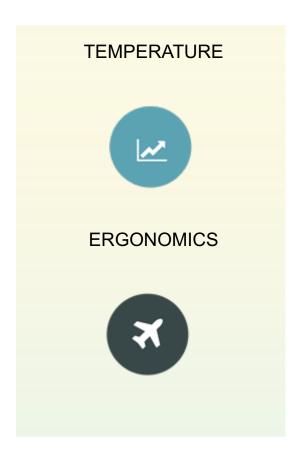
HOW MUCH TIME WE SPEND INSIDE?

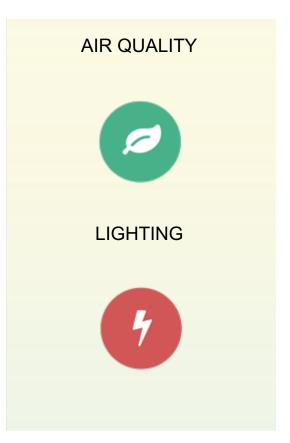
70-90%

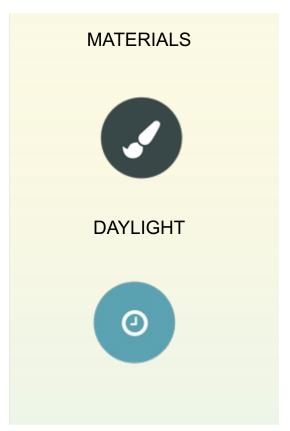


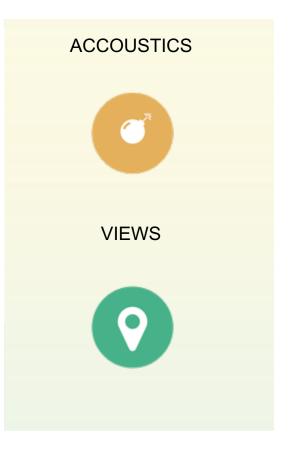


FACTORS OF HEALTHY INDOOR ENVIRONMENT













1. Passive Design Strategies





Optimized Building Orientation:

- Maximizes natural lighting (reducing artificial lighting energy use) while minimizing glare and overheating.
- Reduces energy demand for heating and cooling.

Natural Ventilation:

 Promotes fresh air exchange, improving indoor air quality while reducing reliance on mechanical ventilation systems.

Thermal Mass and Insulation:

 Materials like exposed concrete or stone regulate indoor temperature naturally, decreasing HVAC energy needs and maintaining thermal comfort.





2. Use of Low-Impact, Healthy Materials





Low Embodied Carbon Materials:

- Select materials such as cross-laminated timber, bamboo, or recycled steel.
- These are sustainable and often free of harmful chemicals like volatile organic compounds (VOCs).

Non-Toxic Finishes:

- Specify paints, adhesives, and sealants that are low in VOCs to improve air quality.
- Many sustainable materials with low embodied carbon also meet health criteria, such as untreated natural wood.





3. Renewable Energy with IAQ Enhancement





Solar-Powered Ventilation:

 Solar chimneys use renewable energy to drive natural ventilation, improving air quality while reducing carbon footprint.

Heat Recovery Systems:

 Mechanical ventilation with heat recovery (MVHR) systems improve energy efficiency and ensure continuous supply of filtered fresh air.





4. Biophilic Design







Green Walls and Roofs:

- Vegetated systems sequester carbon while filtering indoor air and reducing urban heat island effects.
- They also enhance mental well-being and reduce noise pollution indoors.

Access to Nature:

 Incorporate outdoor green spaces or views of natural landscapes to promote health and lower cooling demands via shading.





5. Efficient HVAC and Smart Building Systems



Electrification of HVAC:

- Use electric heat pumps powered by renewable energy for heating and cooling.
- Advanced HVAC designs improve air circulation and reduce reliance on fossil fuels.

Sensors and Smart Controls:

 Monitor and optimize energy usage and indoor air quality with integrated building management systems.





6. Lighting Design





Daylighting:

- Optimize window placement and glazing to provide natural light, reducing artificial lighting energy use.
- Use materials and layouts that prevent glare and promote even light distribution.

Efficient Lighting Systems:

- Install LED lighting with circadian control to support well-being while using less energy.
- usage and indoor air quality with integrated building management systems.





7. Water Efficiency with Air Quality Benefits



Low-Carbon Plumbing Fixtures:

 Greywater recycling and rainwater harvesting reduce energy used in water processing and support decarbonization goals.

Humidification Control:

 Efficient water systems that maintain optimal indoor humidity levels reduce respiratory discomfort and the growth of allergens.





8. Prefabrication and Modular Construction





Off-Site Construction:

- Prefabricated components minimize construction waste and embodied carbon.
- Factories can produce modules in controlled environments with healthier materials, reducing pollutant exposure during assembly.





Examples of Overlap Benefits

Triple-Glazed Windows:

Reduce heat transfer (energy savings) and improve acoustic comfort (health benefit).

Insulated Green Roofs:

 Provide insulation (reducing energy use), enhance IAQ, and offer a calming visual connection to nature.

Photovoltaic-Powered HVAC:

 Solar energy decarbonizes operations, while high-performance systems improve air quality and occupant comfort.











