

## **Variable descriptions**

### **The Grid**

The supply of energy in the UK is usually through the national grid which has a mix of power sources coal, nuclear and natural gas. This mix has an overall emission rate for each unit of energy delivered to houses. The government plans to reduce this emission rate by decarbonising the grid. This slider represents the government policy range from business as usual to super ambitious decarbonisation.

### **Renewables,**

Small scale or building renewable energy systems can help to reduce the carbon emissions of buildings. This slider selects the number of photovoltaic panels installed on buildings, from around 10% to over 80% of houses having some or their entire roof covered in panels.

### **Energy Efficiency**

Currently there are simple measures to reduce energy use in the home. These include loft insulation, new boilers and double glazing. If houses are to reach the targets set by the government more expensive options need to be considered for example external wall insulation. This slider varies from a business as usual scenario to 100% uptake of simple measures and a nearly 100% uptake of expensive options.

### **Occupant Behaviour**

The way people use their houses has an impact on energy use, this slider changes the indoor temperature of the house set by the occupant it varies from 21 degrees C to 17 degrees C representing a business as usual scenario to lower expectation and more clothes worn.