

## CLIMATE FOR CHANGE

## ZERO CARBON FUTURE

#### The way we live is changing.

Today home ownership is an environmental responsibility; individually we have a duty to cut energy consumption and collectively we must create communities which are sustainable and can be adapted to deal with future climate change.



How will the Code effect the housing market?

Will it compromise lifestyle

?



#### Zero carbon lifestyle!







SHEPPARD POBSON

ARUP









lighthouse



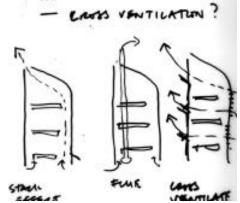


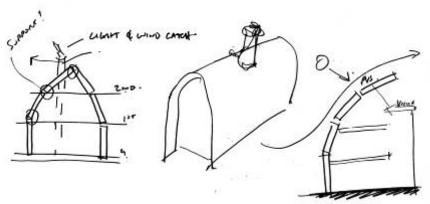


## DESIGN



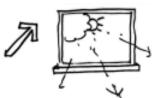








- MINIMUSE PHICK Continuention
- REDUCE TYPICAL communition by 30%.



MAXIMISE DAMEGHT TUNNISHATHI CHANG WE THE NOST

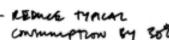


FrenvIDE 30m2 PU PANGLS

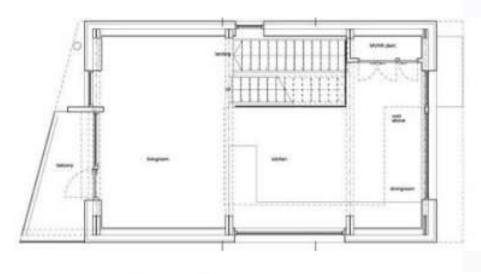
NATIONAL VENTILATOR

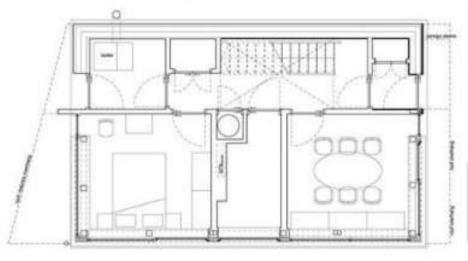
- SEALED + TRICKLE > VENT - FLUE .

CROSS VENTILATUM ?



## DESIGN







### THE CODE AND THE UK MARKET

## Technology to reduce consumption

All new zero carbon homes costing up to £500,000 will be exempt from stamp duty and where the purchase price of the home is greater, then the stamp duty will be reduced by £15,000.





Mechanical ventilation with heat recovery (MVHR)

Lighting: low energy lighting technology throughout with external mood lighting provided by LED lights.

Electricity Appliances: efficient A++ goods and a reduction in stand-by power

### THE CODE AND THE UK MARKET

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Smart metering and monitoring systems

**Ventilation** 

Heating

Reducing solar gain

**Reduced glazing** 

Air tightness

Water



# Technology to generate renewable energy

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#### Photovoltaic (PV) array

PV panels capture energy from the sun to supply electricity for the whole house.

#### Solar thermal panels

The panels generate all the hot water in summer and some in the spring and autumn.



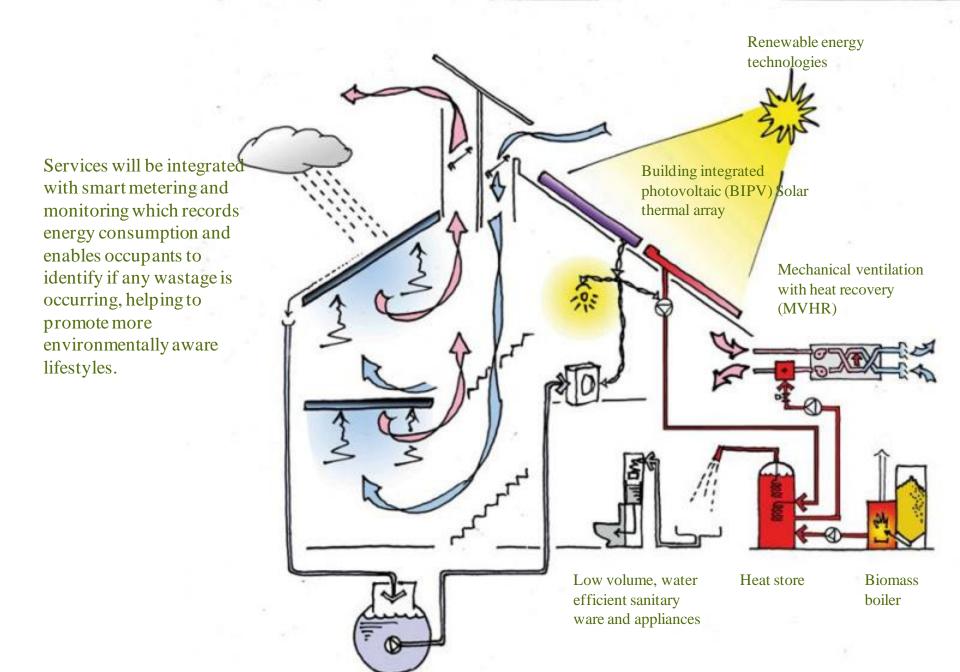
# Technology to generate renewable energy

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#### **Biomass boiler**

The boiler provides hot water and space heating in winter, fuelled by wood pellets. It is located in the utility room to provide a dedicated drying area, as an alternative to the (electricity sapping) tumble dryer.



Rainwater recycling tank

### HOW IT ACHIEVES LEVEL 6









#### **Energy & carbon dioxide**

- Walls, roof, floor U-values =0.08/0.11W/m<sup>2</sup>K-Tek System, 284mm thick
- Windows =  $0.7 \text{W/m}^2\text{K}$  (inc. wooden frame), triple glazed, gas filled
- Air permeability =  $1.35 \text{m}^3/\text{h/m}^2$  at 50 Pa
- Thermal bridging 4.5% of surface area
- Mechanical ventilation = 88% heat recovery Kingspan KAR MVHR
- Specific fan power 0.92W/l/s
- Lighting 100% fluorescents
- Drying room with fittings
- Energy labelled A++ white goods

- External lights on PIR (presence detection)
- Cycle storage
- Home office facilities
- On-site renewable energy: 4.7kW, 46m² photovoltaic's
- 10kW automatic wood pellet boiler only 2kW needed
- Wood store, filled three times a year
- 4m² solar hot water to reduce wood resource used in summer

### HOW IT ACHIEVES LEVEL 6









#### **Materials**

Walls and roof – TEK structurally insulated panels (SIPS)

Cladding-sweet chestnut

Paved surface from recycled or sustainable sources

#### **Ecology**

Improved biodiversity through native planting and creation of surface water environment

#### **Health & Well Being**

Daylight -1.5-2%

daylight factors

Private spaces

Lifetime homes standards

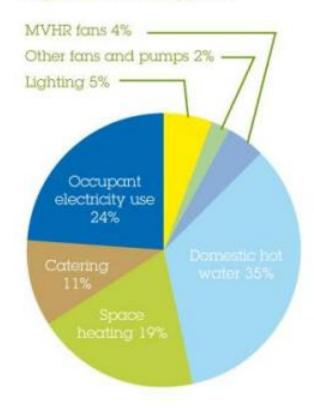
#### Water

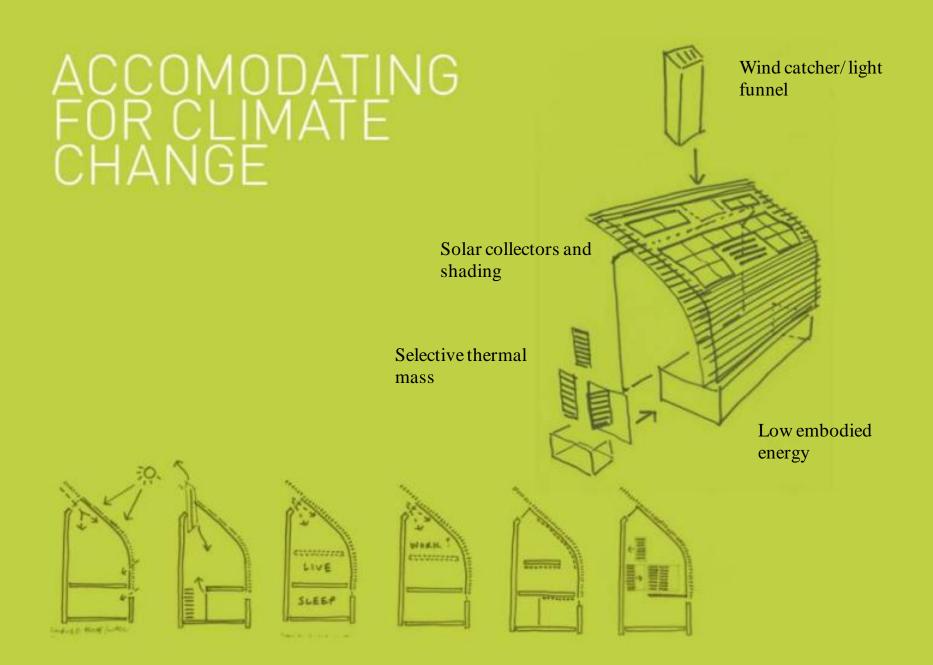
Potable water reduction: Low water shower 8 litres/min and taps Dual flush WC, 4/2 litres, 160 litre bath Water labelled A++ washing white goods Greywater recycling for WC flushing Rainwater harvesting for washing machine and irrigation.

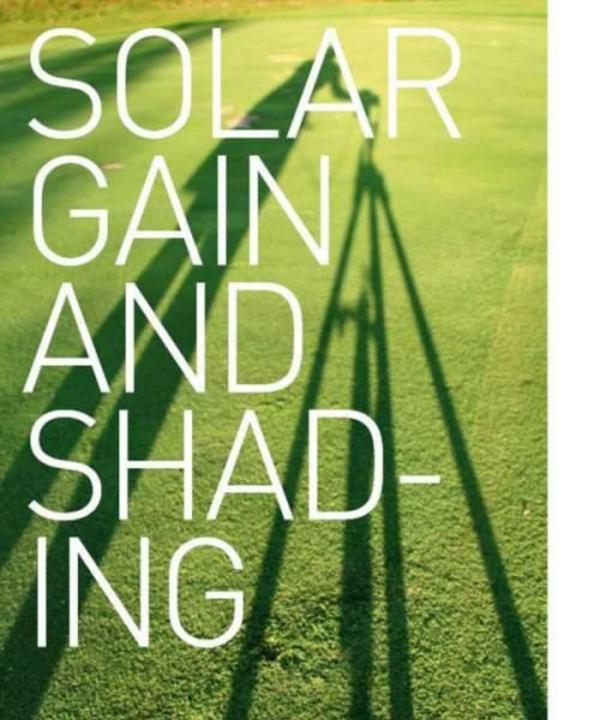
## CARBON

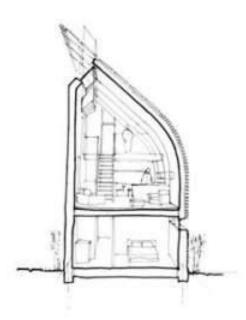
The energy cost of running the Kingspan BRE house would be about £31 per year for the wood pellets, assuming wood pellets cost 1.8 p/kWh. The electricity is free, from the sun! A house of the same size and shape but built to 2006 Building Regulations standards would cost about £500 a year in energy bills.

#### Lighthouse Energy use



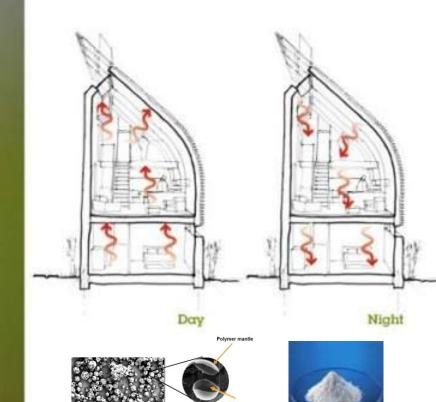






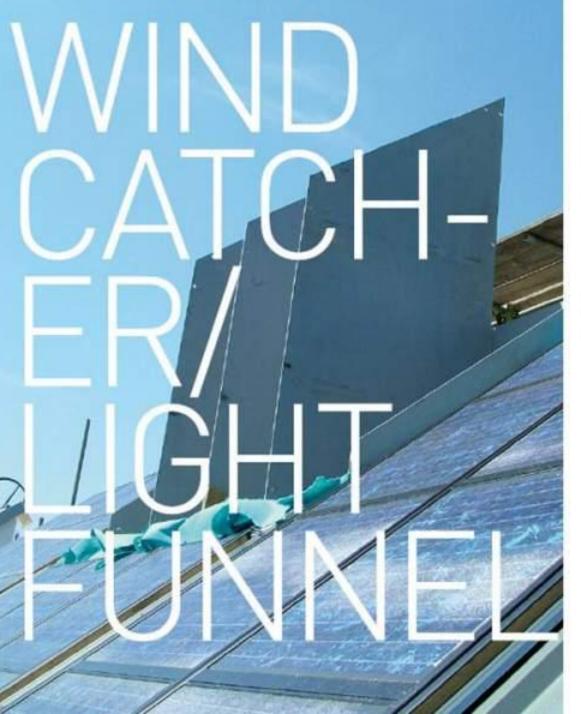
#### Solar gain and shading

• Shading to there is a chandatory peoples by parameter shutters restricting direct sunlight, minimising heat gain in the summer.
• As a result the ratio of glazing to wall in the Lighthouse is the wall of glazing to wall in the Lighthouse is the wall of glazing to wall in the Lighthouse is the wall of glazing to wall in the Lighthouse is the wall of glazing to wall in the Lighthouse is the wall of glazing to wall in the Lighthouse is the wall of glazing to wall in the Lighthouse is the wall of glazing to wall in the Lighthouse is the wall of the house must balance the technical considerations with the This droye our decision to locate the living occupants expectations who are more space on to the first floor enabling us to accustomed to light and airy living maximise daylight and volume, with a top-lit double height living space.



#### **Selective thermal mass**

Phase changing material in the ceilings absorbs the room heat by changing from solid to liquid within microscopic capsules embedded in the board. This process is reversed when the room is cooled with the night air, working with the passive system of the wind catcher.





glass lid (single glazed)

south facing glass 'chimney'

aluminium louvres

proprietary roof lights inside aluminium tube

aluminium tubes descend into room

Located on the roof, above the central void over the staircase, the wind catcher provides passive cooling and ventilation. The wind catcher also brings daylight deep into the plan of the house and provides the ground floor sleeping accommodation with secure night time ventilation.

## WIND CATCHER











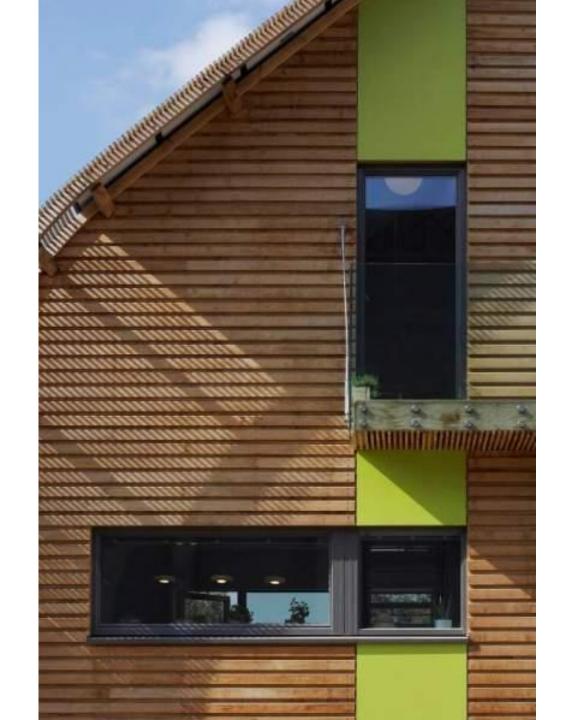




















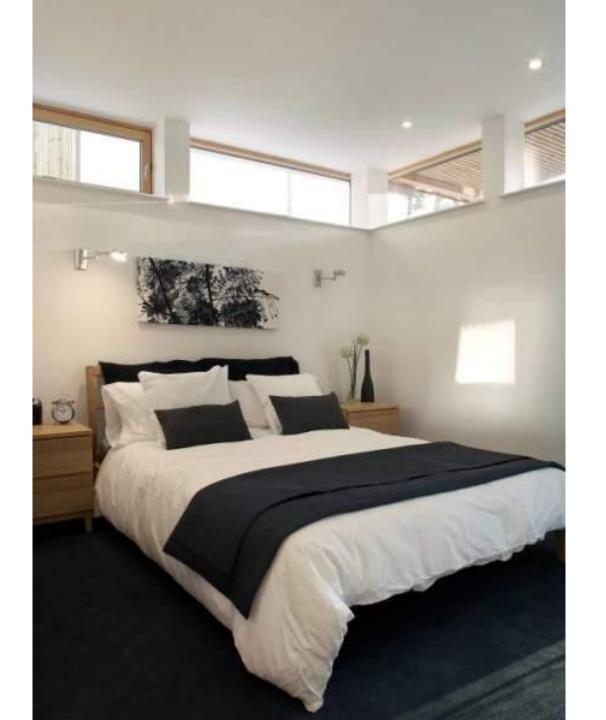
xternal shading devices



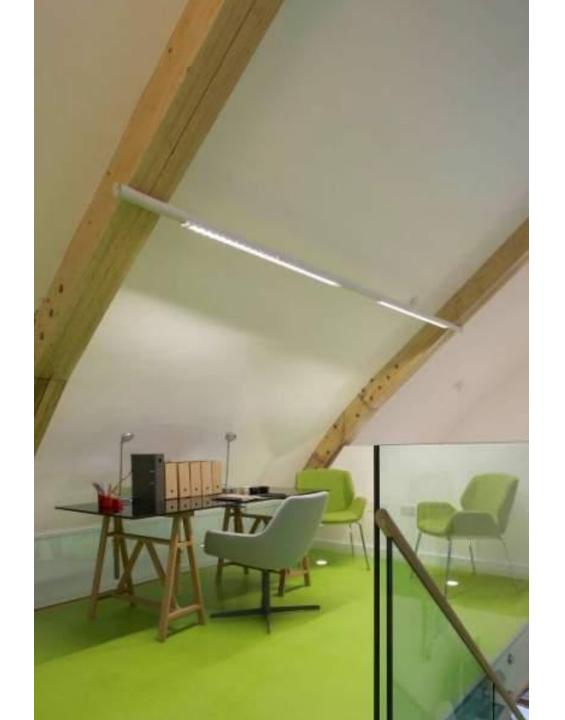


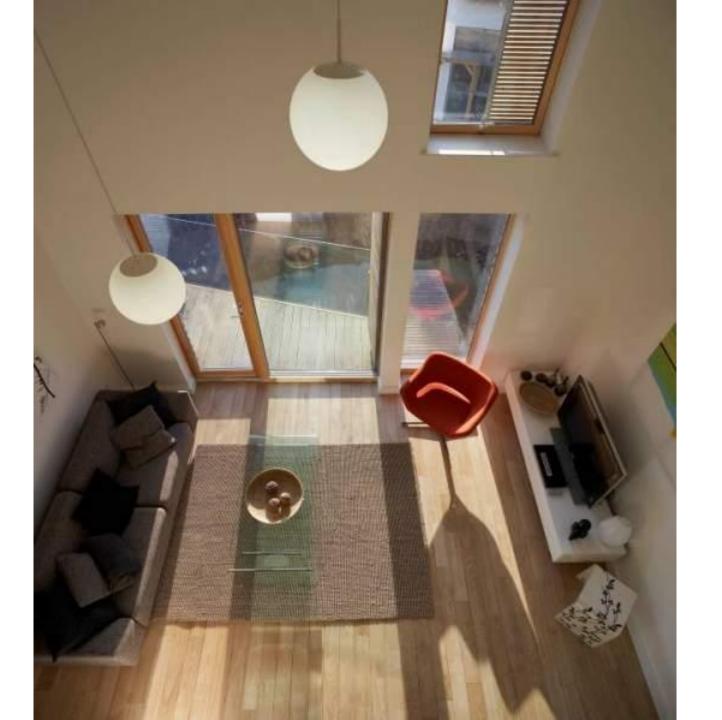
















## THE MASTERPLAN: SUSTAINABLE REQUIREMENTS



Local wind turbine 400kW

~45m blades

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Biomass boiler

450kW





