

Work Packages & Organisation Chart

WP0 Built Environment Programme Management
Chair Prof Phil Jones, Cardiff University

WP1 Sustainable Building Envelopes
Chair Kevin Bygate CORUS

WP2 Lighting
Chair Prof Paul Rees, Swansea University

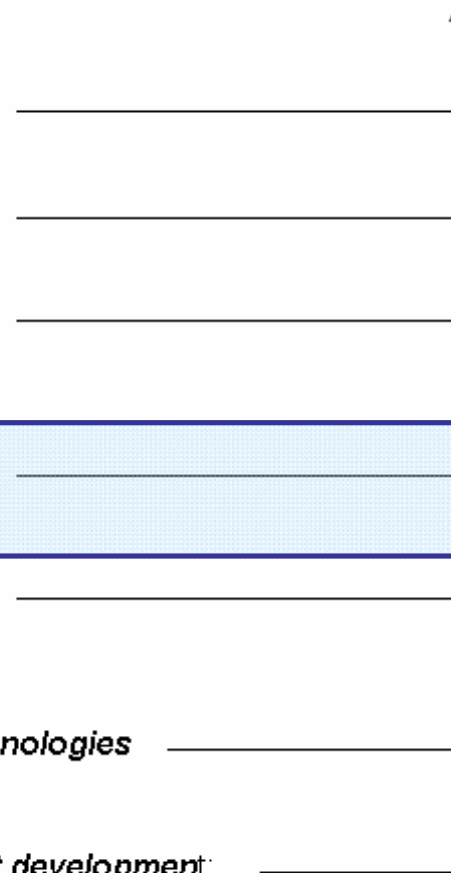
WP3 Use of timber in building construction
Chair Nick Tune, BRE

WP4 Low carbon design solutions
Chair Dr Wayne Forster Cardiff University

WP5 Urban scale demand and supply
Chair Simon Lannon Cardiff University

WP6 Monitoring the performance of low carbon technologies
Chair Prof Chris Tweed, Cardiff University

WP7 Innovation, technology deployment and market development:
Chair Prof Malcolm Eames, Cardiff University



LCBE Work Package 4: Low Carbon Design Solutions

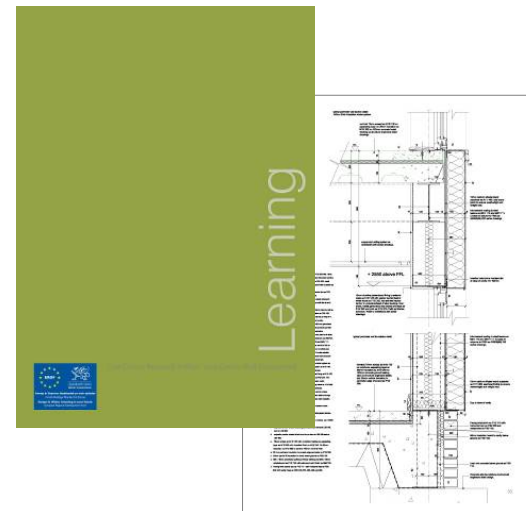
Design of Low & Zero Carbon Buildings

- To produce in collaboration with the whole supply chain, design guidance and standard proof tested zero-carbon solutions for a range of building types.
- Building types selected in response to the planned investment in the next generation of public buildings.

HOUSING



EDUCATION



Available online at
<http://orca.cf.ac.uk/27168/>

LCBE Work Package 4: Low Carbon Design Solutions

Design of Low & Zero Carbon Buildings - OUTPUTS

HOUSING

- Dwelling Case Study Book

Available online at
<http://orca.cf.ac.uk/27168/>



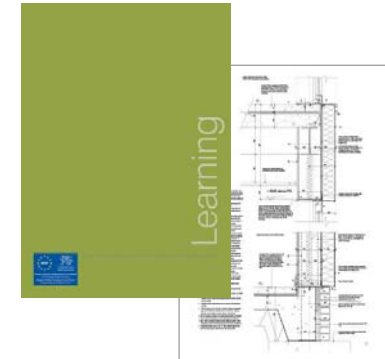
- Dwelling Typical Details paper
- Fabric & Systems report
- Design concept proposals
- 'Dwelling' conference 14th October 2011

- Achievements: 9 companies assisted, 2 Research and Development Collaborations, 2 Processes Improved, over 100 delegates involved, Low Carbon design advice given to local Authorities across Wales (ongoing involvement), lectures & tutorials given to students of BSc & MSc at Welsh School of Architecture

EDUCATION

- Learning Case Study Book

Available online soon



- Cost Report
- 'Low Carbon Learning: Lessons from Practice' conference 5th September 2013

Case Studies: Housing

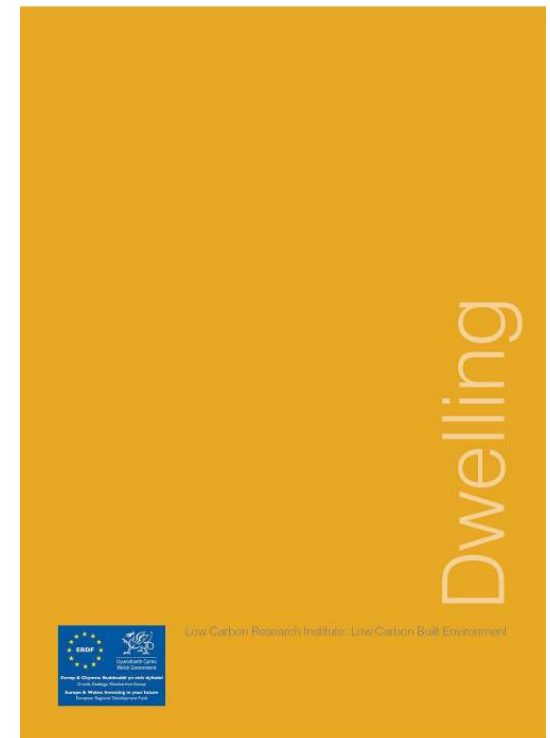
From Wales and UK over the last 5 years. Exemplar housing schemes discussed:

Mariner's Quay, Old Town Dock, Newport

Chapel Close, St Athan, Vale of Glamorgan

Future Homes Visitor Centre, Ebbw Vale Passive house

Retrofit for the Future, The Turnstiles, Newport



Ty Unnos Longhouse, The Works Ebbw Vale

Design Research Unit Wales

Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council

Brief

Comply with Works design code

Code for Sustainable Homes Level 5

Use local sustainable materials/ supply chain

Passivhaus performance $<15\text{KWh/m}^2/\text{yr}$ space heating

Innovative systems and energy conservation

Meet DQR requirements

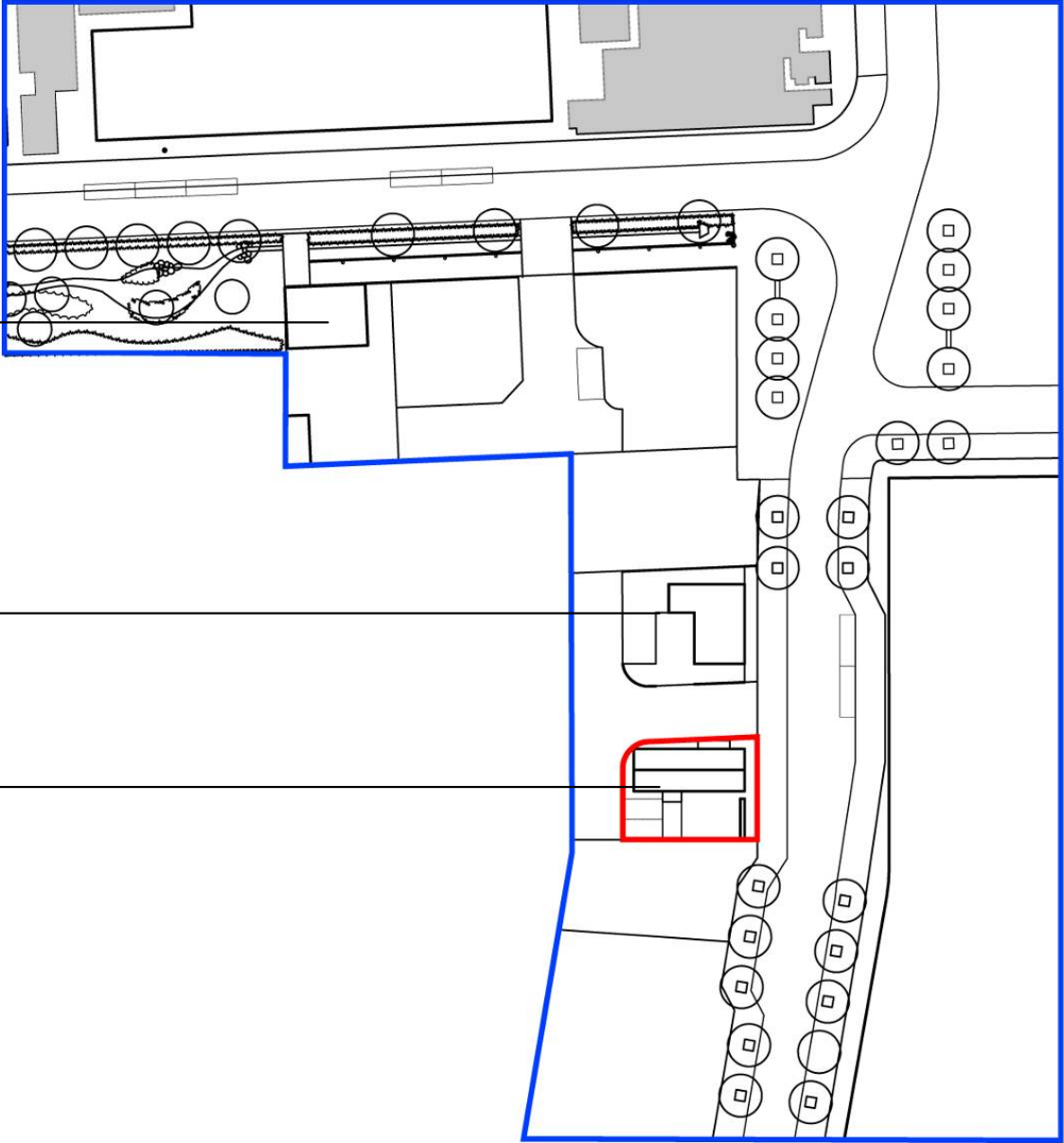


Site plan

3b5p house type
Bere Architects

2b4p house type
Dragonboard

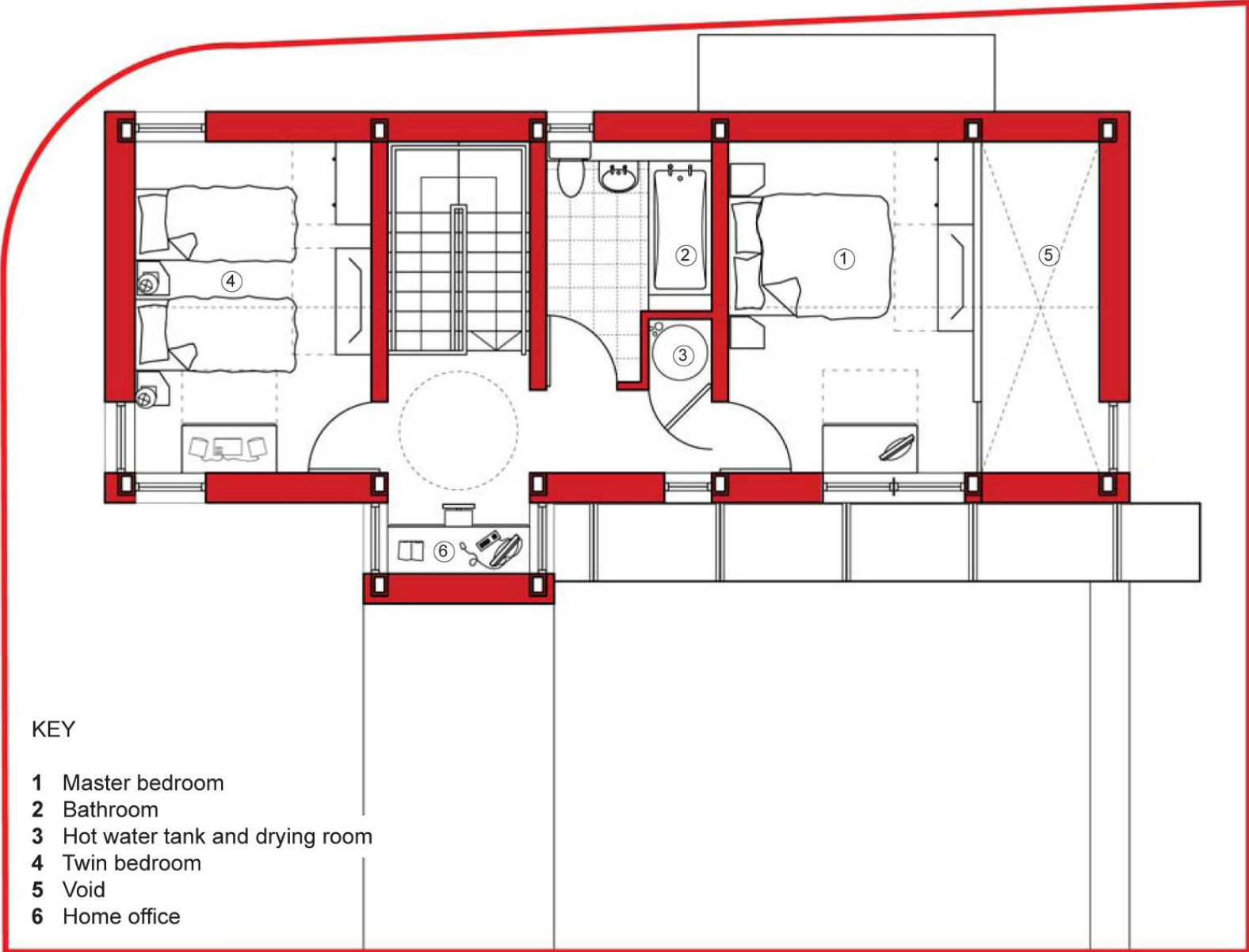
2b4p house type
Design Research Unit Wales



Ground floor plan



First floor plan





KEY

- 1 Dark grey steel standing seam roof
- 2 Vertical Welsh chestnut cladding
- 3 Triple glazed Welsh timber framed windows
- 4 Render (colour as illustrated)
- 5 Walkway canopy/ solar shading
- 6 Zone for photovoltaics and solar water panels

South elevation



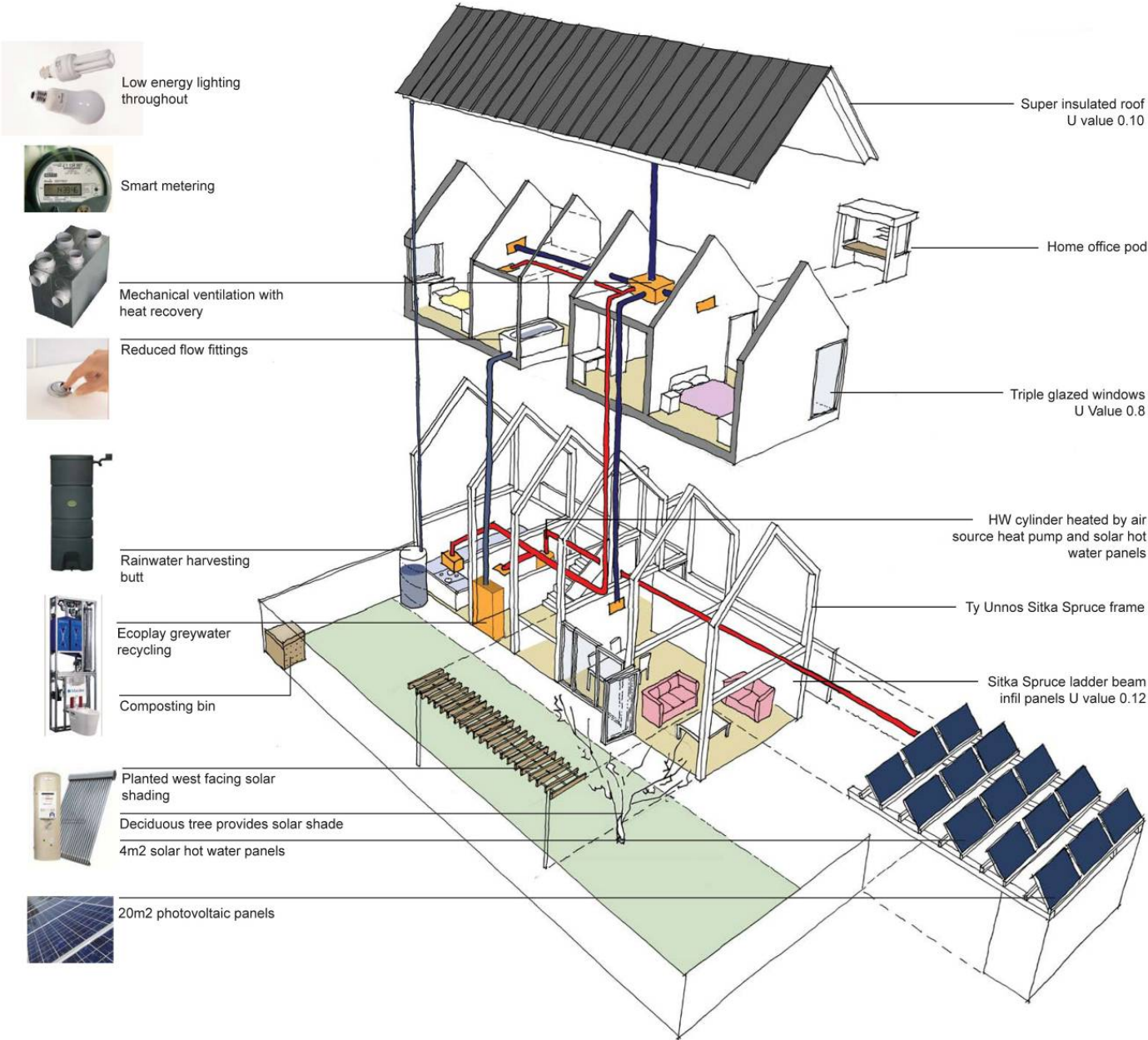
KEY

- 1 Dark grey steel standing seam roof
- 2 Vertical Welsh chestnut cladding
- 3 Triple glazed Welsh timber framed windows
- 4 Render (colour as illustrated)

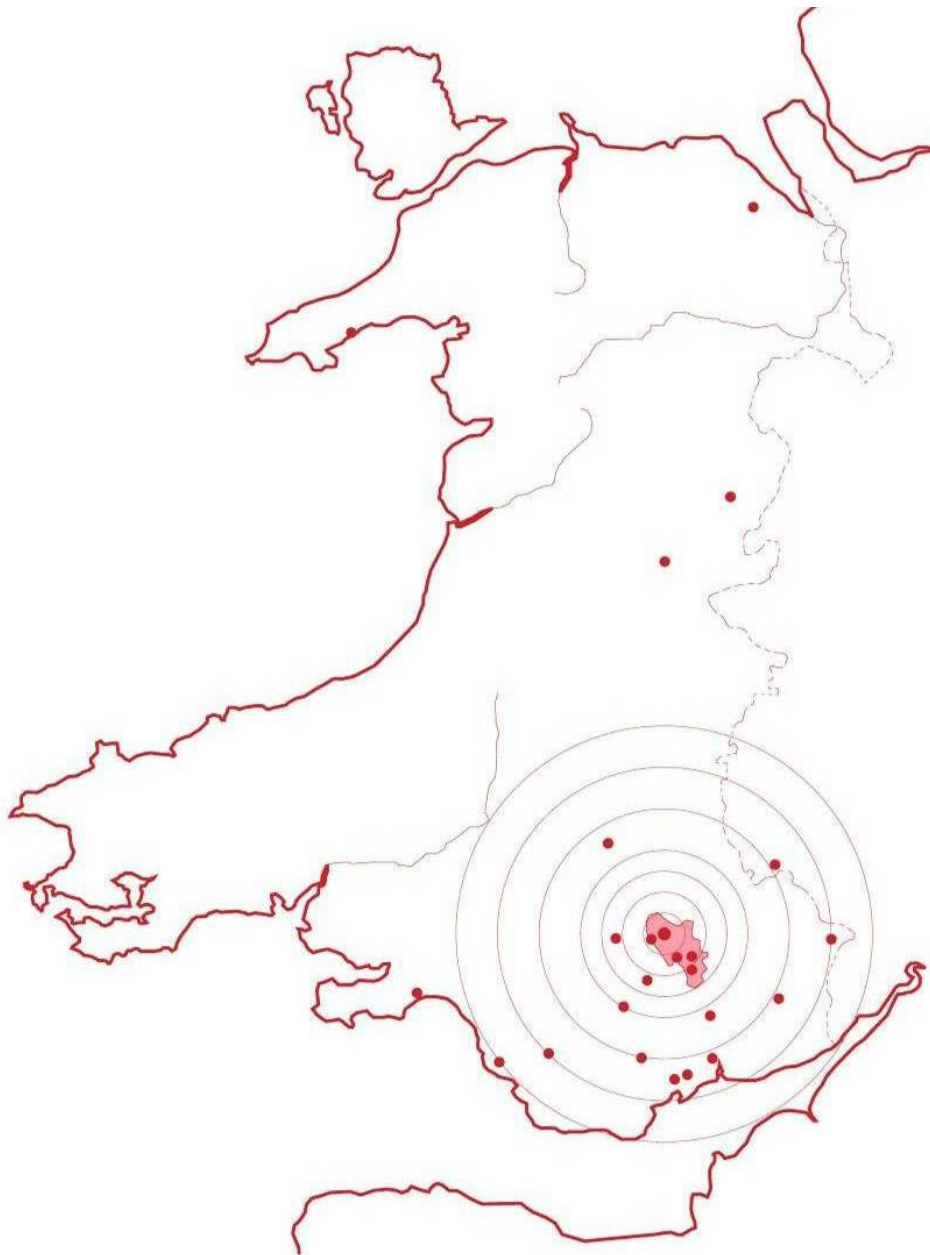
North elevation



Energy and environment



Vision: local materials

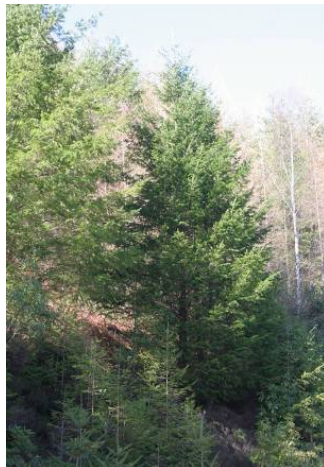
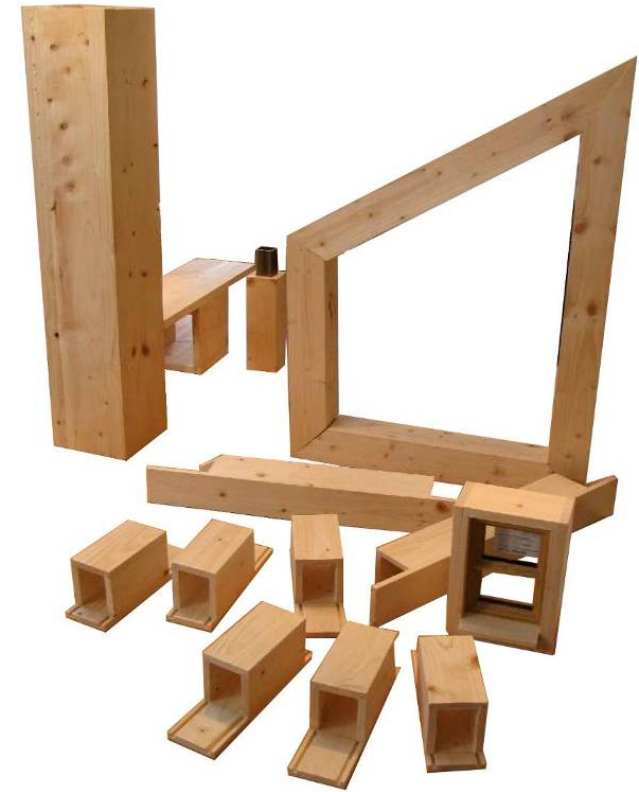


Main contractor:	G Adams Construction Ltd
Mechanical sub-contractor:	Micaul Solar (Cwmbran)
Electrical sub-contractor:	M Moon Electrical (Tredegar)
Domestic Water:	N.Perret (Cwm)
Foundation concrete:	Tarmac (Ebbw Vale)
Ground floor screed:	Phil Harris (Abertillery)
Ty Unnos manufacturer:	Kenton Jones (Welshpool)
Steel fabricators:	Rokel Engineering (Merthyr)
Windows, doors & stairs:	Vintage Joinery (Cwmtillery)
Ironmongery:	Locktech (Swansea)
Aluminium Flashings:	Euroclad (Cardiff)
Insulation, membranes, pressure test:	Pen-y-Coed Warmcel (Welshpool)
Ground floor external insulation:	Rockwool (Pencoed)
Ground floor internal Slate:	Welsh slate from Mandarin Stone
First floor external woodfibre insulation:	TyMawr (Brecon)
External Render:	Specialist External Renders Ltd
External chestnut cladding:	Wentwood Timber (Wentwood)
First floor sycamore supplier:	Wentwood Timber (Wentwood)
Roofing sub-contractor:	Corus Colourcoat Urban (Shotton)
Solar Panels:	Filsol Solar Panels (Newport)
Wall tiling:	W.Palfrey Tiling Ltd (Tredegar)
Radiators:	Quinn radiators (Newport)
External floor slate:	Cerrig (Pwllheli)
Scaffolding:	Shadow (Bargoed)
Building Supplies:	Robert Price (Ebbw Vale), Gwent Building Supplies (Tredegar), Travis Perkins (Ebbw Vale), Sheffield Insulation (Cardiff)
Fencing:	Price Landscapes (Merthyr)
Plant Hire:	CBL (Pyle), U Hire (Ebbw Vale)
Temp fencing:	Heras (Cwmbran)
Welfare and stores:	Kabin Hire (Caerphilly)

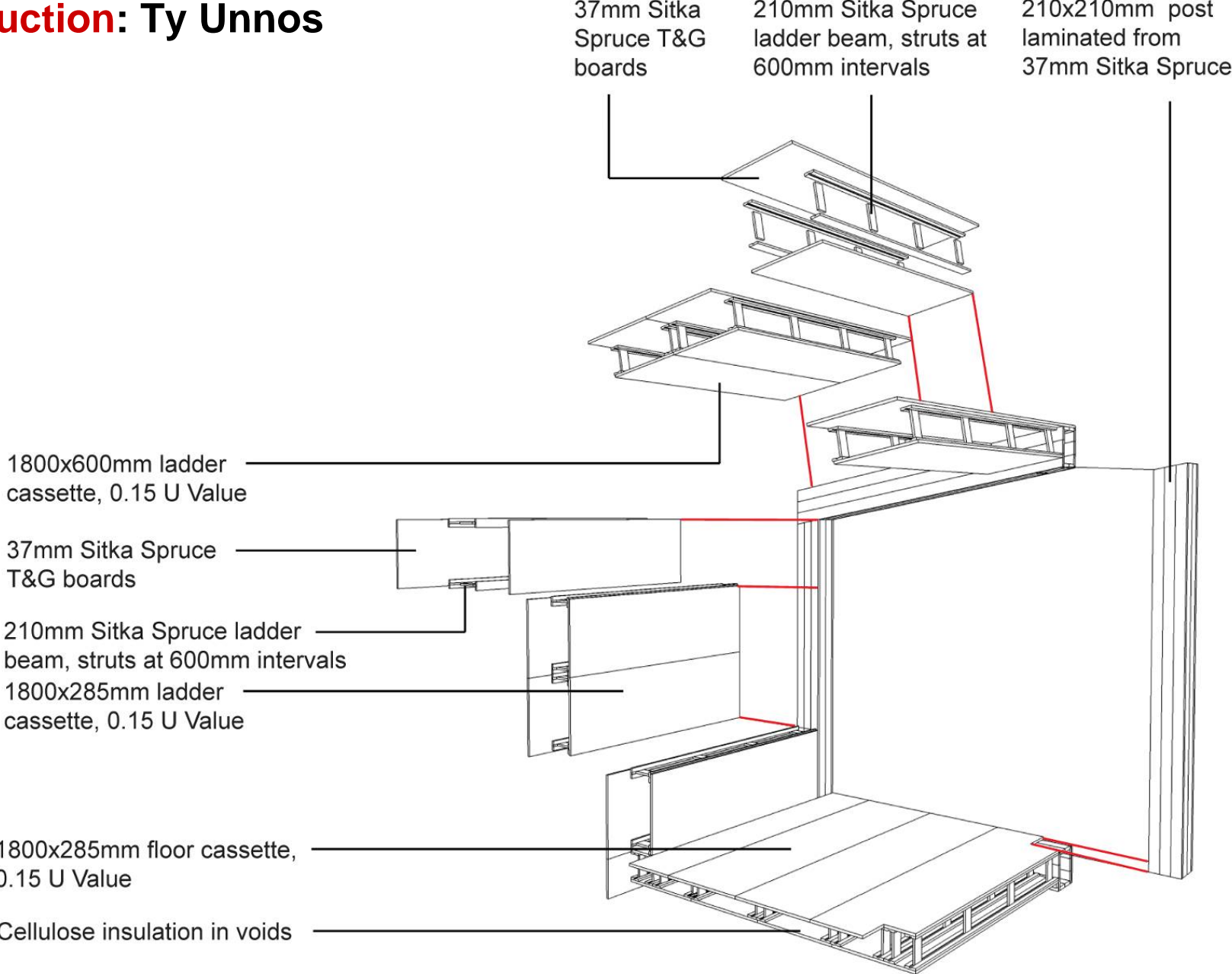
Vision: local materials

-Ty Unnos:

- Uses local materials in a locally developed construction system
- Adds value to a Welsh raw material
- Develops local supply chain and skills
- Regional house types derived from traditional Welsh precedent



Construction: Ty Unnos



Ty Unnos: box beam



Mariners Quay, Old Town Dock, Newport

Code 5 Affordable Housing



Speaker:
Bernadette Kinsella Powell Dobson Architects



ANTHONY JELLARD ASSOCIATES



Key Design Principles: Site

- Fabric first
- Southerly orientation – passive solar gains
- District energy centre
- Urban design principles equally as valuable
- Narrow, double fronted site – mews
- Visual and physical permeability



KEY

Orange square	2 BED HOUSE
Blue square	3 BED HOUSE
Light blue square	4 BED HOUSE
Light blue square	APARTMENTS
Orange square	SERVICES ZONE
Yellow square	ENERGY CENTRE

Site Layout

Code for Sustainable Homes: Overview



Percentage better than Part L1A 2006

1 (★)	10 %
2 (★ ★)	18 %
3 (★ ★ ★)	25 %
4 (★ ★ ★ ★)	44 %
5 (★ ★ ★ ★ ★)	100 %
6 (★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★)	zero carbon home




- 6 mandatory requirements
- Credits cover the following assessment themes:
 - Energy
 - Water
 - Waste
 - Materials
 - Surface drainage
 - Ecology
 - Pollution

Code Level 5 Requirements



Minimum Requirements:

Besides all the mandatory requirements related to the CSH, there are extra minimum requirements

Energy		100% Improvement over Part L requirements
Water		80 litres/person/day - Maximum potable water consumption
Overall		84 points of a possible 100 must be achieved

Category 1 – Energy & CO2 Emissions

Energy efficiency measures

BUILDING ENVELOPE

- External Wall **U-value = 0.15 W/m².K**
- Better Party Wall Construction
- Window **U-value = 0.80 W/m²K**
- Solar transmittance **g = 0.5**
- Timber-frame Windows
- Glazed door **U-value: 1.50 W/m².K**
- Solid door **U-value: 1.00 W/m².K**
- Low Global thermal bridges: External insulation?
- Air Permeability = **2.6 m³/(h.m²)** at 50 Pa (tested)

BUILDING SERVICES

- Mechanical ventilation with heat recovery (HR efficiency > 80%)
- Low fan electricity consumption (Specific Fan Power < 1.0 W/l/s)
- Residences linked to **Community Heating System**
- **100% Fixed Energy Efficient Lighting Fittings**

Low or Zero Carbon Technologies



Wind power



CHP



Solar water heating

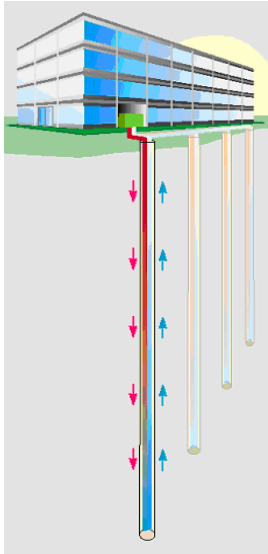
Energy Source Options



Biomass
(wood pellets
and wood
chips)



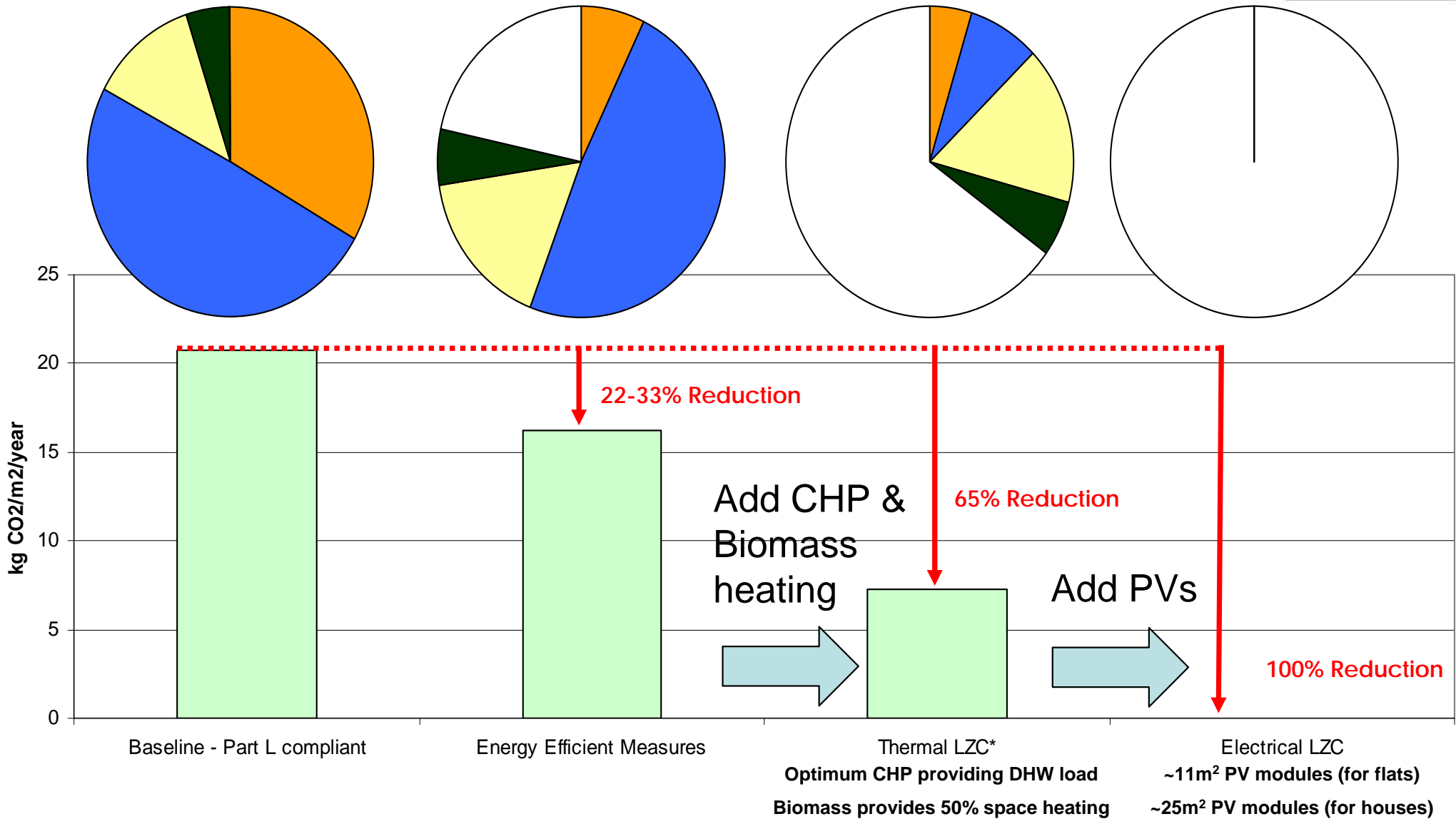
PV
electricity
generation



Ground source
heat pump
heating

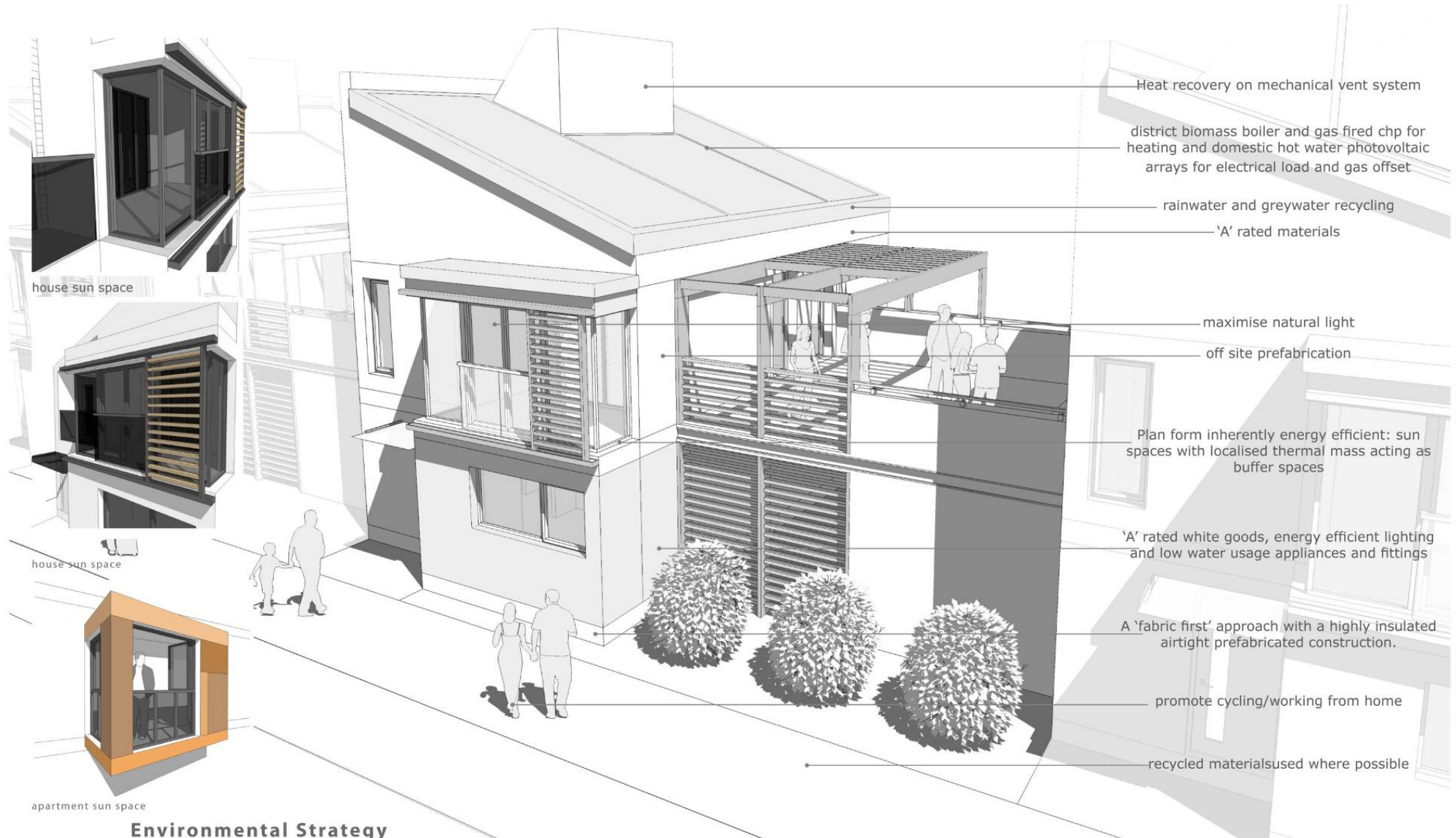
Carbon Reduction Summary

Energy - Stepped Reduction in CO₂ Emissions



How did we design to achieve Code 5?

SUN SPACES - HEAT COLLECTION AND THERMAL BUFFER SPACE



Environmental Strategy

Designing Low Carbon Homes: Lessons from Practice



A conference at the Welsh School of Architecture
Friday 14th October 2011

'*Designing Low Carbon Homes: Lessons from Practice*' will focus on the definitions, standards and challenges of delivering zero carbon homes in Wales. Since the announcement of the zero carbon ambition in 2008, the construction industry has seen a severe downturn that has impacted on all sectors. This conference will attempt to address the delivery of zero carbon housing in this challenging economic climate. As part of an ongoing project to provide guidance to the industry, three key questions will be posed:

- How should we be building?
- To what standard?
- At what cost?

The conference will disseminate the early findings of the Low Carbon Research Institute's Low Carbon Built Environment programme work package, 'Design of Low/Zero Carbon Buildings'.

General Lessons: Dwelling

- Building form, orientation, passive design and fabric first will do the hard work
- Strong partnerships between contractor, sub-contractor, design team and client, including code assessor are critical to a good output
- Aim for a high level of airtightness – use of prefabrication or MMC may assist in achieving effective results
- Drive demand for low carbon homes – market as a benefit, i.e. reduced bills, guaranteed capped energy payments.
- Incorporate Soft landings process to handover to household user, ensuring they are fully aware of how to live with low carbon technologies
- Don't rely on just meeting minimum Building Regulations
- RIBA Plan of Work 2013 – lack of emphasis on sustainability checkpoints
- Cost & energy use not the only marker for a successful sustainable housing scheme



Case Studies: Education

From Wales and UK over the last 5 years. Exemplar schools discussed:

Coleg Cymunedol Y Dderwen, Bridgend; new build secondary
Blaenavon Community Campus; new build primary
Taf Ely Learning Campus; new build tertiary college
All Saints Academy Plymouth; retrofit and extend secondary

Passivhaus schools

Oakmeadow School, Wolverhampton; new build primary
Hauptschule, Klaus, Austria; new build secondary

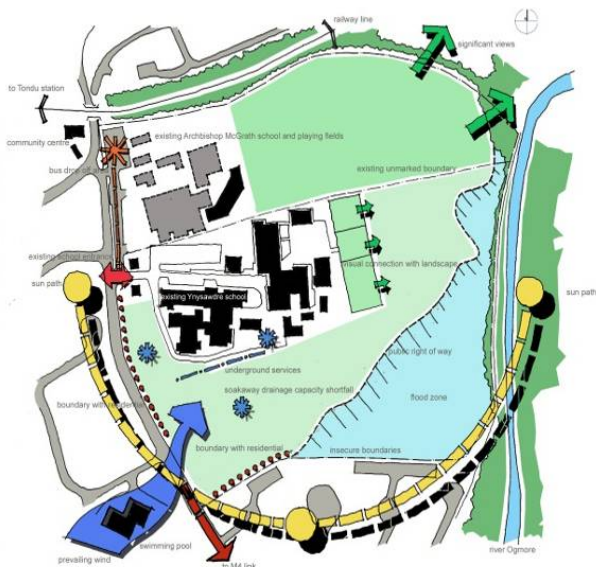
Standardised school

'The Paxton' by Scape; model for primary
with precedent new build primary's:
Kingsmead, Cheshire
Yynysowen School, Merthyr Tydfil



Gateway to the Valleys: Coleg Cymunedol y Dderwen

Scott Brownrigg



Achieved BREEAM 'Outstanding' (score 89.82%)

School Brief:

1570 students (including SEN) with room to expand further if necessary

6 colleges within the school

14,450sqm

ICT rich learning

strong focus on teaching, learning and high achievement

a broad and **innovative curriculum**

an aspirational environment

school provision part of an **integrated service to students and families**

Procurement:

selected via **PQQ**

£39m project cost

appointed by LA for **full services**

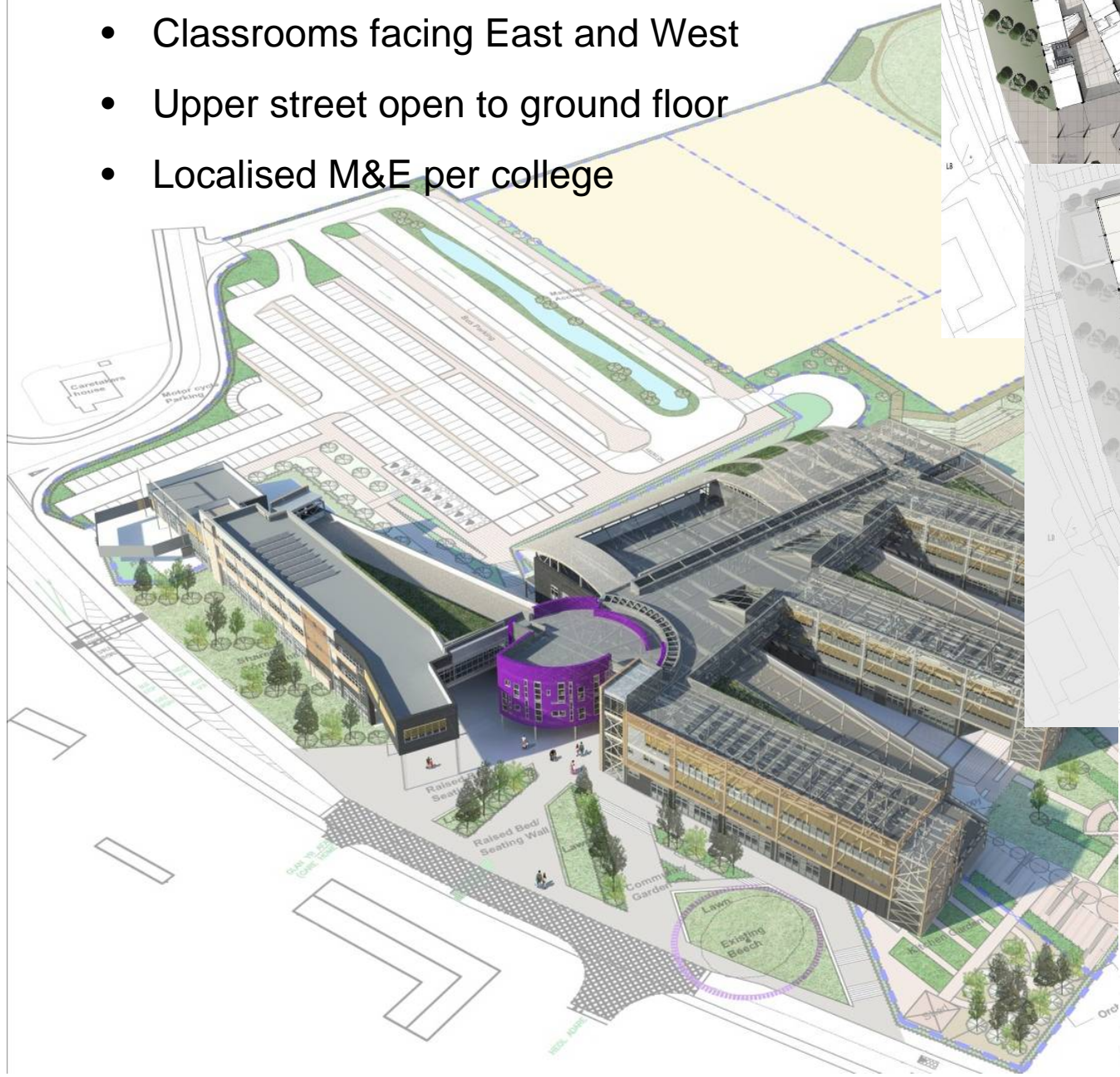
NEC3 contract – option c

support funding **submission**

interviewed contractors - **SEWSCAP**

novated to contractor

- Colleges arranged along an internal street
- Classrooms facing East and West
- Upper street open to ground floor
- Localised M&E per college



holistic approach to designing for low carbon

reduce **in use** carbon – **passive design**

reduce water use age

use **sustainable construction materials**

adaptable for the future

provide **positive contribution** to the community

target **local** spend both pre and during construction

provide a template that can be built on for the **future**

achieve **BREEAM excellent target outstanding** through considered sustainable design



passive design

natural Vent

maximising natural daylight

orientation

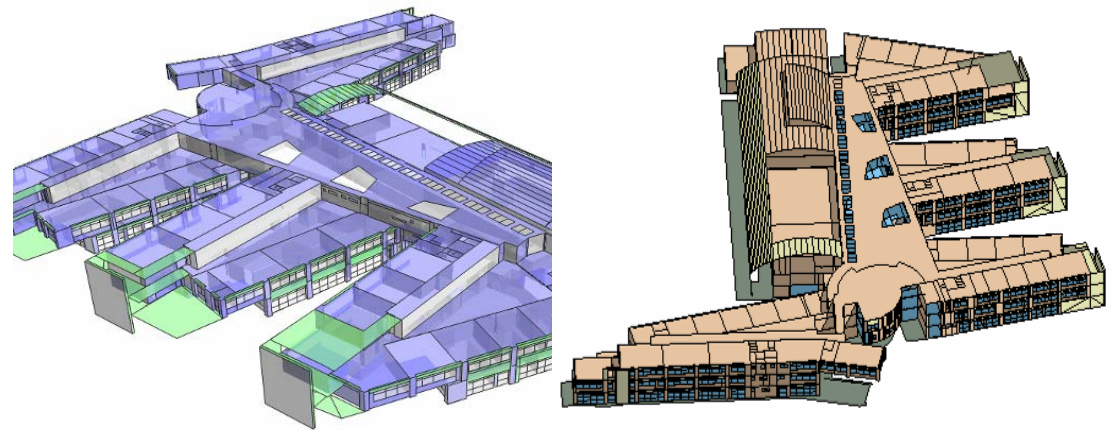
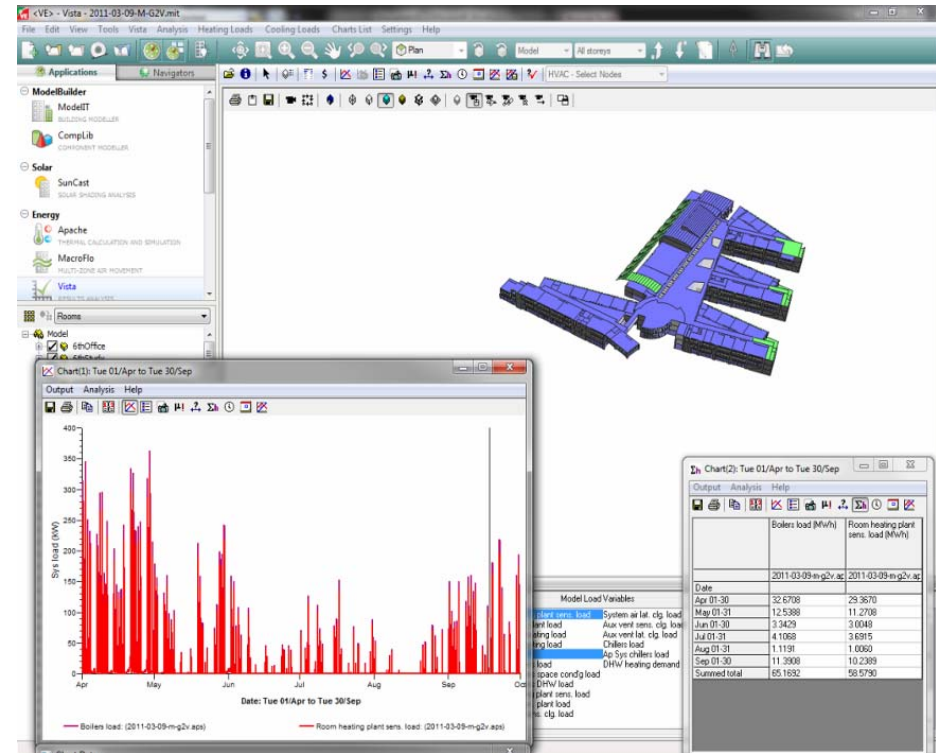
overhangs/ recessed reveals

solar Control

20% Improvement on U-Values

air Permeability 5 m³/m²/hr @50Pa

exposed thermal Mass



active solutions

biomass boiler

photovoltaic's

solar hot water

rainwater Harvesting

underfloor heating

CHP connection

cashless systems



education and culture

solar hot water system

rainwater harvesting system

meter and monitor

electricity

gas

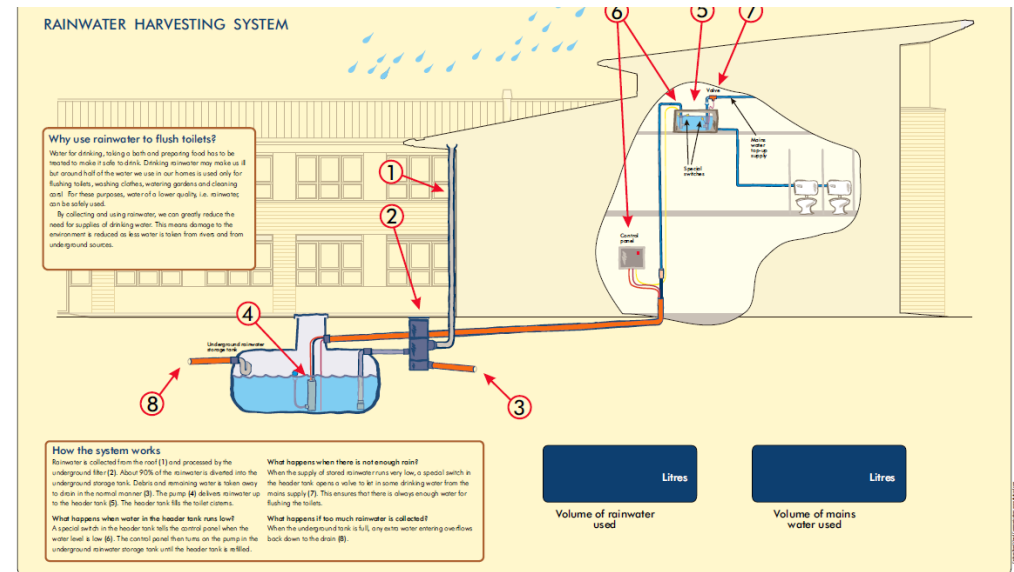
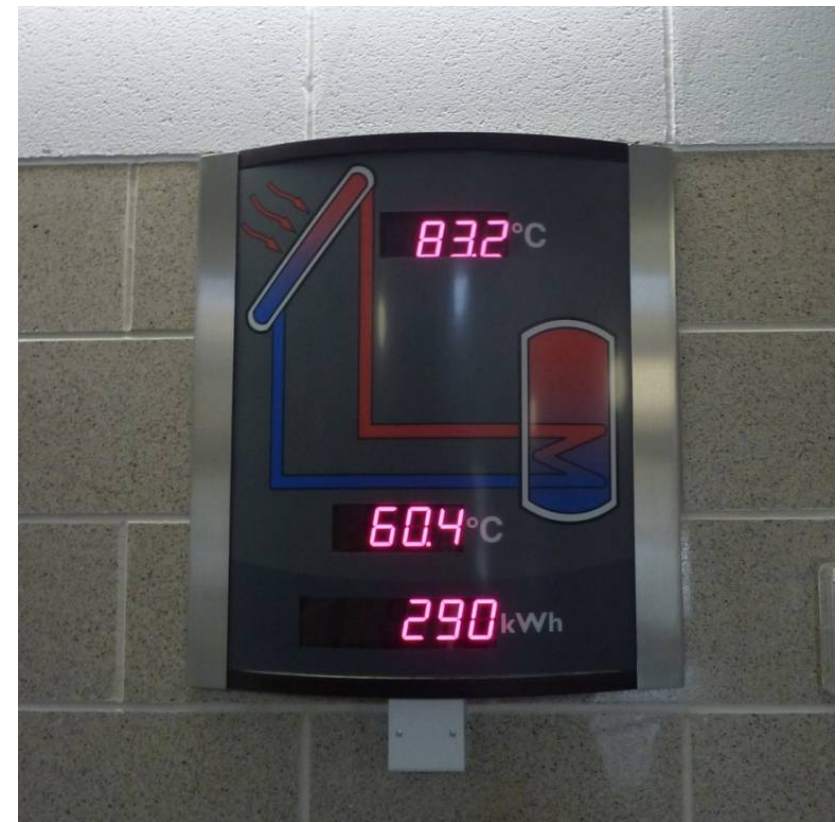
biomass

combined heat & power (CHP)

potable water

rainwater harvesting

high energy uses



BREEAM

89.82%

monitoring tool

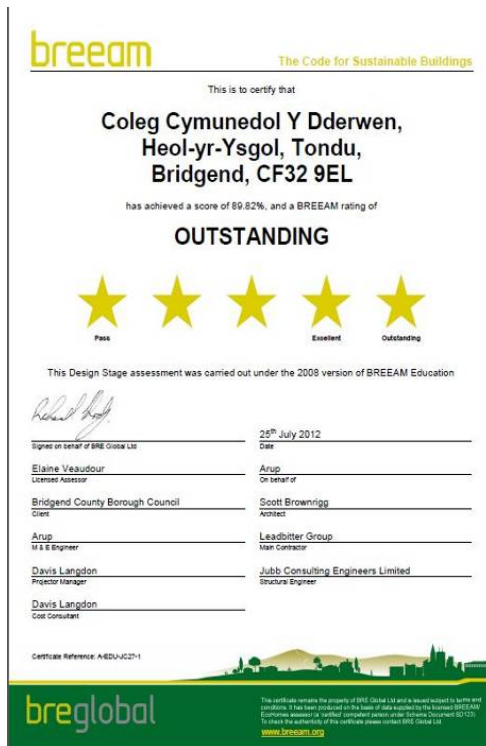
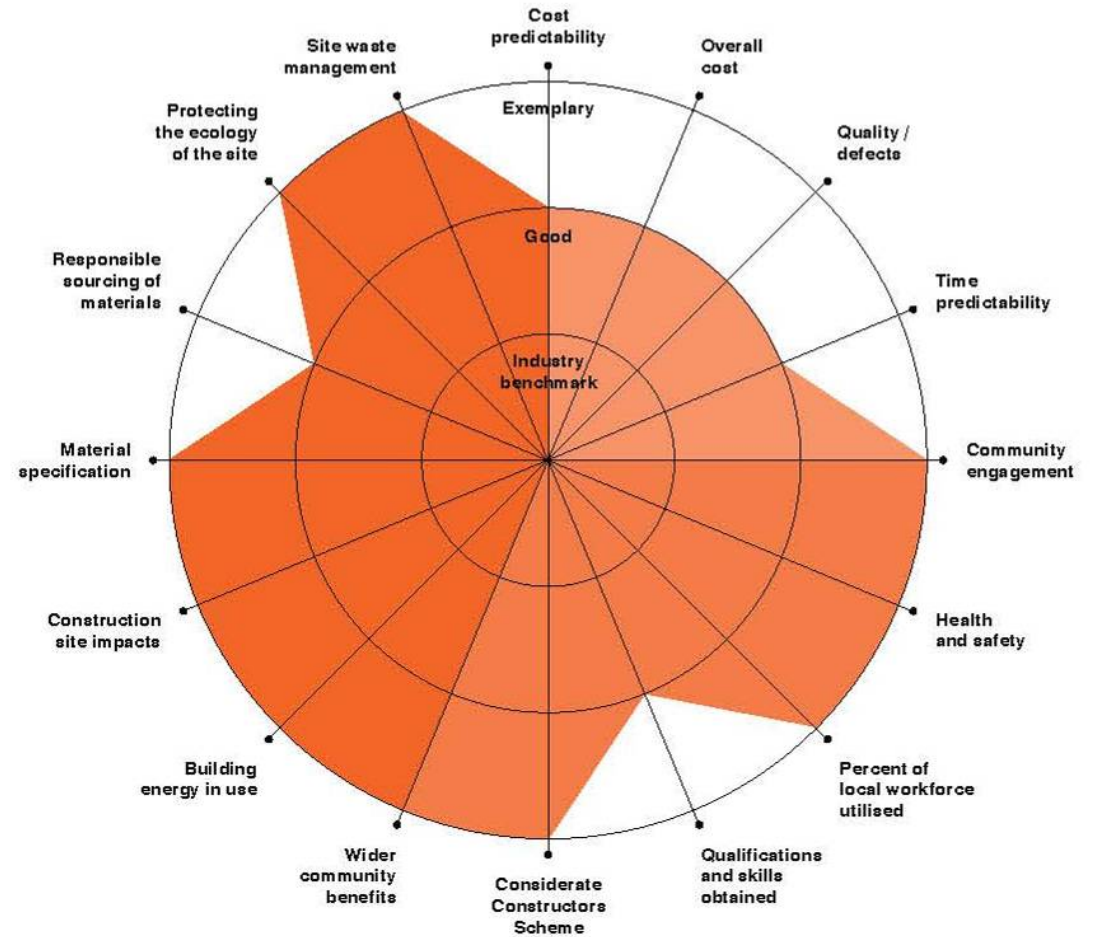
DTM

materials - concrete v steel

value engineering

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPI)

- = Environmental
- = Social
- = Economic



general successes

on **time**

on **budget**

BRE BREEAM sustainable education
building of the year **award** 2013

BREEAM '**outstanding**'

low carbon

collaborative working

united **community** school

lessons taken forward

early **stakeholder** engagement

agree BIM protocols/ **execution plan**
& M&E scope

early BREEAM Assessor appointment

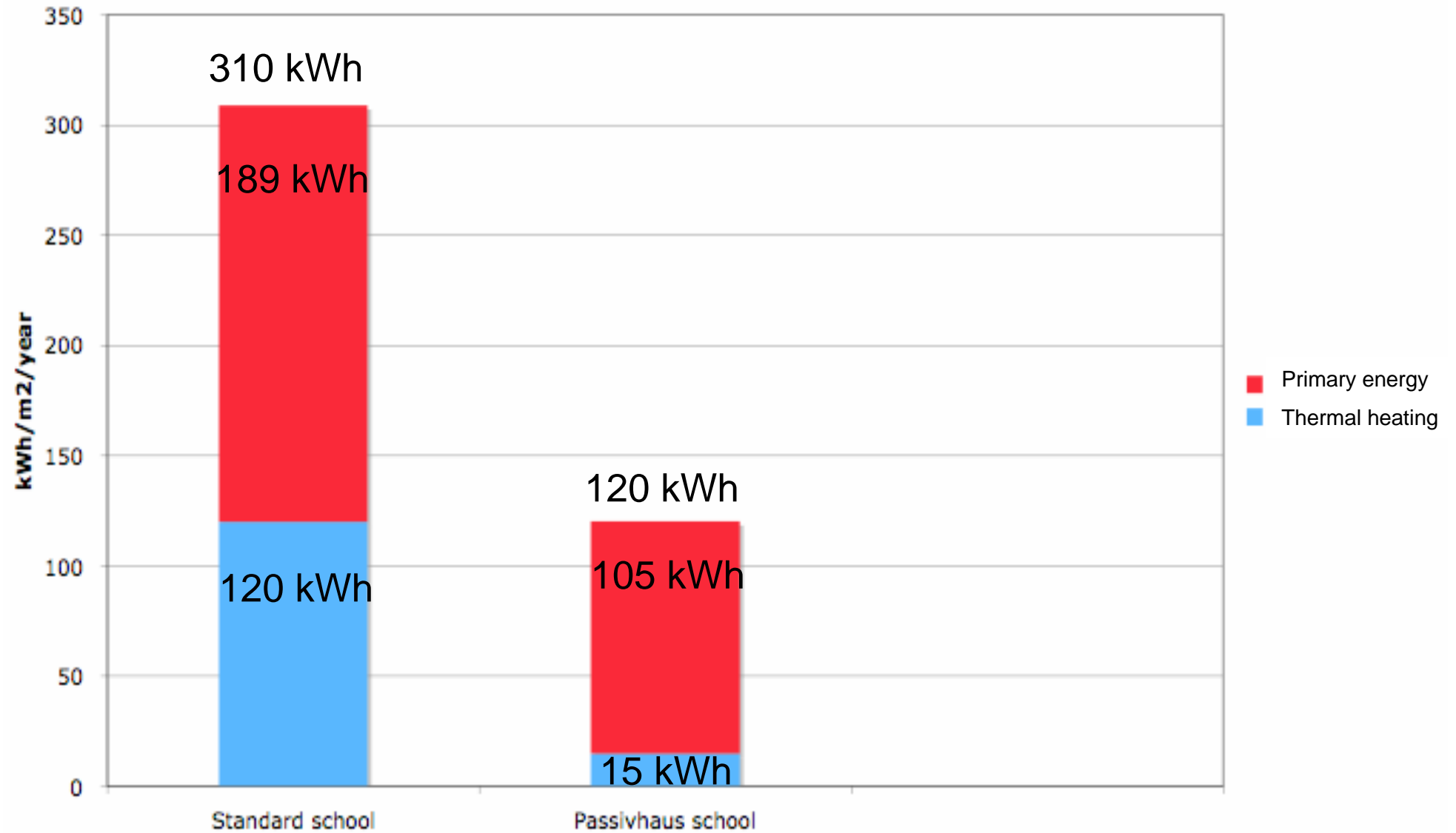
agree appropriate **design principles**
at the outset

Basic principles of Passivhaus

- improve the fabric - eliminate thermal bridging, increase airtightness and window specification
- use MHVR to allow sufficient ventilation whilst avoiding loss of heat in winter
- get the orientation and form working together to maximise and control solar gain, improve daylighting and enable natural ventilation and night cooling in summer
- make heating efficient and eliminate need for cooling
- use PHPP to model and test - achieve heating of 15kWh/sqm and total primary energy of 120kWh/sqm
- enable easy and intuitive controls systems
- keep things simple

= make the basic architecture & building do all the hard work!

Passivhaus standards

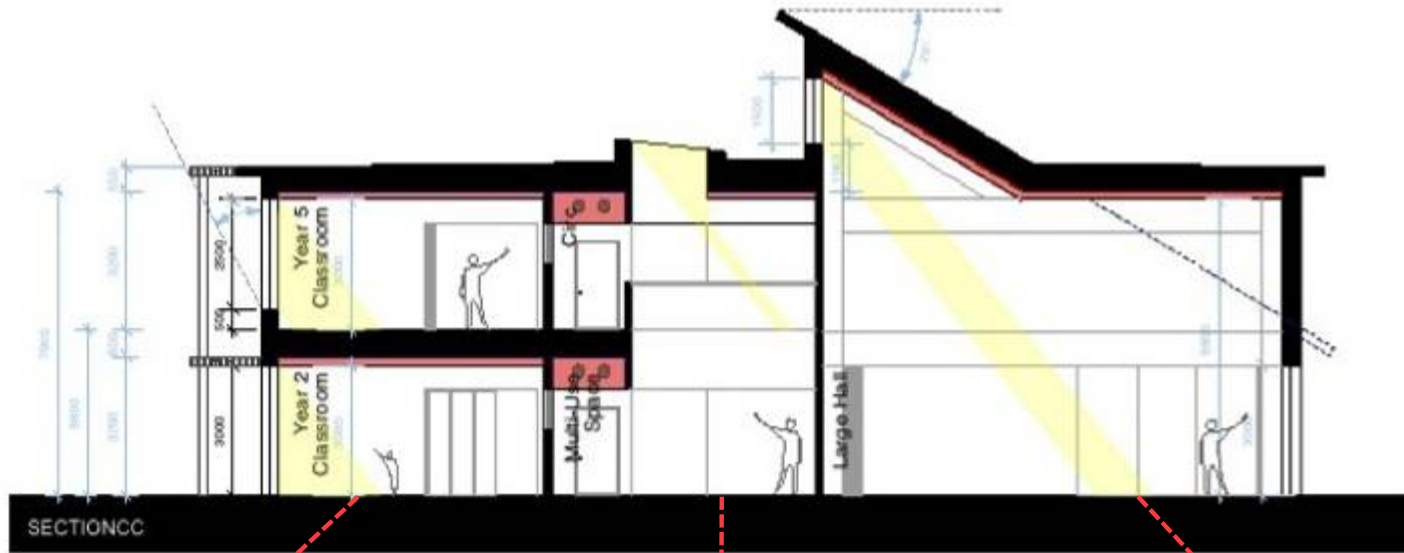


Passivhaus: Oakmeadow Primary School, Wolverhampton

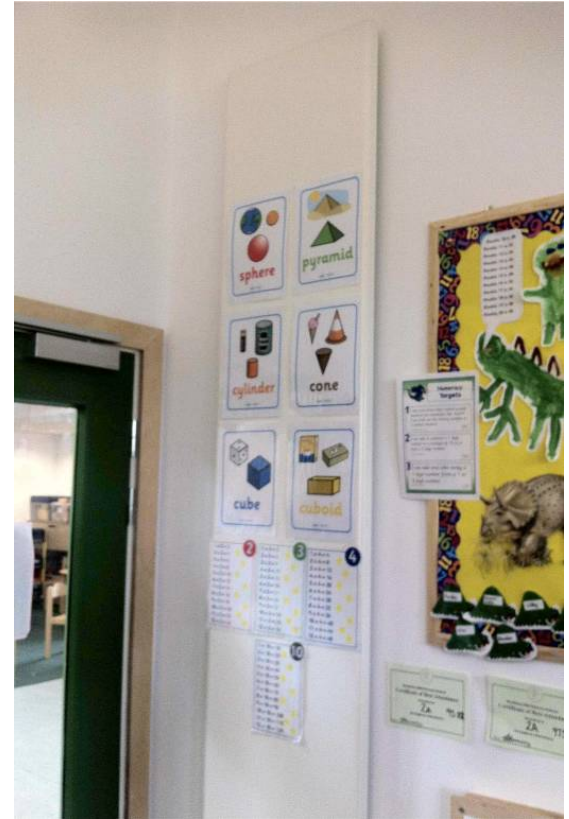
Architype











2 x 65kW boilers
25kW peak heat
demand 5x
oversized!



general successes

on **time/on budget** & no more than a typical primary school build

One of the first Passivhaus schools to be built in the UK

Early integration of services

Pushes energy targets harder than previously built St Luke's Primary

Early **collaborative** working – integrated total design team commitment

Focussed workshops with all key subcontractors

School is performing as predicted **within energy targets**

lessons taken forward

Soft landings handover and first year operation (self funded)

Engaging with school leadership groups on operational issues

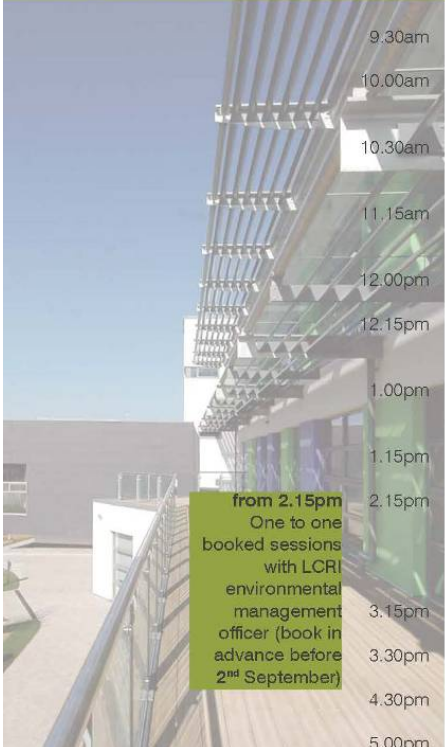
User guides and presentations ensuring ongoing correct building use

Engaging the pupil council in energy issues

Tailor-made package for kitchen use and appliances

Make allowance for user intervention

Keep controls simple and user friendly



- 9.30am Registration
- 10.00am Welcome & Introduction to Work Package 4
Policy and Future trends
- 10.30am **Coleg Cymunedol Y Dderwen**
Design, Procurement and Engagement **Scott Brownrigg**
- 11.15am **Oakmeadow Primary**
Passivhaus Schools in practice **Archtype**
- 12.00pm coffee break
- 12.15pm **Ynysowen and Kingsmead**
Developing a standardised approach **White Design**
- 1.00pm Introduction to WEST and
LCRI Environmental Management officer
- 1.15pm Lunch
- from 2.15pm 2.15pm Discussion Workshops:
One to one
booked sessions
with LCRI
environmental
management
officer (book in
advance before
2nd September)
- 3.15pm coffee
- 3.30pm **WISE Building Tour**
- 4.30pm Discussion & feedback
- 5.00pm Close



Image: Blaenyron Community Campus, Powell Dobson

Workshop 1: Achieving the energy obligations on site & the role of the SME Leadbitter
Examining the realities, pitfalls & successes of meeting low carbon aspirations on site & exploring the opportunities and barriers for local enterprises

Workshop 2: Lessons Learnt - Passivhaus vs BREEAM Archtetype & Scott Brownrigg
A comparison of the procurement, targets & outcomes including a debate about the realities & costs associated with each different approach

Workshop 3: Retrofitting Schools - A realistic choice? White Design
A look at how retrofitted & extended schools must become a viable option in allowing the existing stock to contribute towards low carbon targets

Register online & choose workshop at: <http://cbe.cardiff.ac.uk/events/low-carbon-learning-lessons-from-practice/>
or contact Amy Cowan t: 02920 875980 e: cowana@cardiff.ac.uk



General Lessons:

- Building form, orientation and good design will do the hard work
- **Early engagement** of client and design teams critical to understanding of aspirations throughout process
- **Soft landings** process normally taken on by contractors – consideration & cost should be given from very start of project – include FM team
- Importance of identifying **roles & responsibilities**
- **Prioritise energy use targets** – safeguard and use in conjunction with wider benefits (BREEAM & PH combined?)
- Consider adapting standards to incorporate wider benefits
- RIBA Plan of Work 2013 – lack of emphasis on sustainability checkpoints
- Cost & energy use not the only marker for a successful sustainable school
- Interrogate standards and **consider a flexible approach to benchmark standards**, e.g. combination of PH & BREEAM requirements, to suit your school's long term needs

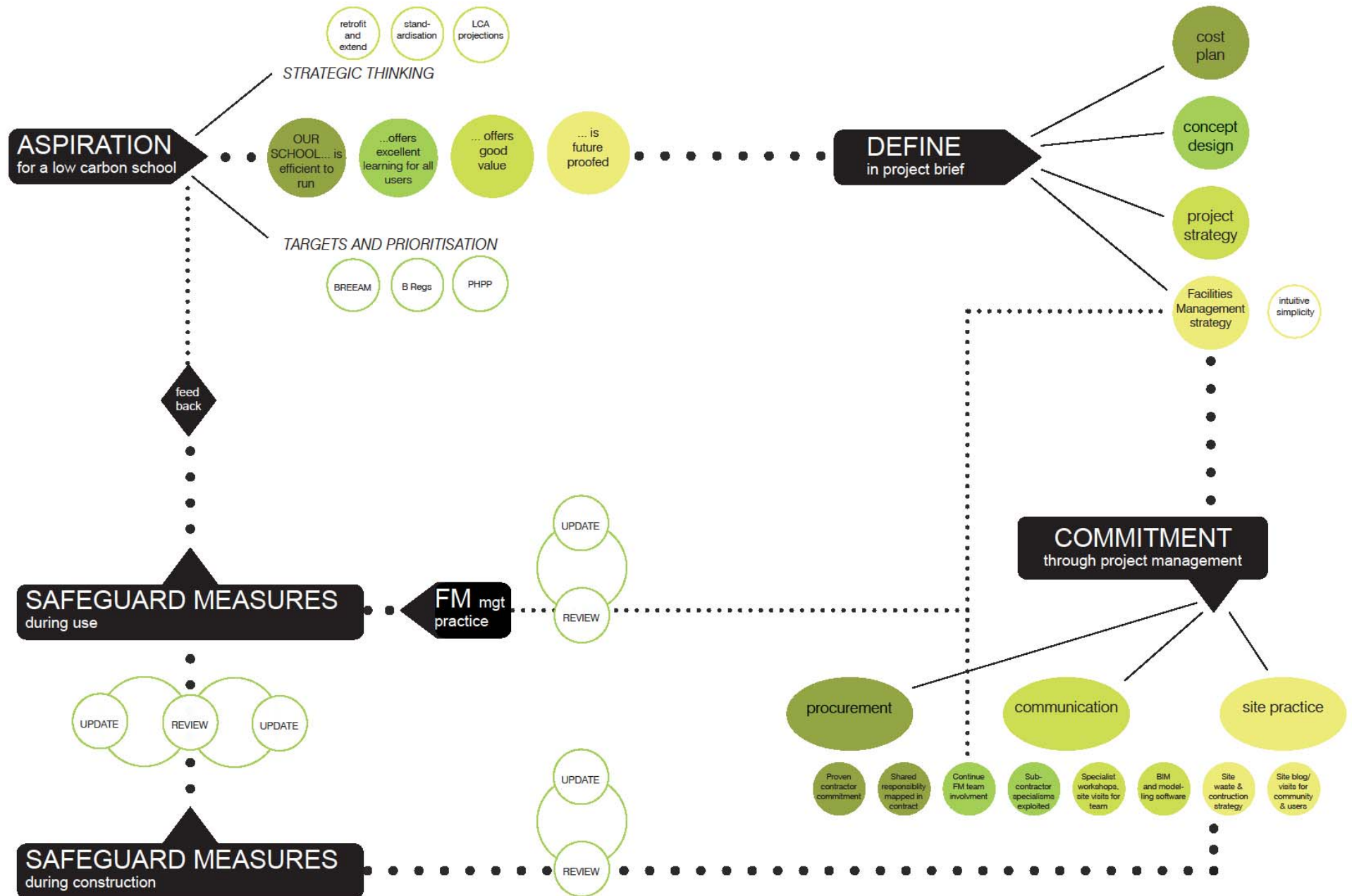


What about Cost??

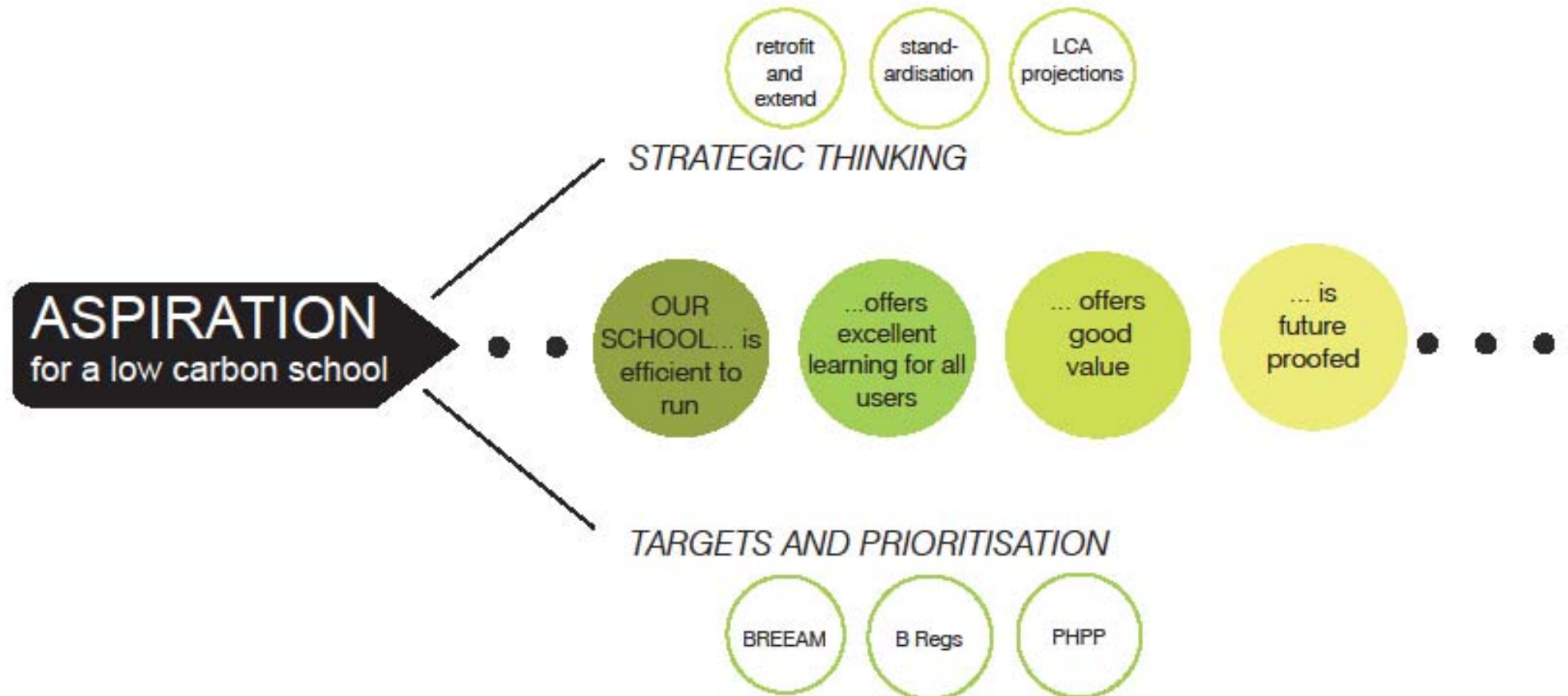
- Safeguard budget for improved fabric against life cycle savings
- Low carbon aspirations to be 'locked-in' to contract - not becoming optional in value engineering processes
- Is the government's baseline £1400m² realistic?
- Case study schools approx £1750-£1800m²
- Further investigation in to cost ongoing
- Need contractors and client teams to be open and share knowledge about actual costs



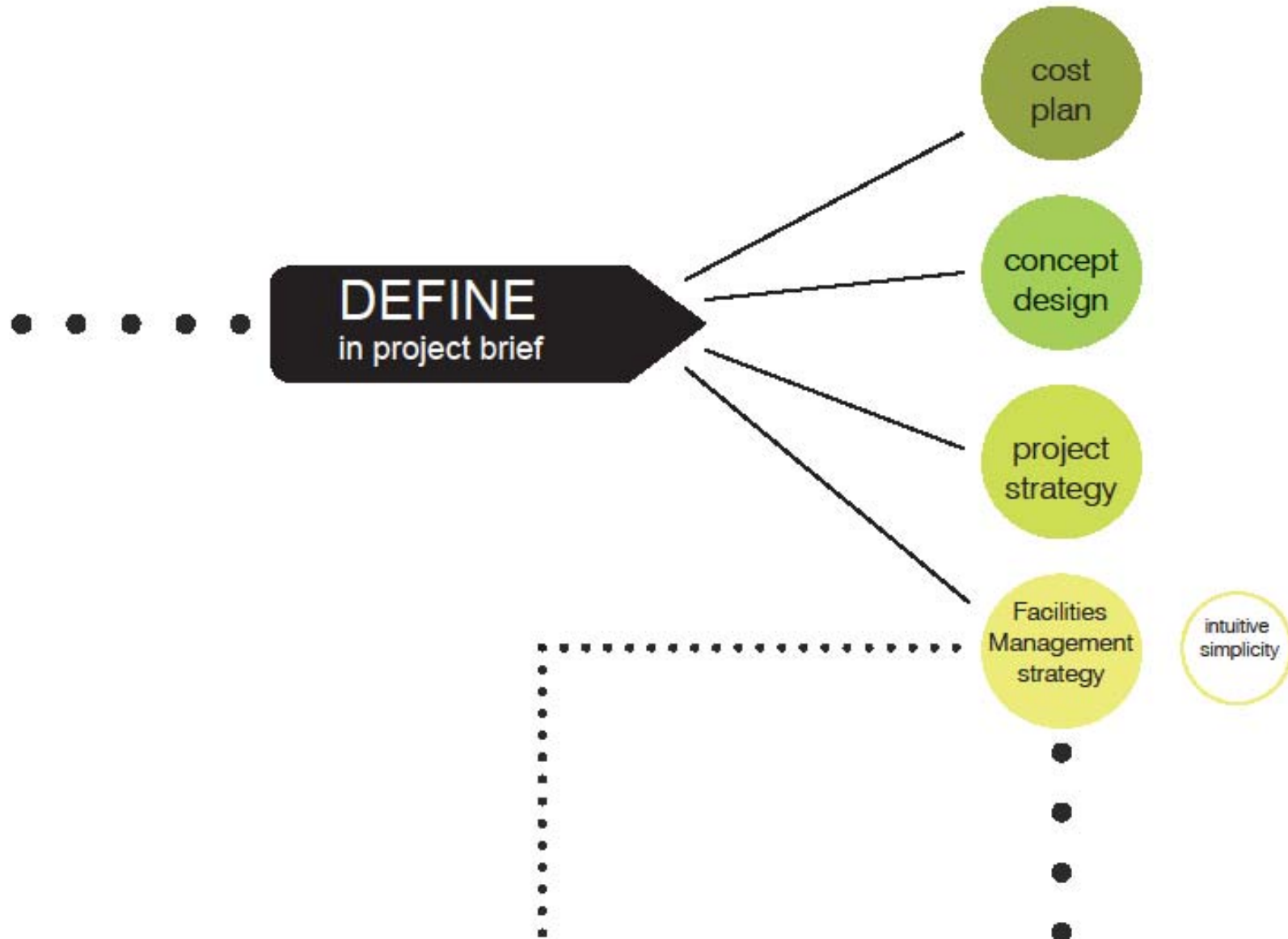
Locking in Low Carbon Design



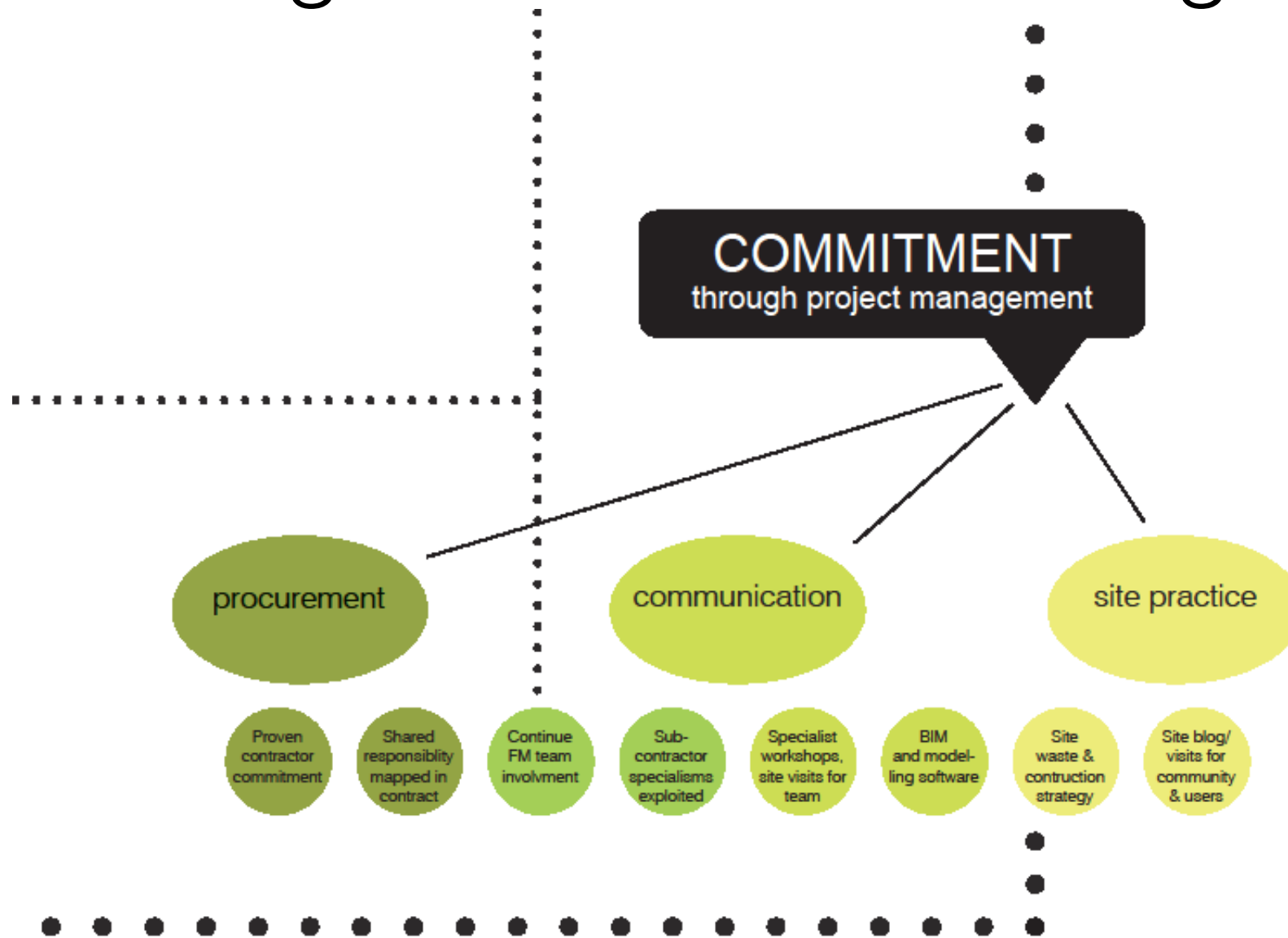
Locking in Low Carbon Design



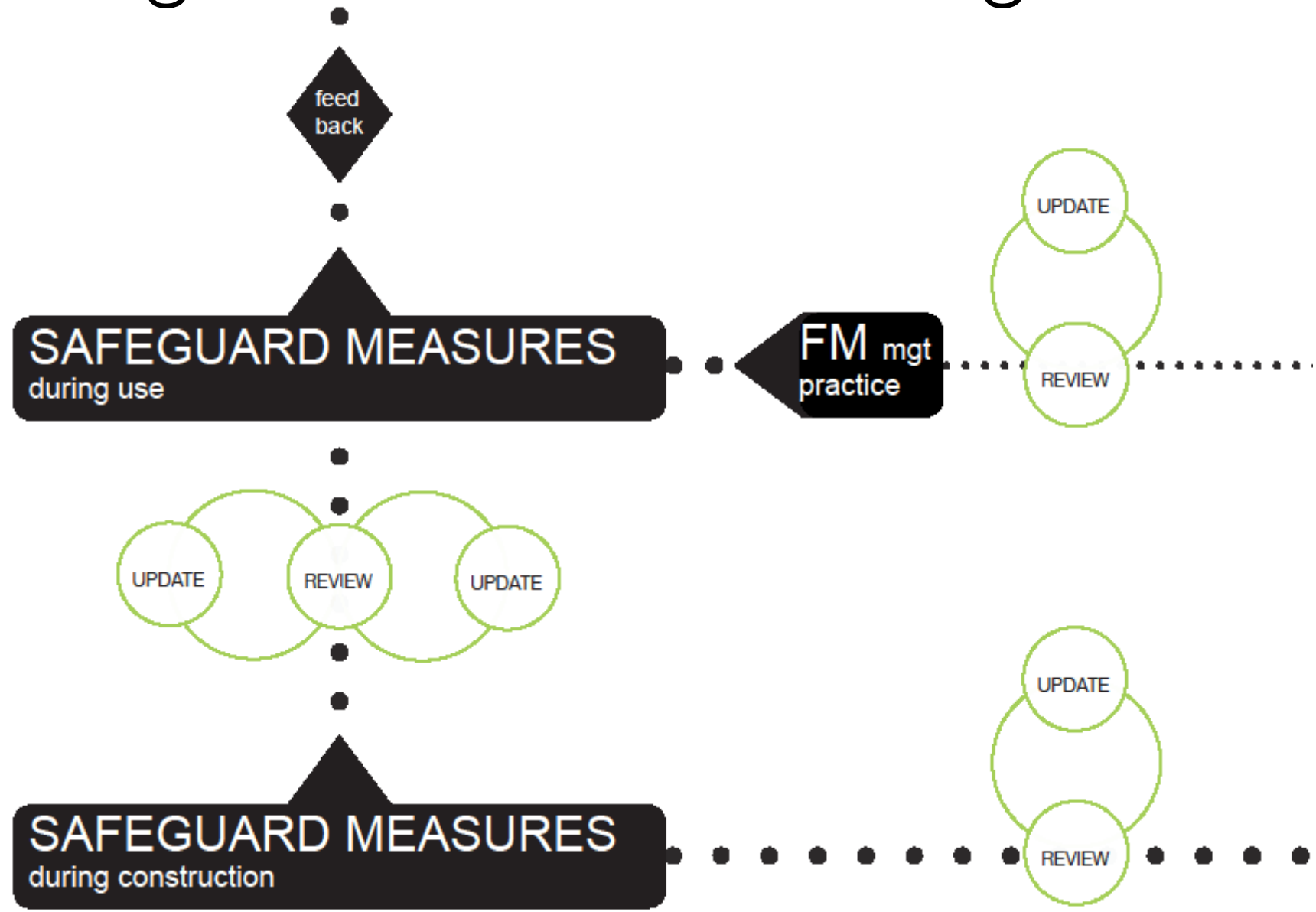
Locking in Low Carbon Design



Locking in Low Carbon Design



Locking in Low Carbon Design



Locking in Low Carbon Design

Process map – draft proposal

Locking in Low Carbon Design - process map
Mapping key sustainability processes to achieving Low Carbon Educational Buildings.

DEFINE ASPIRATIONS for a low carbon school	
Our School...	Teaching spaces comfortable and conducive to learning.
...offers excellent learning opportunities for all users.	School premises actively foster respect for ecology.
	Buildings and grounds as a direct learning tool.
	School is a Low Carbon Beacon for community.
Our School...	Beneficial natural systems are intelligently exploited.
...is efficient to run.	Efficient planning and zoning of school departments.
	Intuitive simplicity for all users.
	Clear Facilities Management handover.
Our School...	Exploit existing assets of the site/location.
...offers good value.	Exploit any qualities of existing building stock.
	Limit waste and repetition in design and construction.
	Deliver through efficient construction processes.
	Programme and processes minimise school disruption.
Our School...	School premises responsive to future climate changes.
...is future proofed.	Responsive to future technology and innovation trends.
	Future demographic and socio-economic trends considered.

Define Aspirations' Case Study Example: Plymouth All Saints Academy
The County Council was awarded a capital funding grant and set out a pathway for providing facilities fit for 21st century learners. Clear thinking at the strategic level enabled the team to safeguard their initial aspirations through the remainder of the process. Their strategic definition identified key Low Carbon wins, such as obtaining good value from existing assets and using fabric enhancements to exploit natural systems. The restricted budget focused commissioner's aspirations to where real impact could be achieved in efficiency and value terms.

The example gives are selected from case studies within the guide. They illustrate projects that have successfully defined and safeguarded aspirations and commitments throughout design, procurement, construction and use.

PRIORITIZE ASPIRATIONS using feasibility studies & sustainability tools	
Low carbon criteria:	Buildings Regulations Part L Overview
appropriate indoor air temperature regulated passively	Site Ecological Assessment
good levels natural ventilation maintaining good air quality	Curriculum Links opportunities
natural daylight to teaching spaces	SE-Ed programmes (Sustainable & Environmental Education)
understanding of natural systems and empathy with the natural world	Community Engagement Plan
curriculum links around sustainable building technologies and construction	Passivhaus Accreditation
transformative learning through use and awareness of building	BREEAM target and overview
source of pride and understanding for wider community	Local employment targets
building fabric maintains comfort levels with maximum efficiency	Draft Handover Strategy
'passive' design principles to maintain comfort levels	Draft Maintenance Strategy
solar capture, wind capture and rainwater harvesting, SuDS	Conclusions from previous Post Occupancy Assessment
buildings used effectively in response to varying daily/monthly use patterns	Site Feasibility Study
intuitive functionality of building systems making them obvious to users	Existing building reuse/recycle feasibility study
'low carbon' behavioural ethos adopted by whole school	Local sourcing targets
proactive low carbon focused FM team with targets	Retrfit improvement target
commitment to a post occupancy review with published updates	Design team responsibility matrix
tap into community infrastructure and local employment	Design Stage Energy Declaration
evaluate site orientation, views, local micro-climate, etc.	Embodied CO2/n Assessment
evaluate quality and adaptability of existing buildings to consider retrofit	Draft Operational Strategy
evaluate building stock - fabric/systems/services/materials for reuse/recycle	Site Waste Management targets
sustainability risks clearly defined within design/construction team	Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)
methods in place for good team communication (BIM)	
materials specified for low-carbon embodied energy production methods	
effective site practices and waste management	
off-site construction and pre-engineered solutions/standardisation	
programming based around school calendar and usage	
design for disassembly and end-of-life reuse/recycle	
importance of large trees and vegetation recognised in landscape strategy	
site capacity designed into passive cooling strategy for changing climate	
future IT capacities and service provision requirements considered	
educational transformation, funding and management changes reviewed	
design capacity for extension to accommodate expanding local population	

'Prioritize Aspirations' Case Study Example: Taf Ely Campus, Coleg Morgannwg
Building on past experience, the college commissioners were keen to use BRESAM as a framework for ensuring low carbon outcomes, and made this a priority by appointing a BRESAM professional to take early involvement in key strategic decisions. Other frameworks such as the BRE Green Guide specification targets of A or A+ rating chosen for prioritisation in the material specification. Additionally, ISO 14001 was used to control the wider impact of the project, by demanding an environmental management standard of employed business such as suppliers.

