

Grove Cottage - pioneering in the absence of evidence based national policy

Speaker: Andy Simmonds: Simmonds.Mills Architects

AECB
the sustainable building association

2010 Annual Conference

Celebrating 21 years of the AECB

**Something Old,
Something New**

1-2 October 2010 • WISE Building, CAT

Organised by:

AECB
the sustainable building association

In association with


**Passivhaus
Trust**
The UK Passive House Organisation

Grove Cottage

A low energy refurbishment

Speaker: Andy Simmonds: Simmonds.Mills Architects

Pioneering in the absence of an evidence based national policy





Design team

- **Architects:** Simmonds.Mills
- **Energy and services advice:** David Olivier (Energy Advisory Associates) and Alan Clarke
- **Structural engineer:** Bob Johnson
- **Builder:** Mike Neate (ECO-DC)
- **Guidance:** AECB CarbonLite, Passivhaus Institut
- **Commercial support:** Permarock Ltd, Knauf Insulation, Vencil Resil, Second Nature, Internorm Windows UK, Green Building Store, East Midlands Insulation, City Roofs, Keim Paints, Cemex Concrete Products
- **Mortgage:** Ecology Building Society – discounted C-Change mortgage

LESS IS MORE
developing an affordable policy after oil
- an AECB discussion paper in development



“This report sets out a view of the UK’s energy future which differs from the orthodoxy by analysing engineering and scientific reality and making proposals based upon what has empirically worked in other countries.

Unless all aspects of energy efficiency are strongly emphasised, and given a central role in UK policy, we feel that the UK economy will face great problems in the future.

We think that it is better to be realistic now about the difficulties of securing sufficient renewable energy supplies, post-fossil fuel, than to continue with policies which could well be less than successful. “



Financial and energy austerity More NegaWatts - less MegaWatts

“....comparative costs remain poorly-understood and the message escapes the attention of many policy-makers, financiers, bankers, brokers and investors. To these parties, “green energy” tends to mean renewable energy supply.”

In the energy transition, the most sensible way to go is to is for the most cost effective measures to be adopted first (£/ tonne CO2 saved).

- the cost of demand reduction measures appear close to the cost of the fossil fuel supply system we are aiming to move away*
- Measures associated with increasing energy supplies from existing or new technologies appear invariably more expensive.

What might the local results of a 'Less is More' policy look like?

A community level response –
not 'autonomous' householders



Detailed national / regional **heat plans**, mapping low carbon heat supply to villages, towns and cities, will help **define levels of energy efficiency measures** appropriate to **different areas** streets or villages.

Solar Collectors, Denmark and Sweden

Large solar collector fields produce heat at one-fifth the cost of heat from collectors on house roofs.

18,000 m² collectors help to heat the small town of Marstal (pop. 3,000), *top*.

10,000 m² collectors were added to the district heating system of Kungälv, 20 km N of Gothenburg in 2001, *below*.

Courtesy: Leon Miller and Kungälv Energi AB.



However – in the *absence* of an evidence based national energy policy and ignoring the incentives provided by the Lower Carbon Buildings Programme and other government initiatives – we aimed at an 80% reduction in CO₂ emissions whilst extending the house from 90 to 136 m².

We used the **Passivhaus demand reduction approach - Why?**

Because we believed that this would result in a building that would **perform in the real world** as forecast ‘on paper’.

Close the design-reality gap!

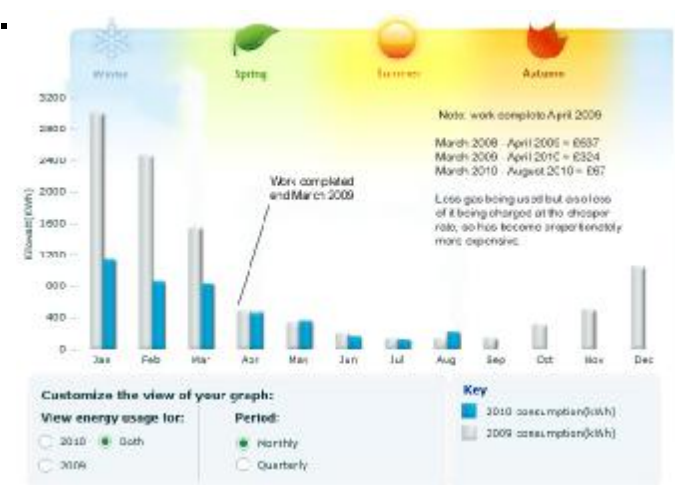


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Silver

MEASURED

Space heating: 32 (cf 40)
Primary energy: 92 (cf 120)
CO₂ (kg/m²): 18 (cf 22)

East Cambusmoon Farm - New House, <http://tinyurl.com/2bdbxt3>



Strategic design approach and targets

- Energy and CO₂

We have designed the extended and refurbished house to reduce its total CO₂ emissions by c. 80-85% compared to the typical measured performance of a similar house of the same size.

Last year measured:
125 (design 92)

Step	Standard	Useful space heating energy kWh/m ² .yr	Primary energy consumption ¹ kWh/m ² .yr	CO2 Kg/m ² .yr	Reduction in CO ₂ compared to average stock
One	Silver	≤40	≤120	≤22	70%
Two	Passivhaus Passivhaus in a UK context	≤15 ≤15	≤120 ≤78	No explicit limit ≤15	85%
Three	Gold	≤15	≤58	≤4	95%

Last year measured: 26.6
(design 18-22)

1. Table applies CLP standards to domestic sector - based on a typical 80m² semi-detached house

Description of the building in its site



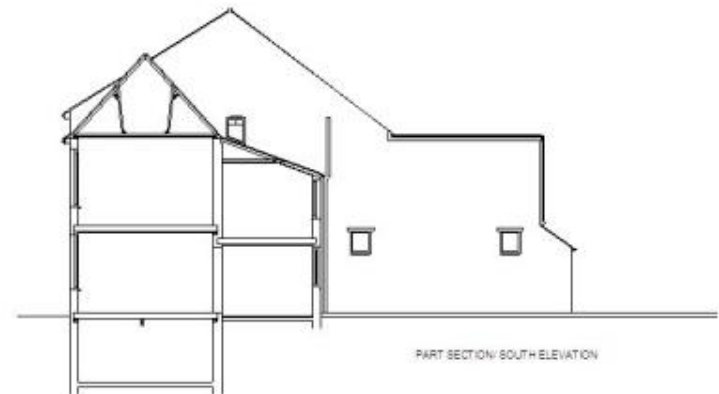
Description of the building - original house in 2007



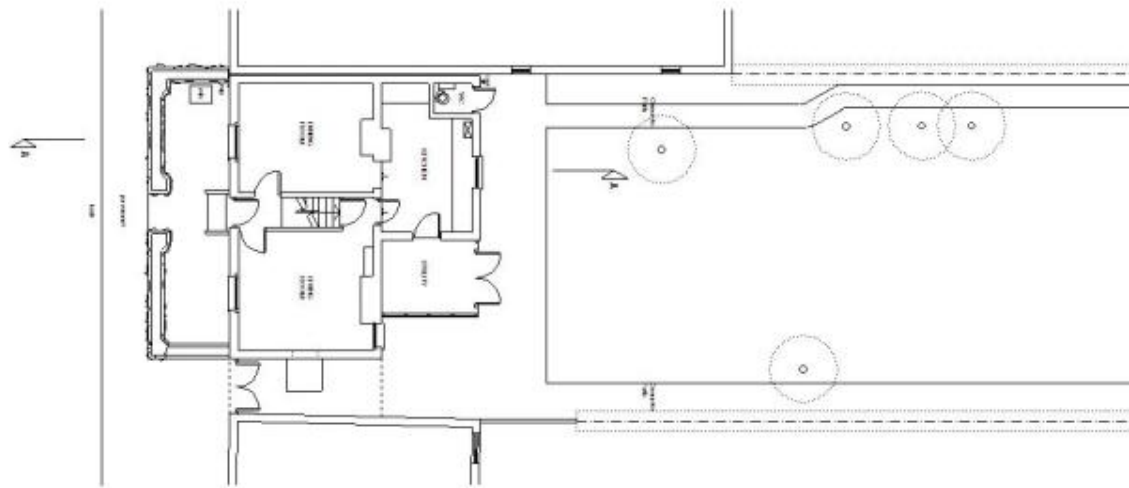
WEST ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



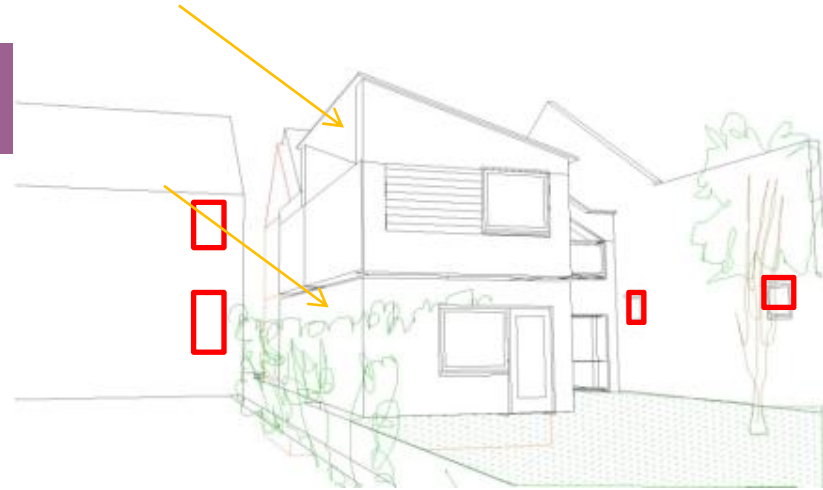
PART SECTION/ SOUTH ELEVATION



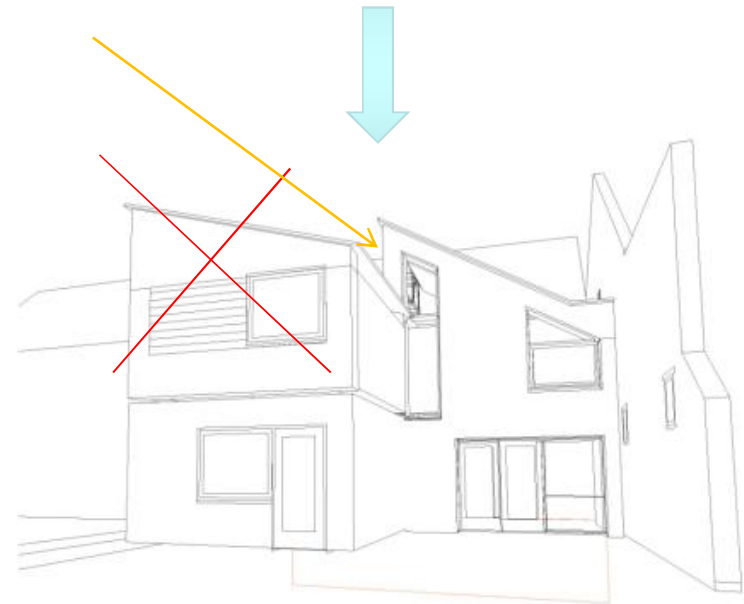
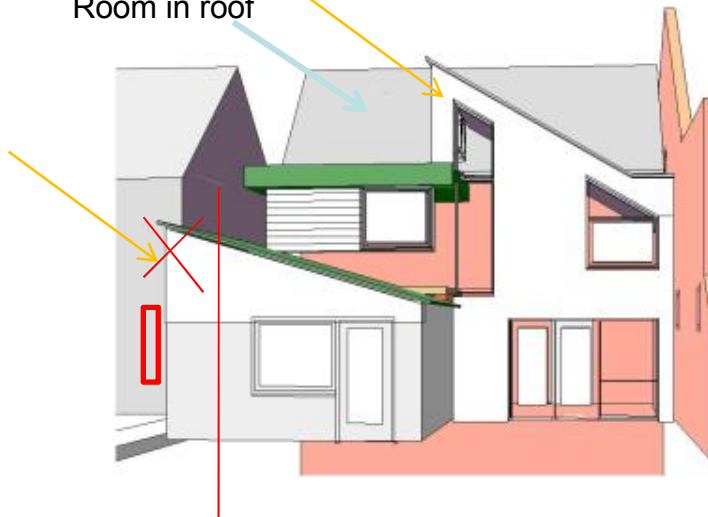
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



Design development (extension to East)



Room in roof



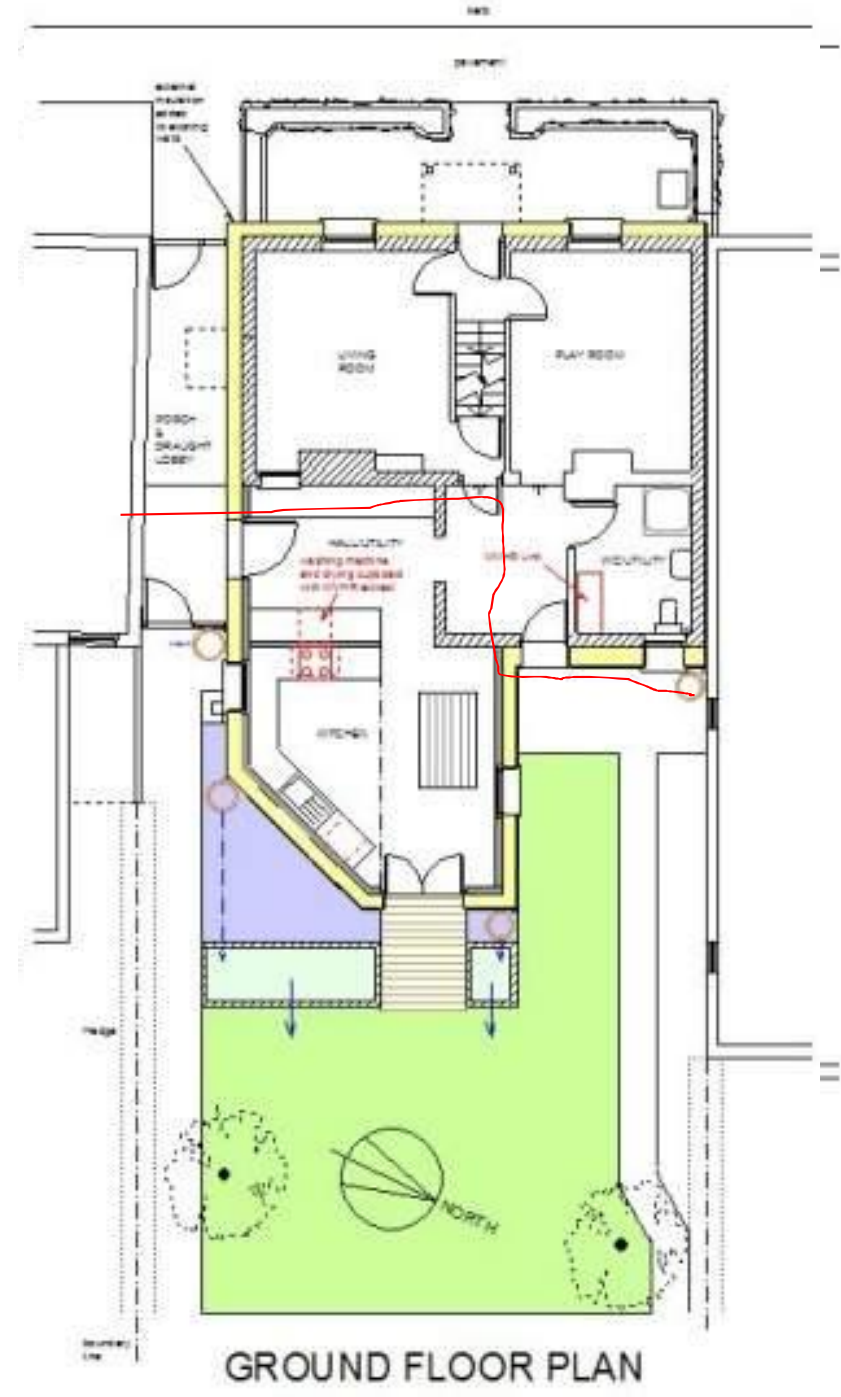
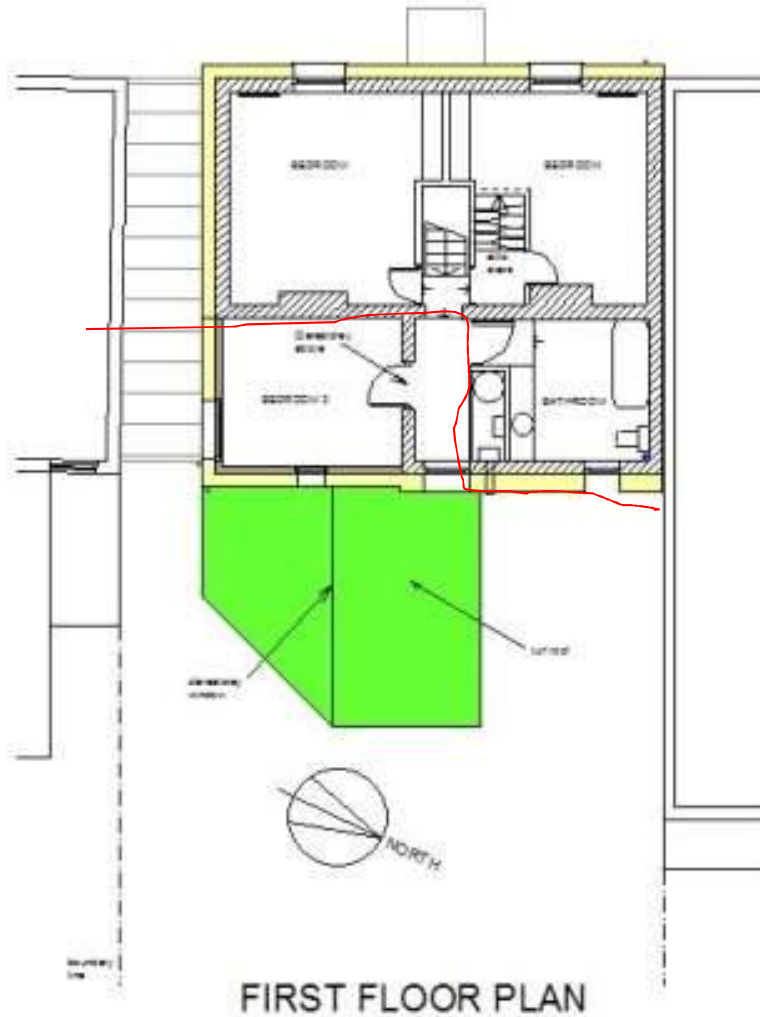
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Design proposals



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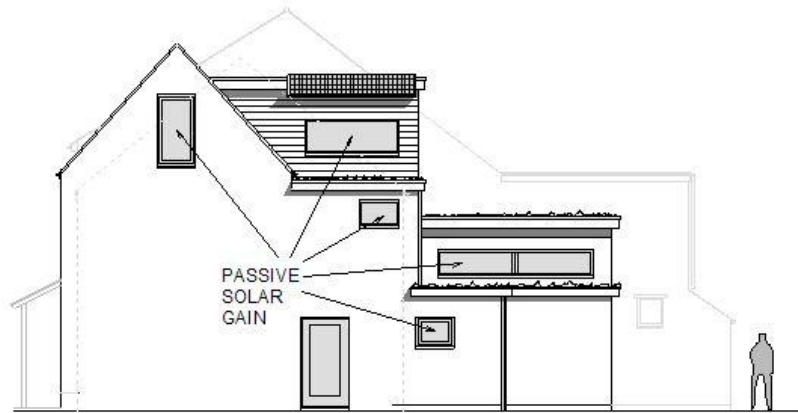
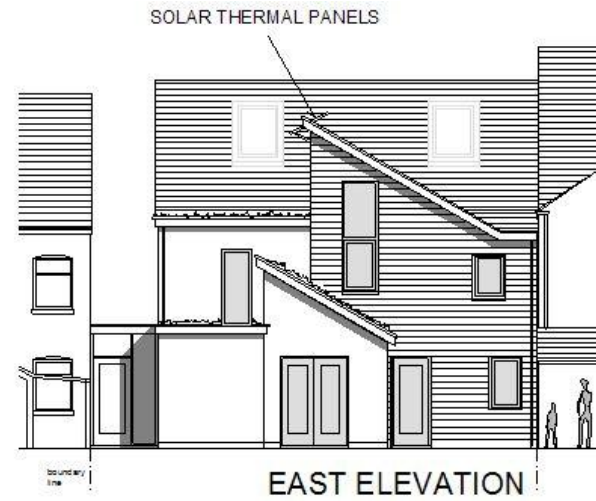
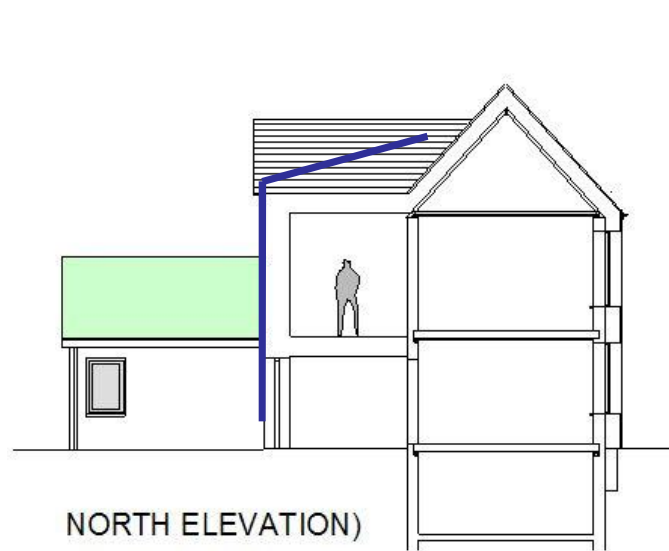
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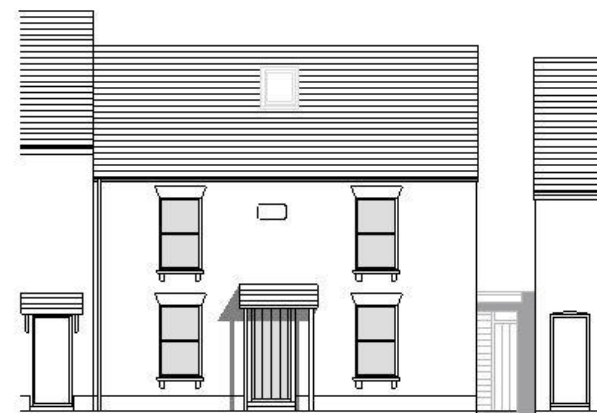
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SOUTH ELEVATION
(section thro' passage way)



WEST ELEVATION

Simmonds Mills

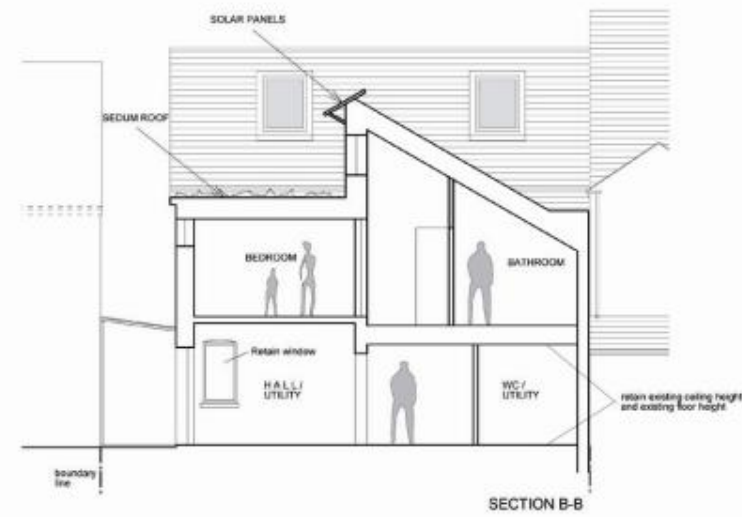
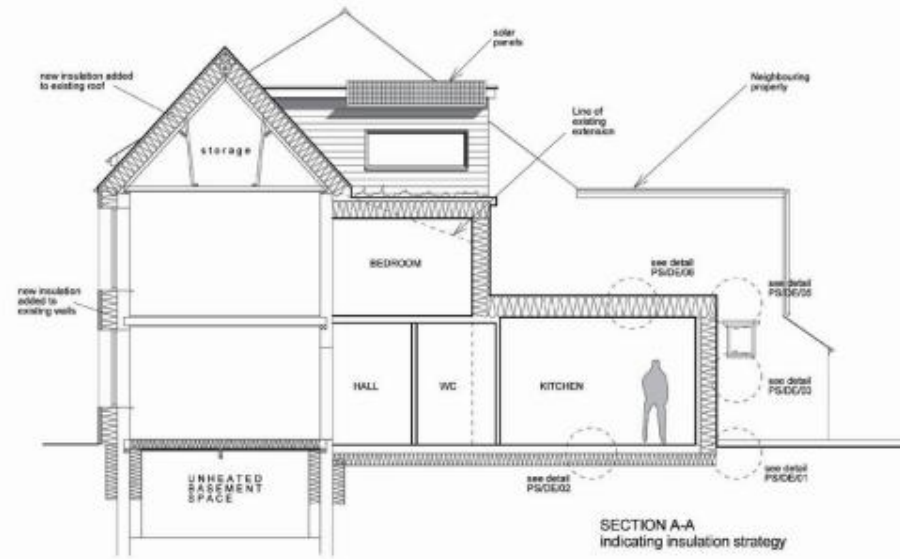
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passnet





Before (1869 - 2008)

Work outstanding:

- house plaque
- timber porch
- Painted lintels/cills



After its 100 year service (2008-2009)

Section 2 - Design Stage Data

Planned Occupancy : 2 adults and 3 children.

Space Heating Strategy : HRV system + gas boiler + retention of existing radiator system

Water Heating Strategy : * gas boiler + insulated solar ready hot water cylinder with additional insulation * all hot and cold water pipes insulated * space for 4.5 m² of solar thermal panels to feed into HWC

Fuel Strategy : * (minimised use of) natural gas: water heating remaining space heating

Renewable Energy Strategy : *Active solar planned in future years * No power generation technologies adopted.

Solar Strategy : Passive solar gain maximised - new South facing windows.

Space Cooling Strategy : New & existing thermal mass * Windows - summer shading* HRV summer/winter bypass within insulated envelope. * Natural ventilation via openable windows

Daylighting Strategy : Extensive daylighting to all rooms to displace electric lighting.

Ventilation Strategy : HRV & openable windows as required

Airtightness Strategy: * Existing house: external face of existing brick walls parged * New extension: blockwork walls plastered * use of air-vapour barriers.

Thermal bridge Strategy : Adoption of 'thermal bridge-free' construction detailing for new construction and also in refurbishment work where possible.

Predicted Annual Space Heat Demand : 18 kWh/m² and yr

Heating Load : 12 W/m² (demand)

Predicted Primary Energy Requirements : 78 kWh/m² and yr

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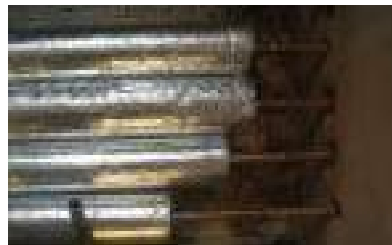
Solar strategy

Solar gain offsets 70%
heat loss through doors
and windows



House emissions *without* and *with*
solar thermal = 22 and 15kg/(m².a)

- **Passive solar design**
 - creation of new openings
- **Daylight** to displace substantial amounts of electric light
- **Future proofed roof design** for future fit of solar thermal panels



Solar strategy – windows, existing house

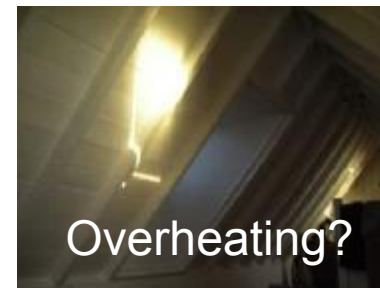
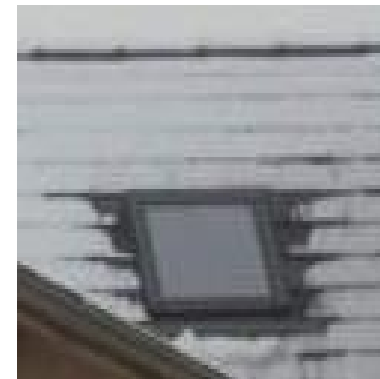


Maximising solar gain: new window, existing house – solar gain, daylight & view



Rooflights in refurbished roof – daylight and view..

Rooflight energy penalties: frame losses and overheating risk

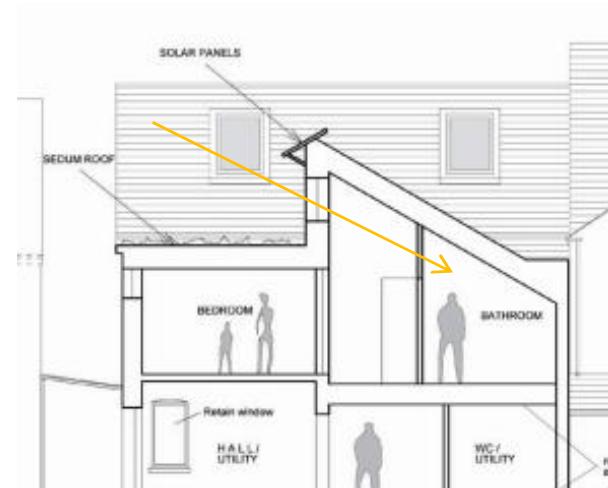


.....unwanted solar gain

Solar strategy – windows, extension



South facing vertical windows in extension and refurbished roof –



- less energy penalties via heat losses' less overheating risk

**Air leakage (Final test):
0.79 ac/hr and 0.82 m3/m2hr**

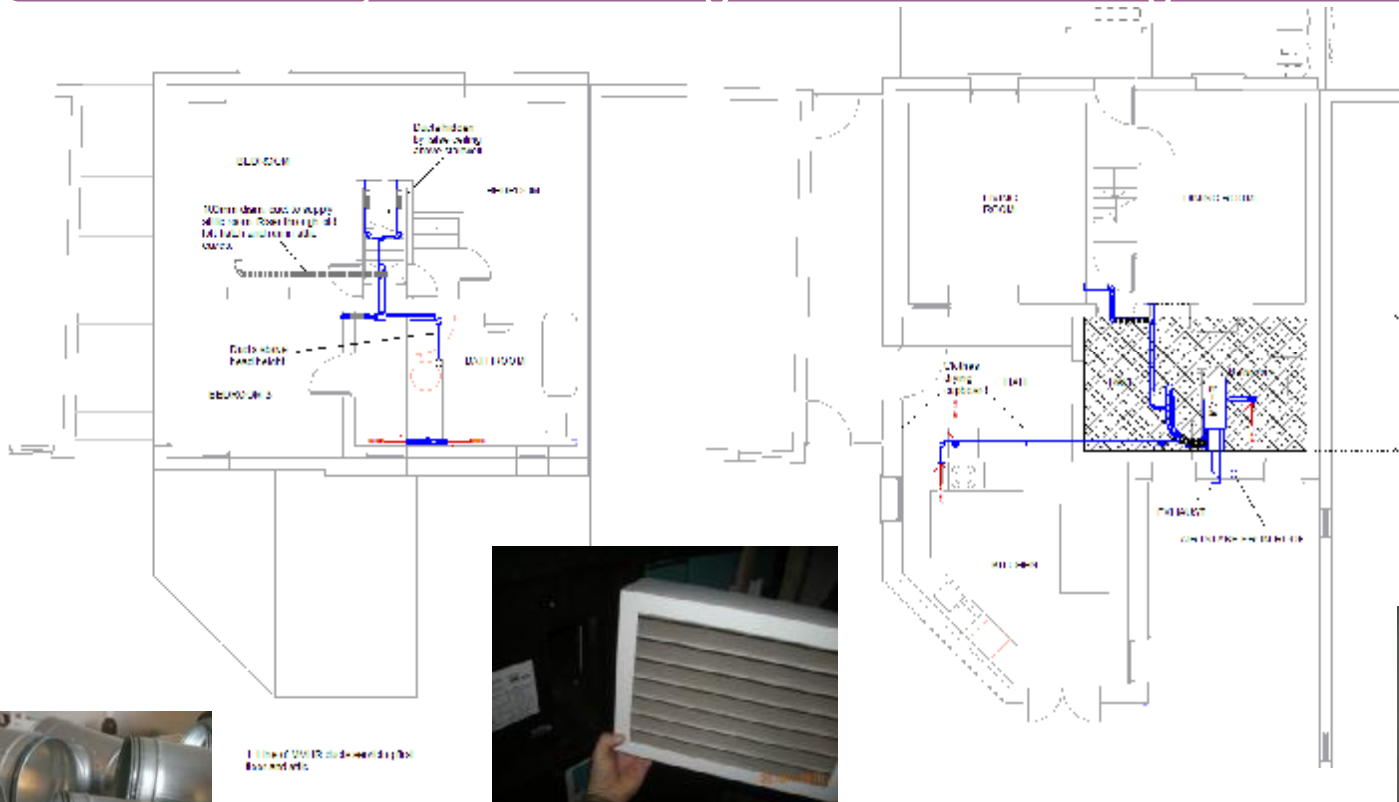
Intake



Exhaust

The exhaust fan is connected to the outside world via a duct. The duct is made of galv. metal and has a 'fleece' filter at the end to prevent rain and debris from entering the house.

Heating and ventilation strategy – Heat Recovery Ventilation + gas boiler + existing radiators



Galv. Metal ducts

100mm dia. HRV ducts used for the floor and etc.



Cardboard and 'fleece' filters





Making the most of
MVHR....

...junking the tumble
dryer.

Clothes drying cupboard
with dedicated MVHR
extract.

Clothes dry 10 – 12 hrs



It's O.K to do this...

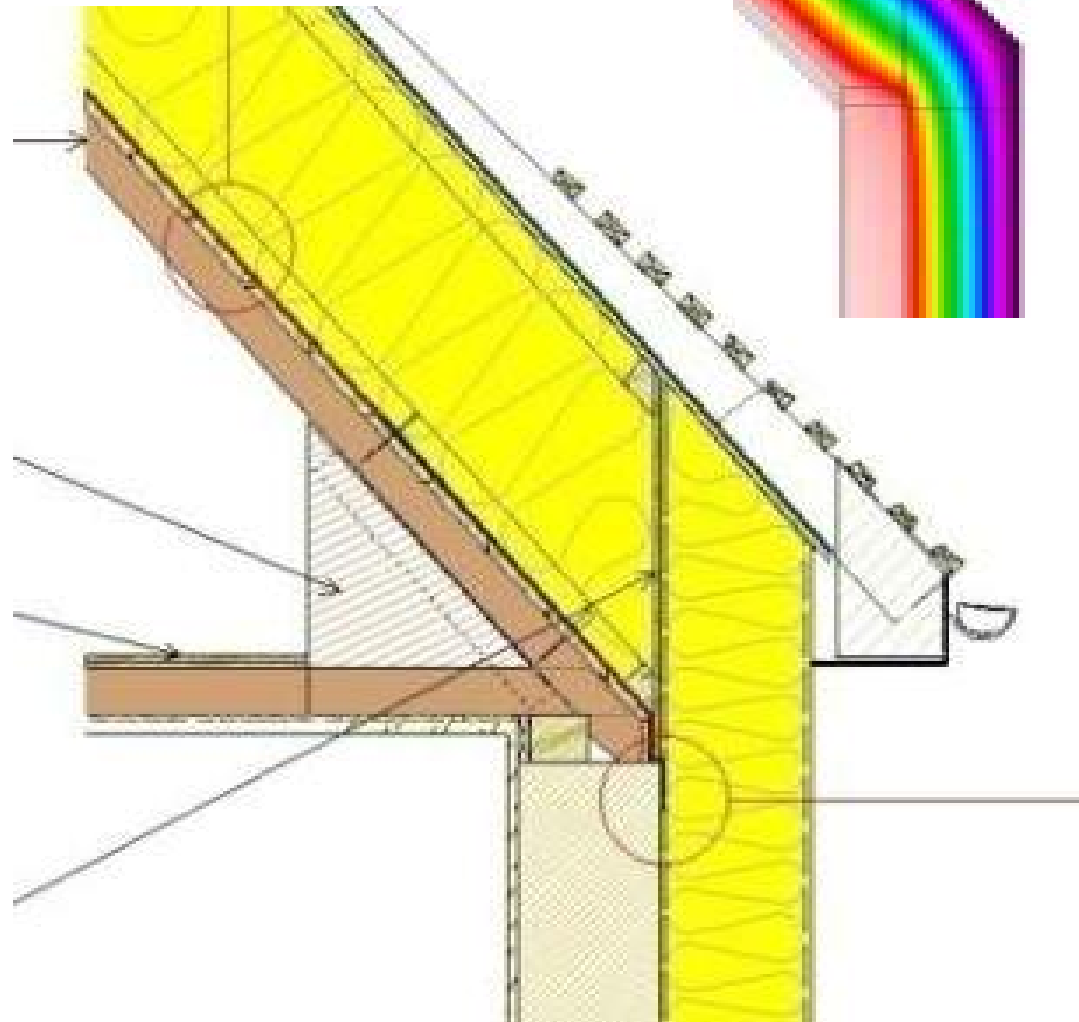
25.10.2009

Insulation strategy – roof

U-value:
0.09



Insulation strategy – roof



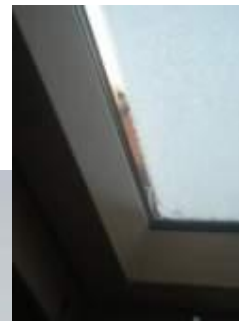


← Warm room!

Roof insulated – attic room habitable.

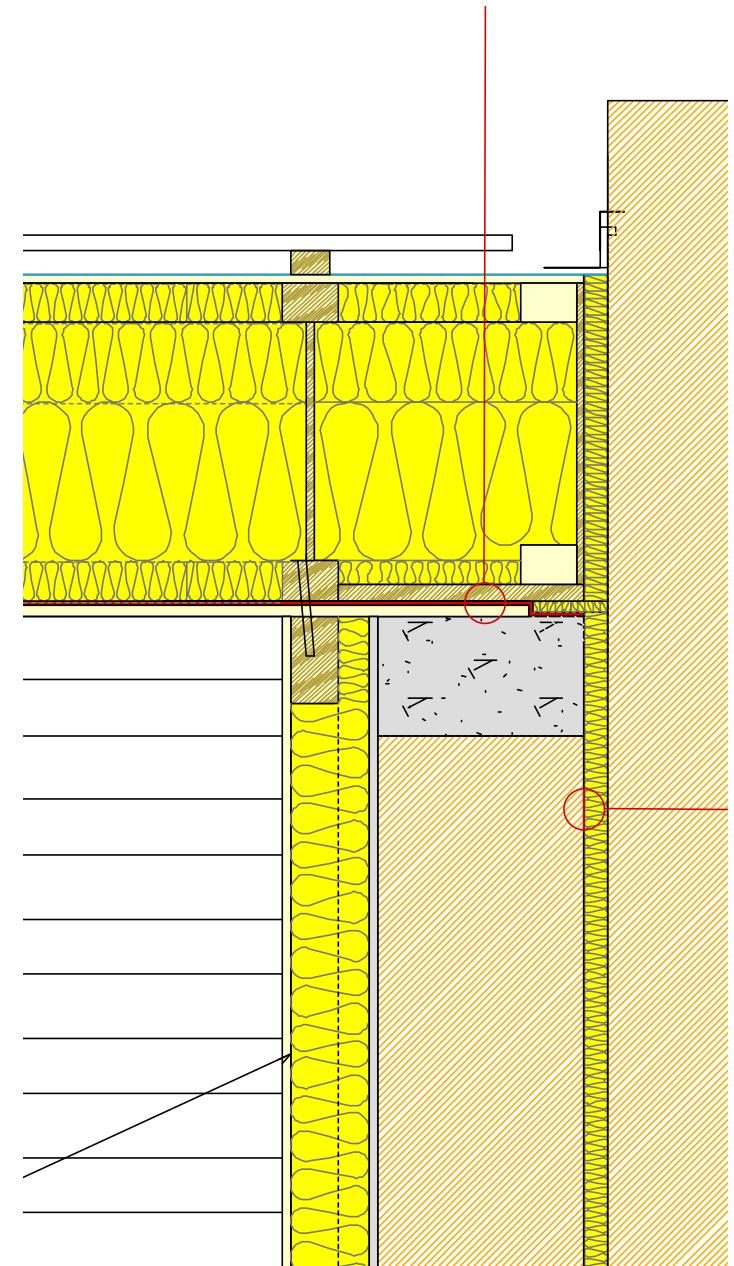
No wall insulation yet.

Insulation strategy – roof



Insulation strategy – roof

Airtightness strategy – 'abutting wall'





Insulation strategy – walls

U-values:
0.12

MW2 type external wall insulation



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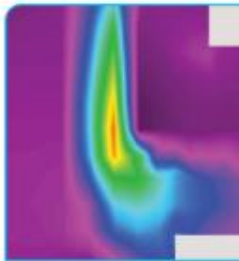
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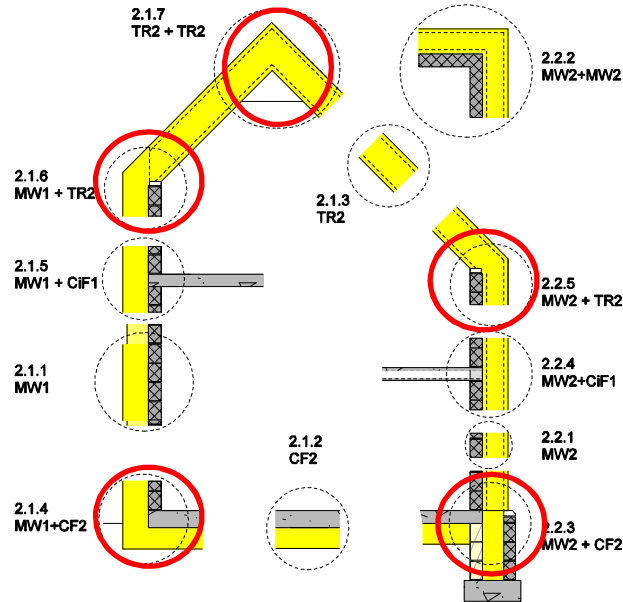
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AECB CarbonLite Programme
Delivering buildings with excellent energy and CO₂ performance

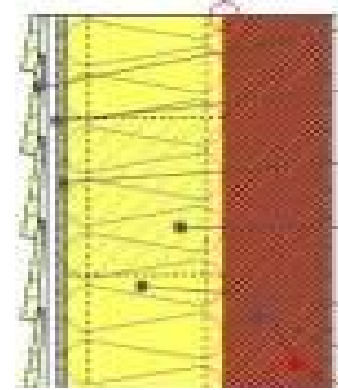
VOLUME TWO: STAFF TWO & THREE OFFICE BUILDINGS
Partitions / Wall Systems



www.aecb.co.uk



AIR-TIGHT LAYER FORMED BY PARING EXTERNAL FACE OF EXISTING BRICKWORK



MW1 type external wall insulation



MW2 type external wall insulation

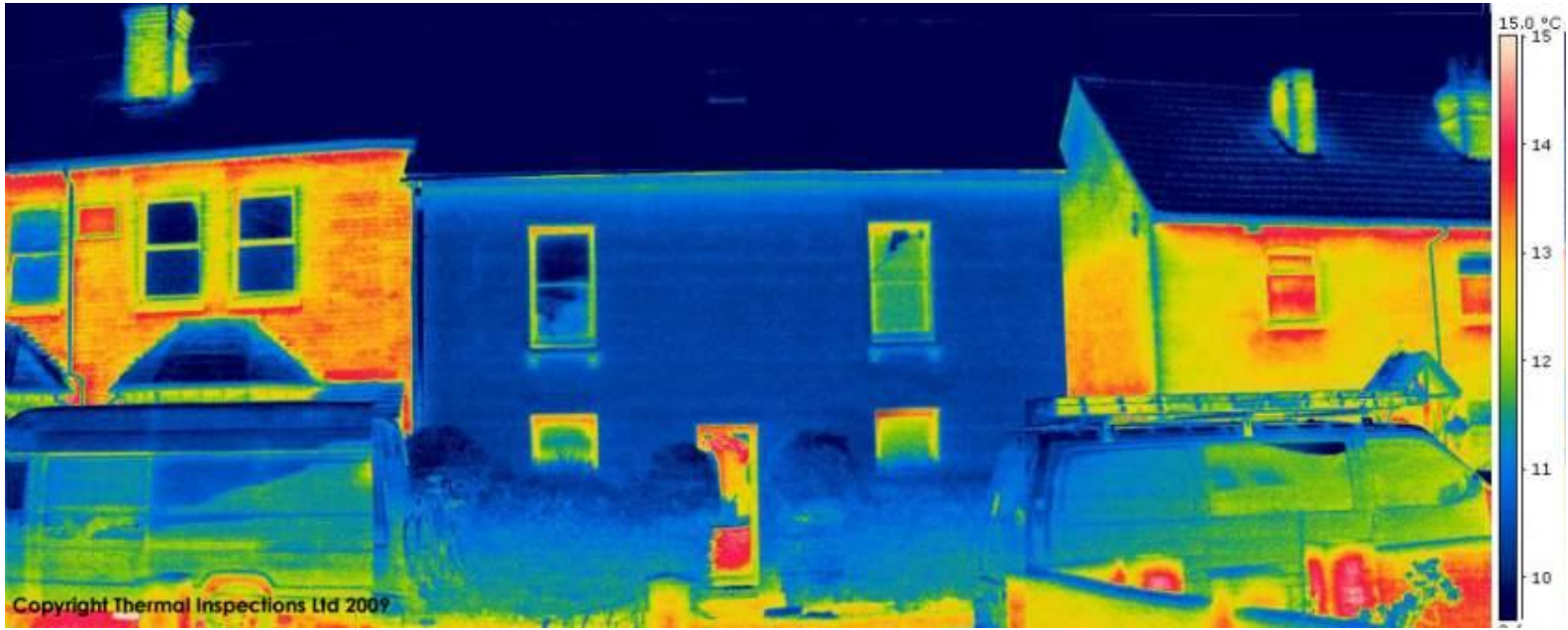
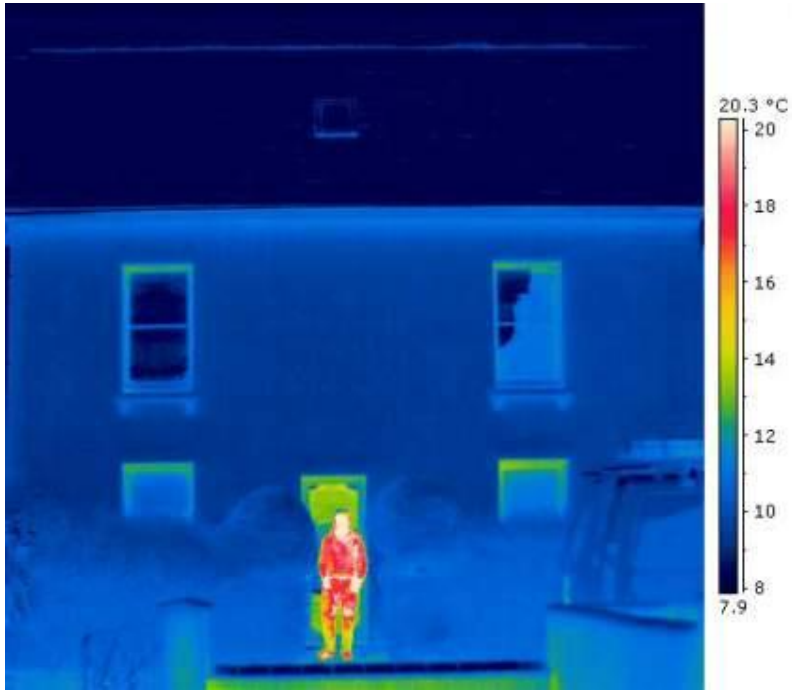
Insulation strategy –walls
MW1 type external wall insulation



MW1 type external wall insulation

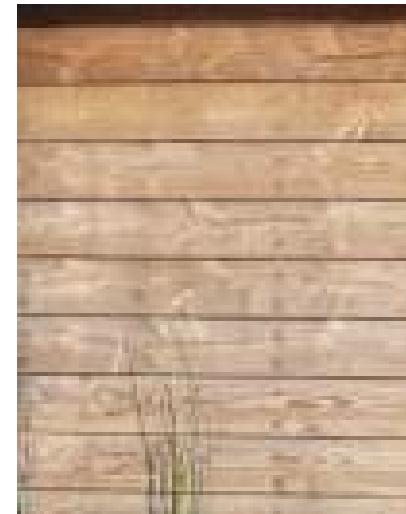
Insulation strategy –walls MW1 type external wall insulation



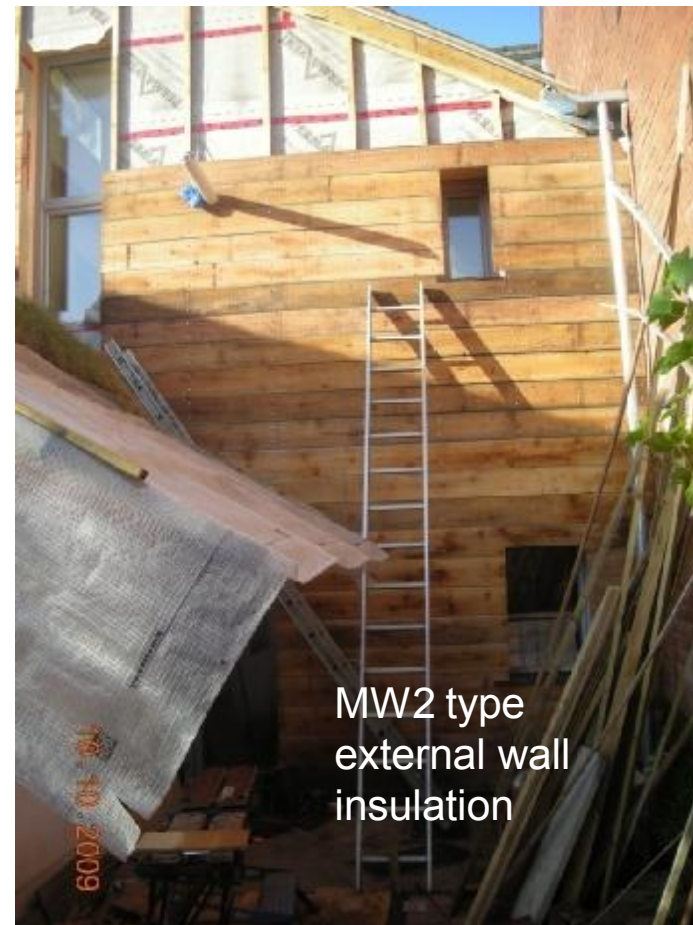


Insulation strategy – walls
MW2 type external wall insulation

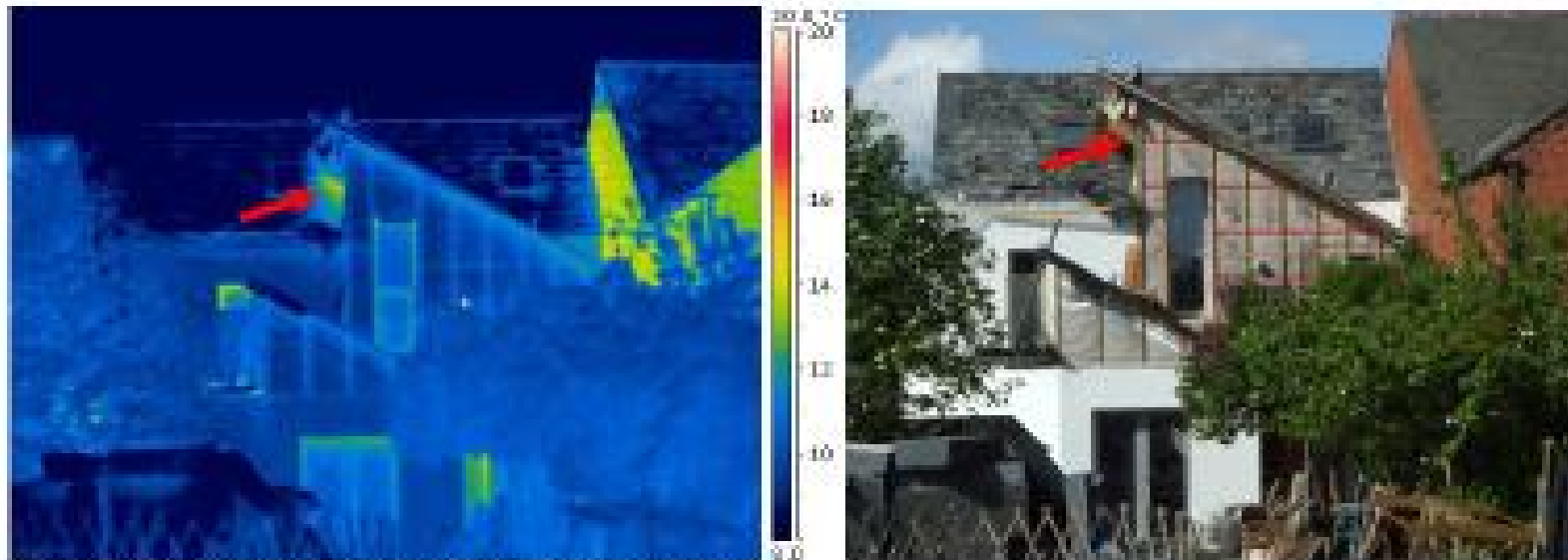
U = 0.12



**(Timber clad) ‘Larsen Truss’
walls insulated**



Thermograms

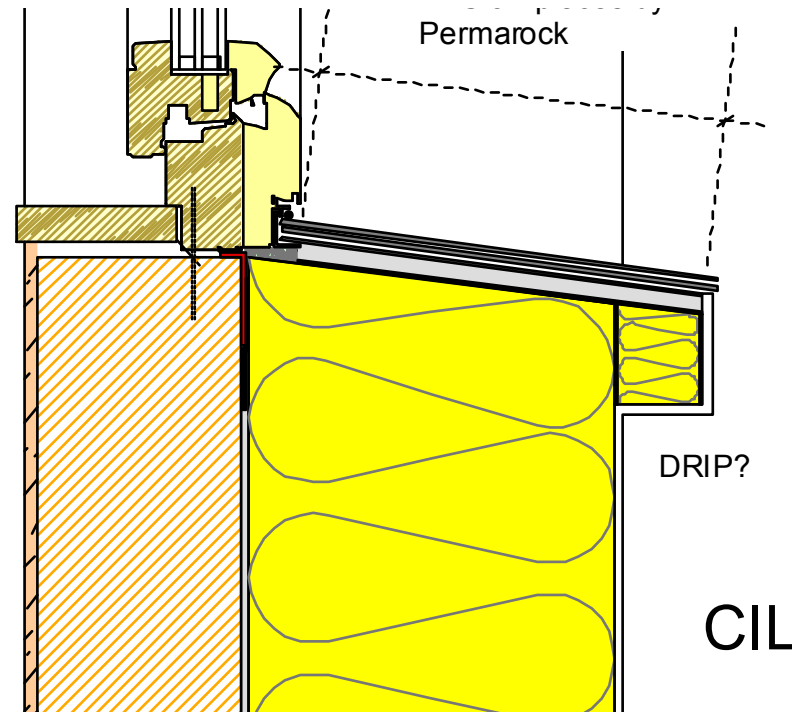
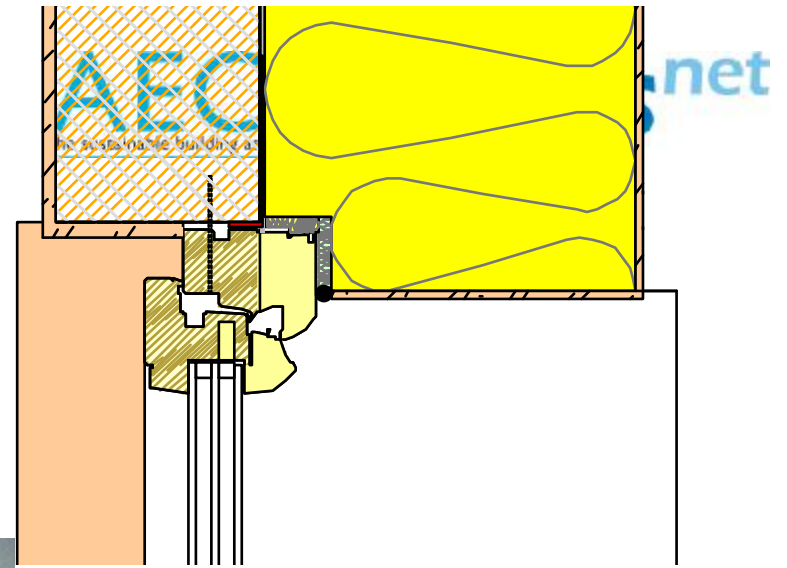


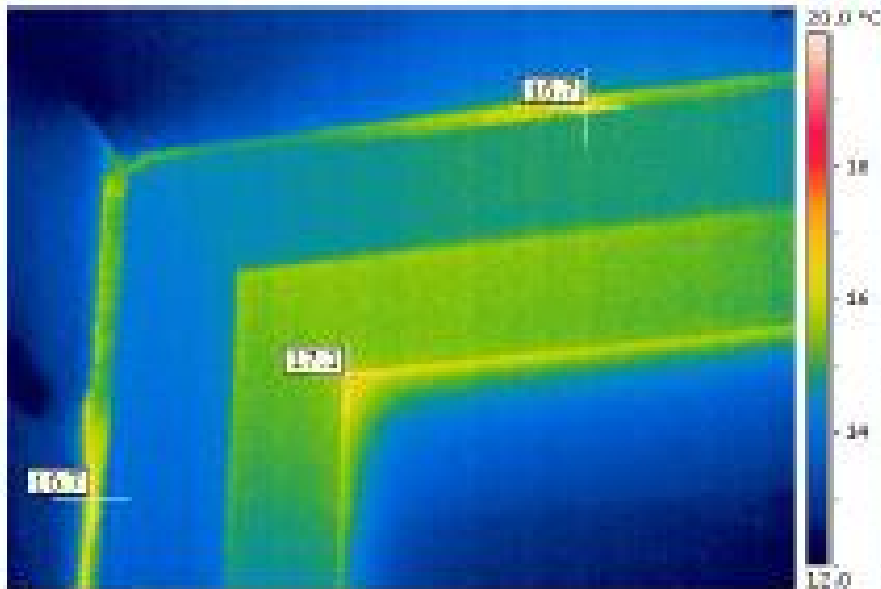
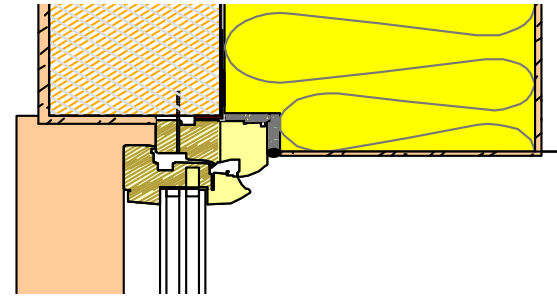
Thermogram 9 – Rear of Grove Cottage

No major issues. Worth investigating the elevated temperature indicated by the arrow underneath the eave of the extension roof where it meets the house roof.

Insulation strategy – windows

In MW1 type external wall insulation





Thermogram 15 – Back door, next to WC

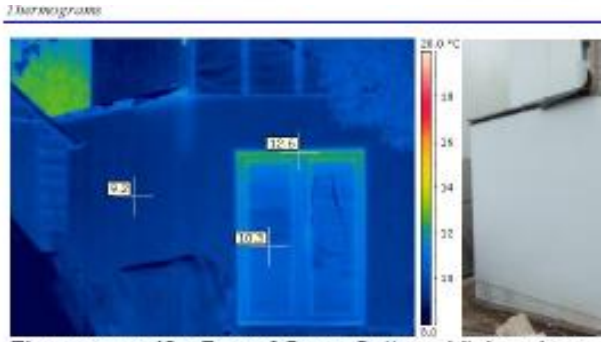
The temperatures marked with the crosshairs were excessive and would indicate heat losses around the frame. Investigate.

Thermograms

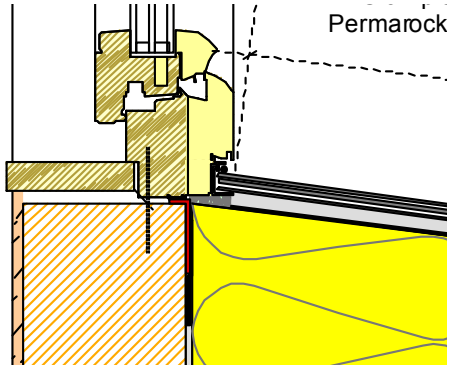


Thermogram 2 – Front
Distance and angle of camera: 10m 90 degrees

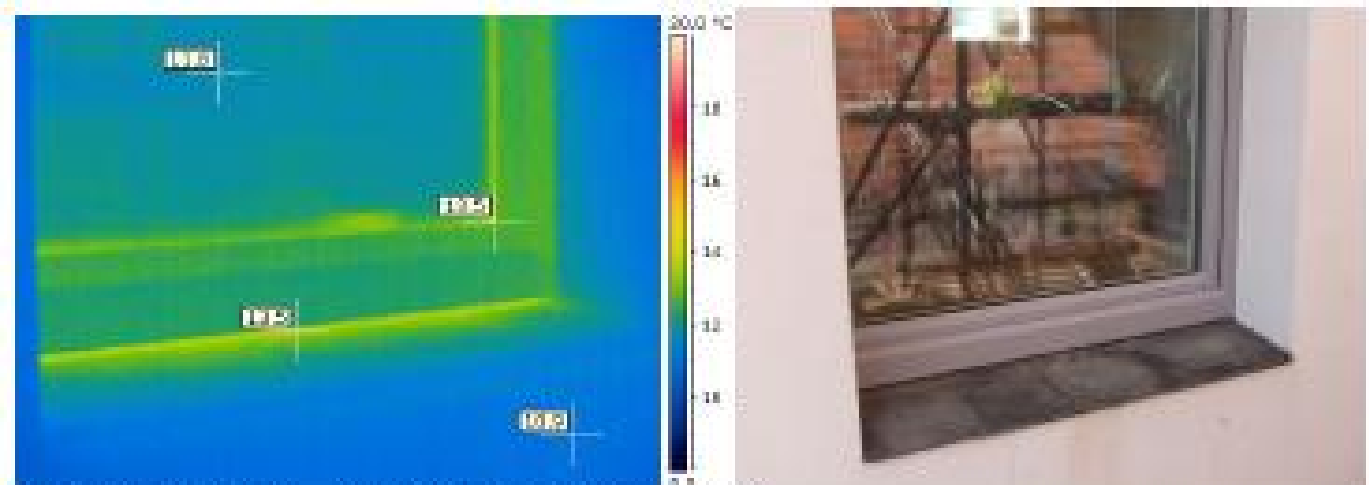
No evidence of thermal bridging or any other heat losses. The 'warmer' window frames are due to the shielding effect (shielding is when a surface is not affected by exposure to the cold night sky, this can make it appear warmer than the surrounding surfaces).



Thermogram 13 – Rear of Grove Cottage, kitchen doors



As the doors are recessed, the frame is shielded from the cold night sky and therefore appears warmer. No issues.



Thermogram 14 – Kitchen window, NW wall

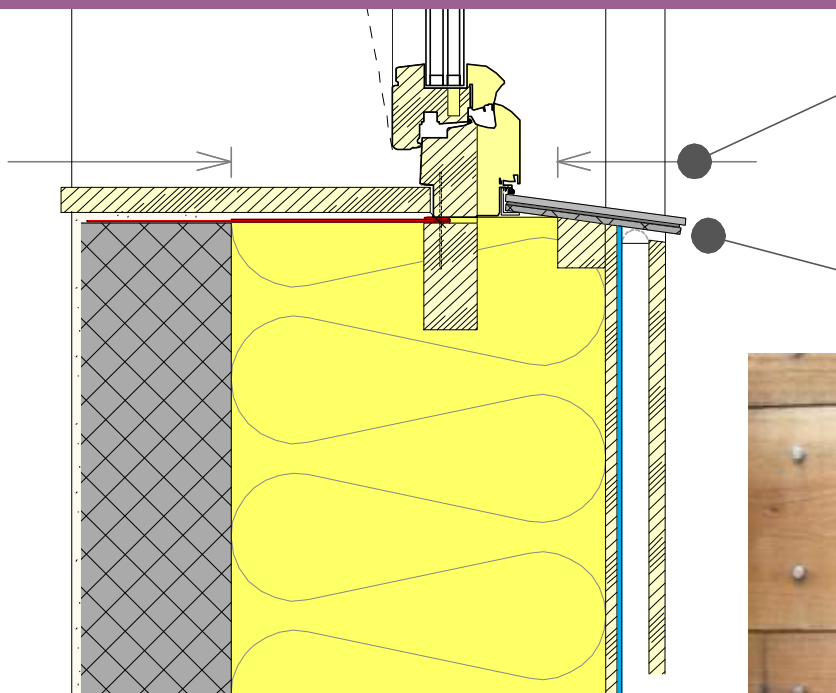
This shows the 'warmer' parts of the window, however, these are due to shielding from the sky and not considered heat losses.

Airtightness strategy – walls and windows

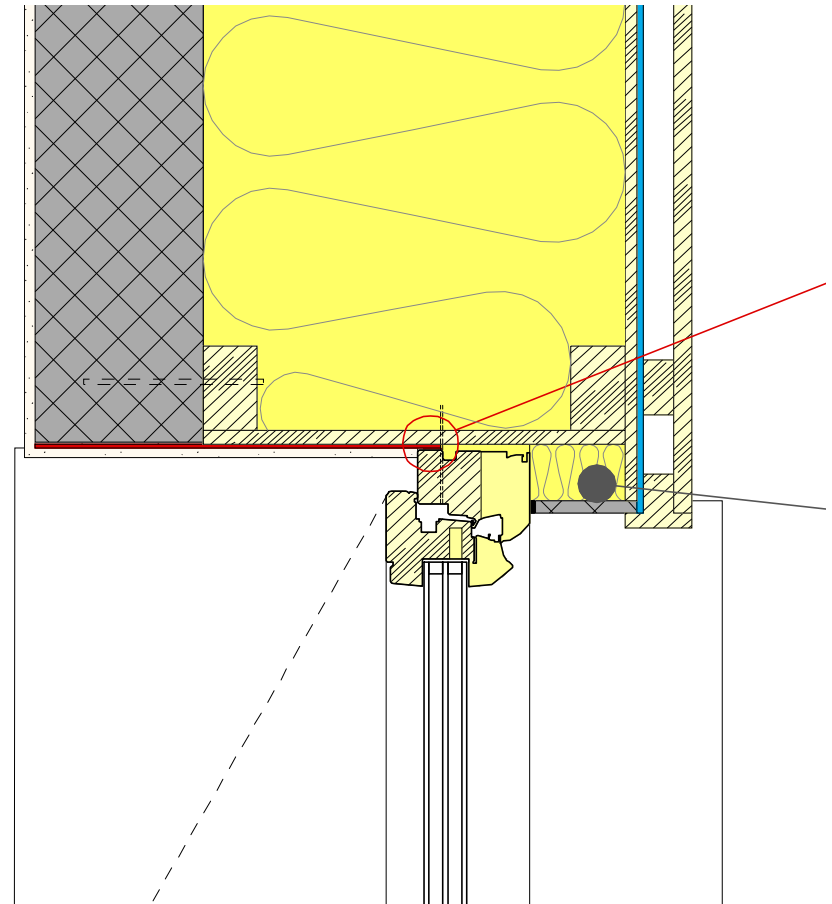


In MW1 type external wall insulation
Windows replaced, walls made airtight

Airtightness strategy – walls and windows

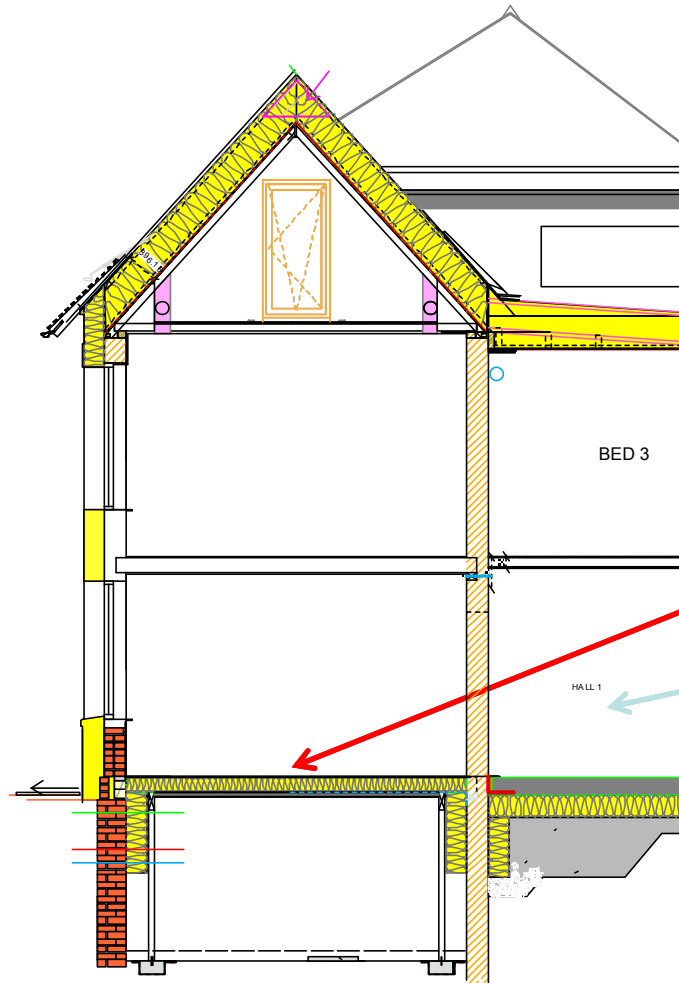


HEAD & CILL



In MW2 type external wall insulation

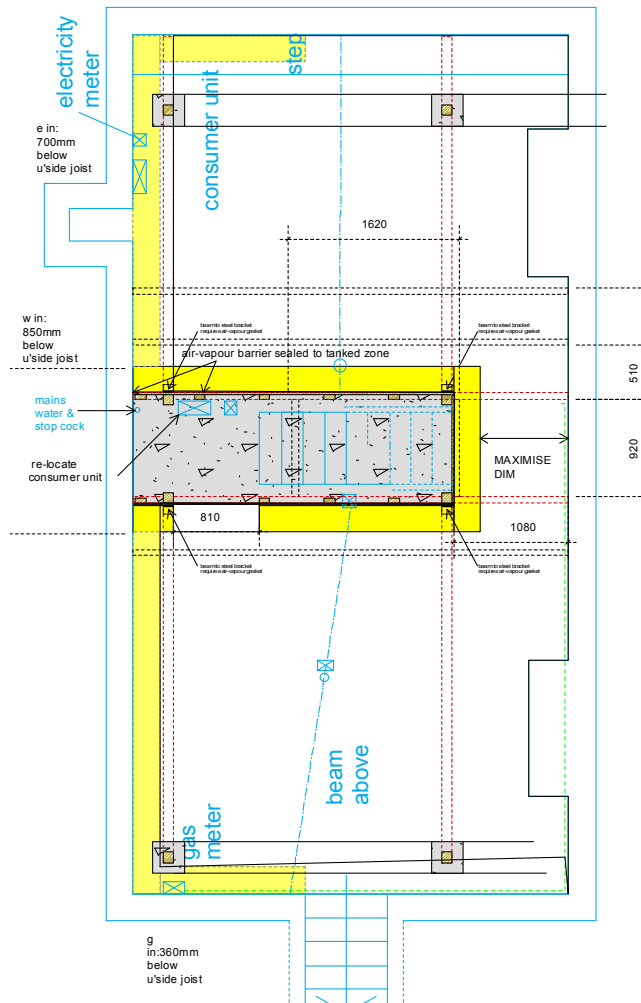
Insulation strategy – ground floor over basement



3 floor types:

- Existing suspended floor over basement
- Existing solid floor
- New floor to extension

Insulation strategy – ground floor over basement



Floors – basement ceiling

$$U = 0.17$$



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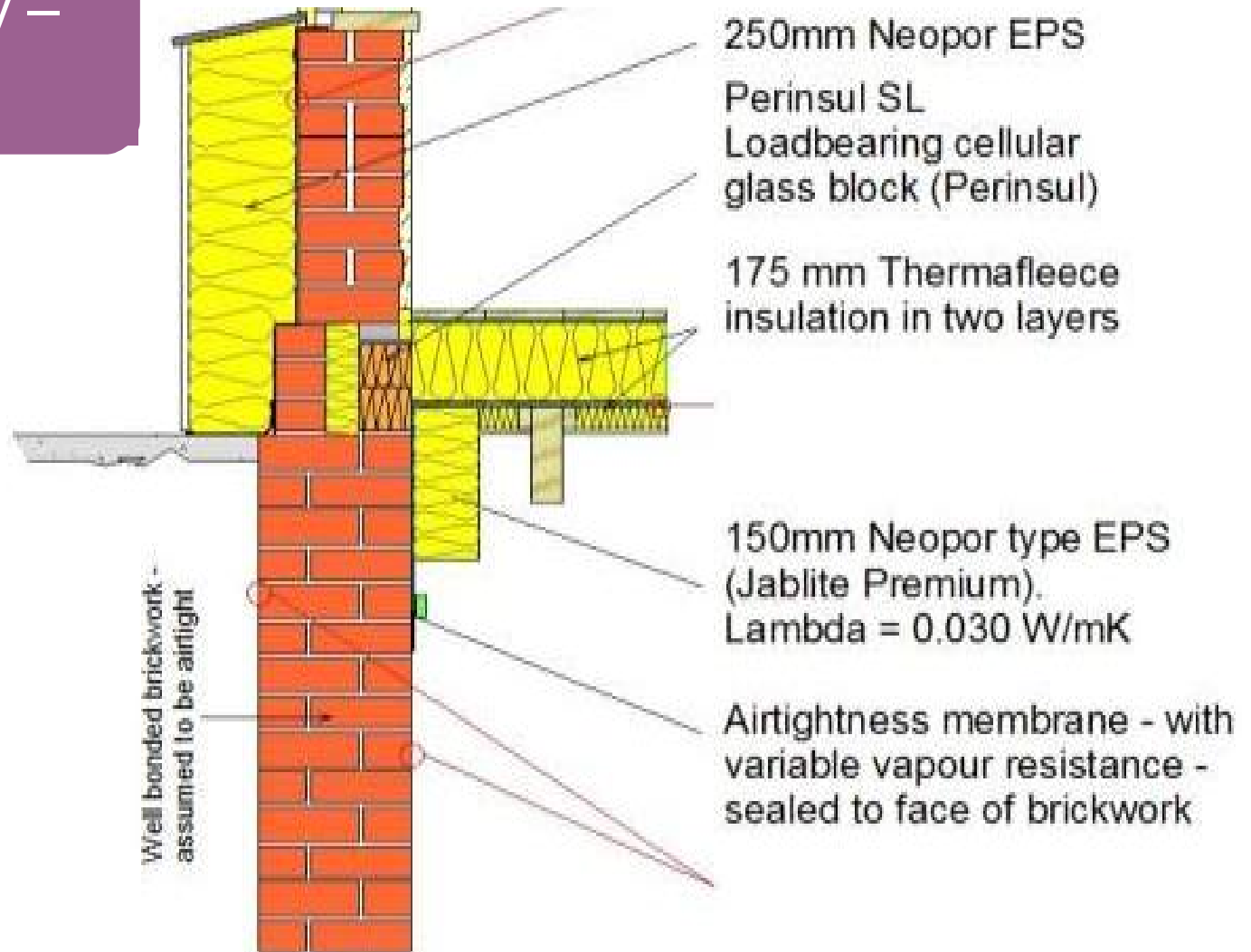
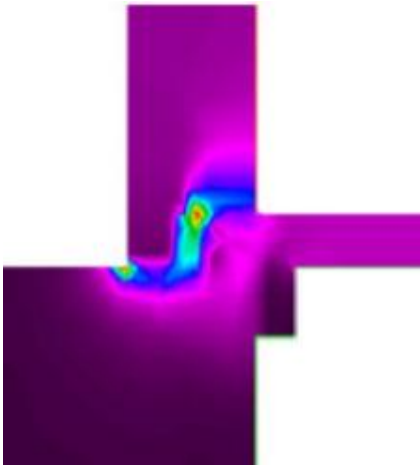
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£150 spent on 'Therm' modelling to develop a method of repairing area of house wall whilst dramatically improving its thermal performance on line with requirements of PH standard – saved several hundreds of pounds.

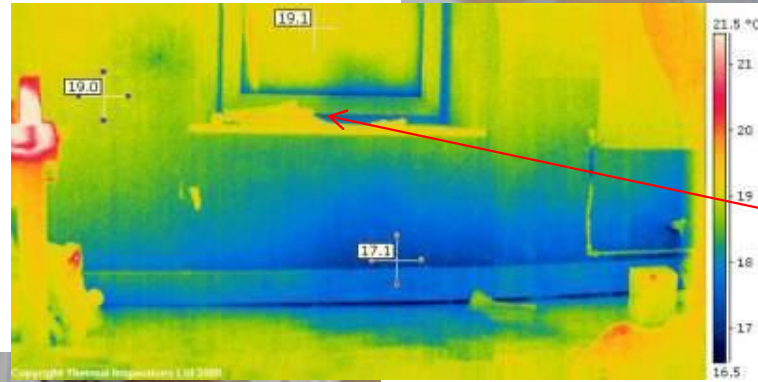
Insulation strategy – wall to floor



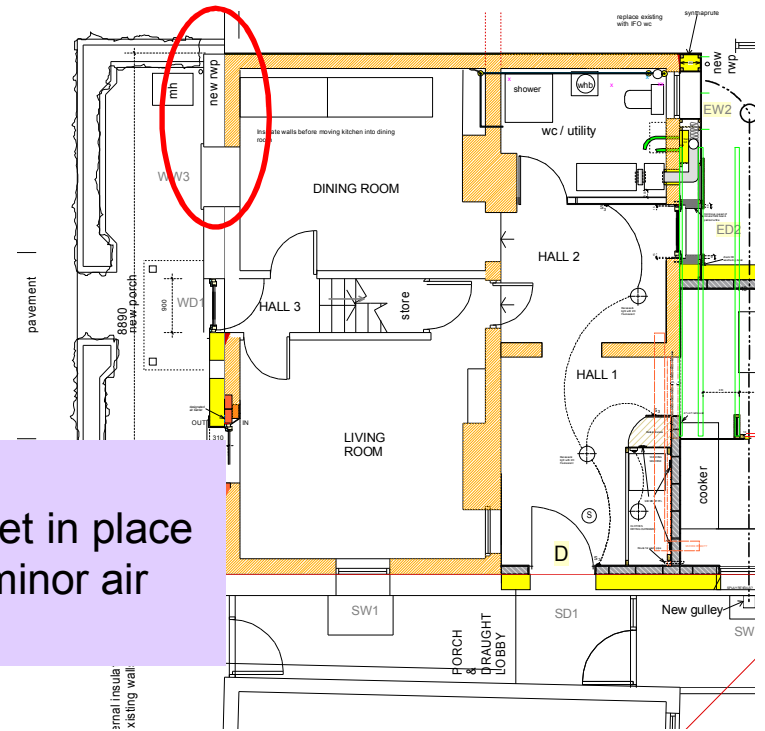
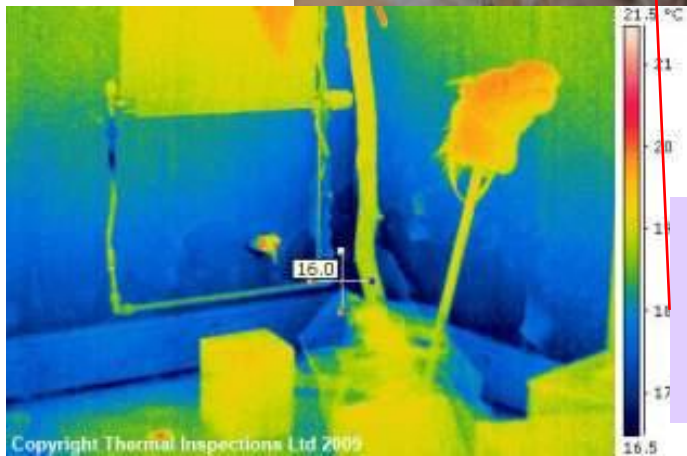


Cold spot:
Cause: recessed air vent in external insulation

Insulation strategy – wall to floor



Cold spot:
Cause: cavity foam not yet in place in this area. Also site of minor air leakage.

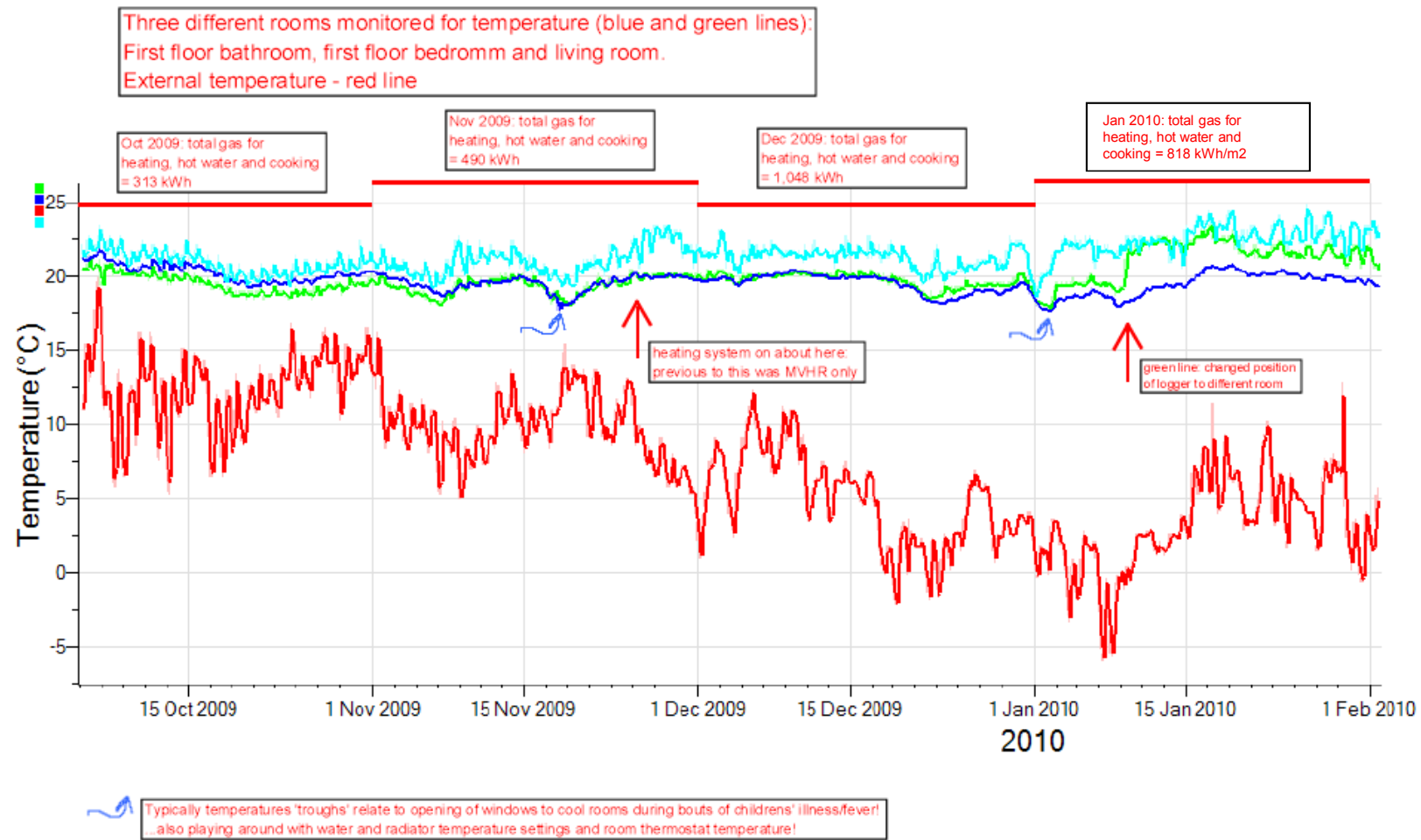




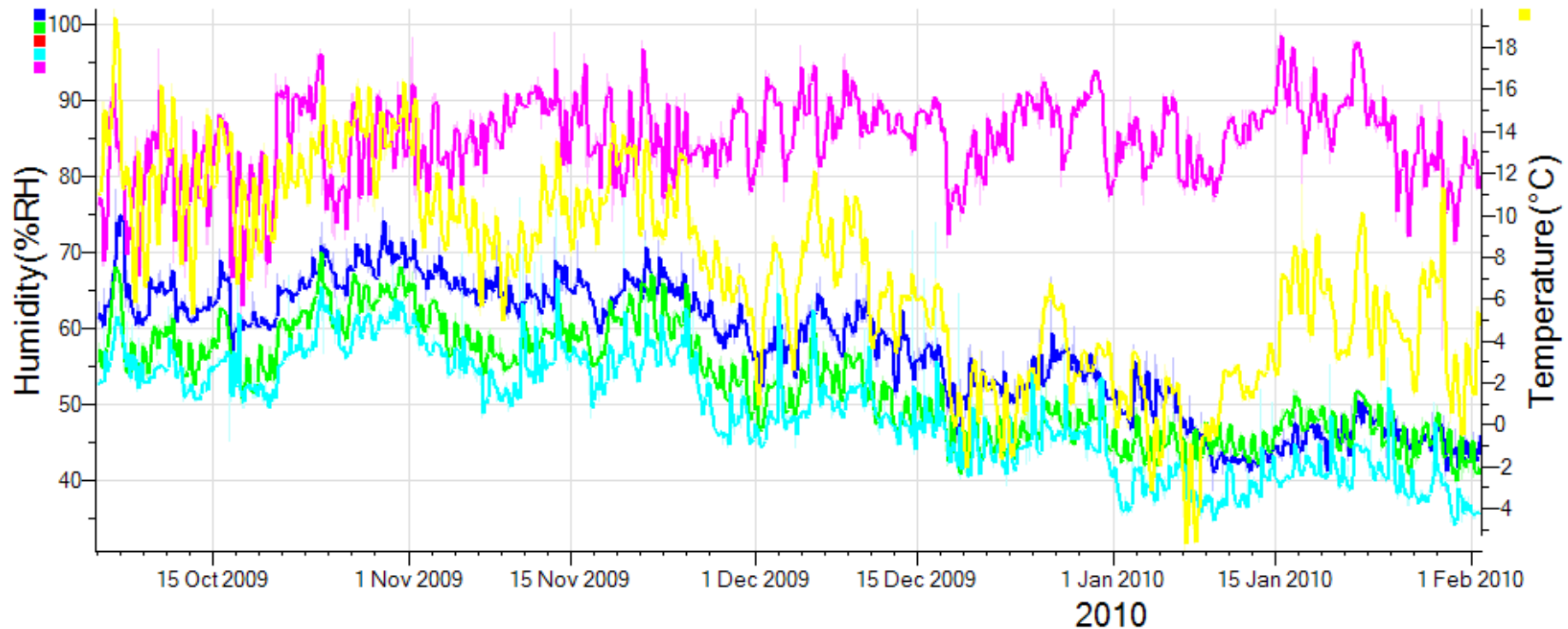
How much gas do we burn?

Is our house warm?

IAQ – ventilation and humidity?



Electricity: 6 months from mid Aug '09 to mid Feb 2010, we used 2,282 kWh suggesting approx. 32kWh/m2.yr (delivered energy)



Logger D dark blue = piano room till 20 Dec 09 then Living Room from c.9 Jan 2010.

C light blue = bathroom

A green = bedroom

Pink = external RH

Yellow = external temp

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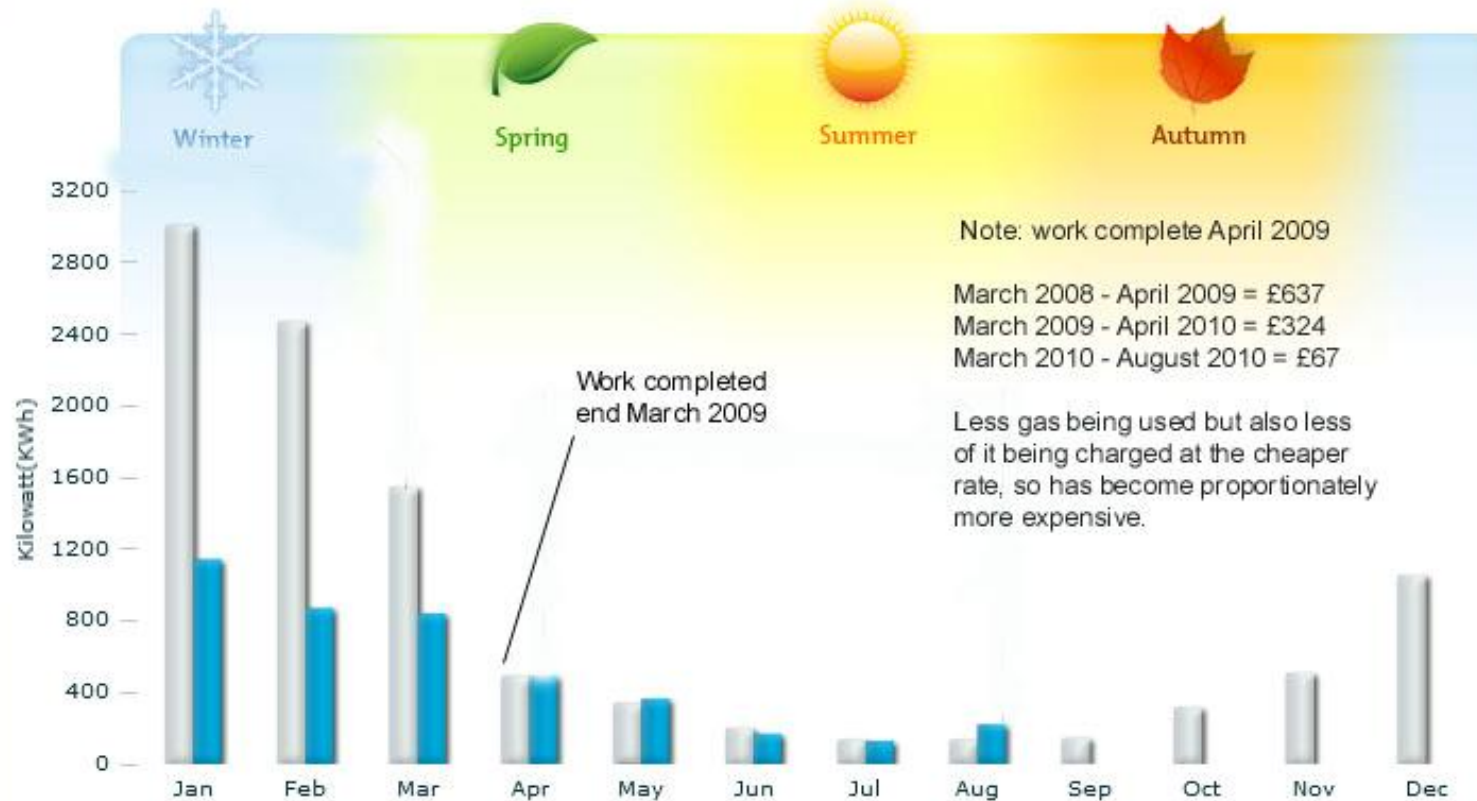
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Customize the view of your graph:



View energy usage for:

- 2010 Both
 2009

Period:

- Monthly
 Quarterly

Key

-  2010 consumption(kWh)
 2009 consumption(kWh)

typical semi, gas for cooking and heating, and electric for other uses

TYPICAL CASE			
typical semi-detached	fuel	kwh/m2.yr	applied to grove area (136m2) kWh/yr)
delivered	gas	230.00	31,280.00
delivered	ele	50.00	6,800.00

Grove cottage if 'typical'	total PE	389.50	kWh/m2.yr
	total co2	76.90	kgCO2/m2.yr

Metric	grove consumption - forecast.	grove consumption - measured.	typical semi. - consumption measured	measured Grove saving on typical semi.	% measured Grove reduction vs. typical semi	% forecast reduction vs. typical
PE	kWh/m2.yr	kWh/m2.yr	kWh/m2.yr	kWh/m2.yr		
	91.70	124.90	389.50	264.60	68	76
CO2	kg CO2/m2.yr	kg CO2/m2.yr	kg CO2/m2.yr	kg CO2/m2.yr		
	19.30	26.60	76.90	50.30	65	75

3.62
Annual household emissions - tonnes co2

0.72 Tonne as measured CO2/yr per person last 12 months

Warning: figures prepared by Architect. TBC

0.68 Tonne CO2/yr (turn off night time lights)

0.68 Tonne CO2/yr 4.5 sq. m solar thermal

How to reduce consumption further?

End of 'drying out' period – should use less gas as a result of construction drying out.

Less cold winter in coming year will reduce gas use!

Run the house at 19 or 20 degrees? Only if we had to!

Replace inefficient appliances (overlarge fridge has already been downsized!). Dodgy kettle has been replaced.

Hot water (HW) related kwh at Grove Cottage is half of typical, even less in terms of m² as house is above average in m²/person. Total HW at 5kWh/day = 1825kWh/yr = 2.6 kgCO₂/m².a (approx) and panels only account for 50-70% of this: i.e., 0.6 x 2.6 = 1.56 kg co₂/m².yr = 212kg co₂/yr

Lights left on at night – turn off / replace with v low energy nightlights.

Getting busy young family to turn lights and standbys off regularly – or use motion/daylight sensors to automate this?

Low Energy Buildings Projects - Mozilla Firefox

http://www.retrofitforthefuture.org/search.php?s=enerphit

low energy building database

Search: Go

Sort by: - Choose project sort order -

Your search for "enerphit" found 1 project. Showing 1 - 1 of 1 projects

Overview Quick figures

Grove Cottage

Extension & Refurbishment of Victorian Townhouse using Passivhaus methodology and CarbonLife guidance. Aiming to achieve the level of performance required by the Passivhaus Institute's new EnerPHit (refurbishment) Standard. CAUTION wrt forecast vs measured performance data: first 18 months after construction work can involve a lot of 'drying out', this can potentially temporarily double space heat requirements. Forecasts are based on a 'typical year' rather than 'actual' year measured. Measured data here is from 2005/06 and 2009/10 and includes consumption from a garden office (full time use). Both forecast and measured room temperatures are based on an average of 21 degrees centigrade. Other factors may also influence results.

Construction type	Solid Brick	Project type	Mixed
Property type	Semi-Detached	Sector	Private Residential
Location	Hereford Herefordshire	Project owner	

View Project Data

CO₂ emissions (kg CO₂/m².yr)

Previous	100
Forecast	15
Measured	22

Primary energy (kWh/m².yr)

Previous	400
Forecast	92
Measured	128

Energy target
Near Passivhaus / EnerPHit

Showing 1 - 1 of 1 projects

Done

Simmonds Mills

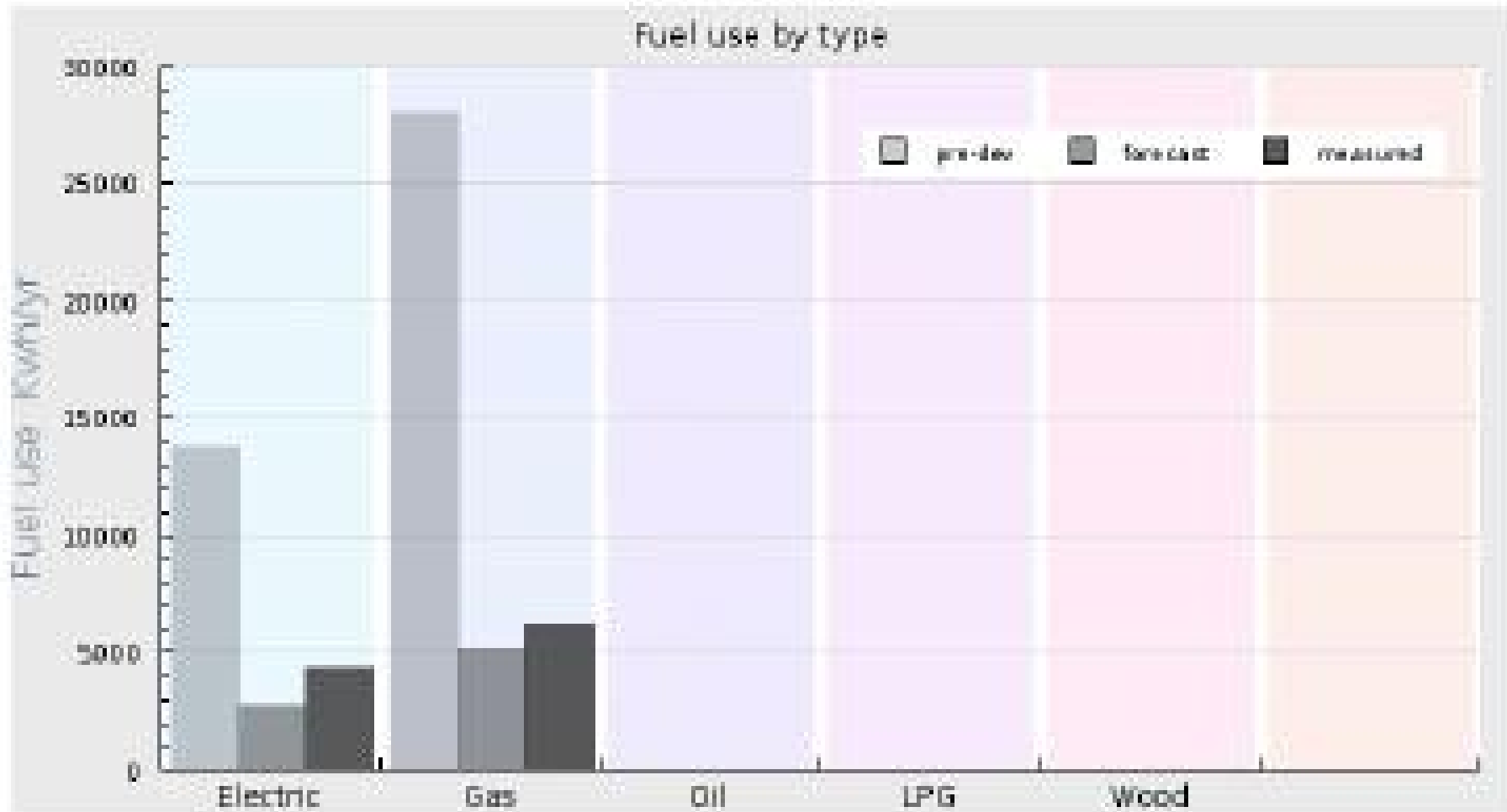
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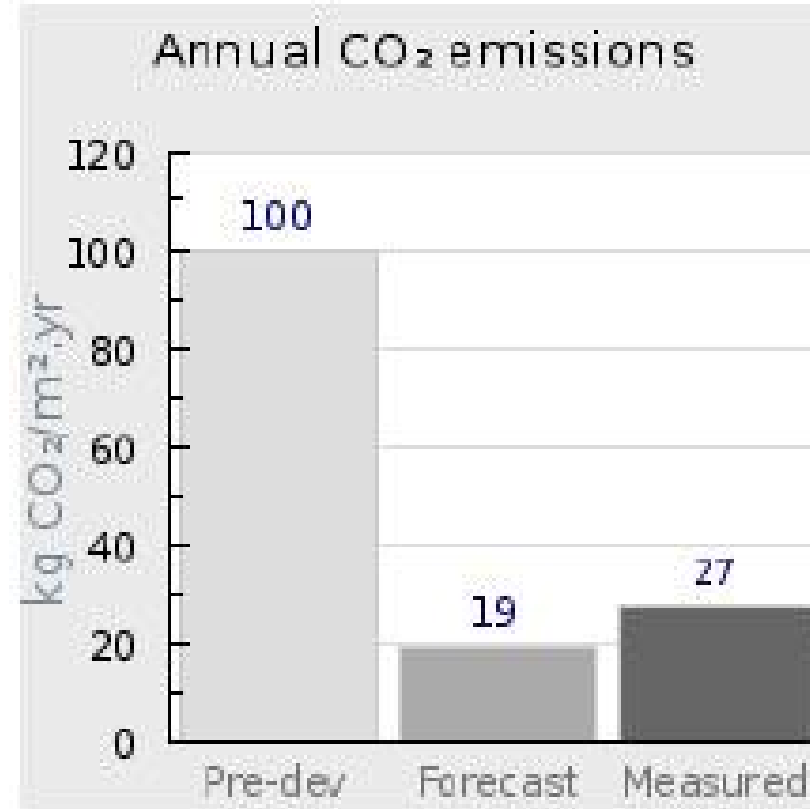
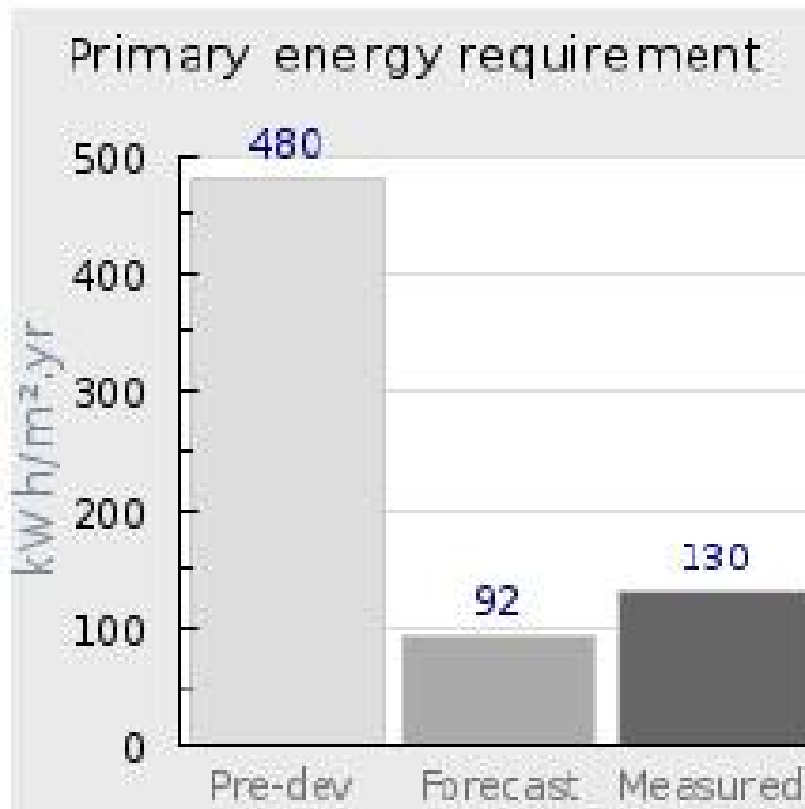
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ECOLOGICAL DESIGN
SUSTAINABLE CONSTRUCTION

AECB
the sustainable building association

pass^{net}

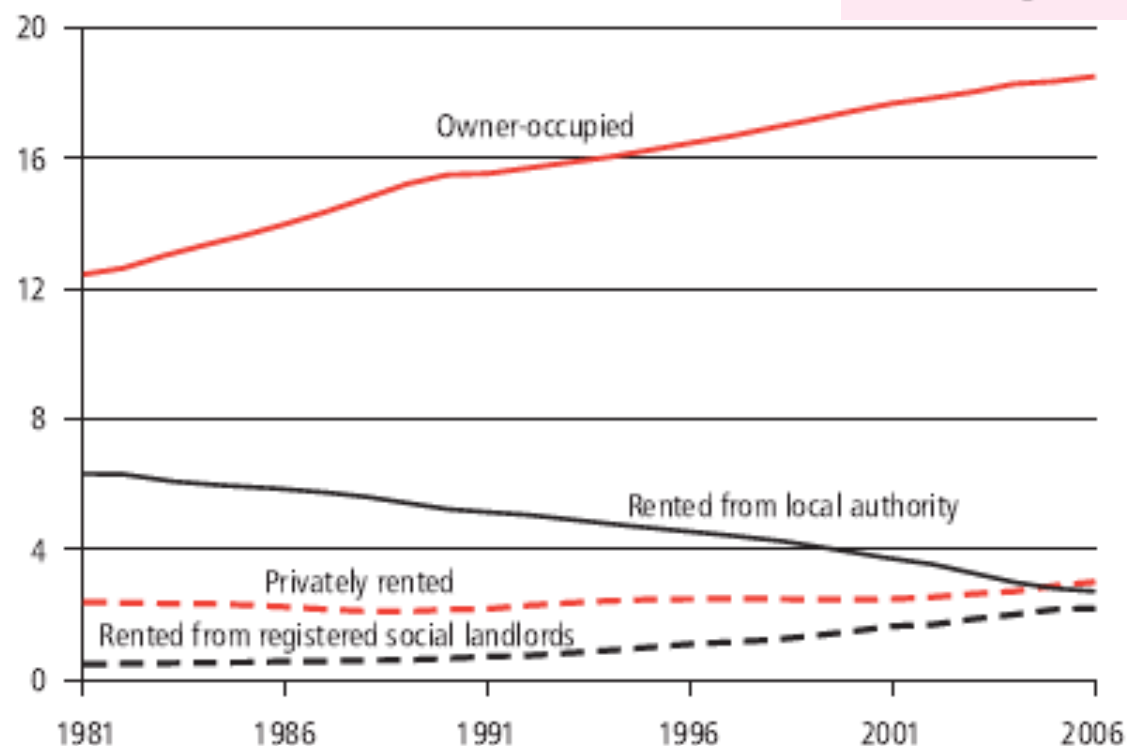




Stock of dwellings:¹ by tenure

United Kingdom

Millions



- The number of owner-occupied dwellings in the UK increased by 48 per cent to 18.4 million between 1981 and 2005, representing nearly three-quarters of total dwelling stock. (Figure 10.5)

1 See Appendix, Part 10: Dwelling stock, and Tenure. Data for England and Wales are at 31 March, and for Scotland and Northern Ireland data are at 31 December the previous year, except for 1991, where census figures are used.

Source: *Communities and Local Government; Welsh Assembly Government; Scottish Government; Department of the Environment, Northern Ireland*

- The average price paid by first-time buyers in the UK rose by 204 per cent between 1995 and 2005. Their average incomes increased by 92 per cent. (Figure 10.19)



Finance – pay for it yourself?

“For most owner-occupiers their home represents their most valuable financial asset. Releasing equity from the value of a home can be a relatively inexpensive and convenient way of borrowing money.

In 2005/06 it was reported that almost 5 per cent (656,000) of owner-occupiers in England had withdrawn equity from their home within the previous three years.

The **average** amount released by each homeowner was **£33,300.**”

“Home improvements or renovations was the most common reason for withdrawing equity (56 per cent), followed by paying off debts (29 per cent) and buying new goods for the property (15 per cent)”

Do the ‘right’ thing with your money, or invest in more poor quality ?!

“Those who withdrew more than £20,000 were far more likely than those withdrawing less to use the proceeds towards financing the purchase of another property for themselves in the UK (10 per cent compared with 2 per cent), or to invest or save (17 per cent compared with 8 per cent).”



What will ‘Less is More’ say about Grove Cottage?

“To preserve and enhance UK living standards, a more appropriate response would be a policy to squeeze more economic output out of a constrained energy supply, via lavish investment in energy efficiency, on a scale not seen before.”

So although the project’s focus on ‘NegaWatts’ is certainly in tune with the main thrust of the report, the level and cost of fabric measures adopted is open to question - once set in a wider community level approach to heat and power supply:

“Good buys in fabric improvements include:

1. Low- to medium-cost thermal envelope improvements.
2. Building services measures, including laying heat mains, extending existing DH systems and/or improving the controls and insulation of CHP engines and turbines.
3. Improved energy efficiency of domestic electrical appliances, lighting and HVAC pumps, fans and controls.

Less good buys in fabric improvements include:

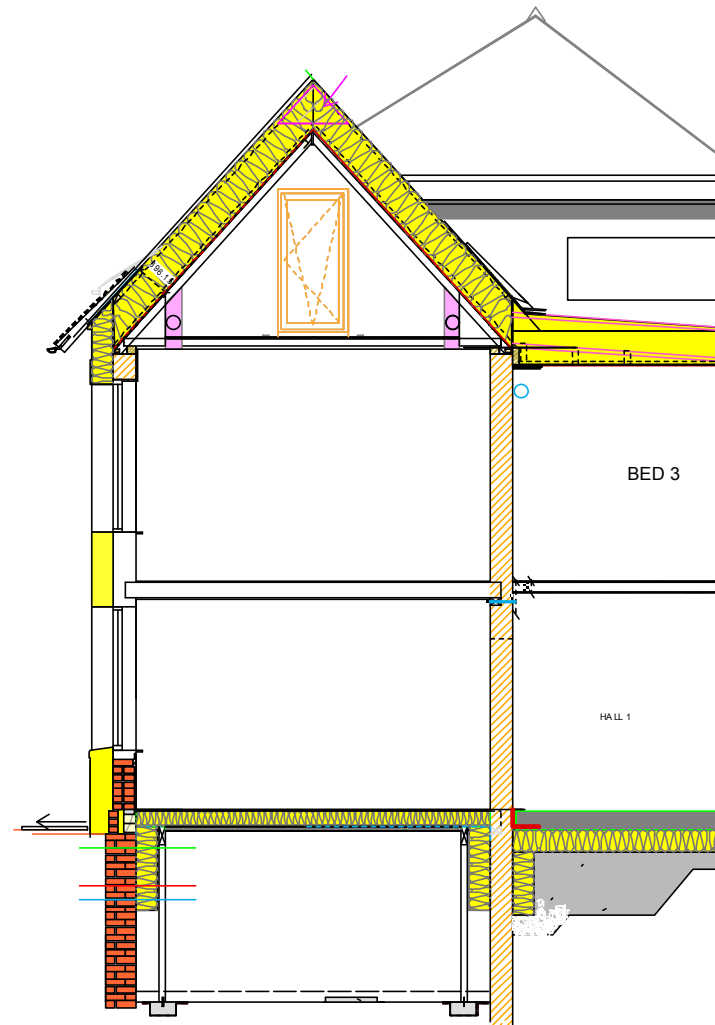
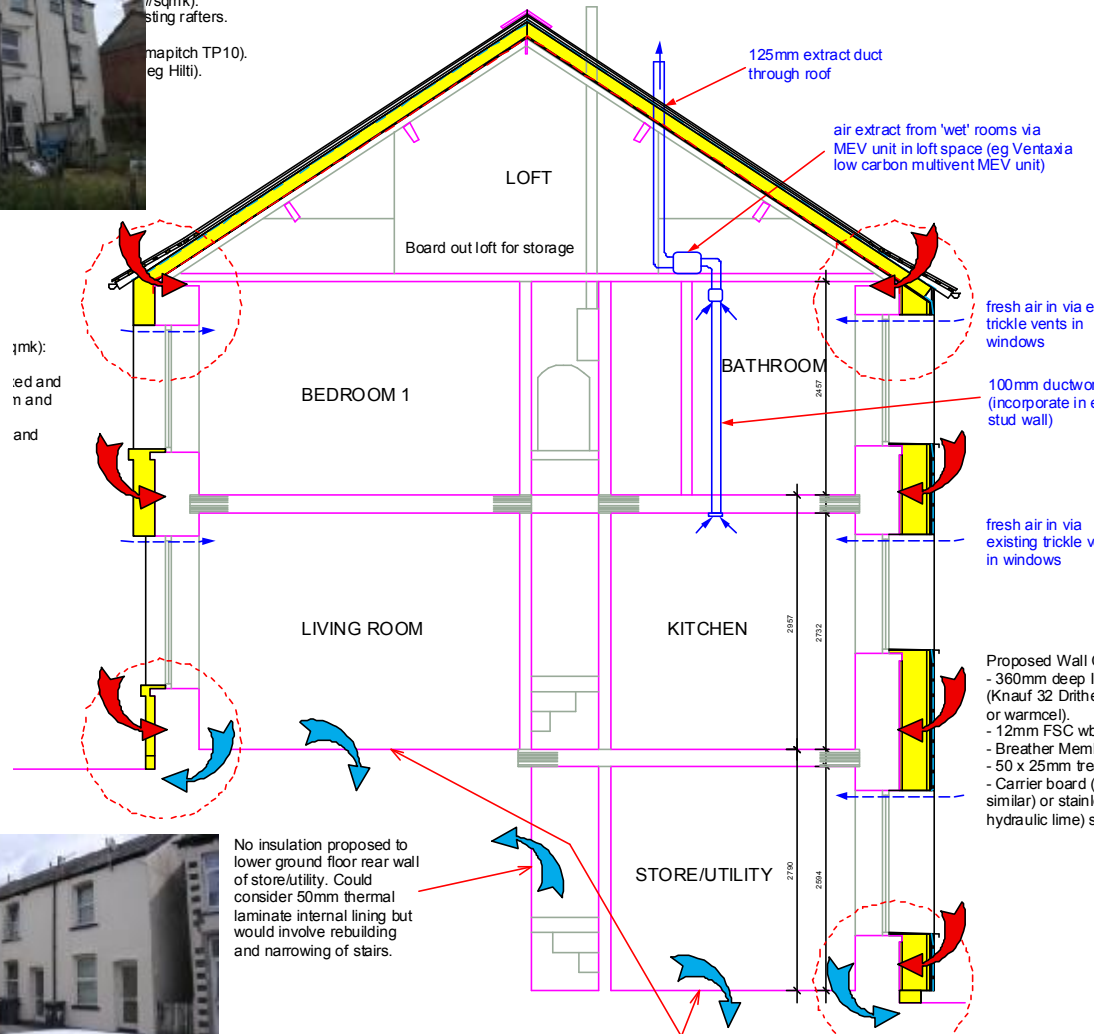
1. Replacement high-performance windows, especially if the existing windows are in good condition.
2. Increasing the roof insulation thickness beyond a point of diminishing returns. The worthwhile limit depends on the marginal cost of heat.
3. Perimeter insulation of a solid concrete ground floor.

The replacement windows are an especially costly option. “

What might the local results of a 'Less is More' policy look like?



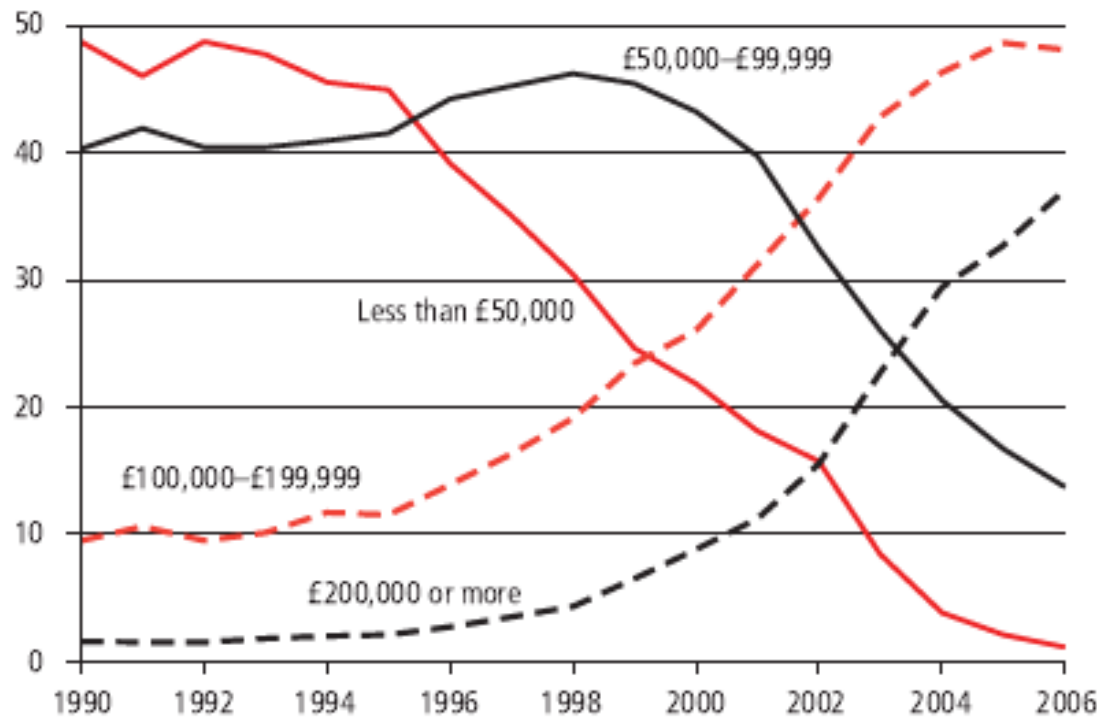
1000/sqm):
existing rafters.
mapitch TP10.
eg Hilti).



Distribution of dwelling prices

United Kingdom

Percentages



Source: Communities and Local Government

High initial borrowing to buy poor quality houses!

Prices for energy inefficient houses (i.e. most houses) are moving in the wrong direction.

Costs

- The Sustainable Development Commission estimate: advanced low carbon refurbishment costs - in the region of £25,000 - £30,000 per dwelling.
- Environmental Change Institute (ECI) estimate: £20,000 - £60,000 per dwelling.
- WWF estimated costs of £2.6 - £3.5bn per year to reduce CO2 by 80% by 2050
- Pending a careful cost analysis this project suggests that for similar properties with the same sort of challenges faced at Grove Cottage , costs for refurbishment to near Passivhaus levels of performance could be more in line with ECI predictions.
 - In total, some £23bn is currently spent by home owners each year on repair, maintenance and improvement in the UK housing stock, a figure well in excess of what is being discussed for low-carbon works.

