

#### **Research Drivers**

#### **Climate Change**

#### Health

#### **Fuel Poverty**











#### **Context: Policy**

#### **UK Carbon Reduction Timeline**





## The Credibility Gap







### **House Types and Emissions**

Table 4c: Housing Stock Distribution by Type (millions)

Year	Semi detached	Terraced	Flat	Detached	Bungalow	Other	Total
1970	5.79	5.57	3.00	1.91	1.39	0.32	17.99
2000	6.87	6.42	4.46	3.84	2.04	0.07	23.71
2001	6.80	6.63	4.55	3.88	2.01	0.07	23.93
2002	6.86	6.69	4.59	3.91	2.03	0.07	24.15
2003	6.89	7.03	4.15	3.99	2.27	0.03	24.37
2004	7.04	6.96	4.01	4.19	2.32	0.04	24.56
2005	6.79	7.18	4.23	4.32	2.24	0.07	24.82
2006	6.98	7.25	4.25	4.32	2.18	0.09	25.08
2007	7.04	7.07	4.22	4.64	2.32	0.08	25.36
2008	6.74	7.33	4.78	4.41	2.30	0.08	25.64
Carbon Emissions	41 Mt	44 Mt	29 Mt	26.5 Mt	14 Mt	0.5 Mt	155 Mt



#### **Introduction:**

#### A WORLD LEADING STANDARD TEST FACILITY FOR LOW CARBON RESEARCH

Government Policy to deliver new *Aff*ordable housing that meets 2016 Zero Carbon Emission Targets

• HWU will deliver first class science in support of this policy

•By investigating the system performance of construction, technology and human behaviour

•Significant Knowledge Transfer opportunities for construction industry benefit

## There is a significant need for additional student accommodation on campus



## **Context: Scottish Precedents**











Living Laboratory 10 no. 2013 and 2016 Homes Thermal Mass and Wall Construction performance

#### **Lightweight 2016 Housing Hub**

40no. 2016 Code 6 Timber Frame Homes Natural Ventilation v Mechanical ventilation Heat Recovery

#### Heavyweight 2016 Housing Hub

40no. 2016 Code 6 Heavyweight Homes Adaptive Thermal mass and Energy Use

Ecovillage becomes Domestic Soft Landings Case Study

### **Research Method**



Technology Strategy Board Building Performance Evaluation Method used as base tool

**Year 1-** Occupants live in single house type

**Year 2-** Occupants move from the natural houses to mechanical ventilation houses and vice versa

Paired t-test (or perhaps an Analysis of Covariance).

40 homes gives a power of 0.83 assuming a correlation of 0.8.



## **Holistic Research Aims**







### **Stage C Site Plan**









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## **Construction Types**

House Type	Code Level	Construction	Thermal Mass	Heating System
A1	2013 (Code 4)	Block Cavity Wall	Heavy	Heat Pump+
A2	2013 (Code 4)	Block Cavity Wall	Heavy	Gas Boiler
B1	2013 (Code 4)	Block with External Insulation	Medium	Heat Pump+
B2	2013 (Code 4)	Block with External Insulation	Medium	Gas Boiler
C1	2013 (Code 4)	Timber Frame	Light	Heat Pump +
C2	2013 (Code 4)	Timber Frame	Light	Gas Boiler
D1	2016 (Code 6)	Passivhaus SIPS	Light	Heat Recovery
D2	2013 (Code 4)	Passivhaus SIPS	Light	Gas Boiler
E1	Pre 1918	Brick and Stone	Heavy	Gas
E2	2016 (Code 6)	Brick and Stone	Heavy	Heat Pump +



## **Performance Specification**

Parameter	REALL 2013 Specification	HUB 2016 Specification						
Scottish Building Standards: Dwelling	2013- DER 25% reduction from 2010	2016- DER 100% reduction from 2010						
Emission Rating	TER	TER						
Scottish Building Standards: Robust	Gold	Gold						
Detailing Standard								
Scottish Building Standards:	Gold	Platinum						
Sustainability Rating								
Code for Sustainable Homes: Rating	Code 4	Code 6						
Wall U-value	0.15	0.1						
Roof U-value	0.15	0.05						
Floor U-Value	0.15	0.1						
Windows U-Value	1.4	0.8						
Doors U-Value	1.4	0.8						
Average U-value								
Thermal Bridging	0.15	0.07						
Fresh Air Supply (I/s/person)	8	8						
Air Permeability (m3/m2/h)*	4	2						
Daylighting Distribution								
Potable Water Use per person								
England and Wales Part F Indoor Air	Nitrogen dioxide	As 2013						
	Carbon monoxide							
	VOCs							
Mould growth	No visible mould on external walls in a							
	properly heated building							



## **SAP Modelling: IESVE**

	Carbon Emissions																
	A1	A2	B1	B2	C1	C2	D1	D2	E1	E2		F1	F2		G1	G2	
Energy Use	kg.CO2/m2/yr										[		kg.CO	)2/	2/m2/yr		
TER	16.13	24.22	16.13	24.22	16.13	24.22	16.13	24.22	16.13	24.22		24.22	24.22		24.22	24.22	
Space Heating	6.21	9.03	6.21	9.03	6.21	8.36	6.05	3.77	29.28	4.68		4.94	3.22		4.94	3.22	
Water Heating	5.38	7.22	5.38	7.22	5.38	7.22	5.38	4.18	5.24	4.20		3.27	4.18		3.27	4.18	
Pumps + Fans	0.72	0.96	0.72	0.96	0.72	0.96	0.72	2.87	0.72	3.59		0.96	2.87		0.96	2.87	
Lighting	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28		2.28	2.28		2.28	2.28	
PVs	-9.11	-11.96	-9.11	-11.96	-9.11	-11.04	-9.28	-31.28	0.00	-33.12		-30.36	-31.28		-29.44	-31.30	
PV (m2)	10.00	13.00	10.00	13.00	10.00	12.00	10.00	34.00		36.00		33.00	34.00		32.00	34.00	
DER	5.31	7.53	5.31	7.56	5.31	7.79	5.31	-18.18	37.52	-18.4		-18.91	-18.74		-18.00	-18.76	
SAP rating (band)	93(A)	93 (A)	117 (A)	69 ( C)	118 (A)		118 (A)	118 (A)		117 (A)	118 (A)						

Scottish Regulations Year	2013 (44% improvement)							Code 6									
Improvement	67%	69%	67%	69%	67%	68%	67%	YES	n/a	YES		YES	YES		YES	YES	

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## **Typical Section-Elevation**



Typical section



Typical Front Elevation

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### **Elevation Types**























## **Visitor Centre**



Showcase for Research

Venue for Seminars

Virtual Simulation Venue

**Resource for Researchers** 

**Place for Students** 

Possible Zero Carbon Micro-brewery?







• REALL will build all major low carbon construction types to future targets now

 All types will be subject to rigorous Energy, Occupant Satisfaction and IAQ POE

•REALL will become an open source reference trial for use by European Industry and Governments

•REALL will trial domestic Soft Landings procurement process

•REALL offers industry the chance for integrated product testing and a high profile route to market

REALL is Heriot Watt research contribution to Scottish Low Carbon Economy

