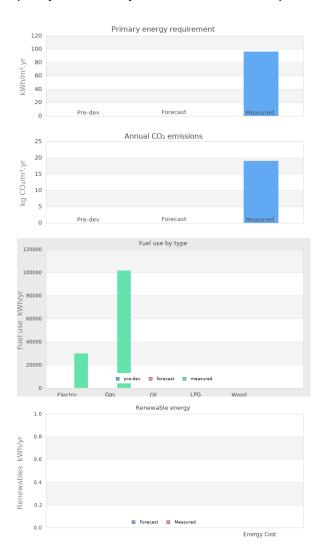


https://www.lowenergybuildings.org.uk/

### Project name Low Energy House, Ross on Wye

**Project summary** This project was designed in 1997-99 and constructed in 2000. It is a custom designed 249 m2 detached house on an infill plot in a historic small market town. An attached unheated garage, workshop and storage space are provided to the north of the house, outside the thermal envelope but integrated into the form of the house. The house is mainly two-storey and partly one-storey, with most of the important rooms facing almost due south.



## **Project Description**

Projected build start date	01 Nov 1999
Projected date of occupation	30 Nov 2000
Project stage	Occupied
Project location	Ross on Wye, Herefordshire, England
Energy target	other
Build type	New build
Building sector	
Property type	
Existing external wall construction	
Existing external wall additional information	

Existing party wall construction

Floor area	249 m²
Floor area calculation method	APPROX

# **Project team**

Organisation

Organisation	
Project lead	
Client	Drs. Richard and Jenny Cook.
Architect	Hook Mason Partnership, Architects and Diocesan Surveyors, Hereford
Mechanical & electrical consultant(s)	None.
Energy consultant(s)	David Olivier of Energy Advisory Associates, Leominster
Structural engineer	Martyn Peters Ltd., Hereford
Quantity surveyor	Hook Mason Partnership, Architects and Diocesan Surveyors, Hereford
Other consultant	
Contractor	

# **Design strategies**

Planned occupancy

Space heating strategy	Combination gas condensing boiler, supplying radiators. No radiators in the kitchen, in one small bedroom or in the bathroom above the kitchen & a glass fronted fireplace in the living room, with an air supply direct into the firebox.
Water heating strategy	A relatively compact hot water plumbing system for such a large house. The first floor bathroom and the two shower rooms are directly above the kitchen.
Fuel strategy	Mains gas for heating and hot water. Mains electricity for lighting & pumps etc.
Renewable energy generation strategy	
Passive solar strategy	In order to raise the level of passive solar gains, a high proportion of the total window area faces south. The south window area is equal to around 16% of the houses total floor area.

#### Space cooling strategy

No active cooling system. In summer, the MVHR system is to be turned off and the house relies on natural ventilation; i.e., opening windows at low and/or high level. Usually, the north-facing landing windows and the utility room rooflight are used for this purpose. To provide summer ventilation in the internal bathrooms, PIR controls briefly turn on the whole MVHR system when a bathroom or WC is in use.

#### Daylighting strategy

Ventilation strategy

Mechanical ventilation and heat recovery. (MVHR)

#### Airtightness strategy

Strategy for minimising thermal bridges

Modelling strategy

Insulation strategy

#### Other relevant retrofit strategies

Other information (constraints or opportunities influencing project design or outcomes)

The house is next door to the owners previous three-storey Victorian house, which had a large garden of over 3,000 m2. Planning permission was gained to subdivide this area of land and to erect a new house with its own separate access from the end of a nearby cul-de-sac.

It is classified as within the Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and is a relatively short walk from Ross-on-Wyes historic town centre. All normal mains services are available on the site.

Several design proposals were produced, although the owners initially felt that energy efficiency could be emphasised more and requested the architects to take advice from outside the practice. The final shape and floor plan were settled in late 1999, a contractor was appointed and the owners moved in during late November 2000.

### Energy use

Fuel use by type (kWh/yr)

Fuel	previous	forecast	measured
Electri c			3732

Fuel	previous	forecast	measured
Gas			12690
Oil			
LPG			
Wood			

#### Primary energy requirement & CO2 emissions

	previous	forecast	measured
Annual CO2 emissions (kg CO2/m².yr)	-	-	19
Primary energy requirement (kWh/m².yr)	-	-	96

## Renewable energy (kWh/yr)

Renewables technology	forecast	measured
-		
-		
Energy consumed by generation		

### Airtightness ( m³/m².hr @ 50 Pascals )

	Date of test	Test result
Pre-development airtightness	-	-
Final airtightness	-	-

### Annual space heat demand ( kWh/m².yr)

	Pre-development	forecast	measured
Space heat demand	-	-	-

Whole house energy calculation method

Other energy calculation method

Predicted annual heating load

Other energy target(s)

## **Building services**

Occupancy

Space heating	Ideal Response SE Fanned Flue Combination gas condensing boiler supplying radiators.
Hot water	
Ventilation	MVHR
Controls	Conventional UK controls; i.e. a combination of an overriding room thermostat and individual TRVs on standard panel radiators.

Cooking	Gas hob and electric oven.
Lighting	Virtually all fluorescent, except for a few incandescent lamps on tracks.
Appliances	
Renewables	
Strategy for minimising thermal bridges	

# **Building construction**

Storeys	2
Volume	6225m³
Thermal fabric area	
Roof description	Tiles, felt and battens, breather membrane, 300 mm deep OSB-webbed I beams on 600 mm centres, filled with 300 mm mineral fibre. Polyethylene membrane for airtightness, sealed well at seams and sealed to the plaster on the walls. Plasterboard, skim coat of plaster. No electrical wiring penetrates the membrane.
Roof U-value	0.14W/m² K
Walls description	Wall type 1: Cavity wall with brick outer leaf; fair-faced concrete block outer leaf below plinth level. Separate lintels are used, in order to avoid a severe thermal bridge at the window head. The masonry returns are broken by 50 mm of PU foam insulation. (U-value: 0.27 W/m2K)  Wall type 2: Externally-insulated wall with timber cladding. In effect, an inside-out masonry-clad timber frame wall. (U-value: 0.24 W/m2K)
Walls U-value	0.27W/m² K
Party walls description	
Party walls U-value	
Floor description	Carpet, 100 mm ground-supported concrete slab, DPM, 100 mm EPS insulation, blinded hardcore. As the local soil is a coarse sandy loam, the floor U-value would be lower than the average for this level of floor insulation.
Floor U-value	0.21W/m² K
Glazed doors description	
Glazed doors U-value	
Opaque doors description	Timber, made locally by a joiner, 25 mm PU foam in the door leaf.
Opaque doors U-value	1.20W/m² K uninstalled
Windows description	Swedish aluminium and softwood composite windows, with 12 mm argon-filled low-e double glazing.
Windows U-value	1.60W/m² K uninstalled
Windows energy transmittance (G-value)	

## Windows light transmittance

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Rooflights description	12 mm argon-filled low-e double glazing.
Rooflights light transmittance	
Rooflights U-value	4.80W/m <sup>2</sup> K uninstalled

# **Project images**

