**Oxford Brookes University MSc Sustainable Building: Performance & Design 15046452 | Valentina Caporali** 



# A Design Research Study for an affordable, low carbon housing development in Oxford 18601Anon

#### **Introduction and Objectives**

The aim of my design research is to propose an affordable, low carbon housing development in Oxford Northern Gateway Area. Researches have shown that Oxford is lacking affordable housing and that the existing stock is neither energy efficient nor designed to cope with a changing climate. Besides, the occupancy pattern is going to change in the future, with the consequent necessity of rethinking housing size and creating flexible spaces. In order to achieve a sustainable development the project aims to combine environmental improvements with socio-economic aspects. Strategies to make each housing unit more

flexible have been investigated, trying to contain the costs and, at the same time, providing quality spaces. To make houses affordable and easy to construct, a timber frame prototype has been developed, it will be built by the local community through an on-site workshop, so as to provide practical skills and the possibility to freely define spaces and functions. The prototype has been tested through a building simulation software, DesignBuilder, in order to fine-tune its design characteristics and reduce energy consumption and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. However time and costs have revealed to be some of the main barriers to develop a sustainable, self build housing model.

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EAST warn

# JSTAINABILITY = ENVIRONMENT + ECONOMY + SOCIETY

#### How to make them adaptable Flexible homes to accommodate a wide





#### **Sense of community**

- Accommodate a wider range of households over the house lifespan. People learn and share knowledge and skills with the rest of the community.
- Freedom in defining spaces and functions will avoid standardization.

# **CO<sub>2</sub> emission minimisation**



- · Use of reclaimed and local materials.
- Passive design strategies.
- Optimisation of space, materials and resources.

# **Affordable, Self build houses**

**Costs reduction:** 

- Manpower\_people build their own houses.
- Transport\_materials to be sourced locally using both road and water transport.
- Manufacturing\_workshop on site to support design and construction processes, prefabricated and modular elements.

range of household over their lifespan [1].

# How to make them low carbon

Cross ventilation.



• Green barriers against road noise and pollution [3]. • Green spaces to reduce heat island effect [4].



# How to make them affordable

- Self build: On site workshop to provide the community with the needed skills.
- Modular timber structure, prefabricated elements: Less material waste, quicker construction cycle [5]. • Locally sourced materials: Transport cost is reduced [6] Reclaimed materials: The closer they are the better [2].



#### **Methodology Inspiring Precedents**







**ENVIRONMENT** 





Walter Segal Way



#### **Performance modelling**

- DesignBuilder software tool was used to predict energy breakdown and daylighting of one housing prototype.
- The thermal performance of the building in the initial design stage was assessed in order to observe and address the issues to be solved.
- A comparison with current design targets (Passivhaus standard) and effective passive design strategies, have then allowed to deliver a high performance building.

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[12]



### **Conclusions and limitations**

- The cost of the land in Oxford is high, therefore keeping the floor area at a minimum and building upwards is crucial.
- **Reaching a high performance standard (as Passivhaus)** might be expensive, making the houses not affordable anymore.
- A certain amount of time is needed to build the houses, if local people have a job it might be difficult to carry on the construction process.
- This study can help to further investigate valuable design solutions for sustainable and affordable houses, given the current need of cutting carbon emissions and providing affordable dwellings for everyone.