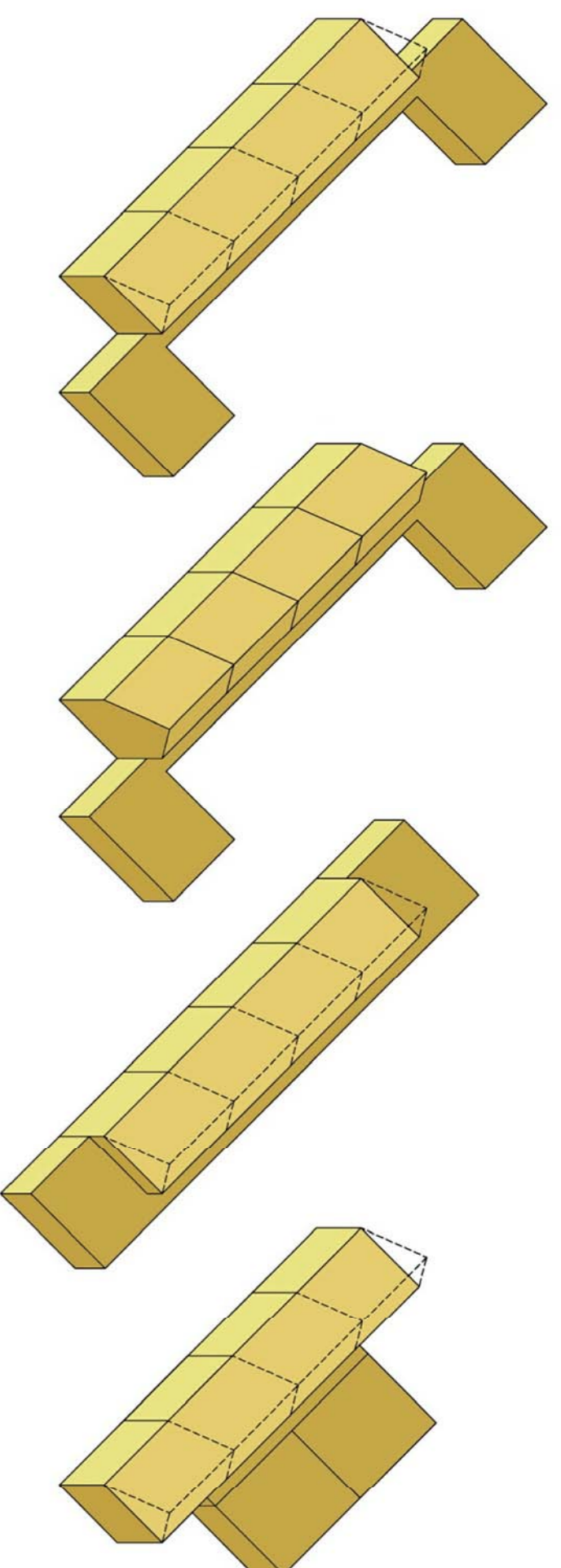


form

Specification	Value
Walls	0.12
Roof	0.10 / 0.11
Floors	0.085
Windows	0.75
Air Tightness	1 ach
Heat Recovery	83%



	BASE	OPTION 1 (thermal envelope encloses entire building volume)	OPTION 2 (toilet blocks moved to bookend the classroom block)	OPTION 3 (toilet blocks moved to the middle of the corridor)
External Surface Area	1,370 m ²	1,490 m ²	1,290 m ²	1,175 m ²
Ventilation Volume	1,076 m ³	1,310 m ³	1,076 m ³	1,024 m ³
Treated Floor Area	314 m ²	314 m ²	314 m ²	291 m ²
Space Heating Demand	30 kWh/m ² a	34 kWh/m ² a	28 kWh/m ² a	24 kWh/m ² a
Primary Energy Demand	126 kWh/m ² a	138 kWh/m ² a	121 kWh/m ² a	116 kWh/m ² a

classroom daylight

ENERPHIT OPTIONS	1. Existing upgraded	2. Introduce north roof lights	3. Introduce south roof lights	4. Demolish corridor & glaze north wall
Daylight Factor (Avg.)	1.82 %	4.79 %	4.46%	4.25%

energy reduction steps

	Available Solar Gains kWh/m ² a	Internal Gains kWh/m ² a	Airtightness Ach	Overheating %	Heating Load W/m ²	Heating Demand kWh/m ² a	Energy Demand kWh/m ² a
Base	37.2	24.5	10.6	0	161	528	813
1 Airtightness improved to 1 Ach	37.2	24.5	1	0	109	434	702
2 U-values improved (Walls 0.14, Roof 0.10, Timber Floor 0.09)	37.2	24.5	1	0	47	165	384
3 Windows improved (u-value 0.75, g-factor 0.6)	30.0	24.5	1	0	39	134	346
4 Heat Recovery installed (84% efficiency, 0.38 Wh/m ³)	26.5	22.4	1	0	26	80	283
5 Replace Concrete Floor (U-value 0.09)	30	24.5	1	8.5	19	39	236
6 Adjusted Thermal Mass setting to Massive	30	24.5	1	6.5	19	37	233
7 Reduced U-values Further (Walls 0.11, Roof 0.10, Floor 0.085)	30	24.5	1	9.4	18	31	227
8 Reduced framing percentage, omitted clerestory windows	31.2	24.5	1	19.8	17	27	222
9 Reduced Hot water demand	33.6	24.5	1	11.1	17	27	160
10 Reduce Lighting Load and use Lighting Control	33.6	24.5	1	11.1	17	27	142
11 Change boiler to Heat Pump and Space Heating to Electric	33.6	24.5	1	11.1	17	27	125
12 Input correct areas according to new insulation values	33.6	24.5	1	10.3	17	29	130
13 Improved u-values and windows (Walls 0.10, Windows 0.56)	27.5	20.4	1	31.6	17	25	120

existing school

Specification:	U-Value
Wall Type 1 (325mm)	1.735 (25mm render, 100mm brick, 75mm cavity, 100mm brick, 25mm wet plaster)
Wall Type 2 (440mm)	1.504 (25mm render, 100mm brick, 75mm cavity, 215mm brick, 25mm wet plaster)
Roof Type 1 (pitched)	0.633 (12.5mm plasterboard, 50mm fibreglass insulation between ceiling joists)
Roof Type 2 (flat)	1.279 (18mm asphalt, 50mm concrete, 22mm cork insulation, 3mm plaster)
Floor Type 1 (timber)	0.452 (22mm timber floor boards on suspended ventilated joists)
Floor Type 2 (concrete)	0.978 (18mm tile, 25mm concrete screed, 100mm concrete slab)
Windows	2.360 (1.58W/m ² K frames, 2.7W/m ² K glazing)

Air Tightness 10.6 Ach @0.50

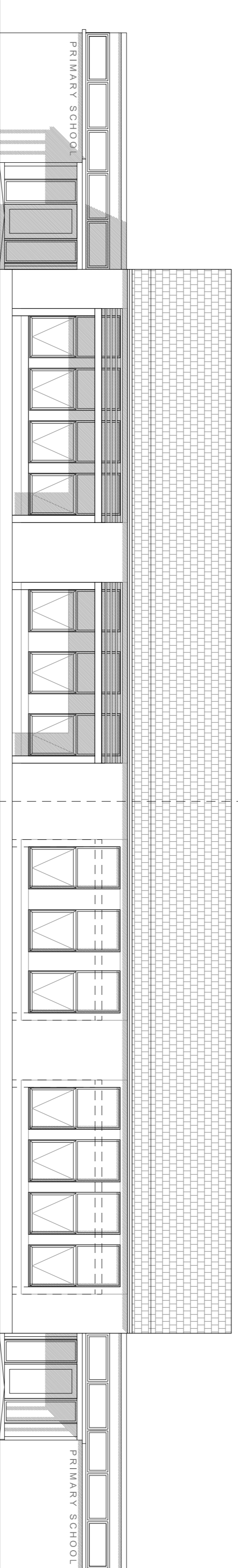
Ventilation Natural background trickle vents in windows

Annual Heating Demand	528 kWh/m ² a
Heating Load	161 W/m ²
Primary Energy	813 kWh/m ² a
Total Heating Energy	165,693 kWh
Total Primary Energy	255,132 kWh

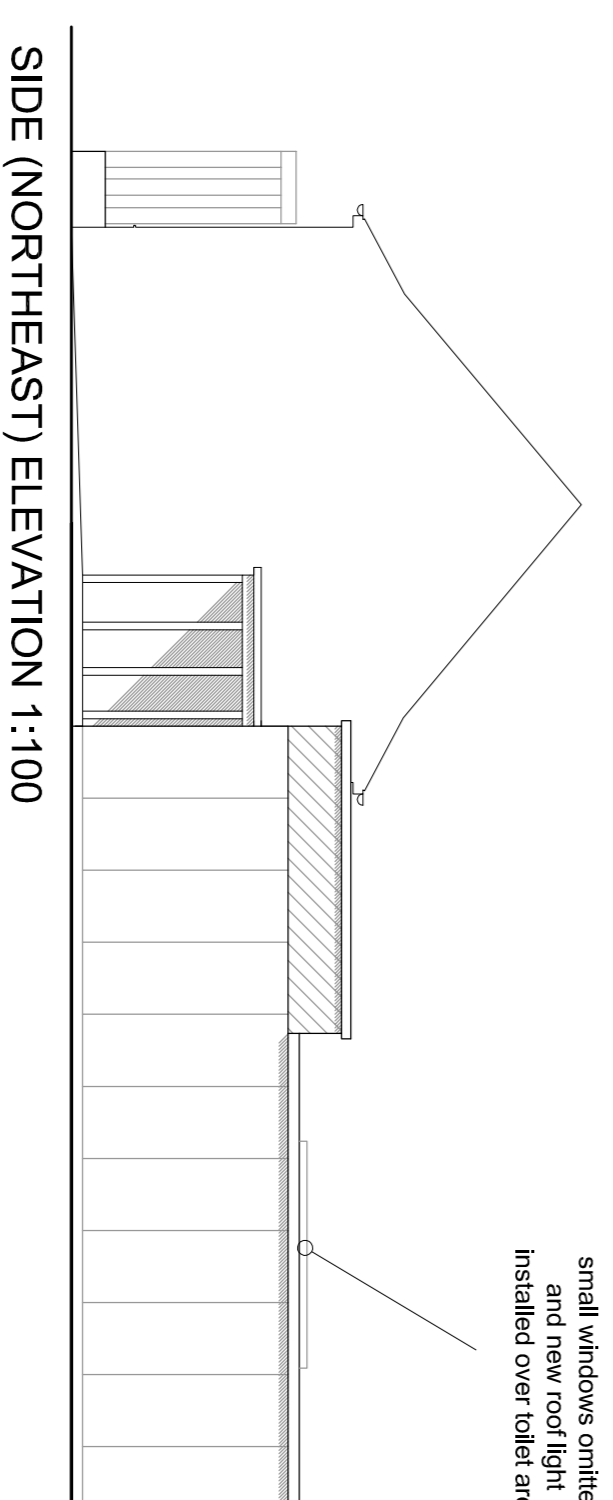
Existing Section through classroom



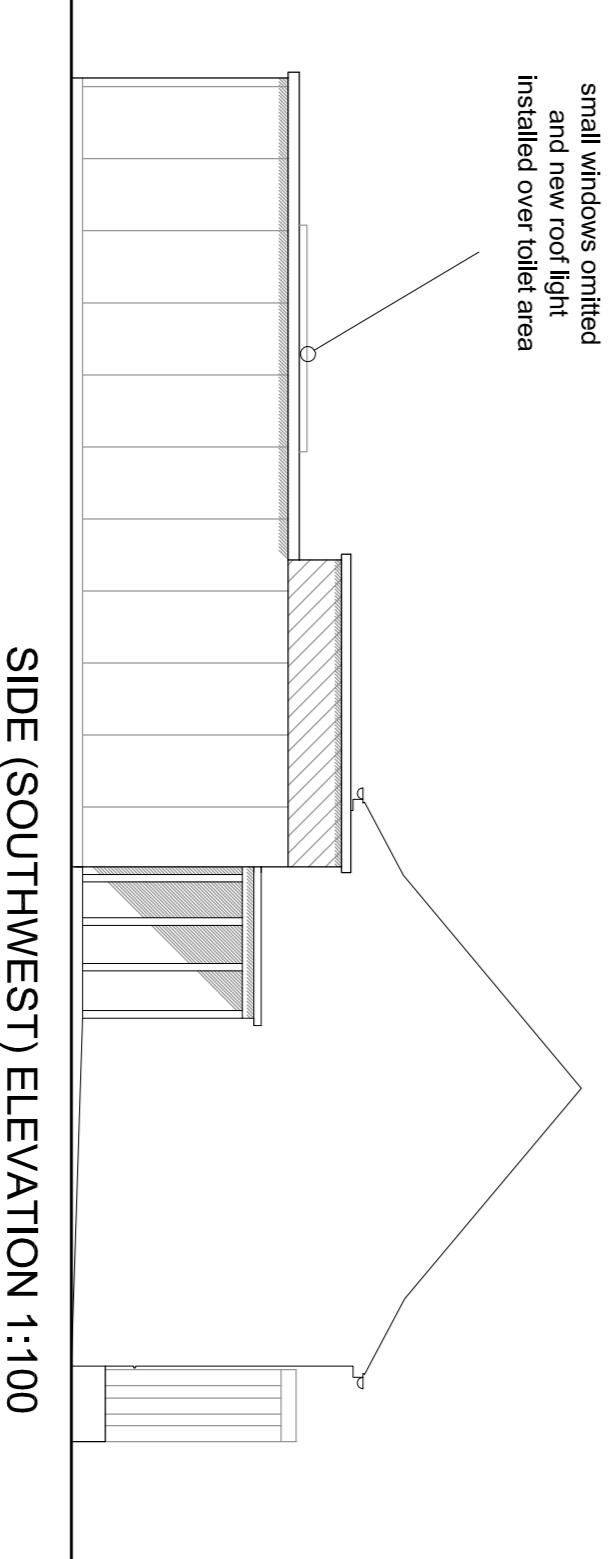
elevations



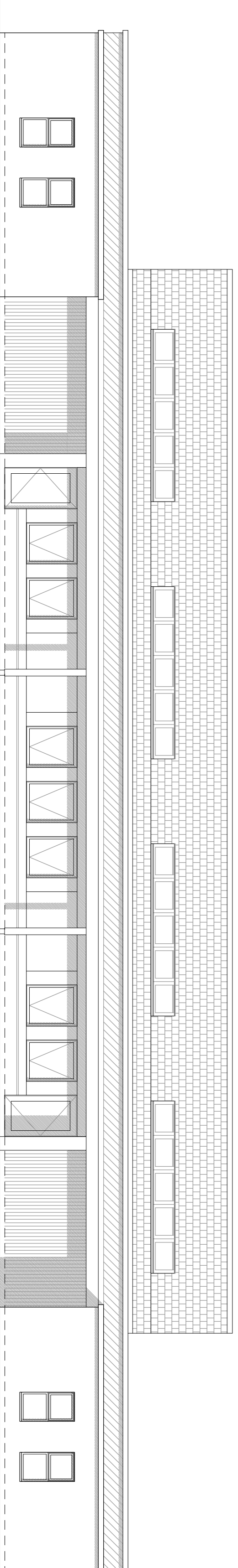
FRONT (SOUTHEAST) ELEVATION 1:100



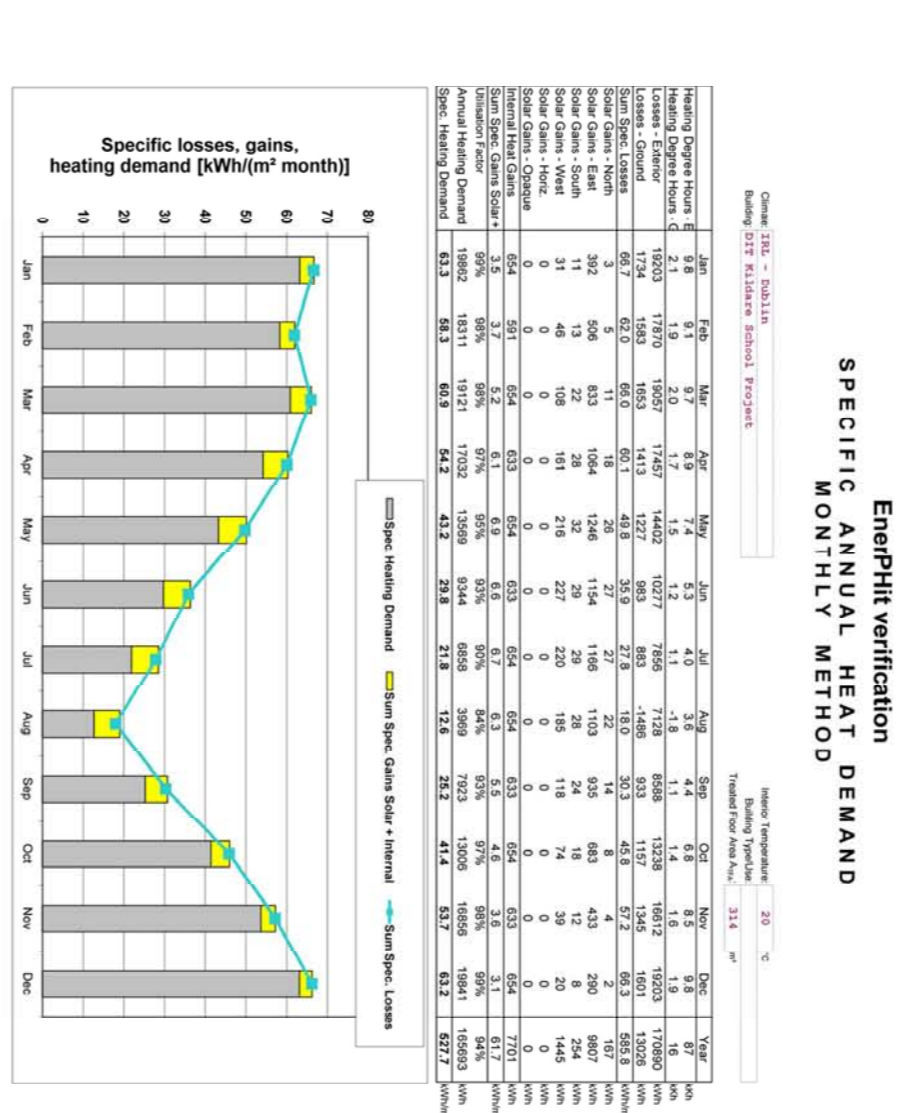
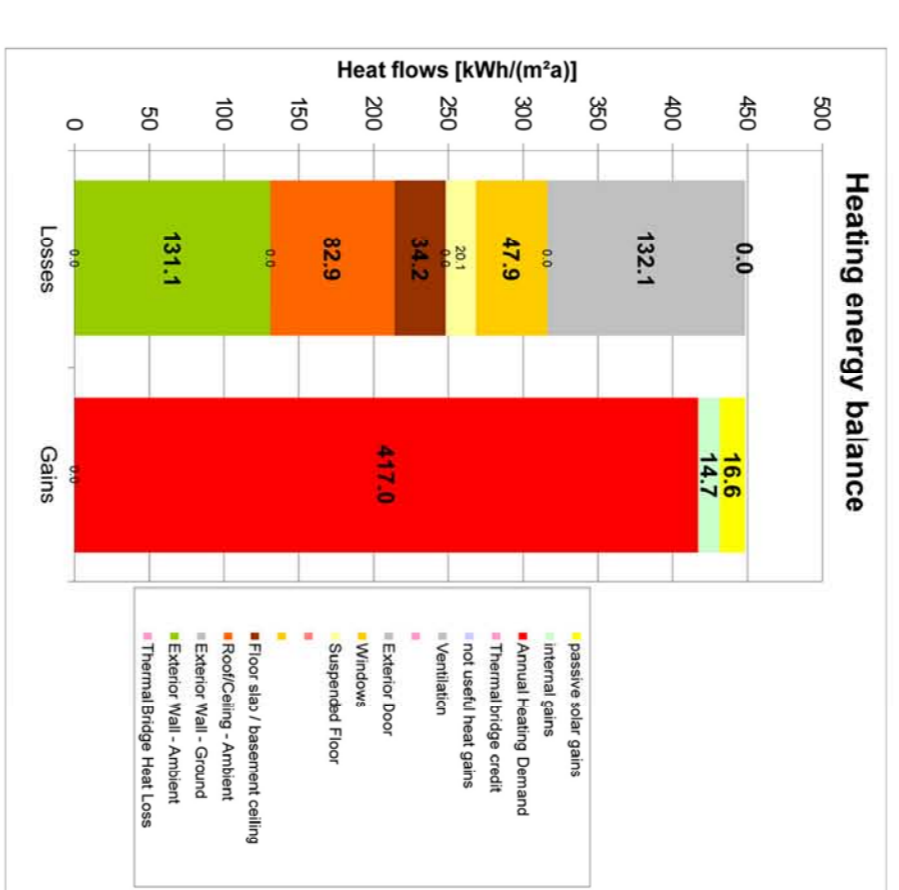
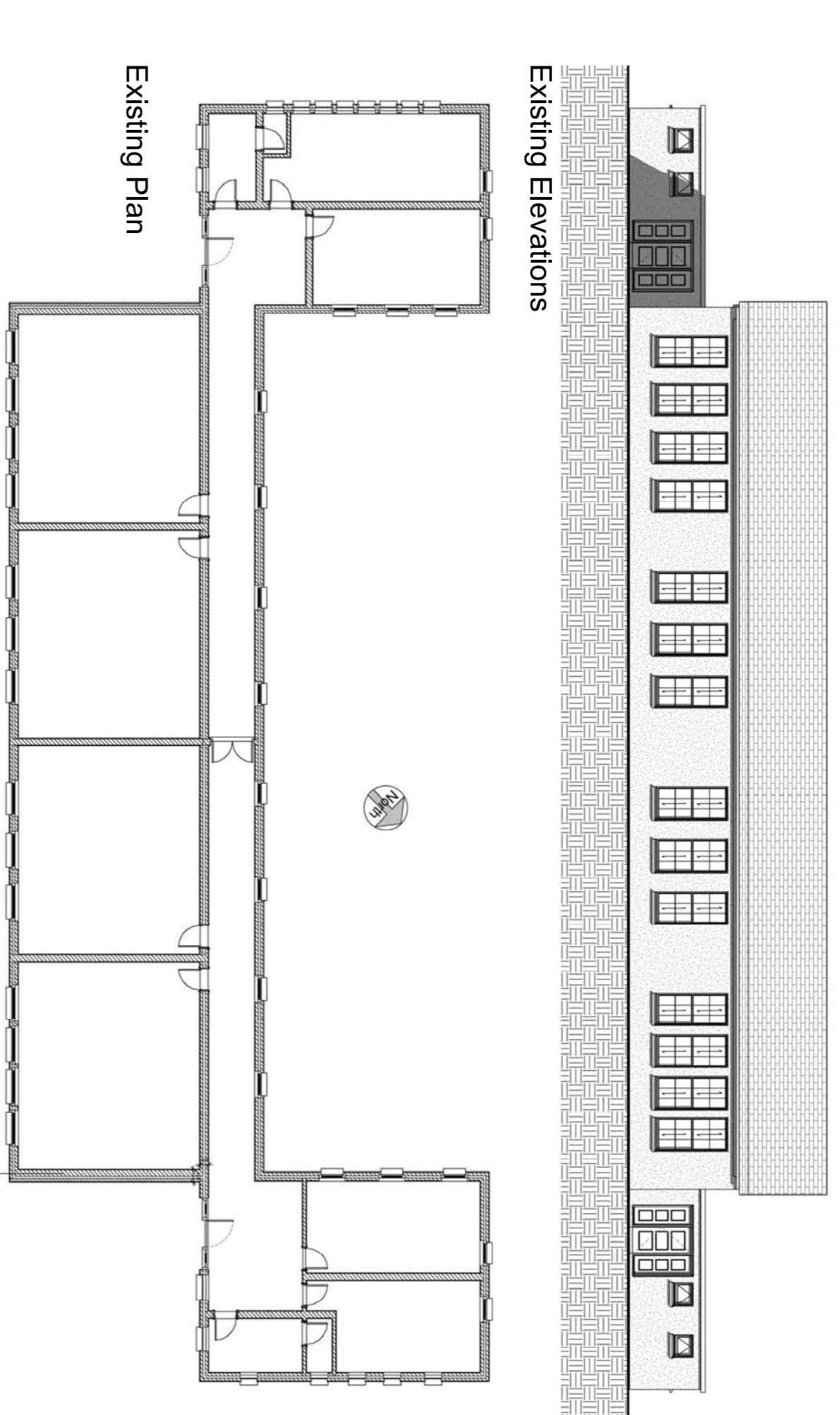
SIDE (NORTHEAST) ELEVATION 1:100

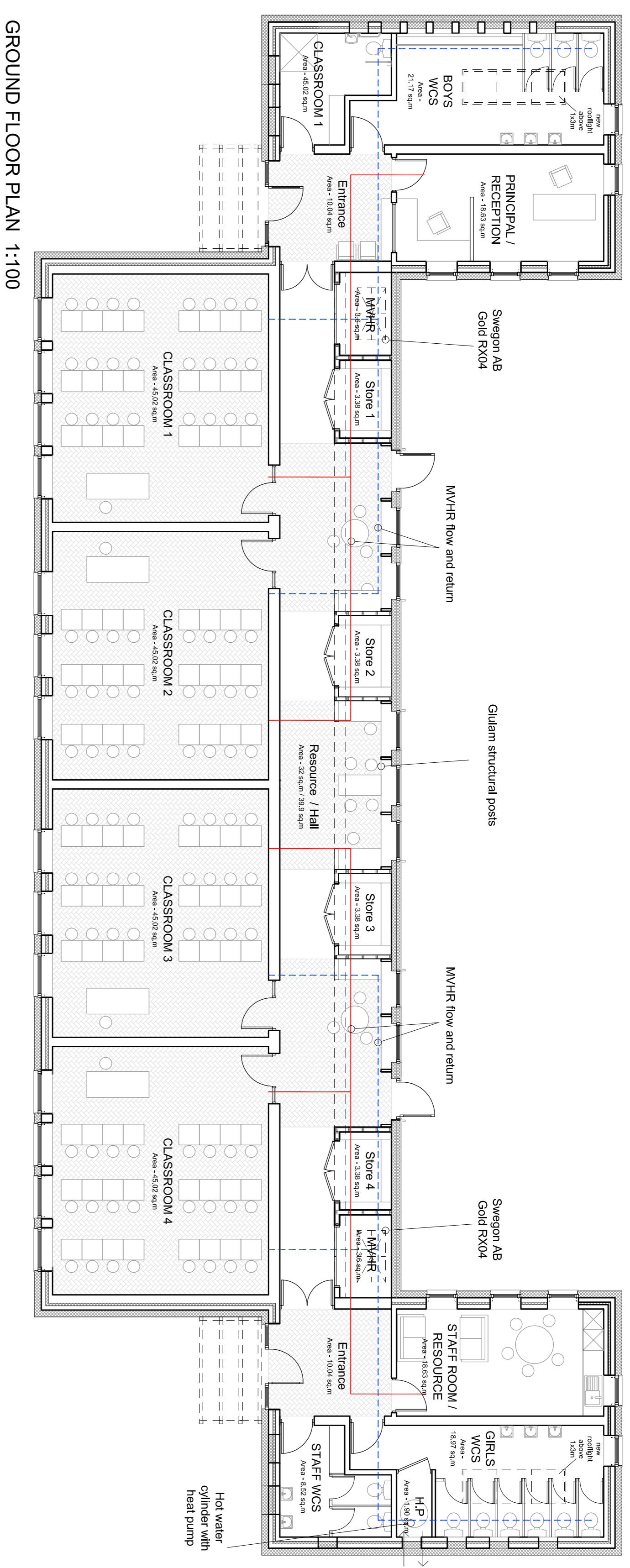
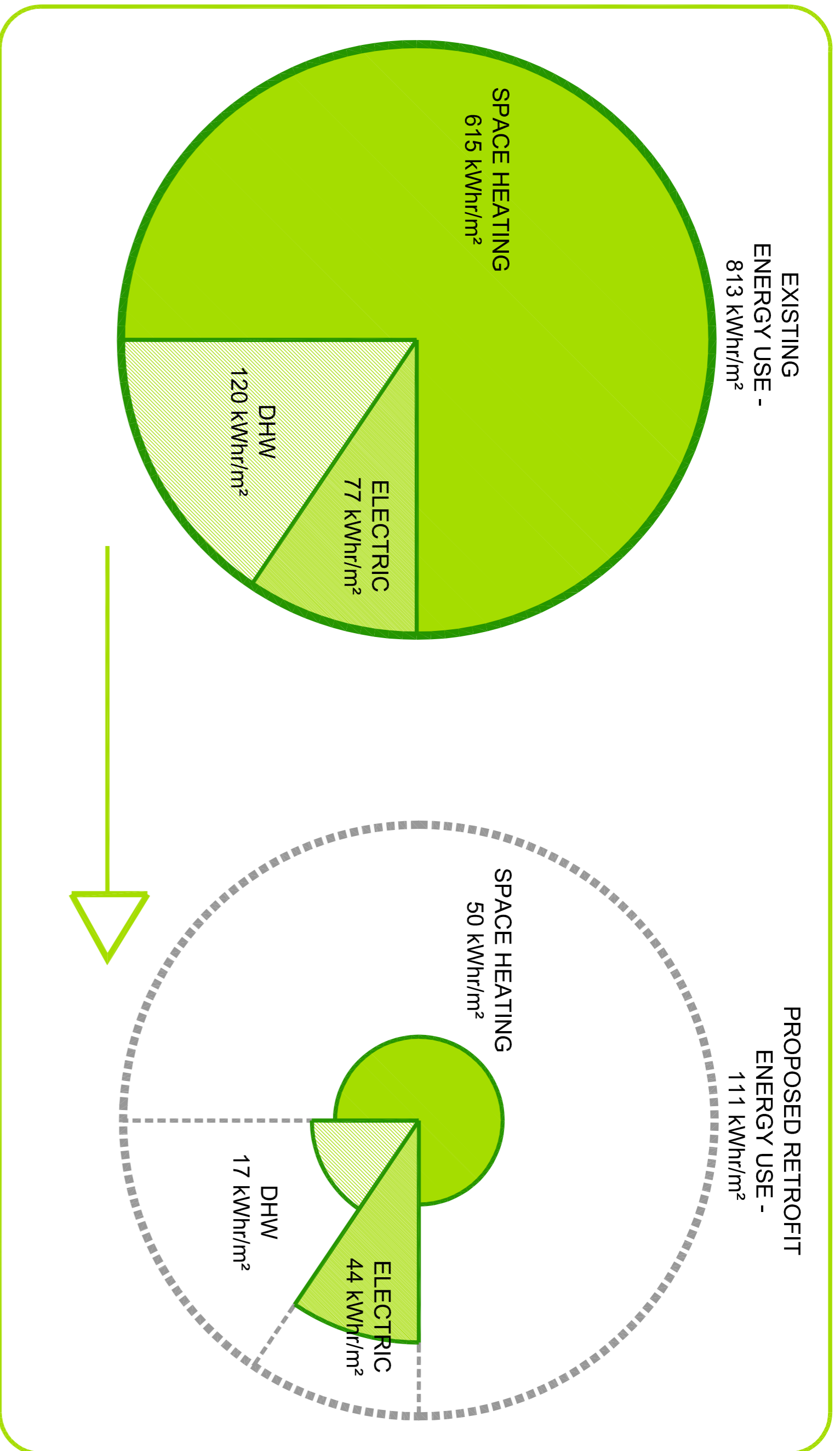


SIDE (SOUTHWEST) ELEVATION 1:100

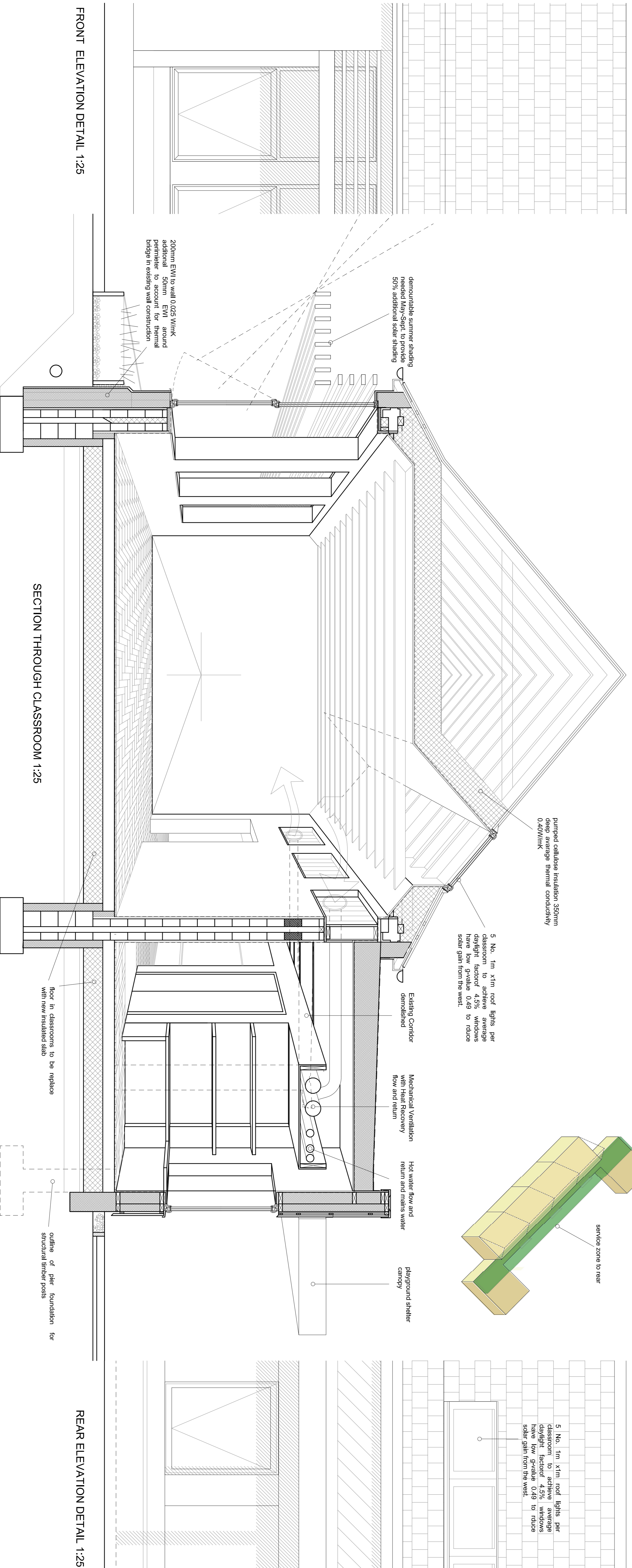


REAR (NORTHWEST) ELEVATION 1:100

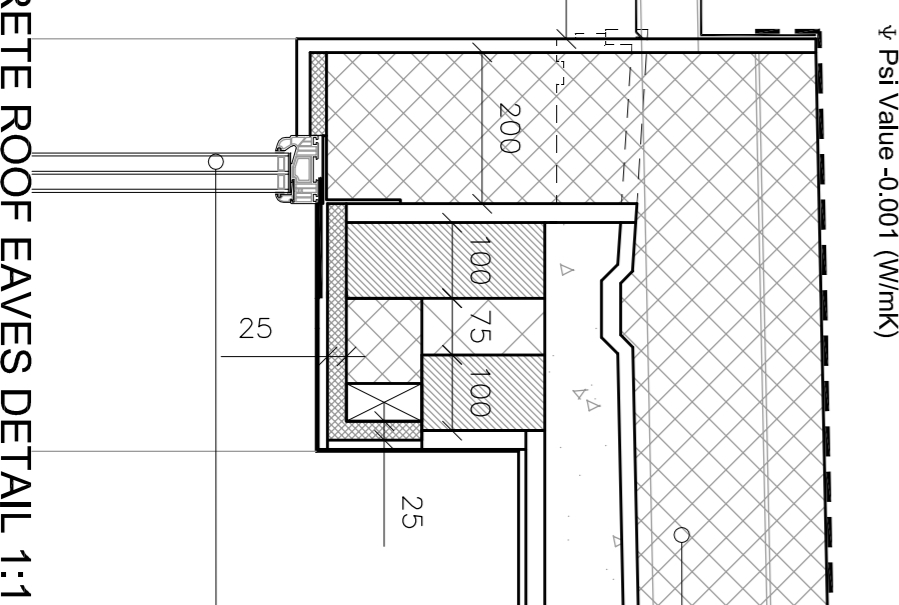
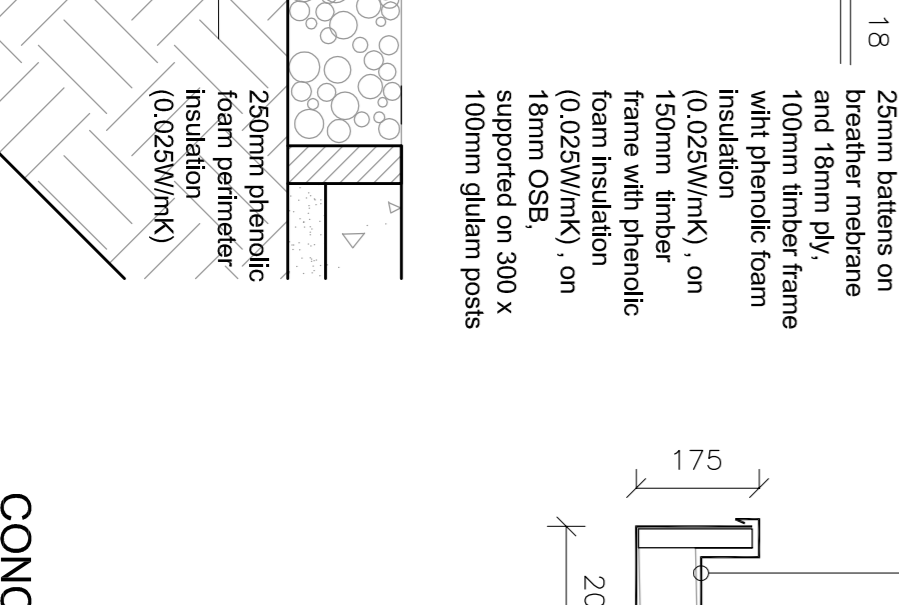
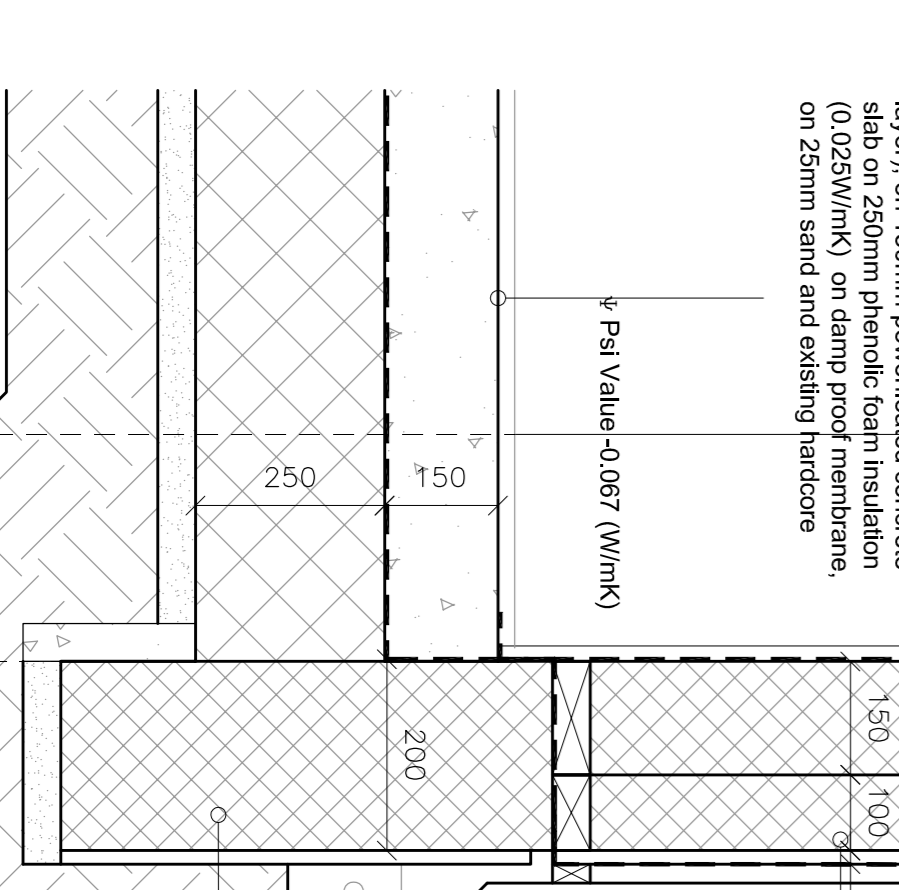
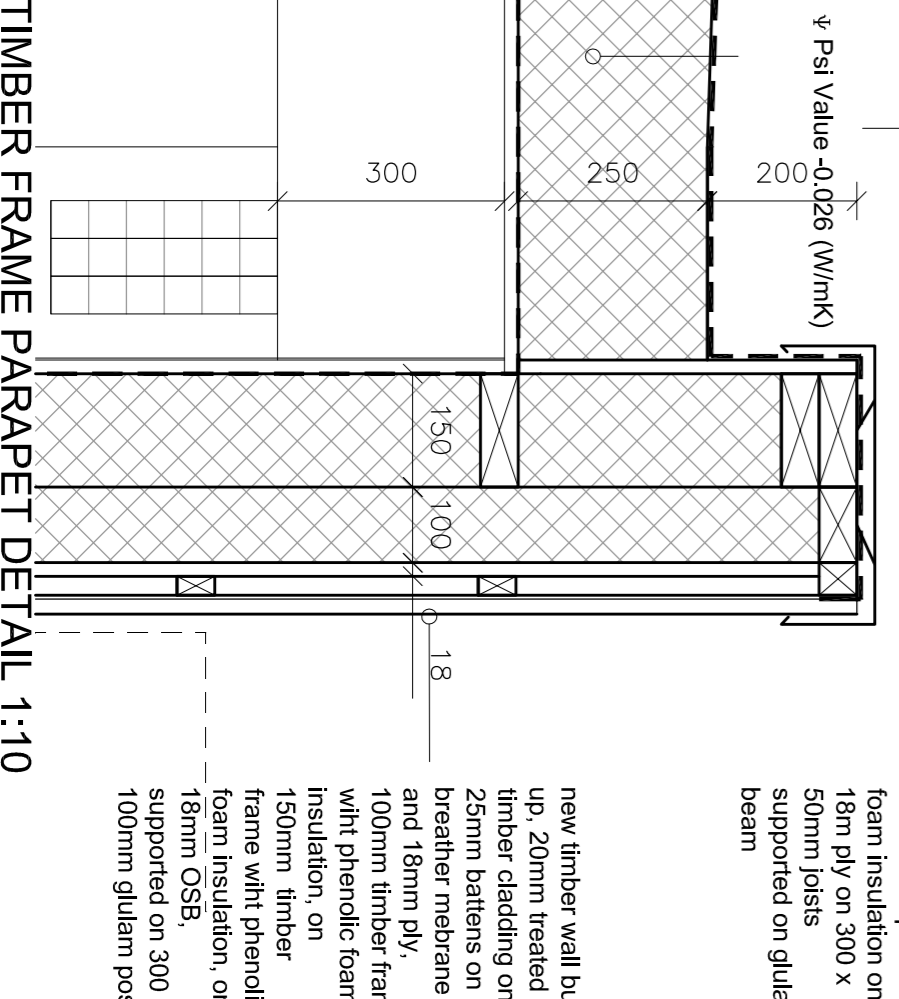
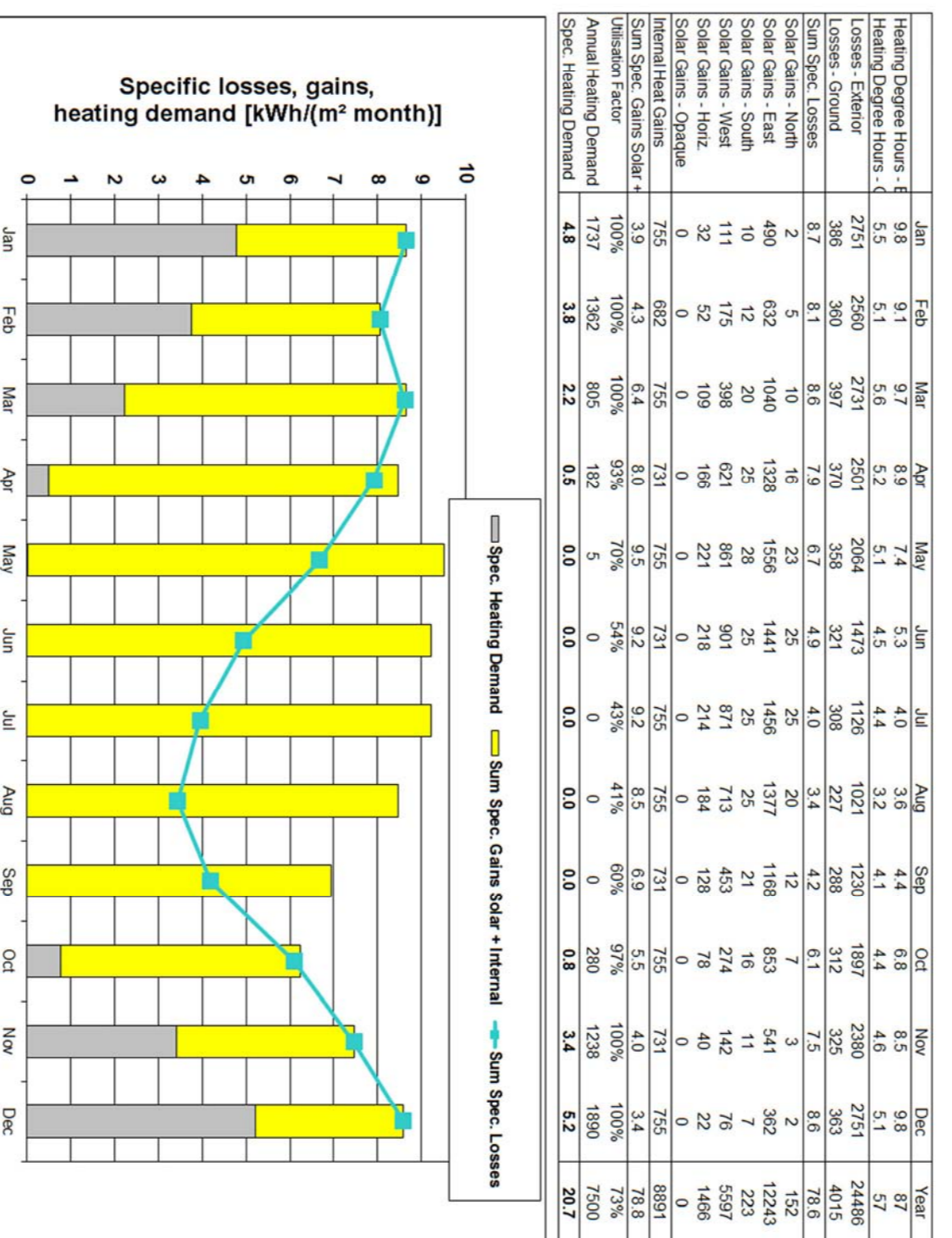
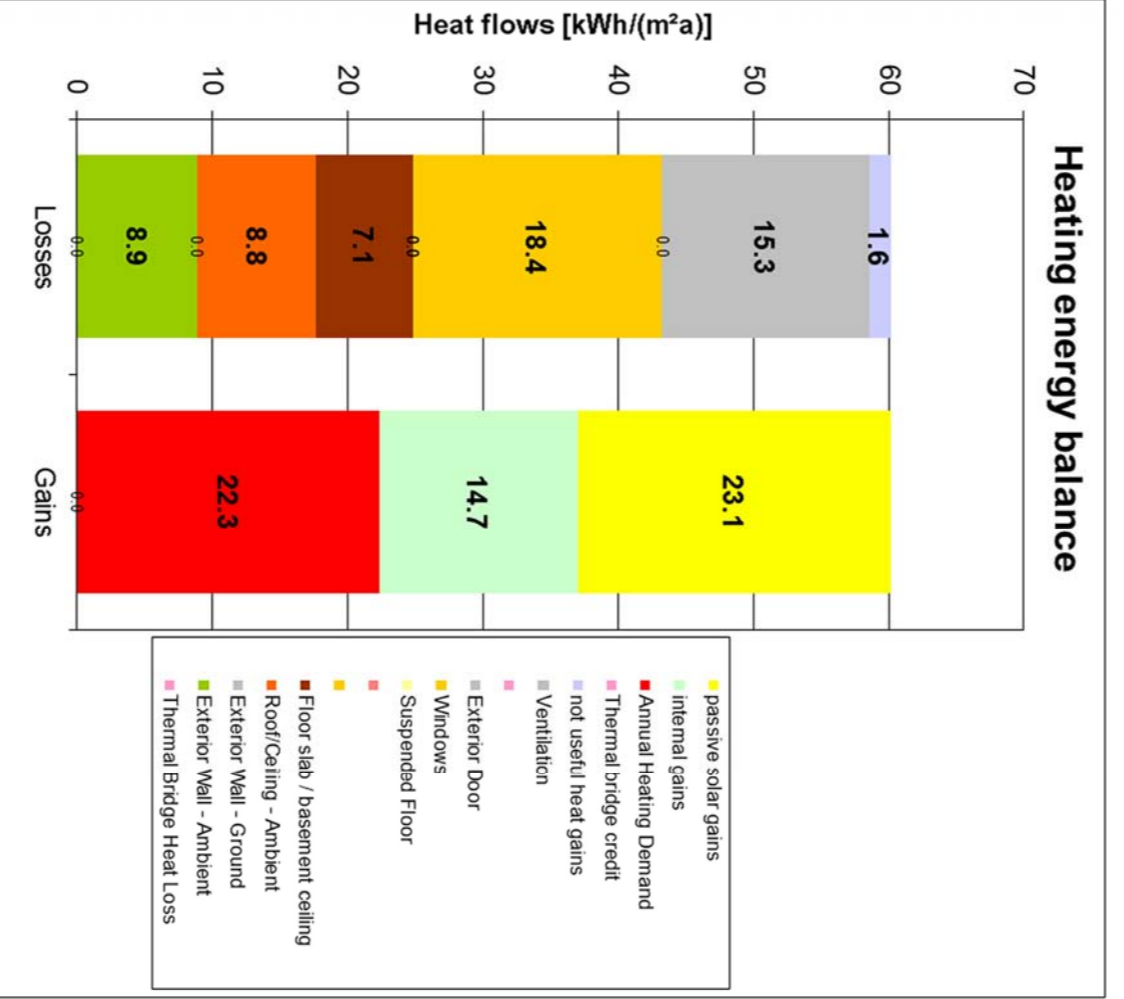
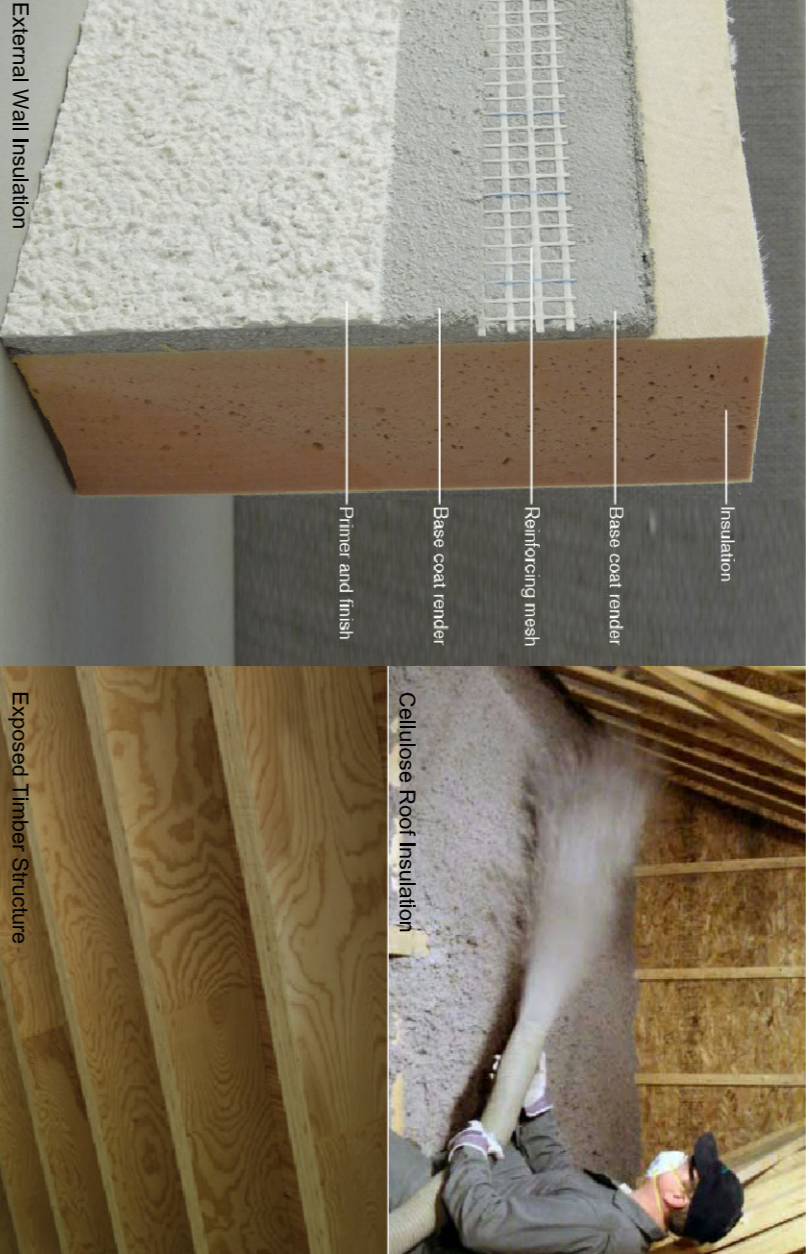




CLASSROOM SECTION



OCCUPANCY:	100 people	VENTILATION:	Volume: 1338 m³ Infiltration Rate: 1ach@50Pa System: Mechanical Ventilation with Heat recovery	SPACE HEATING:	Primary: Heat Electric Coil in MVHR system Secondary: Back up Electric Room Heaters	SUMMER SOLAR SHADING:	Temporary Shading Louvers to south east facing classroom windows to provide 50% shading.
TREATED FLOOR AREA	362.5 m²	EQUIPMENT GAINS	Product: Swegon AB Gold RX04 Delivered Ventilation Rate: 15 l/s/person 17 No. PCs (Hardrive & Monitor) 1 No. Photocopier 1 No. Printer 1 No. Telephones system 1 no. Cooker 1 no. Dishwasher 1 No. Fridge	HOT WATER SUPPLY:	Demand: 4l/person/day, 400 litres System: Kripspan Armonax Plus Efficiency: 396% Circulation Pipe: 45m Circulation Pipe insulation - 15mm (0.04W/mK) Hot Taps: 25m of pipe	SPACE HEATING DEMAND:	Classroom windows at low and high level and windows long corridor can be opened (min. 100mm clear width) to provide summer ventilation (additional 0.84 kWh)
U-VALUES:	External Wall 1 - 0.099 W/m²K External Wall 2 - 0.114 W/m²K External Wall 3 - 0.108 W/m²K Concrete Roof - 0.093 W/m²K Timber Roof - 0.097 W/m²K Concrete floor - 0.080 W/m²K Window Glazing - 0.057 W/m²K (G-0.61) Window Frames - 0.074 W/m²K Roof Window Glazing - 0.056 W/m²K (G-0.49) Roof Window Frames - 0.074 W/m²K	ARTIFICIAL LIGHTING:	Lighting Control - Automatic and not permanently on Luminaire Type - T5 fluorescent dimmable Luminaire Efficiency - 2W/100lum²	PRIMARY ENERGY DEMAND:	21 kWh/m²/yr	PRIMARY ENERGY DEMAND:	111 kWh/m²/yr



It is proposed to upgrade an existing primary school constructed in the 1930s to Passiv Haus Enerphit standard. The existing building consists of four classrooms, an office, a staffroom, toilet facilities and circulation areas and had an annual primary energy demand of 813kWh/m² (75%) when analysed using the Passiv Haus Planning Package or a total consumption of 255,130 kWh. Space heating at 615kWh/m² (75%) was the greatest energy use with hot water demand second at 120kWh/m² (15%) and the remaining 77kWh/m² (10%) consumed by electrical lighting and equipment.

The annual heating demand for the building was 528kWh/m² which was provided by a condensing gas boiler giving the primary energy demand of 615kWh/m². A space heating demand of 29kWh/m² or less is required to achieve Enerphit Standard. This equates to 95% reduction in space heating.

The major heat loss elements were as follows: Ventilation (23.5%), External Walls (29.4%), Roof (18.5%), Windows (10.6%), Concrete Floor (7.6%), Timber Floor (4.4%).

A series of retrofit measures were explored using the PHPP software to tackle each of the major heat loss elements in order of significance. It became clear that all elements would need to be addressed in equal measures to achieve the required reductions. Note the 95% reduction would mean that the total building losses would be almost equal to the total losses through the existing timber floor alone.

Due to the high ratio of external envelope to floor area and enclosed volume to floor area (4.06 : 1 and 3.40 : 1 respectively). A study was also carried which found that the form of the building had a major effect on the energy losses. An iterative process upgrade proposals revealed that a highly insulated thermal envelope would be necessary with an average U-value of 0.10W/m²K for opaque elements and 0.60W/m²K for windows and doors.

A daylight study was also carried out in parallel to the PHPP studies. Triple glazed windows would also have a lower light transmission than the existing double glazed windows and the existing double glazed windows would be reduced to 1.8% for the reduction in the field of view. A series of interventions were explored and it was found that introducing north facing roof lights to the classrooms had the best effect in terms of achieving the required daylight levels with minimal increased heat loss.

An intervention is proposed as part of the retrofit measures to provide additional floor area. The existing corridor is narrow, dark and an inefficient use of space. The Passiv Haus Institute allows only 60% of these types of space to be counted as useful treated floor area. It is proposed to extend the width of the corridor and to introduce informal teaching / break out spaces equivalent to two 16sqm resource rooms. These spaces are separated by new storage areas, one per classroom. Space for the MWH units is also provided in this new area creating a new service spine along the building with ventilation duct and hot water pipe runs.

This new space will provide a place for display and cross over between classes and students. It will also provide a place to display information on the retrofit works including digital display and monitoring devices so teachers, students, and the public can learn from the building works. It is important that projects like this have a legacy and act as exemplars. Schools and education facilities represent an obvious route to informing the wider public about the possibilities of deep retrofit.

The proposed specification achieves a space heating demand of 29kWh/m² and a primary energy demand of 120kWh/m² (or a total of 37.678kWh/m²). Including the proposed extension the building achieves a space heating demand of 21kWh/m² and a primary energy demand of 111kWh/m² (or a total of 40,238 kWh/m²).

The reduced space heating is to be provided by an electric coil in each of the two MVHR units with back up electric room radiators. Hot water demand was reduced by reducing the demand per person to 4litres/day inline with Department of Education guidelines. The resultant demand is then to be met by a water heat pump. Efficiencies could be further improved by using the exhaust MVHR air in conjunction with the heat pump.

The improvements in the daylight availability and the introduction of high efficiency daylight responsive lights achieved a reduction in electric demand from 998kWh to 659kWh including the extended area.

thermal bridge

No.	L2D - (U X + UY) =	Ψ Value (W/mK)
1.	Ground Floor / Foundation	+0.0073
2.	Window Cill	+0.0108
3.	Eaves / Window Head / Roof	-0.0240
4.	Eaves / Wall / Roof	-0.0380
5.	Concrete Roof / Window Head	-0.0010
6.	Timber Roof Eaves / Wall	-0.0260
7.	Timber Wall / Foundation	-0.0670

