

CONTEXT

IRELAND'S GENERIC REPEAT DESIGN SCHOOLS PROGRAMME The Irish Department of Education and Skills (DoE) is strongly committed half of the accepted good practice in the field. This approach works within normal departmental budgetary limits to create school buildings that are breaking ground for building designers. CELE Exchange 2011/5 © OECD 2011

TOWARDS NEARLY ZERO ENERGY BUILDINGS IN IRELAND.

The public sector aims to improve its energy efficiency by 33% by 2020 as set out in the National to energy efficiency and to reducing CO2 by developing and implementing Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) and, in accordance with the requirements of Directive energy level ceilings in relation to school design that aim to remain below 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings (recast), will be seen to lead by example in order to demonstrate clearly to all sectors what is possible through a programme of strong and committed actions Public sector buildings will adopt the proposed nearly zero-energy standard for new buildings other than dwellings two years in advance of the private sector in 2018. TOWARDS NEARLY ZERO ENERGY BUILDINGS IN IRELAND. PLANNING FOR 2020 AND BEYOND Department of

the Environment, Community and Local Government November 2012

TOWARDS NEARLY ZERO ENERGY BUILDINGS IN IRELAND.

Post 2014 to 2020, the medium to long term goals of the Department of Education and Science will be to continue to reduce energy consumption in a cost effective and affordable manner in future schools buildings. The Department's passive house research strand is one area of focus that will address potential requirements for new buildings to consume 'nearly zero' energy. The passive research strand involves the research, design and construction of two four classroom primary schools.

TOWARDS NEARLY ZERO ENERGY BUILDINGS IN IRELAND. PLANNING FOR 2020 AND BEYOND Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government November 2012

TOWARDS NEARLY ZERO ENERGY BUILDINGS IN IRELAND. 3.2.2 Educational Buildings

......Based on the current performance of 60kWh/m2/yr for primary schools and the cost optimal curves lowest lifecycle cost of 60kWh/m2/yr for primary schools it is anticipated that an indicative value in the region of 55-60 kWh/m2/yr will be the intermediate target for primary schools. This will be further assessed in the development of TGD L Buildings other than Dwellings 2014.

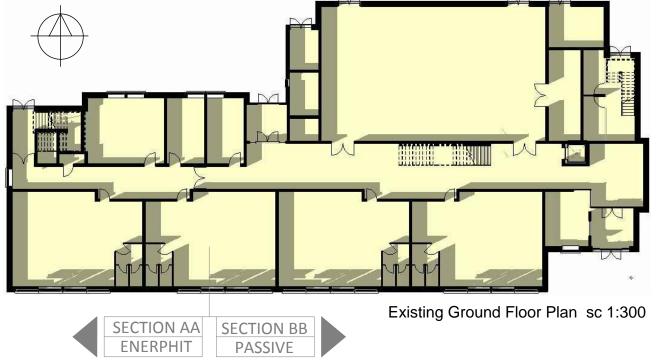
TOWARDS NEARLY ZERO ENERGY BUILDINGS IN IRELAND. PLANNING FOR 2020 AND BEYOND Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government November 2012

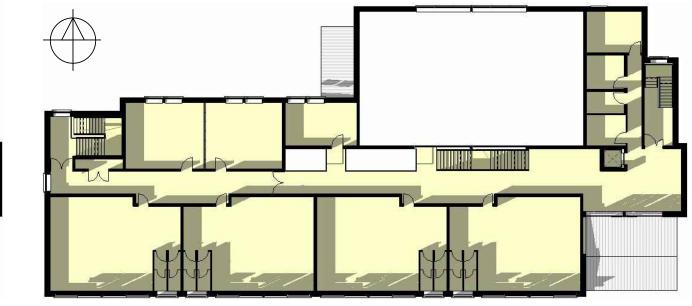
Table 5: Indicative Intermediate and NZEB ranges for Buildings other than dwellings based on cost optimal curves.

	Indicative Current Requirement	Cost Optimal Range	Proposed NZEB Range	TOWARDS NEARLY ZER ENERGY BUILDINGS IN IRELAND. PLANNING FC
	kWh/m²/yr	kWh/m²/yr	kWh/m²/yr	2020 AND BEYOND
Retail A/C	726	227 - 338	200 - 260	Department of the
Hotel A/C	507	243 - 330	243 - 285	•
N/V Office	247	35 - 103	35 - 70	Environment, Communi
A/C Office	366	101 - 179	100 - 135	and Local Government
Primary School	111	8 - 80	45 - 50	November 2012

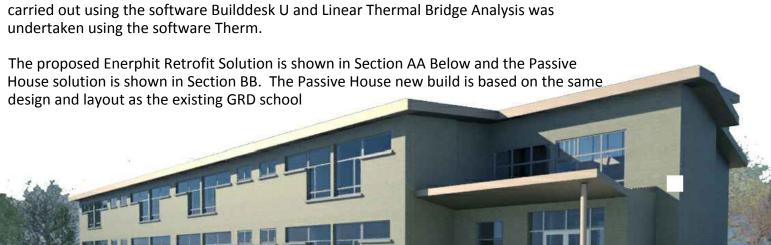
BASE MODEL LAYOUT

GENERIC REPEAT DESIGN SCHOOL FROM BASE CASE — ENERPHIT RETROFIT — PASSIVE HOUSE NEW BUILD





Existing First Floor Plan sc 1:300

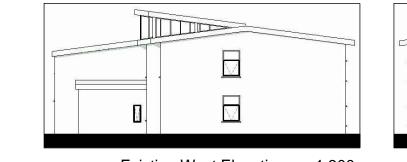


Documentation of the component

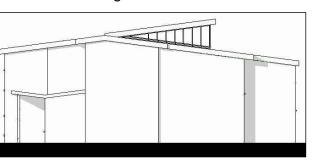
A comprehensive energy analysis of the existing GRD was undertaken using the design software tool Passive House Planning Package (PHPP). Condensation Risk Analysis was







Specific building demands with reference to the treated floor area



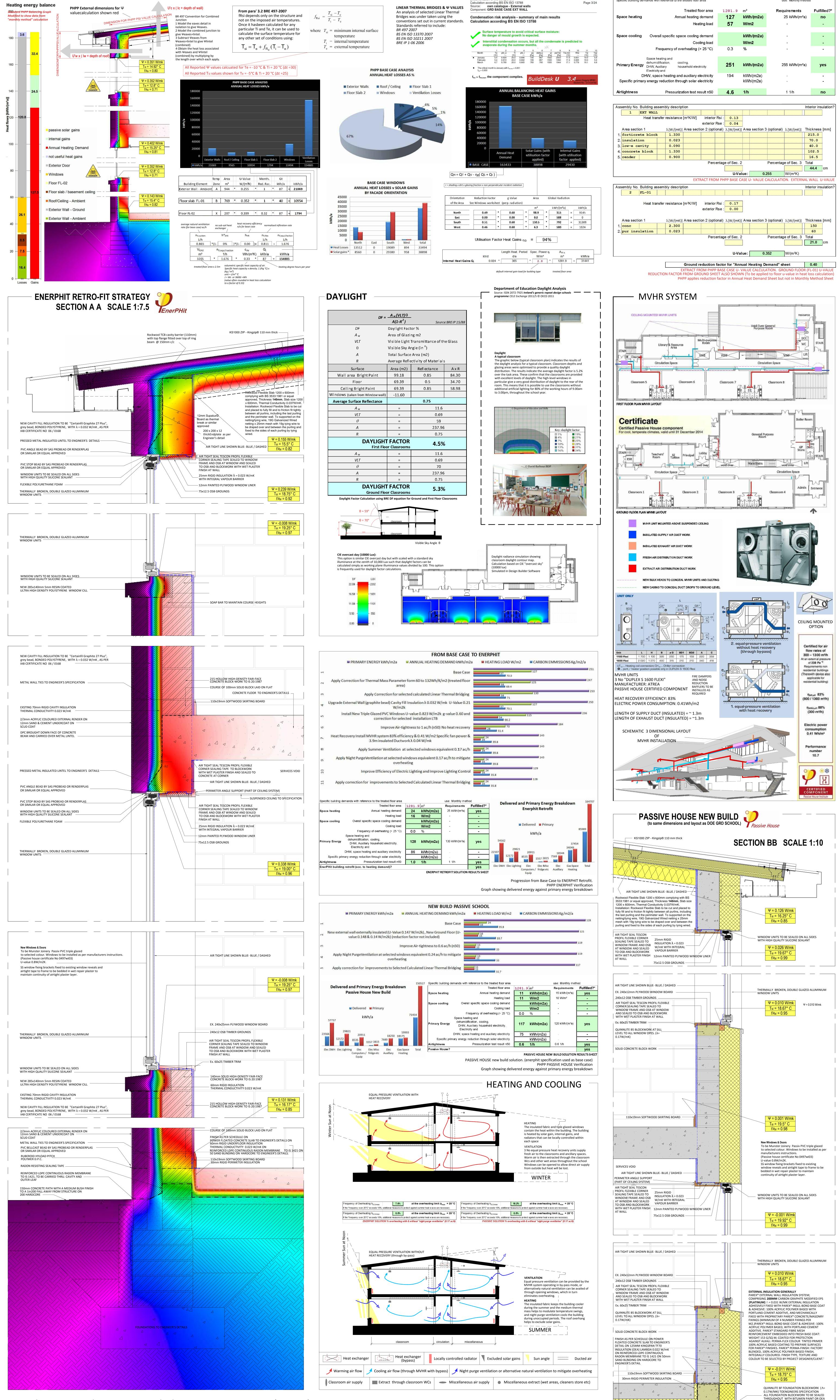
Existing South Elevation

Existing West Elevation sc 1:300

Existing East Elevation sc 1:300

use: Monthly method

BASE MODEL PRE RETRO-FIT ENERGY ANALYSIS



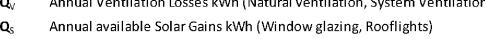
Annual Heat Demand equation as applied in PHPP: $Q_{H} = Q_{T} + Q_{V} - \eta_{g}(Q_{S} + Q_{I})$

\mathbf{Q}_{H}	Annual Heating Demand kWh
^	Appual Transmission boat Jassas MMb (Malls, Floors

Annual Transmission heat losses kWh (Walls, Floors, Windows, Roofs, LTBs, etc)

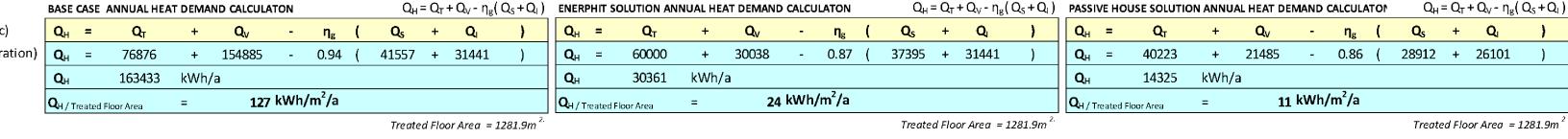
Annual available Internal Gains kWh (People, Lighting, Equipment, etc)

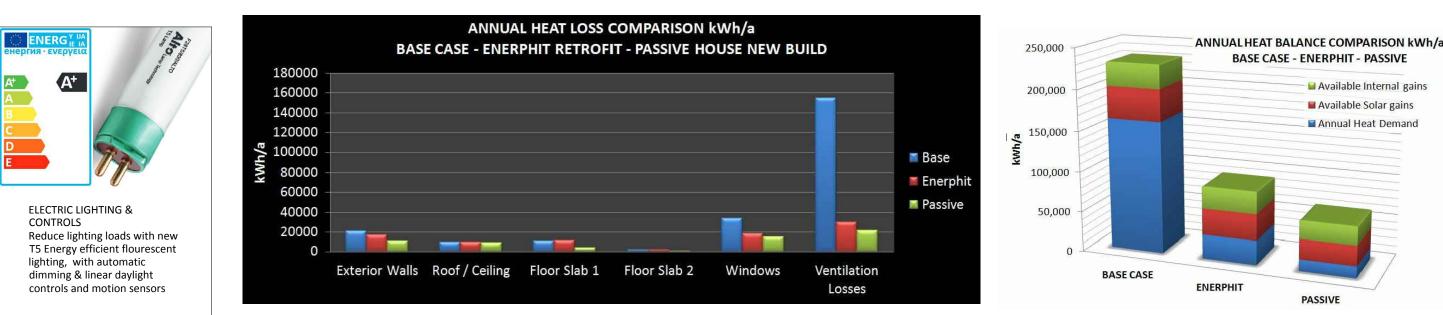
Annual available Solar Gains kWh (Window glazing, Rooflights) **Q**c



Reduction Factor applied to available Solar and Internal Gains

Annual Ventilation Losses kWh (Natural ventilation, System Ventilation, Infiltration)





SELECTED LTB CALCULATIONS PROGRESSION FROM BASE CASE TO ENERPHIT TO PASSIVE HOUSE

LINEAR THERMAL BRIDGE JUNCTION		BASE CASE	ENERPHIT RETROFIT	PASSIVE HOUSE
all calculated on the south side classroom elevation		W/mK	W/mK	W/mK
1 GROUND FLOOR FL01		0.143	0.131	-0.011
WINDOW SILL		0.352	-0.008	0.010
3 GROUND FLOOR INTERMEDIARY FLOOR & WINDOW HEAD COMBINED	Α	0.416	0.340	0.000
4 INTERMEDIARY FLOOR	В	0.014	0.002	0.001
5 GROUND FLOOR WINDOW HEAD	A-B	0.402	0.338	-0.001
COMBINED ROOF EAVES & 1st FLOOR WINDOW HEAD		0.524	0.394	0.152
7 ROOF EAVES	D	0.173	0.155	0.126
3 1st FLOOR WINDOW HEAD		0.351	0.239	0.026

11 kWh/m²/a

Treated Floor Area = 1281.9m

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Δ FOUNDATIONS TO ENGINEER'S DETAILS \checkmark

Calculated values applied in PHPP progression from Base to Enerphit to Passive.

Not all LTB's could be modelled in the time available. In consequence the LTB losses are understated, particularly in the base case analysis. To mitigate the effect of this understatement the Energy Savings available through applying a more favourable "wind protection coefficient" of 0.7 (equivalent to moderate shelter throught site specific planting) was not applied in either the Enerphit or Passive

GENERIC REPEAT DESIGN SCHOOL FROM BASE CASE - ENERPHIT RETROFIT - PASSIVE HOUSE NEW BUILD