

PASSIVHAUS AS A ROUTE TO NET ZERO:

NEW BUILD PASSIVHAUS HACKBRIDGE PRIMARY & HARRIS ACADEMY

Christian Dimbleby

ARCHITYPE

New Build Passivhaus Route To Net Zero

Hackbridge Primary School

Client: London Borough of Sutton

Designer: Architype Ltd

Contractor: LakeHouse / Willmott Dixon

Gross Internal Area: 1,685m²

120 pupils: One FE (expansion to 2FE)

Completed: November 2019

Harris Academy Sutton

Client: London Borough of Sutton

Designer: Architype Ltd

Contractor: Willmott Dixon

Gross Internal Area: 10,625m²

1,275 pupils: Six FE plus 6th form

Completed: September 2019



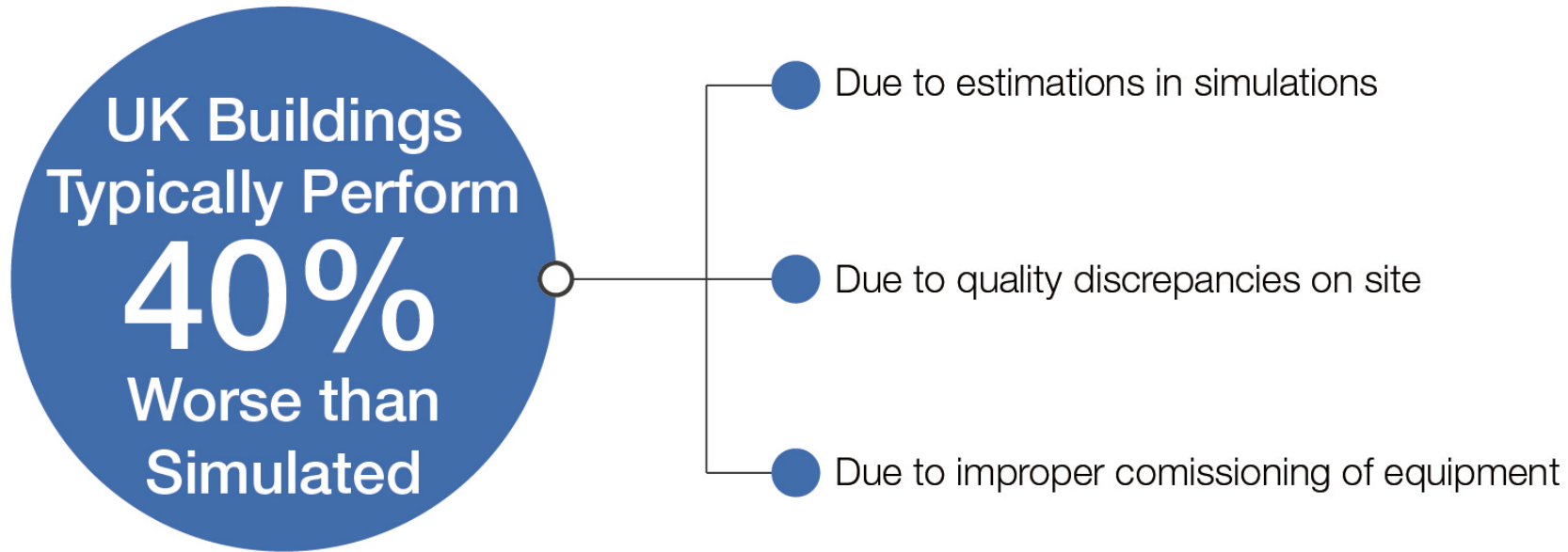
Sutton's Reasons for Choosing Passivhaus Standard



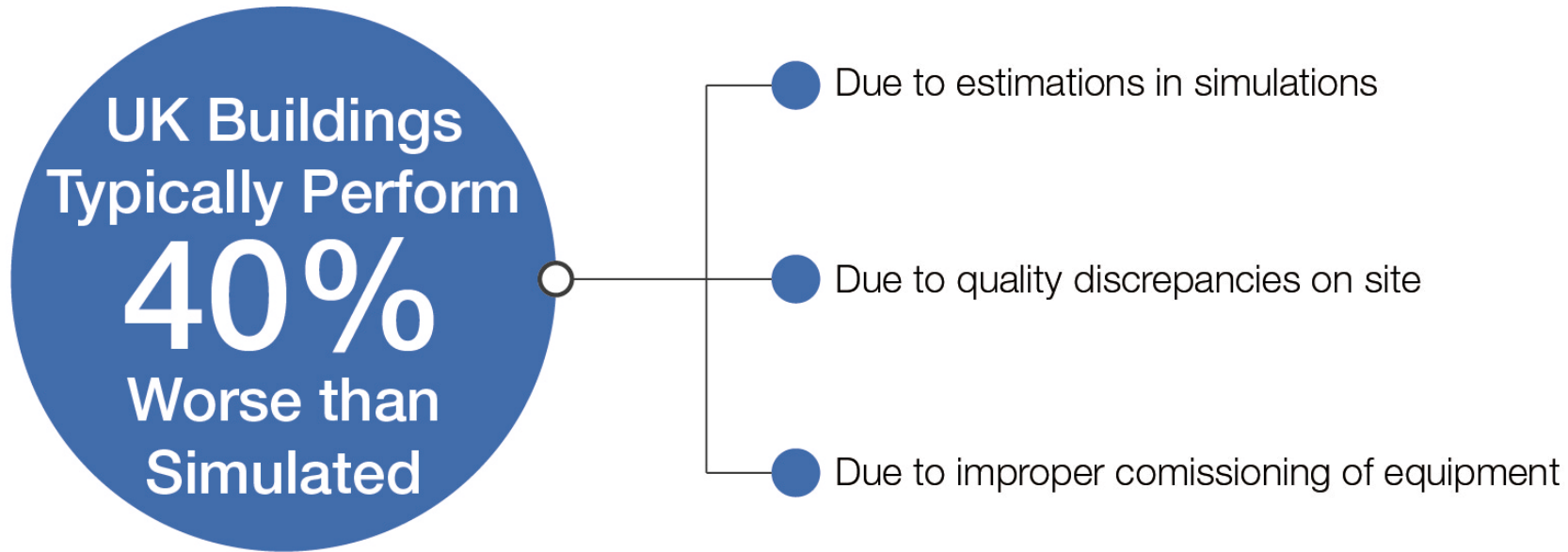
- a rigorous **energy** standard
- a rigorous **comfort** standard
- a rigorous **evidence** based standard
- a rigorous **quality assurance** standard



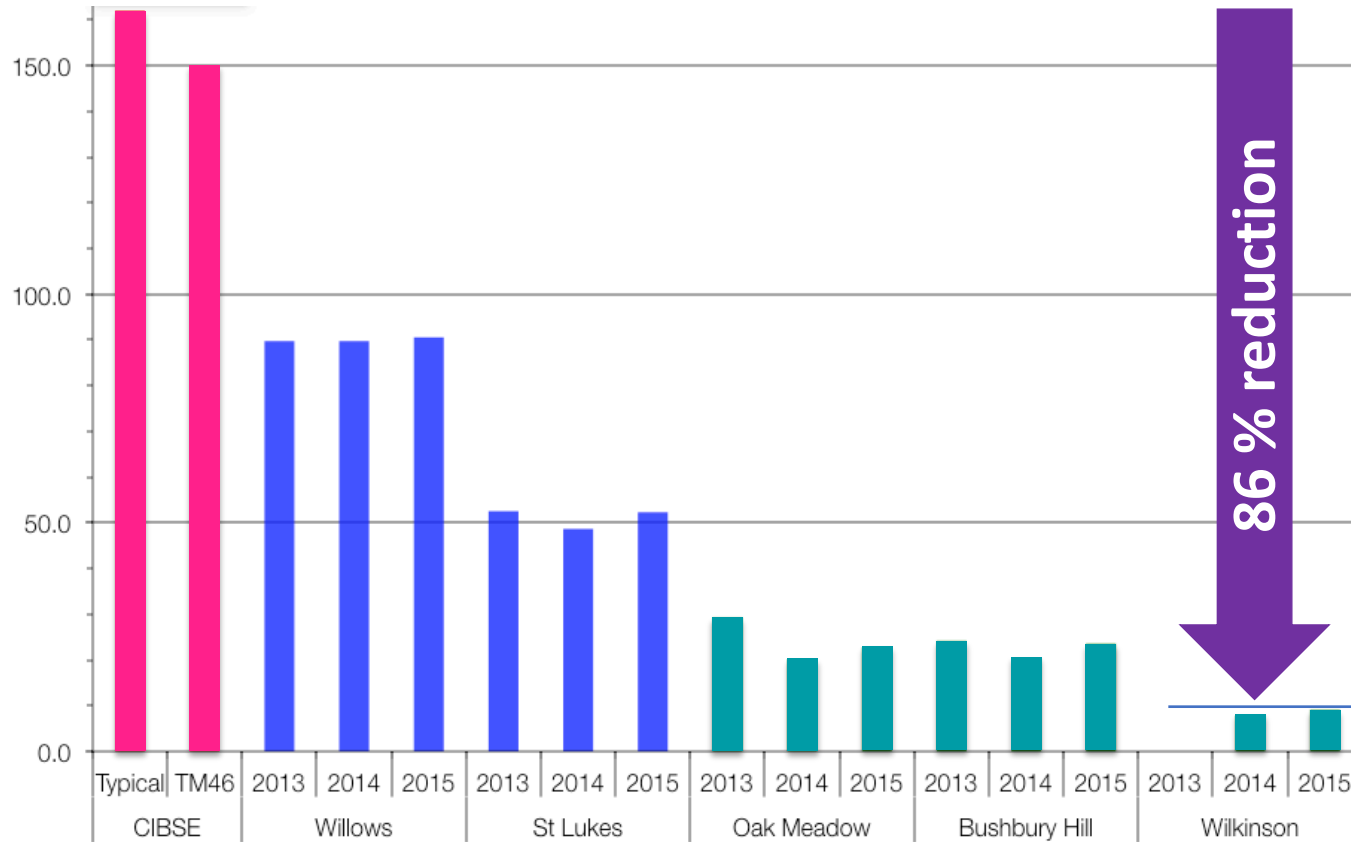
Closing The Performance Gap



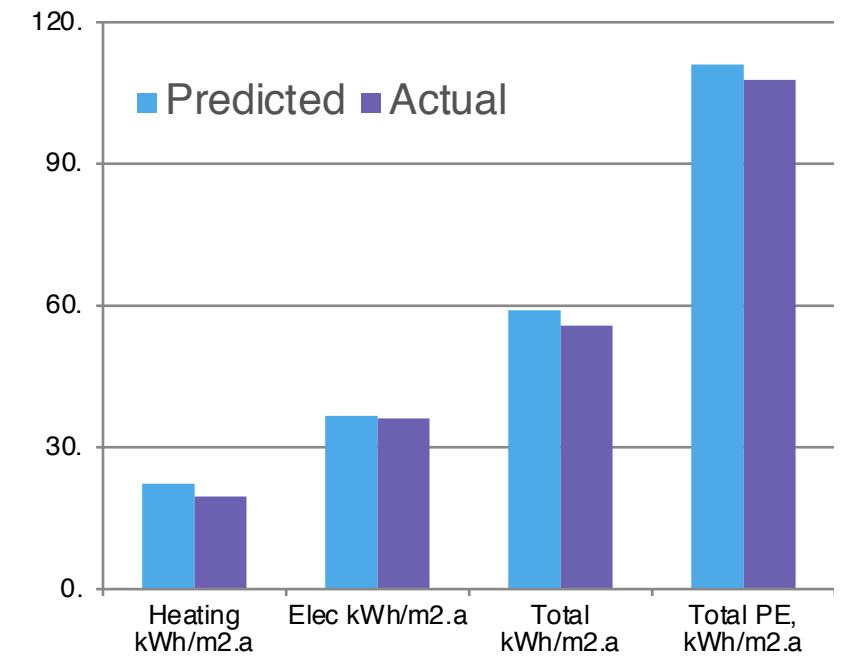
Closing The Performance Gap



Passivhaus Standard Reduces Energy Demand



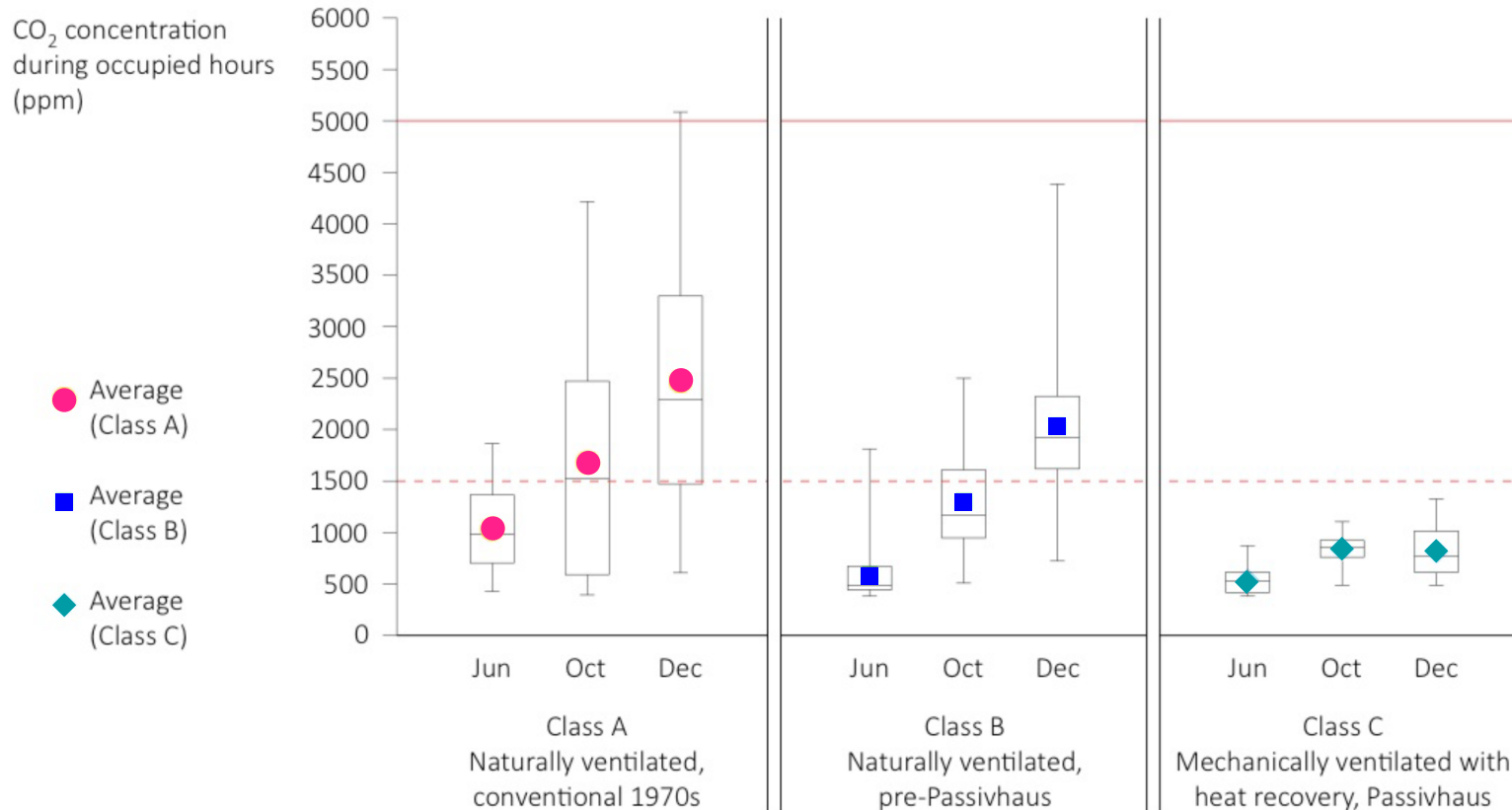
Architype POE monitoring of schools energy



Enterprise Centre UEA

Comfort and wellbeing

KEEN research project - Comparing Air Quality:



“our children are more alert and attentive in lessons due to the amount of daylight in classrooms and the fresh air throughout the school. The fact that the new school is built to Passivhaus standards means that learning has been enhanced; our pupils love coming to school”

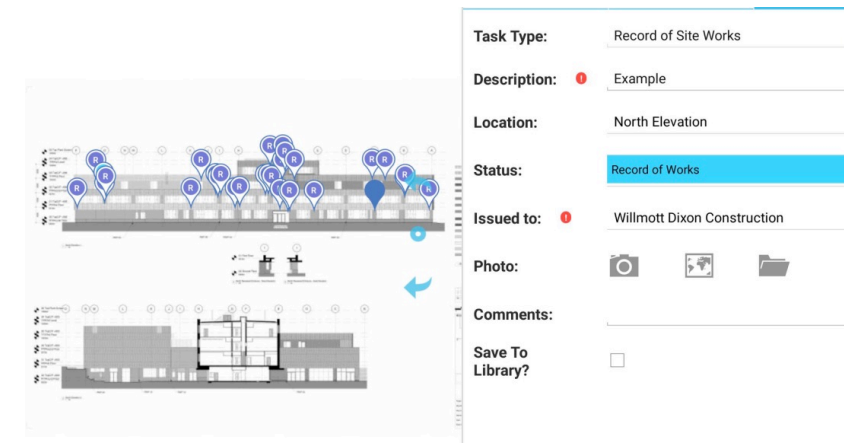
Sara Morris, Head Teacher, Oak Meadow Primary School

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Passivhaus Quality Requires Collaboration



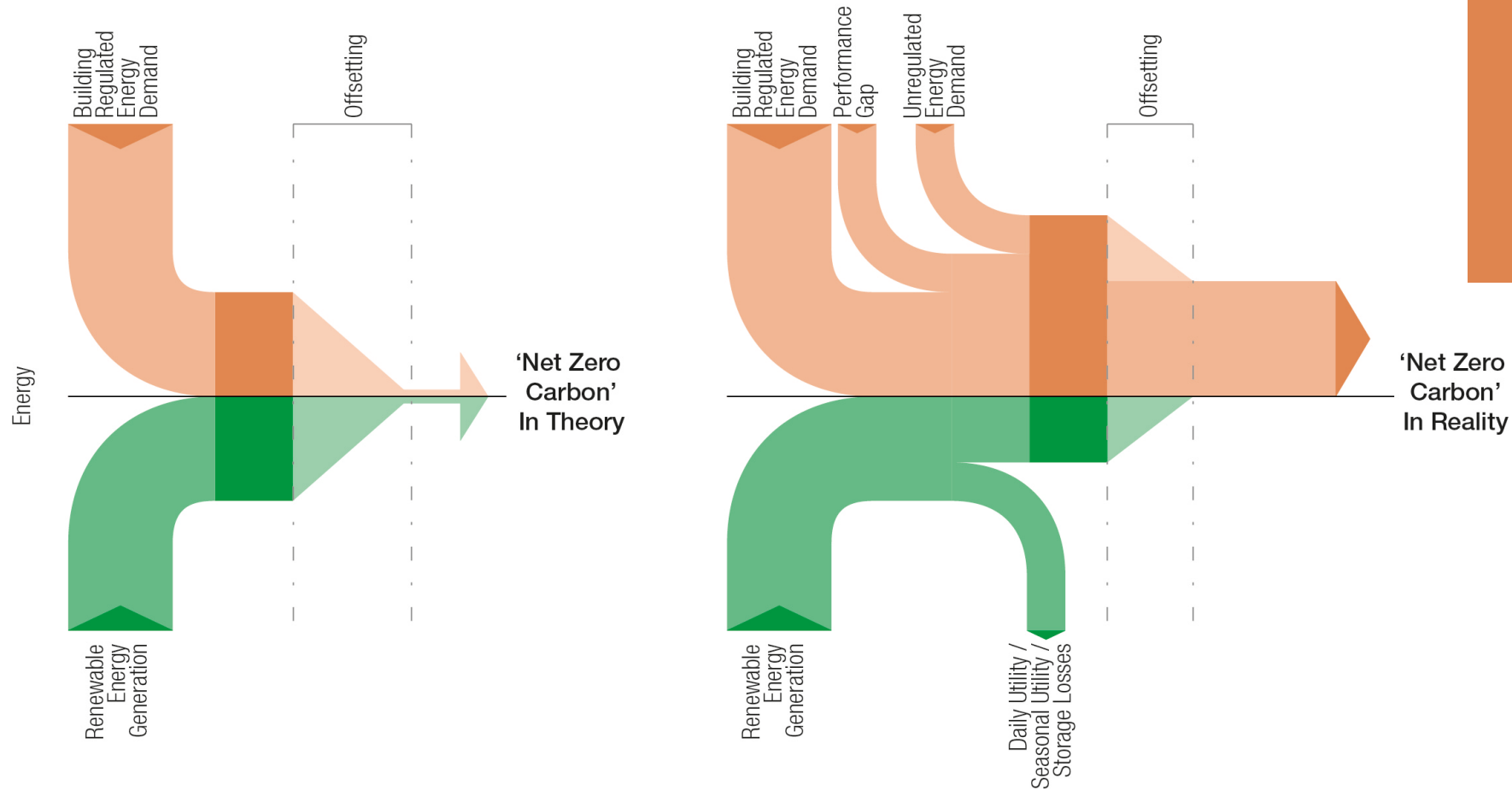
- Lessons learnt workshops
- Trades person training
- Passivhaus induction for operatives
- Setting the expectations on quality



The screenshot shows a software interface for recording site works. On the left, there is a diagram of a building elevation with various points marked by blue circles and letters. On the right, there is a form with the following fields:

Task Type:	Record of Site Works
Description:	Example
Location:	North Elevation
Status:	Record of Works
Issued to:	Willmott Dixon Construction
Photo:	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:	<input type="text"/>
Save To Library?	<input type="checkbox"/>

Net Zero Theory and Reality



'Net Zero Carbon' in Theory and Reality

- › Performance gap increases energy demand
- › Unregulated energy is often omitted from calculations
- › Seasonal difference in renewable energy generation is often omitted.

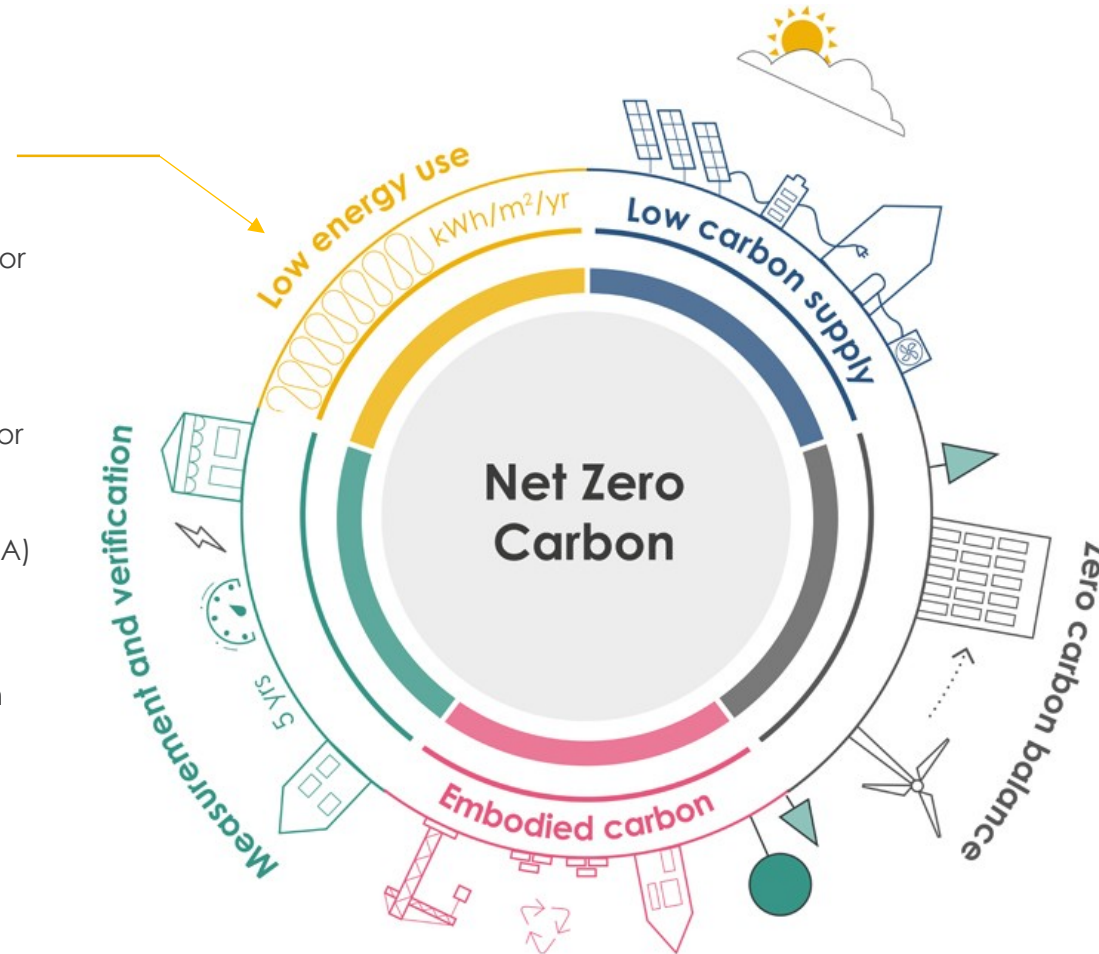
LETI - Net Zero Operational Carbon Targets

Low energy use


- 1** Total Energy Use Intensity (EUI) - Energy use measured at the meter should be equal to or less than:
 - **35 kWh/m²/yr** (GIA) for residential¹


For non-domestic buildings a minimum DEC B (40) rating should be achieved and/or an EUI equal or less than:

 - **65 kWh/m²/yr** (GIA) for schools¹
 - **70 kWh/m²/yr** (NLA) or **55 kWh/m²/yr** (GIA) for commercial offices^{1,2}
- 2** Building fabric is very important therefore space heating demand should be less than **15 kWh/m²/yr** for all building types.



Net Zero Carbon - Construction





Net Zero Carbon Buildings:
A Framework Definition

1. Establish Net Zero Carbon Scope*

1.1 Net zero carbon – **construction**

1.2 Net zero carbon – **operational energy**

2. Reduce Construction Impacts

2.1 A whole life carbon assessment should be undertaken and disclosed for all construction projects to drive carbon reductions

2.2 The embodied carbon impacts from the product and construction stages should be measured and offset at practical completion

3. Reduce Operational Energy Use

3.1 Reductions in energy demand and consumption should be prioritised over all other measures.

3.2 In-use energy consumption should be calculated and publicly disclosed on an annual basis.

4. Increase Renewable Energy Supply






4.1 On-site renewable energy source should be prioritised

4.2 Off-site renewables should demonstrate additionality

5. Offset Any Remaining Carbon

5.1 Any remaining carbon should be offset using a recognised offsetting framework

5.2 The amount of offsets used should be publicly disclosed



Net zero carbon – construction (1.1):

“When the amount of carbon emissions associated with a building’s product and construction stages up to practical completion is zero or negative, through the use of offsets or the net export of on-site renewable energy.”

Net zero carbon – operational energy (1.2):

“When the amount of carbon emissions associated with the building’s operational energy on an annual basis is zero or negative. A net zero carbon building is highly energy efficient and powered from on-site and/or off-site renewable energy sources, with any remaining carbon balance offset.”

6 - Option

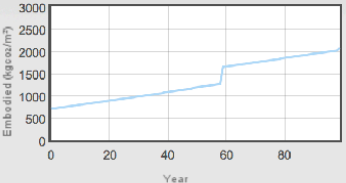
CLT as built rev01 10% solar array

Defaults: Educational

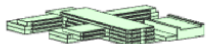
	Total	Per m ²
Capital Cost	£40,733,300	£3334
Lifecycle Cost	£47,899,400	£3920
Embodied Carbon	8530 Tonnes	698 kg
Operational Energy	241 MWh/yr	20 KWh/yr

Chart: Lifecycle Carbon

Carbon Lifecycle



Total Area	12218 m ²
Total Floors	4
Location	London, UK
Glazing Ratio	27%
Floor Height	4.23



Run Simulation Duplicate Delete

6 - Option

7 - Option

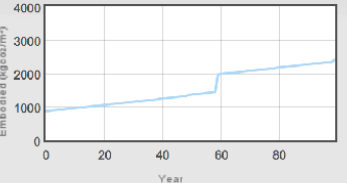
Concrete as built rev01 10% solar array

Defaults: Educational

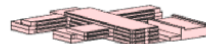
	Total	Per m ²
Capital Cost	£40,952,800	£3352
Lifecycle Cost	£48,101,400	£3937
Embodied Carbon	10547 Tonnes	863 kg
Operational Energy	242 MWh/yr	20 KWh/yr

Chart: Lifecycle Carbon

Carbon Lifecycle



Total Area	12218 m ²
Total Floors	4
Location	London, UK
Glazing Ratio	27%
Floor Height	4.23



Run Simulation Duplicate Delete

7 - Option

20+ % reduction
embodied carbon

Architype's Sustainable Performance Evolution



Reducing
energy

Reducing
carbon

Reducing
cost

Improving
wellbeing

Positive
performance

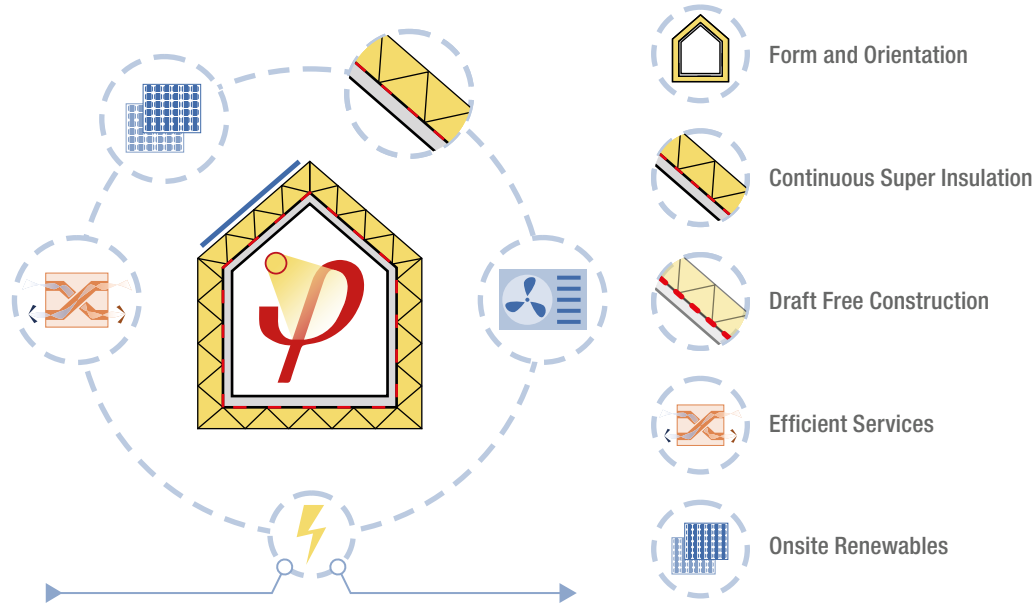
Passivhaus Design Requirements To Get To Net Zero Operational Carbon

Heating Demand	Or	Heating Load
15 kWh/m ² a		10 W/m ²

Cooling Demand	Or	Cooling Load
15 kWh/m ² a		10 W/m ²

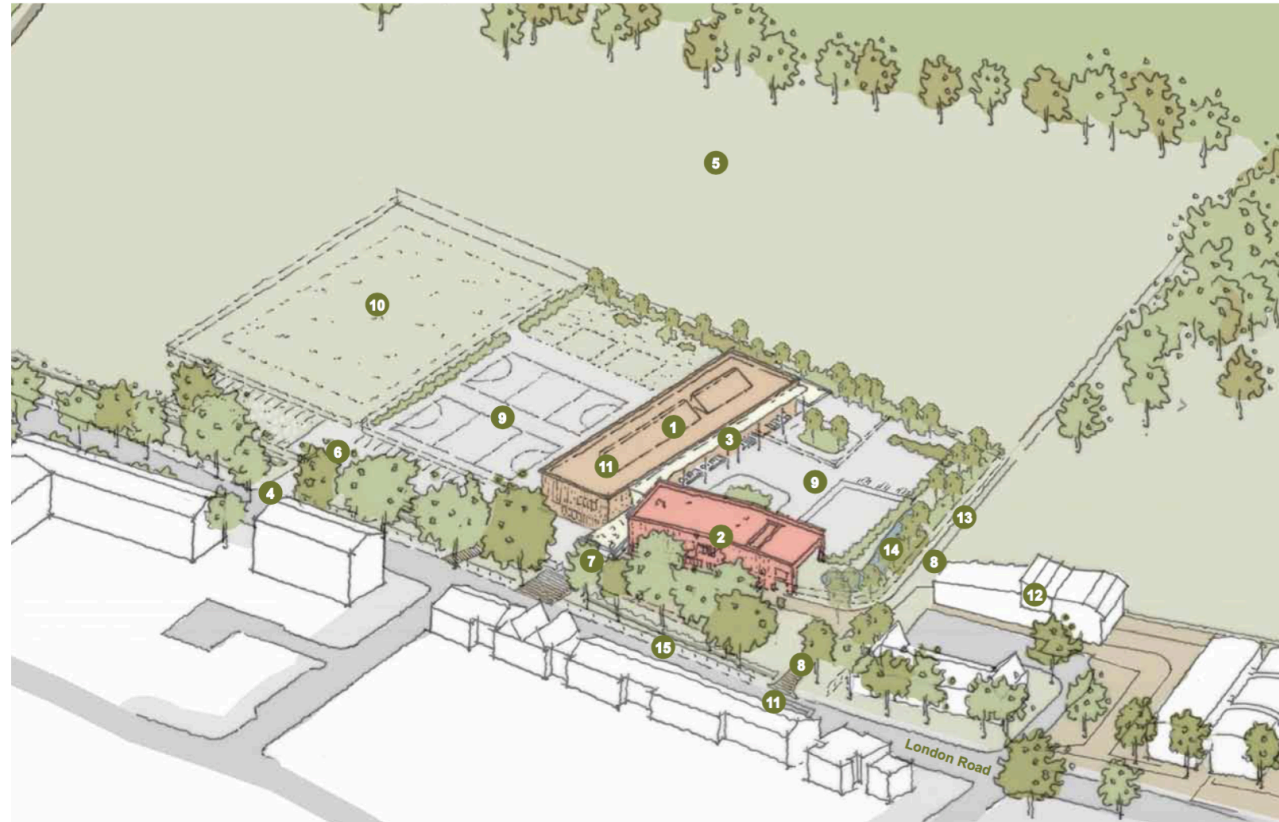
Airtightness	Frequency of Overheating
0.6 ACH	10% ideally <2%

Primary Energy	Or	Primary Energy Renewable
135 kWh/m ² a		60 kWh/m ² a



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Hackbridge Needed Passivhaus to Achieve Planning



KEY:

- 1 Classroom wing
- 2 Community wing
- 3 Canopy
- 4 Vehicle entrance/exit
- 5 Potential future ecology park
- 6 Staff car park
- 7 Main building entrance
- 8 Access to MOL
- 9 Playground
- 10 Grass pitch
- 11 New raised table in road
- 12 BedZed pavilion
- 13 Foot path
- 14 Habitat area
- 15 Footpath widening

Proposed site strategy

Hackbridge: Regenerative Design

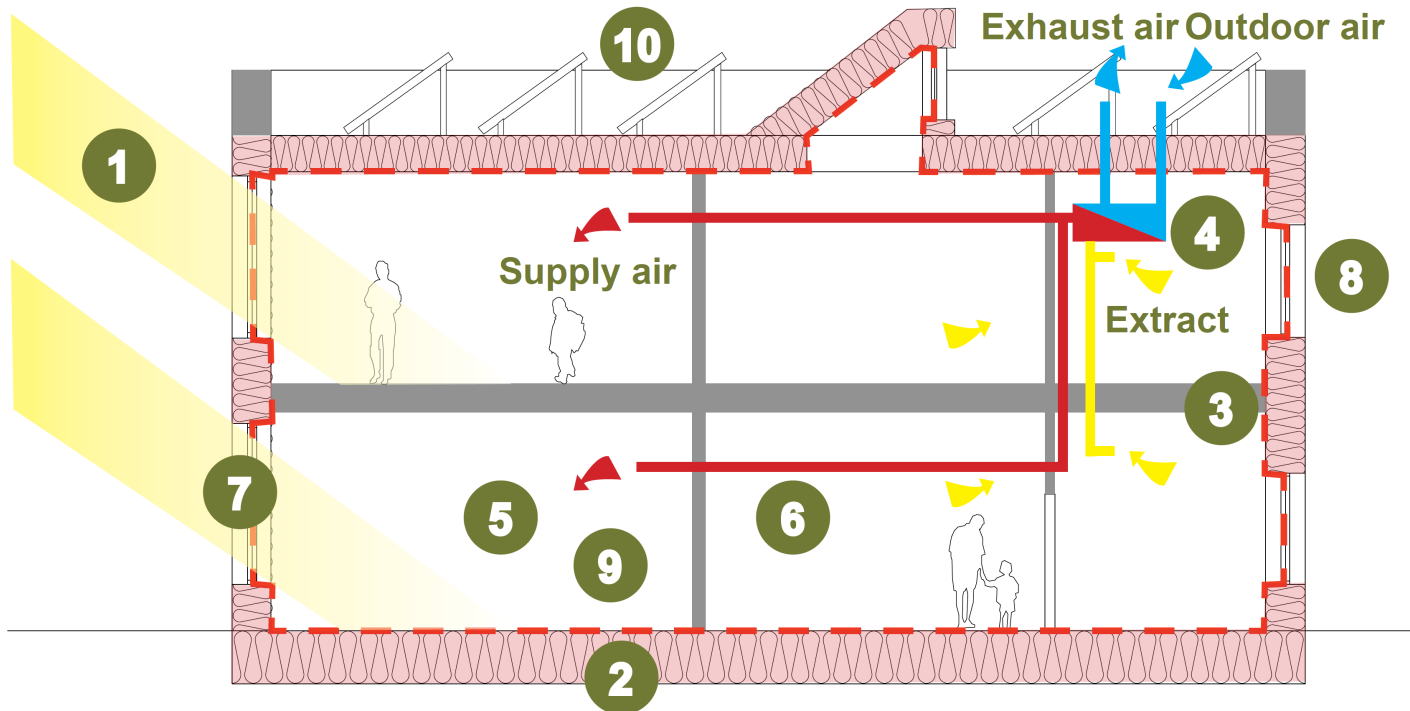
Site Before



Site Proposed



Hackbridge: Passivhaus Design Strategy



KEY:

- 1 Good solar orientation & compact form
- 2 Super insulation and no thermal bridges
- 3 Air tight envelope
- 4 Ventilation with heat recovery
- 5 High comfort levels
- 6 Low primary energy
- 7 Triple glazing
- 8 Natural ventilation in the summer
- 9 Reduction in small power
- 10 Photovoltaic panels to help achieve Zero Carbon

Form and Orientation

Form Factor
Solar Gains

Facade

Glazing Ratio
Glazing Layout
Shading

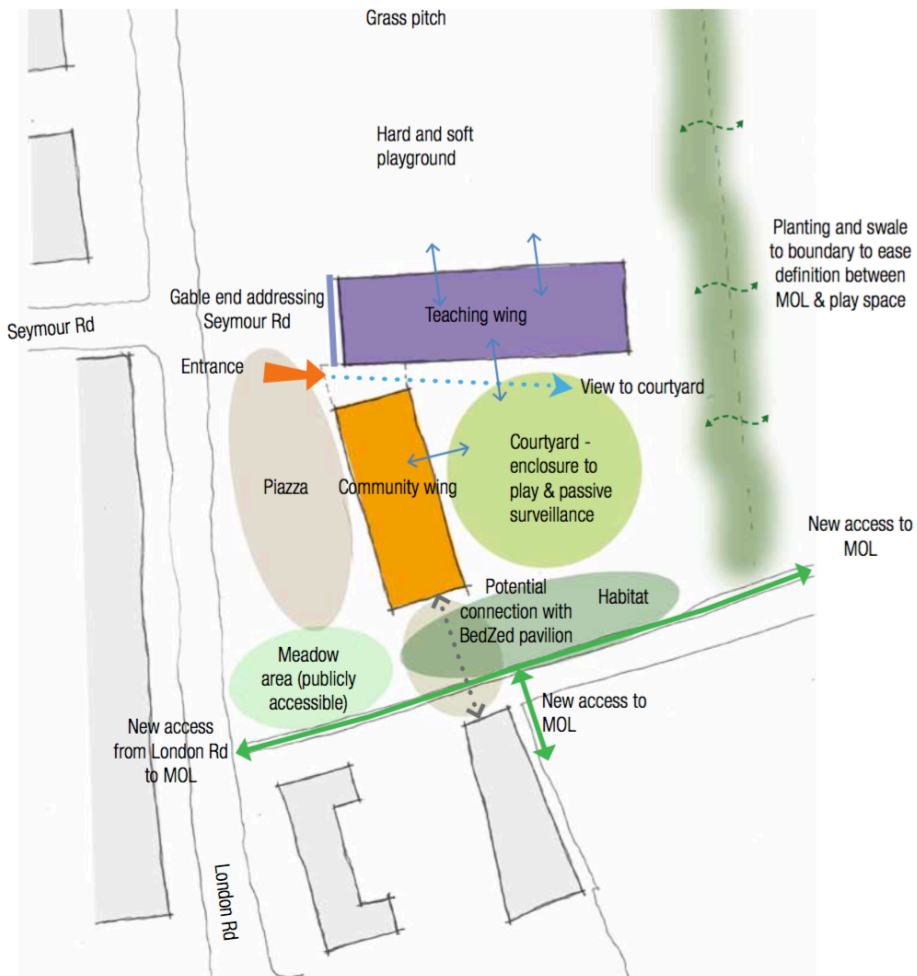
Fabric

Fabric Specification
Fabric Construction

MEP

Positioning
Efficiency

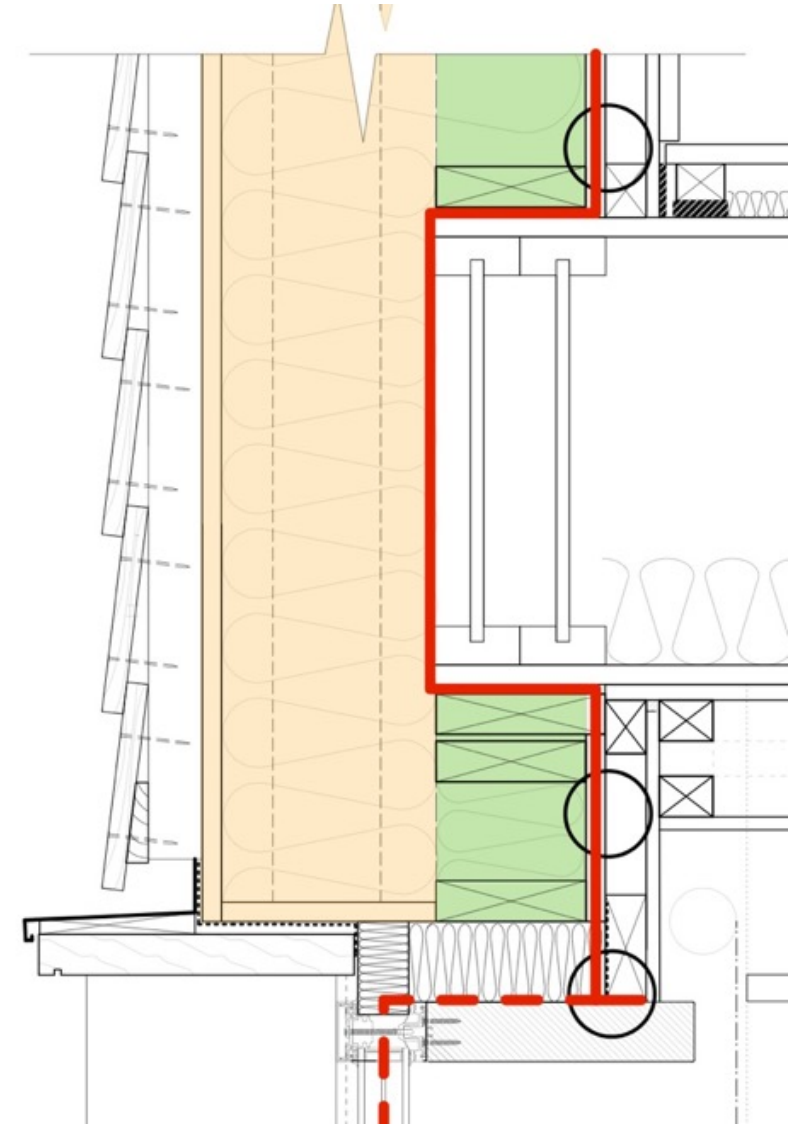
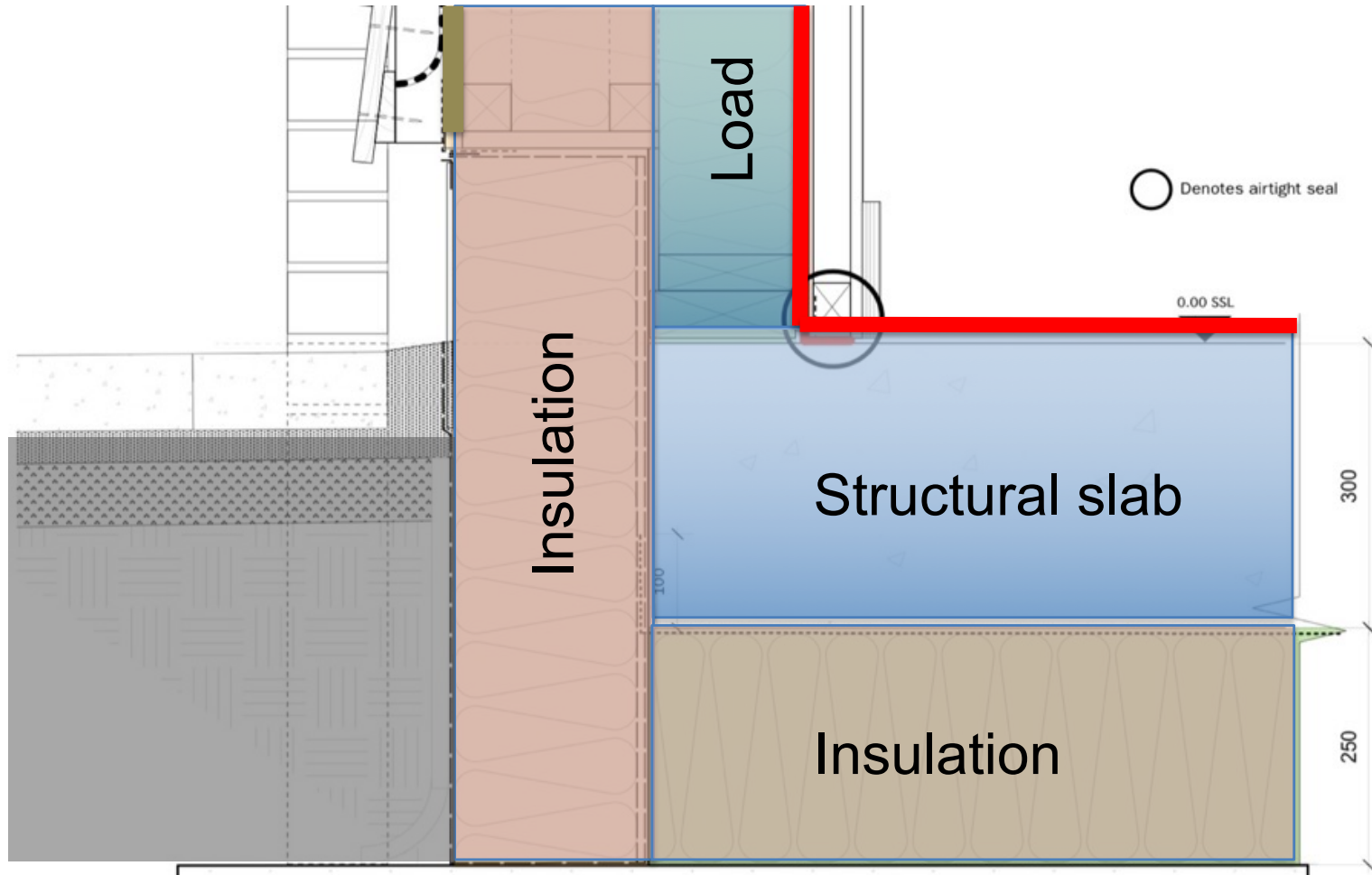
Hackbridge: Form, Orientation & Facade



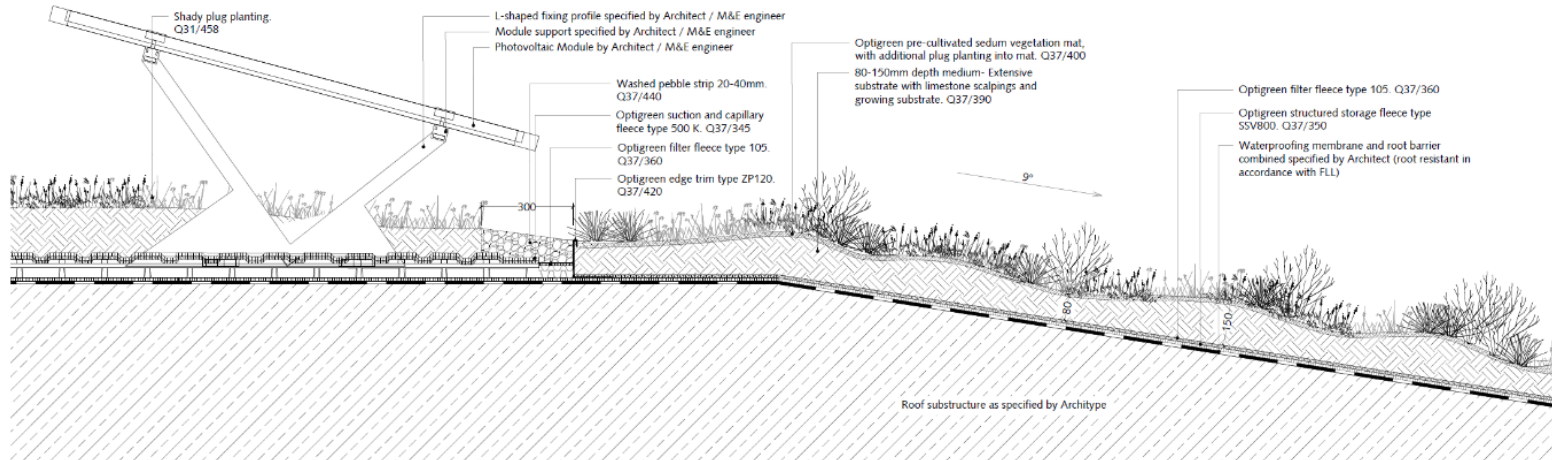
Building concept diagram



Hackbridge: Passivhaus Fabric



Hackbridge: MEP to Net Zero

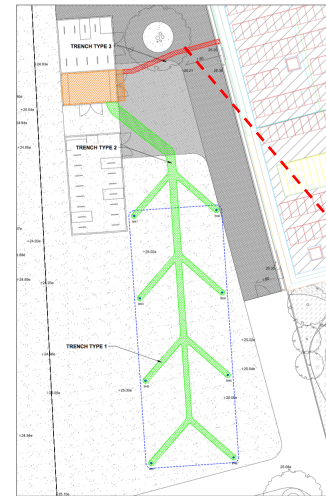


100% Heating Demand

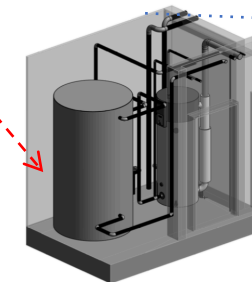
– Designed to be achieved through inter-seasonal ground source heat pump

100% Electrical Design

– Designed to be achieved through Bio-Solar Roofs (PVs)

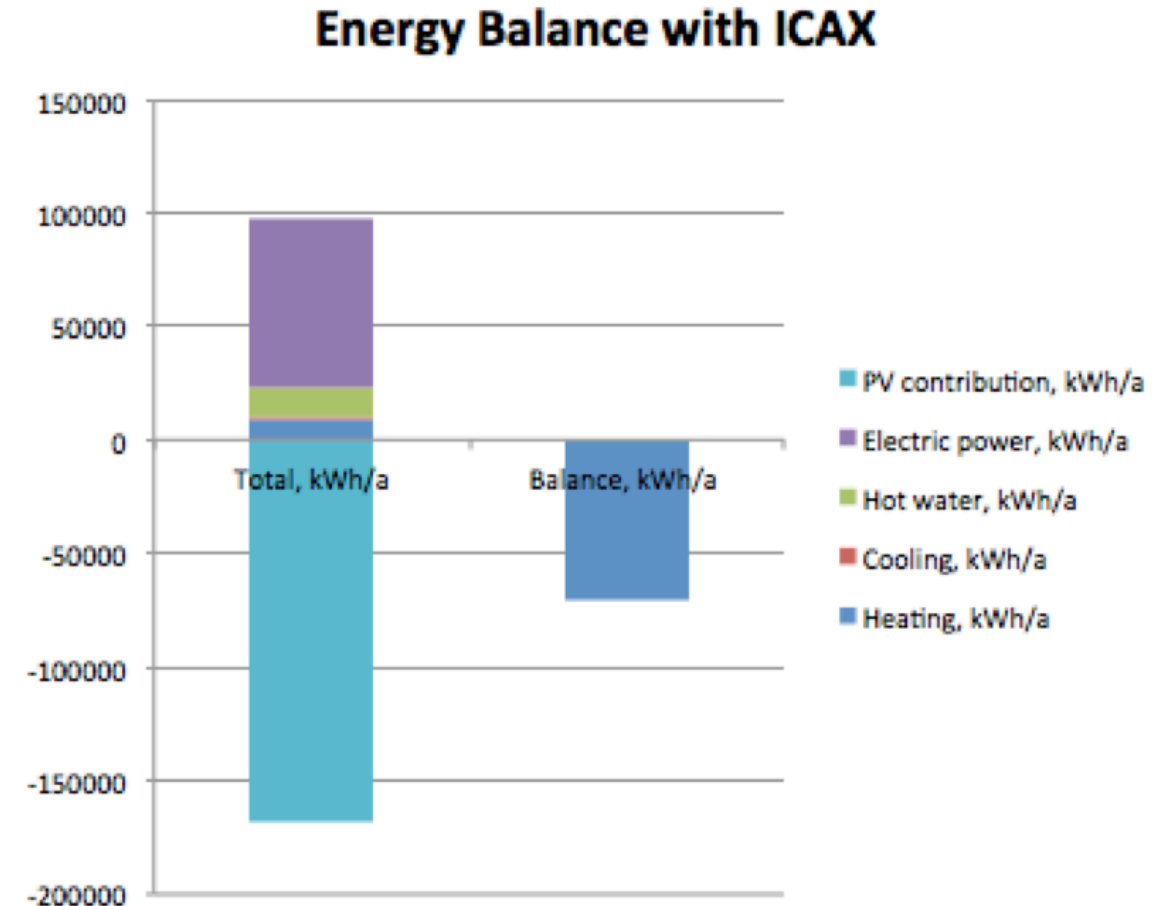
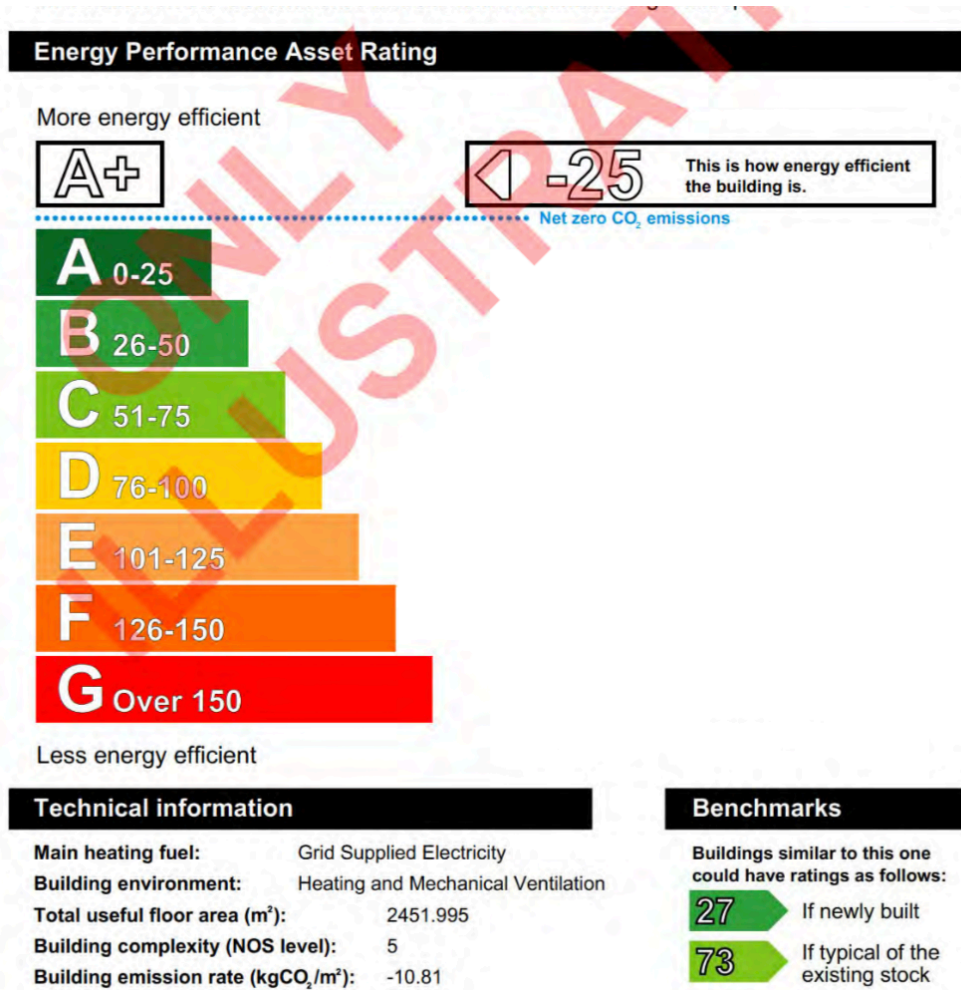


Thermal Store with Gas top up



Inter seasonal
Ground Source Heat
Pump

Hackbridge: MEP to Net Zero



Hackbridge Primary School



Hackbridge Primary School



Harris Academy Sutton

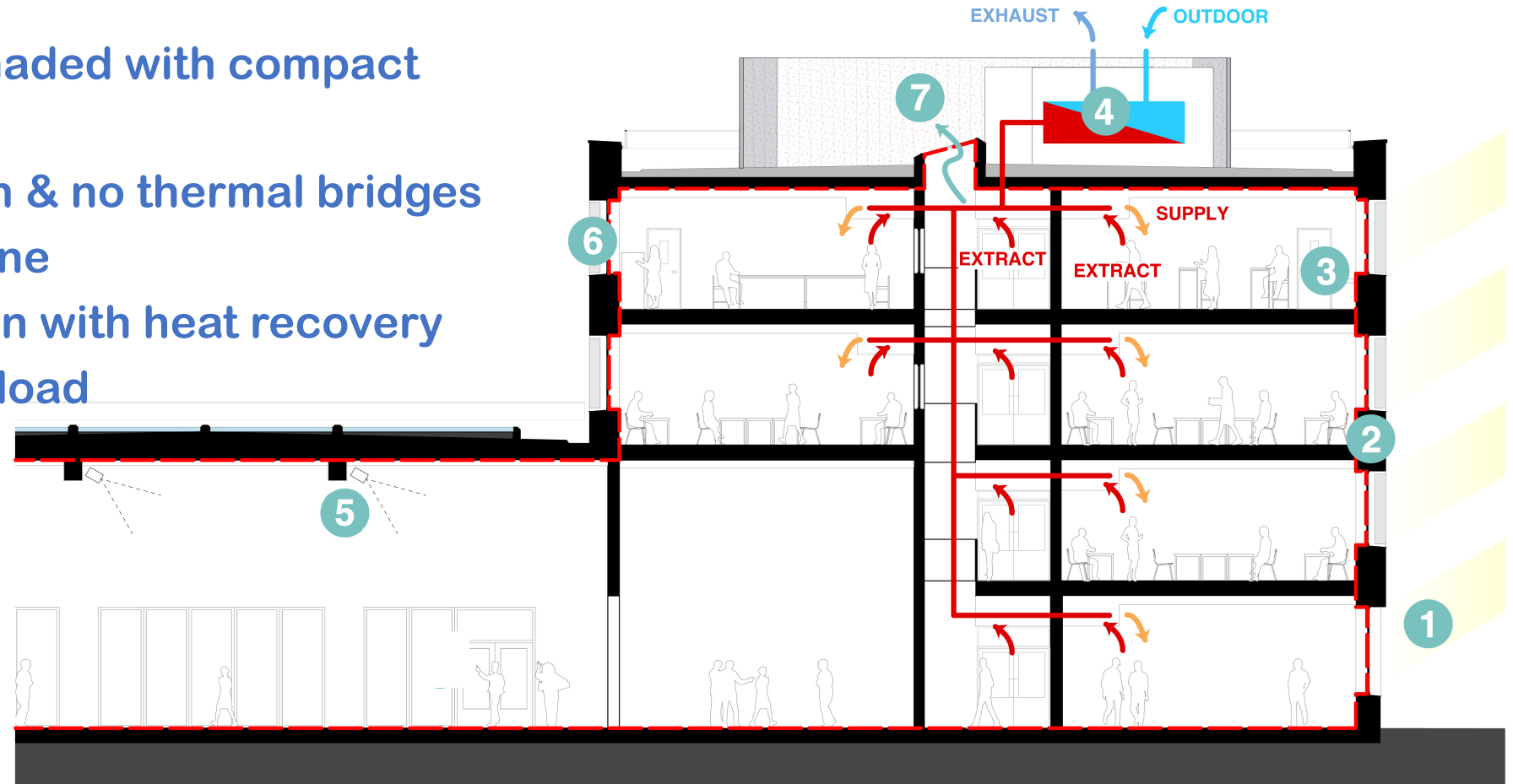


Large Scale
Project

How low can
we go?

Harris Academy: Passivhaus Design Strategy

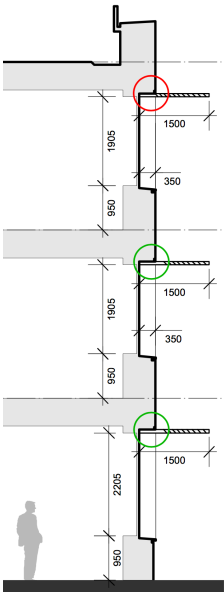
1. Solar orientated & shaded with compact form
2. Continuous insulation & no thermal bridges
3. Continuous airtight line
4. Mechanical ventilation with heat recovery
5. Reduce small power load
6. Triple glazing
7. Natural ventilation in temperate months



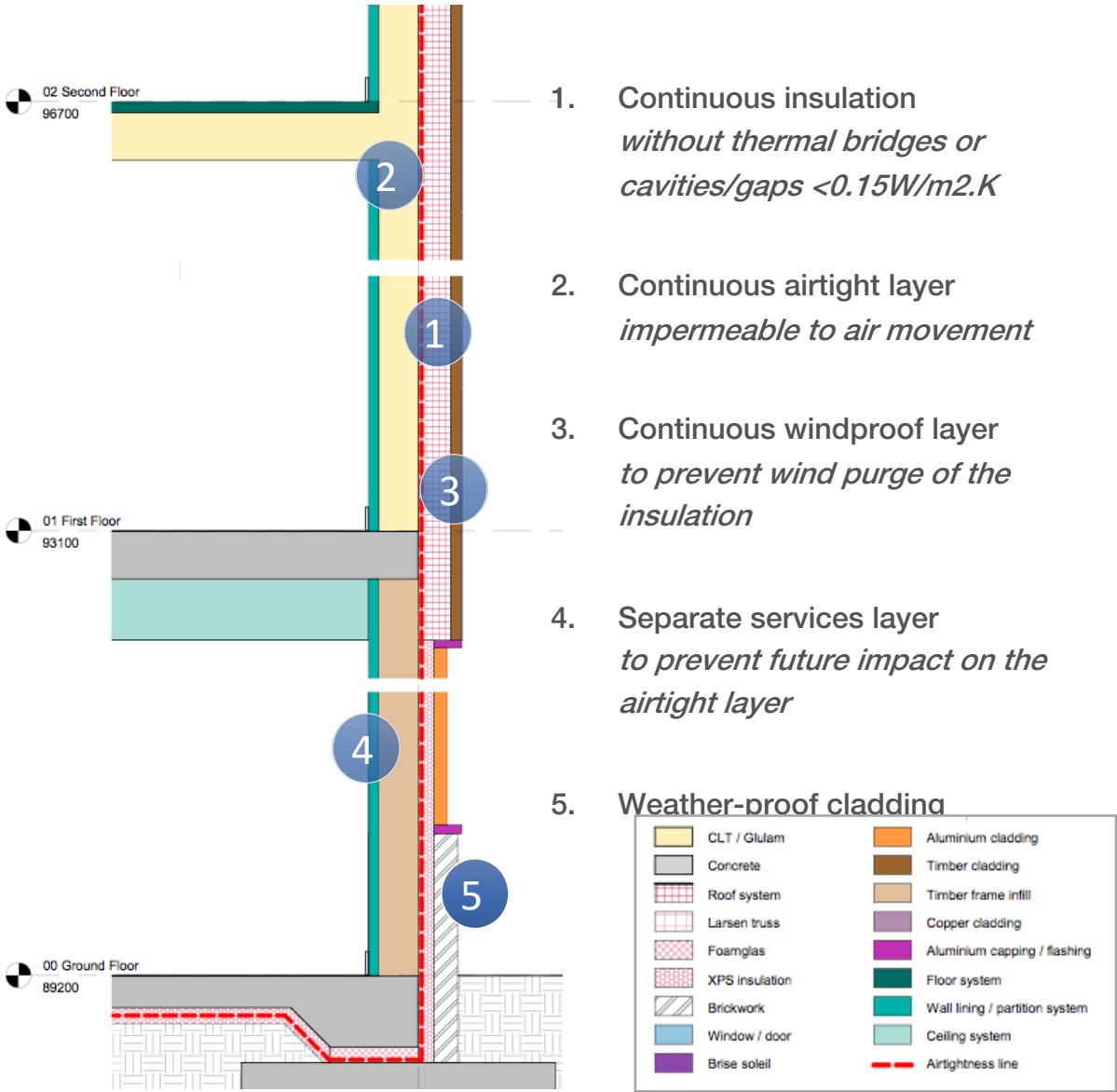
Harris Academy: Form, Orientation & Facade



$$NS^3 A / V = 0.69 \text{ m}^2/\text{m}^3$$



Harris Academy: Fabric



Harris Academy: MEP Minimized Energy Demand



Heating Demand

- Designed with domestic size Gas boiler, with provision to connect to planned district heat main

10% Electrical Design

- Significantly reduced demand and a further 10% of this achieved through Bio-Solar Roofs PV



Harris Academy Sutton



Harris Academy Sutton



Summary

- Passivhaus is the essential first step to Net Zero Operational Carbon buildings.
- You need to consider the form, facade, fabric and then MEP.
- Harris Academy demonstrates that using Passivhaus on large scale projects can significantly reduce energy demand. It has also been designed to achieve Net Zero Operational Carbon by 2050 as the electrical grid decarbonizes, and when it is connected to the DHM.
- Hackbridge Primary School shows that small projects with efficient design, can become Net Zero Operational Carbon NOW.



"It really is a spectacular learning environment where our students will thrive academically and develop long-life interests and talents... I've been involved with the development of the school and have enjoyed working with Architype and the team to see it take shape. Architype listened to our needs throughout the design process and have given us a building which delivers, not only on quality and looks, but also on environmental targets, which are increasingly important in today's world. Our new school provides an inspiring new space for students and teachers alike"

James Fisher (Principal at Sutton Secondary School)



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UKpassivhaus conference 2020

A HEALTHY & GREEN FUTURE



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