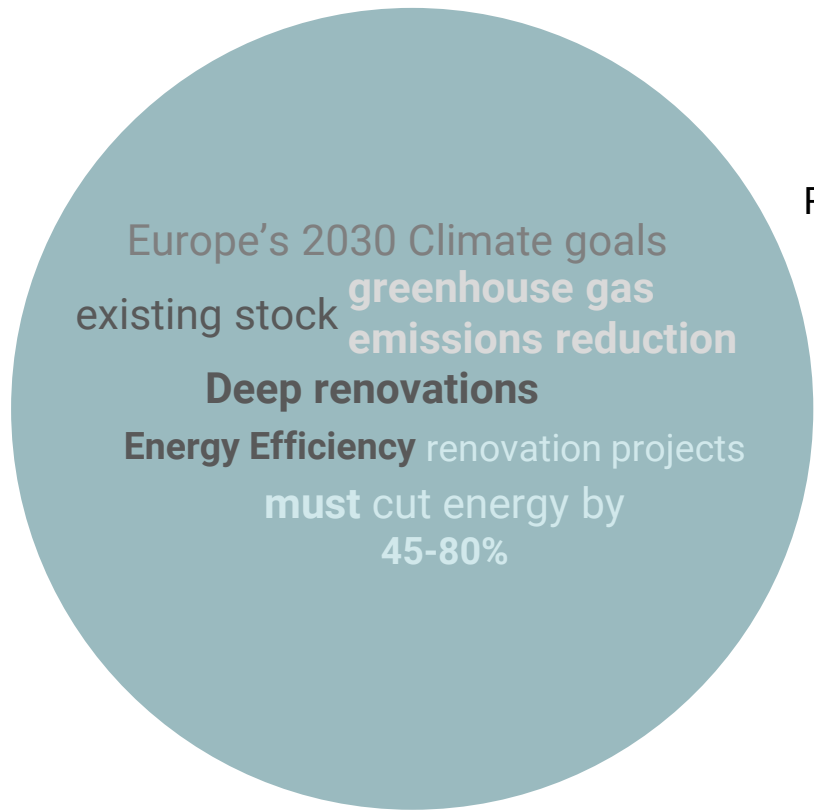


12000 **sports facilities**
in Netherlands

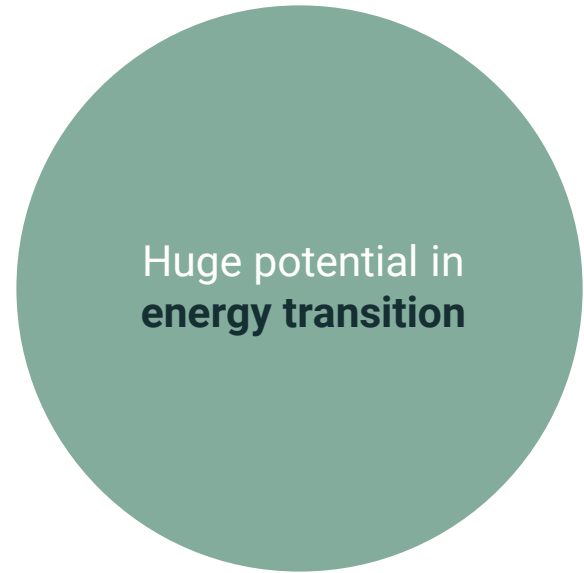
40% are under
financial loss

10 -15 million euros
is spent unnecessarily
on energy.

19,000 m³ of natural
gas consumption
and 80,000 kWh of
electricity
consumption

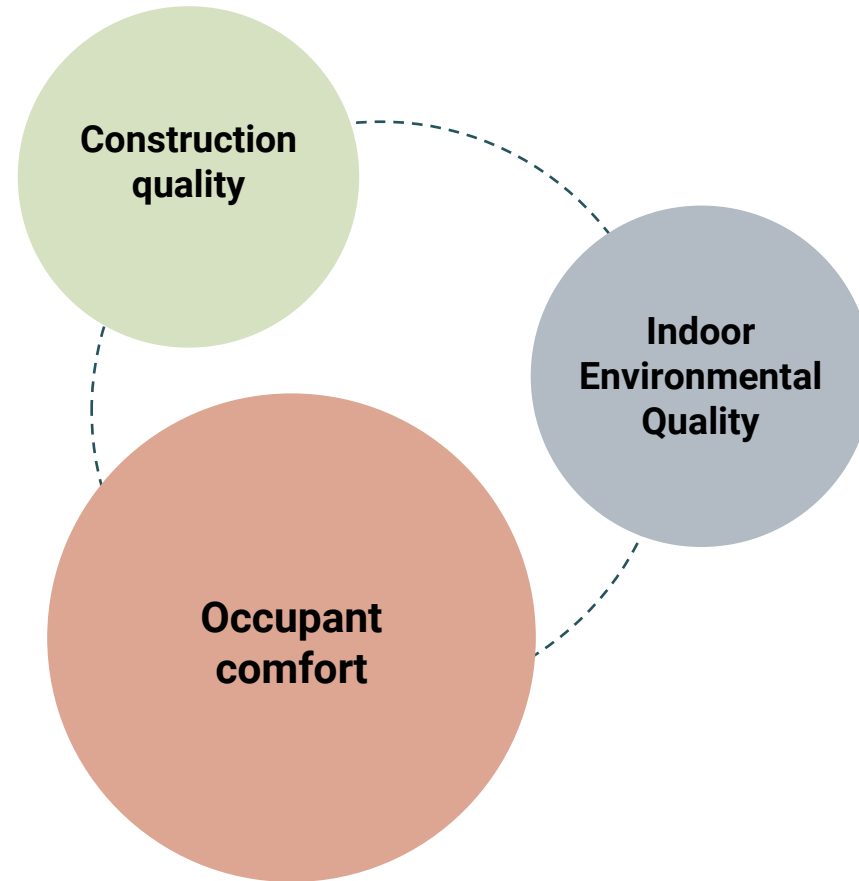


- Residential
- Commercial
- Office
- Educational
- Sports**





Building energy



Health & performance of athletes

Why energy consumption is high in existing buildings ?

Old construction



Space shortage

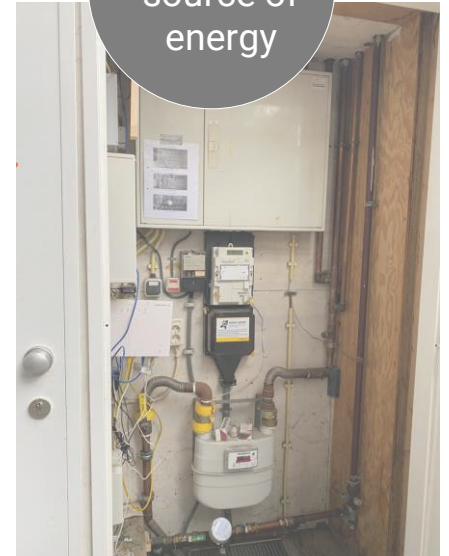
Outdated building services



Varying occupancy

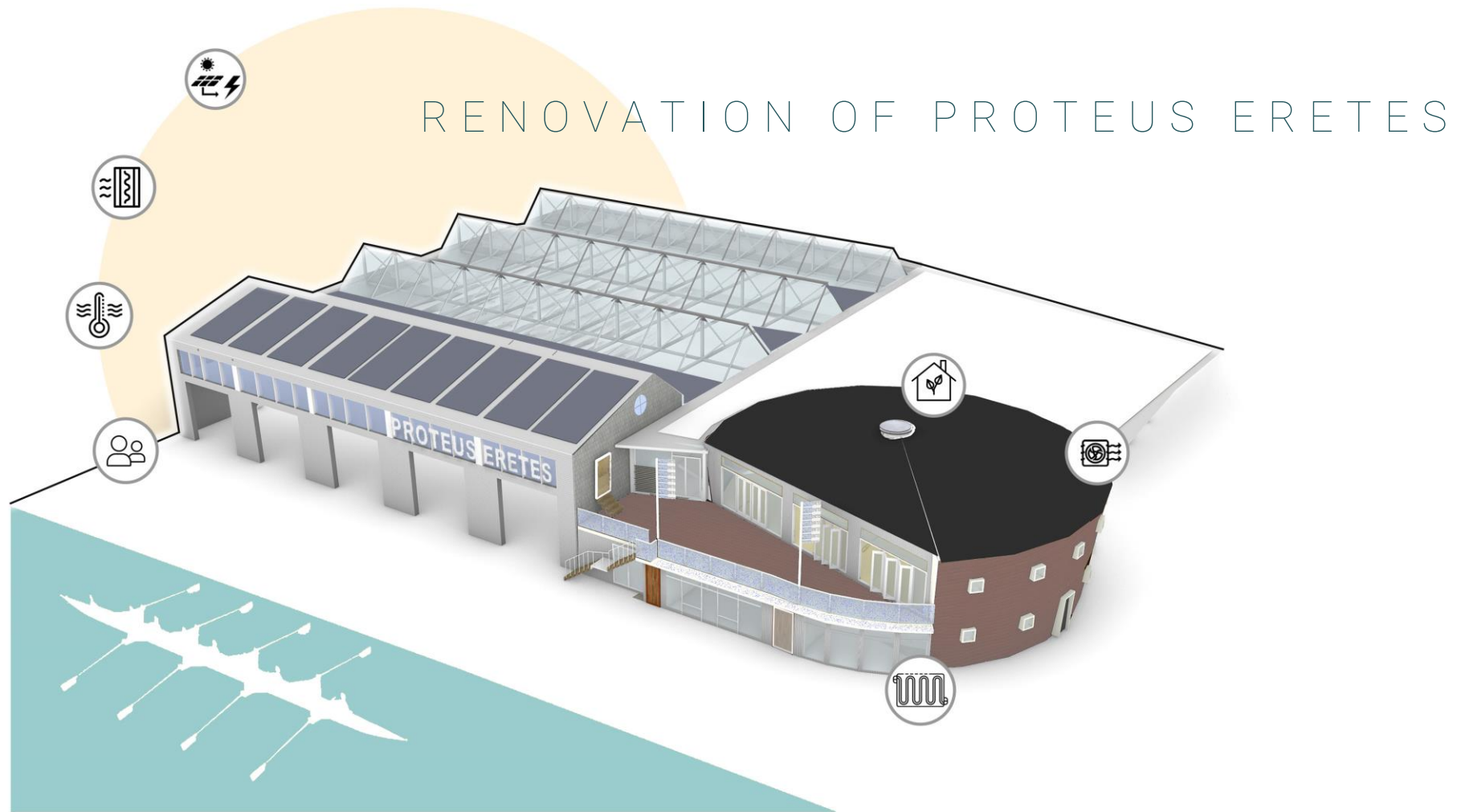


NO in-house source of energy





<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1nyYXNgxHrfNOICB1dAhOBoB8lbAqFJ5U/view?usp=sharing>



RENOVATION OF PROTEUS ERETES

Towards a nearly **Zero Energy Building** with **High Indoor Comfort**

Thesis Defence

IRUM FAISAL
29th June 2022

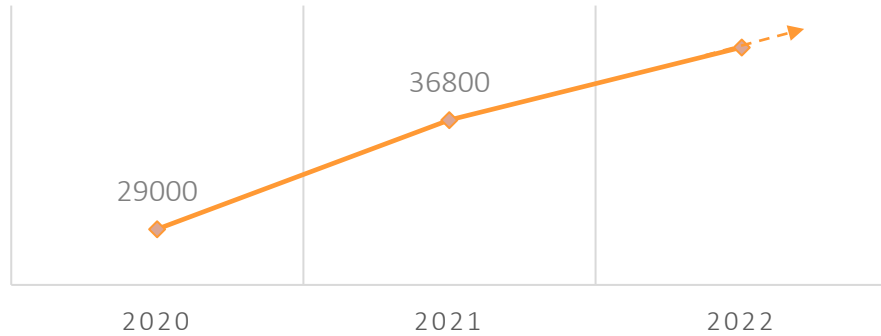
Mentor Team : Prof.dr.ir. Andy van den Dobbblesteen, Prof.dr.ir. Atze Boerstra

Examiner : Ir. Maarten Meijs

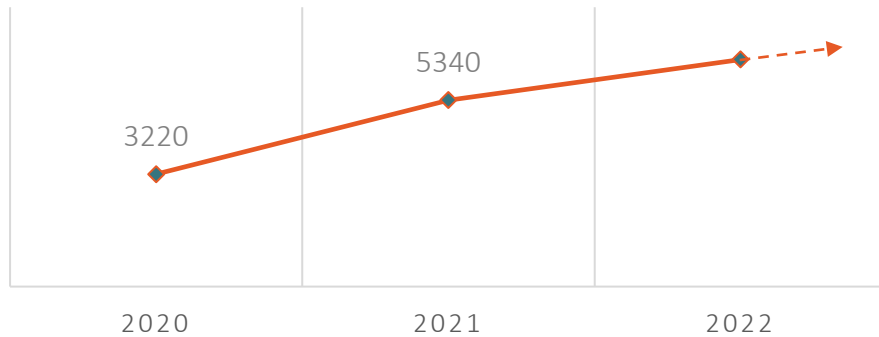
D.S.R. Proteus Eretes

Rowing Association, Delft

Power Consumption (kWh)



Gas Consumption (m3)



...beginning point for understanding the **difficulties** about **energy consumption behaviour** with respect to **indoor climate, occupant's experience** and **construction quality**

Main Research Question

What are the **sustainable strategies** that can be used in **renovation projects** to reach **nearly zero energy (NZE)** and **high indoor environmental quality (IEQ) for user comfort** ?

Main Research Question

What are the **sustainable strategies** that can be used in **renovation projects** to reach **nearly zero energy (NZE)** and **high indoor environmental quality (IEQ) for user comfort ?**

Criteria for
NZE

Factors
affecting IEQ

Occupant
behaviour

Renovation
challenges

Climate
design
strategies

Assessment
methods

Nearly Zero Energy Building

What is a nearly zero energy building?



NEARLY ZERO ENERGY BUILDING



HIGH PERFORMANCE ENVELOPE



ENERGY EFFICIENT SYSTEMS

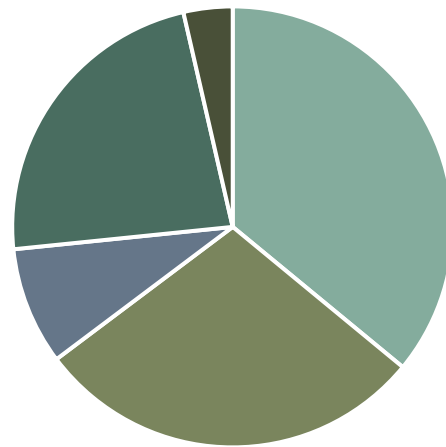


ON-SITE ENERGY PRODUCTION

Nearly Zero Energy Building

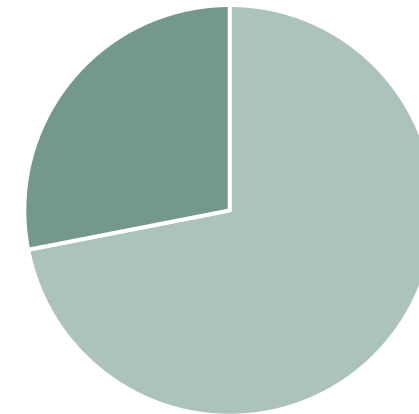
Minimum requirements: Energy Performance Coefficient and Energy Efficiency Standards

Energy Performance indicators



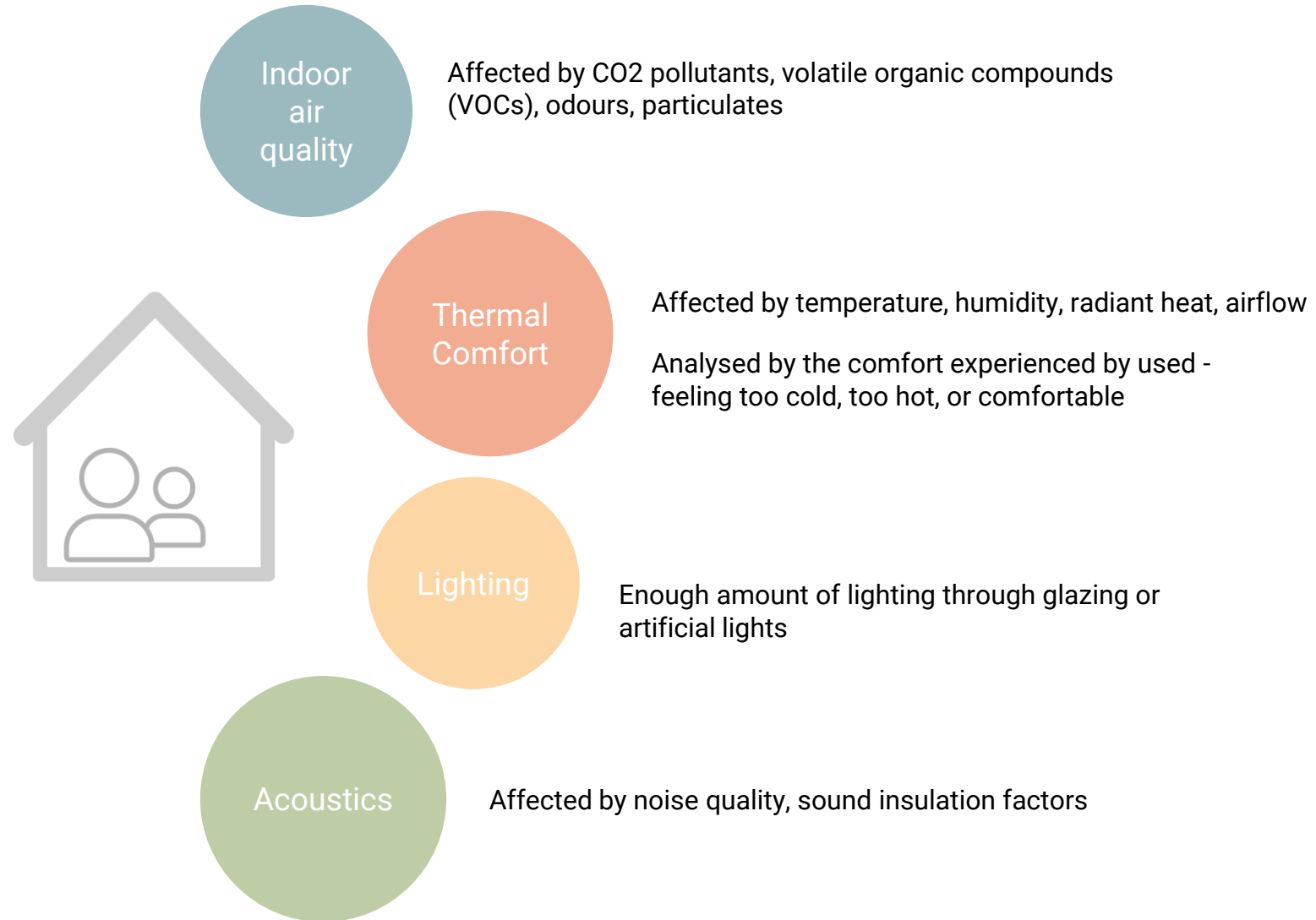
■ Space Heating ■ Hot water ■ Ventilation ■ Lighting ■ Others

Primary Energy Source



■ Renewable energy ■ Grid Electricity

Factors affecting Indoor Environmental Quality



Integrated Climate Design Strategies

.....carefully integrate climate design strategies that **minimises energy use, maximises daylight, high degree of indoor air quality and thermal comfort**, and generally **provides a high degree of occupant comfort”**

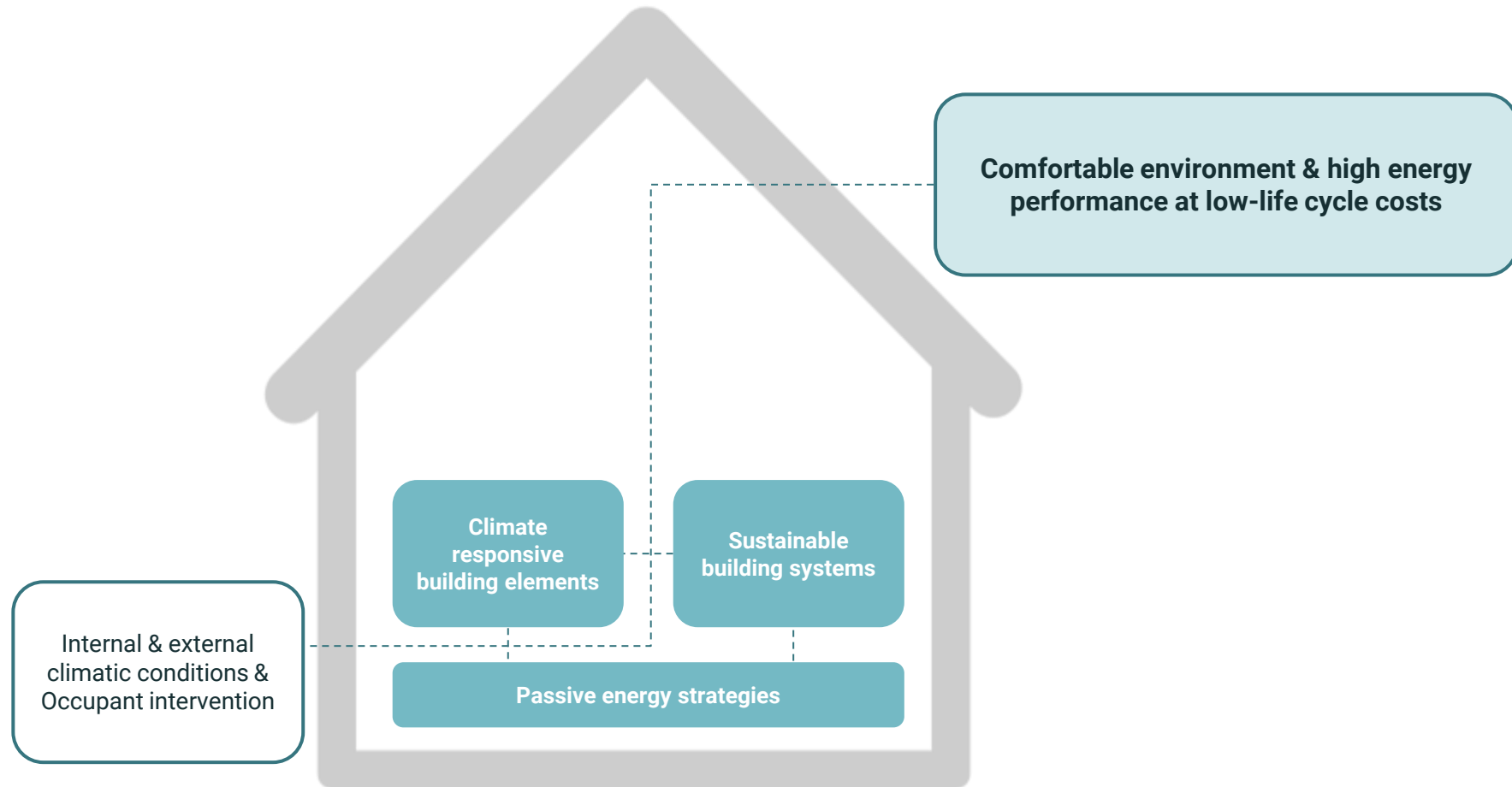
~ David Kozlowski

Integrated Climate Design Strategies

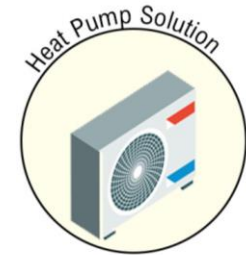
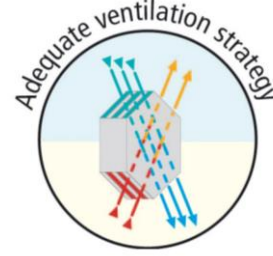
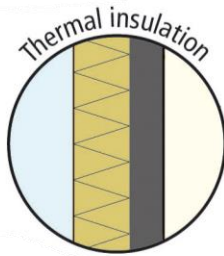
SIMPLE

ADAPTABLE

SUSTAINABLE



Integrated Climate Design Strategies



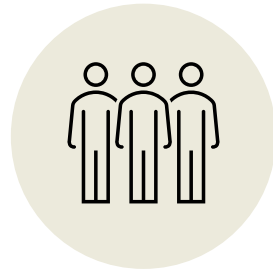
PASSIVE STRATEGIES

Building design & elements

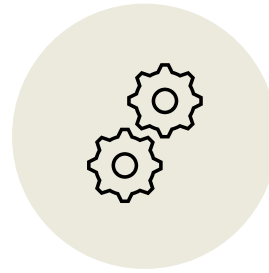
ACTIVE STRATEGIES

Equipment & technology

Challenges in Renovation



Societal



Technical



Financial



RENOVATION OF PROTEUS ERETES

Building Impression

Site visit



Building Impression

Survey – Indoor Environmental Quality

Aim: Causes of indoor discomfort / uncomfortable spaces / occupant's opinion

25 respondents

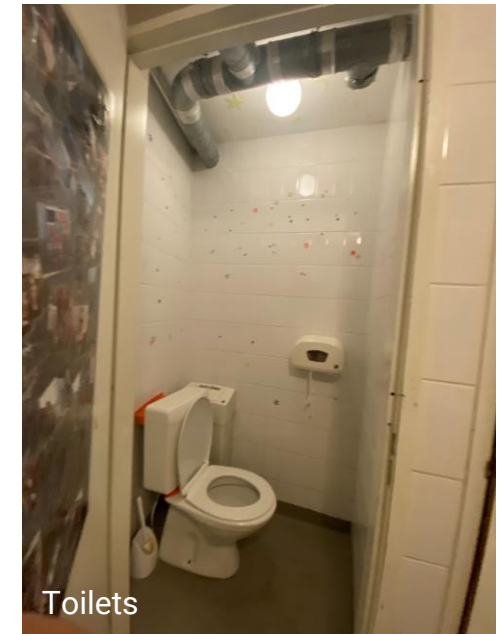
Building Impression

Survey – Indoor Environmental Quality

Aim: Causes of indoor discomfort / uncomfortable spaces / occupant's opinion

25 respondents

Poor Ventilation  68%

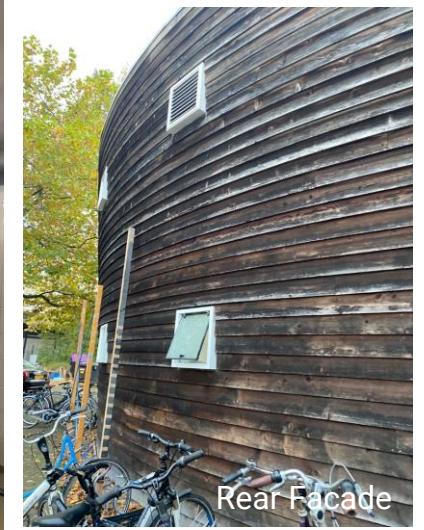
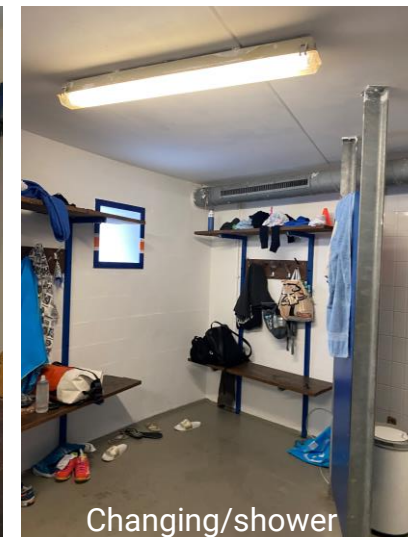
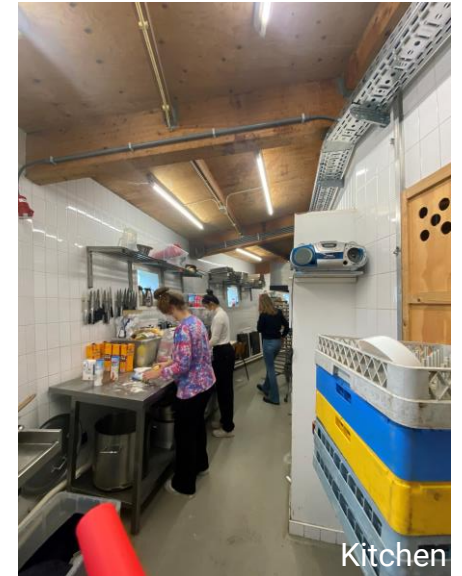
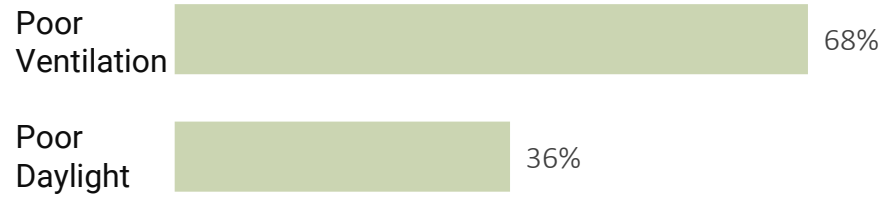


Building Impression

Survey – Indoor Environmental Quality

Aim: Causes of indoor discomfort / uncomfortable spaces / occupant's opinion

25 respondents

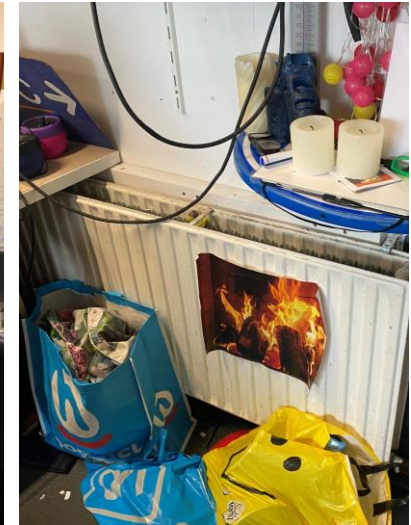
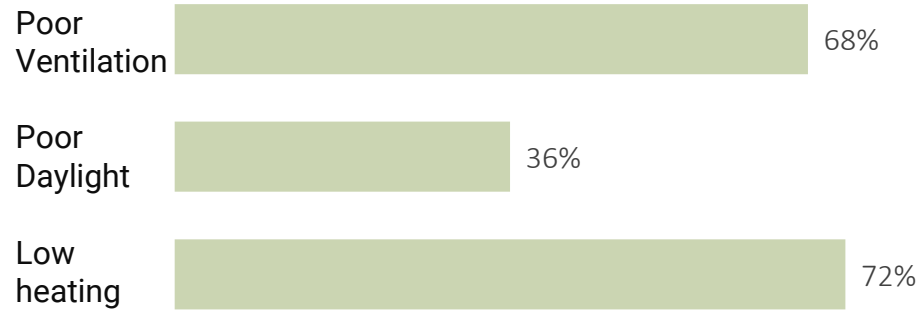


Building Impression

Survey – Indoor Environmental Quality

Aim: Causes of indoor discomfort / uncomfortable spaces / occupant's opinion

25 respondents

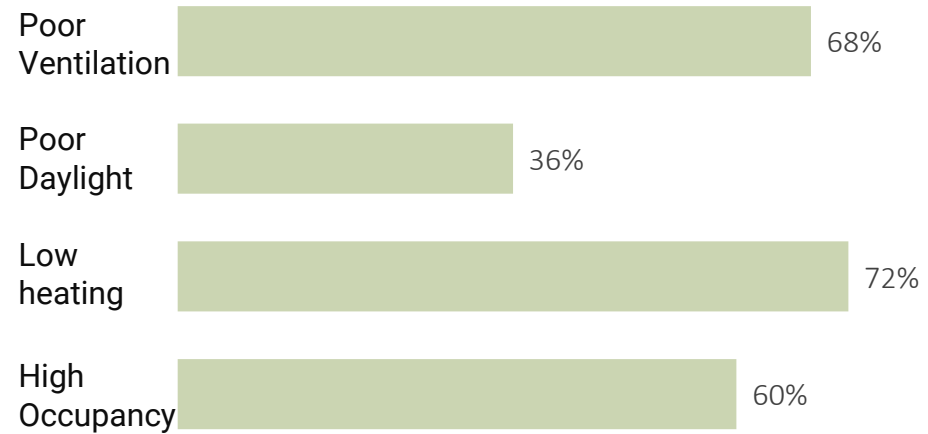


Building Impression

Survey – Indoor Environmental Quality

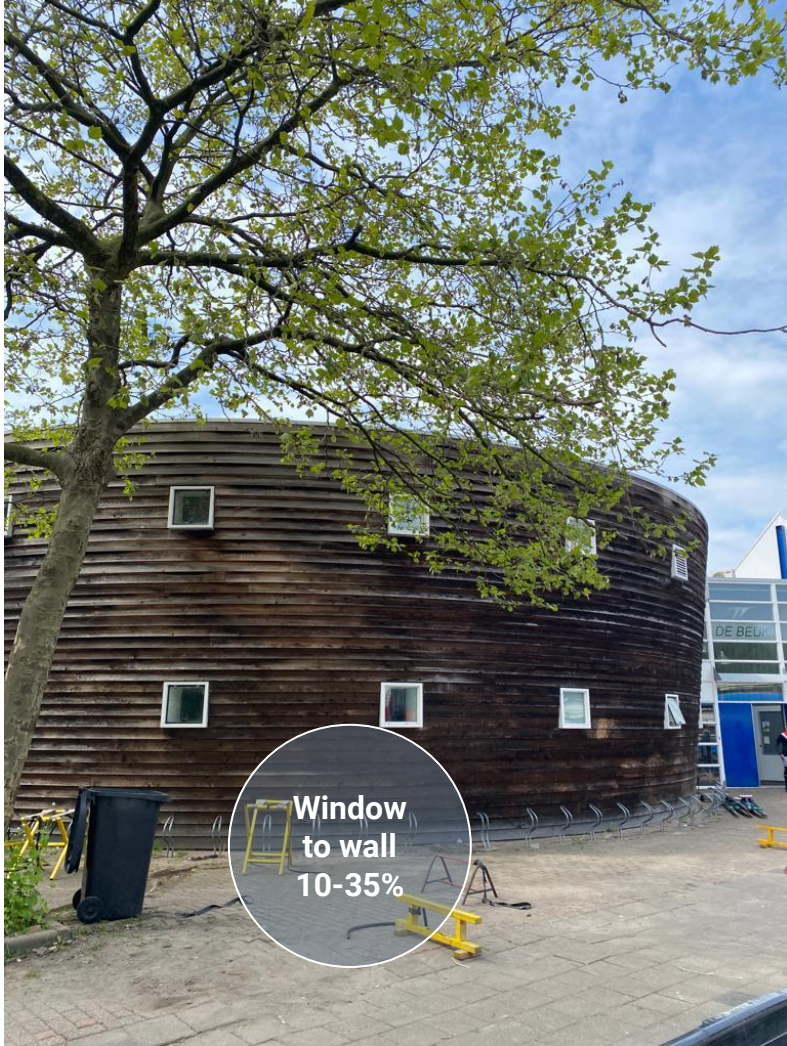
Aim: Causes of indoor discomfort / uncomfortable spaces / occupant's opinion

25 respondents



Building Analysis

Building Envelope



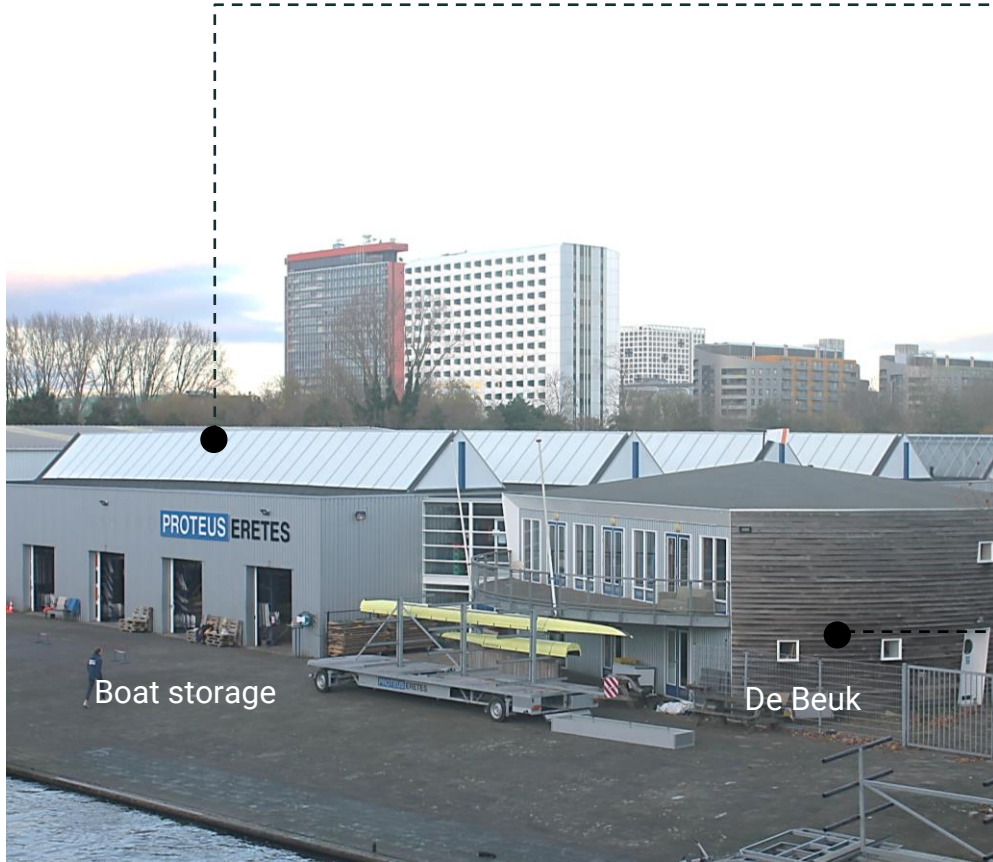
Building Analysis

Minimum requirements for thermal quality of envelope for renovation



Building Analysis

Building Services



Gas boiler heating
(space heating & hot water)



Balanced mechanical ventilation



Gas boiler heating
(space heating & hot water)

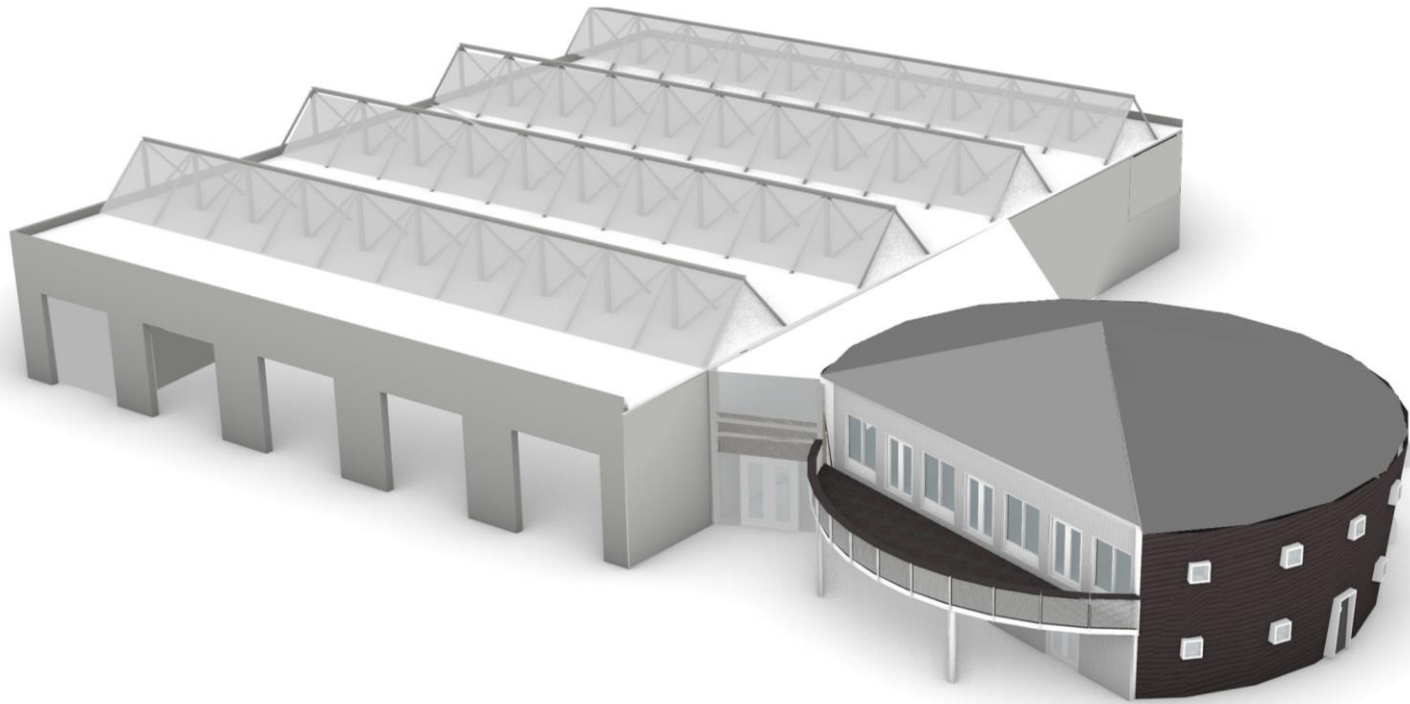


Radiators



Hybrid ventilation
Mechanical + Natural

Design Process



P
A
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E

Daylight Provision

Natural ventilation

Utility of spaces

Connectivity with outdoors

Accessibility

User flexibility

Robust plan

High efficiency glazing

Adding Insulation

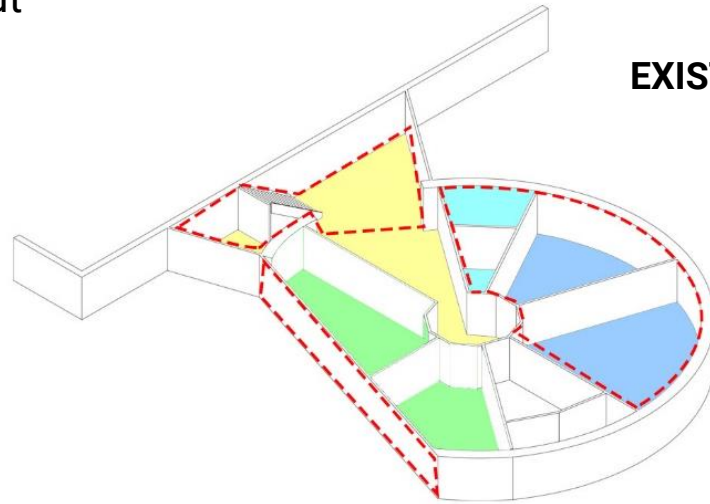
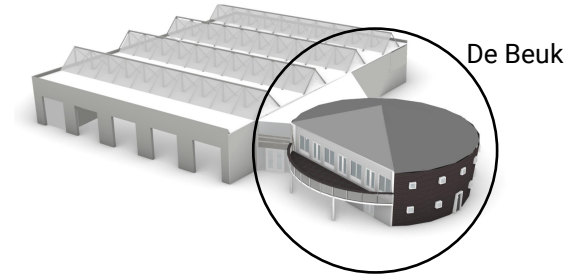
Efficient heating system

Efficient ventilation system

Renewable Energy sources

Design Process

Spatial layout

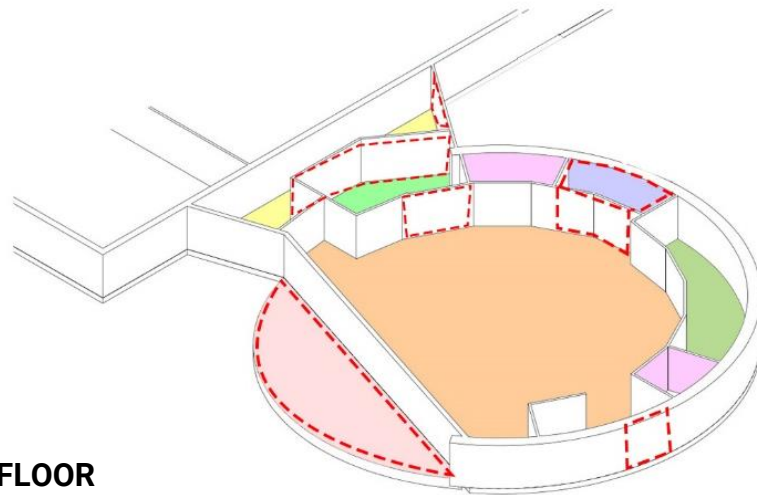


EXISTING

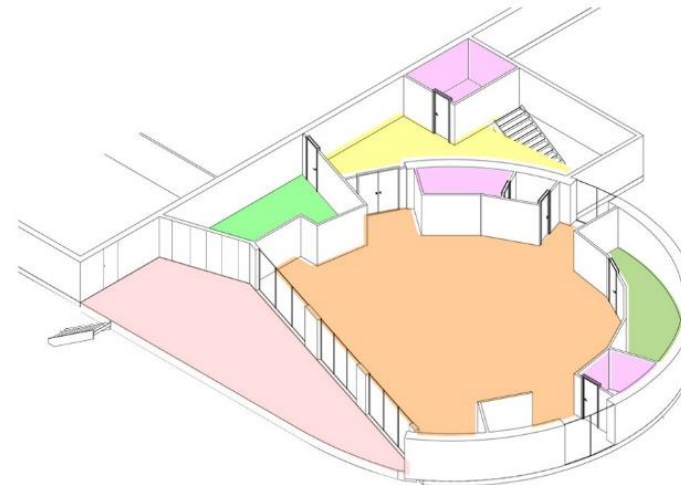
PROPOSED



GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR

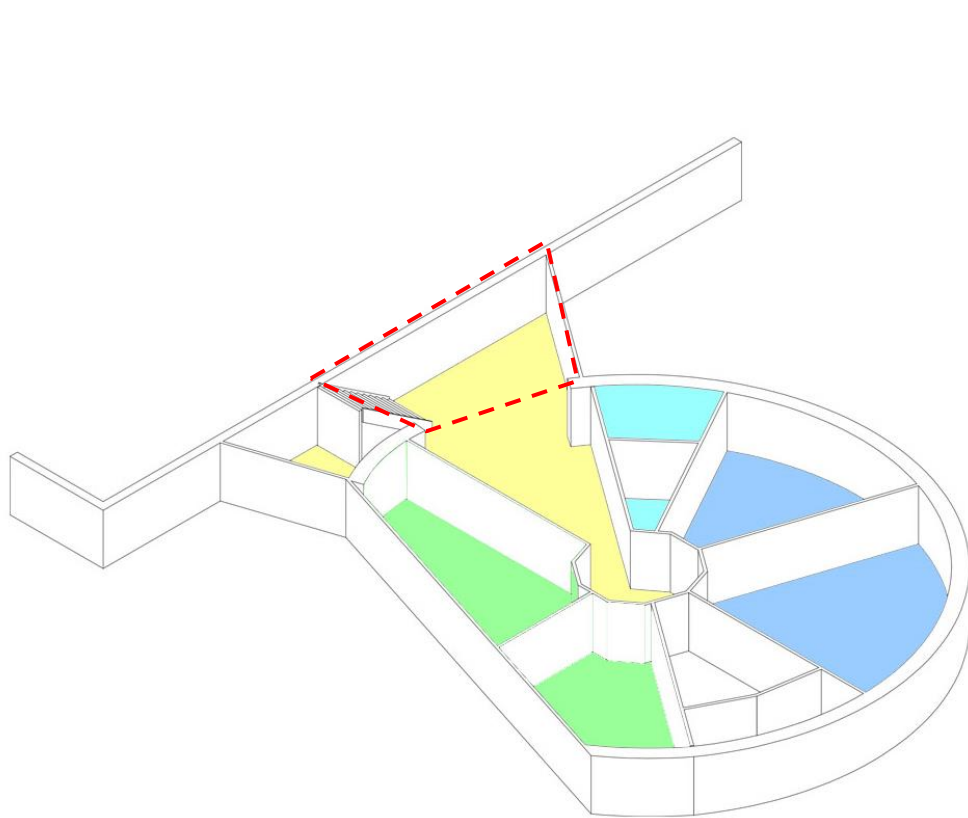
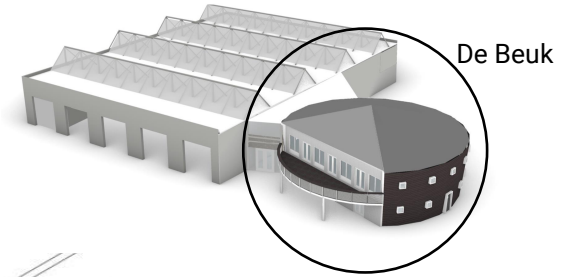


- - Location of changes
- Committee room/board room
- Changing/shower
- Toilet
- Circulation
- Installation room
- Store room/Archive
- Bar Attic
- Kitchen
- Balcony

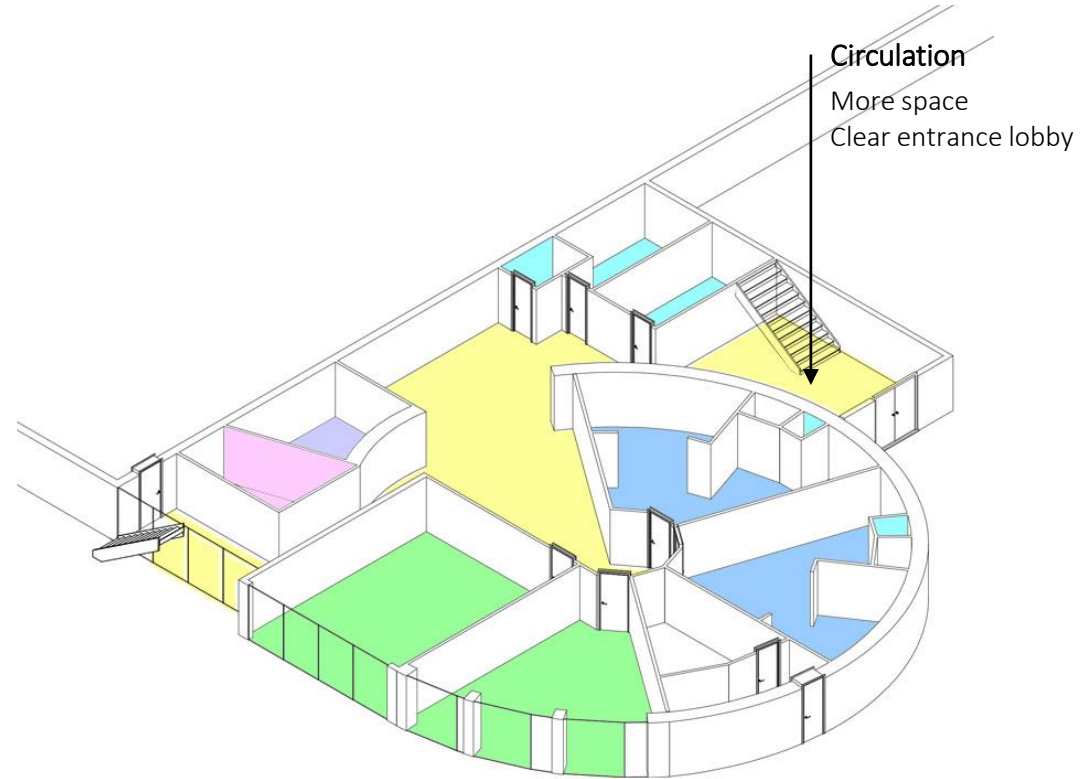
Design Process

Spatial layout

GROUND FLOOR



EXISTING

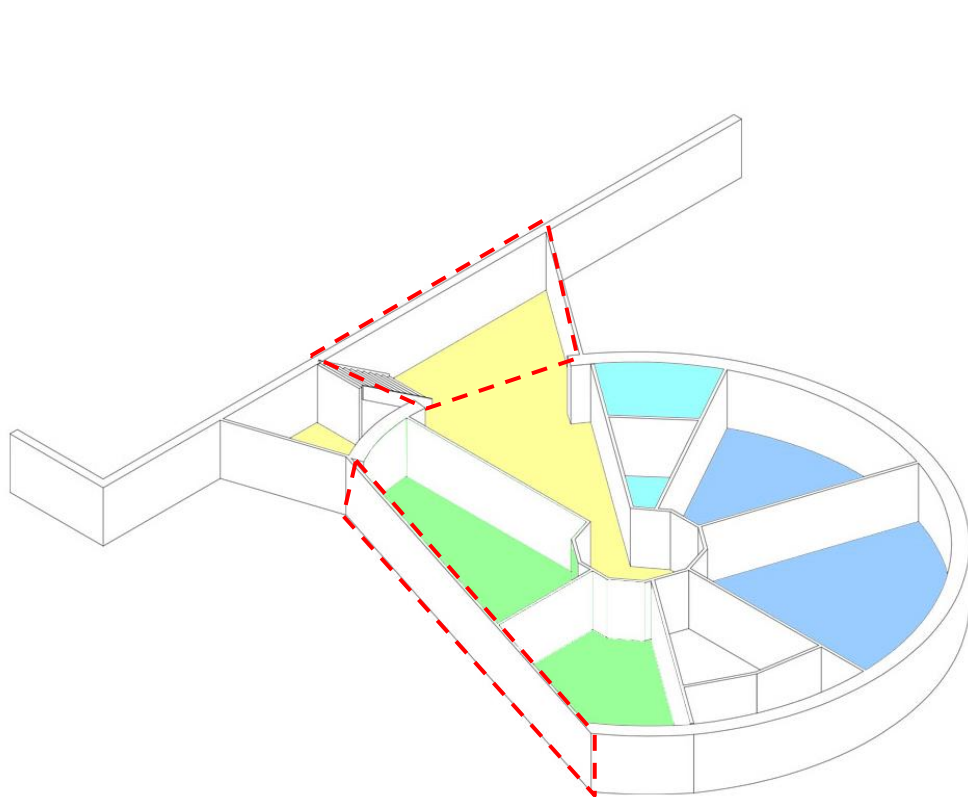
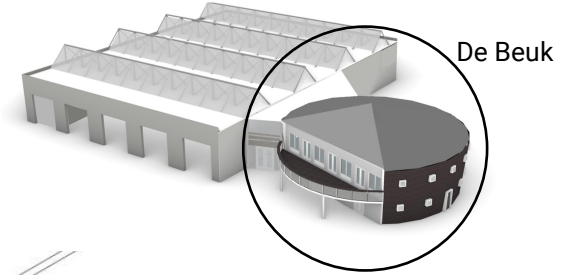


PROPOSED

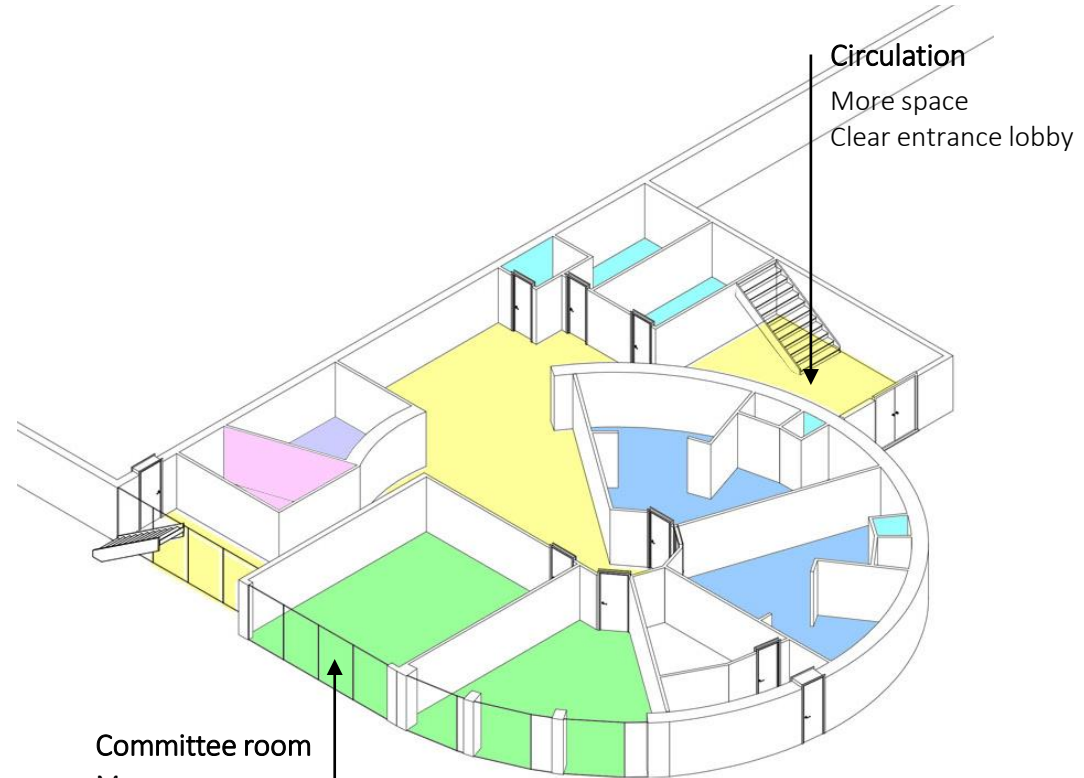
Design Process

Spatial layout

GROUND FLOOR



EXISTING



Committee room
More space
Visual comfort
Daylight access

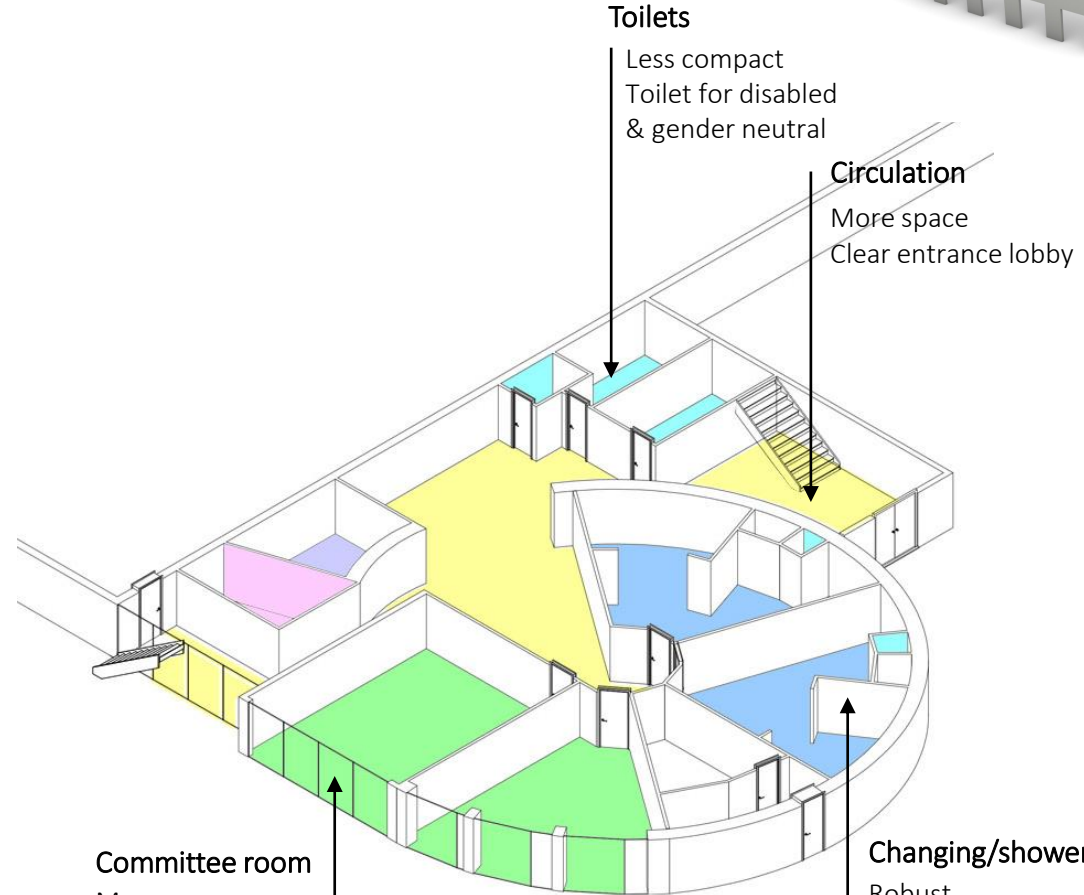
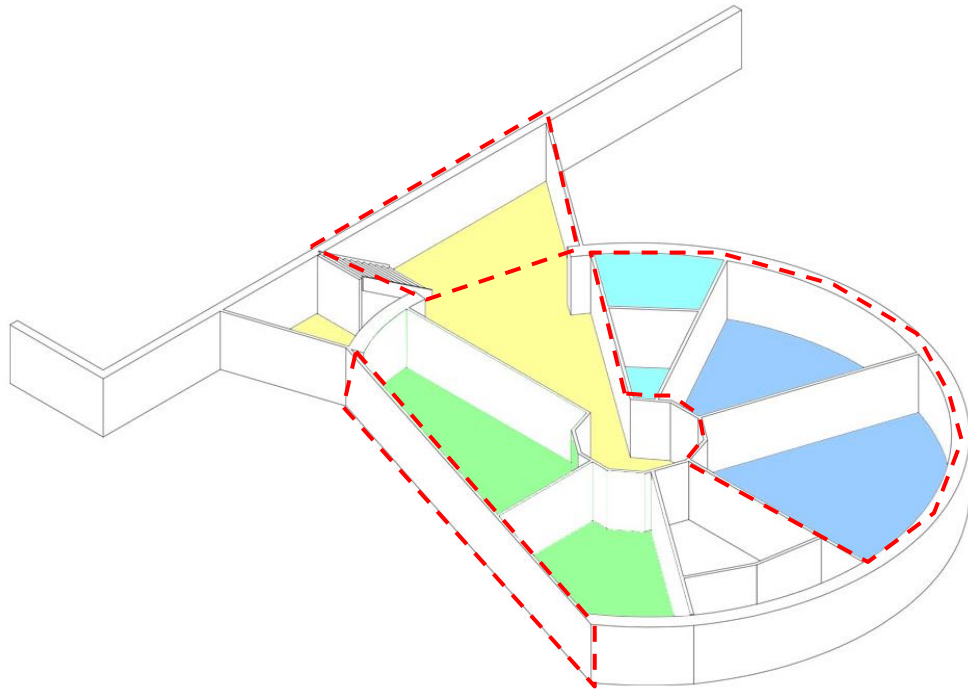
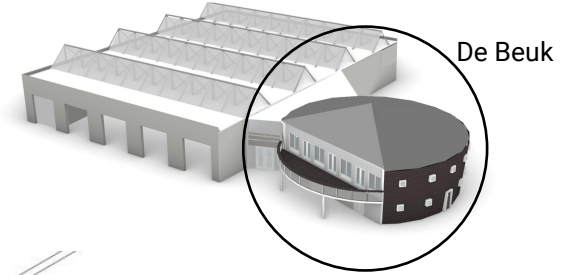
Circulation
More space
Clear entrance lobby

PROPOSED

Design Process

Spatial layout

GROUND FLOOR



Toilets

Less compact
Toilet for disabled
& gender neutral

Circulation

More space
Clear entrance lobby

Committee room

More space
Visual comfort
Daylight access

Changing/shower/toilet

Robust
More privacy
More space

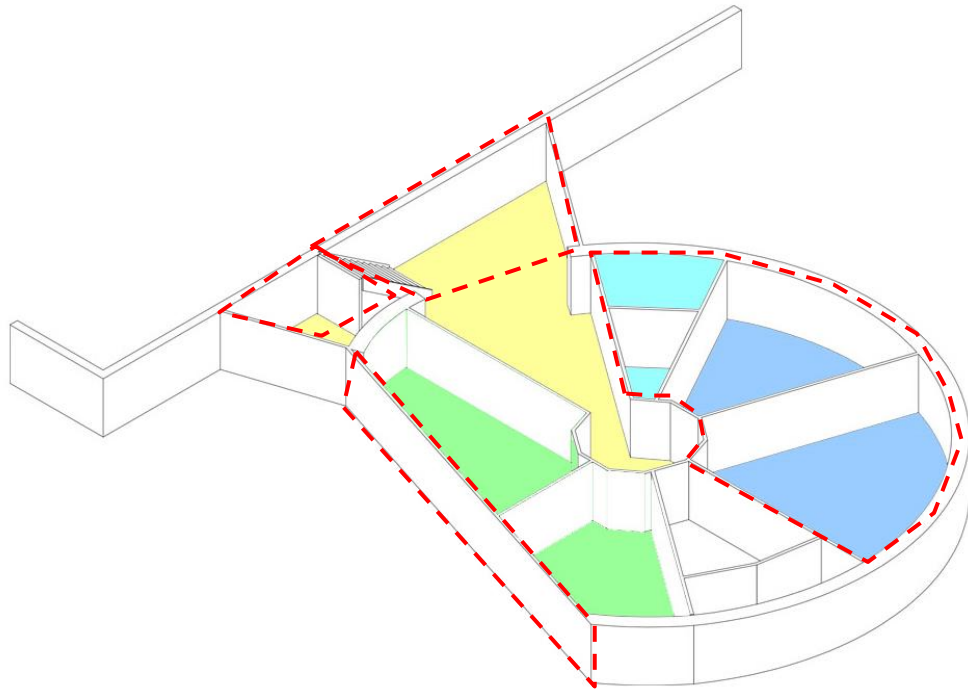
EXISTING

PROPOSED

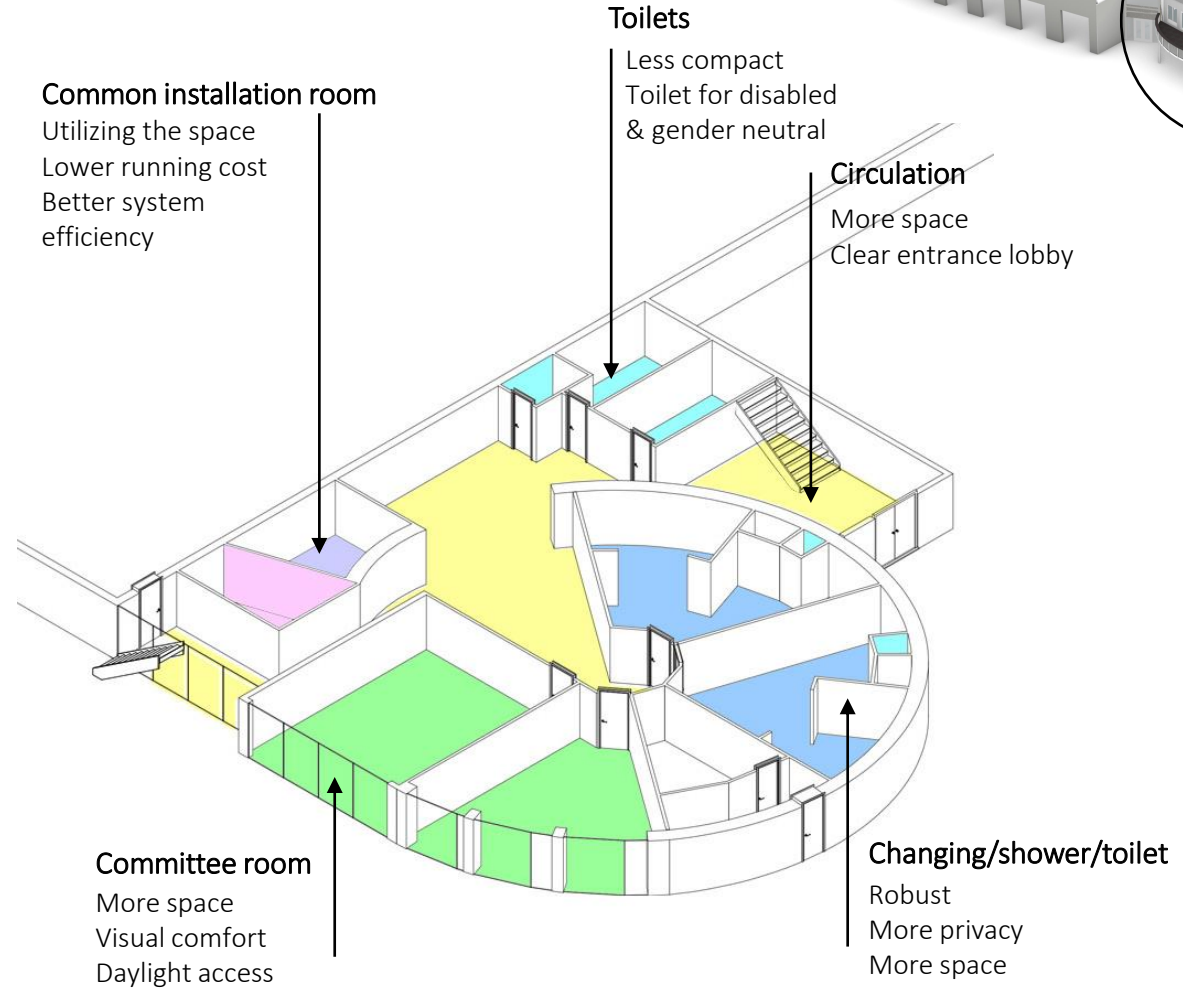
Design Process

Spatial layout

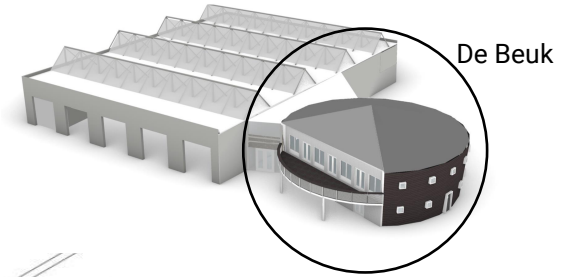
GROUND FLOOR



EXISTING



PROPOSED

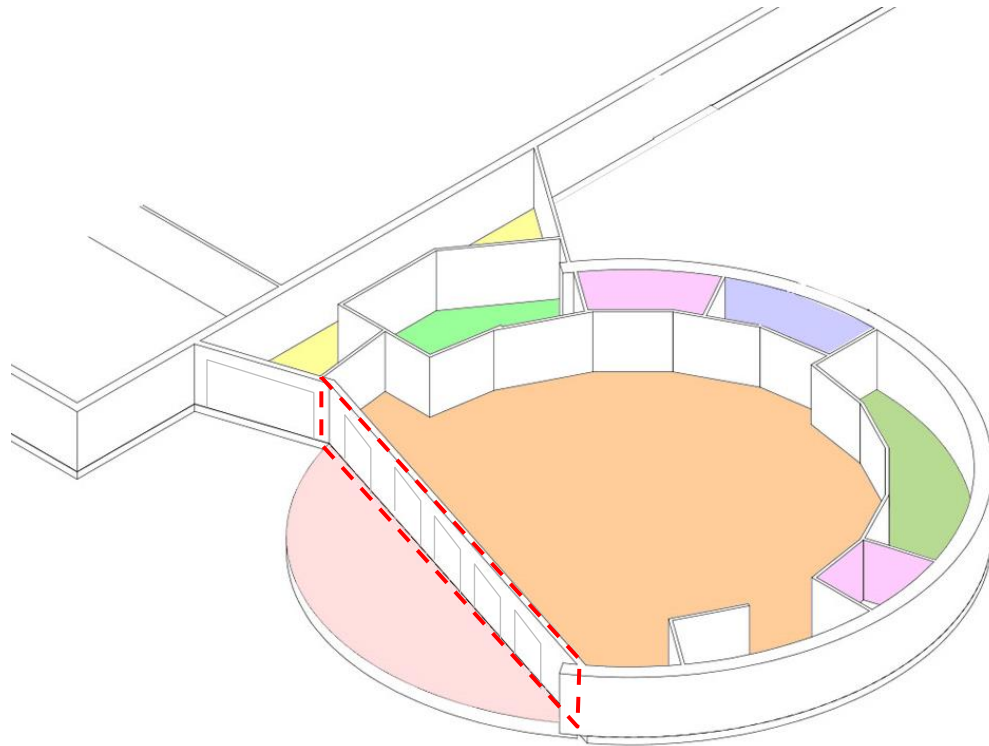
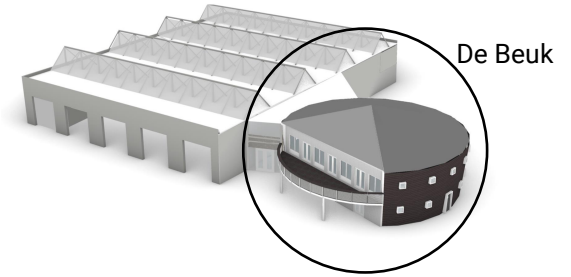


De Beuk

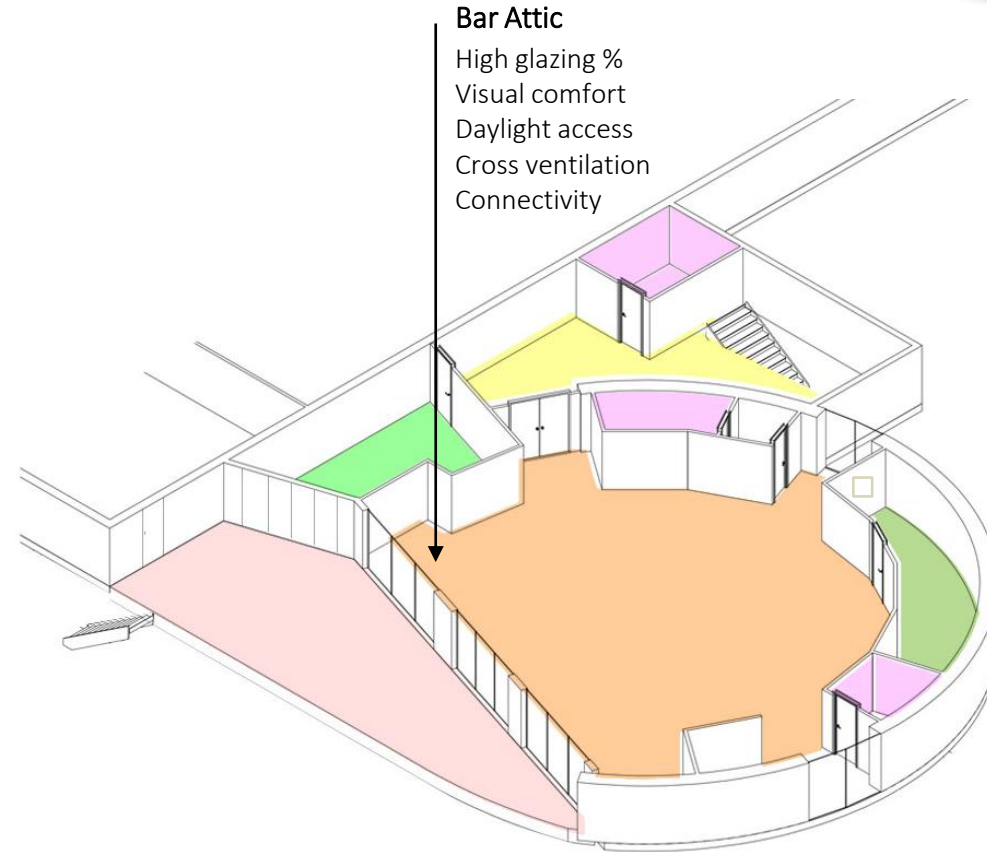
Design Process

Spatial layout

FIRST FLOOR



EXISTING

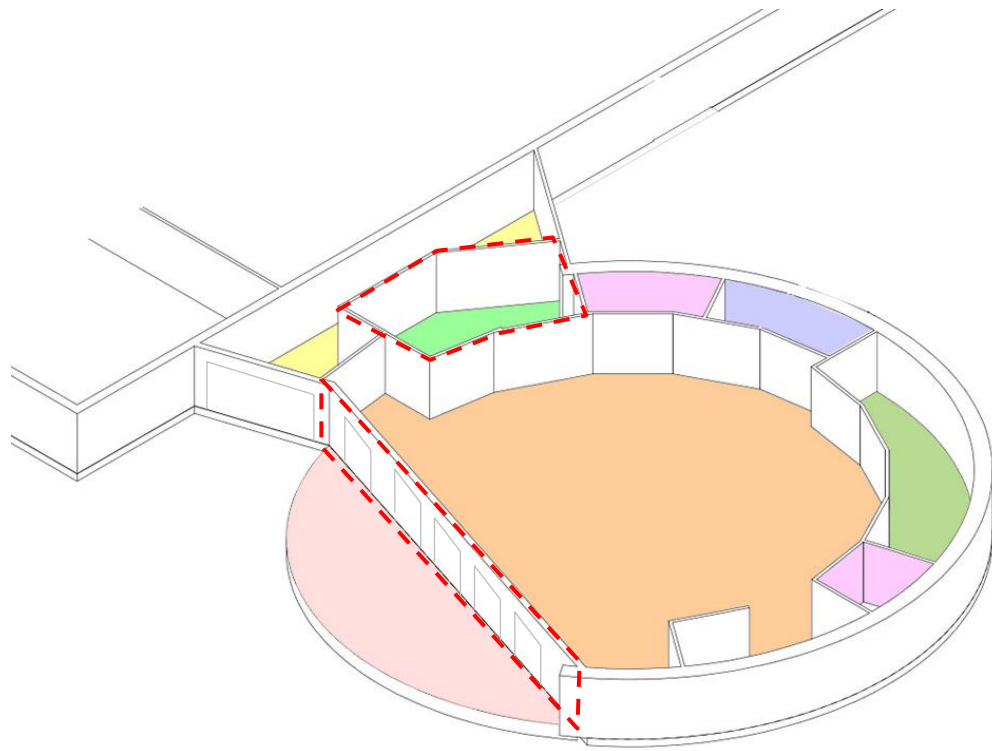
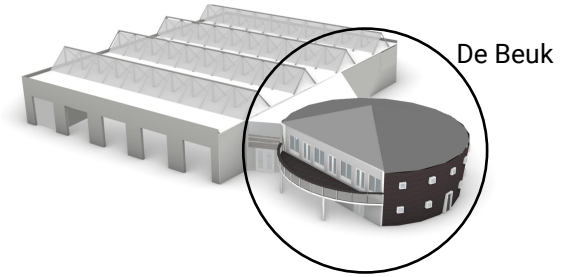


PROPOSED

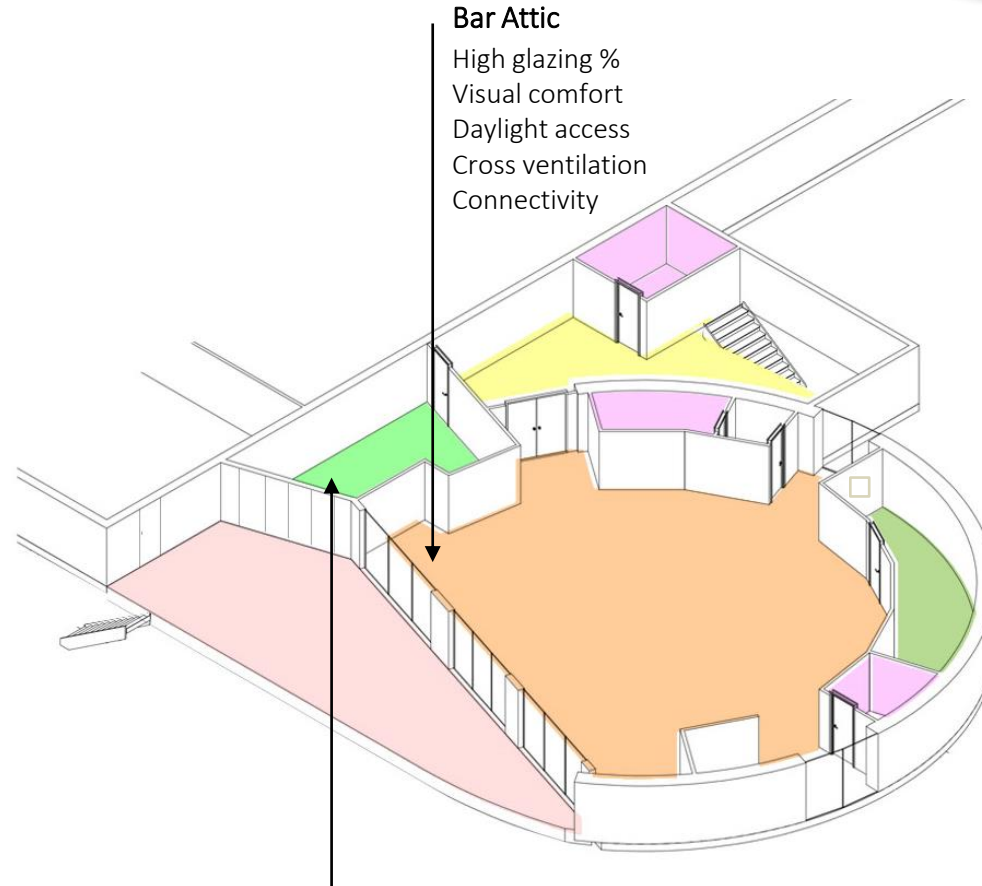
Design Process

Spatial layout

FIRST FLOOR



EXISTING



Bar Attic
High glazing %
Visual comfort
Daylight access
Cross ventilation
Connectivity

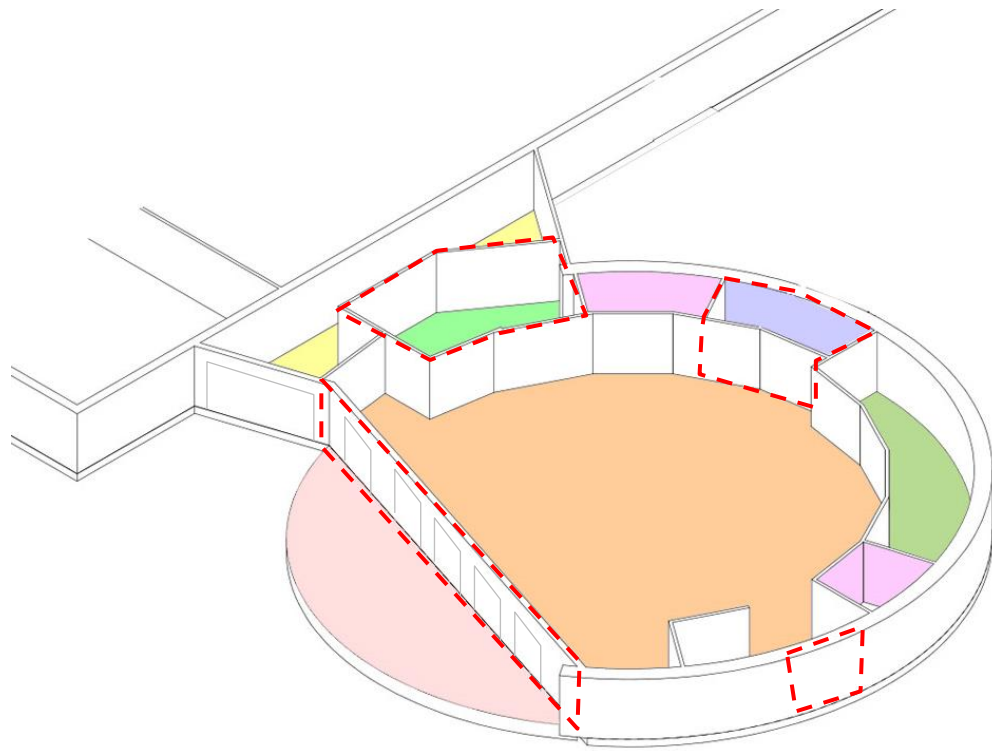
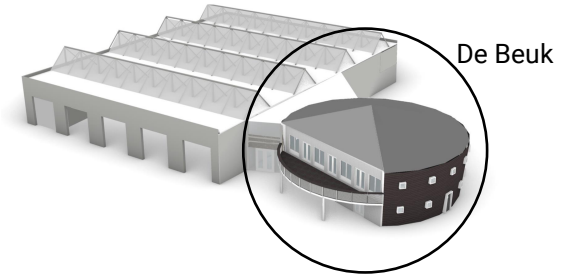
Board room
Improved visual comfort
Daylight access

PROPOSED

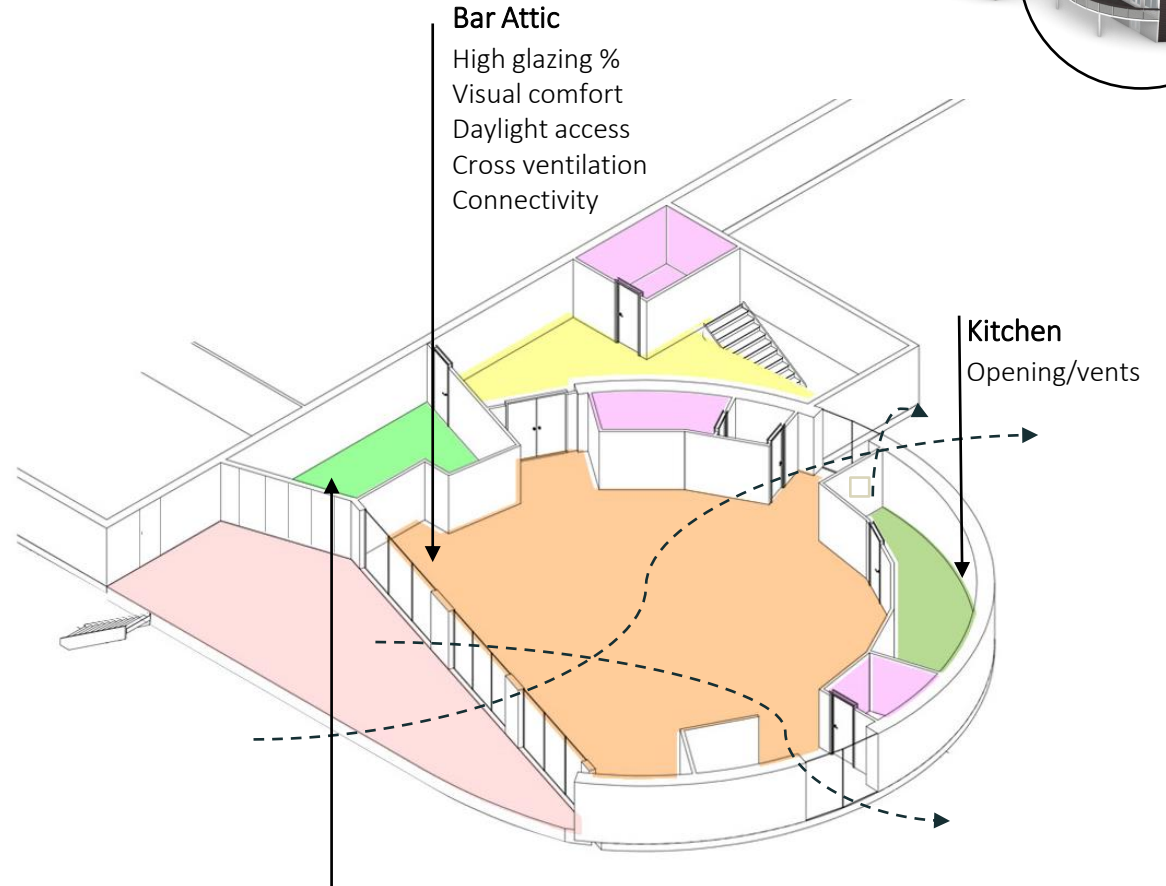
Design Process

Spatial layout

FIRST FLOOR



EXISTING



Board room
Improved visual comfort
Daylight access

Bar Attic
High glazing %
Visual comfort
Daylight access
Cross ventilation
Connectivity

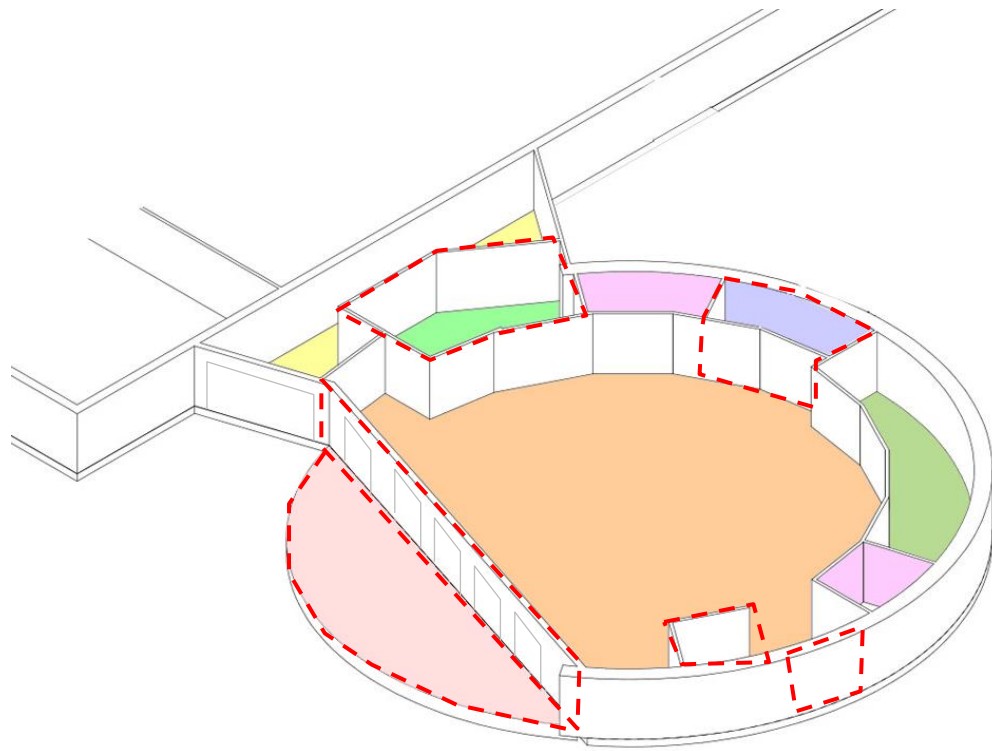
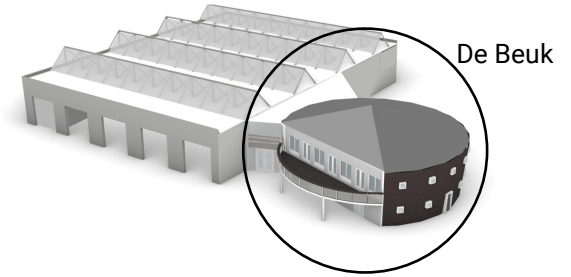
Kitchen
Opening/vents

PROPOSED

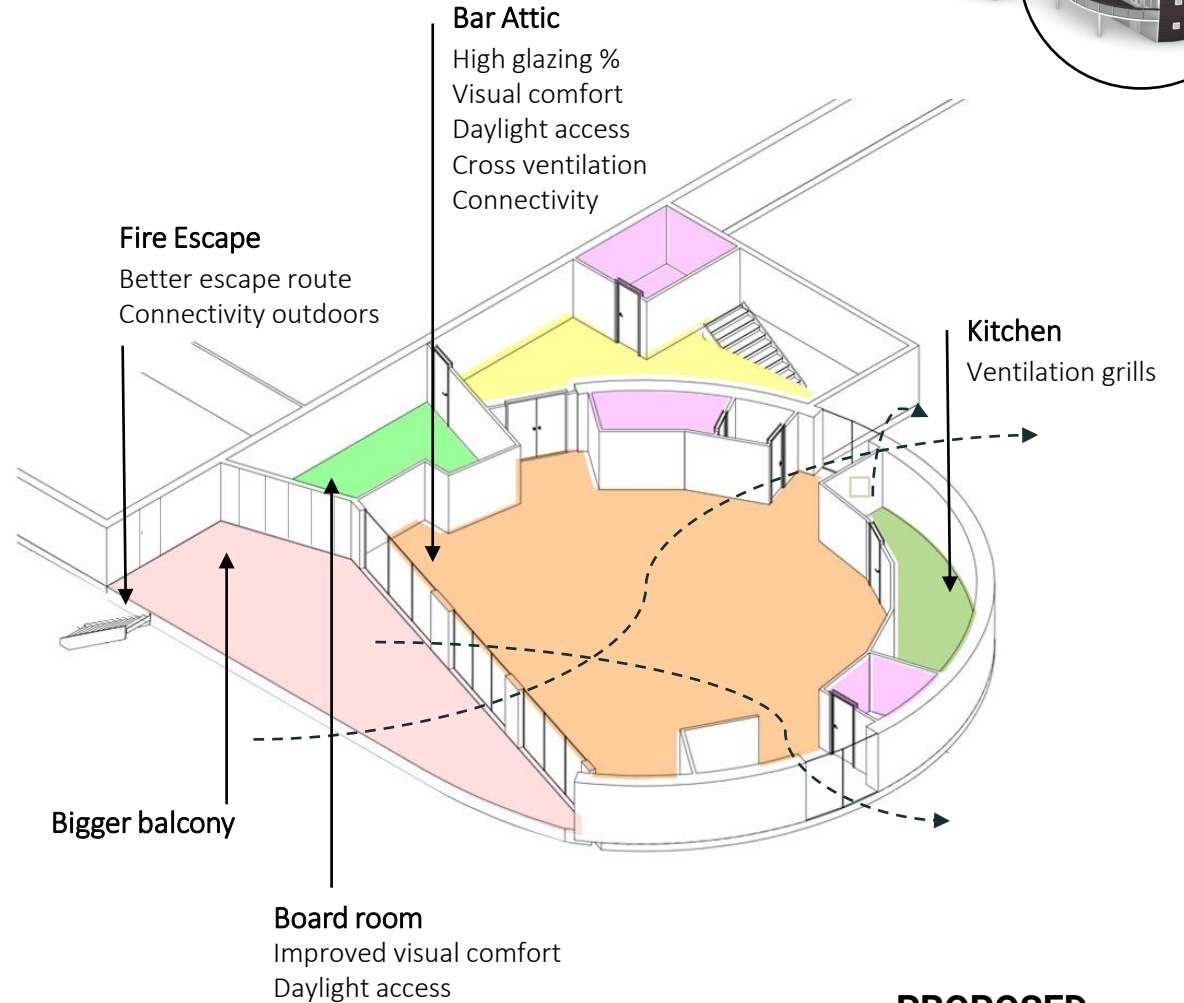
Design Process

Spatial layout

FIRST FLOOR



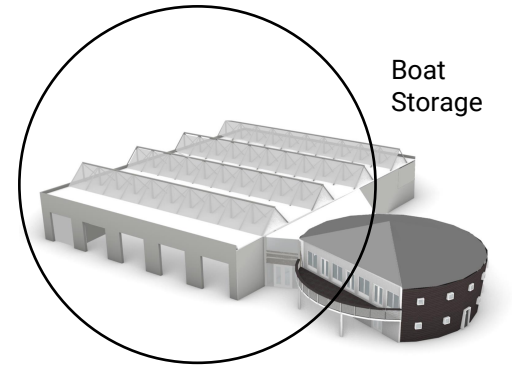
EXISTING



PROPOSED

Design Process

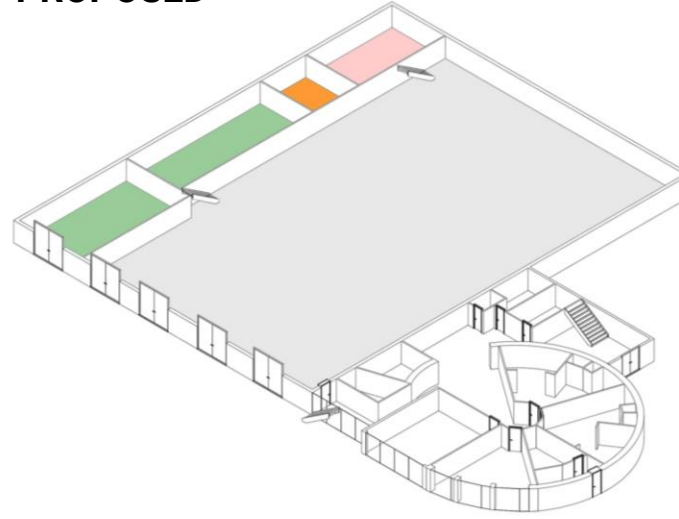
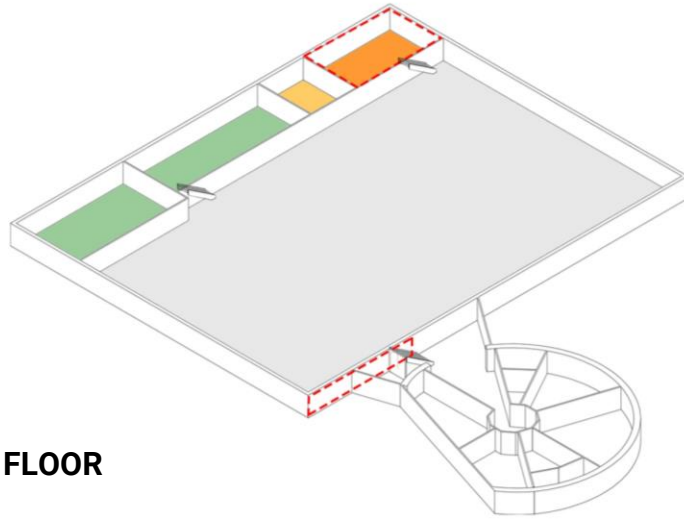
Spatial layout



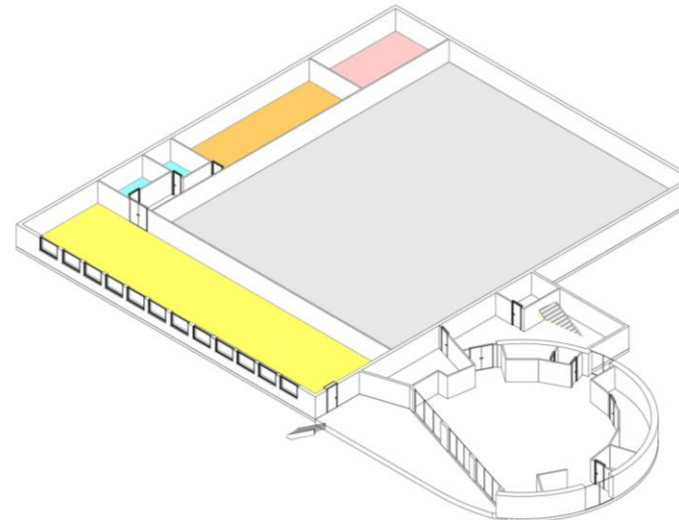
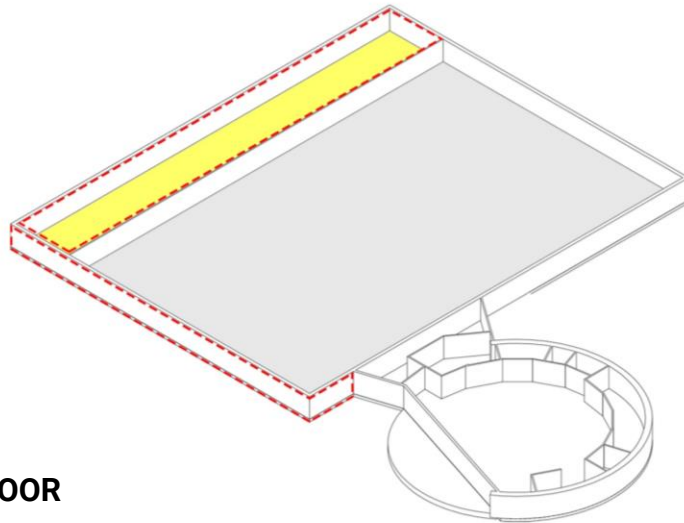
EXISTING

PROPOSED

GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



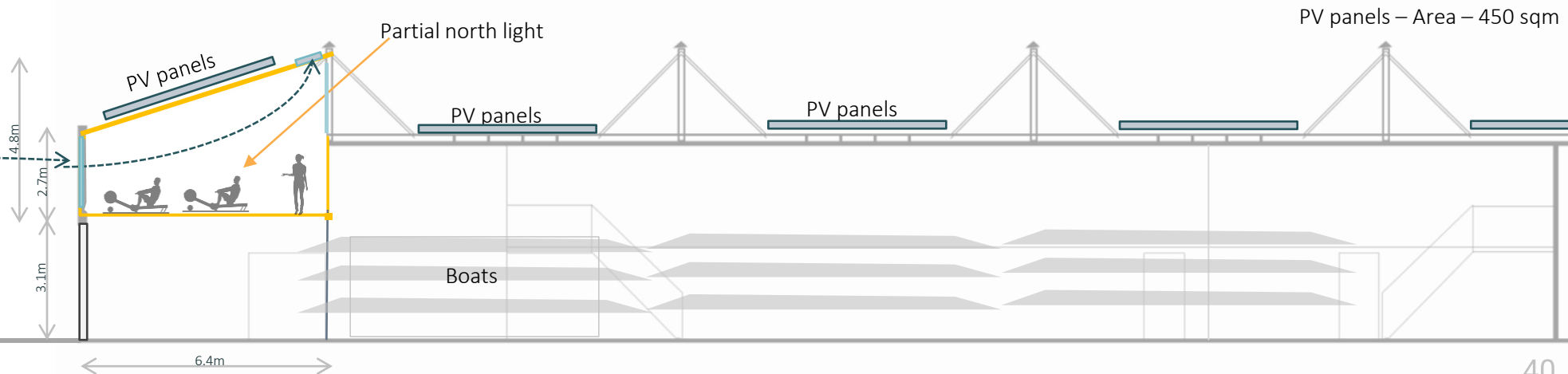
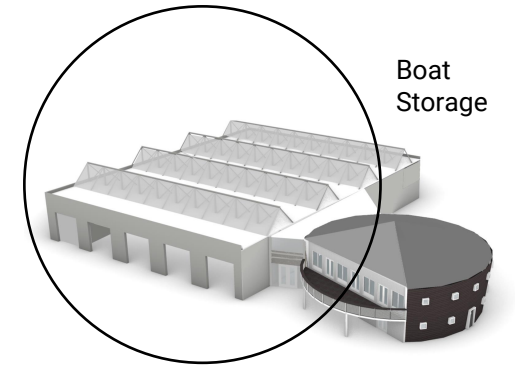
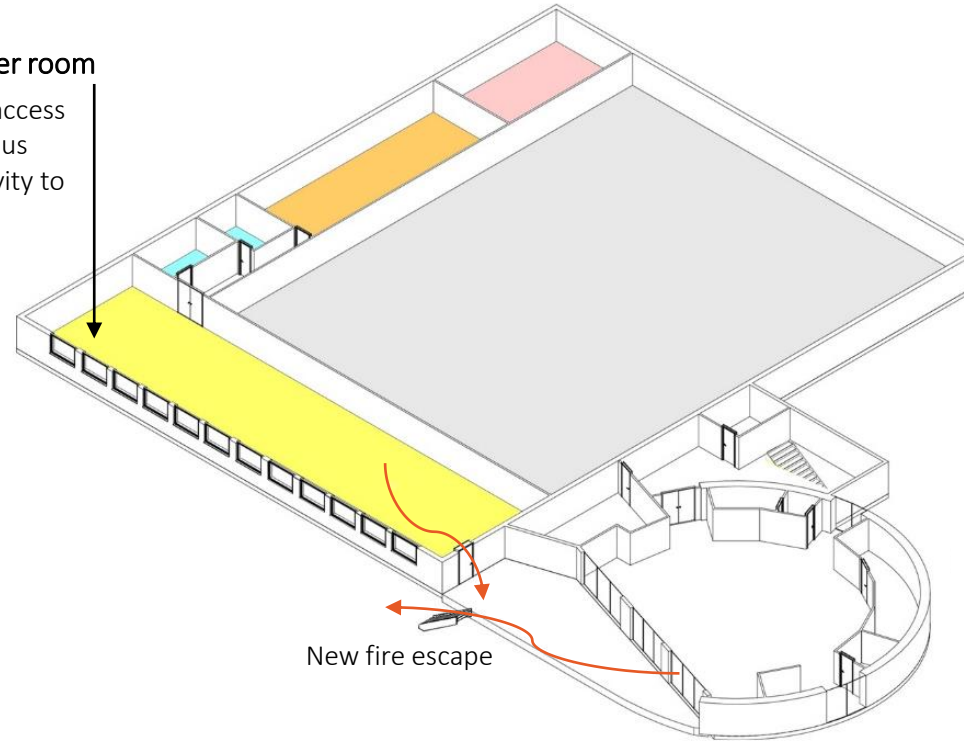
- Location of changes
- Ergometer
- Strength training room
- Meeting room/office
- Toilet
- Store room
- Workshop

Design Process

Spatial layout

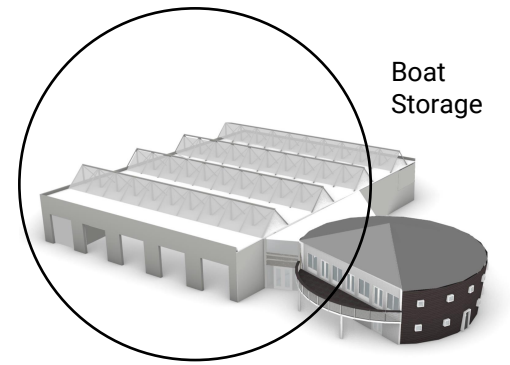
Ergometer room

Daylight access
Voluminous
Connectivity to outdoors

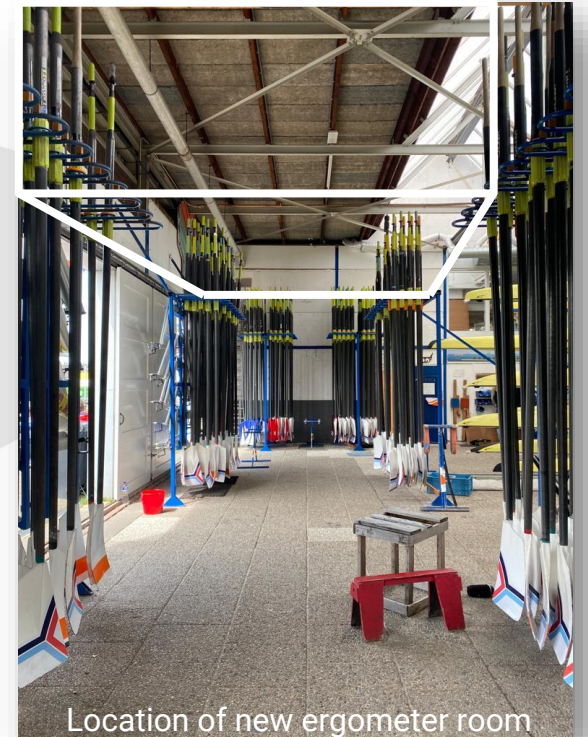
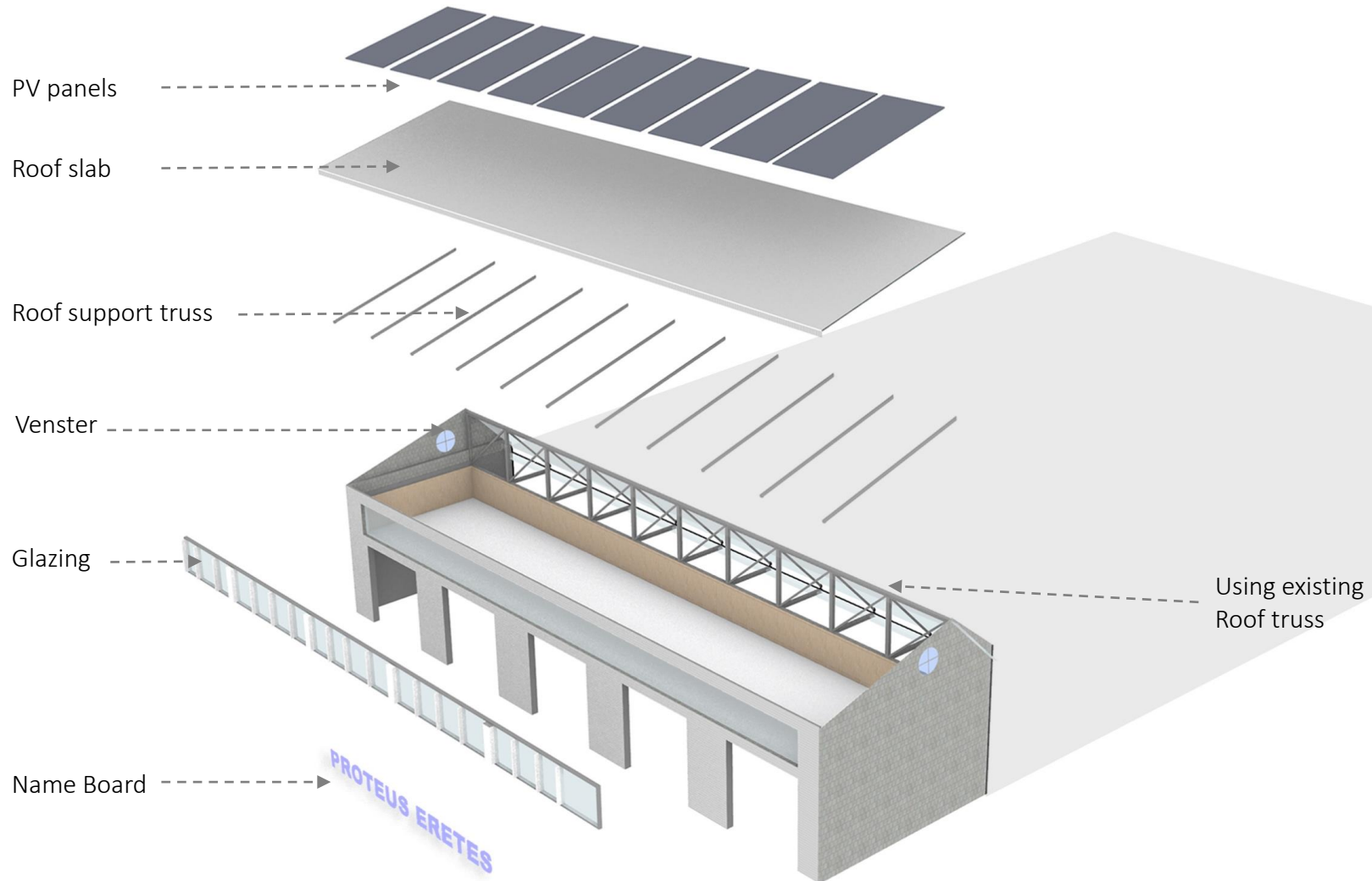


Design Process

Spatial layout

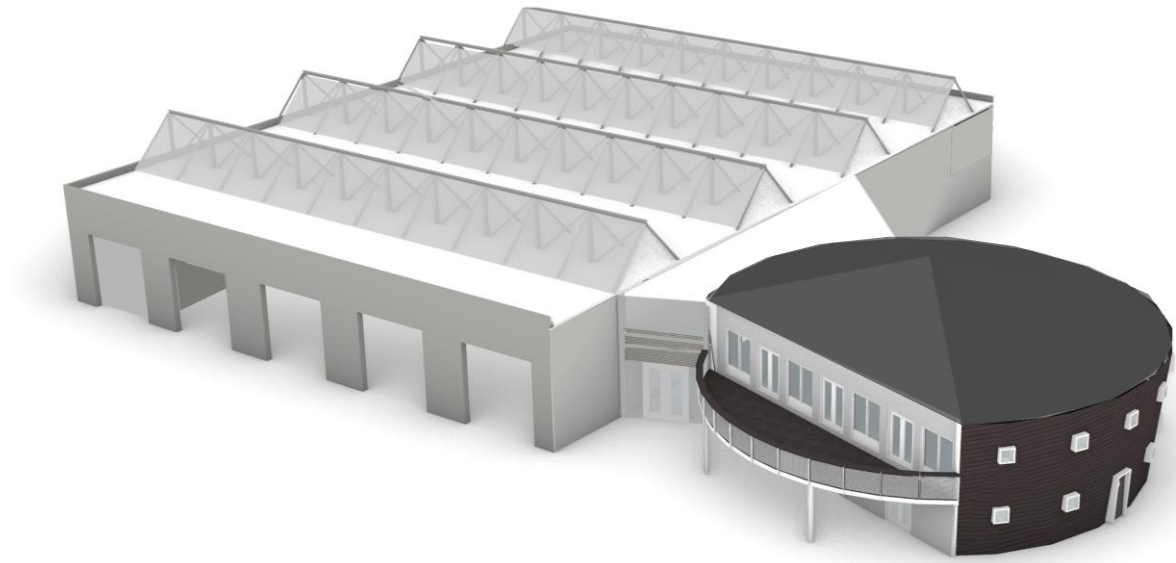


ERGOMETER ROOM

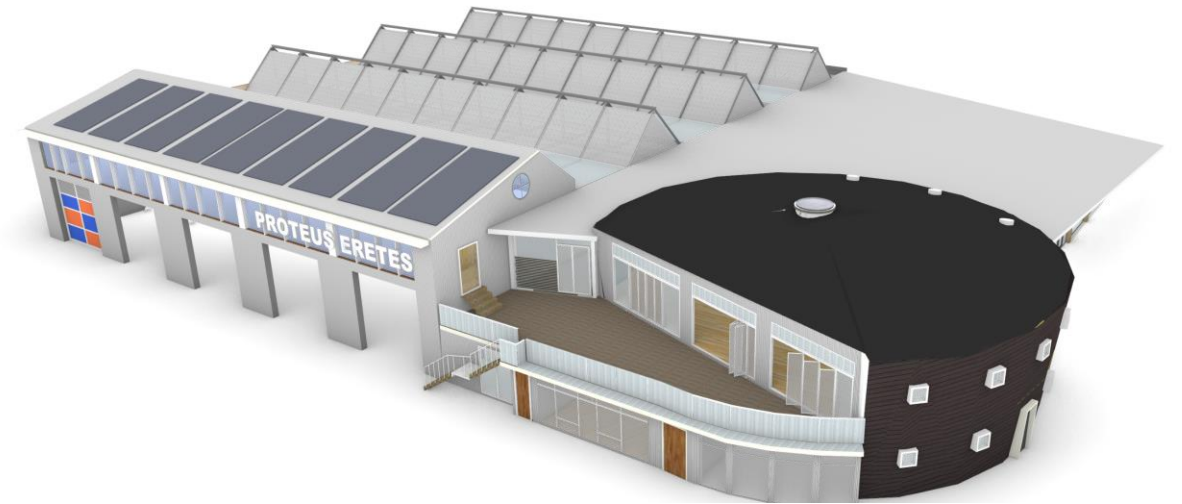


Design Process

Building Envelope



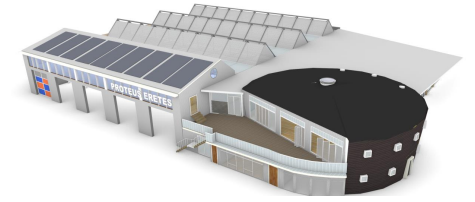
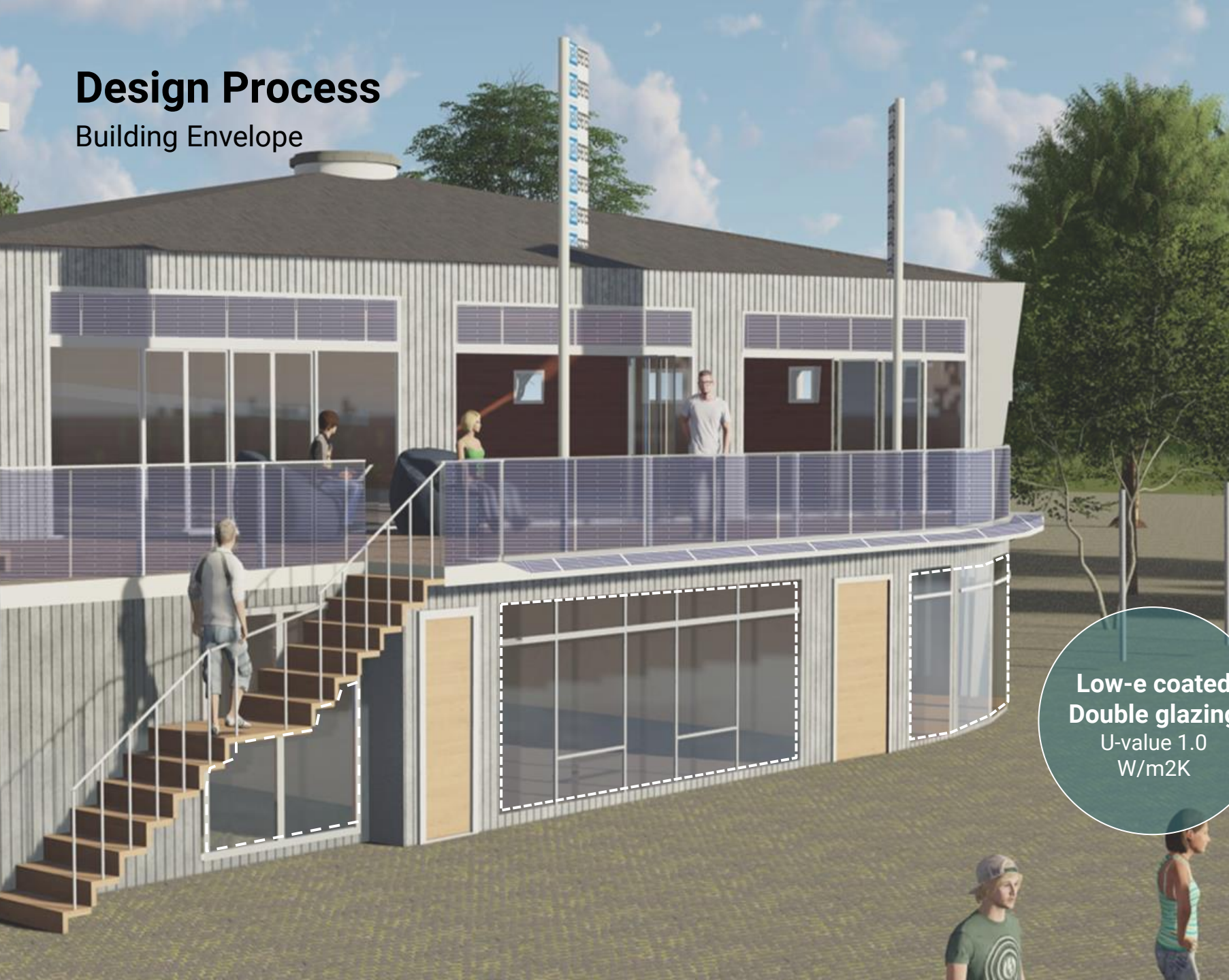
EXISTING



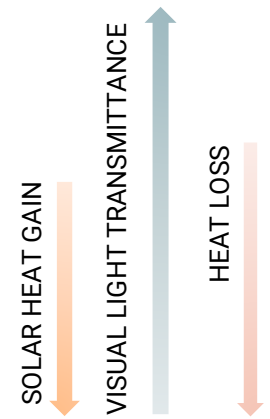
PROPOSED

Design Process

Building Envelope

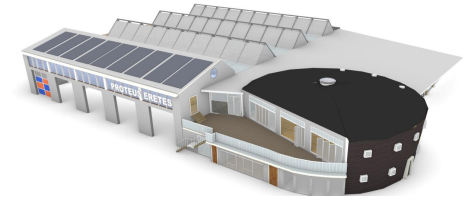


Low-e coated
Double glazing
U-value 1.0
W/m2K



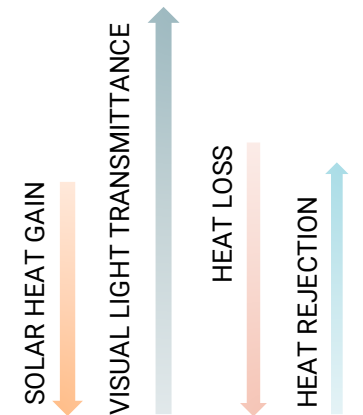
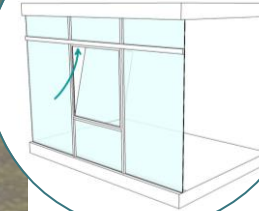
Design Process

Building Envelope



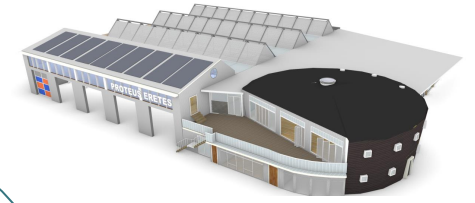
Low-e coated
Double glazing
U-value 1.0
W/m2K

Openable Windows

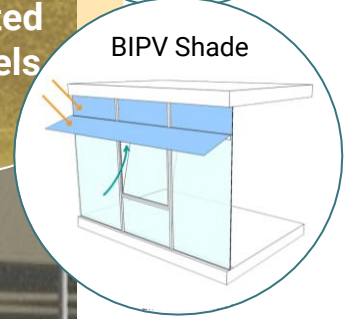
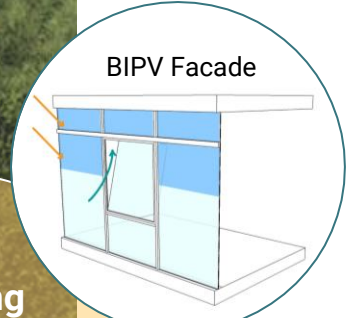


Design Process

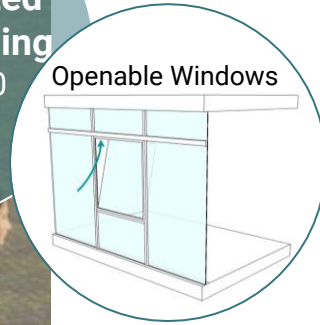
Building Envelope



Building Integrated PV panels



Low-e coated Double glazing
U-value 1.0
W/m²K



SOLAR PROTECTION ↑
SOLAR ENERGY ↑

SOLAR HEAT GAIN ↓
VISUAL LIGHT TRANSMITTANCE ↑
HEAT LOSS ↓
HEAT REJECTION ↑

Design Process

Building Envelope



Bi-fold Doors

- Seamless views
- Ease of access
- Better affordability
- High thermal efficiency
- U-0.8 W/m²K



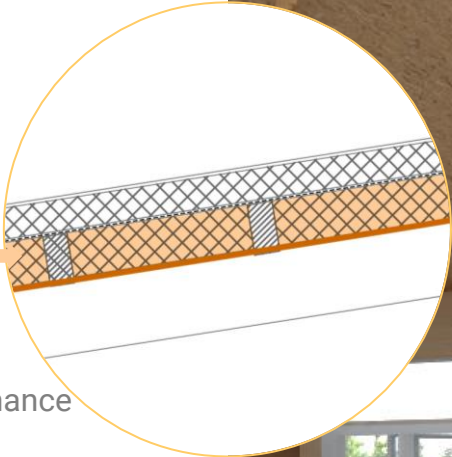
BAR ATTIC

Design Process

Building Envelope

Extra internal roof Insulation

Cellulose 130mm thk
Less labour
Less expenses
Better thermal performance
Rc-value 6.5 m²K/W



Bi-fold Doors

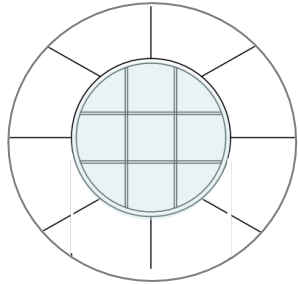
Seamless views
Ease of access
Better affordability
High thermal efficiency
U-0.8 W/m²K



BAR ATTIC

Design Process

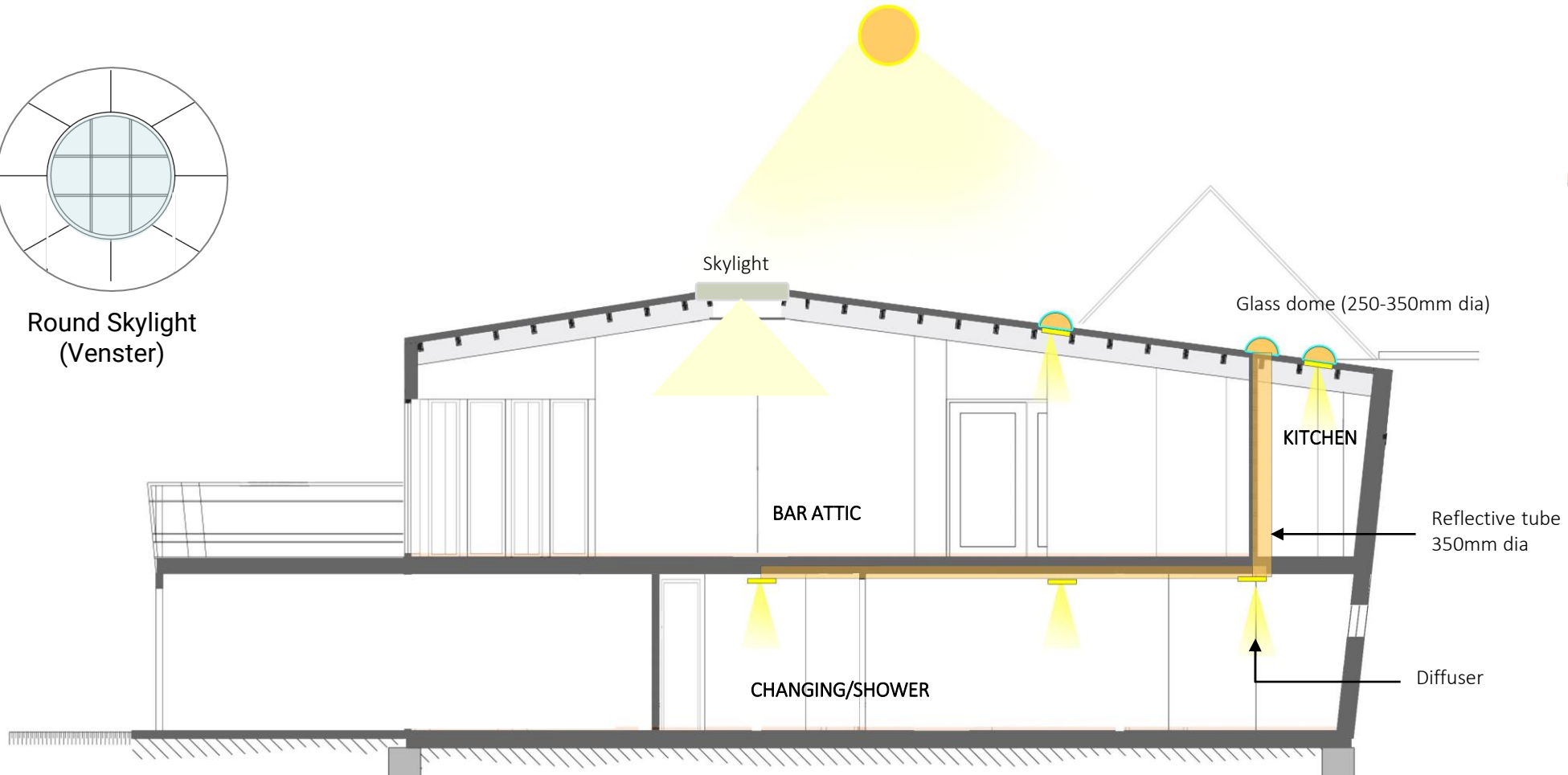
Building Envelope



Round Skylight
(Venster)



Solar Tubes



Reduce lighting loads

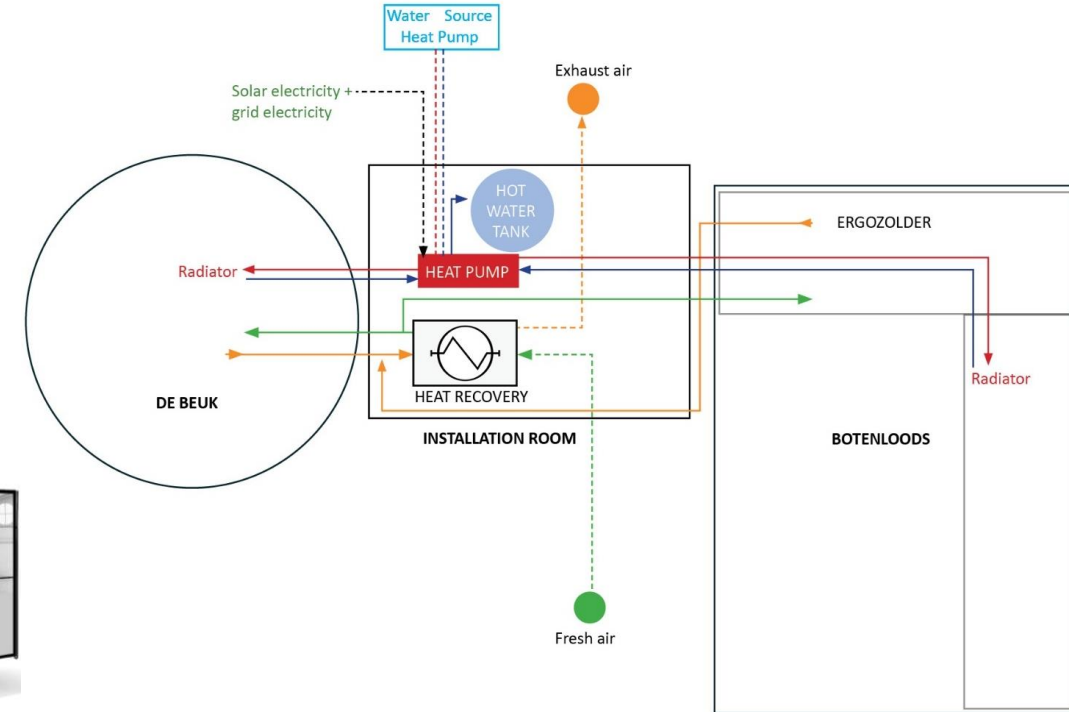
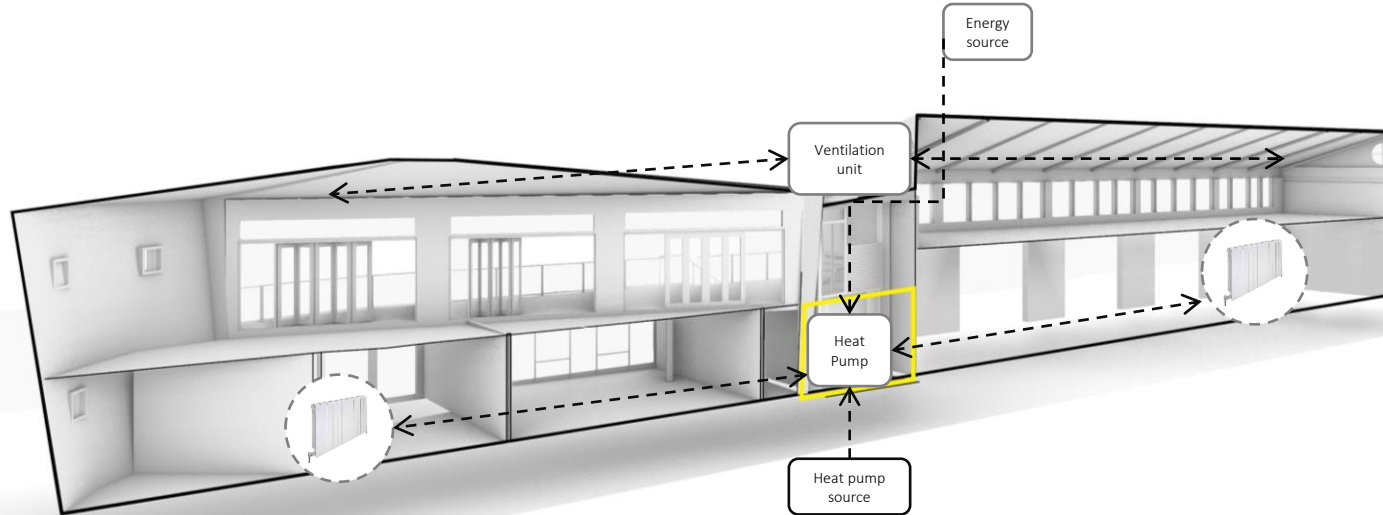
High visible light transmittance

Low thermal impact

Design Process

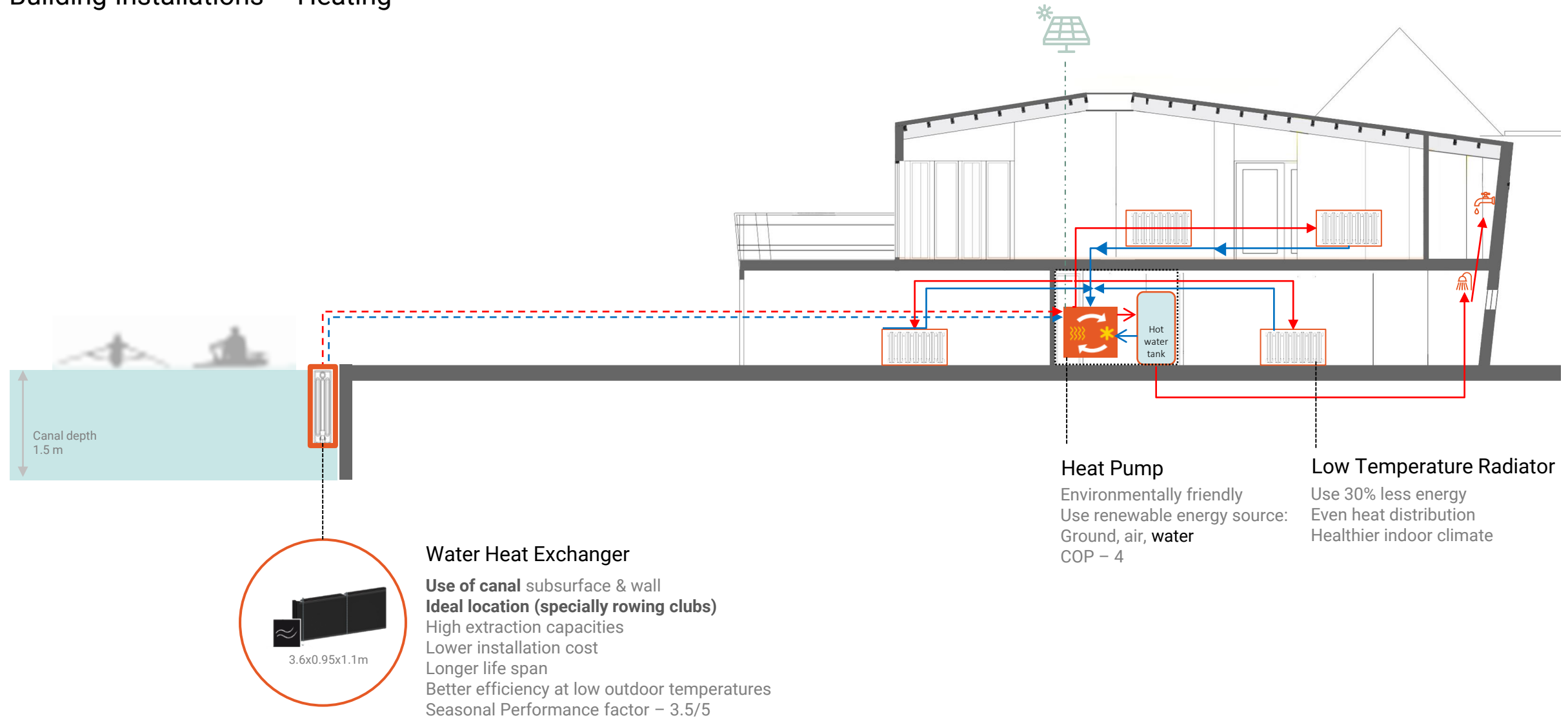
Building Installations

Common Installation Room



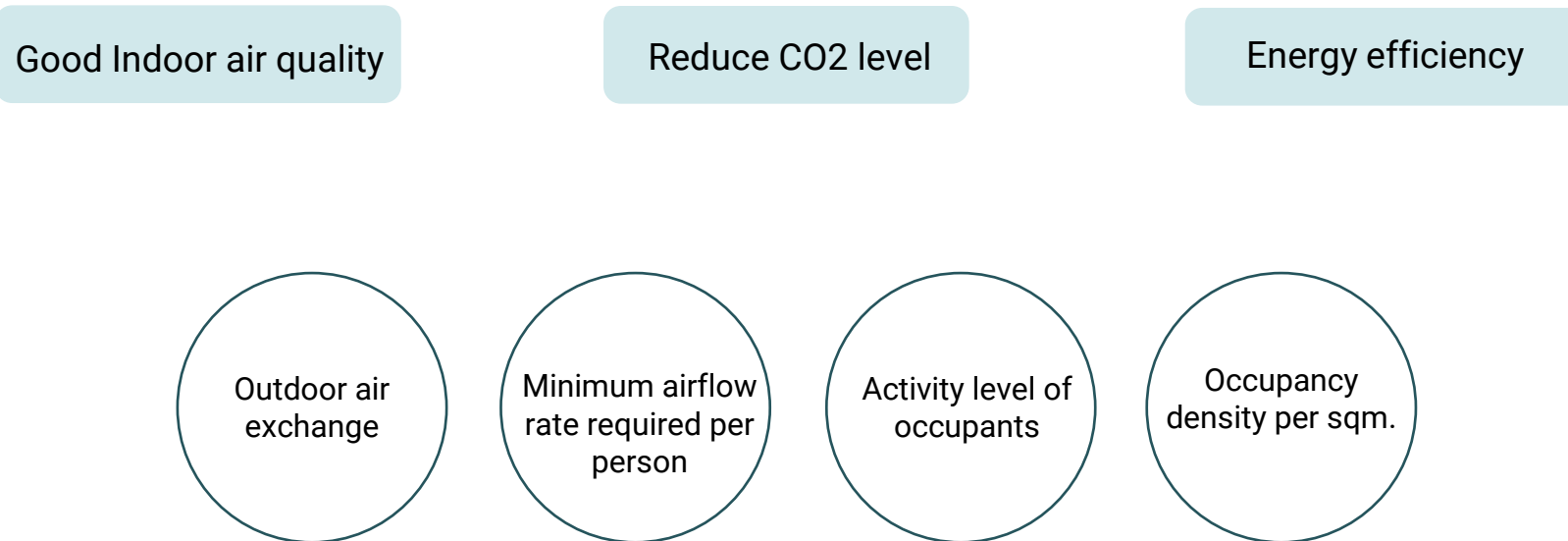
Design Process

Building Installations – Heating



Design Process

Building Installations - Ventilation



Design Process

Building Installations - Ventilation

Ventilation requirement - **NORMAL OCCUPANCY**

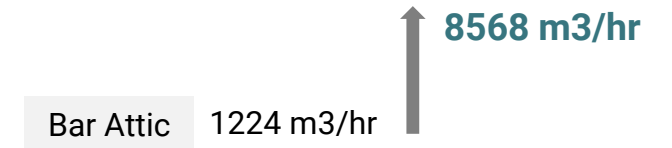
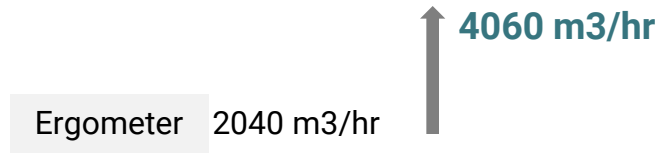
Ergometer 2040 m³/hr

Bar Attic 1224 m³/hr

Design Process

Building Installations - Ventilation

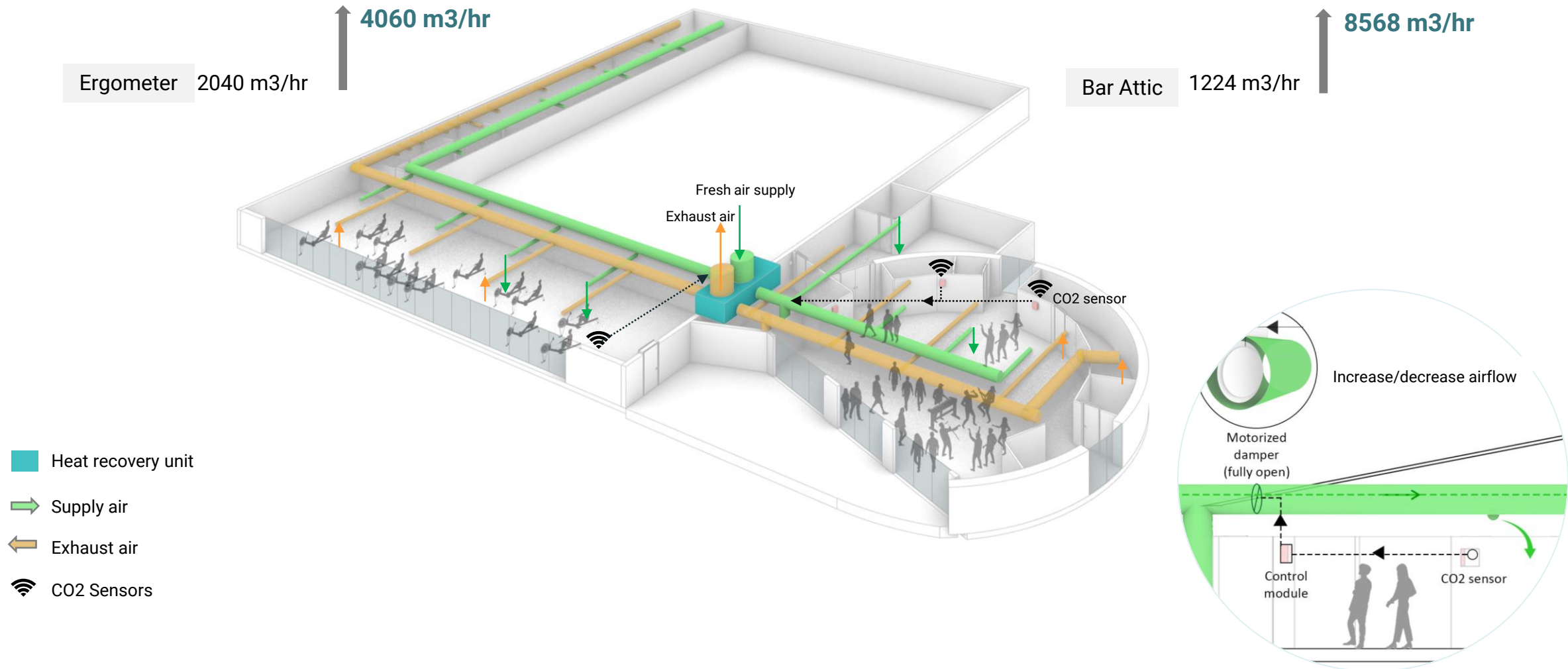
Ventilation requirement - **PEAK OCCUPANCY**



Design Process

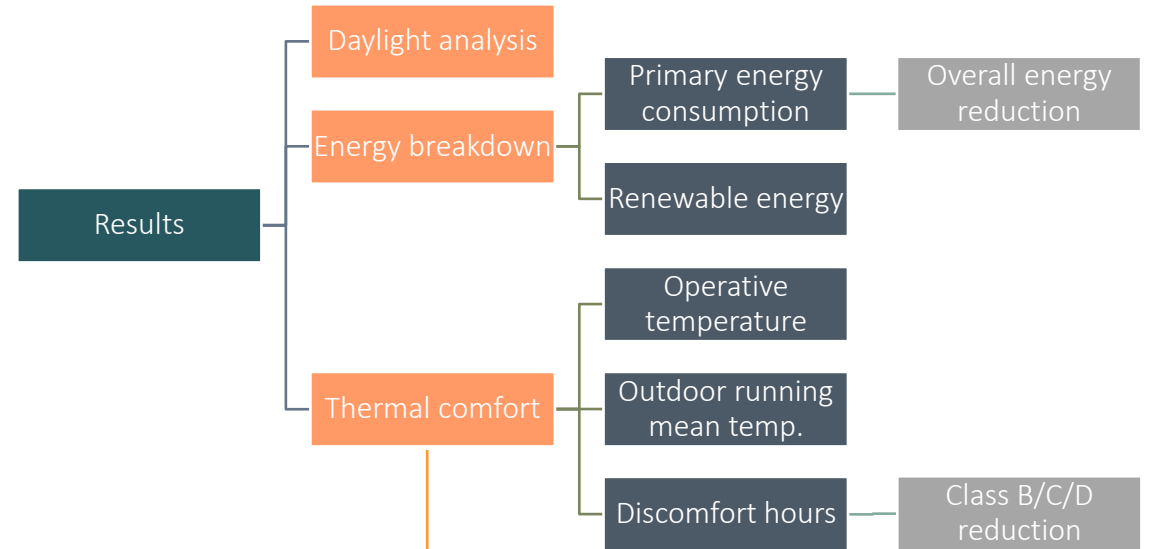
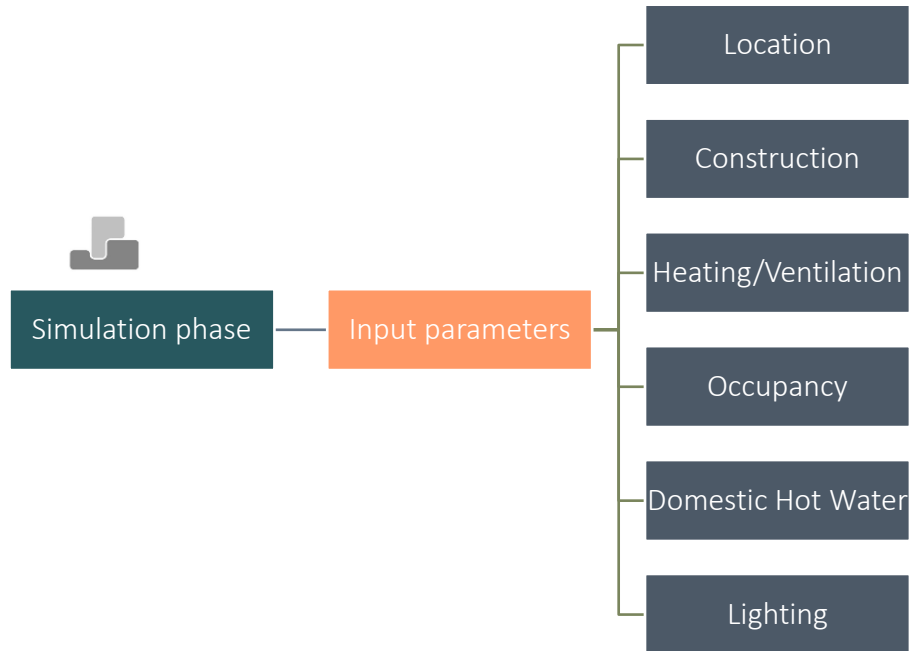
Building Installations - Ventilation

Centralised heat recovery system with demand control ventilation



Design Assessment

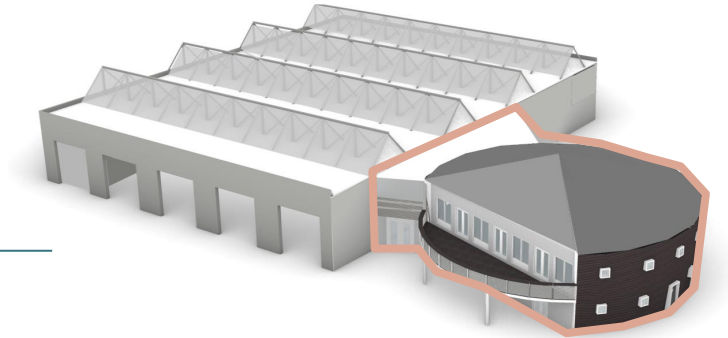
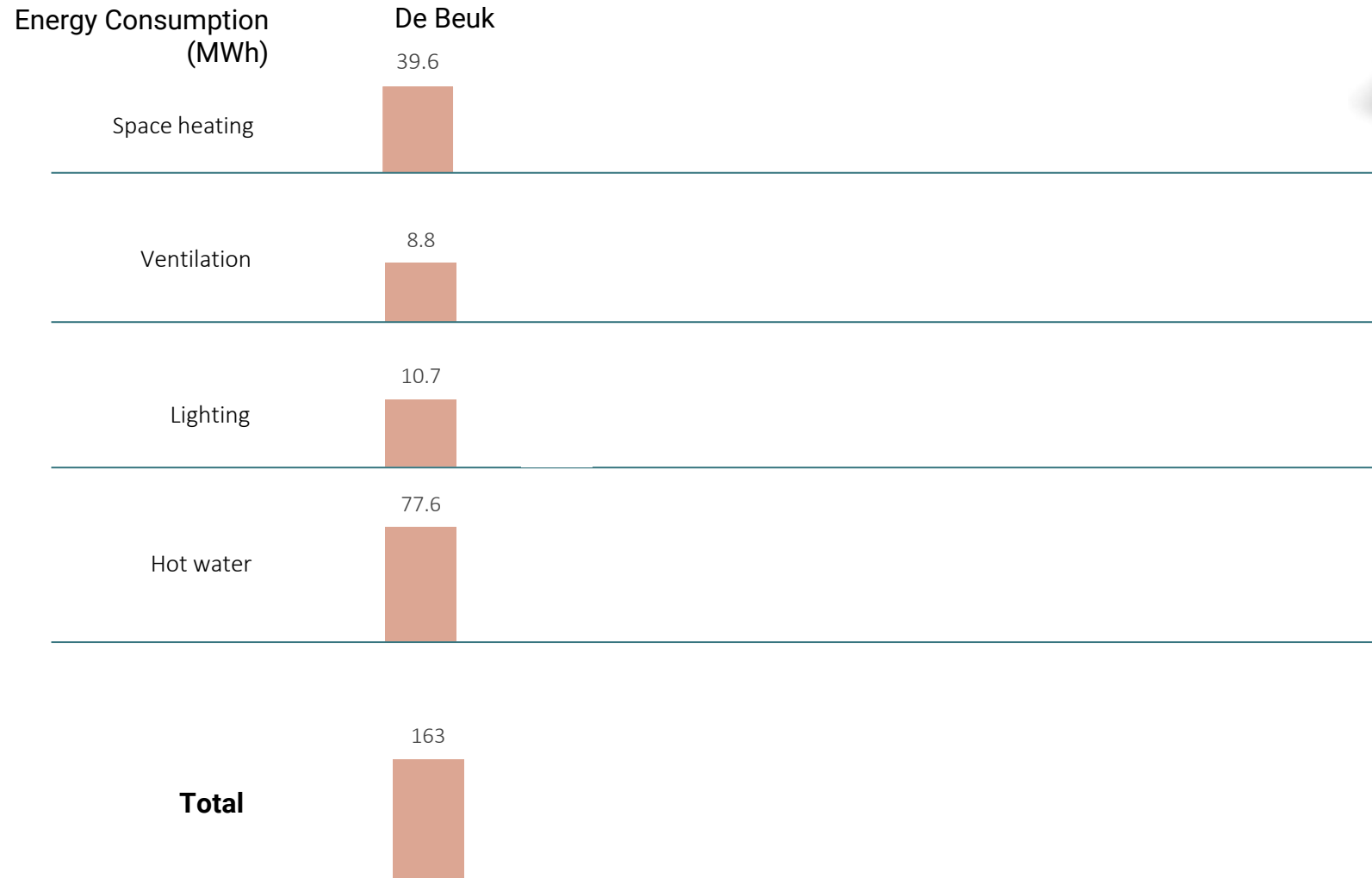
Energy, comfort, daylight



ATG graph - Adaptive comfort model		Hybrid method – Mechanically ventilation or/and naturally ventilation buildings
Bandwidth classification		% people dissatisfied based on discomfort hours
Class A	Sensitive buildings (hospitals)	Max 5%
Class B	Common expectation, new/renovation	Max 10%
Class C	Older buildings	Max 15%
Class D	Temporary buildings	Max 25%

Design Assessment

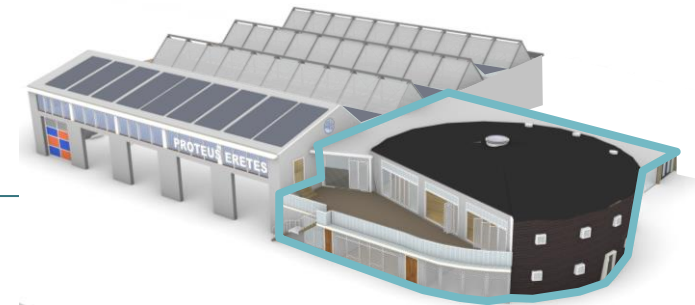
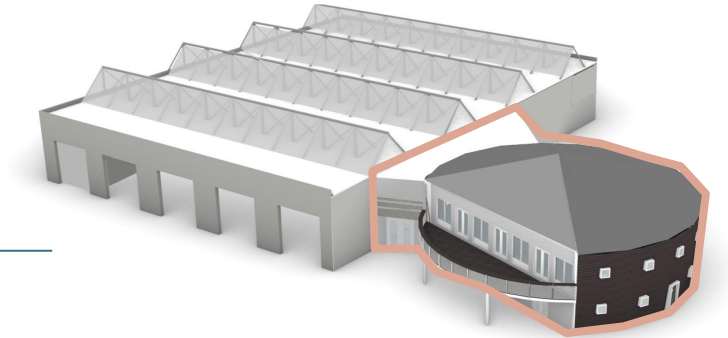
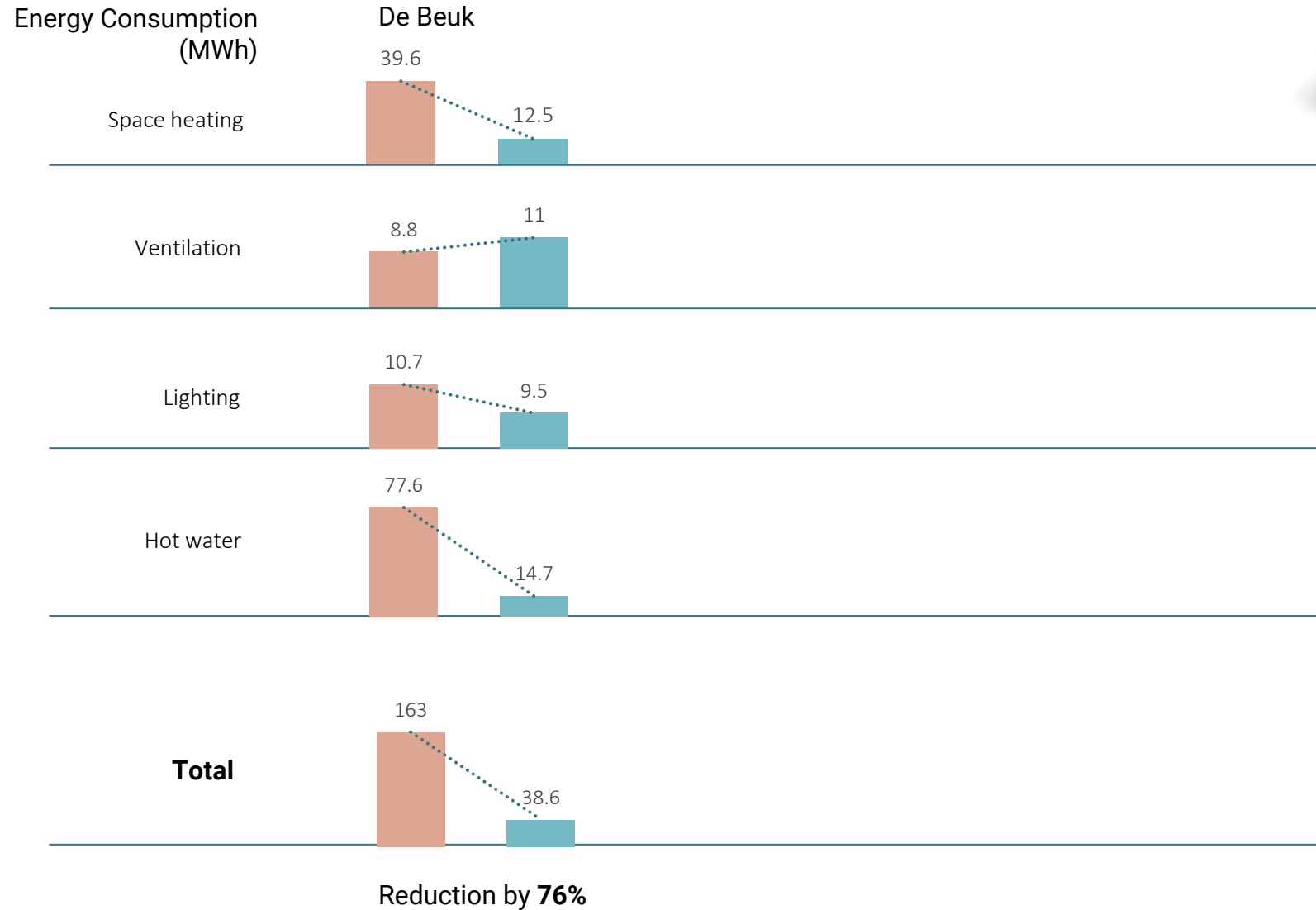
Energy, comfort, daylight



Existing

Design Assessment

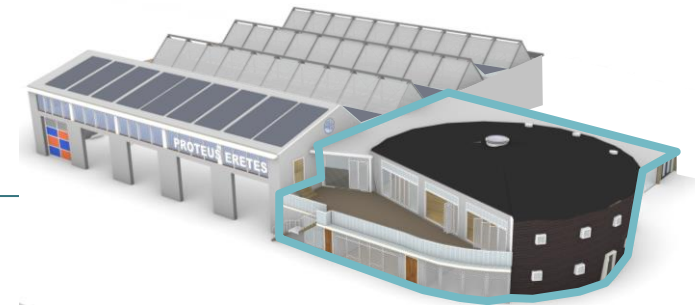
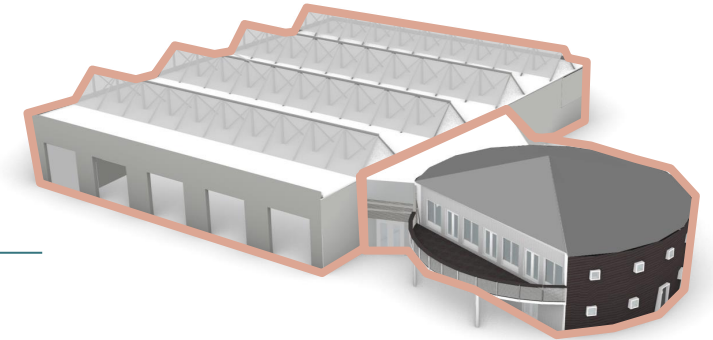
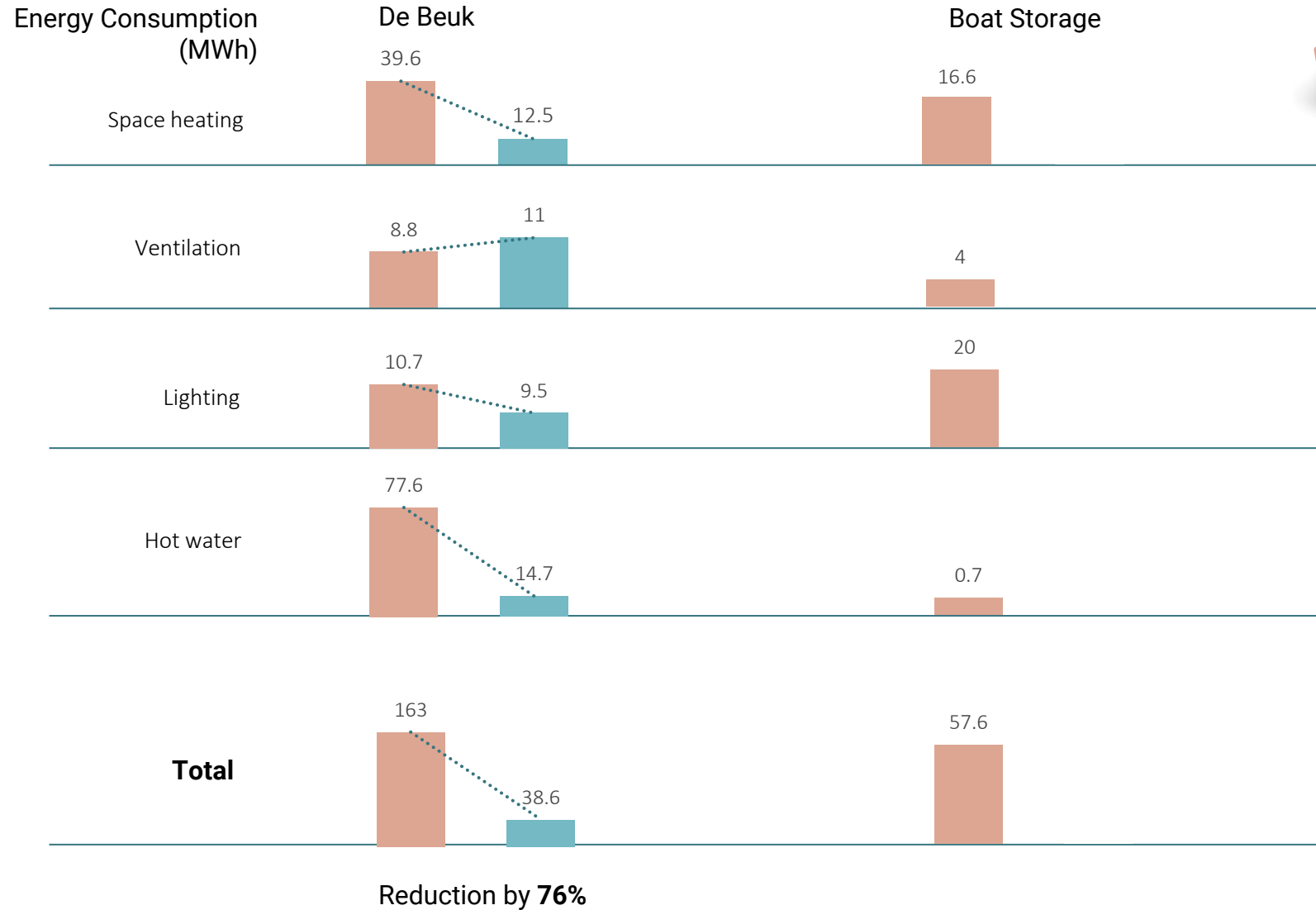
Energy, comfort, daylight



Existing Proposed

Design Assessment

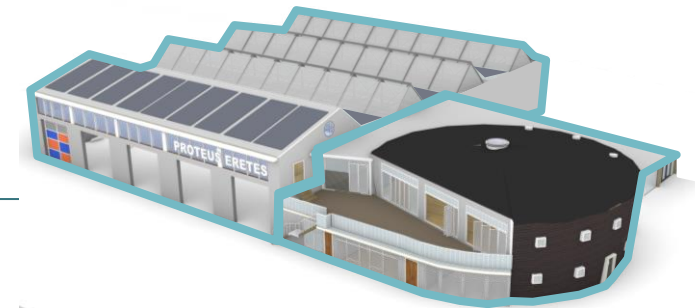
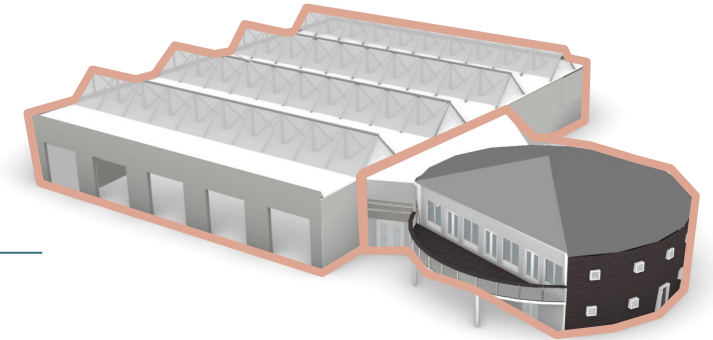
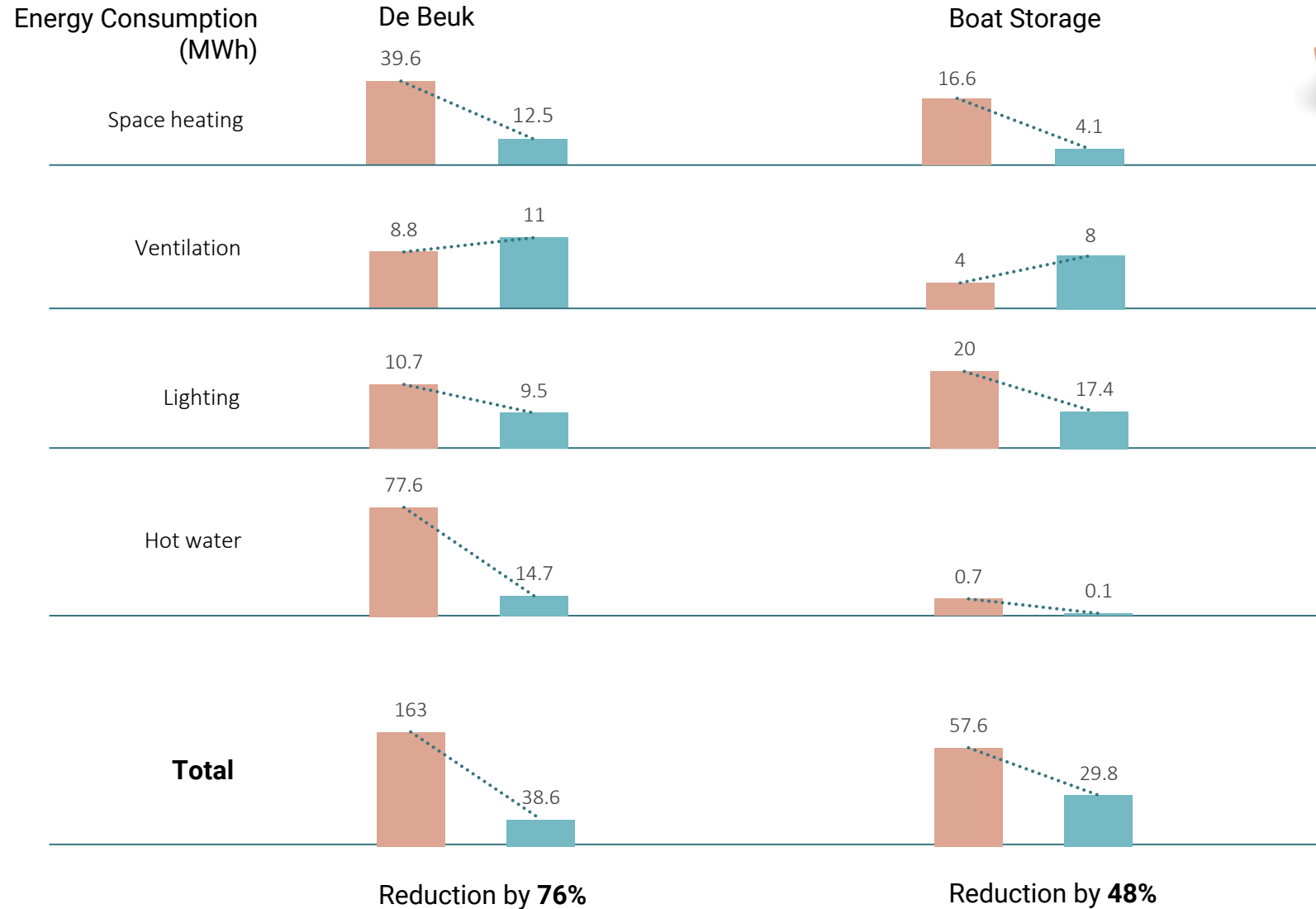
Energy, comfort, daylight



Existing Proposed

Design Assessment

Energy, comfort, daylight

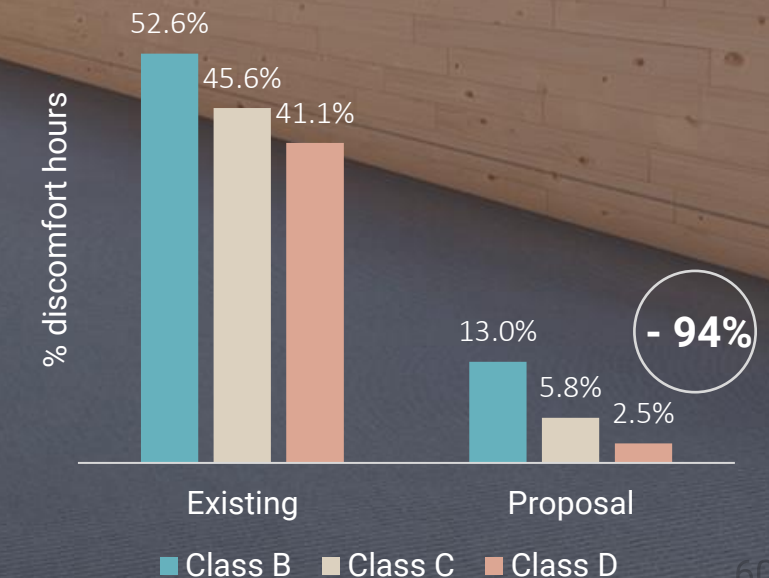


Existing Proposed

Design Assessment

Energy, comfort, daylight

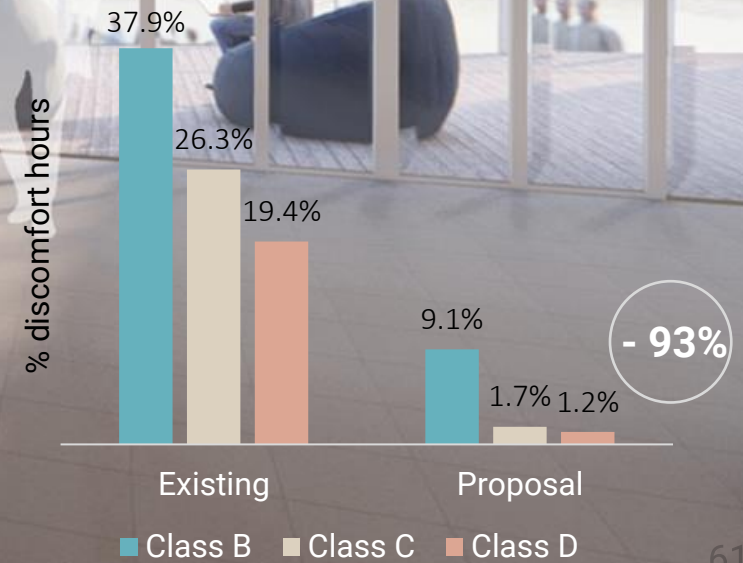
ERGOMETER ROOM



Design Assessment

Energy, comfort, daylight

BAR ATTIC



Design Assessment

Energy, comfort, daylight

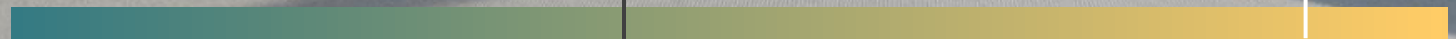
ERGOMETER ROOM



Illuminance (lux)

750

1922



Design Assessment

Energy, comfort, daylight

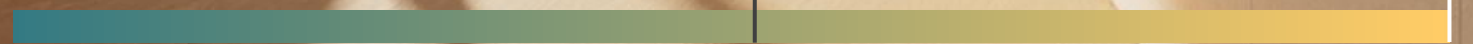
OFFICE/MEETING ROOMS,
BAR ATTIC

18% reduction in lighting loads

Illuminance (lux)

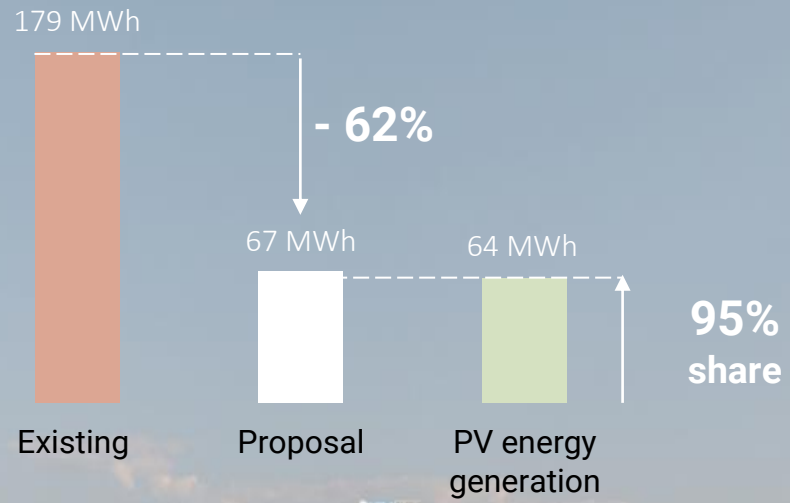
950

2300



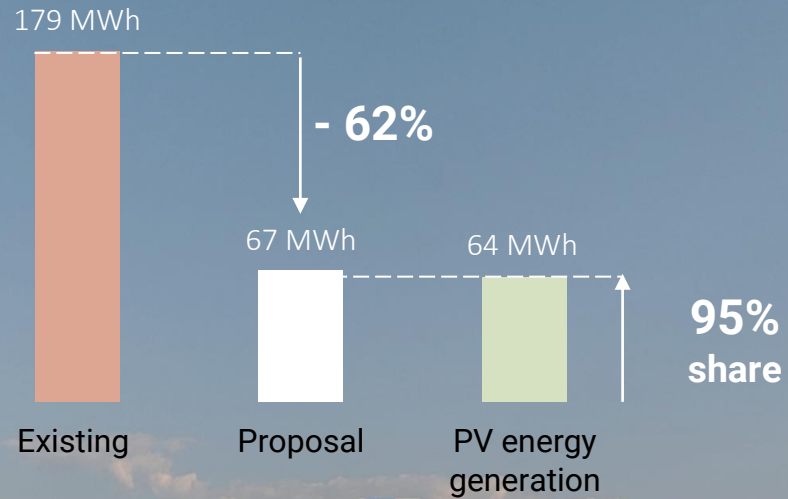
Design Assessment

Overall energy consumption



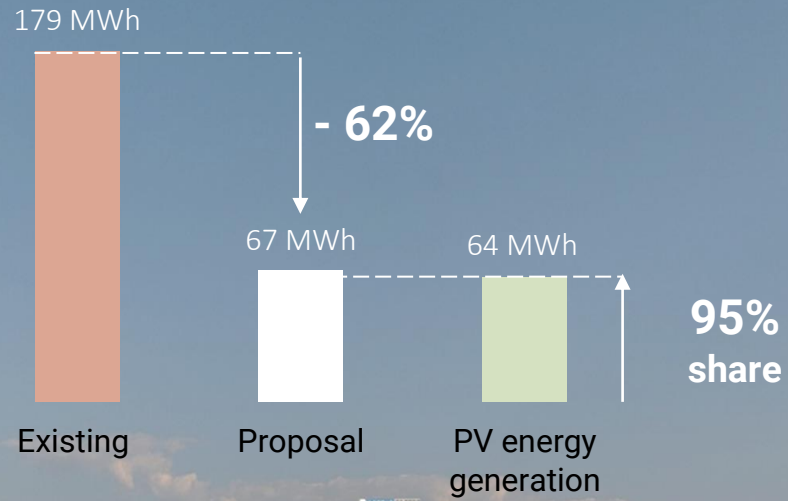
Conclusion

Proteus Eretes Rowing Club transitions into a nearly zero energy building with high indoor comfort



Conclusion

Proteus Eretes Rowing Club transitions into a nearly zero energy building with high indoor comfort



Conclusion

Limitation, recommendations, learnings

Analysis assumptions:

- Indoor air quality
(lack of tools - use CO2 meter on-site)
- Lighting lux levels
- Summer and winter surveys

Decision making:

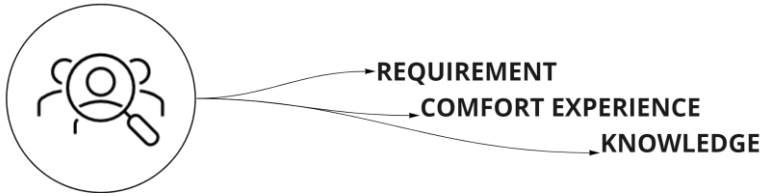
- Extent of renovation
- Choice between high-tech vs low-tech solution
- Affordability



Conclusion

Limitation, recommendations, learnings

Defining goals based on occupant experience



Criteria for redesigning

Connectivity with nature

Flexibility/Accessibility of spaces

Comfortable environment at all times

Maximize use of renewable energy technology

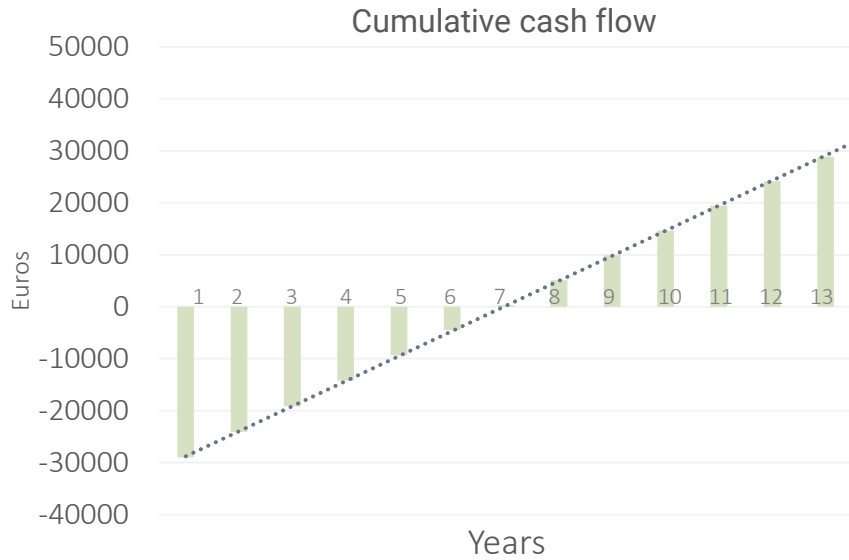
> 100% share in renewable energy

Energy Consumer → Energy Producer



Conclusion

Limitation, recommendations, learnings



Maximize use of renewable energy technology

> 100% share in renewable energy

Energy Consumer → Energy Producer

~ 7 years payback period



Conclusion

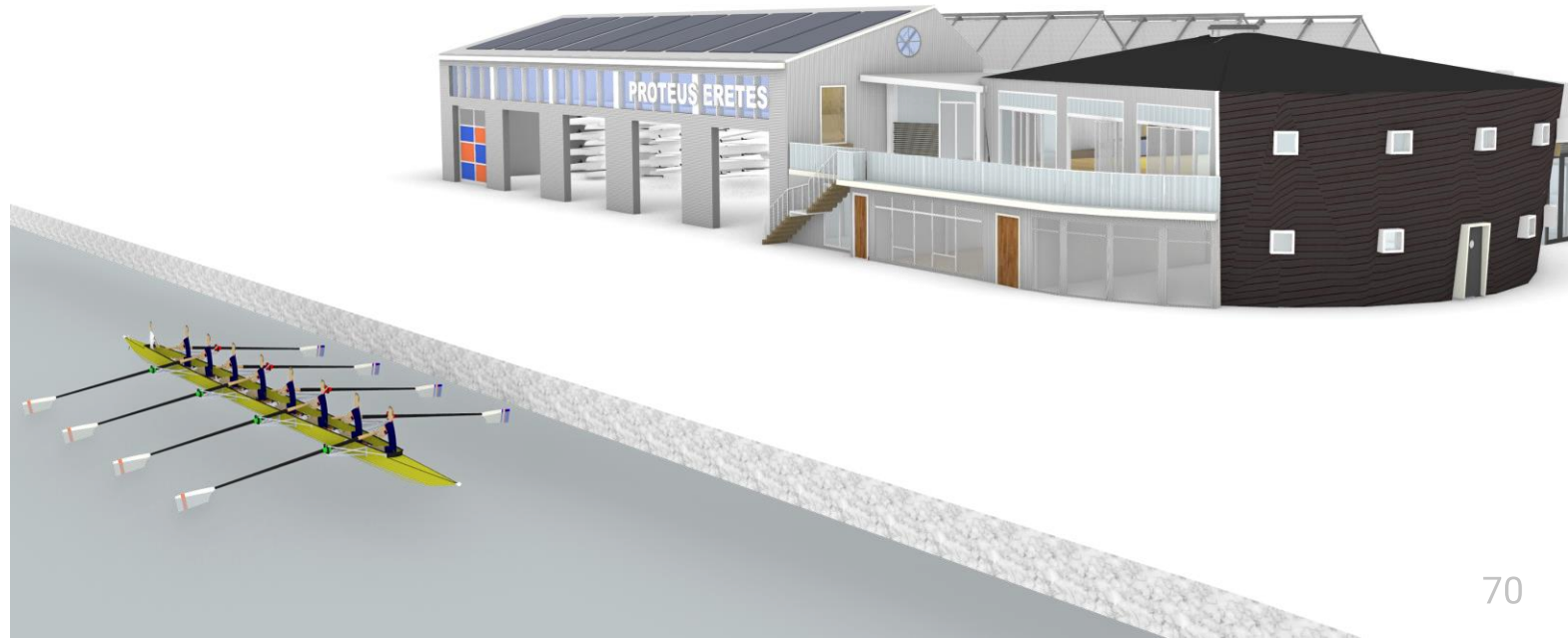
Limitation, recommendations, learnings

Experience like a user

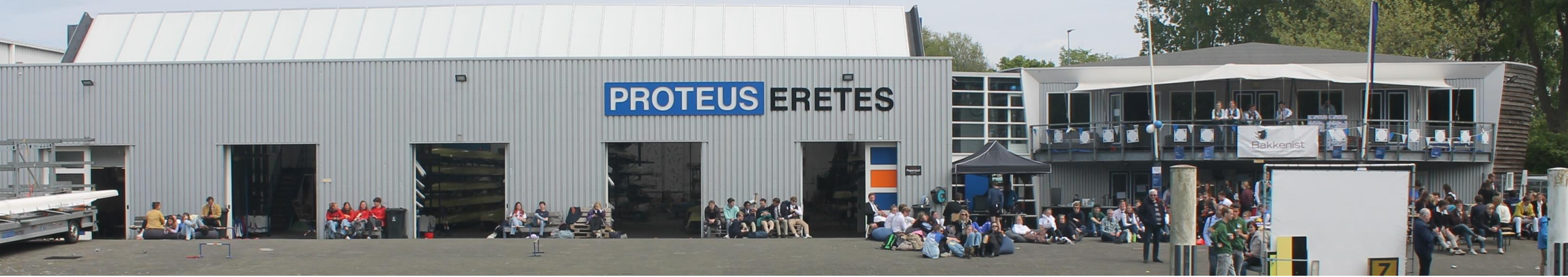
Design like an architect

Analyse like a building technologist

Bridge the gap – NZEB & Indoor Environmental Quality



For a better tomorrow, fix the today



Thank you!