





City, Country Ha

Hamm, NRW, Germany Cool, temperate 2016/17

Two Family House

Certified as Passive House Plus

Object type
Treated floor area [m²]
Construction

Year of completion

Roof: Post world war wooden beams, fungus infected.
Renewed in 2016: 45cm insulated double T-beam construction.
Including new studio, new balcony, new dormers & new PV

Walls: Post world war masonry construction erected in 1951 from old brick remnants of destroyed predecessor. Refurbished in 2016 with 24cm ETICS

Basement: Ceiling: 12cm concrete, retrofitted with 22cm EPS. In 2016/17. Walls: 30 - 60cm old brick work. Door lintels and upper flanks insulated. Accessible External walls insulated, 8 – 24cm

EPS/XPS.

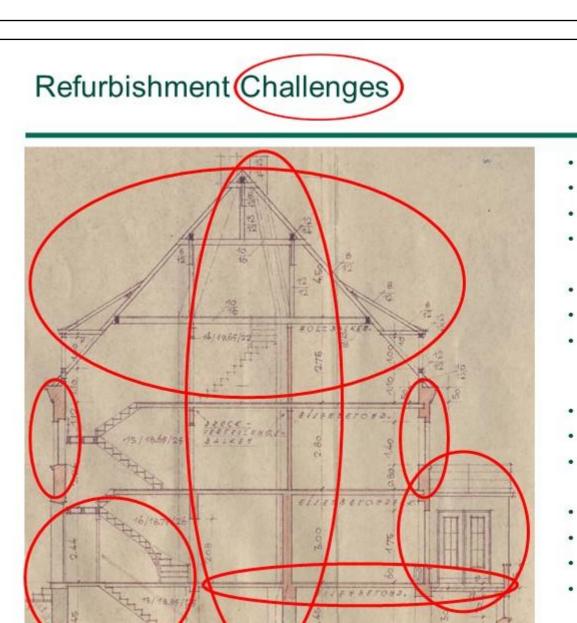
U-values [W/(m²K)] Exterior wall 0,12
Roof 0,09
Ground floor 0,15
Windows 0,72
Glazing 0,52

0,55

Airtightness concept Airtightness layer in lower floors: exterior plaster, in roof floors: interior and exterior plaster. Connection to windows

g-value of glazing [%] 53%

and to roof is via plaster able tapes



Roof, walls, floors uninsulated
 Many thermal bridges – also towards neighbour
 Rotten roof truss, with penetrating chimneys, air leakages, fungus/mould – needs urgent renewal
 Outdated windows & window ventilation
 Front door & stairwell windows single-pained
 Bay Window room/oriel with mould problems
 Heating and Hot Water Circulation lossy
 Served by inefficient gas-boiler (formerly coal)

Post 2nd World War Building 1951 Reconstructed with old materials

Built on thick heat-bridging cellar walls Mediocre A/V ratio, East-West orientation

Served by inefficient gas-boiler (formerly coal)
Heating Demand > 200 kWh/m²a
PER-Demand ~ roughly 500 kWh/m²a

3rd and 4th floor empty

Passive House Answers Passive House in the second of the

"New Passive Plus" East View

B \$ mc



Heating/
cooling/
dehumidification/
domestic hot water

Ventilation system

n₅₀-value [1/h]

cellar-based micro-heat pump available, which draws its heat from 3 small vertical plate collectors in garden. Distribution: via existing old radiator system (designed for 70/90C used at 30/35C). Hot water: provided by 170l storage integrated in heat pump system. Distribution: via existing pipe system cut down to short lead lines and supplemented by new short lines to attic (behind external insulation)

Cascaded comfort ventilation with a highly efficient central

Small residual heat demand < 3 KW: covered by smallest

shafts, stairs for minimizing duct work, cost, distribution effort

heat recovery unit (Maico, WS 320, 92%) using existing

Renewable energies 10 kWp PV array on east- and west-facing roof sides. Environmental heat collected via heat pump & ground

collectors.

PE demand

Other Ecological

aspects

Reuse of existing construction and heat supply structures drastically cuts down grey energy, emissions, material expenditure. Additional high quality living space in attic as "renovation-by-product" at low expense on energy, materials, emissions.

According to PHPP

PHPP-version

Heating demand 15 [kWh/(m²a)]

Heat load 12 [W/m²]

Cooling demand 0 [kWh/(m²a)]

Cooling load 0 [W/m²]

Overheating 0 [%]

PER demand 29 [kWh/(m²a_{TFA})]

PER production 53 [kWh/(m²a

Further notes
(e.g. comments on hydrothermal and acoustic comfort)

It is one of the world's first projects showing - that even under "difficult" conditions (O/W oriented old 2-family house, mediocre A/V ratio, rebuilt after WW2 with old material on a city wall) the Passive House Plus Standard can be achieved in a very sustainable way thereby creating high quality living space with high thermal, acoustic and environmental comfort.

[kWh/(m²a)]



