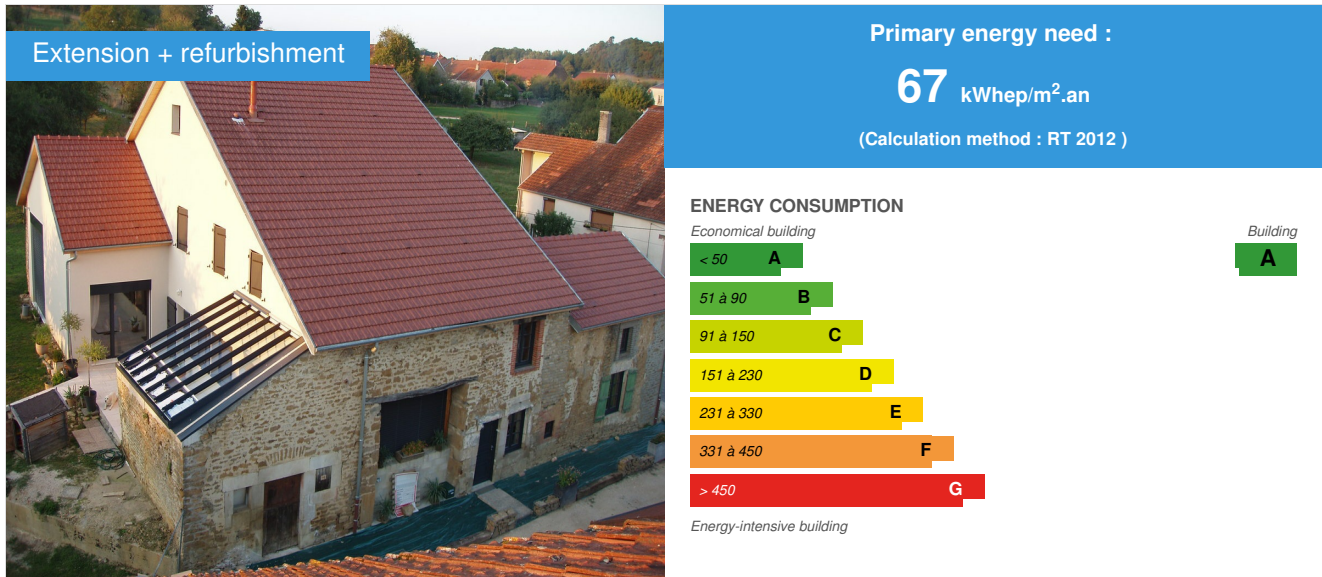


Farm renovation

by Cédric ROSA / 2017-05-15 09:47:22 / France / 9958 / FR



Building Type : Isolated or semi-detached house

Construction Year : 2016

Delivery year : 2016

Address 1 - street : 52360 NEUILLY L'ÉVÊQUE, France

Climate zone : [Cfb] Marine Mild Winter, warm summer, no dry season.

Net Floor Area : 230 m²

Construction/refurbishment cost : 390 000 €

Number of Dwelling : 1 Dwelling

Cost/m² : 1695.65 €/m²

General information

The project is an overall renovation of an old farm in limestone rubble on the plateau of Langres. The project is passive criteria of the new construction and is being certified. Particular attention was paid to the survival of the old walls preserved and integration into the site which is in the center of the village next to the Church (classified monument). Taking into account the near and distant environment as well as the surrounding nature makes possible to have a comfortable and energy-saving home. The entire building is insulated by bio-sourced materials and the deconstruction materials of the most damaged walls have made it possible to serve for filtering backfilling as well as for the refurbishment of the fence walls for the neighbors.

Sustainable development approach of the project owner

The objective of this project was to demonstrate that it was possible to make a high-performance renovation while being made from natural or bio-sourced materials. In addition, it was important to reuse the deconstruction materials and to be able to reuse the renovation materials

Architectural description

Due to its positioning in the area subject to the ABF, there were some constraints on the visible facades of the main street of the village. But there was a desire to maintain the state of mind and the volumes of neighboring buildings and typical of the village and the region

Building users opinion

The owners are extremely satisfied with the comfort and brightness of their home.
In addition, low energy consumption is very good news.

If you had to do it again?

If this were to be done again, the choice of the VMC DF would be different because we have put in a high-performance plate heat exchanger but this imposes additional installations for the good operation (preheating battery, air humidifier for the wooden frame and the occupants). The choice will therefore be made on a VMC DF with a rotary exchanger with adiabatic cooling. The will of departure was to put a solar hot water production but this was refused by the ABF.

See more details about this project



Stakeholders

Stakeholders

Function : Thermal consultancy agency

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<http://www.thermair.fr>

Thermal dimensioning of the building, dimensioning of the VMC DF, summer and winter thermal comfort, acoustics of the CMV

Contracting method

Other methods

Energy

Energy consumption

Primary energy need : 67,00 kWh_{ep}/m².an

Primary energy need for standard building : 74,00 kWh_{ep}/m².an

Calculation method : RT 2012

Initial consumption : 680,00 kWh_{ep}/m².an

Real final energy consumption

Final Energy : 35,00 kWh_{ef}/m².an

Real final energy consumption/m² : 35,00 kWh_{ef}/m².an

Year of the real energy consumption : 2 016

Envelope performance

More information :

The walls are in wooden frame insulated by cellulose wadding and rigid wood wool supporting natural plaster.

The walls serving as support for the existing rubble wall do not have an ITE in rigid wood wool but a complementary insulation in clay ball between the wood frame and the rubble

Building Compactness Coefficient : 0,21

Indicator : n50

Air Tightness Value : 0,58

Users' control system opinion : No home automation installed

More information

The building is passive and most of the consumption is due to the current electrical consumption, in addition to the VMC DF and the hot water tank

Systems

Heating system :

- No heating system

Hot water system :

- Individual electric boiler

Cooling system :

- No cooling system

Ventilation system :

- Double flow heat exchanger

🔗 [Système Novus de chez PAUL ventilation](#)

Renewable systems :

- Other, specify

Environment

Urban environment

Land plot area : 4 000,00 m²

Built-up area : 4,00 %

The construction is close to the Church of the village which is classified historical monument. It was necessary to allow the project to respect the wishes of the Architect of the Buildings of France, the wishes of the customers and the thermal and technical performances required

Products

Product

Traditional timber frame and framework framed by wood wool and cellulose wadding

PASSIV HOME

HOCQUARD JULIEN

🔗 <http://passivhome-construction.com/>

Product category : Table 'c21_china.innov_category' doesn't exist
SELECT one.innov_category AS current,two.innov_category AS parentFROM innov_category AS oneINNER JOIN innov_category AS two ON one.parent_id = two.idWHERE one.state=1AND one.id = '8'

Wood frame in rigid interior bracing for double use of the panel (bracing and airtight with an external insulation in rigid wood wool in order to be able to receive cellulose wadding inside the framework.) An isolated technical area has been installed to pass the networks so as not to damage the airtightness

The system is prefabricated in the workshop, which saves considerable time on the construction site so as to be as quickly as possible out of water



Costs

Construction and exploitation costs

Cost of studies : 1 500 €

Total cost of the building : 390 000 €

Energy bill

Forecasted energy bill/year : 1 500,00 €

Real energy cost/m² : 6.52

Health and comfort

Water management

Consumption from water network : 45,00 m³

Consumption of harvested rainwater : 20,00 m³

Water Self Sufficiency Index : 0.31

Water Consumption/m² : 0.2

Water Consumption/Dwelling : 45

The construction is in use and the results of the recovery of rainwater allow to be used in the sanitary, the laundry and all the consumptions which do not have a direct impact on the direct consumption of the users

Indoor Air quality

The construction using a maximum of natural materials, the air quality is good. The floors are made of reconstituted natural stone, the walls in placo with natural paints, the furniture is mainly made of solid wood to allow the continuity of the use of the farm

Comfort

Health & comfort : Important work has been done on indoor air quality by appropriately dimensioning the VMC DF. Other important points have been worked as brightness by promoting maximum natural light, using maximum solar contributions. The outdoor vegetation makes possible to have natural solar masks and thus to add to the comfort of summer in order to avoid a maximum the summer overheating

Calculated indoor CO₂ concentration :

pas de calcul fait

Measured indoor CO₂ concentration :

450 ppm en moyenne

Calculated thermal comfort : Tp° minimal en hiver: 20°C et maximale en été : 25°C

Measured thermal comfort : Tp° minimal en hiver: 20.2°C et maximale en été : 24.7°C

Acoustic comfort : The arrangement of the parts and the design of the various walls make it possible to avoid transmission noise by contact. Moreover, the design of the CMV does not allow the transmission of noise by intercom

Carbon

GHG emissions

GHG in use : 17,00 KgCO₂/m²/an

Methodology used :

Calculation by PHPP

Building lifetime : 100,00 année(s)

No LCA calculation on the project therefore no global GHG calculations

Life Cycle Analysis

Eco-design material : All the construction is in wood frame with insulation derived from the wood (cellulose wool, wood wool, ...) it is therefore an important storage of carbon

Contest

Building candidate in the category





Santé & Confort



Coup de Cœur des Internautes



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