


## Petit Jean Building

by Emmanuel d'Envirobot Centre / 2019-06-10 17:04:06 / Frankreich / 4280 / FR



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**Renovation**

**Primary energy need :**  
kWhep/m<sup>2</sup>.an  
(Calculation method : )

**ENERGY CONSUMPTION**

Consumption Range (kWhep/m <sup>2</sup> .an)	Grade
< 50	A
51 à 90	B
91 à 150	C
151 à 230	D
231 à 330	E
331 à 450	F
> 450	G

*Economical building* (A, B, C) | *Energy-intensive building* (D, E, F, G)

**Building Type** : Collective housing < 50m  
**Construction Year** : 1300  
**Delivery year** : 2015  
**Address 1 - street** : rue des dames 36800 RIVARENNES, France  
**Climate zone** : [Cfc] Marine Cool Winter & summer- Mild with no dry season.

**Net Floor Area** : 279 m<sup>2</sup>  
**Construction/refurbishment cost** : 481 000 €  
**Number of Dwelling** : 4 Dwelling  
**Cost/m<sup>2</sup>** : 1724.01 €/m<sup>2</sup>

Proposed by :



### General information

This **heritage renovation** is that of a small building located at the entrance of the town of Rivarennnes and marquantfortement it in front of the town hall. This building, which is composed of an island at the entrance to the city, has very ancient origins evidenced by some architectural elements still in place that the project is committed to preserving.

The "angles" of wall without chaining, rounded (one outside and one found inside housing 3) may have belonged to a **medieval square dwelling** . This hypothesis is supported by the joist crossing of housing 3 and a XVIth or XVIIth century framework. This first building was then enlarged and is inserted today in a two-storey house, probably completed in the nineteenth century and having undergone changes in the twentieth with several concrete openings, and the cementing of soil and partially walls. oven with a small home on the floor extends this set.

The choice of rehabilitation studied by the PACT of the Indreavec the community of communes has determined the realization of **4 housing including 3 (R + 1) in the building and a PRM (person with reduced mobility) occupying the ground floor of this extension** ; the floor here has not been reused. All the walls of these buildings are built of limestone rubble assembled on two facings, mounted on the ground with possibly a little lime on the level of framing and chaining, composed of cut limestone blocks. All the joists and beams are in oak as well as the carpentry. The exterior woodwork dating back to the twentieth century are in

oak. They have been redone identically (shutters, windows and shutters) to preserve the character of this immovable borough.

## Sustainable development approach of the project owner

The choice of materials allows the good conservation of the structures of the old building by the maintenance of the transfers of water vapor of the envelope and the grounds, as far as possible compared to the regulatory standards (it is very difficult for example to create a lime concrete slab in a public building facing a control office). This makes it a particularly effective demonstrator project in the framework of PCET of the Parc. Conservation of a building that is almost entirely recyclable and consumes little gray energy, also saves the gray energy of a construction and the space consumption that this represents.

In the framework of the experiment described, several technical orientations were chosen with three priority axes: performance, respect for the existing structure and use of biosourced materials.

In order to respect the problems related to hygrothermal walls, two technical solutions have been realized.

- In three dwellings, the walls were lined with hemp wool interior on a timber frame with a vapor brake membrane installed to manage the migration of water vapor. Insulation performance meets the criteria found in new construction. The whole of the walls was also the object of a treatment with the realization of a coating lime sand outside and a gobetis of lime inside.
- In the housing 4, was implemented a thermal correction by coating lime-hemp. This solution, in theory, thermally less efficient aims to enhance the hygrothermal exchanges of the wall and thus measure the actual performance and no longer theoretical of this type of insulation.
- In this same housing and for the same purpose was implemented a breathable slab type pozzolan lime. We then find two types of thermal insulation of low floors. Traditional insulation under polyurethane type to meet the constraints of height sub-ceiling (abandonment of the cork panel in draft phase because too thick), and insulation cellulose wadding instilled at the level of the cellar of housing three.

The attic is all insulated with hemp wool.

## Architectural description

The "angles" of a wall without chaining, rounded (one outside and one inside the dwelling 3) may have belonged to a medieval square dwelling. This hypothesis is supported by the crossing joint of housing 3 and a XVIth or XVIIth century framework. This first building was then enlarged and is inserted today in a two-storey town house, probably completed in the nineteenth century and undergoing changes in the twentieth century. with several concrete openings, and the cementing of the floors and partially of the walls. A room of oven with a small home on the floor prolongs this set.

## See more details about this project

<http://www.puissance2d.fr/mediatheque/photos/Batiment/laur%C3%A9ats%20ecoconstruction%20envirobat/LIVRET%20PALMARES-envirobat2016.pdf>



[http://www.envirobatcentre.com/upload/document/fiches\\_batiment/palmares\\_2015\\_\\_la\\_grenouilliere/FILE\\_569cfd575ebb9\\_22\\_\\_pnr\\_brenne\\_\\_immeuble\\_petit\\_jean.pdf/22\\_\\_pnr\\_brenne\\_\\_immeuble\\_petit\\_jean.pdf](http://www.envirobatcentre.com/upload/document/fiches_batiment/palmares_2015__la_grenouilliere/FILE_569cfd575ebb9_22__pnr_brenne__immeuble_petit_jean.pdf/22__pnr_brenne__immeuble_petit_jean.pdf)

<http://www.envirobatcentre.com/envirotheque-265.html?>

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## Stakeholders

### Stakeholders

**Function :** Contractor

Communauté de communes Brenne Val de Creuse

contact[at]cc-brennevaldecrease.fr

<http://www.cc-brennevaldecrease.fr/>

Project management

**Function :** Contractor

Parc naturel régional de la Brenne

info[at]parc-naturel-brenne.fr

<http://www.parc-naturel-brenne.fr/fr/>

Project management

**Function :** Construction Manager

Jérôme QUATREPOINT Architecte

02 54 37 91 19

<https://www.quatrepoint-architecte.fr/contactez-jerome-quatrepoint-architecte-3>

Subject mastery

Function : Thermal consultancy agency

ADEV ENVIRONNEMENT

contact[at]adev-environnement.com

<http://www.adev-environnement.com/>

Thermal study

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Function : Thermal consultancy agency

ENERGIO

02 47 88 02 02

<http://energio.fr/>

Thermal study

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Function : Construction company

SCM CIRON MACONNERIE

02 54 39 29 30

Masonry

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Function : Construction company

Bremaud

02 54 28 61 32

<http://www.bremaud-charpente.fr/>

frame

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Function : Construction company

NAUDON-MATHE

contact[at]naudon-mathe.fr

<http://www.naudon-mathe.fr/>

Exterior wood furnishings

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Function : Construction company

BHM Barre

02 54 37 93 80

<http://bhm-barre.fr/>

Doubling of joinery

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Function : Construction company

ABC carrelage

contact[at]abc-carrelage.com

<http://www.abc-carrelage.com/>

Floor tile

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## Energy

### Envelope performance

#### More information :

Structure: Secondary wood insulation frame

Insulation: Hemp wool, lime / hemp coating

Interior design: stairs interior and exterior joinery

Indicator : n50

### More information

Estimated consumption: 197kWh / m<sup>2</sup>.an Of which 63kWh / m<sup>2</sup>.year for heating

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### Systems

#### Heating system :

- Wood boiler

#### Hot water system :

- Individual electric boiler

#### Cooling system :

- No cooling system

#### Ventilation system :

- Single flow
- Double flow heat exchanger

#### Renewable systems :

- Wood boiler

## Environment

### Urban environment

Land plot area : 279,00 m<sup>2</sup>

This is the rehabilitation of a building located at the entrance of the town of Rivarennnes and strongly marking it in front of the town hall. This building which composes an island at the entrance of the village has very old origins evidenced by some architectural elements still in place that the project is committed to preserve.

## Products

### Product

Lime / hemp plaster

Parc naturel régional de la Brenne

info@parc-naturel-brenne.fr

<http://www.parc-naturel-brenne.fr/fr/>

**Product category :** Table 'c21\_germany.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 = '6'

The implementation of a thermal correction by coating lime / hemp, in theory, thermally less efficient aims to enhance the hygrothermal exchange of the wall and thus measure the actual performance and not more theoretical of this type of insulation.



## Costs

### Construction and exploitation costs

Total cost of the building : 481 000 €

Additional information on costs :

Part of bio-based materials: 160500

## Health and comfort

## Water management

ECS: individual electric production

## Carbon

## Life Cycle Analysis

Eco-design material :

Wood, hemp wool, lime / hemp plaster

## Contest

### Reasons for participating in the competition(s)

#### The challenge of the heritage renovation:

The Parc de la Brenne, with ADEME and the Center region, conducts a "life-size" experiment on **the energy efficiency of inhabited old buildings**, with the aim **of respecting the heritage, the health of buildings and their inhabitants**. The particular energy behavior of the old building requires thermal solutions adapted to its historical, heritage and constructive value (nature of materials, hygrothermal operation). The aim is to demonstrate the effectiveness of "green" thermal improvement solutions in the context of rehabilitation projects, compared to standardized normative insulation. This guided the choice **of using biosourced and "geosourced" materials** for rehabilitation, this choice being perfectly in line with the requirements of a heritage restoration carried out in a perimeter of historical monument.

The choice of these materials allows the good conservation of the structures of the old building by the maintenance of the water vapor transfers of the envelope and the grounds, as far as possible in relation to the regulatory norms (it is very difficult for example to make a slab of lime concrete in a public building opposite a control office).

#### Carbon balance and IAQ:

This makes it a particularly powerful demonstrator project in the context of the PCET (Territorial Climate-Energy Plan) of the Parc. The conservation of a **building that is almost entirely recyclable and consumes little of gray energy** also saves the gray energy of a lambda construction and the space consumption that it represents.

It is also a step forward in taking into consideration the health of the future inhabitants of the building.

The coupling of the project with a wood boiler which is partially dedicated to it completes the virtuous circle.

### Building candidate in the category



Bas Carbone



Prix du public





Prix des Etudiants



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