

Student family housing, Kringsjå Village, Oslo ZEB-COM – FutureBuilt project





The developer and owner: SiO - The Student Welfare Organisation of Oslo and Akershus



Architects and landscape: LMR Architects



Contractor: SEBY Veidekke



Sustainability: Civitas



GHG/LCA calculations: Erichsen&Horgen



Financed by the Ministry of Education and Research and Loan from Husbanken. Energy solutions supported with grants from Enova



The team creating the feasibility study



LMR | arkitektur | as

PGL Prosjekteringsleder

ARK Arkitekt

IARK Interiørarkitekt

LARK Landskapsarkitekt



RIB Rådgivende ingeniør byggeteknikk og bygningsfysikk



siv. ing. Erling Bjartnes a.s.

RIV Rådgivende ingeniør VVS-teknikk



Roar Jørgensen AS

RIE Rådgivende ingeniør elektroteknikk



Roar Jørgensen as

RIBR Rådgivende ingeniør brannteknikk



BREKKE STRAND

RIA Rådgivende ingeniør akustikk



CIVITAS

RIM Rådgivende ingeniør miljø



iTRE

Massivtre - prosjektutvikler

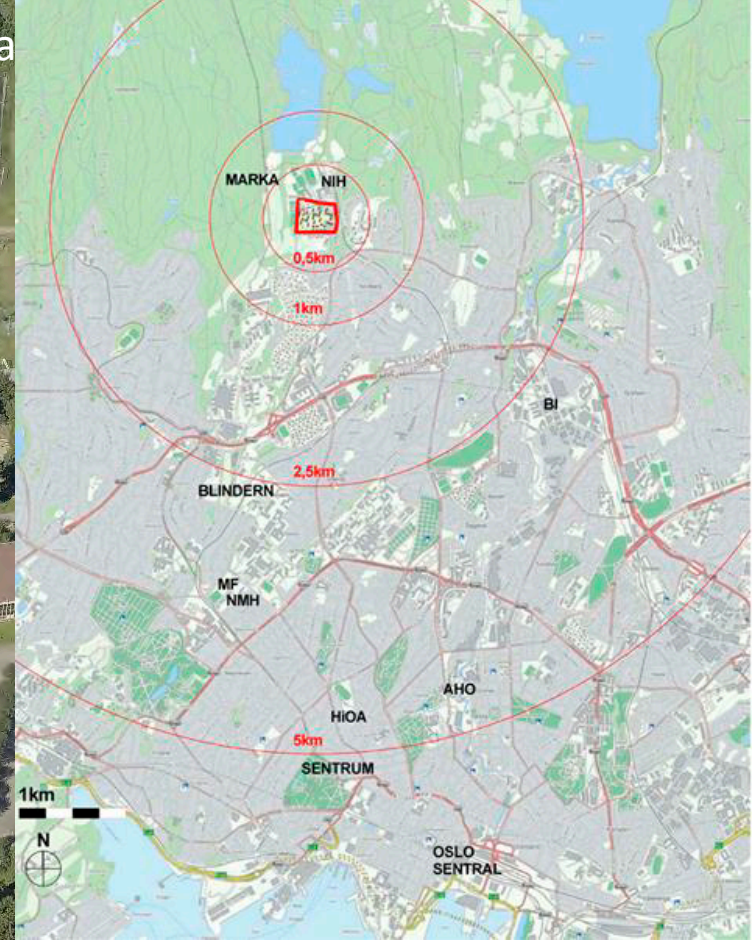
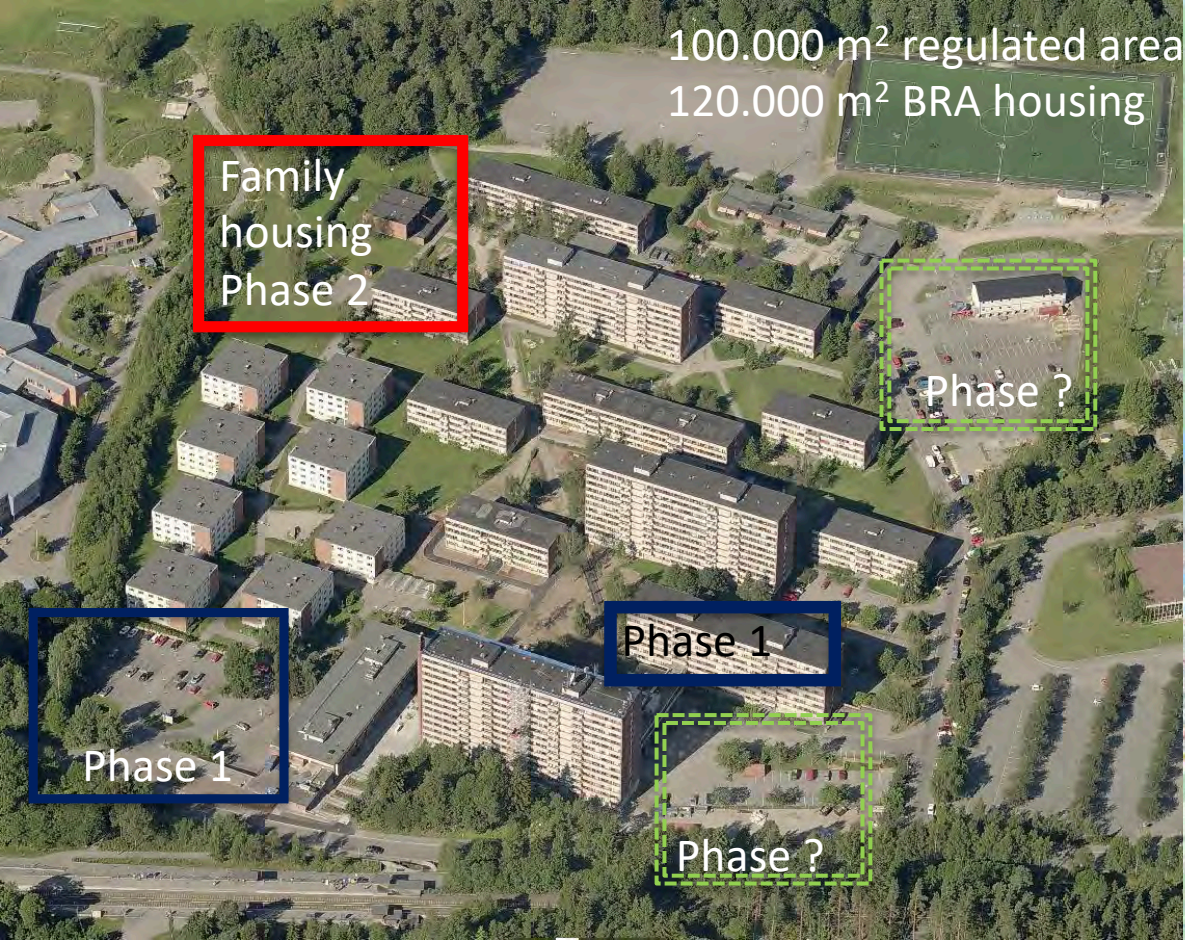
Med underrådgivere:



LØVLIN GEORÅD

Geoteknikk - Geoteknisk laboratorium
www.georad.no

RIG Rådgivende ingeniør i geoteknikk



Kringsjå Village, student housing in Oslo's outskirts but only 5 km from city center



Phase I of transforming Kringsjå to a ZEN village, ...?

Two new buildings 9 and 11 storeys, Oslos tallest CLT-wooden buildings.
Rebuild and refurbish several of the old multi story buildings
Transforming the outdoor spaces; rain beds, activity zones, play grounds etc.



Phase II is the Family housing

Three new buildings 4-5 storeys, 82 flats, each 50 m², total ca 6.000 m² BRA



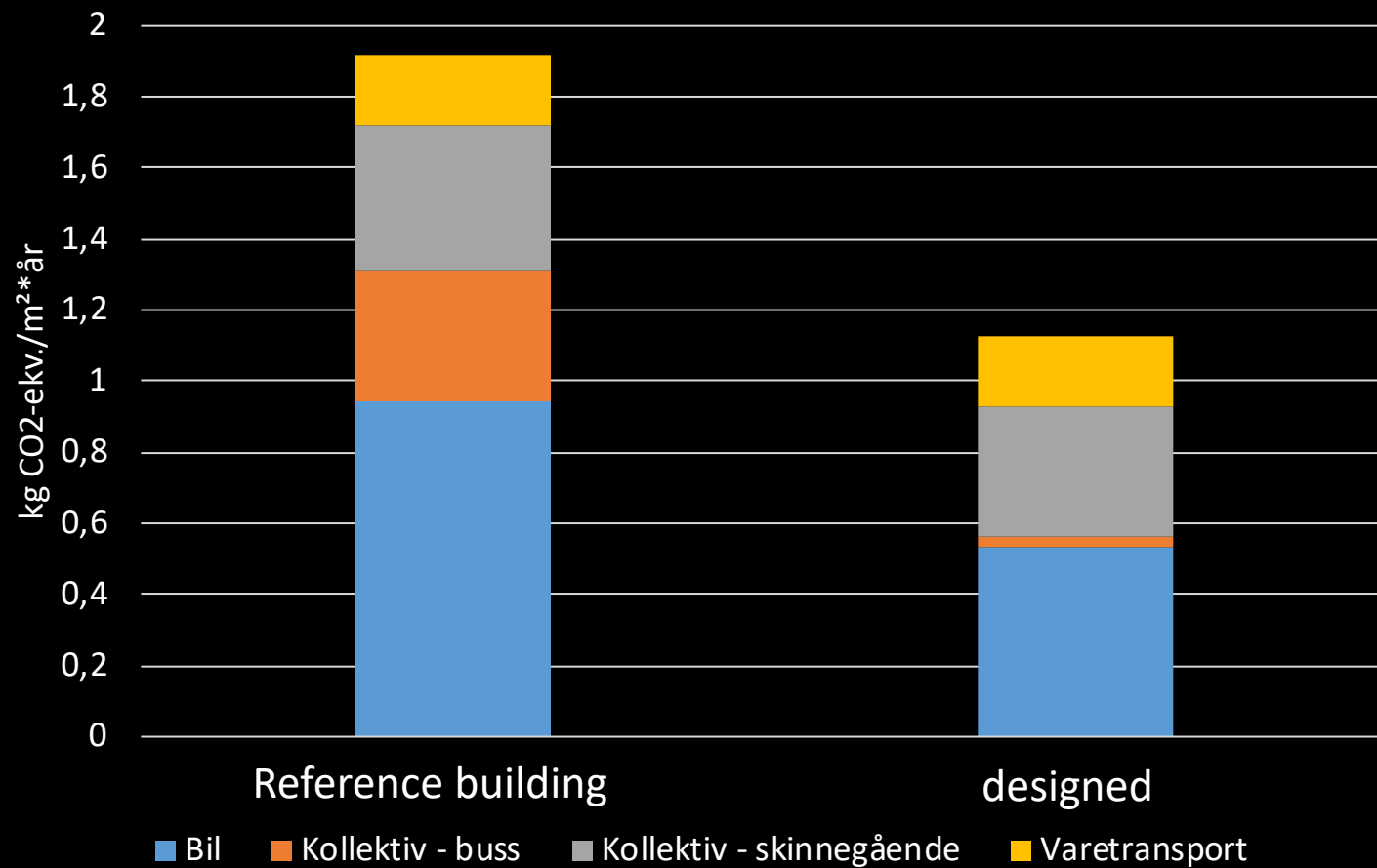
The Future Built criteria's – the ambitions – the goals

- 50 % GHG reduction compared to a reference
- Passive house towards nZEB
- Central localization, low carparking, biking and walking
- Urban qualities – quality document
- Innovation , documentation, demonstration and sharing

SiOs climate, energy and sustainability strategy and goals -

- Developers Road map 2050, ...
- At least 40 % reduction in 2030 GHG (total)
- Environmental performance goals, indicators, ...
(MP, MOP)

Transport emissions in the use phase (B8)



Construction (A5)



Fossil free construction site
90-95% waste sorting

The next step is zero emission
construction sites incl. transport
to/from site



CIVITAS 

Embodied emissions materials (A1 – C4 and D1)



Minimizing groundwork and foundations

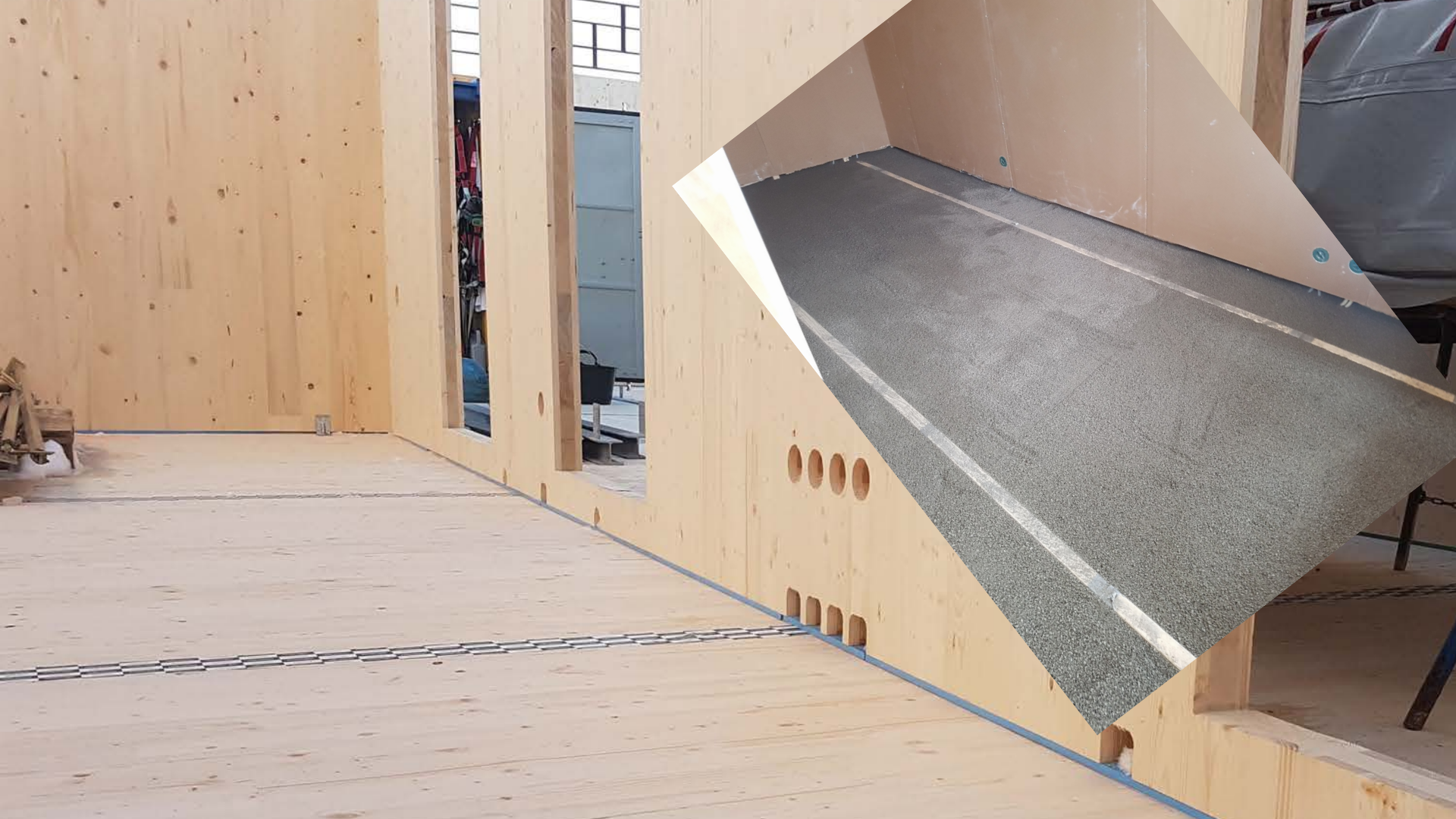
Minimizing amount of concrete
Low carbon concrete, class A
99% res. reinforcement steel

CLT (Austeria)
Glava insulation
Facade – thermo pine





Slabs: CLT, gravels(7 cm) with technical infrastr., acoustic underlay, wood floors, linoleum/vinyl

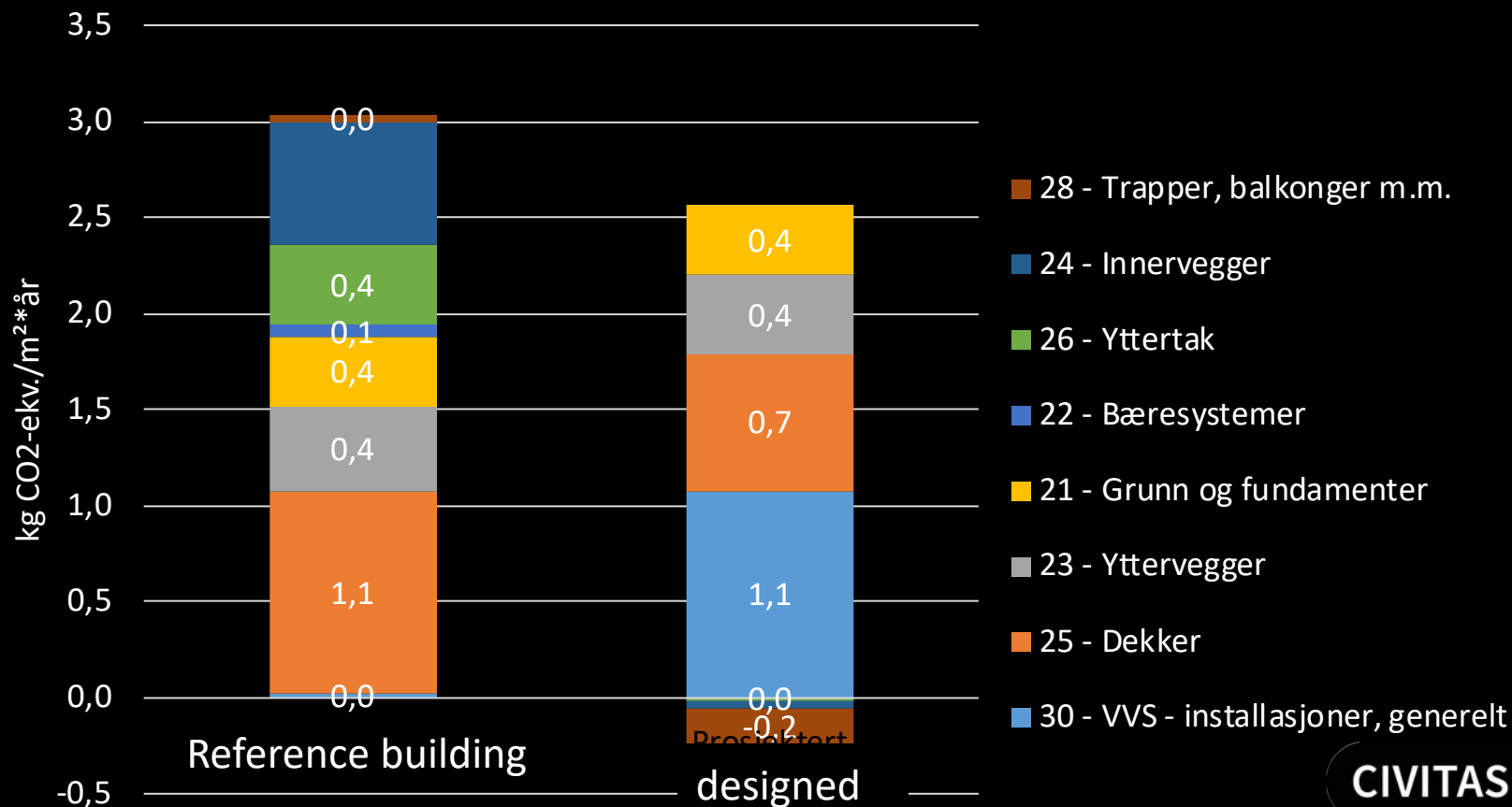






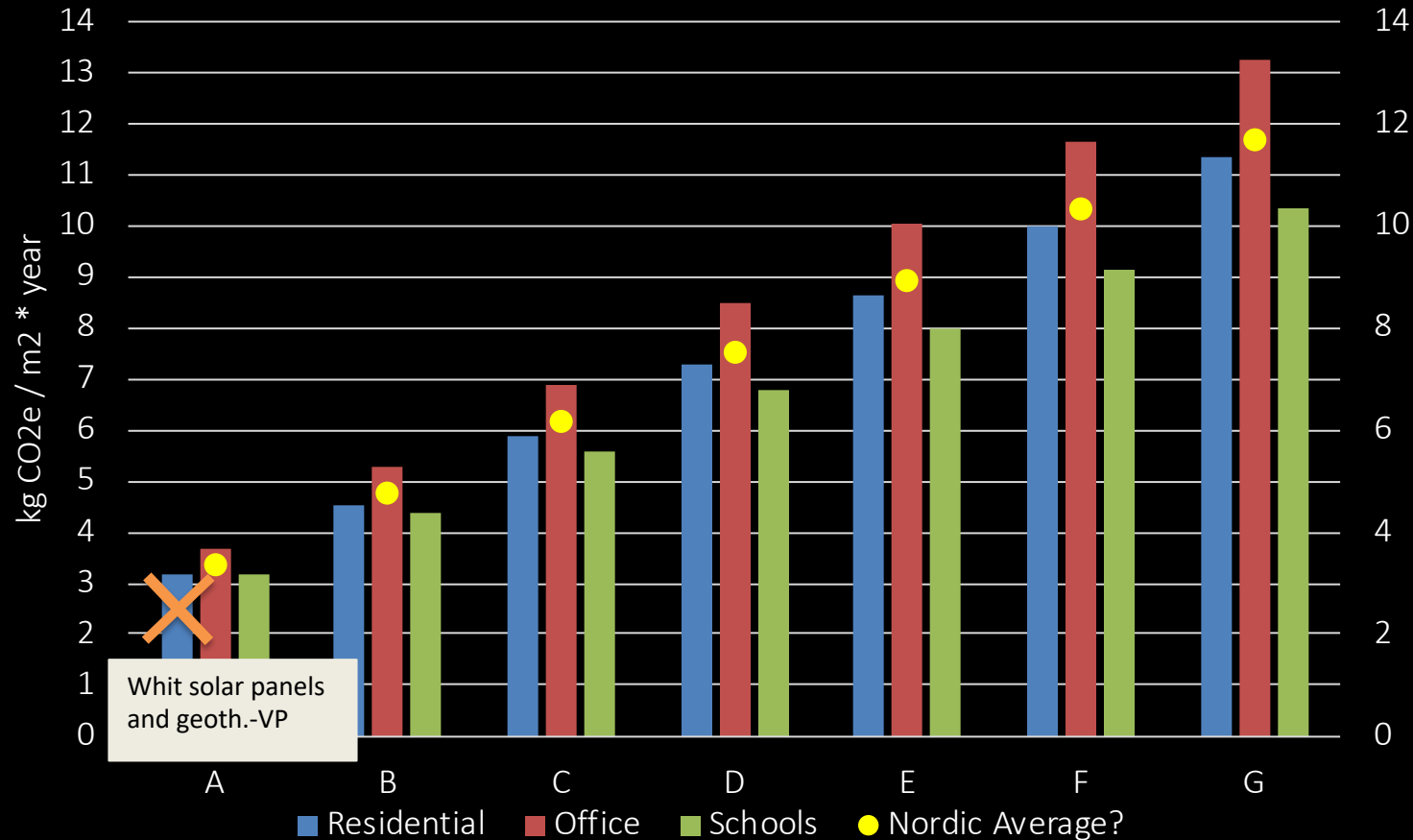
GHG-emissions - Student family housing Kringsjå Village

Embodied emissions materials - A1 - D1



GHG-emission - benchmark - Materials Embodied GHG

Nordic countries – One Click LCA (june 2019)



Energy use (B6)

Passive house – positive energy

16 geothermal wells, each 36.000 - 40.000 kWh/year => 570 000 og
640 000 kWh/year

Three different PVs; PV (roof and facade), bi-facial PV and PV-Th (roof).

Geoth. and PV-Th. Covers 100% of the heat demand

El from solar panels used near 100% to run the HP

Export of heat to the neighbourhood heat plant

Energibudsjett (NS 3700)

Energipost	Energibehov	Spesifikt energibehov
1a Romoppvarming	21531 kWh	11,8 kWh/m ²
1b Ventilasjonsvarme (varmebatterier)	4517 kWh	2,5 kWh/m ²
2 Varmtvann (tappevann)	54136 kWh	29,8 kWh/m ²
3a Vifter	7833 kWh	4,3 kWh/m ²
3b Pumper	1390 kWh	0,8 kWh/m ²
4 Belysning	20701 kWh	11,4 kWh/m ²
5 Teknisk utstyr	31860 kWh	17,5 kWh/m ²
6a Romkjøling	0 kWh	0,0 kWh/m ²
6b Ventilasjonskjøling (kjølebatterier)	0 kWh	0,0 kWh/m ²
Totalt netto energibehov, sum 1-6	141968 kWh	78,1 kWh/m ²

Resultater av evalueringen

Evaluerings mot NS 3700:2013	Beskrivelse
Varmetapsramme	Bygningen tilfredstiller kravet for varmetapstall
Energiytelse	Bygningen tilfredsstiller krav til energiytelse
Minstekrav	Bygningen tilfredsstiller minstekrav til enkeltkomponenter
Luftmengder ventilasjon	Luftmengdene tilfredsstiller minstekrav gitt i NS3700:2013
Samlet evaluering	Bygningen tilfredstiller alle krav til passivhus

Energiytelse

Beskrivelse	Verdi	Krav
Netto oppvarmingsbehov	12,8 kWh/m ²	15,1 kWh/m ²
Netto kjølebehov	0,0 kWh/m ²	0,0 kWh/m ²
Energibruk el./fossile energibærere	35,5 kWh/m ²	61,4 kWh/m ²

Leverte energi til bygningen (NS 3700)

Energivare	Leverte energi	Spesifikk leverte energi
1a Direkte el.	163492 kWh	38,1 kWh/m ²
1b El. til varmepumpesystem	54795 kWh	12,8 kWh/m ²
1c El. til solfangersystem	0 kWh	0,0 kWh/m ²
2 Olje	0 kWh	0,0 kWh/m ²
3 Gass	0 kWh	0,0 kWh/m ²
4 Fjernvarme	0 kWh	0,0 kWh/m ²
5 Biobrensel	0 kWh	0,0 kWh/m ²
6. Annen energikilde	0 kWh	0,0 kWh/m ²
7. Solstrøm til egenbruk	-66046 kWh	-15,4 kWh/m ²
Totalt leverte energi, sum 1-7	152242 kWh	35,5 kWh/m ²
Solstrøm til eksport	-38080 kWh	-8,9 kWh/m ²
Netto leverte energi	114162 kWh	26,6 kWh/m ²

PIPE+HE

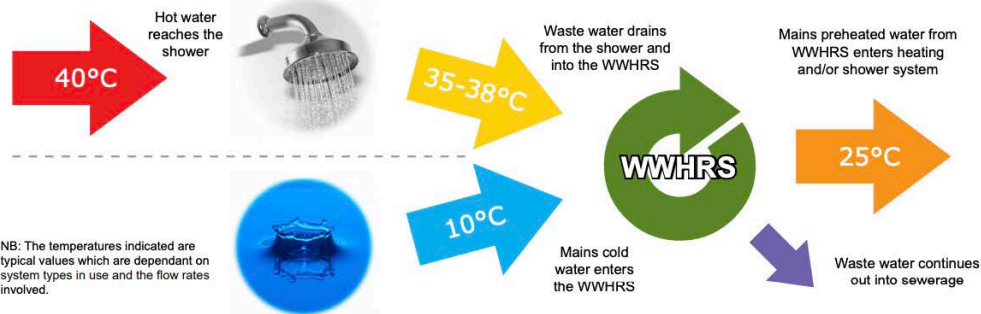
PRODUCT OVERVIEW

- DOUBLE-WALLED COPPER HEAT EXCHANGER
- NO PLANNED MAINTENANCE
- DESIGNED FOR FIRST-FLOOR SHOWERS OR ABOVE
- FITS WITHIN STANDARD UK CEILING HEIGHT
- UP TO 67% HEAT RECOVERY EFFICIENCY
- 3 RECOGNISED INSTALLATION METHODS
- NO-END USER INTERACTION REQUIRED
- HIGH QUALITY EU MANUFACTURE
- FIRST-FIX FRIENDLY DESIGN
- SAP LISTED
- WRAS APPROVED
- LEGIONELLA CONTROL RISK ASSESSED
- COST-EFFECTIVE SAP POINTS FOR PART-L COMPLIANCE



WASTE WATER HEAT RECOVERY

WWHRS is the abbreviation of Waste Water Heat Recovery System. In the simplest terms a system or technology that uses a heat exchanging process to transfer the remaining heat from shower waste water and increase the heat of cold mains water coming into the system. Less energy is then used to increase the heat of the preheated mains water to the required temperature.



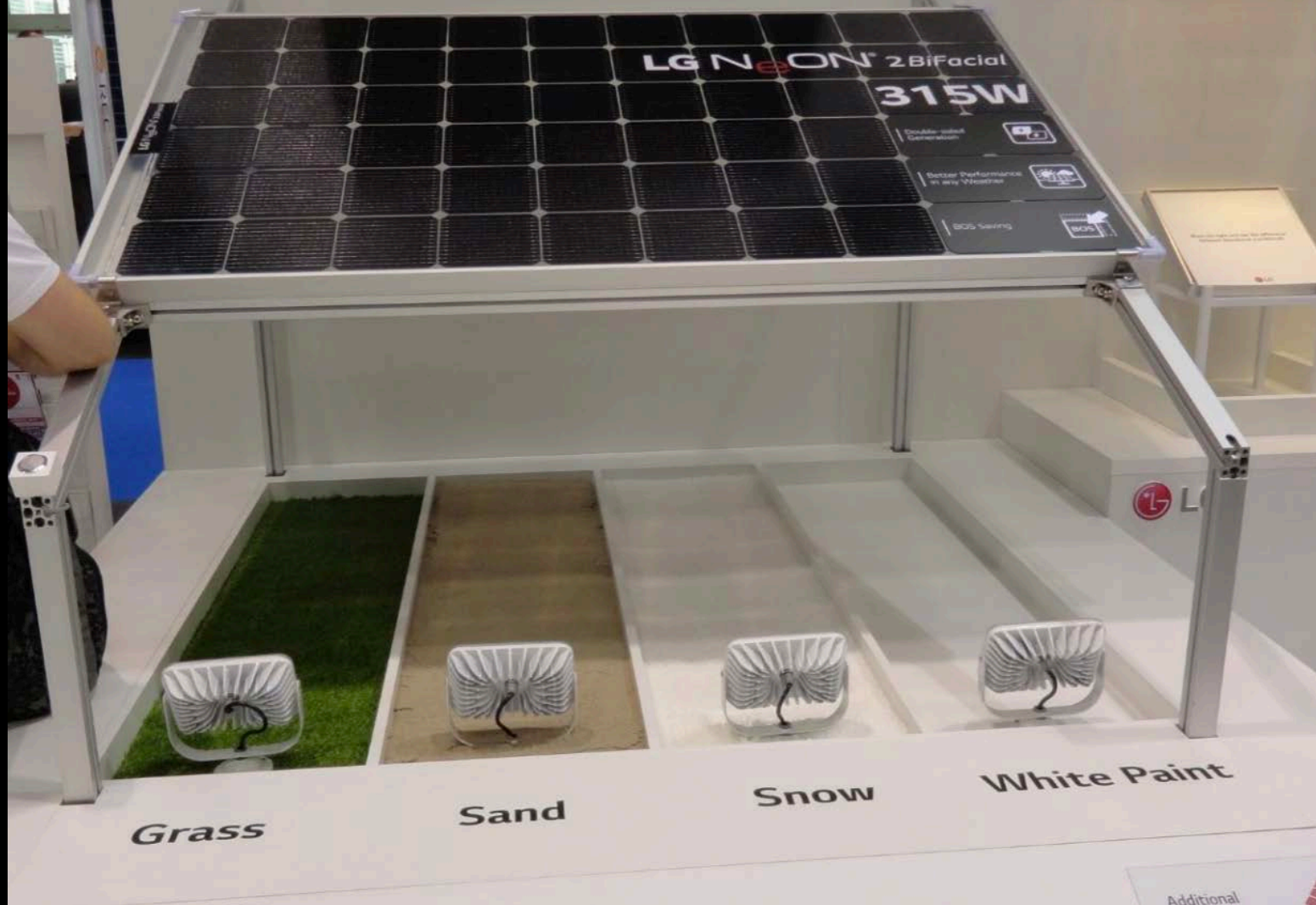
Solar panels – Three different products

Solcellearealer	Tak (Dual Sun Spring)	Tak (JA Solar 315)	Tak (Solitek Bifacial)	Fasade (JA Solar 315)
OMT 38	166 m ²			
OMT 38+40		465,8 m ²		
OMT 40 + 42				118,1 m ²
OMT 42			176 m ²	

Tekniske data	OMT38 (Dual Sun Spring)	OMT38+40 (JA Solar 315)	OMT42 (SoliTek Bifacial)	OMT40+42 (JA Solar 315)
Nominell virkningsgrad	0,172	0,193	0,1811	0,193
Tapsfaktor panel	0,889	0,908	0,987	0,897
Tapsfaktor inverter	0,976	0,972	0,963	0,972/0,963
Hellningsvinkel	15	10	15	90
Himmelretning	196	106 47%/286 53%	196	106





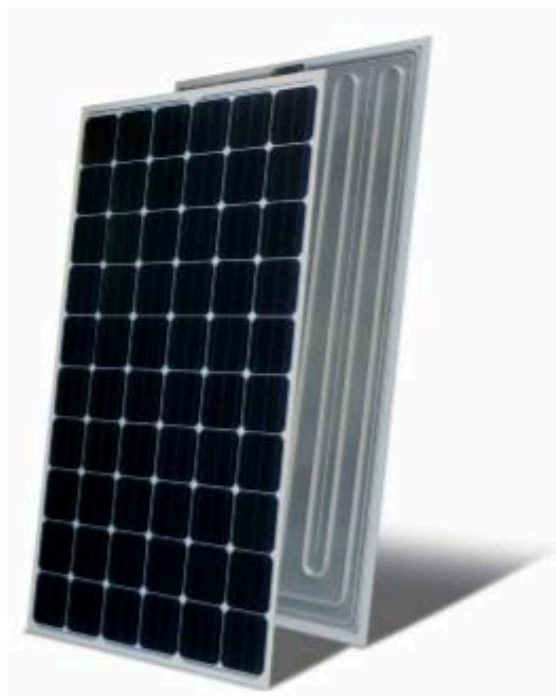


Hybrid Sky

The intelligent combination of solar thermal energy and photovoltaics

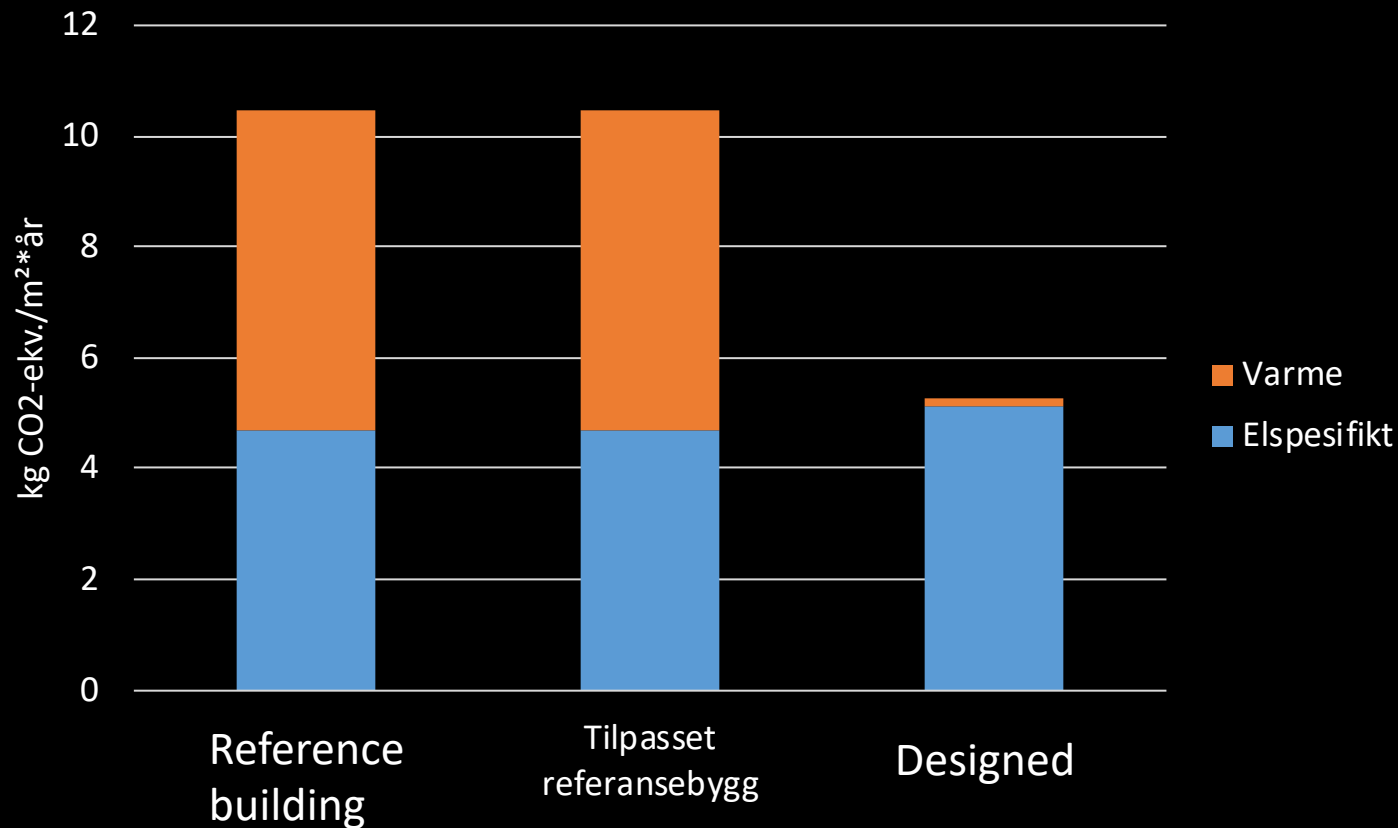
Higher electrical yield due to cell cooling

- Space-saving and energy-efficient system through the combination of solar thermal energy and photovoltaics
- High-efficiency monocrystalline cell technology
- Up to 17.7 % electrical module efficiency
- Ca. 10% higher electrical yield than with conventional PV modules due to efficient cell cooling
- 60 % thermal module efficiency
- Optimized for operation in the low temperature range
- Very high load carrying capacity thanks to 5 mm toughened solar glass
- Successfully certified for hail resistance class HW 4 (40 mm diameter hailstones)
- A Swiss quality product from Thun
- Punctual delivery



GHG-emissions - Student family housing Kringsjå Village

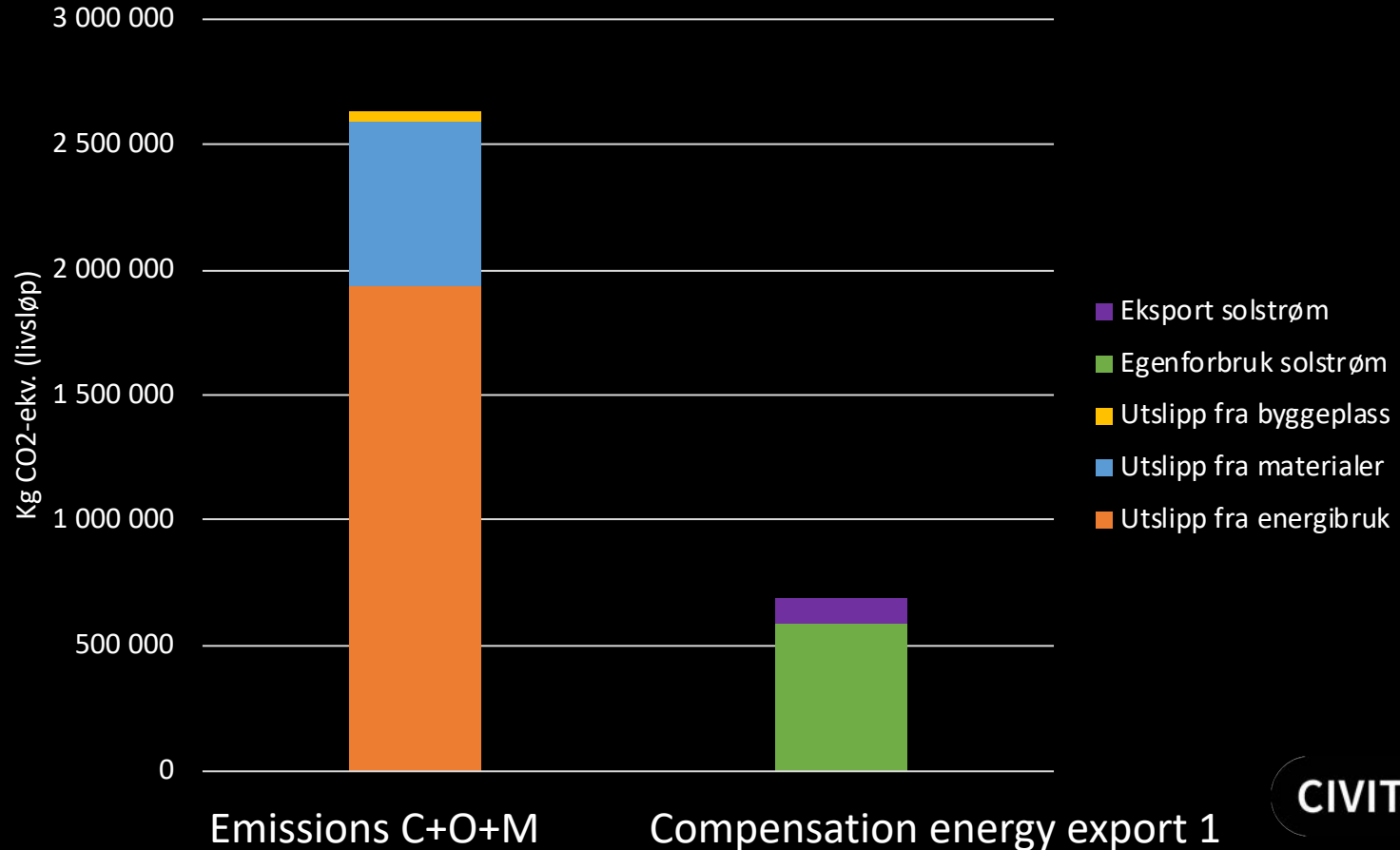
Energy use



ZEB-COM – definitions and constraints

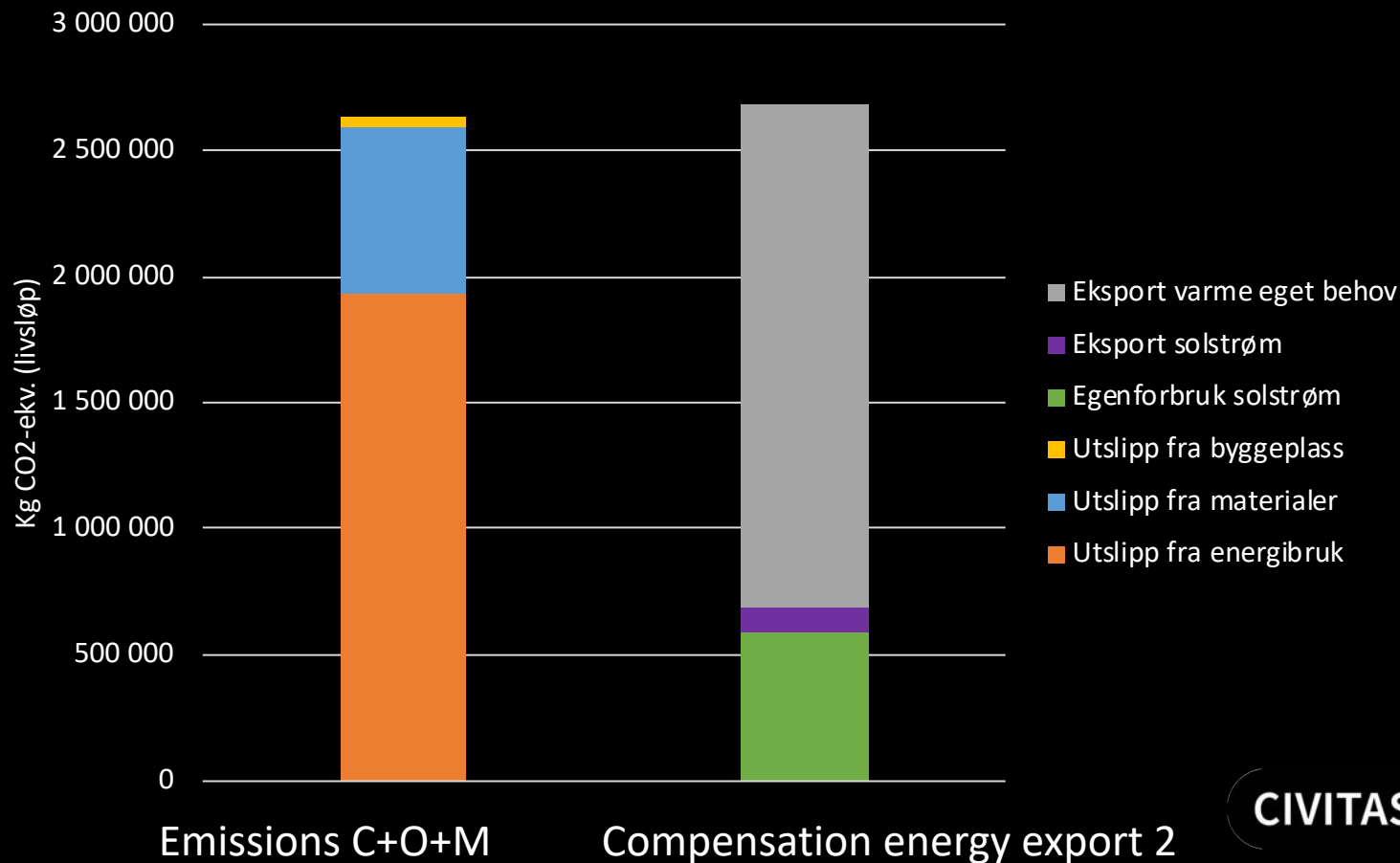
GHG-emissions - Student family housing Kringsjå Village

Zero Emission Building – ZEB-COM



GHG-emissions - Student family housing Kringsjå Village

Zero Emission Building – ZEB-COM



GHG-emissions - Student family housing Kringsjå Village

Zero Emission Building – ZEB-COM

