

‘Retrofit and the Niddrie Road Tenement’

12th Scottish Empty
Homes Conference
01.03.23

Chris Morgan
Architect + Director
John Gilbert Architects



John Gilbert Architects

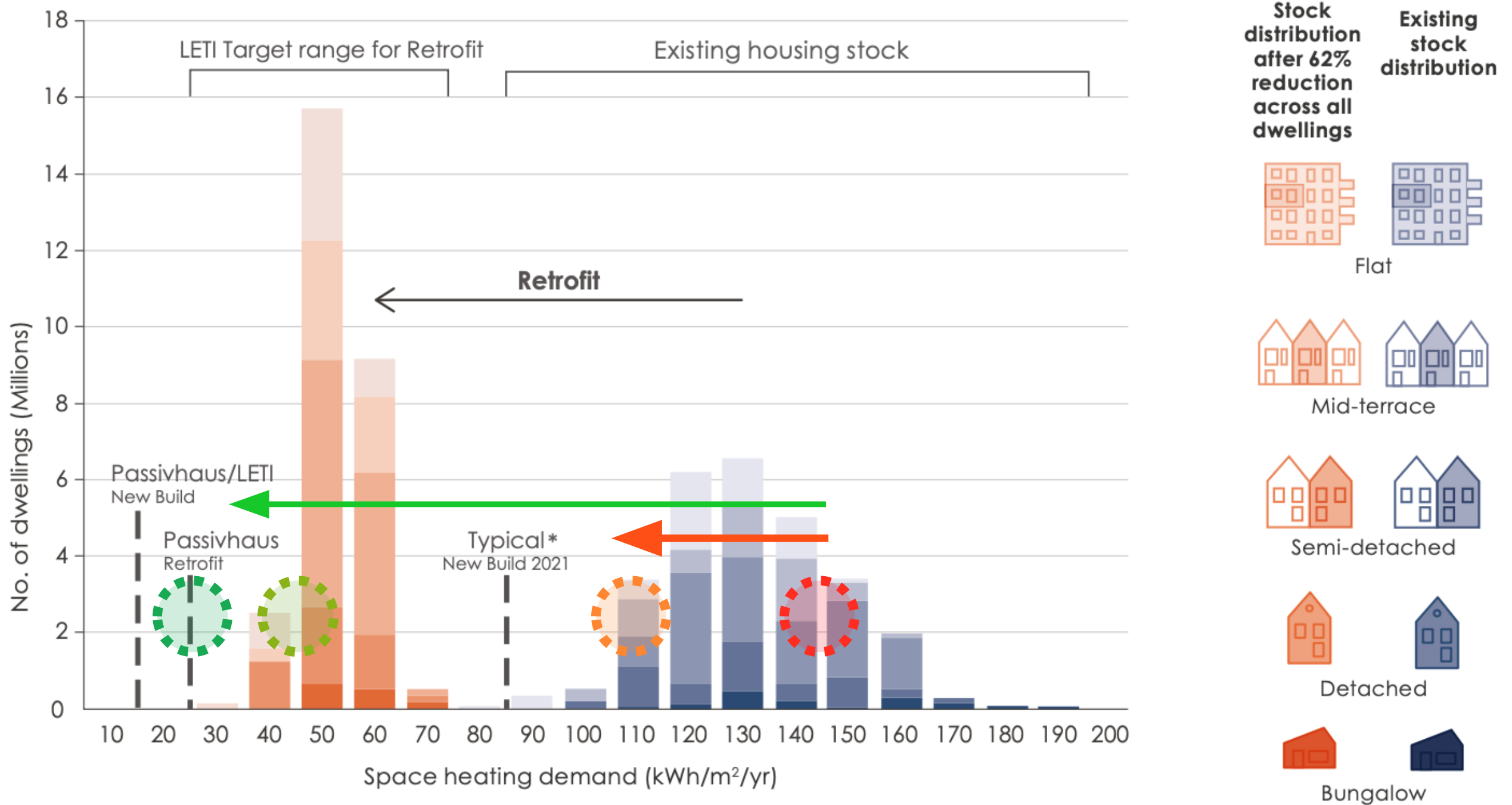


ISO 9001 : ISO 14001 : ISO 45001 : CDM 2015 (Principal Designers) : Equality, Diversity & Inclusion: Living Wage Accredited : BIM : Bespoke Document Management : CPD : CSCS



What level of Energy Efficiency should we aim for?

What level of Energy Efficiency should we aim for?



* Includes for an assumed performance gap

Figure 0.1 - Total number of UK dwellings broken down by their space heating demand, showing the transition required from existing levels of high demand to the LETI retrofit target range. Figure based on stock modelling carried out by LETI.

EnerPHit / AECB Retrofit Standard

- Level of aspiration / achievement is about right -80-90%
reduction in BOTH carbon emissions and fuel costs
- We know we will achieve what we set out to achieve (i.e.
we close the performance gap)
- Works well with future renewable energy supply scenarios
- Significant improvement in comfort (winter-proofing and summer-proofing)

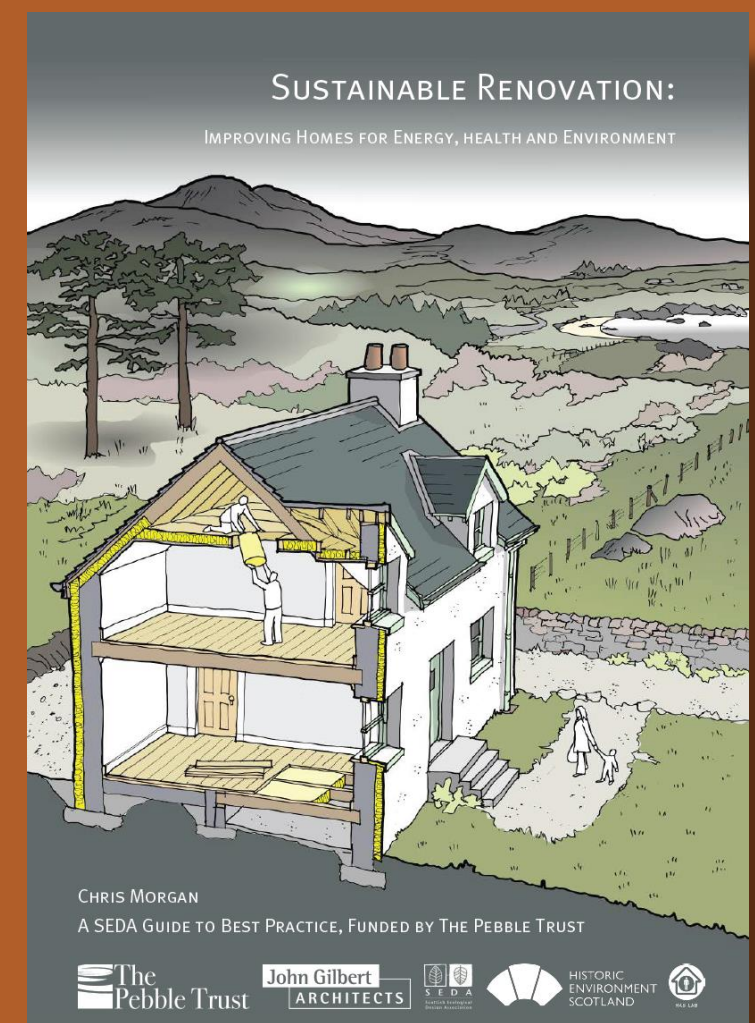
BUT... its not just about energy and carbon - Holistic / Sustainable Renovation

Table 3.5: UK treatment cost burden estimates to the NHS for selected hazards

Risk Factor	Total cost burden estimates to the NHS
Physical inactivity	£0.9-£1.0 billion
Overweight and obesity	£5.1-£5.2 billion
Smoking	£2.3-£3.3 billion
Alcohol intake	£3.0-£3.2 billion
Poor housing	£1.5-£2.5 billion

Using this approach, it is estimated that the total cost to society of poor housing in England, Wales and Northern Ireland is some £20 billion per annum (Table 3.4). This suggests that the annual treatment costs to the NHS is around 7.7% of the societal costs of all poor housing in these countries.

BRE: The Housing Stock of the United Kingdom



Our Guide and how it is different from other guidance

4 Principles



Balance



Reality



People



Heritage

“Not just about energy efficiency”

“Based on ‘real’ measurement and investigation, not modelling tools”

“Takes account of actual people!”

“Draws on lessons from heritage sector”

CHRIS MORGAN

A SEDA GUIDE TO BEST PRACTICE, FUNDED BY THE PEBBLE TRUST

The Need for Balance:

- The current focus on energy efficiency creates 'unintended consequences':
- Energy Efficiency
- Comfort & Health
- Building Fabric



Balance



Reality:

- Better Surveys
- Modelling vs Reality
- Construction Quality
- Moisture



Reality



Engaging with People:

- Often the largest variable in building performance
- Better Controls
- Education
- Engagement



People



Heritage Considerations:

- Drawing on the lessons of the conservation sector to improve the retrofit sector
- Different construction
- Maintenance
- Significance



Heritage



Details & Specification:

Works:

Maintenance
Airtightness
Space and Time

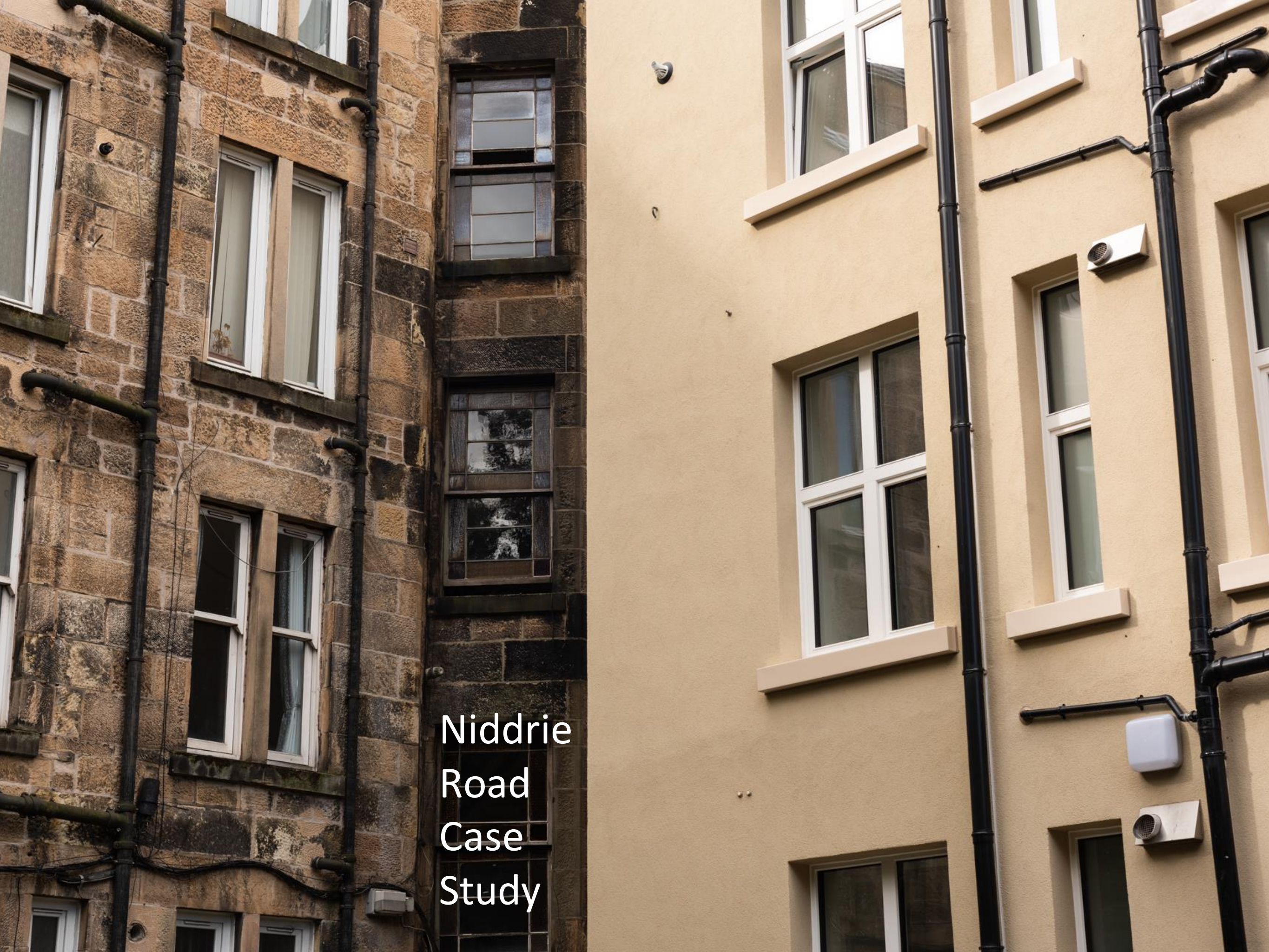
Roofs & Ceilings
Walls

Windows & Doors
Ground Floors

Heating
Ventilation
Lighting & Appliances

(Resources & Glossary)





Niddrie
Road
Case
Study

Niddrie Road Case Study

- 8 x 1 bedroom flats
- All owned by Southside HA
- All void

- 3 Options for refurbishment:
 - Standard
 - 'Whole House'
 - EnerPHit

- COP 26...



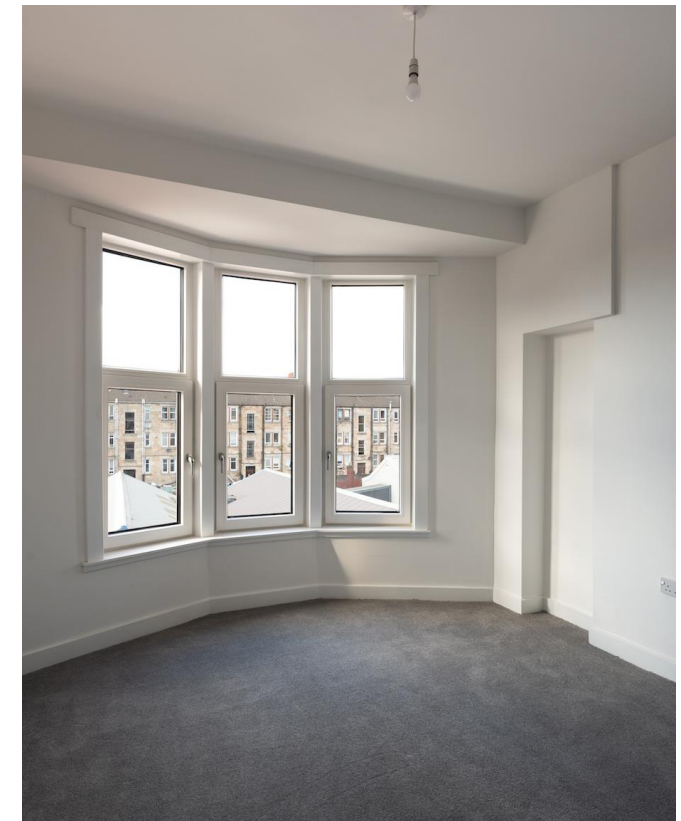
Niddrie Road Case Study



- Heavily overshadowed by adjacent buildings and trees
- V small SE facing windows only
- Large amounts of NW facing windows
- Significant unavoidable thermal bridging

Niddrie Road Case Study

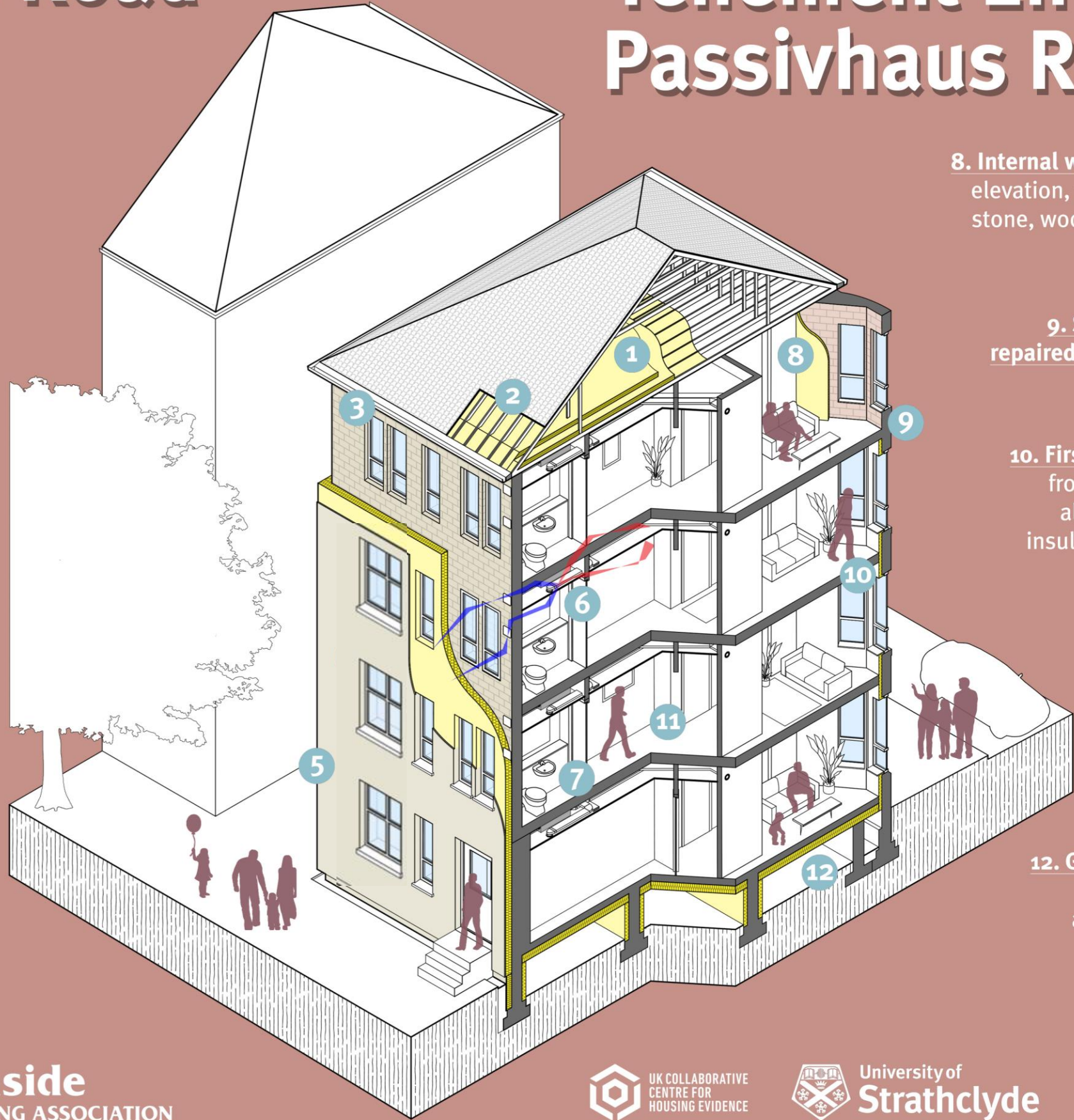
- Complete overhaul internally (full strip out including all services)
- Some urgent long-term maintenance (timber repair)
- EnerPHit energy performance + more holistic approach



107 Niddrie Road Glasgow

Tenement EnerPHit Passivhaus Retrofit

- 1. Top up insulation up to 450mm thick
- 2. Lower area of slates removed to check for timber decay and ensure insulation wraps over wall head to meet EWI
- 3. Two smaller windows knocked into one larger window for more light and heat gain into living areas
- 4. New high performance triple glazed windows and doors
- 5. External wall insulation to rear and gable walls, extended below floors, into window reveals, all downpipes replaced
- 6. Mechanical ventilation with heat recovery unit in bathroom ceiling removes almost all outgoing heat keeping flats warm with lots of fresh air
- 7. Wastewater heat recovery from baths and showers



- 8. Internal wall insulation to front elevation, walls stripped back to stone, wood fibre insulation and lime plaster added
- 9. Street side stone wall repaired with stone repair and repointed using lime
- 10. First floor joists removed from wall to avoid decay, allowing for continuous insulation and airtightness
- 11. Layout altered for better space planning
- 12. Ground floor insulated along with careful airtightness measures

John Gilbert
ARCHITECTS

Southside
HOUSING ASSOCIATION

UK COLLABORATIVE
CENTRE FOR
HOUSING EVIDENCE

University of
Strathclyde

Glasgow
CITY COUNCIL

CCG

Niddrie Road Case Study - Masonry Repair



Niddrie Road Case Study - Masonry Repair

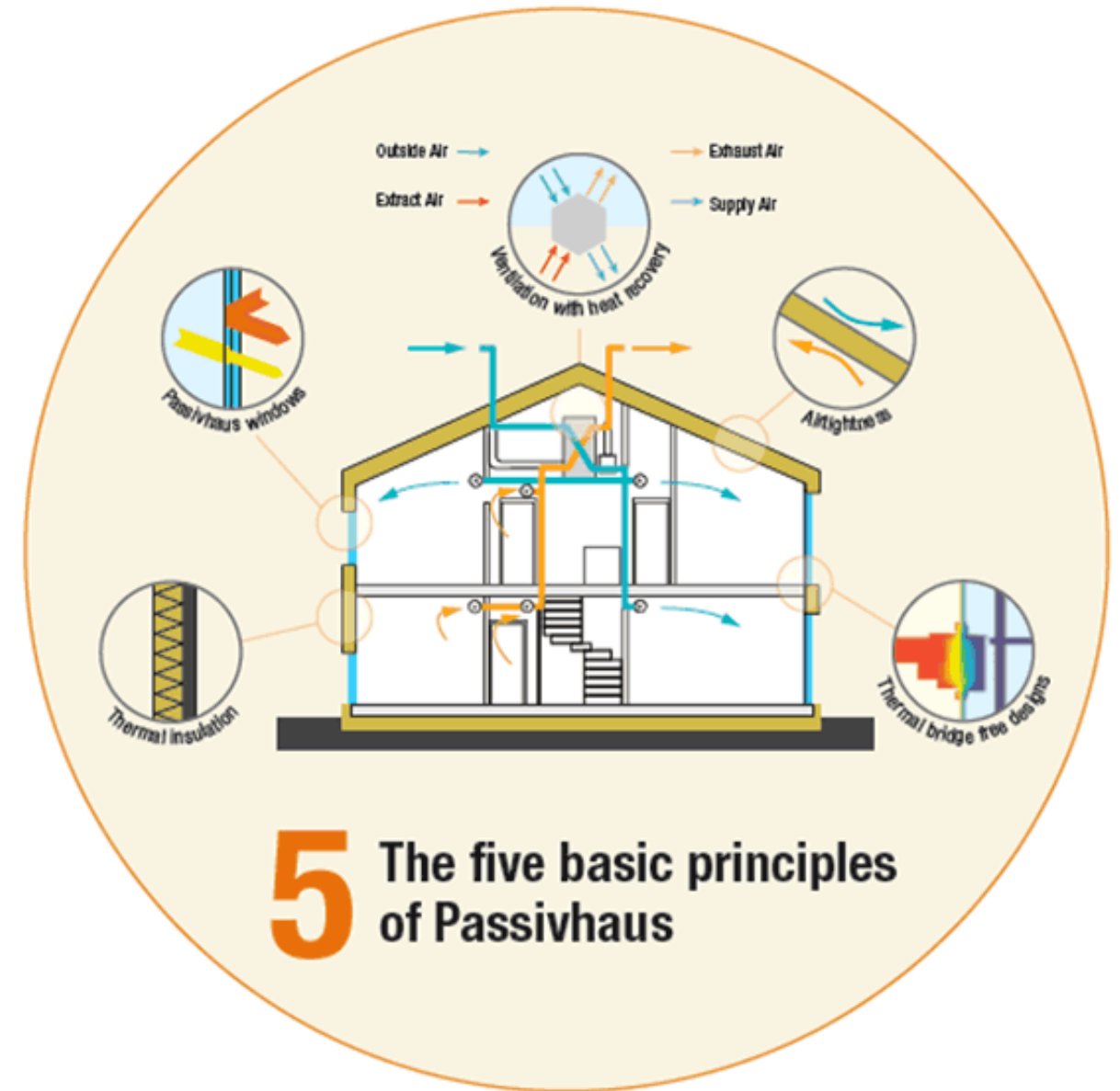
- DOFF cleaned
- Complete repointing in lime
- Stone replacement
- Lithomex repairs
- Keim painting of some areas



Niddrie Road Case Study - EnerPHit

Achieved by:

- Insulation (lots!)
- No thermal bridging
- Airtightness
- Triple Glazing
- MVHR

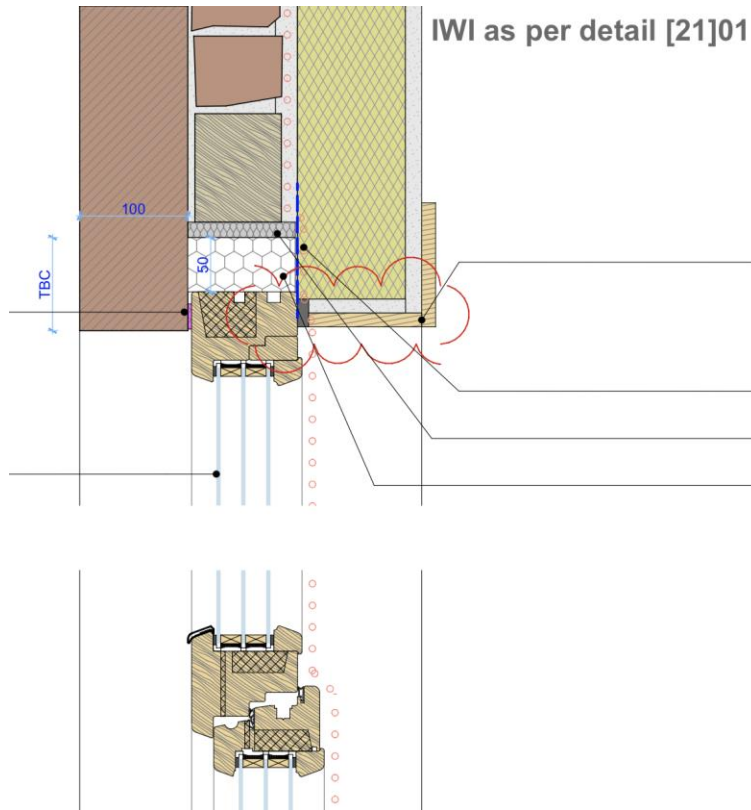
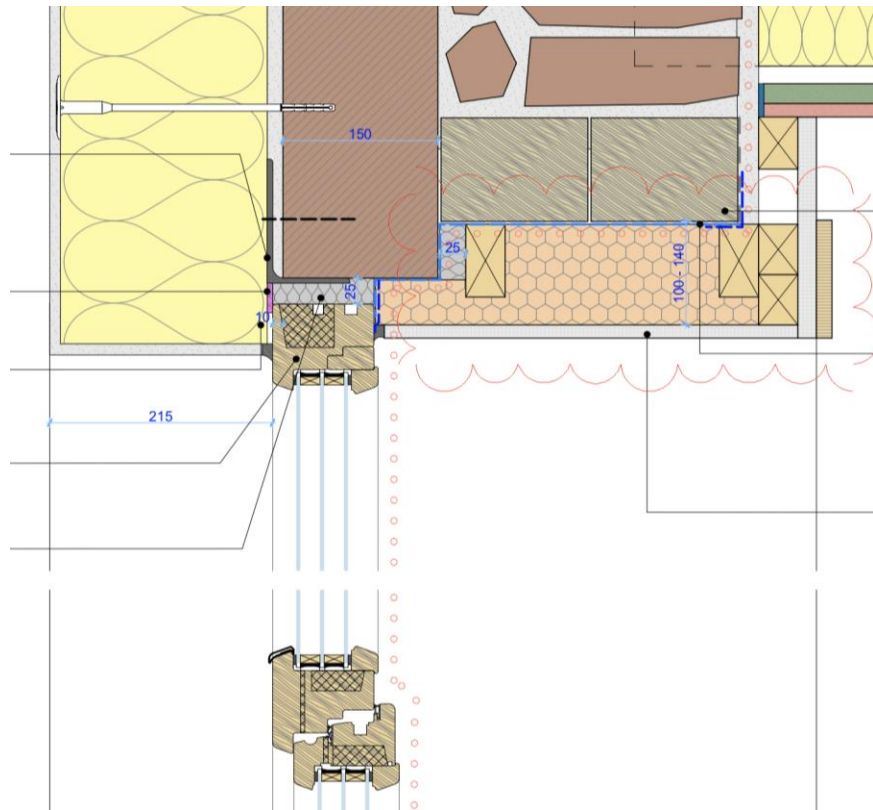


Niddrie Road Case Study - EWI + IWI



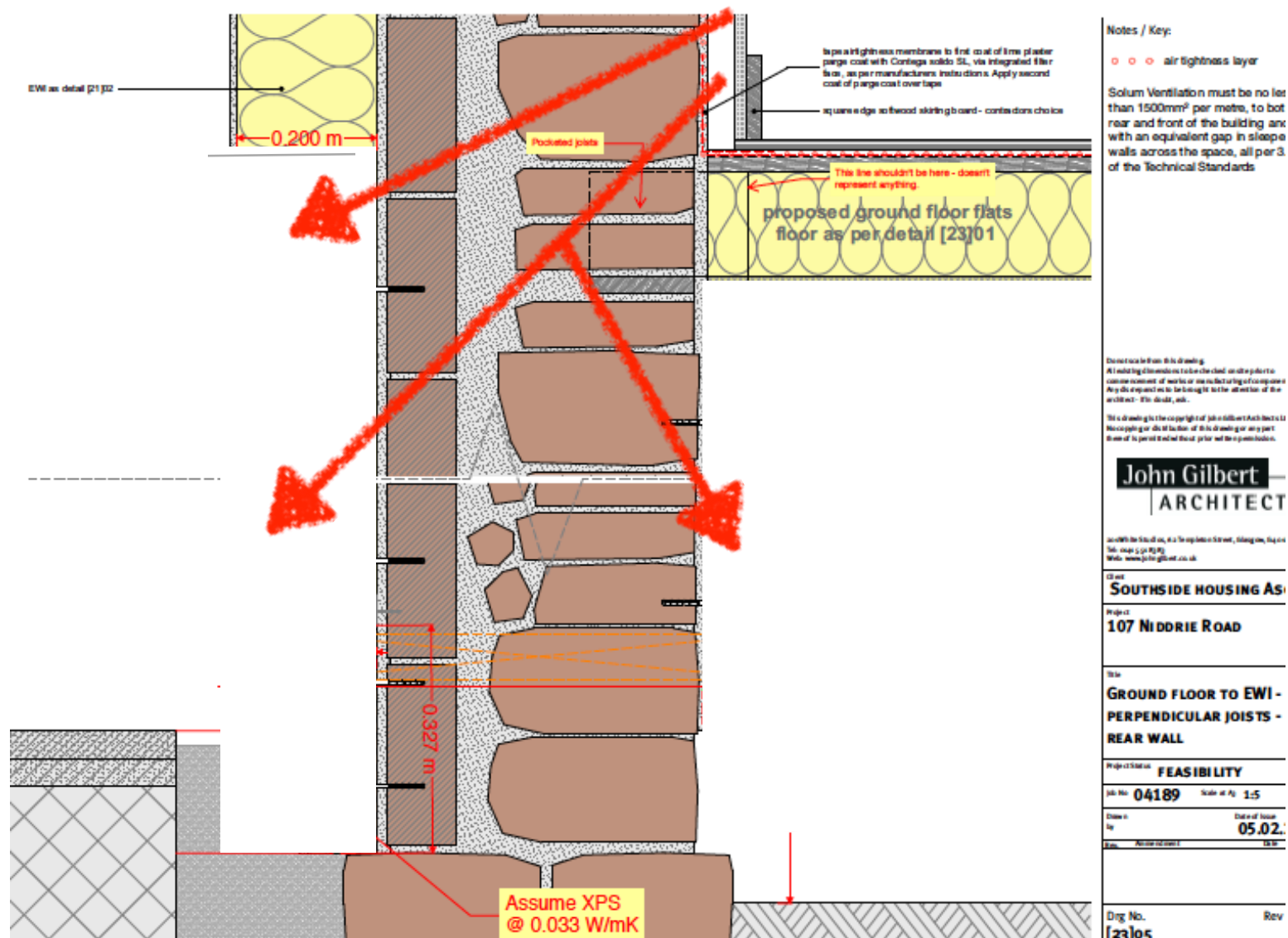
Niddrie Road Case Study - Airtightness + TG

- Airtightness
- Triple Glazing



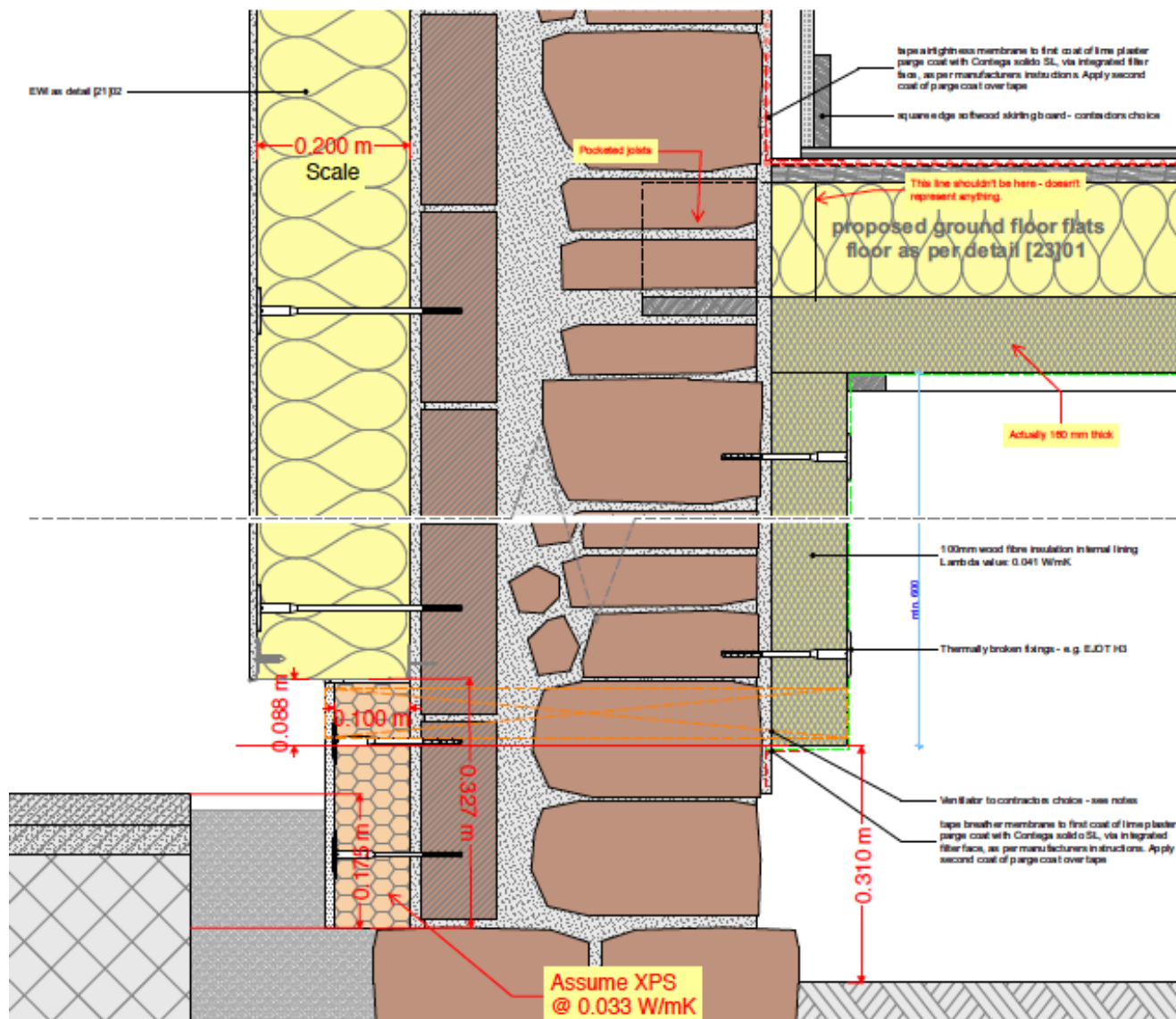
Niddrie Road Case Study - continuous insulation

- Thermal bridges....



Niddrie Road Case Study - continuous insulation

- THERM calc to all TBs

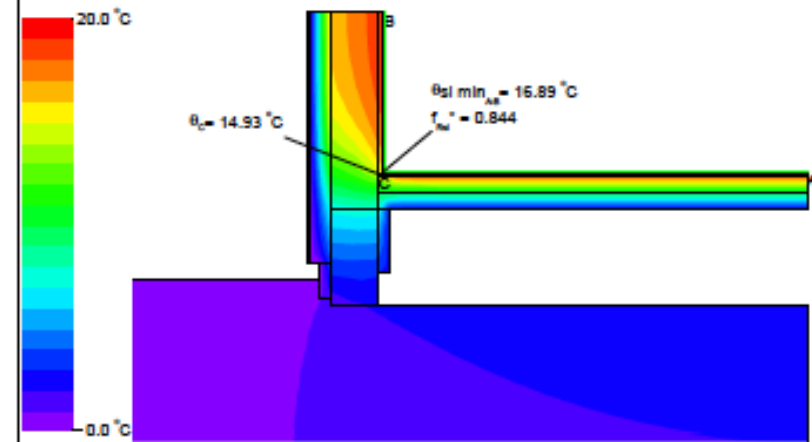


Thermal Bridge Calculation

WARM:
Low Energy
Building Practice

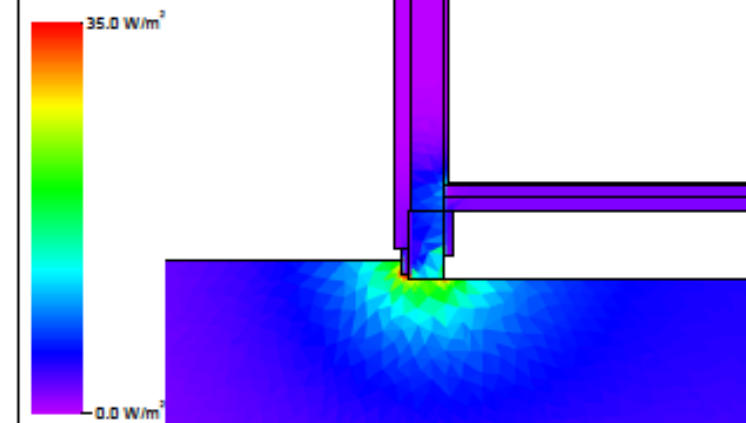
TB1 Grnd Flr to EWI - perp joists - rear wall Heat flux & fRsi

Surface Temperature



Temperature factors are used to indicate condensation risk (fRsi) as described in BRE IP1/06
fRsi must be ≥ 0.75 for residential buildings, and ≥ 0.50 for commercial buildings. fRsi at coldest point on airtight line: $15.23 / 20 = 0.76$

Heat Flux

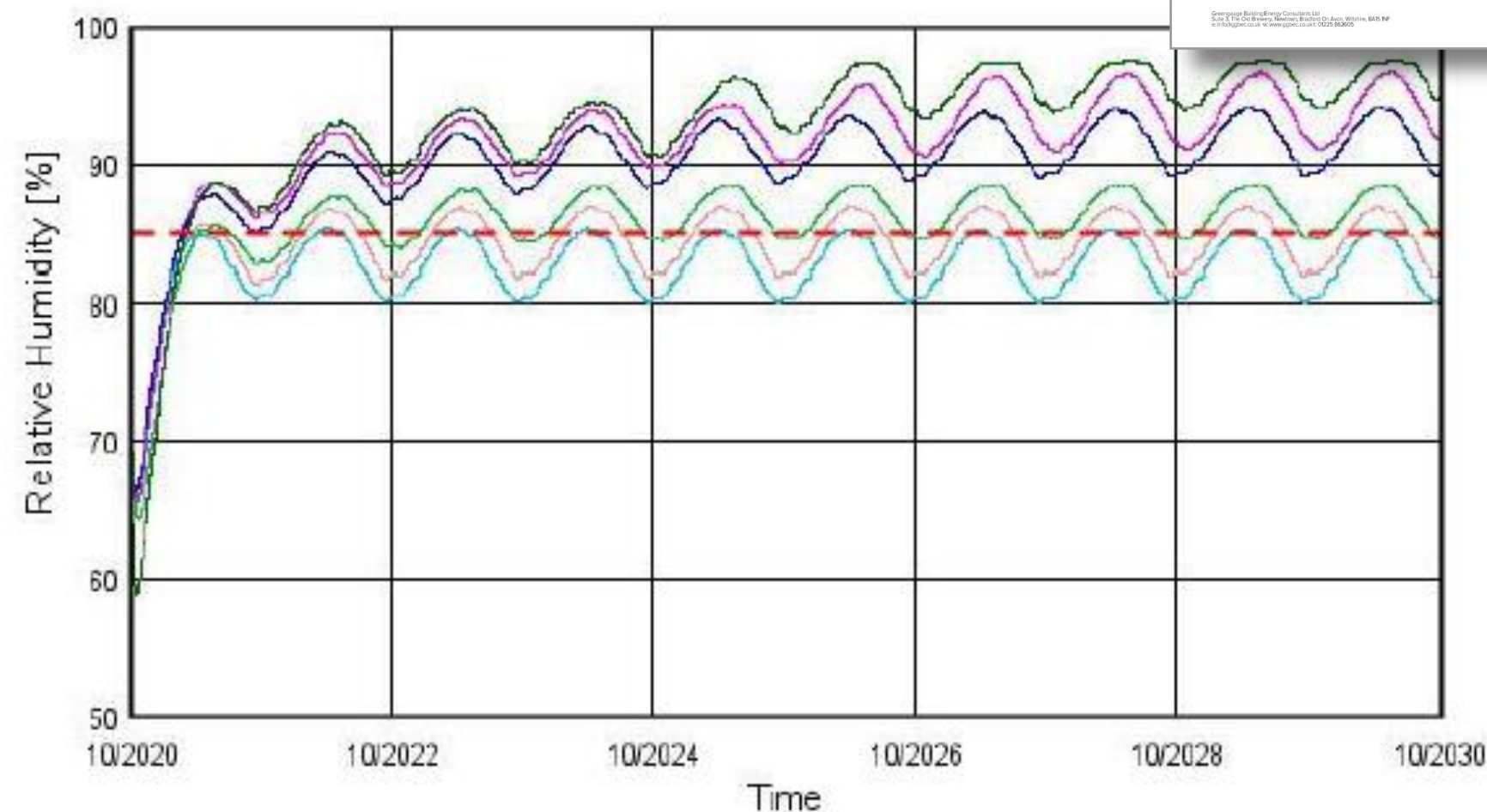


Project Name: Niddrie Road Calculation by: Liam McDonagh-Greaves Reviewed by: Mike Roe Date: 3/03/2020
S:\01 WARM\01 Jobs\2020 005 Niddrie Road\ThermalAnalysis\TB1 Wall to ground\TB1 Wall to ground.tlx Page 3

Niddrie Road Case Study - IWI

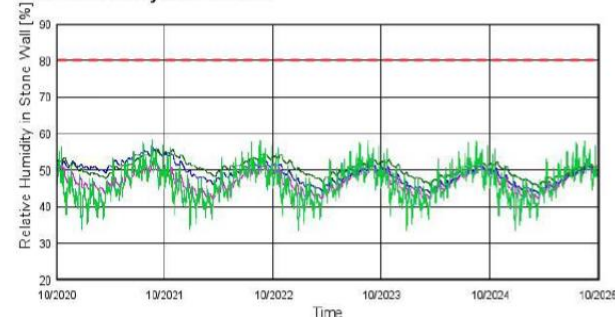
- Wall at EWI is OK
- IWI itself is OK
- Stone wall at IWI NOT OK, joist removal required
- Conservation vs. Energy efficiency

Relative Humidity at 100mm Depth in Stone



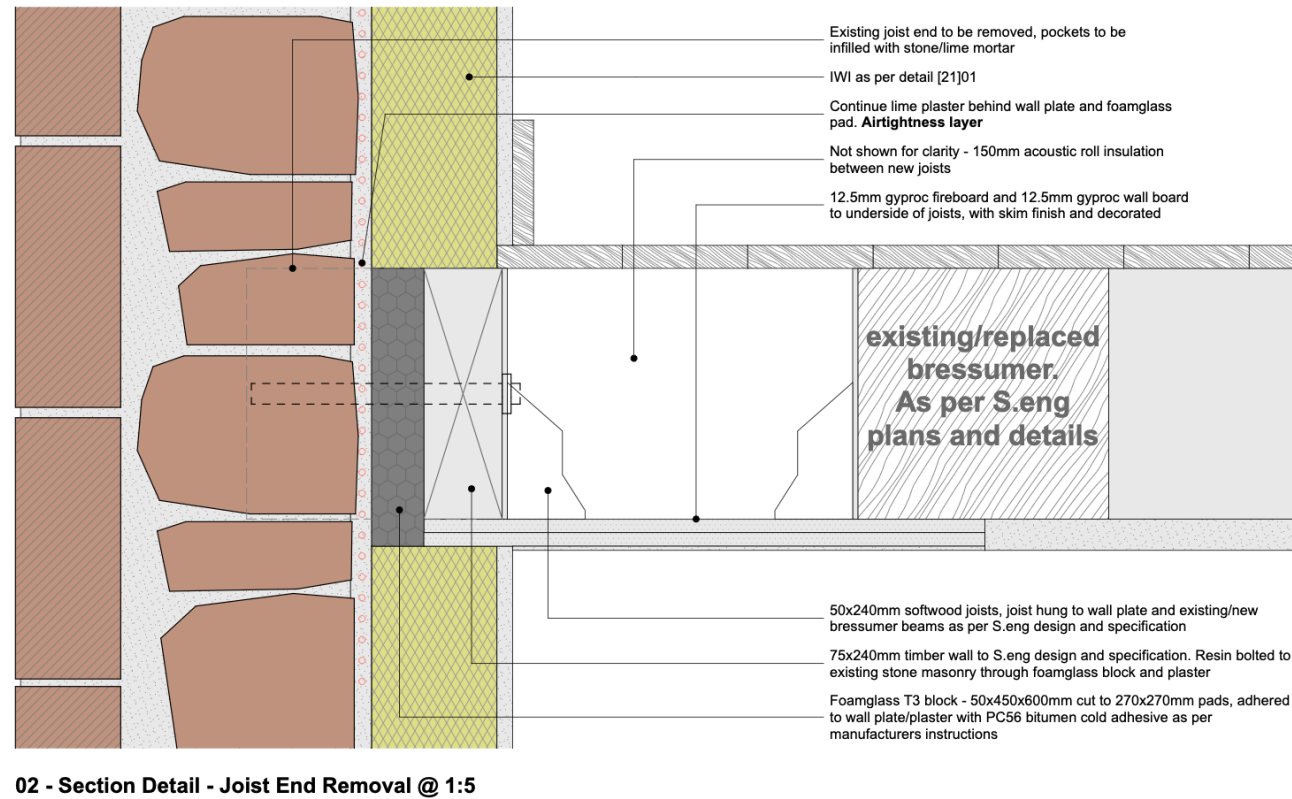
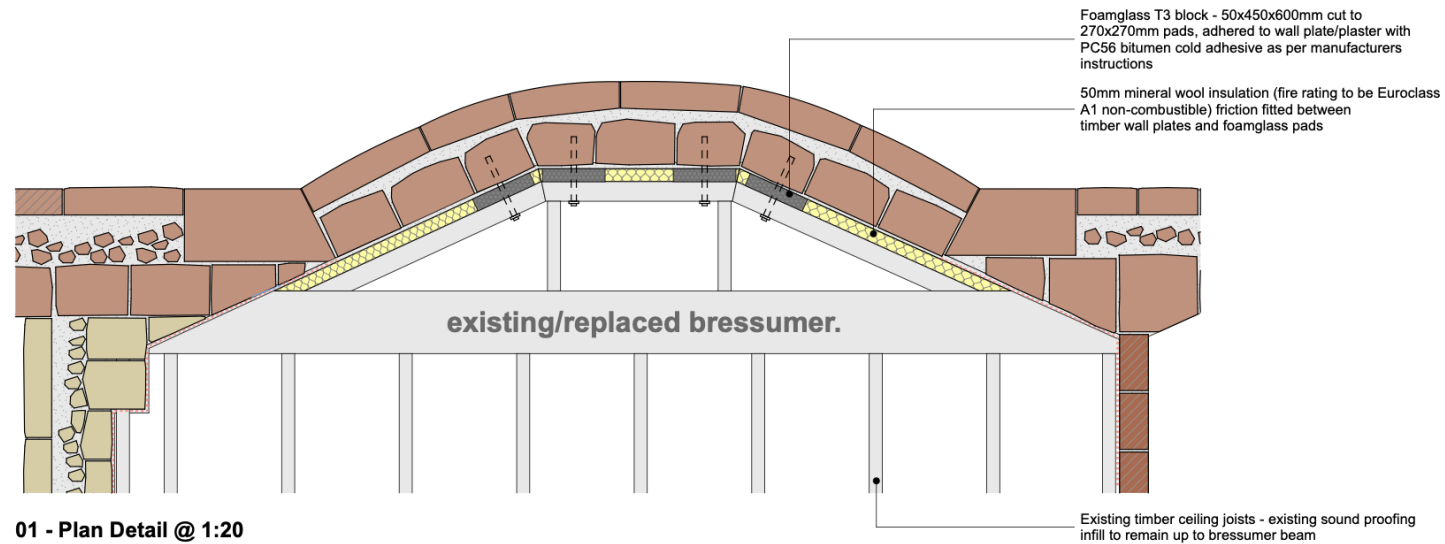
— With 120mm IWI — With 120mm IWI and Stormdry — With 60mm IWI
 — With 60mm IWI and Stormdry — With 80mm IWI — With 80mm IWI and Stormdry — ref. line

Relative Humidity in Stone Wall



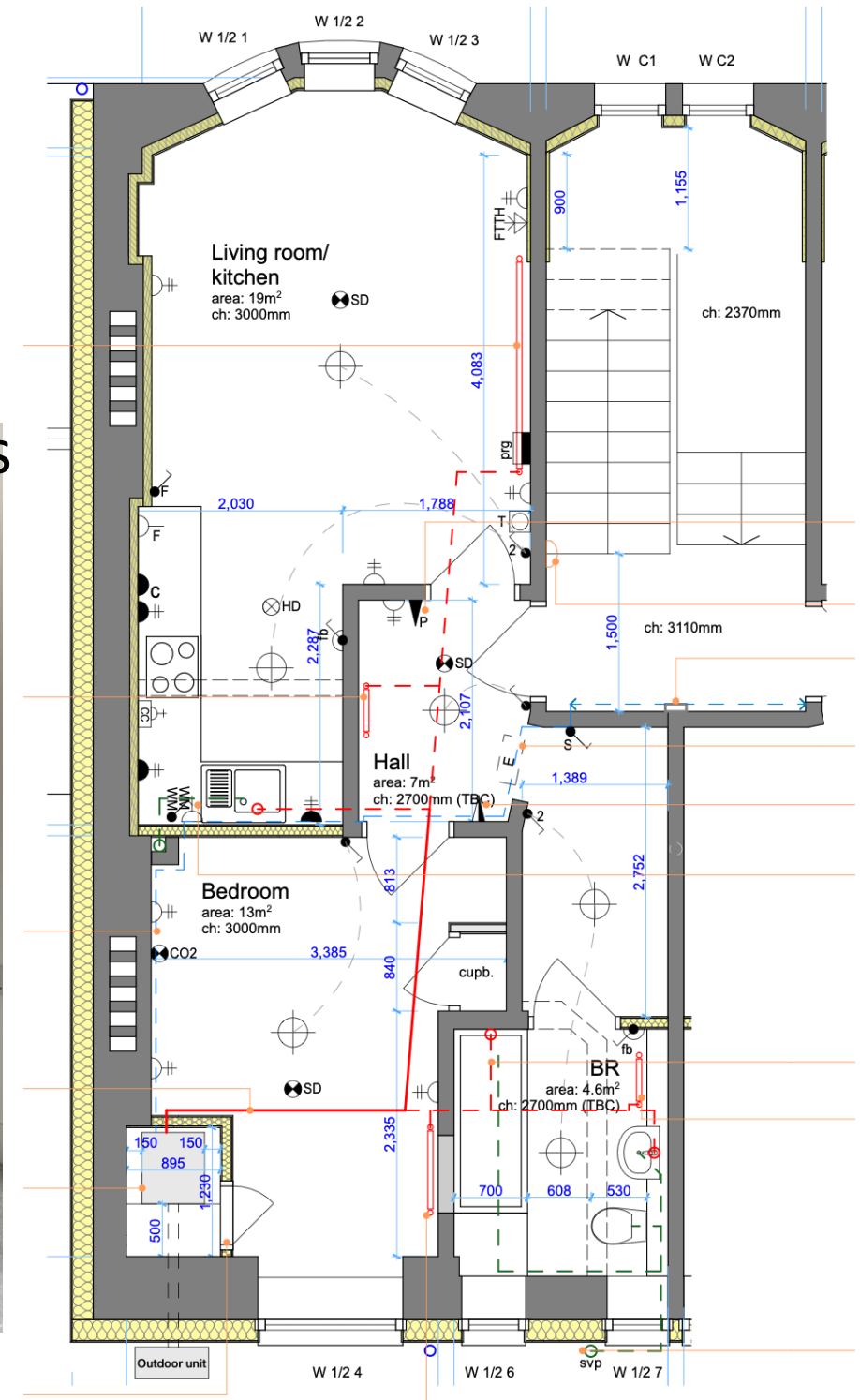
— Indian New - At the Internal Stone Surface — Indian New - At 50mm Depth
 — Sander Sandstone - At Internal Stone Surface — Sander Sandstone - At 50mm Depth
 — Sandstone Cotta - At Internal Stone Surface — Sandstone Cotta - At 50mm Depth — ref. line

Niddrie Road Case Study - continuous insulation



Niddrie Road Case Study - Heating

- Lower four flats have an Air Source Heat Pump (ASHP) installed
- Upper four flats have new energy efficient gas boilers
- Monitoring to compare and contrast technologies



Niddrie Road Case Study

EnerPHit

- EnerPHit approach will deliver real energy savings. Monthly heating bills reduced by approx 90% - zero fuel poverty and *cheaper than a new property*
- Warm, comfortable, excellent air quality, lots of warm, fresh air, natural materials, zero risk of condensation and mould, quiet
- The flats will be monitored, so we will discover the truth...!

107 Niddrie Road
EnerPHit
Tenement Retrofit

Thank you!

Chris Morgan
Director / Architect
John Gilbert Architects

www.johngilbert.co.uk

