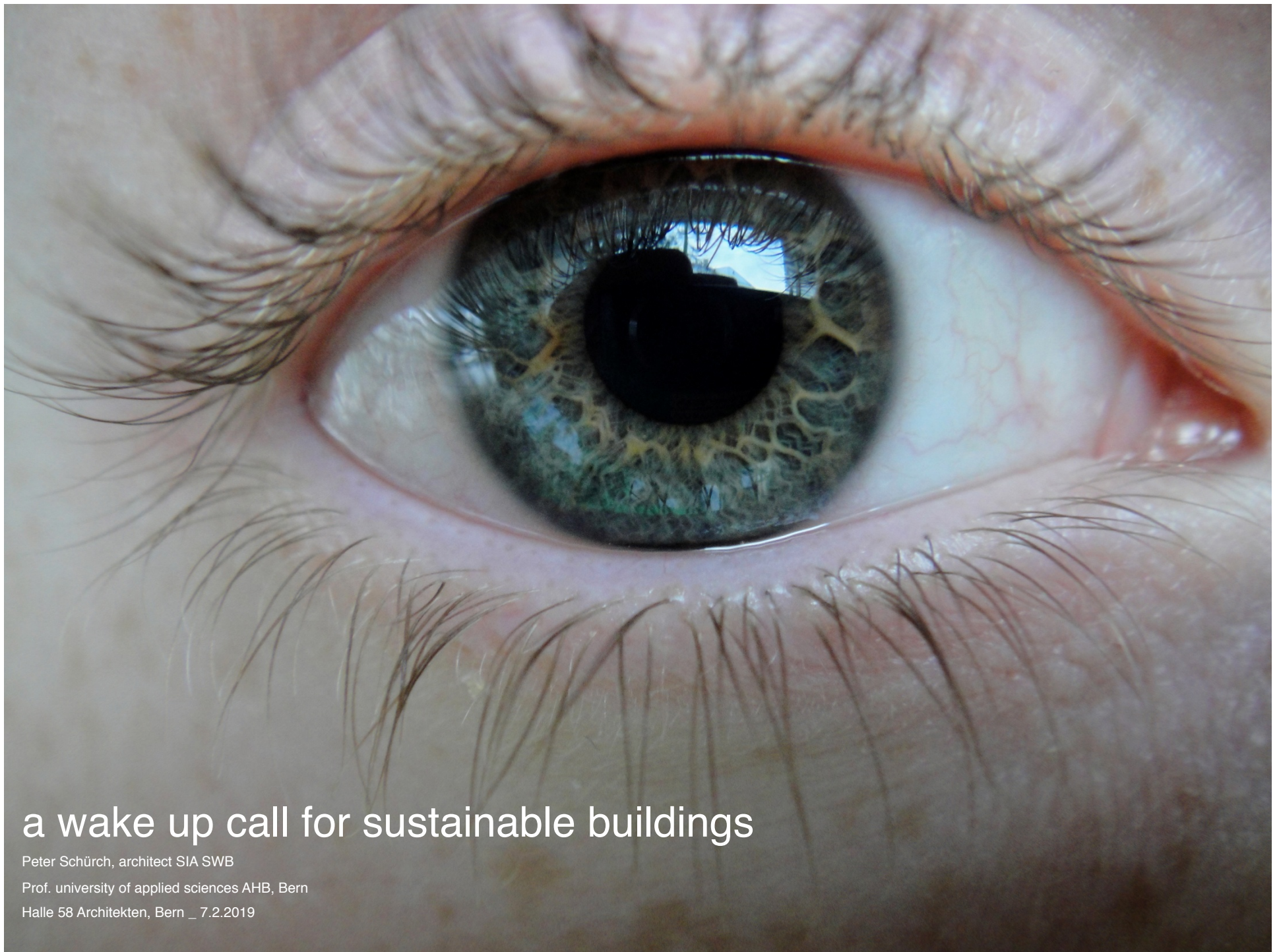




a wake up call for sustainable buildings

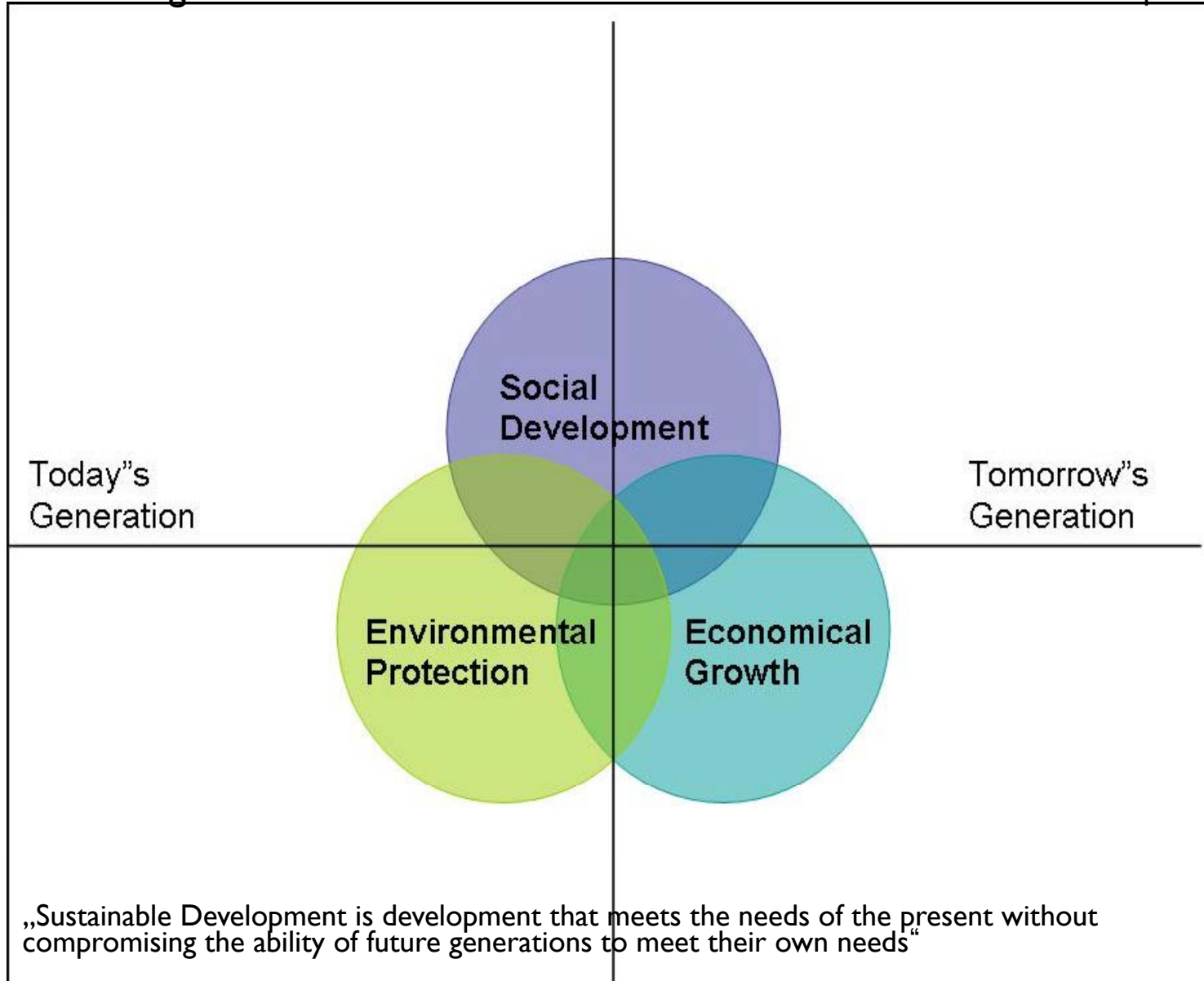
Peter Schürch, architect SIA SWB

Prof. university of applied sciences AHB, Bern

Halle 58 Architekten, Bern _ 7.2.2019

lifecycle_architecture

A building has a long life cycle, so its effect on the environment is a long and continuing issue to consider. World Business Council for Sustainable Development



LE CITTÀ COME MODELLI DI SOSTENIBILITÀ CITIES AS MODELS OF SUSTAINABILITY

La forma delle città influenza sull'ambiente e sul cambiamento climatico globale. Le città più dense e compatte usano meno energia e producono meno inquinamento, mentre le città sparse, come Los Angeles e Città del Messico, richiedono necessariamente un maggiore impiego di combustibili e generano più agenti inquinanti. Con il contributo di un efficace sistema di trasporto pubblico, le metropoli ad alta densità costituiscono un modello positivo di crescita sostenibile: questo è ad esempio il caso di Barcellona. Londra e Milano, città che stanno accogliendo un numero crescente di persone attraverso l'intensificazione delle politiche edilizie del loro centro e il riuso degli edifici industriali e degli ex complessi industriali, vorrebbero rompere l'addizione di nuove aree libere situate oltre le loro frontiere.

The shape of a city affects the environment and global climate change. More compact and denser cities use less energy and create less pollution, while dispersed cities like Los Angeles and Mexico City require more fuel and create more pollutants. High-density cities, supported by effective public transport systems, offer positive models for sustainable growth as do Barcelona, London and Milan, cities that are accommodating larger numbers of people by intensifying development in the centre, reusing redundant buildings and ex-industrial land rather than expanding on green field sites beyond their boundaries.



- _a possible path towards better architecture
- _sustainable & high quality design
- _future-capable architecture

五条可持续性发展的原理

FIVE PRINCIPLES OF HOW TO BUILD A SUSTAINABLE CITY

When the grey haze in front of the sun lifts, we can anticipate the bright future we would like to live in. We imagine cities built on radically green designs, sustainable energy, and non-toxic recyclable materials. Market forces and political power will help to propel us into the green future - there is no other responsible alternative! Our design for a Green Central Business District is guided by five very simple principles, which together can make a sustainable city.

1. THE FUTURE BELONGS TO THE CITIES!

Sprawl eats land and puts stress on the ecosystem by increasing the need for transportation - be it individual or public. Planners can make better use of space, energy and public investments by placing buildings, different functions and nature close to each other. This will promote walking, cycling, public transit and foster community.

2. ENERGY EFFICIENCY CREATES VALUE

Waste is costly in all imaginable dimensions. Consuming less water, power and materials is cheaper! Well-insulated, naturally ventilated buildings full

of natural light will help their users waste less energy. Power-saving appliances will pay for themselves in the long run.

3. RENEWABLE ENERGY IS ABUNDANT ENERGY

The use of conventional energies comes at high costs; and the resources are not end-less. Renewable alternatives promise clean energy: wind turbines, solar arrays, wave power units, small-scale hydro-electric generators, or geothermal systems. There is no responsible alternative to not integrating these solutions wherever possible!

4. QUALITY IS WEALTH

More is not better - but better is better! People do not need bigger apartments - they need different floor plans. People do not need bigger cars - they need better cycle paths or public transport! People do not need more stuff to throw away - they need quality that will last!

5. CLOSED LOOP CITY

Every neighbourhood, urban district and city needs to be conceived as a "cycling economy" where production, consumption, waste and circulation are understood as an integrated ecological chain.

guidelines for sustainable architecture

1 foresight

foresight of future trends and development
flexibility and creativity, integral thinking

2 innovation

interdisciplinary teamwork, inventing integral solutions
adapting and transforming old knowledge

3 economical efficiency

economically reasonable for investors and residents over the whole lifecycle

4 ecological responsibility

efficiency in energy and resources, biodiversity, urban mining, safe and create green spaces

5 social responsibility

involvement of residents and neighbourhood
creation of social meeting spaces

6 cultural diversity and aesthetic quality

high quality in design, competitions
regional identity, think global - built local

7 project-specific topics

guidelines for sustainable architecture

I foresight

foresight of future trends and development
flexibility and creativity, integral thinking

_searching for sustainability

_thinking about future generations – act now

_sufficiency (quality from moderation)

_cradle to cradle, upcycling, reuse, recycling

_why in the future less has to be more

_environmentally friendly facilities and materials

_health-conscious residences with high quality design



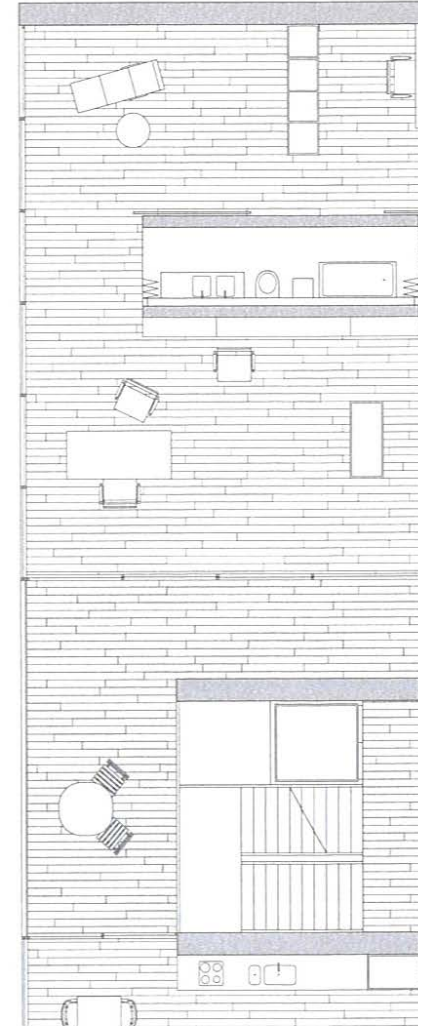
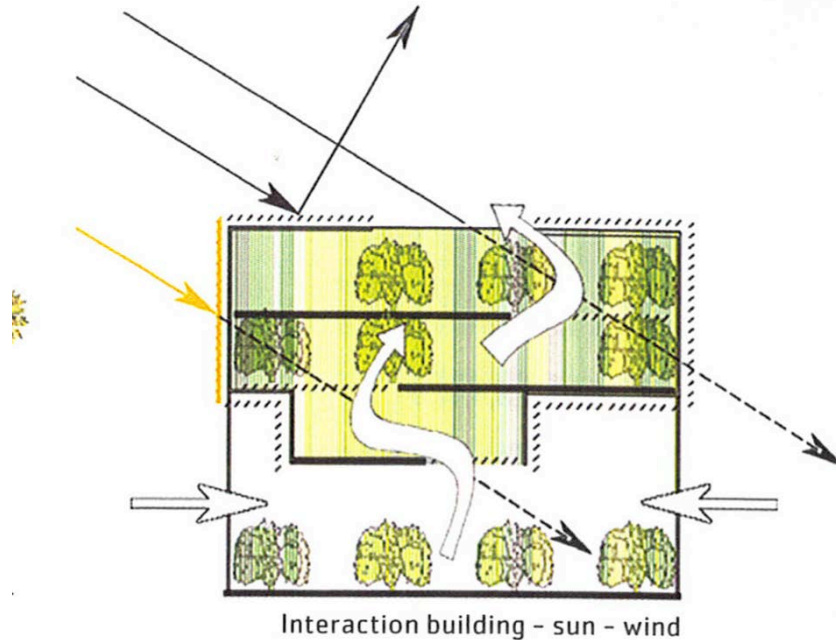
What does a human being need to live happily?

fact: a human being consumes 87 500 Liter air per week

innovation

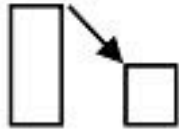
interdisciplinary teamwork, inventing integral solutions
adapting and transforming old knowledge

- product research
- holistic thinking
- learning
- education
- brain food
- nature-made



ecological responsibility

energy efficiency



Einsparen von Nutzenergie
energy saving

$\eta \rightarrow 1$

Effizienz bei der Nutzung nicht erneuerbarer Energie
non renewable energy efficiency



Einsatz regenerativer Energie
use of renewable energy

Energiefragen sind nicht einfach den Gebäudetechnikplanenden zu überlassen. Energiekonzepte am Gebäude sind grundsätzliche Gestaltungsfragen. Gleichwertig wie Städtebau, Raumfolgen, Fassaden, Konstruktion, Typologien, Kosten, ua.

196/197

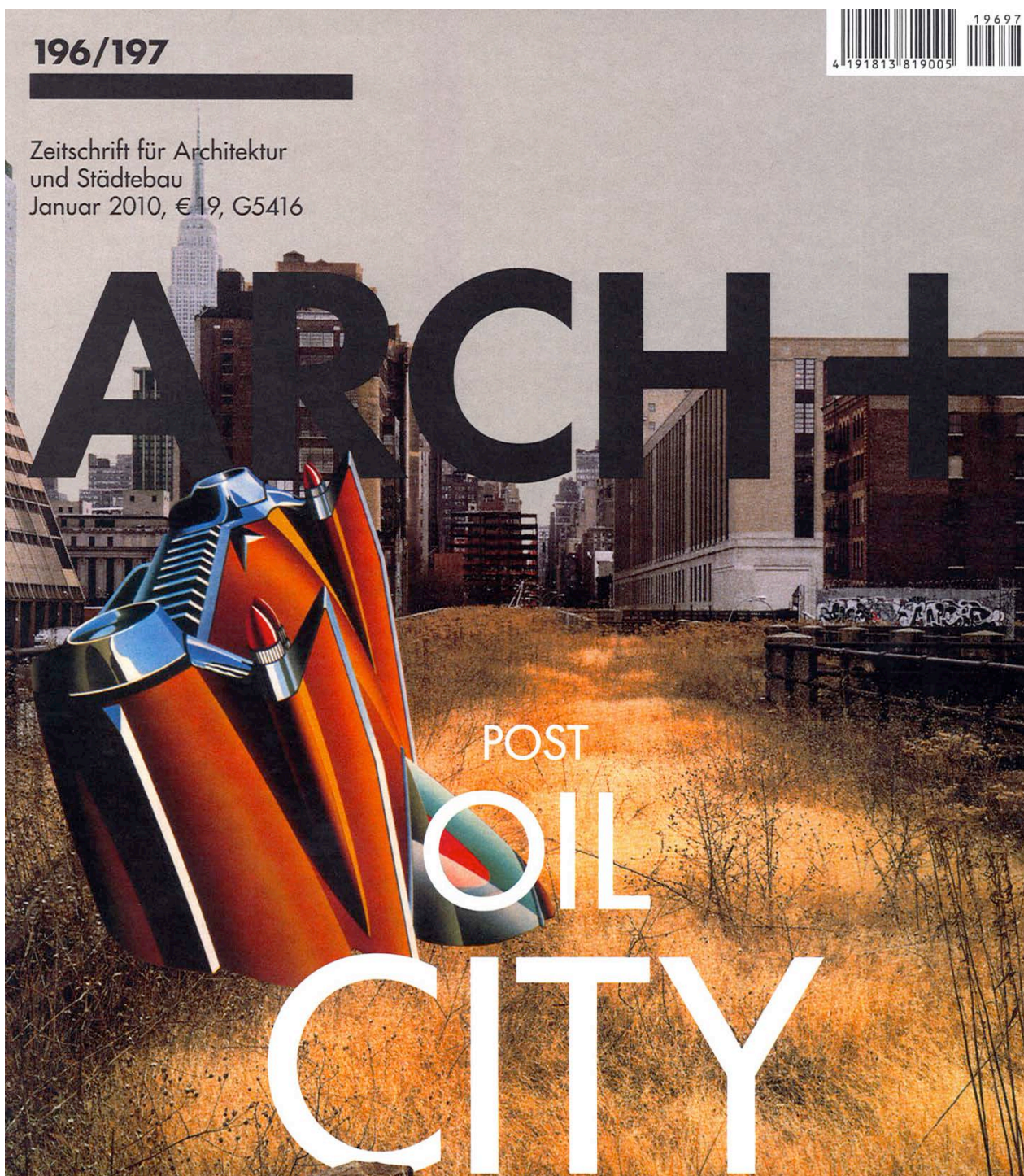


Zeitschrift für Architektur
und Städtebau
Januar 2010, € 19, G5416

ARCHIT

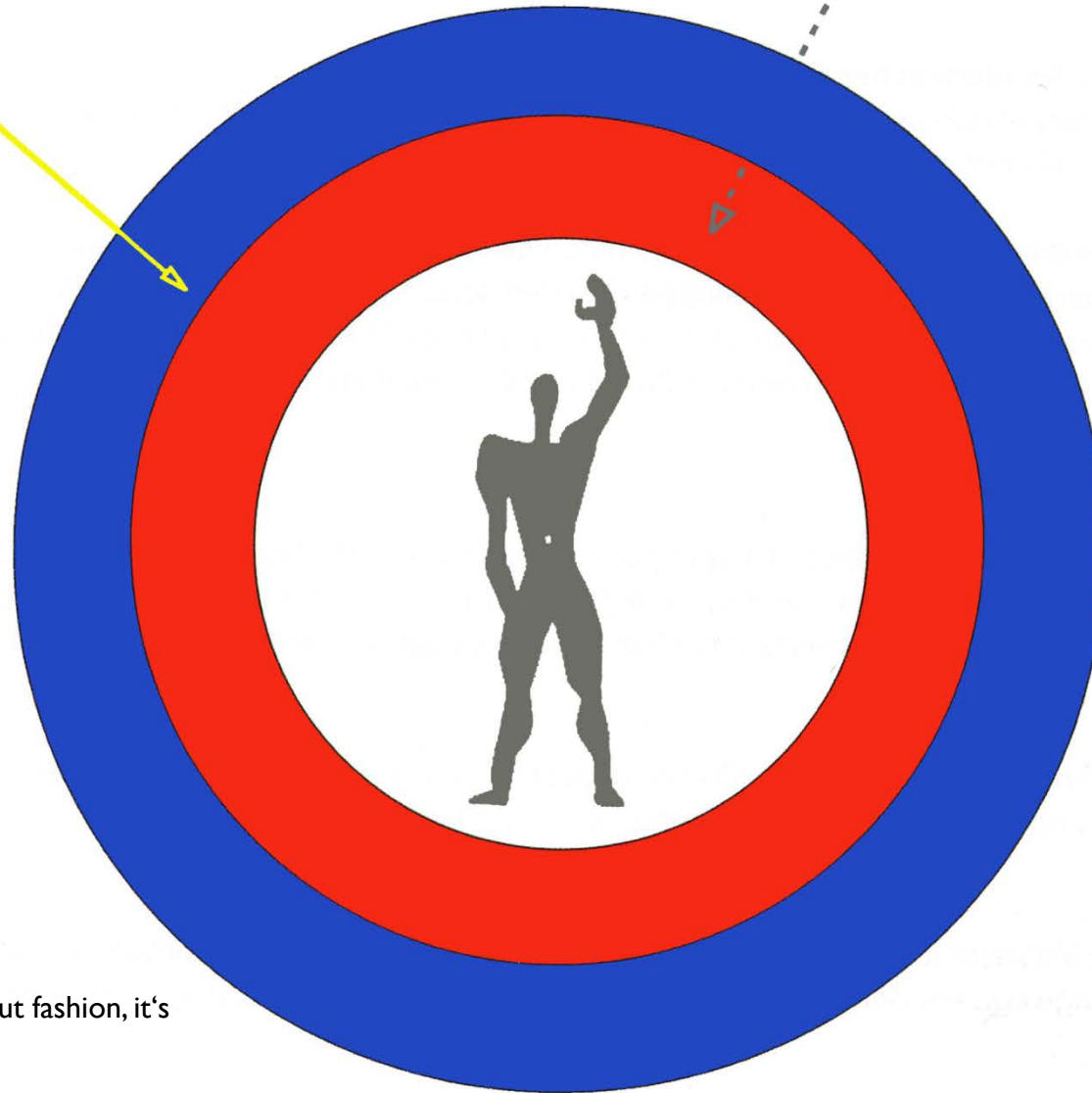
POST

OIL CITY





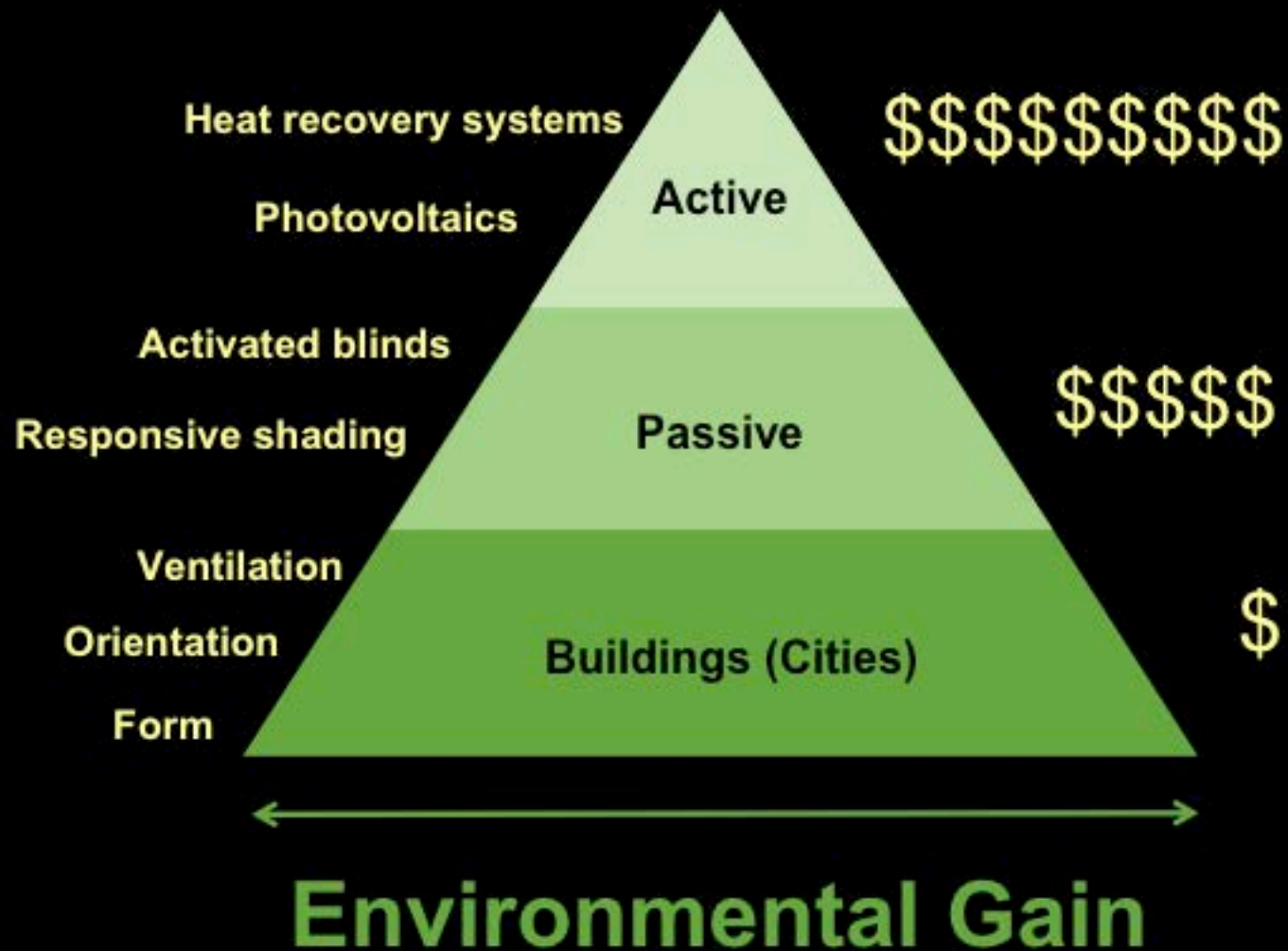
Energie

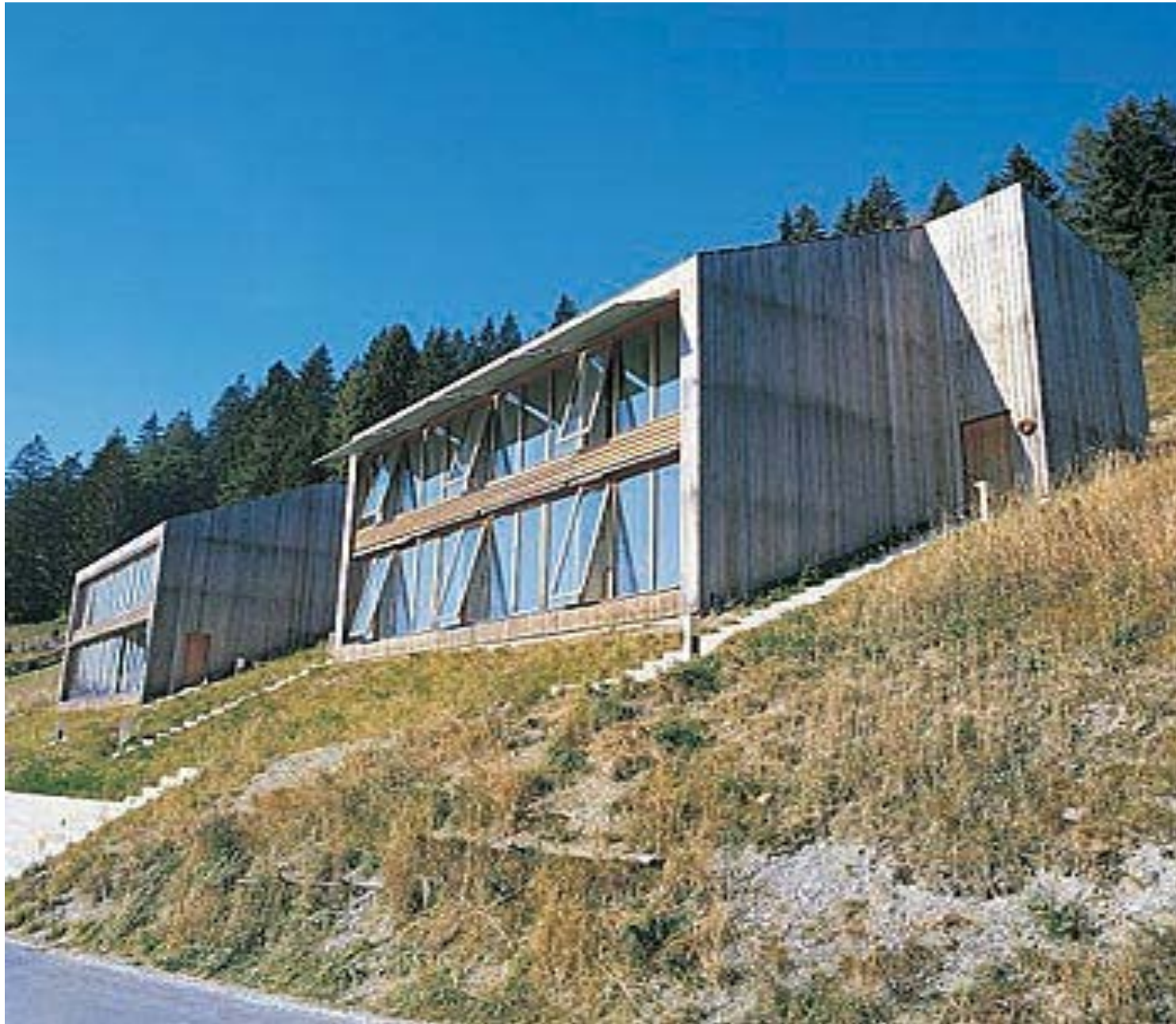


Solar architecture is not about fashion, it's about survival. Norman Foster

| 5

PV on 25% of the footprint of all buildings in Switzerland (100 km²) produces 60TWh electricity. www.scs.ch Prof. Gunzinger





Energieautarkes „Nullenergie“ Gebäude in Trin, Baujahr 1994; zero_emission! Powered by sunshine!
Architekt Andrea Ruedi

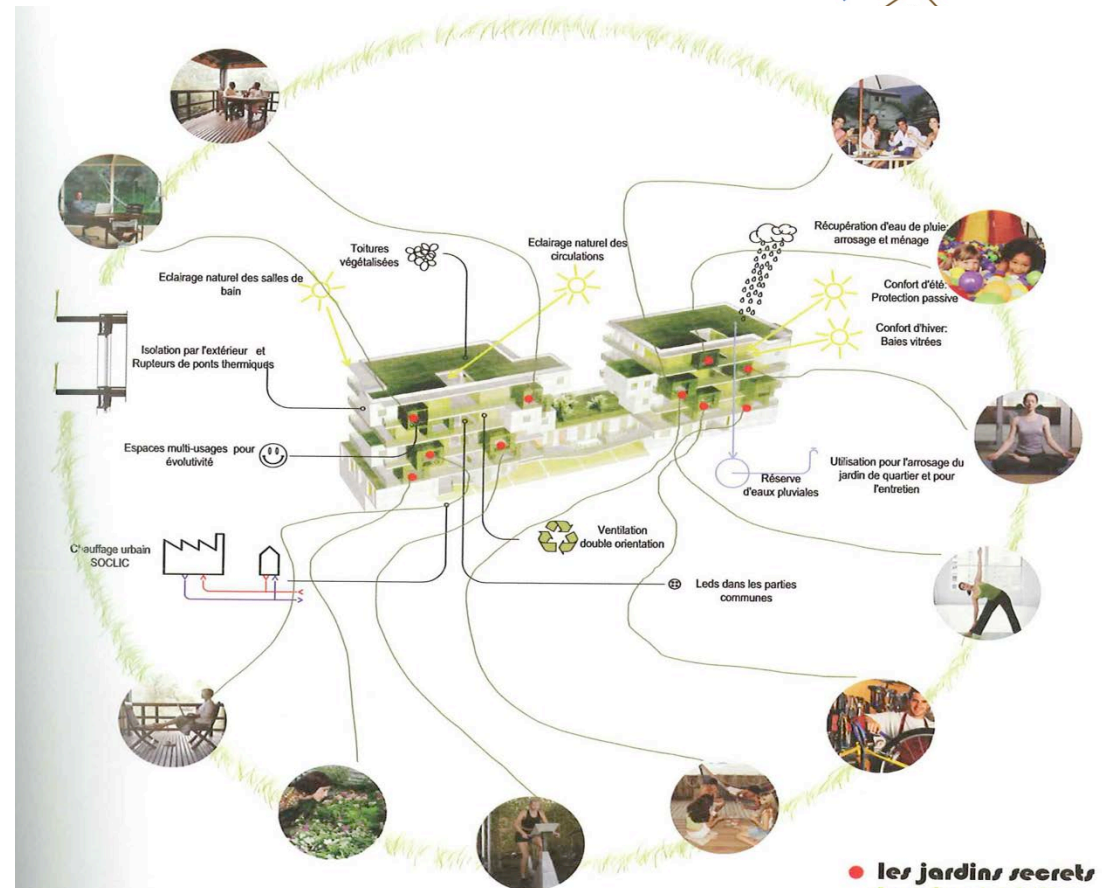
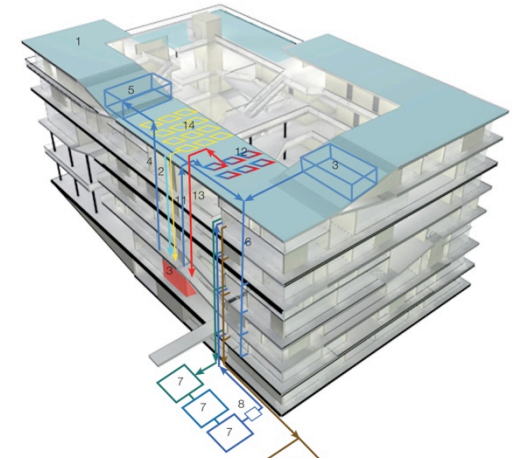
timber, concrete,
sand-lime brick



SAC Hütte Sektion Monte Rosa
ETH Zürich Studio Monte Rosa, Barth&Deplazes Architekten AG

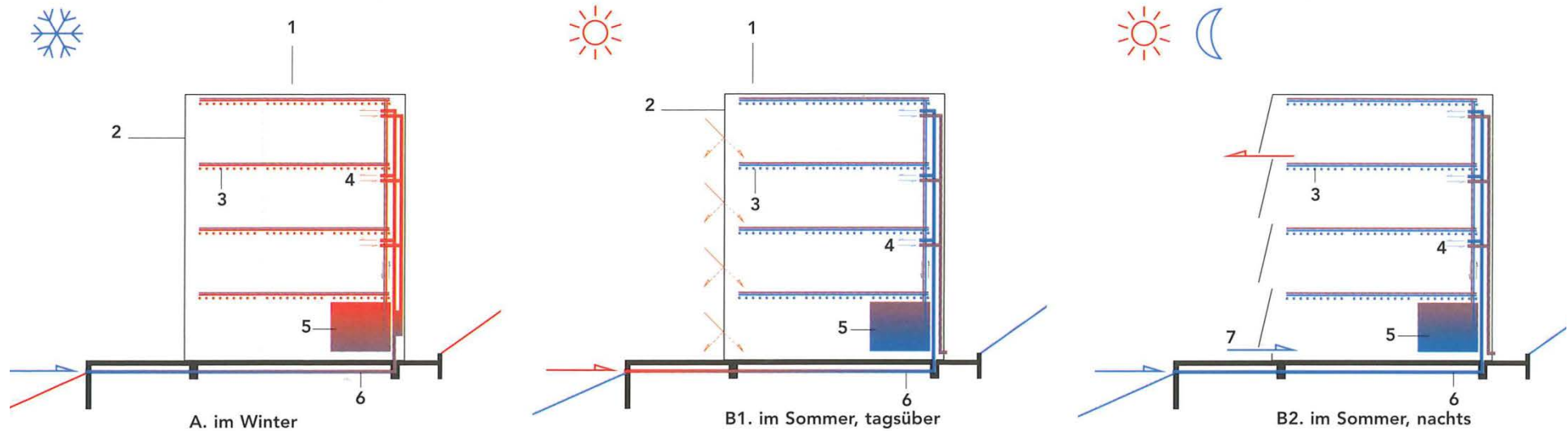
ecological responsibility

- houses as systems, built with little resources
- generating the energy they use plus the energy for the mobility of residents
- growing food (urban farming, urban gardening)

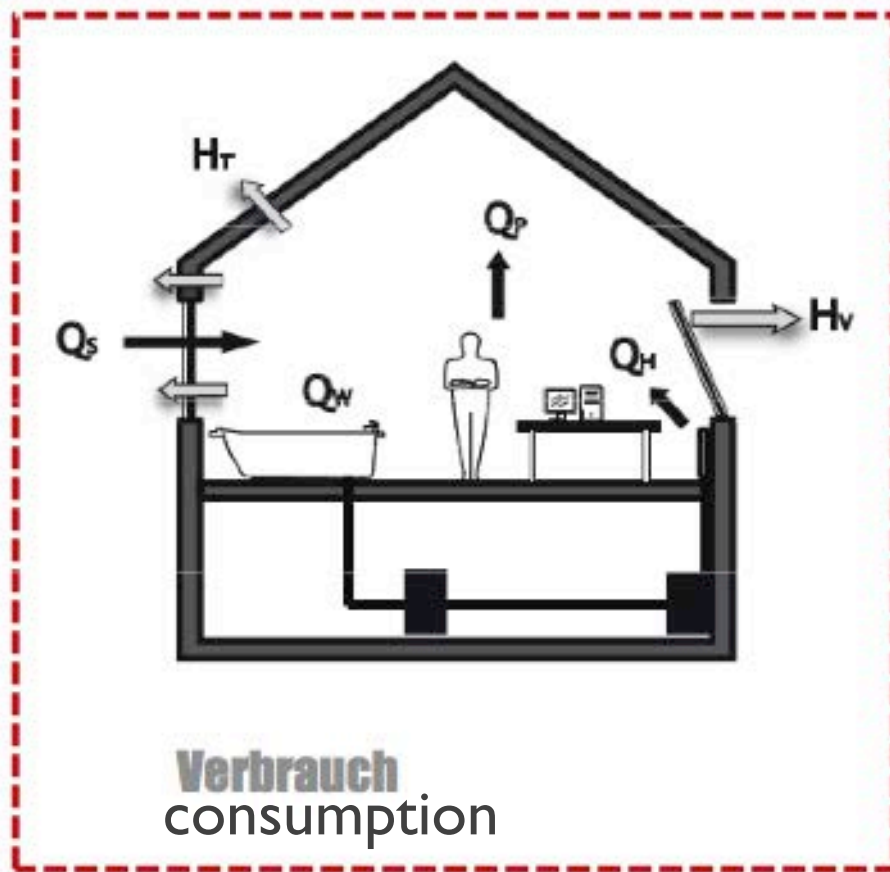


- when do they become organic?

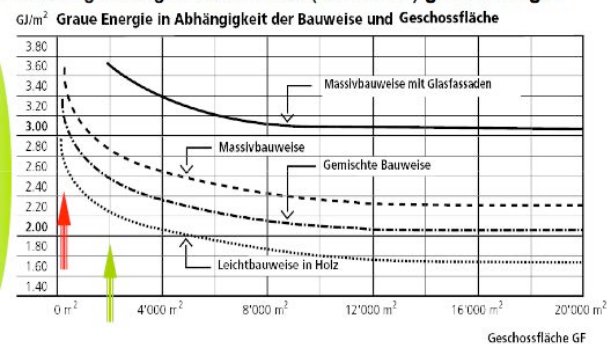
Requirements for sustainable architecture



smart technology – think first

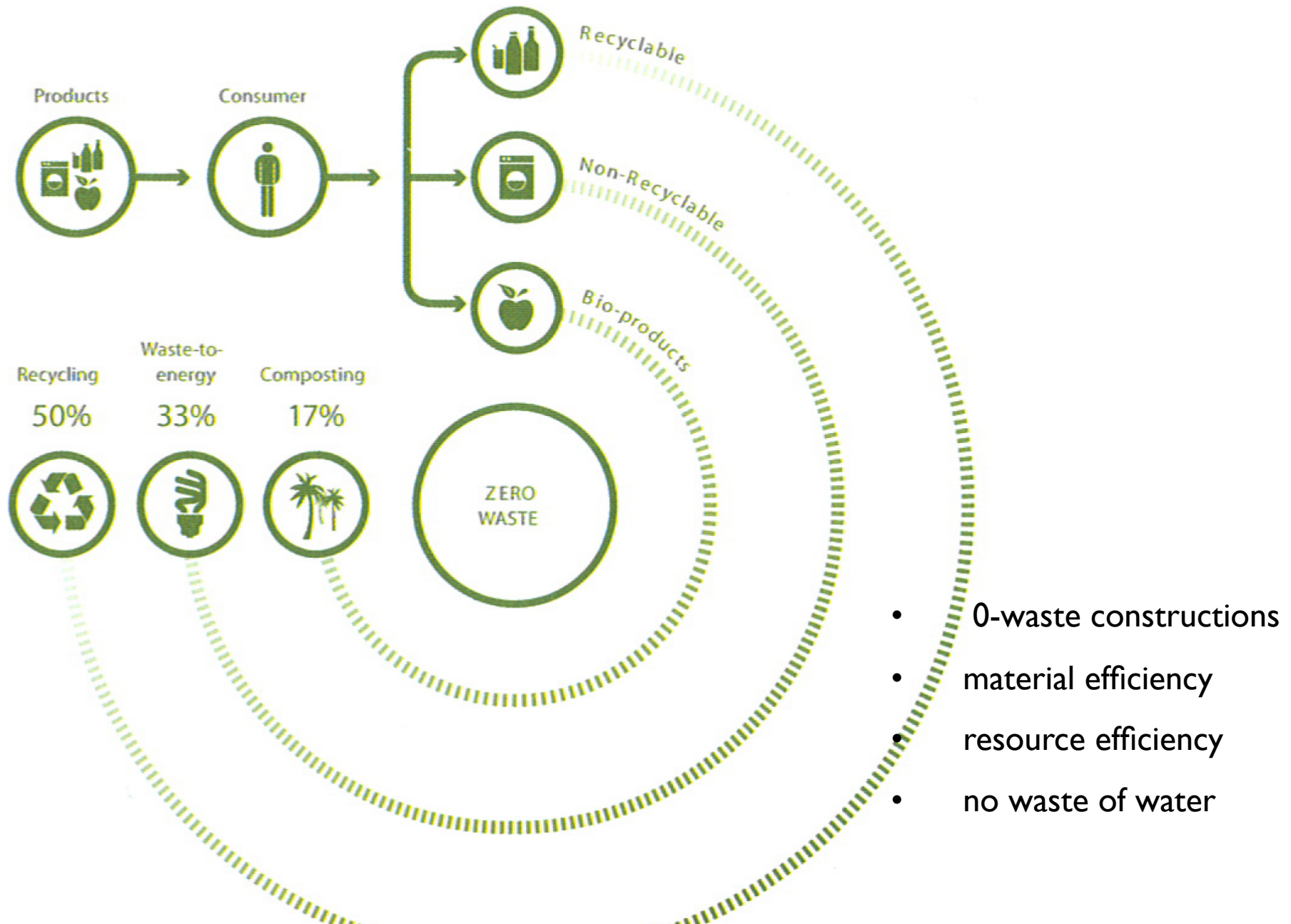


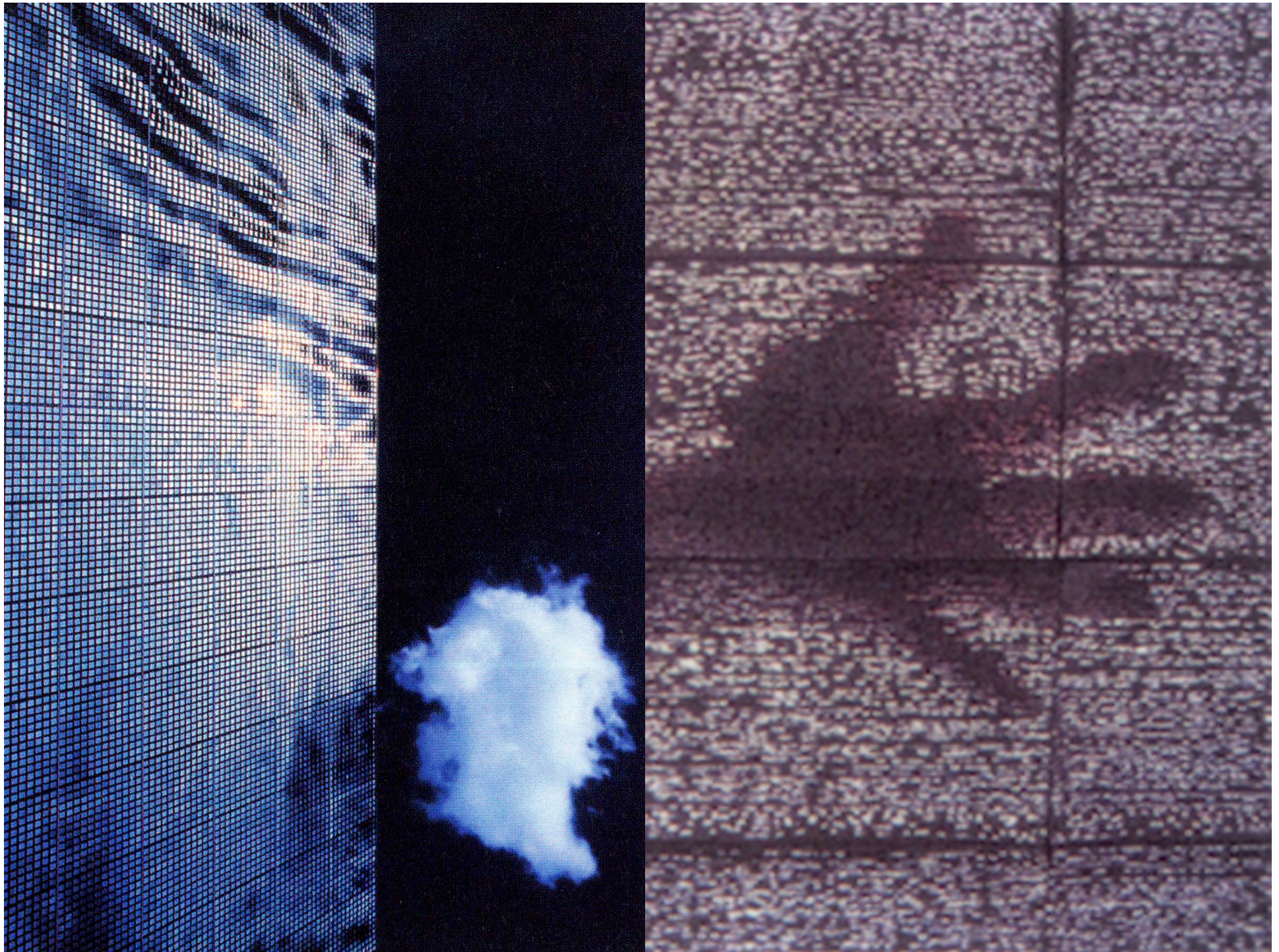
Erstellungs-Energie nach SNARC (SIA D0200) graue Energie



ecological responsibility

WASTE COLLECTED & SORTED





economical efficiency

economically reasonable for investors and residents over the hole lifecycle

_constructions need high investments and far-sightedness

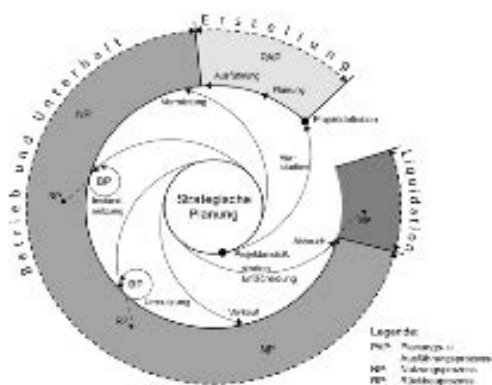
_what do the investments tell about you?

_what do we do when everthing is outsourced?

Energy-efficient, smart and aesthetic houses will have additional value on the market

lifecycle cost

Lebenszykluskosten



Wirtschaftlichkeit



Wirtschaftlichkeits-
beurteilungen sind
abhängig von der
Betrachtungsebene!

cultural diversity and aesthetic quality

high quality in design, competitions
regional identity

beauty



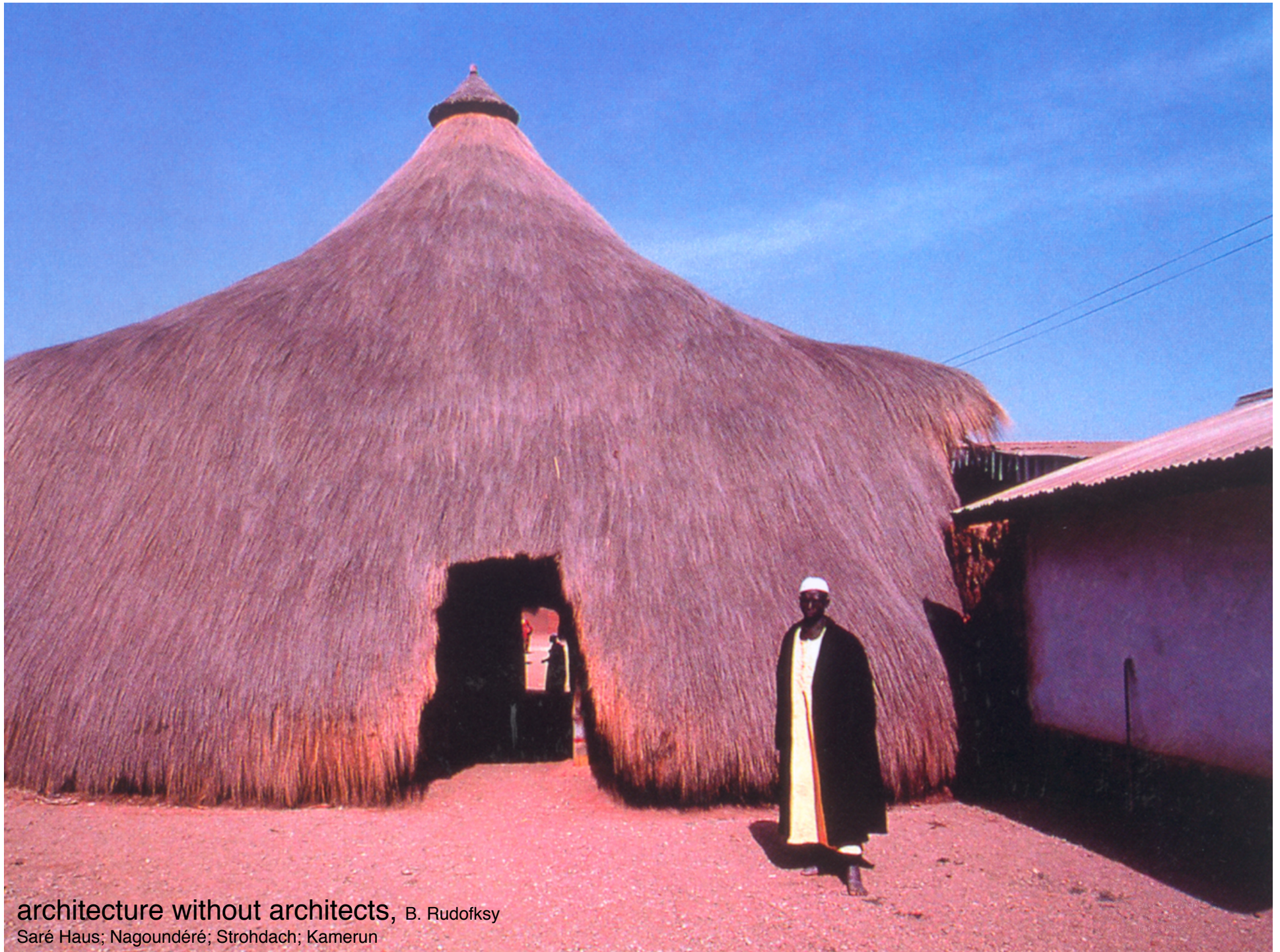
Delfines de Canarias
Canary Islands Dolphins



architecture without architects, B. Rudolfsky
Baju, Mangrovenhaus mit Palmendach; Indonesien



architecture without architects,
B. Rudofksy
Cappadocia Türkei; vulkanisches Gestein



architecture without architects, B. Rudolfsky
Saré Haus; Nagoundéré; Strohdach; Kamerun



architecture without architects, B. Rudolfsky
Jurte, Holz- und Stoffkonstruktion, Mongolei



old swiss farm houses 1930

is it possible to reach the goal?

	functionality	energy	resources	impacts	health	costs	„value“	„risk“	aesthetic
low energy building		■							
green building		■	■		■				
high performance building	■	■			■				
sustainable building I		■	■	■	■	■			
sustainable building II	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

Quelle: Prof. Lützkendorf in: RICS Investing in a Sustainable Built Environment, 2008-09, S. 10

Labels: LEnSE, BREEAM, LEED, DGNB, etc.

360 degree approach to sustainability

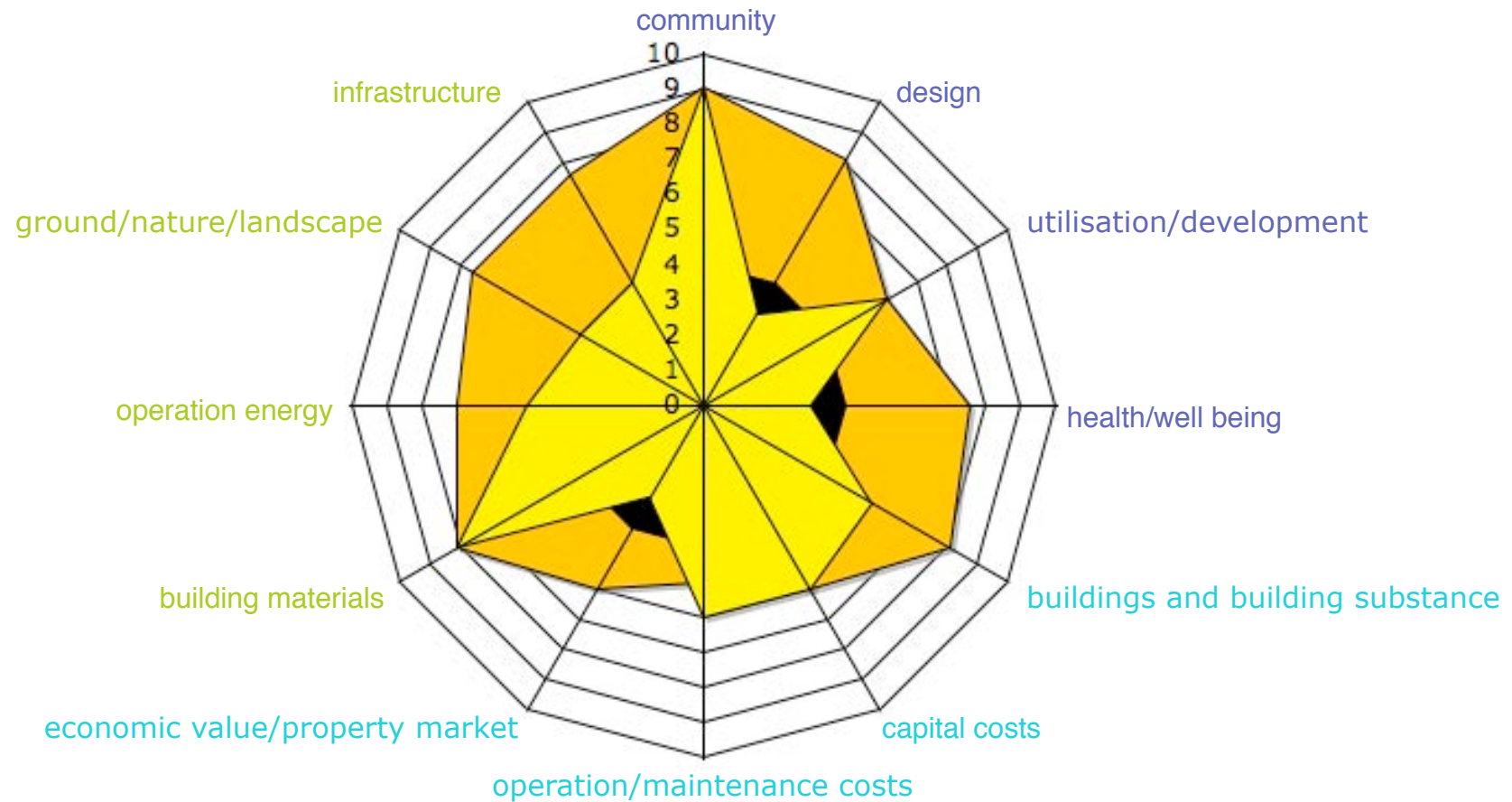
1 Environment-Sensitive Development	2 Water-Sensitive Approach	3 Energy-Conscious Approach	4 Eco-Friendly Material & Resources	5 Healthy & Productive Indoor Environment	6 Innovative Design Elements
• Minimum site disturbance • Heat island effect • Minimum light pollution • Use of native plants • CFC & HCFC free material use • Promote public transport	• Rain water harvesting • Use of low flow fixtures • Use of sensor based fixtures • Water-efficient irrigation • 100% use of sewage water • Water efficient HVAC system • Less water requirement landscape	• Energy efficient HVAC • Energy efficient lighting • Usage of renewable energy • Sensor based lighting and ventilation • Energy efficient electrical equipment	• Minimal construction waste • Use of regional materials • Use of rapidly renewable material • Recycle & reuse of material • Use of material with high recycle content	• Use of low emitting materials • Indoor pollutants control • Natural use of day light and view of outdoor spaces • Increase ventilation • Minimum pollution during construction	• Green design education • Creating green energy resource on site and off site • Green house keeping • Zero waste policy

360 degree approach to sustainability

quality control, strategy instruments

sia 112/1

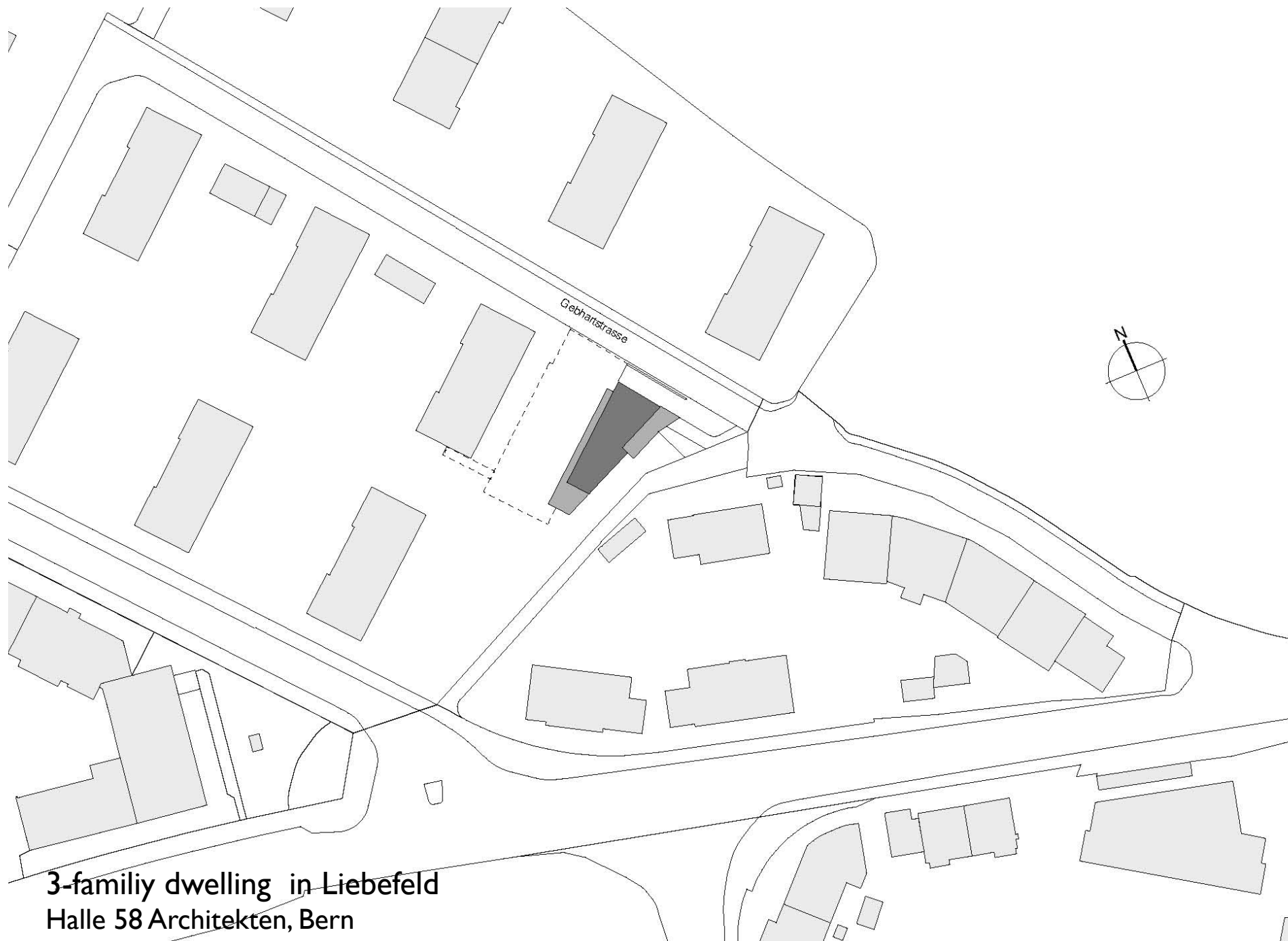
standard for sustainable buildings from the Swiss engineering and architecture society



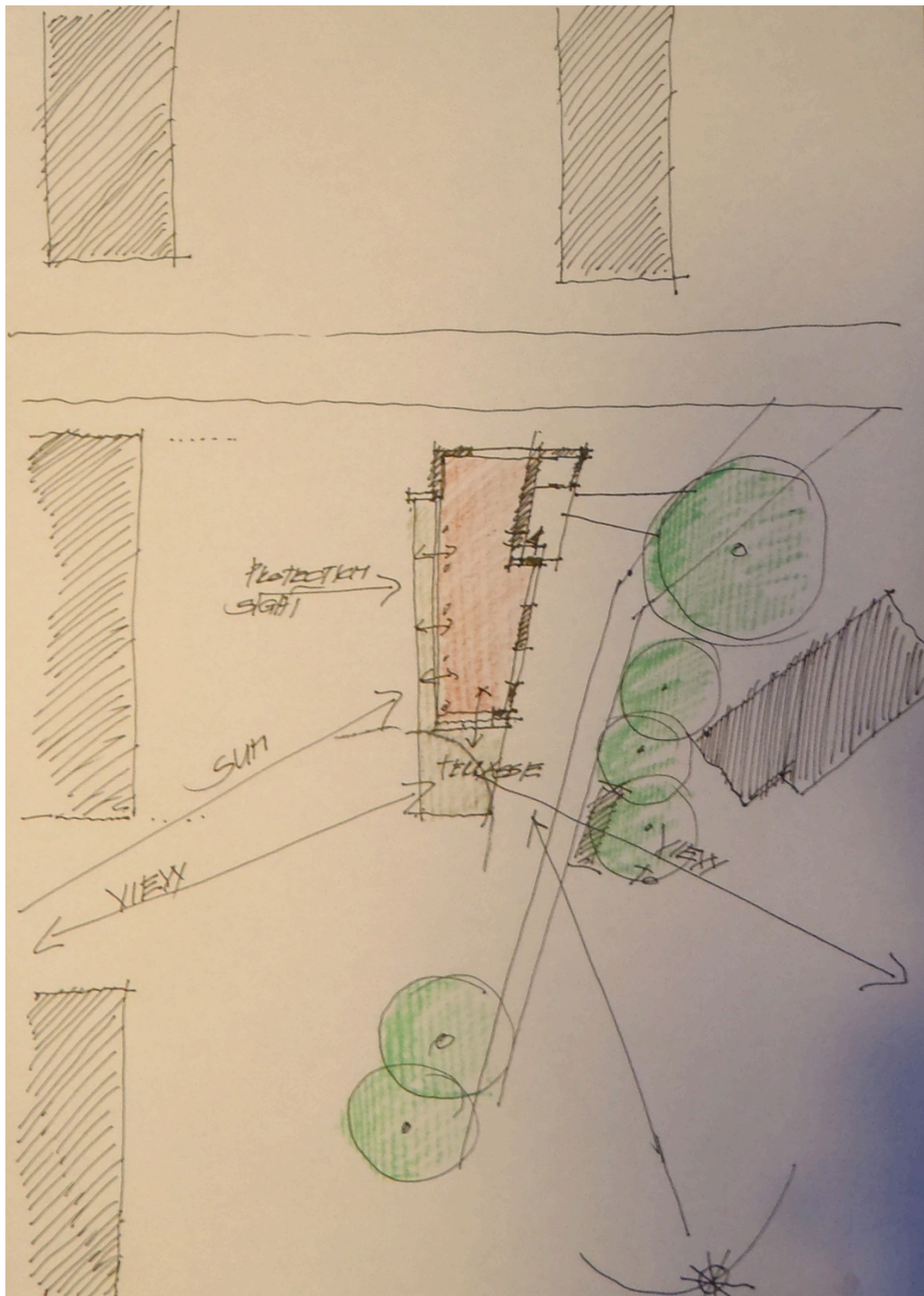
local sustainable buildings

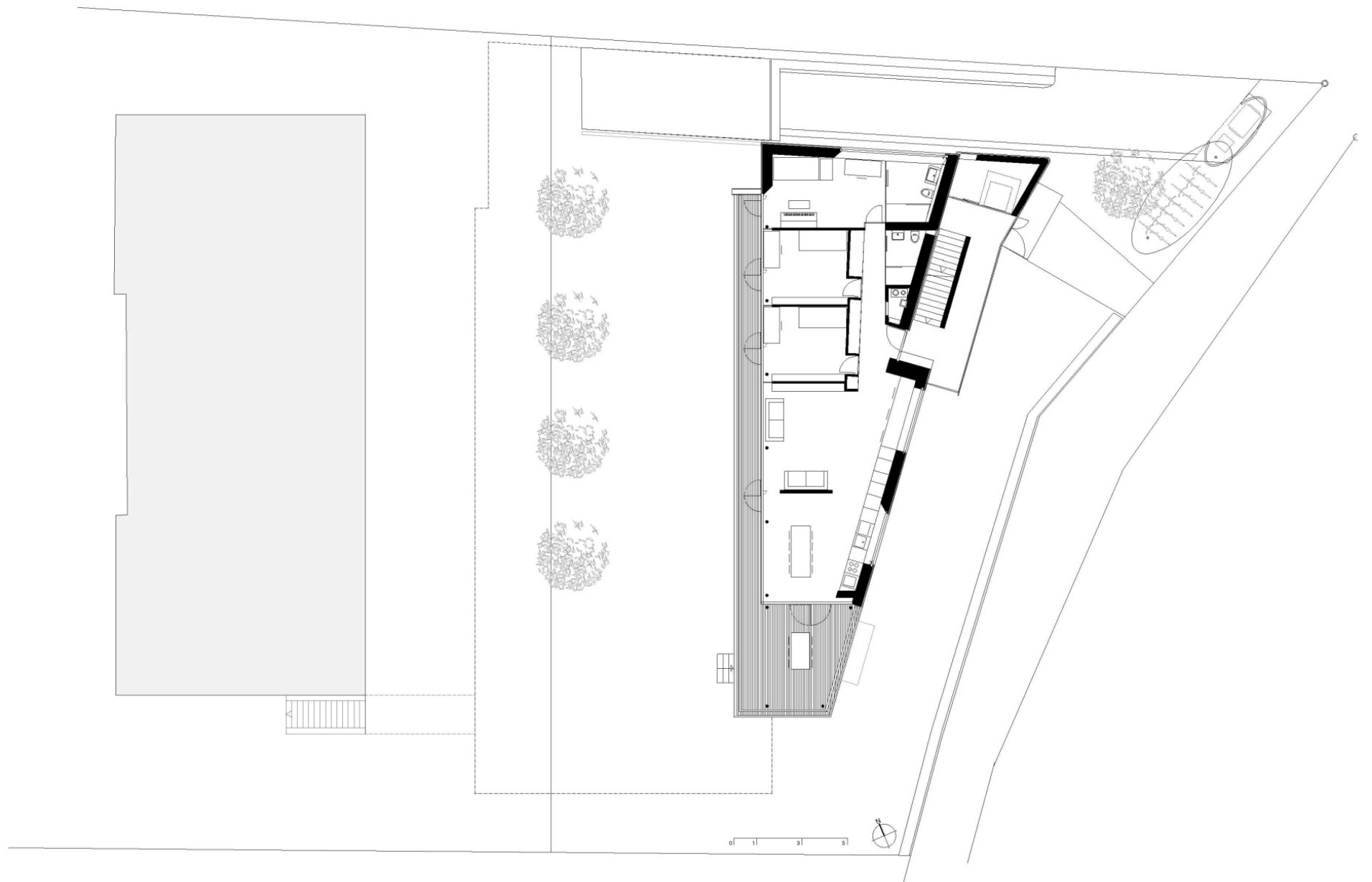
Designed by Halle 58 Architekten Bern



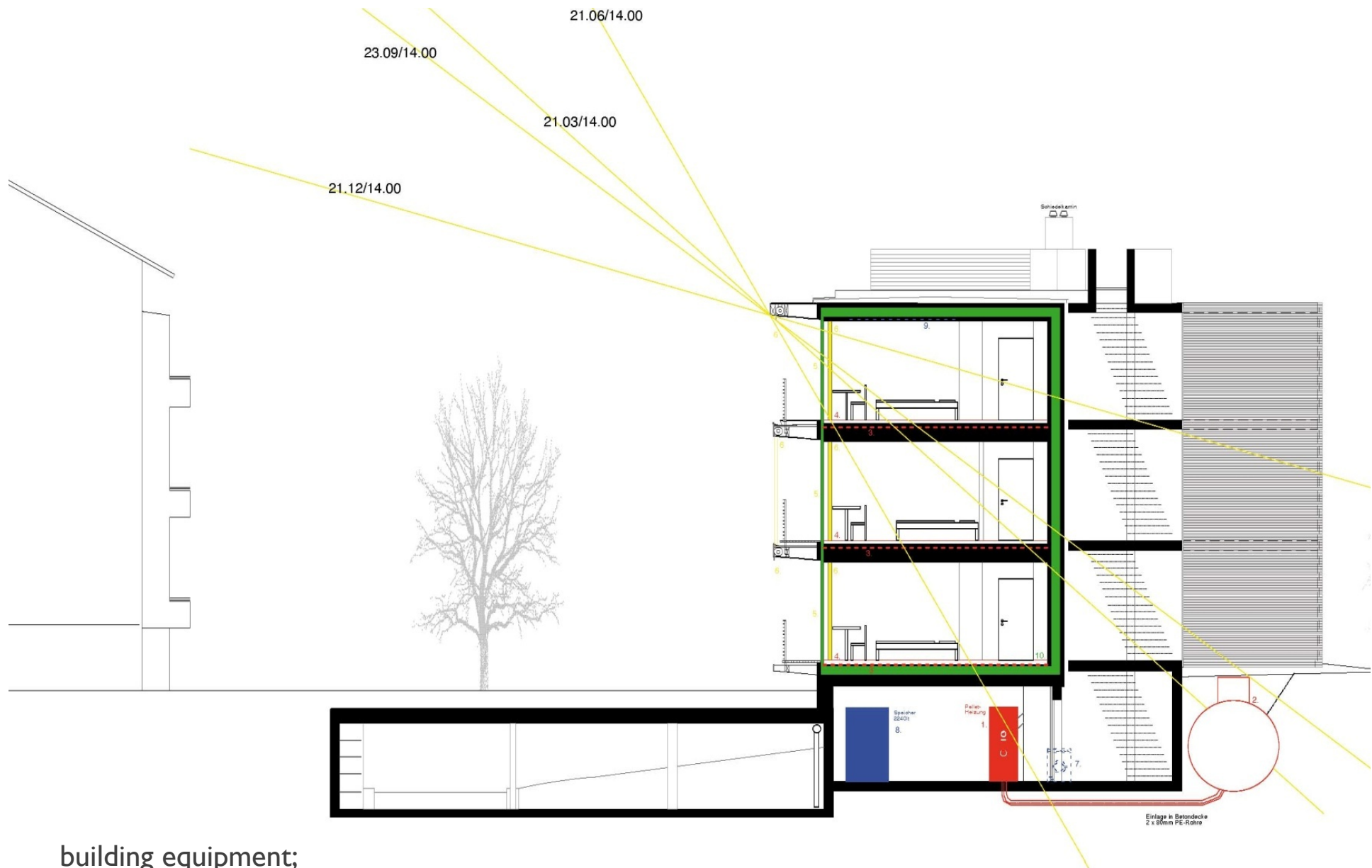


3-family dwelling in Liebefeld
Halle 58 Architekten, Bern





raised ground floor



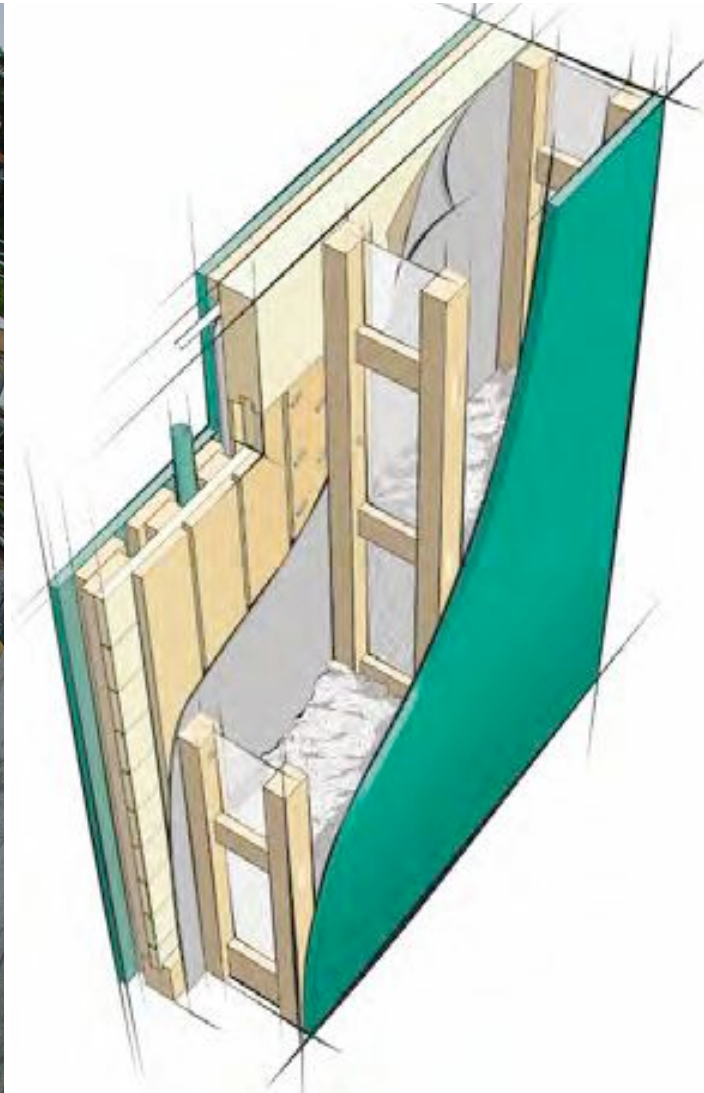
building equipment;
use of the solar energy, the remaining energy comes from
pellets and internal gains

0 1 3 5

Querschnitt

1. Heizung (Pelletheizung)
2. Pellet Erdtank
3. Wärmeabgabe (Niedertemperatur - Bodenheizung)
4. Bodenbelag (Riemenboden Eiche)
5. Tageslichtnutzung (Fensterfront im Südwesten)
6. Licht- und Wärmeschutz (Holzrollläden, Festverglasung und Fenstertüren, Betonpfeiler als Wärmespeicher)
7. Waschmaschine, Tumbler
8. Warmwassererwärmung
9. Komfortlüftung
10. Dämmperlmeter





U*psi-Träger Holz (Lignotrend)
30 cm Isofloc ($\lambda = 0.040 \text{ W/mK}$)
8 cm Flumroc DP 3 ($\lambda = 0.034 \text{ W/mK}$)

U-Wert = $0.10 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$







3-familij dwelling in Liebfeld



3-family dwelling in Liebfeld

urban living
economical
sustainable design
energy - efficient
efficiency of resources





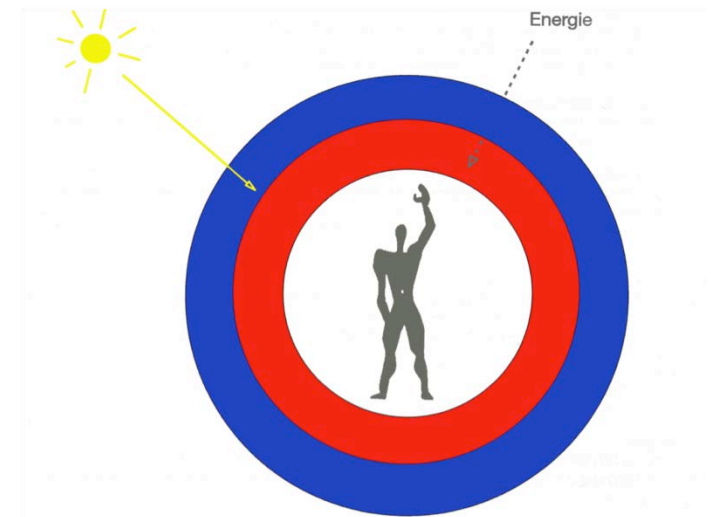
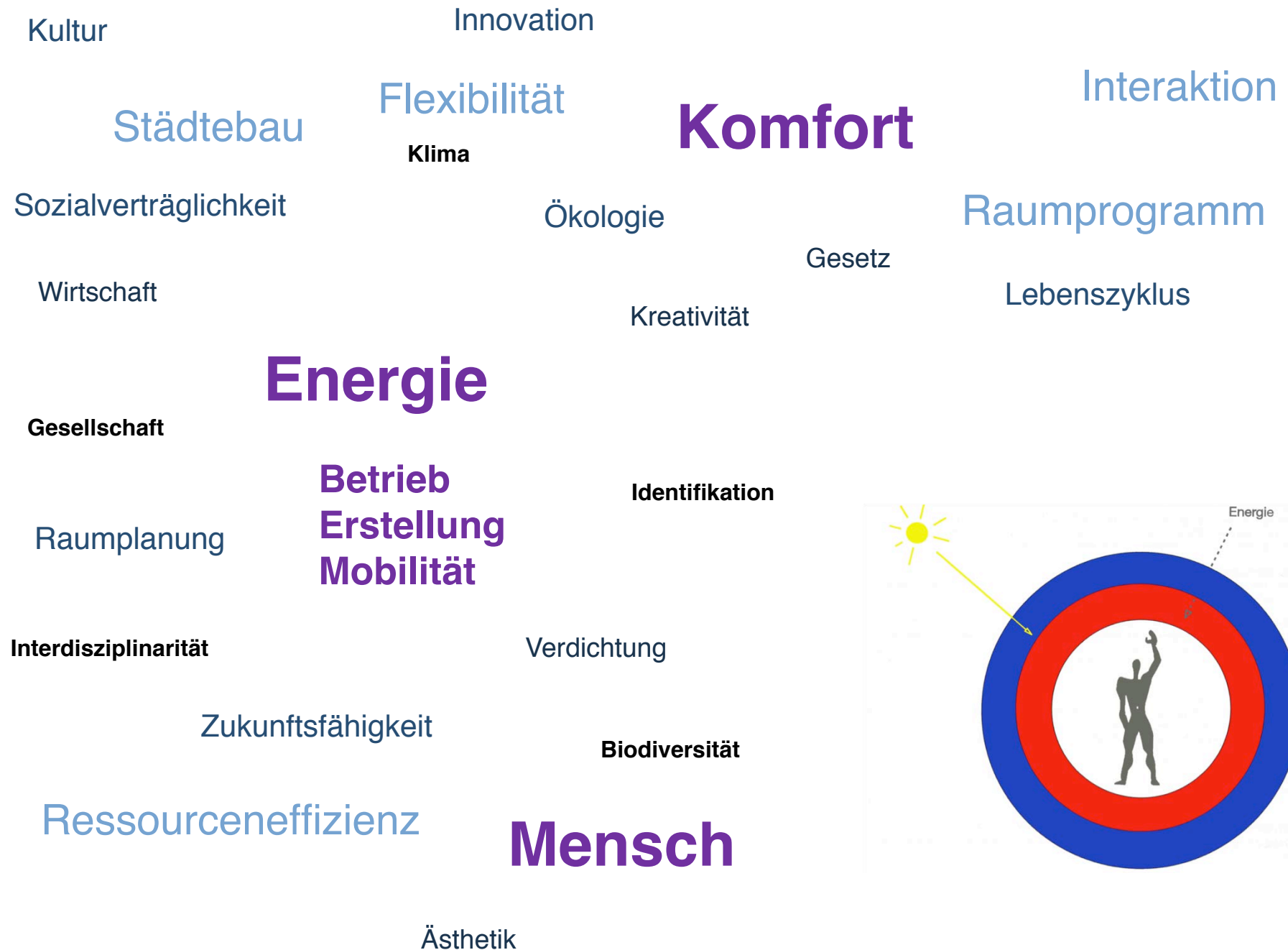
3-family dwelling in Liebfeld



Urbanes Wohnen
3-family dwelling in Liebfeld

Lizenz: Eigentümern, architektonisches Fotoarchiv





ZIELSETZUNGEN

ÖKOLOGIE

- _Energieeffizienz (kompakte Gebäudehülle)
- _Solare Energiegewinne
- _Minergie-P-ECO
- _ökologisches, nachhaltiges Bauen
- _Ressourceneffizienz
- _Materialien mit wenig grauer Energie
- _natürliche, nachwachsende Rohstoffe
- _Autofrei und doch mobil
- _sorgfältiger Umgang mit Wasser

frühere Generation

ZEIT

- räumliche Anpassungen an unterschiedliche Lebensphasen

_immaterial values

_aesthetics, daylight, sensuality

_360 degree approach to sustainability

_future living



ÖKONOMIE

- _Kostengünstige Wohnungen
- _geringe Unterhalts- und Betriebskosten
- _geringe Abhängigkeit von steigenden Energiekosten und knappen Ressourcen
- _Lifecycle - Betrachtung

GESELLSCHAFT

- _Flexible und variable Wohnungen
- freie Interpretation für die Bewohner
- _Gesellschaftliche Durchmischung
- _Gemeinschaftsräume (Ateliers, etc.)
- _Gemeinschaftliche und individuelle Aussenräume (Treppe zu Garten)
- _kommunikative Erschliessungszonen (Innenhof, Treppenhaus)
- _hoher Wohnkomfort

social responsibility

involvement of residents and neighbourhood
creation of social meeting spaces



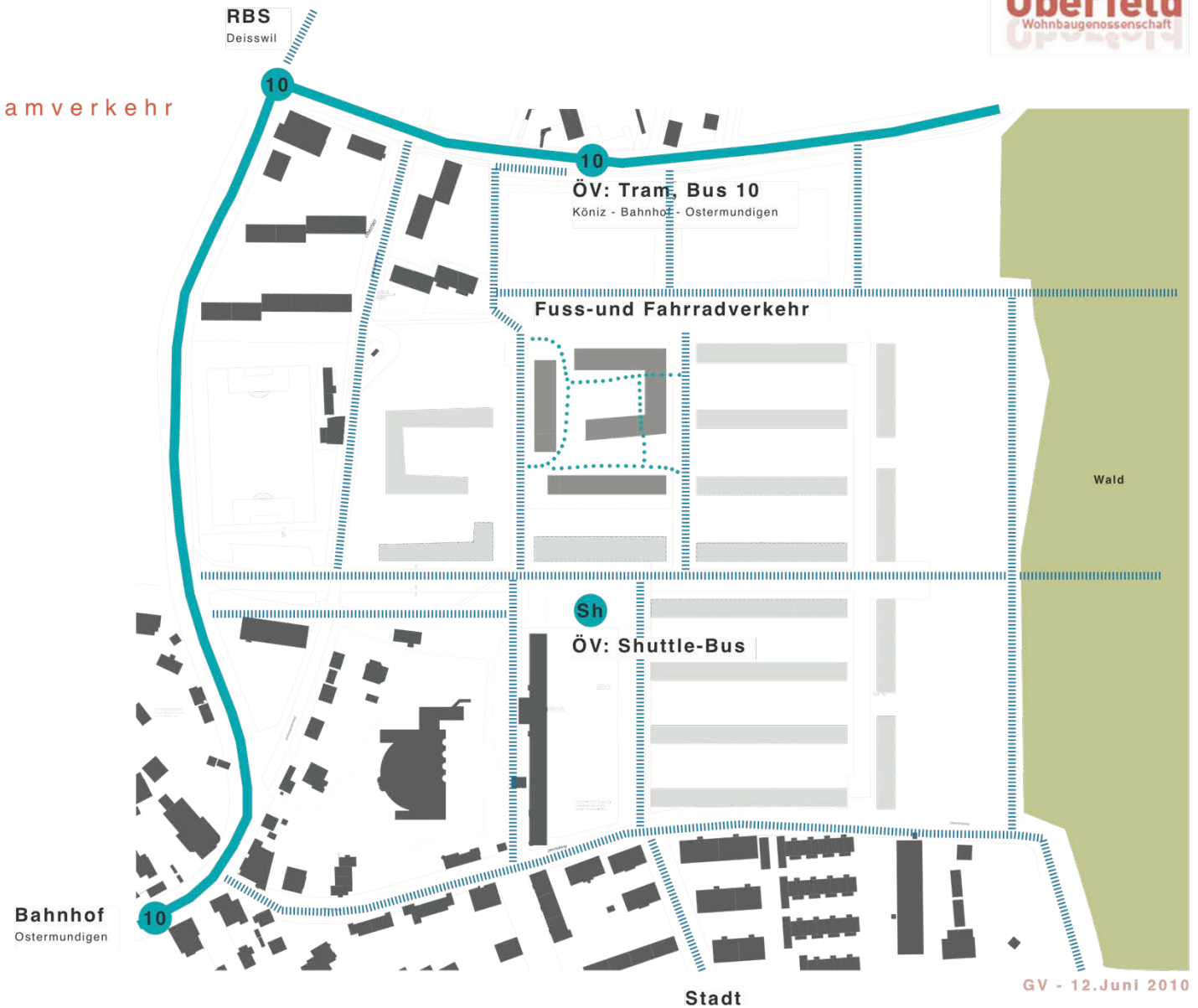
WBG OBERFELD

Vernetzter Langsamverkehr

Anbindung an ÖV

Durchlässigkeit

Oberfeld
Wohnbaugenossenschaft





100-family house project Oberfeld Ostermundigen - cooperation, timber construction, car-free



Projekt
Siedlung WBG Oberfeld Ostermundigen Vorprojekt
Grundriss Haus B Dachgeschoss

Auftraggeber
WBG Oberfeld Ostermundigen Atlantis WBG Stans

Planverfasser
ArGe P50
Arbeitsgemeinschaft Planung Siedlung WBG Oberfeld Marzillstrasse 8a, 3005 Bern

- Halle 58 Architekten GmbH
Peter Schürch, Tel. 031 302 10 30, hall58@bluewin.ch
- Planwerkstatt Architekten
Tilman Rösler Tel. 031 340 23 20, buero@planwerkstatt.ch
- Christen & Mahnig AG, Joseph Mahnig
Tel. 041 610 28 36, info@christenmahnig-architekten.ch

100-family house project Oberfeld Ostermundigen - attic

heating concept

GEBÄUDETECHNIK
Haustechnikzentralen



Aufteilung:
5 unabhängige Haustechnikzentralen

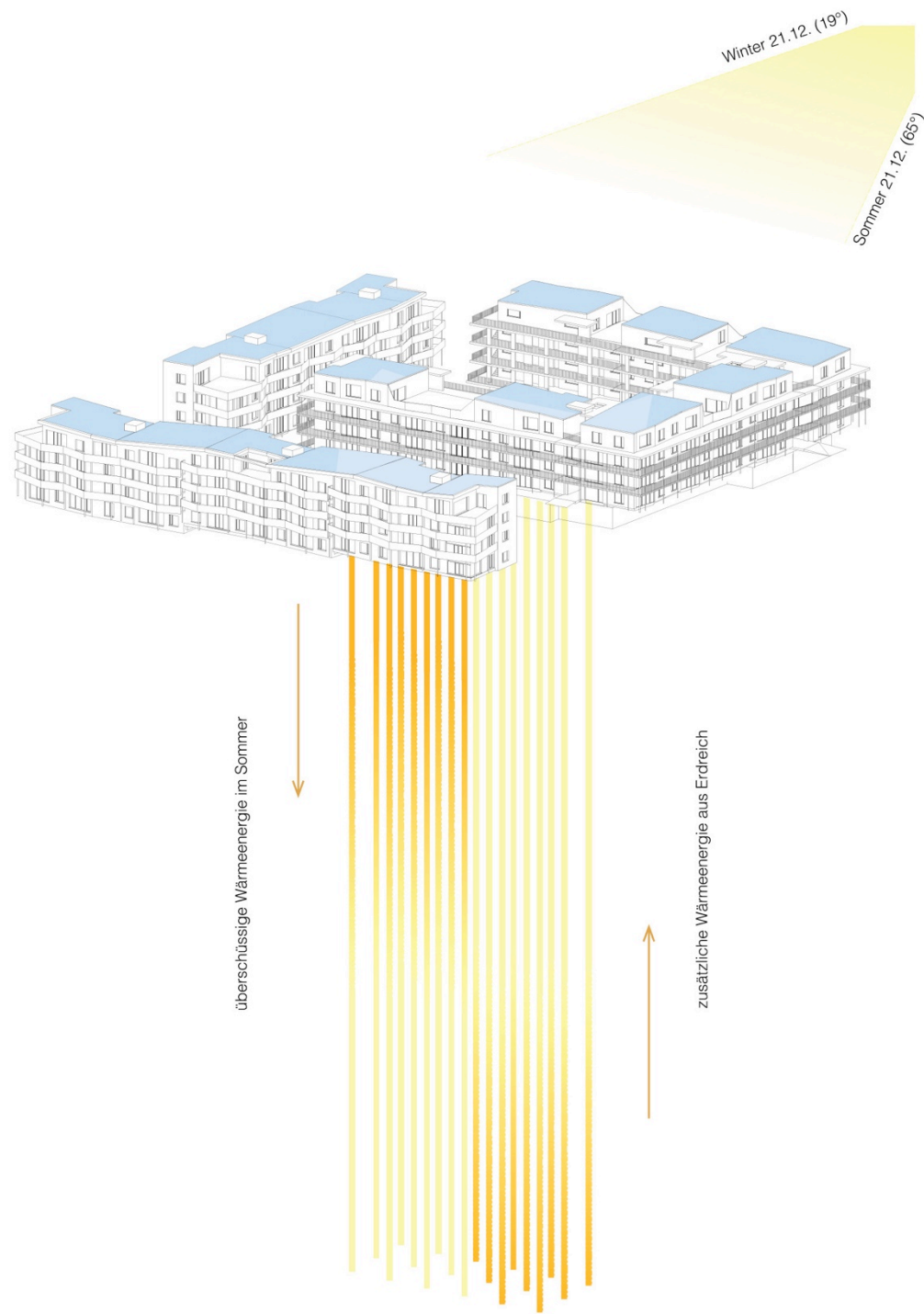
geothermal heat pump,

storage earthfield with
5km drills and hybrid
collectors (electricity
and hot water)

Oberfeld
Wohnbaugenossenschaft
Gartenstadt



Themensitzung Ökologie + Technik - 24. Januar 2011







Mechanischer Luftwechsel
Kontinuierliche Lüftung mit Wärme- und Feuchtaustauscher (Erthalpaustauscher) minimieren den Energieverlust, ein Stosslüften der Wohnungen ist weiterhin jederzeit möglich.

Niedrigtemperaturheizung
Energieoptimiertes Bodensystem mit teils selbstregulierenden Vorlauf-temperaturen (max. 28°).

Wärmeschutzverglasung
Fenster und Verglasungen mit niedrigem U-Wert, IV-Glas 0,5 W/m²K, verdrängen Transmissionsverluste.
Verglasung
Verglasungen mit relativ hohen g-Werten, ermöglichen zusätzliche Solarenergiegewinne.

Verschattung
Umlaufende Balkone verhindern die sommerliche Überhitzung, im Schema: saisonale Sonnenstände

Wasserkreislauf
Versickerung des Dachwassers auf dem Grundstück.

Individuelle Solarzellen
Integration der Kollektoren in Dachflächen, Erzeugen von Elektrizität und Warmwasser für das Erdspeichersystemfeld.

Retention durch Dachbegrünung
Verlängerung der Wasserabgabe ins Erdreich bei Regenfällen.

passive Solarenergiegewinnung
Ausrichtung großflächiger Glasflächen nach Süden.



Hochwärmegedämmte, kompakte Gebäudefläche aus Holz
Bauteile mit niedrigen U-Werten verhindern Transmissionsverluste, führen zu einer hohen Behaglichkeit und zu einem tiefen Energieverbrauch.
Aussenwand max. 0,1 W/m²K
Dach max. 0,1 W/m²K
Decke zu LG max. 0,1 W/m²K

Ökologische Materialisierung
Die Hybride Holzkonstruktion (Holz/Beton) ermöglicht eine kostengünstige, rationale und ökologische Bauweise. Natürliche Baustoffe führen zu einem guten Raumklima.

Legionellenbekämpfung
Energieeffiziente Verhinderung der Legionellenbildung durch Frischwassersystem. (RWI)

Erdspeicherspeicherfeld
Nutzung der Sonnenenergie (Transfer Sommer zu Winter). Das Erdspeichersystem wird jeweils im Sommer mit dem Warmwasser der Hybridkollektoren aufgeladen (Sensortiefe auf ca. 25°) und im Winter wird diese Wärme der Wärmepumpe zugeführt.





wohnbaugenossenschaften schweiz
bern-solothurn regionalverband
der gemeinnützigen wohnbauträger

Holzbausiedlung Oberfeld – Baustellenbesichtigung

Freitag, 14. Juni 2013, 17.30 Uhr

Wohnbaugenossenschaft Oberfeld

Postfach, 3000 Bern 23

Telefon 031 550 07 87

nfo@wohnen-im-oberfeld.ch

www.wohnen-im-oberfeld.ch

IG Wohnbaugenossenschaften Bern

Die IG Bern koordiniert die gemeinnützigen Wohnbauträger im Raum Bern. Besuchen Sie die neue Website und informieren Sie sich über aktuelle Projekte und Anlässe.

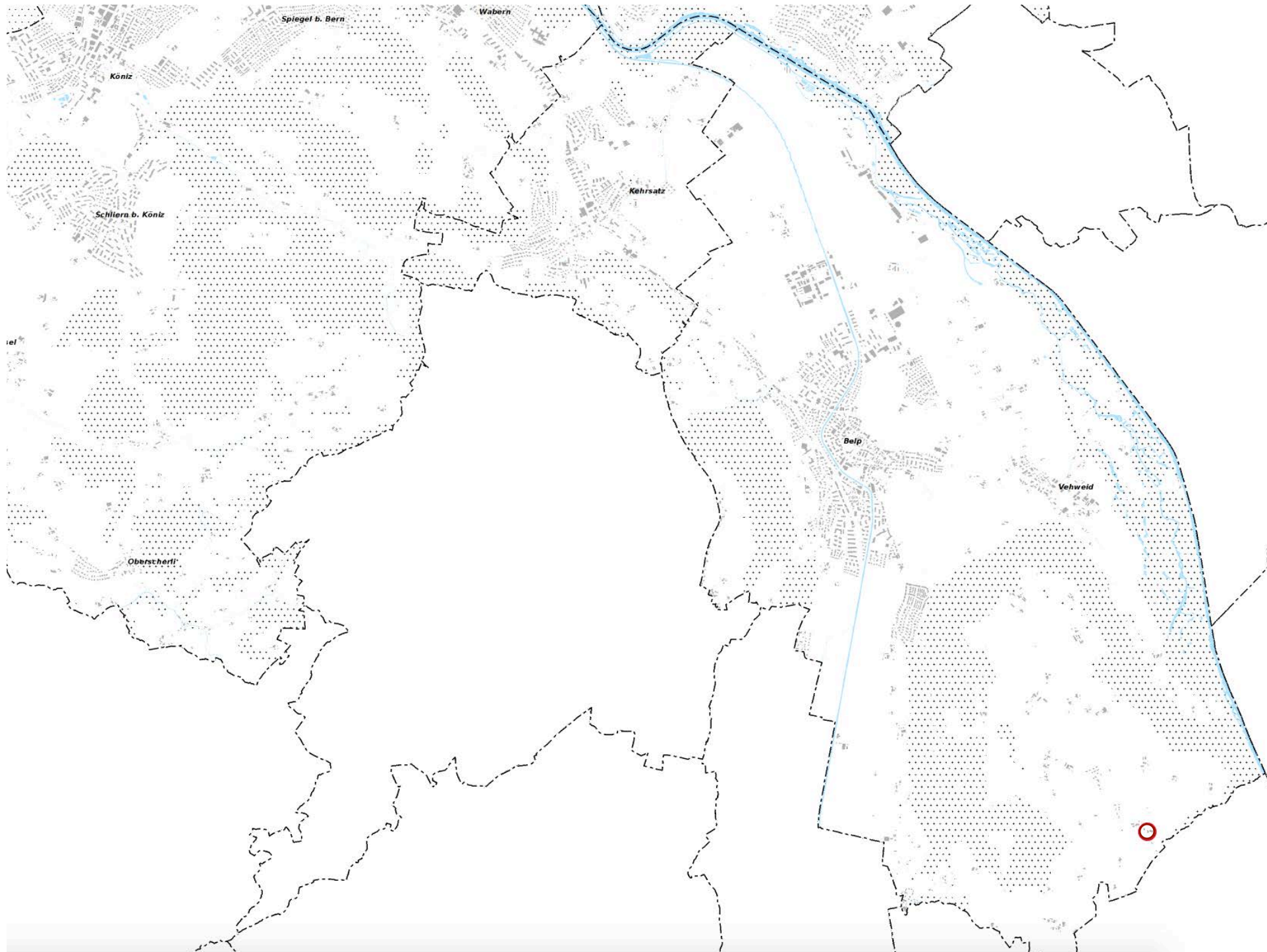
www.wbg-beso.ch/bern









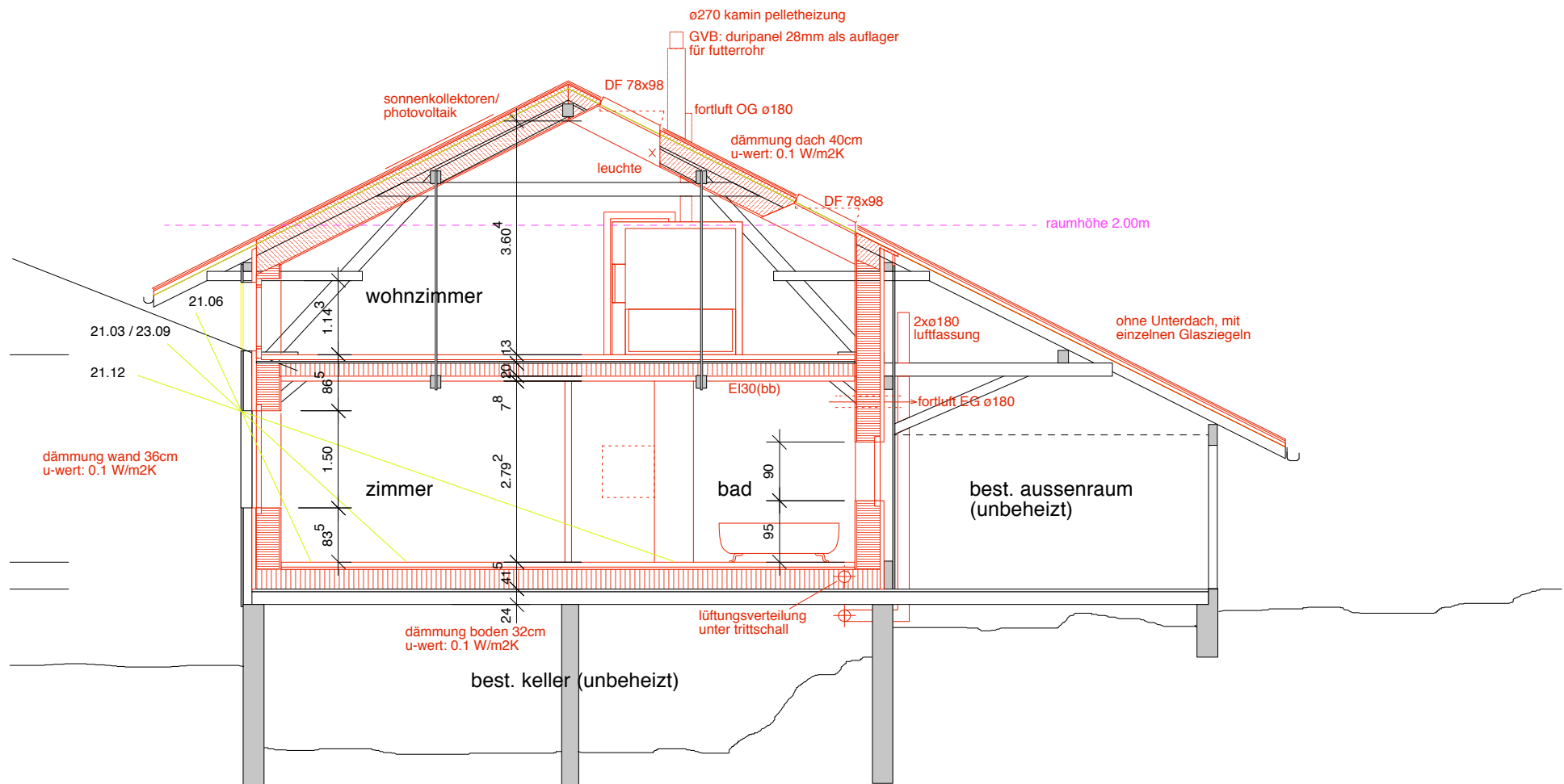




Transformation alte Sägerei, 2010 | Grossmatt 15 in Belpberg

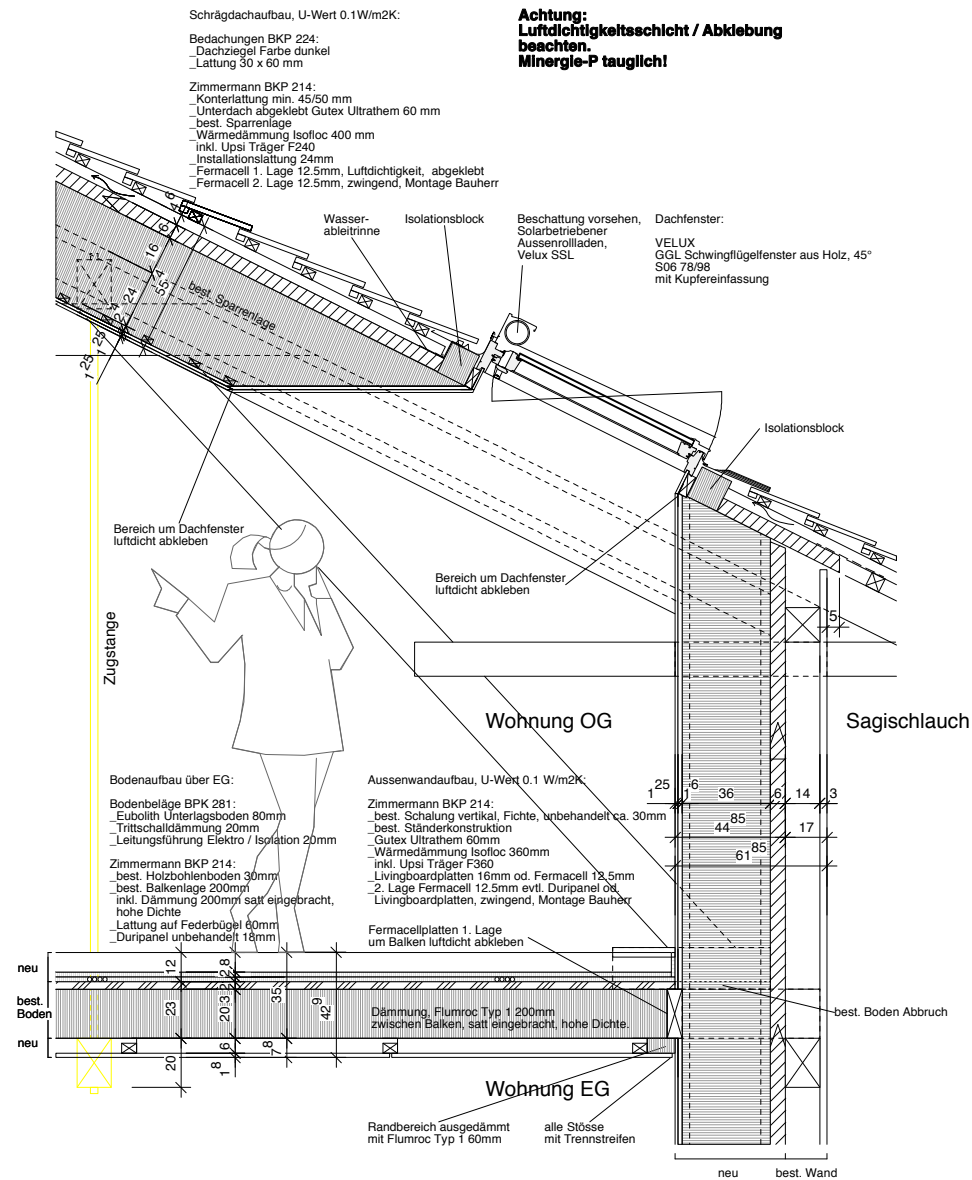


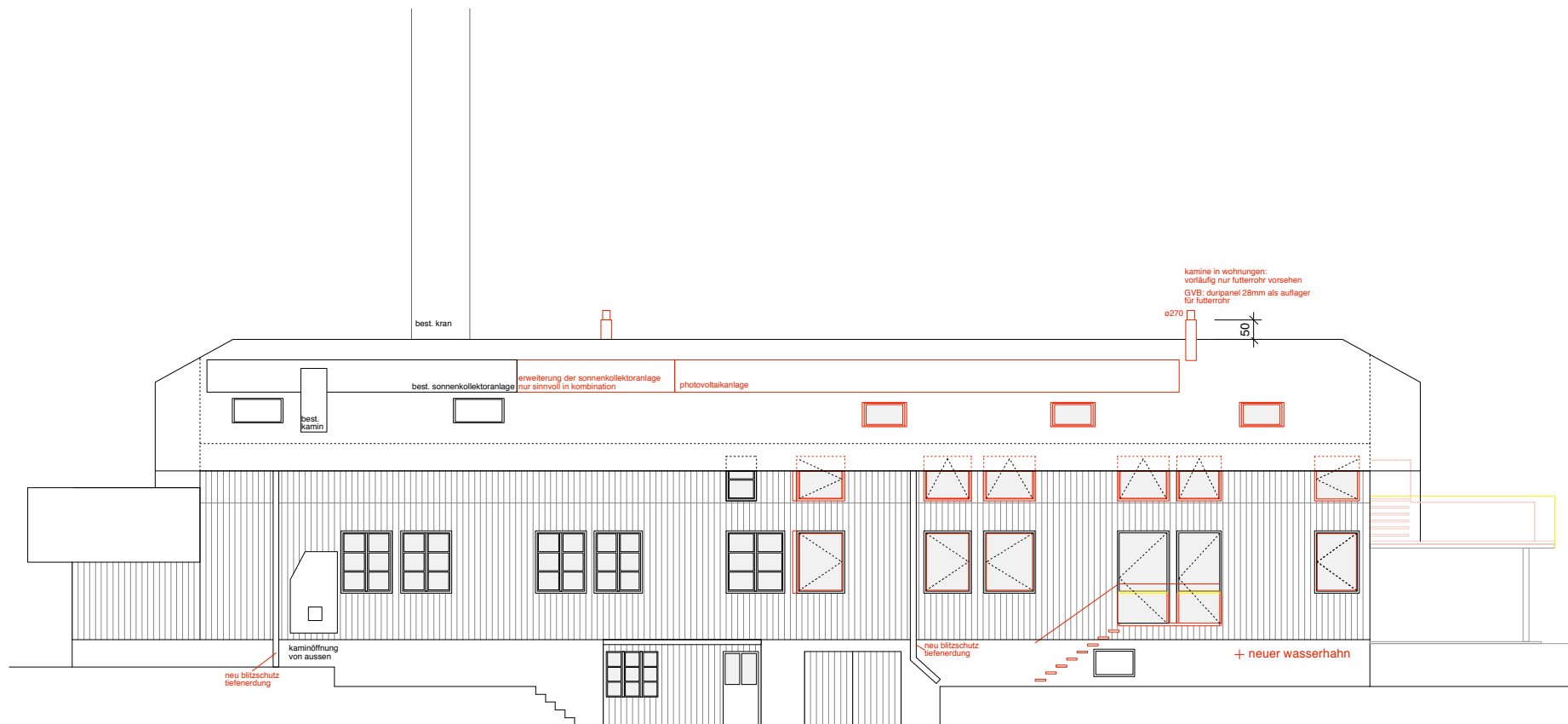




the space grows with good weather
in the open and covered space

sections



















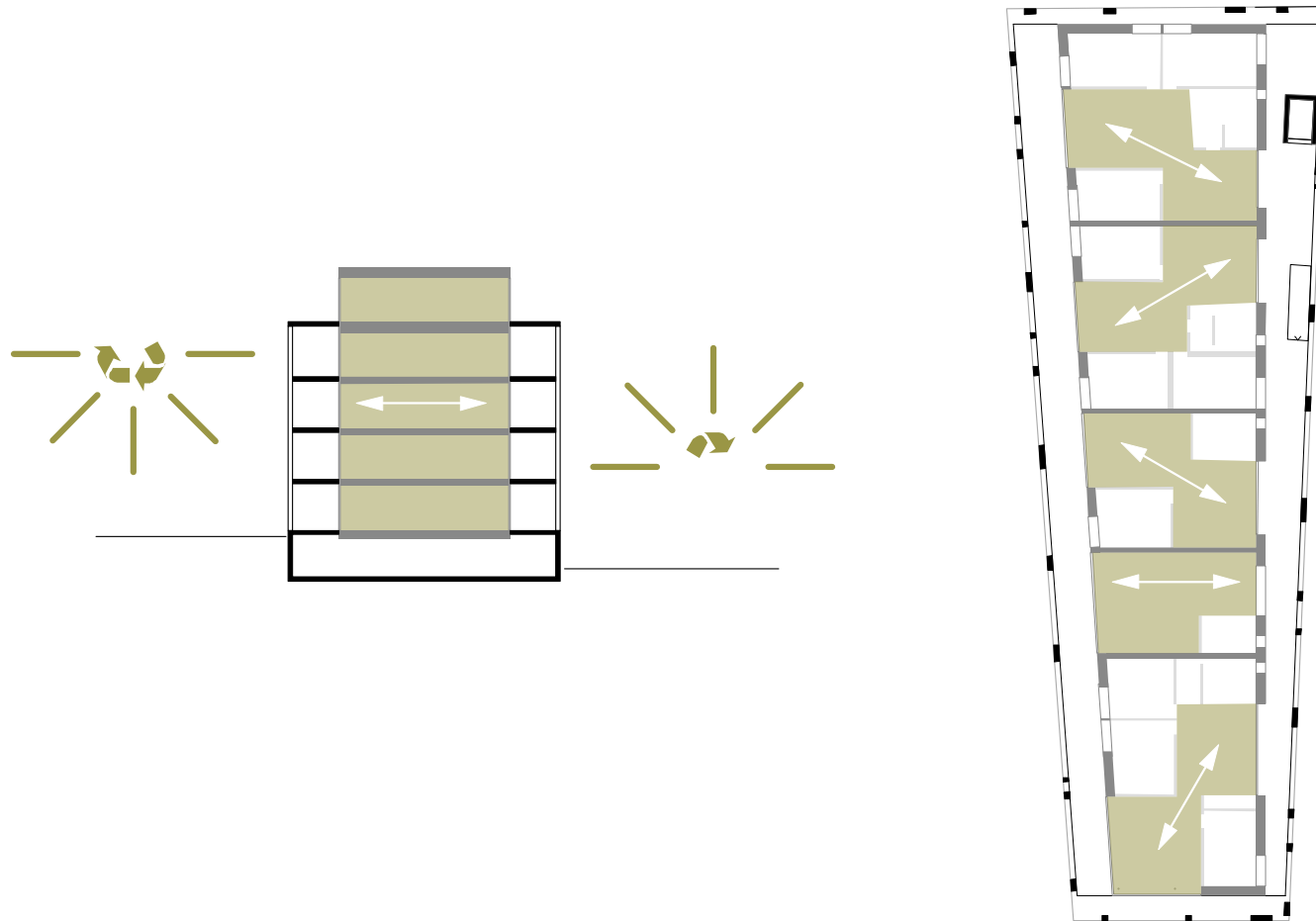


22-family house-project Köniz/Bern



Neubau MFH Arborea, 2016 | Sägemattstrasse 61 in Köniz

Halle 58 Architekten | Peter Schürch | Bern



Ausrichtung | Morgen- und Abendsonne, diagonale Raumbezüge |



ARBOREA

WOHNEN AN DER SÄGEMATTSTRASSE IM ZENTRUM VON KÖNIZ

Außenwände	Holzrahmen 12,5 mm GKB 15 mm OSB 170 mm Holzsteher, dazw. Glaswolle 15 mm MDF 30 mm Luftschicht 20 mm Holzfassade U-Wert: 0,234 W/(m²K)	Massivholz 12,5 mm Gipsfaser 95 mm Brettsperrholz 80 mm Holzlattung, dazw. Steinwolle 50 mm Holzlattung, dazw. Steinwolle Winddichtung 30 mm Luftschicht 20 mm Holzfassade U-Wert: 0,239 W/(m²K)	Ziegel mit Vollwärmeschutz 15 mm Gipsputz 250 mm Hochlochziegel 120 mm EPS-F 7 mm Silikatputz U-Wert: 0,239 W/(m²K)	Beton mit Vollwärmeschutz 5 mm Spachtelung 200 mm Stahlbeton 160 mm EPS-F 7 mm Silikatputz U-Wert: 0,235 W/(m²K)
Dach	Holz balken 0,7 mm Stahlblech 24 mm Schalung 80 mm Hinterlüftung 0,2 mm Dachauflegebahn 22 mm Holzfaserplatte 220 mm Holz balken, dazw. Zelluloseflocken 16 mm Spanplatte PE-Folie 24 mm Lattung 12,5 mm GKB U-Wert: 0,177 W/(m²K)	Massivholz 50 mm Kies Vlies 9 mm Bitumenpappe 150 mm Steinwolle Aludichtungsbahn 125 mm Brettsperrholz 20 mm Holzlattung 40 mm Holzlattung, dazw. Steinwolle 12,5 mm GKB U-Wert: 0,175 W/(m²K)	Ziegeldecke 50 mm Kies 9 mm Bitumenpappe 190 mm EPS W20 9 mm Bitumenpappe 280 mm Ziegelhohlkörperdecke mit Aufbeton 15 mm Gipsputz U-Wert: 0,176 W/(m²K)	Betondecke 50 mm Kies 9 mm Bitumenpappe 200 mm EPS W20 9 mm Bitumenpappe 160 mm Stahlbeton 5 mm Spachtelung U-Wert: 0,178 W/(m²K)
Geschossdecke	Holz balken 25 mm Trockenestrich GK 30 mm Trittschalldämmung EPS 40 mm Kies Vlies 40 mm Holzschalung 200 mm Holz balken	Massivholz 20 mm Trockenestrich GF 35 mm Holz wolle leichtbauplatte 13 mm Trittschalldämmung Steinwolle 50 mm Kies Vlies 140 mm Brettsperrholz	Ziegeldecke 50 mm Estrich PE-Folie 30 mm Trittschalldämmung EPS 50 mm Polystyrol-Beton 280 mm Ziegelhohlkörperdecke mit Aufbeton 15 mm Gipsputz	Betondecke 50 mm Estrich PE-Folie 30 mm Trittschalldämmung EPS 50 mm Polystyrol-Beton 160 mm Stahlbeton 5 mm Spachtelung
Konstruktion	Holzrahmen	Massivholz	Ziegel	Beton
PE _{ne} [MJ]	319.365	441.292	561.380	532.096
GWP [t CO ₂ eq.]	0	-10	34	41
AP [kg SO ₂ eq.]	108	163	143	176
Ergebnis OI ₃ _{ECO}	17,27	37,82	54,54	66,24

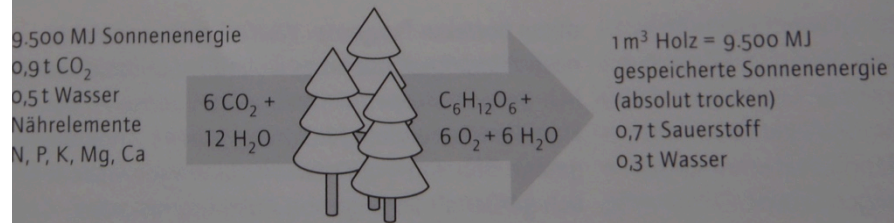


Abb. 11: Photosynthese und die Kohlenstoffspeicherung im Holz, Quelle: Holzforschung München

Timber is solar energy!

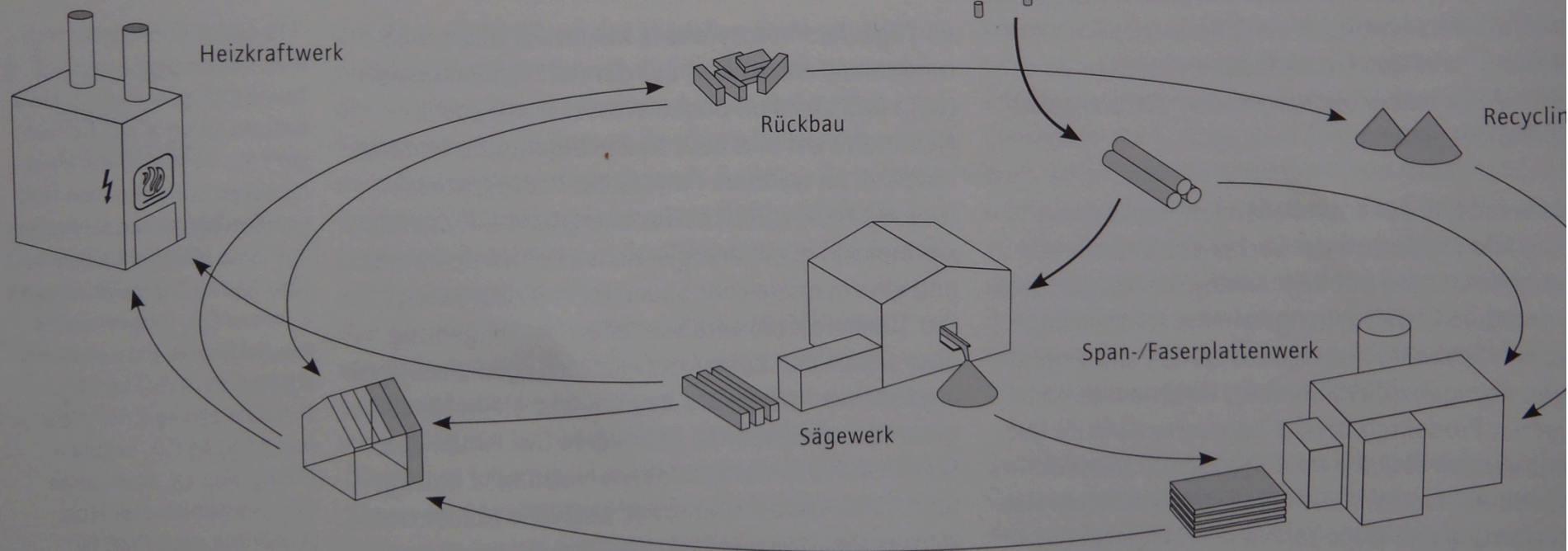
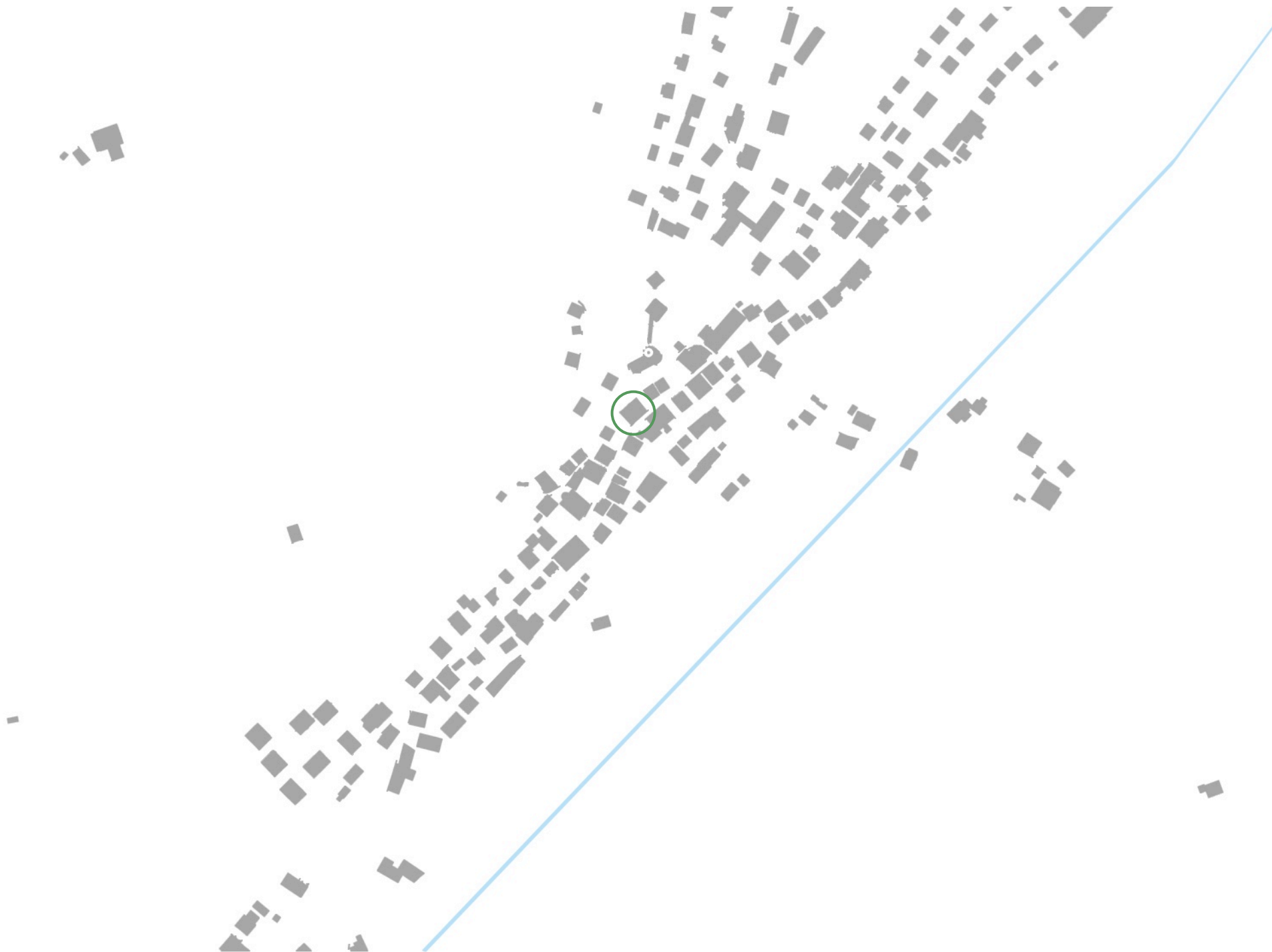


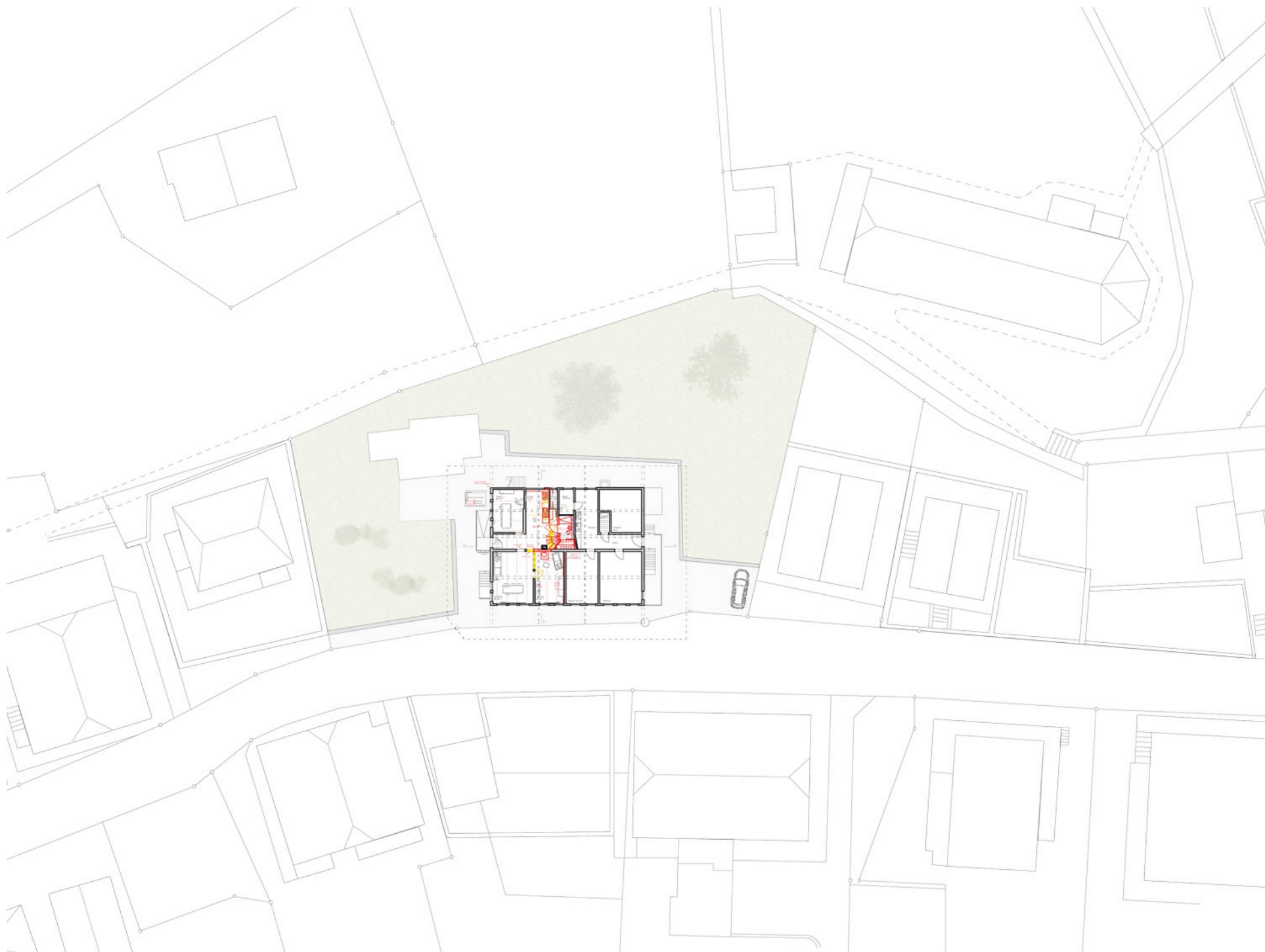
Abb. 12: Lebenszyklus Holz, längere Kohlenstoffbindung durch Kaskadennutzung

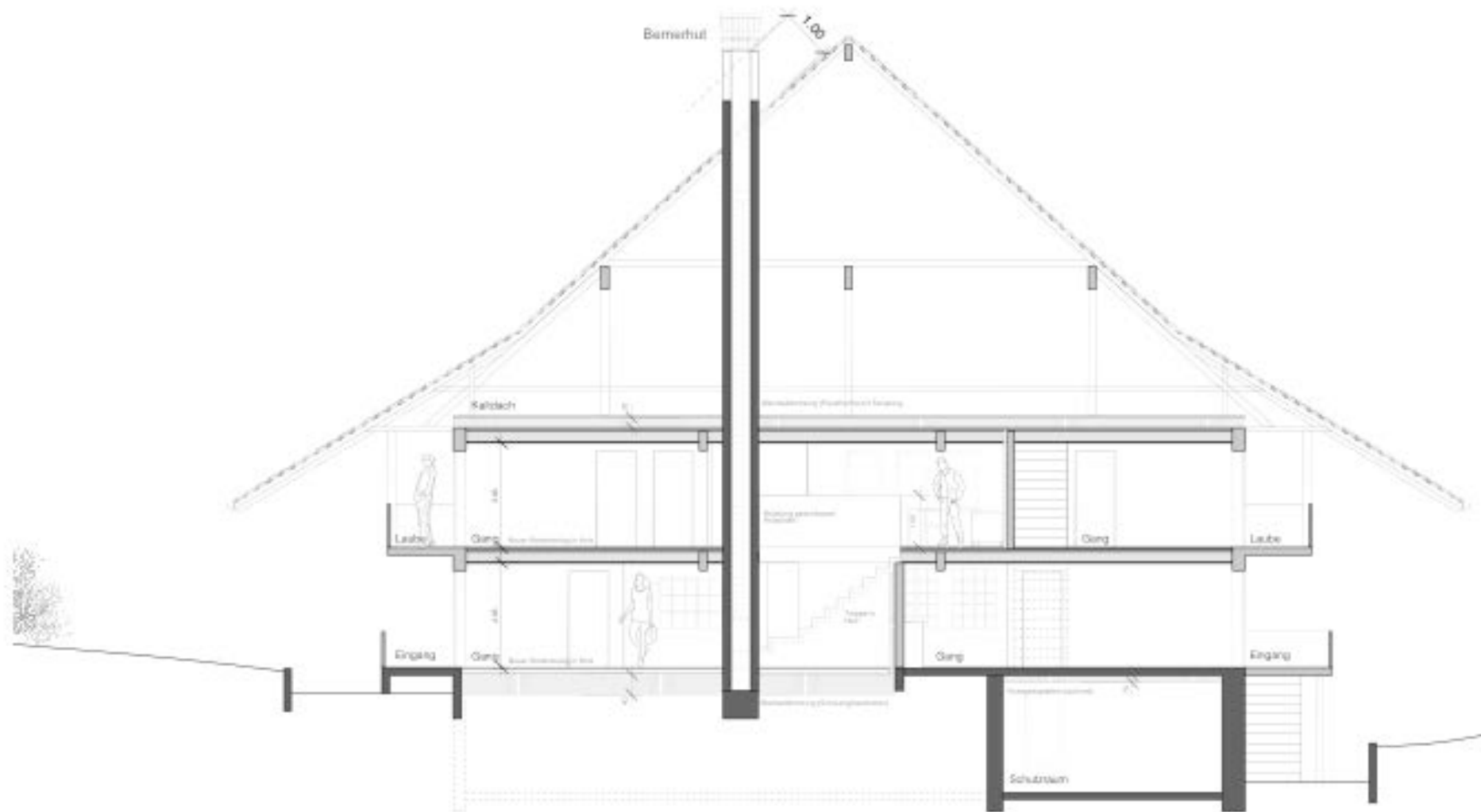












Schnitt A-A















drivers of change

what to do in Switzerland to make sustainable designed buildings as a normal standard?

_you

_award “Umsicht/regards” SIA

_swiss solar award

_norman foster award for plus energy buildings with a
high quality in design

_education – MAS sustainable buildings in cooperation
of five Swiss universities of applied sciences

_swiss-wide standard for sustainability SNBS

—



award for sustainability from SIA
Vrin, Sveits; Gion Caminada



sustainable architecture

designed for people

> ecological responsibility

> economic efficiency

> **aesthetic qualities**

think global - build local

timber, the feel good aspect

we go for a sustainable urban
building stock for the next century



Appendix

The roots of sustainability in forestry

_ 1713: Sylvicultura Oeconomica –The natural directive on Wild Tree-Breeding

_ Sustainability in forestry: Methods of the timber industry that insure the forest stand as a permanent natural resource.

Carl von Carlowitz, 1645 - 1714

„live on the incomes, not on the substances“

Appendix

Sustainable Development: the roots

1972	The Limits to Growth, D. L. Meadows
1972	I. International Conference for the Environment of the UNO in Stockholm
1972	Founding of the UNEP
1980	The Global 2000 Report to the President of the USA
1983	UNO World Commission for Environment and Development (WCED)
1987	Publication of the report „Our Common Future“
1992	UN Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro