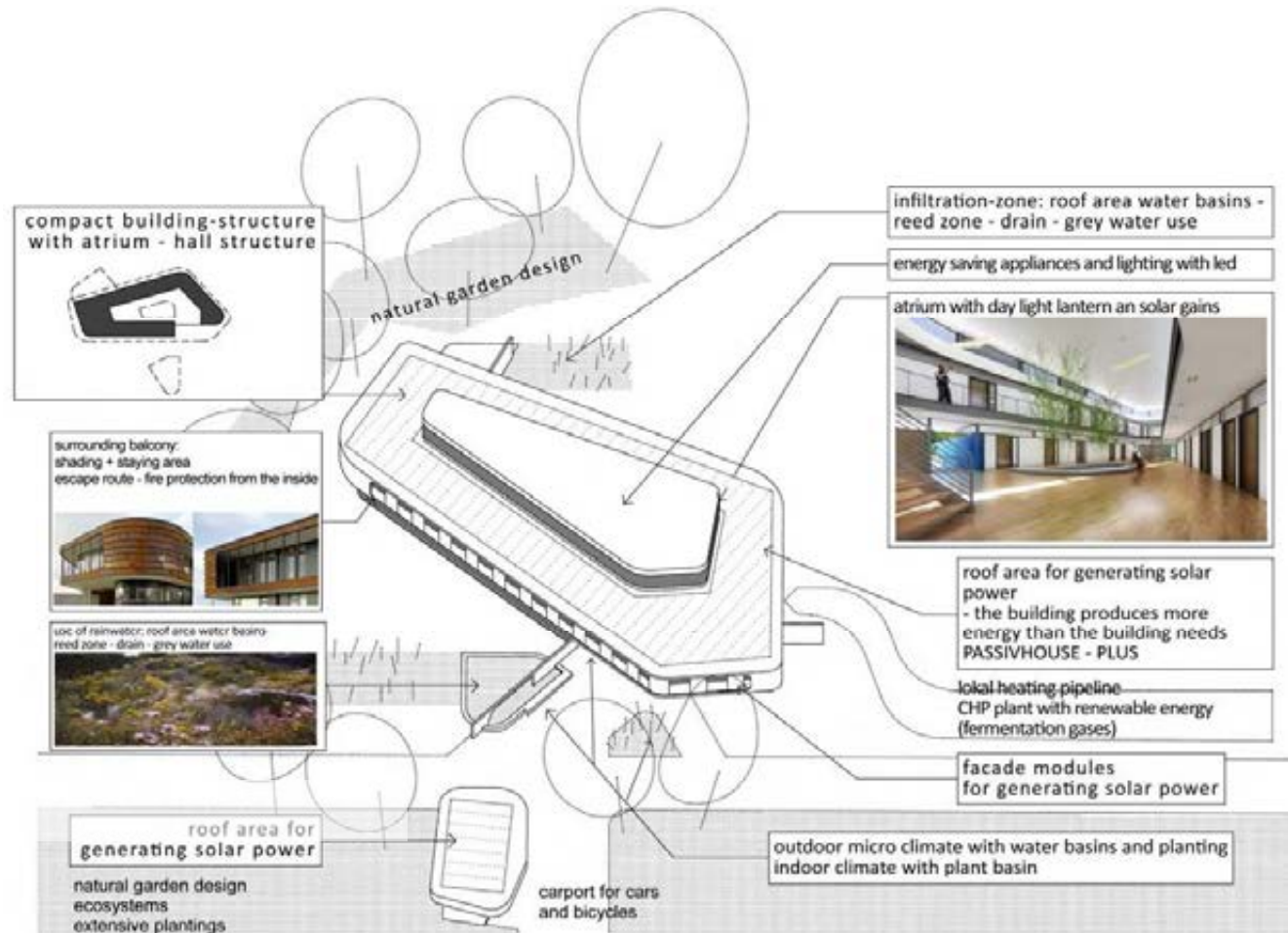




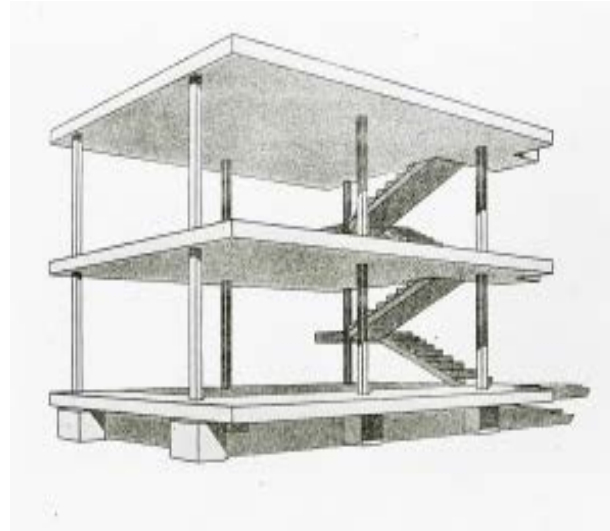
Active and Passive - a gently rounded pentagonal building
Office building of the Wastewater treatment Company in Eitting

architect: ArchitekturWerkstatt Vallentin GmbH – Munich





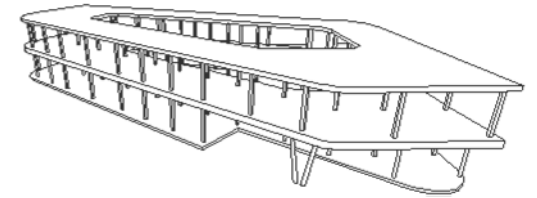
Characteristics



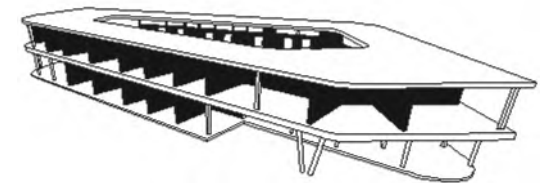
Corbusier – Maison Domino 1914-15

Construction principle

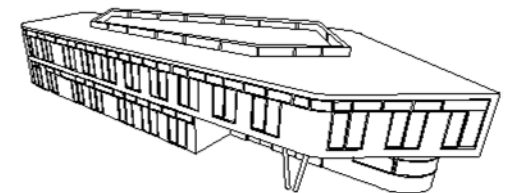
construction

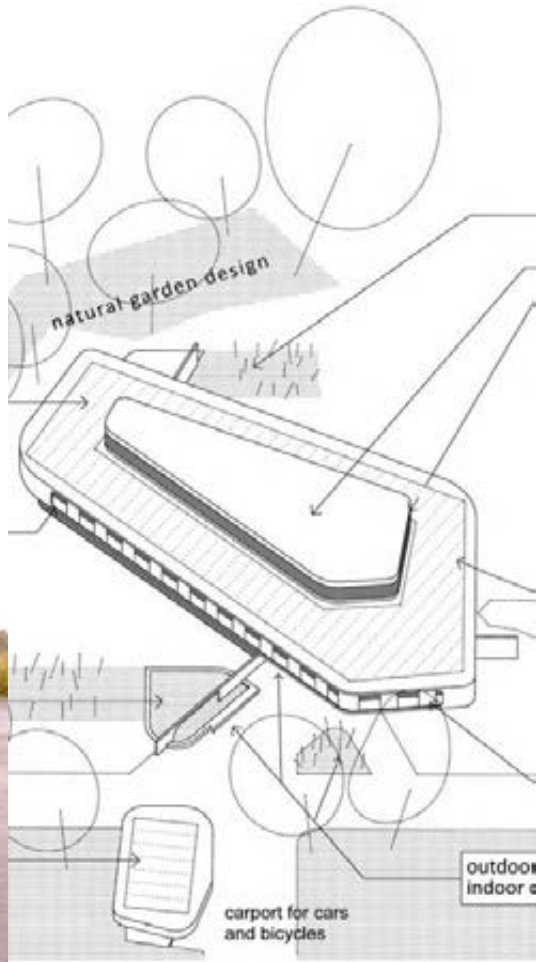


Flexible interior development



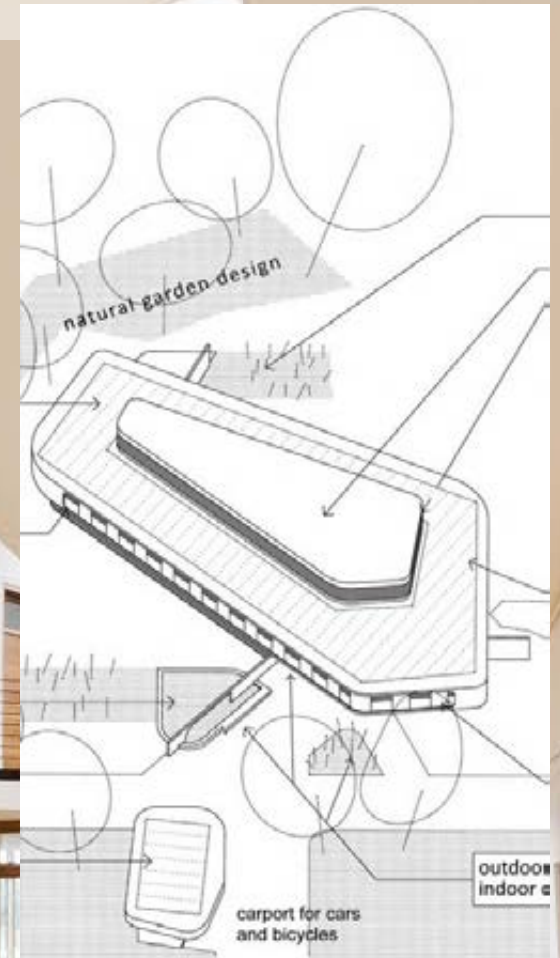
Outer shell

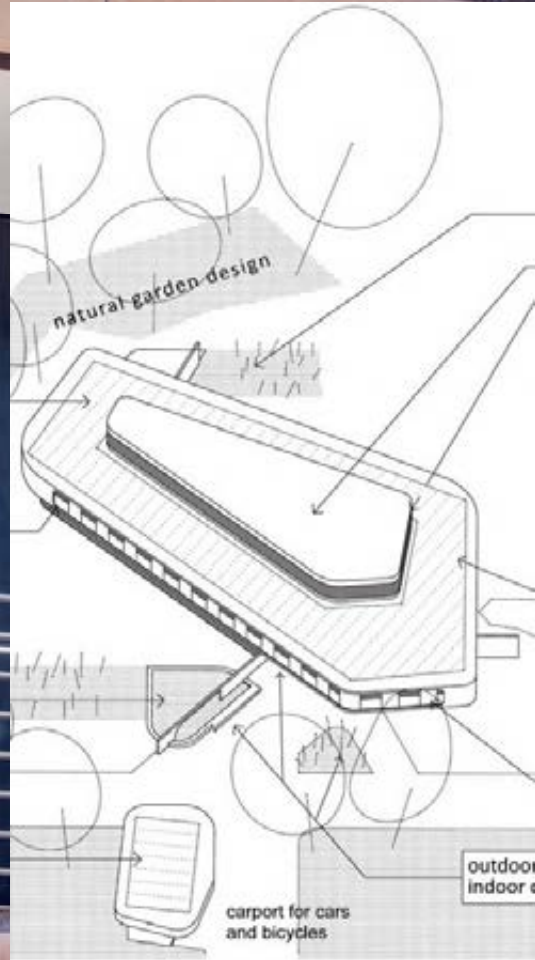




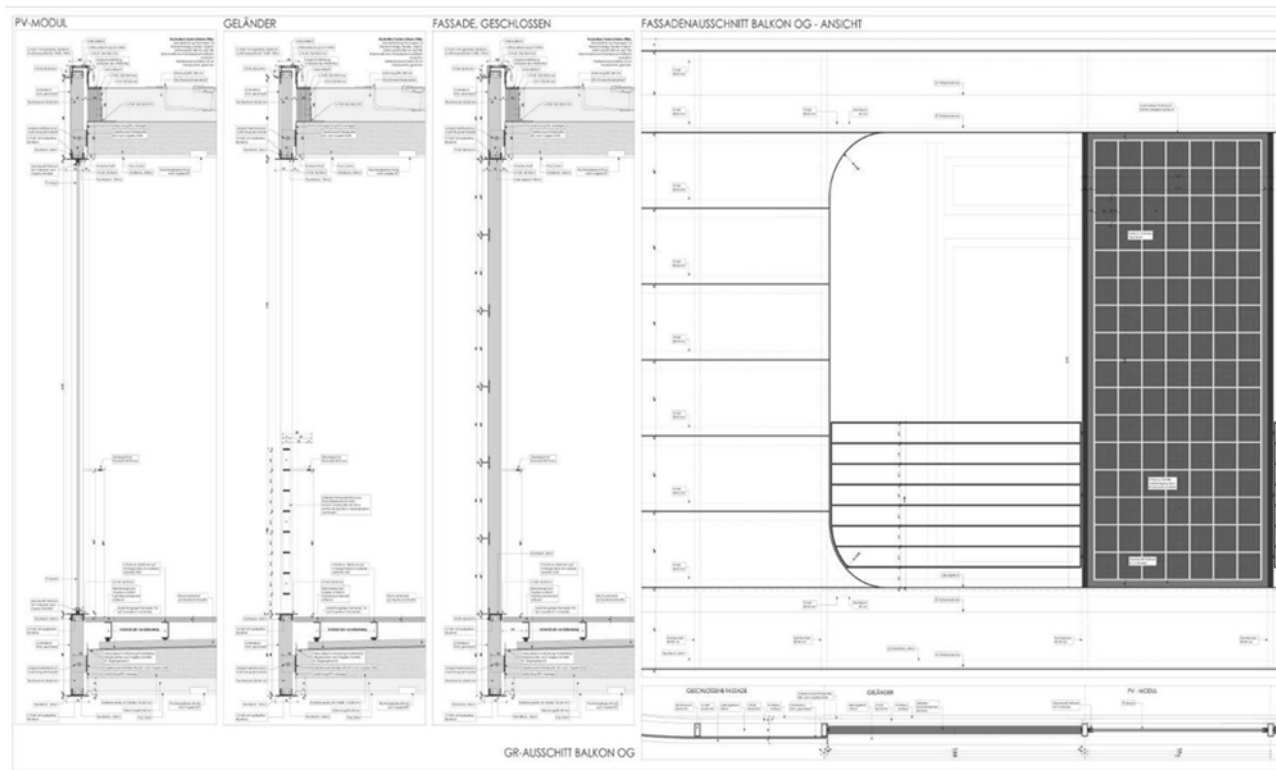
Atrium:
A large scaled aeraway lets the daylight into the middle of the building

Plants helps to improve
the inner climate





Material of patina - corten steel in combination with photovoltaikpannels



**Integration of the photovoltaikpanels
into the facade**



The Plus standard is reached by the PV Modules
on the top of the roof

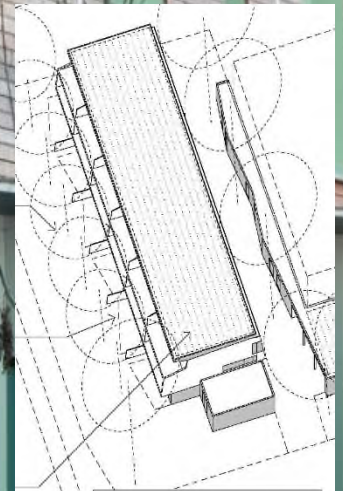




ARCHITECTURE NATURE

Sustainable Architecture as „Brigde into Plus Energie“

architect:
ArchitekturWerkstatt Vallentin GmbH – Munich





LoHaS-konzept - regenwasser nutzung

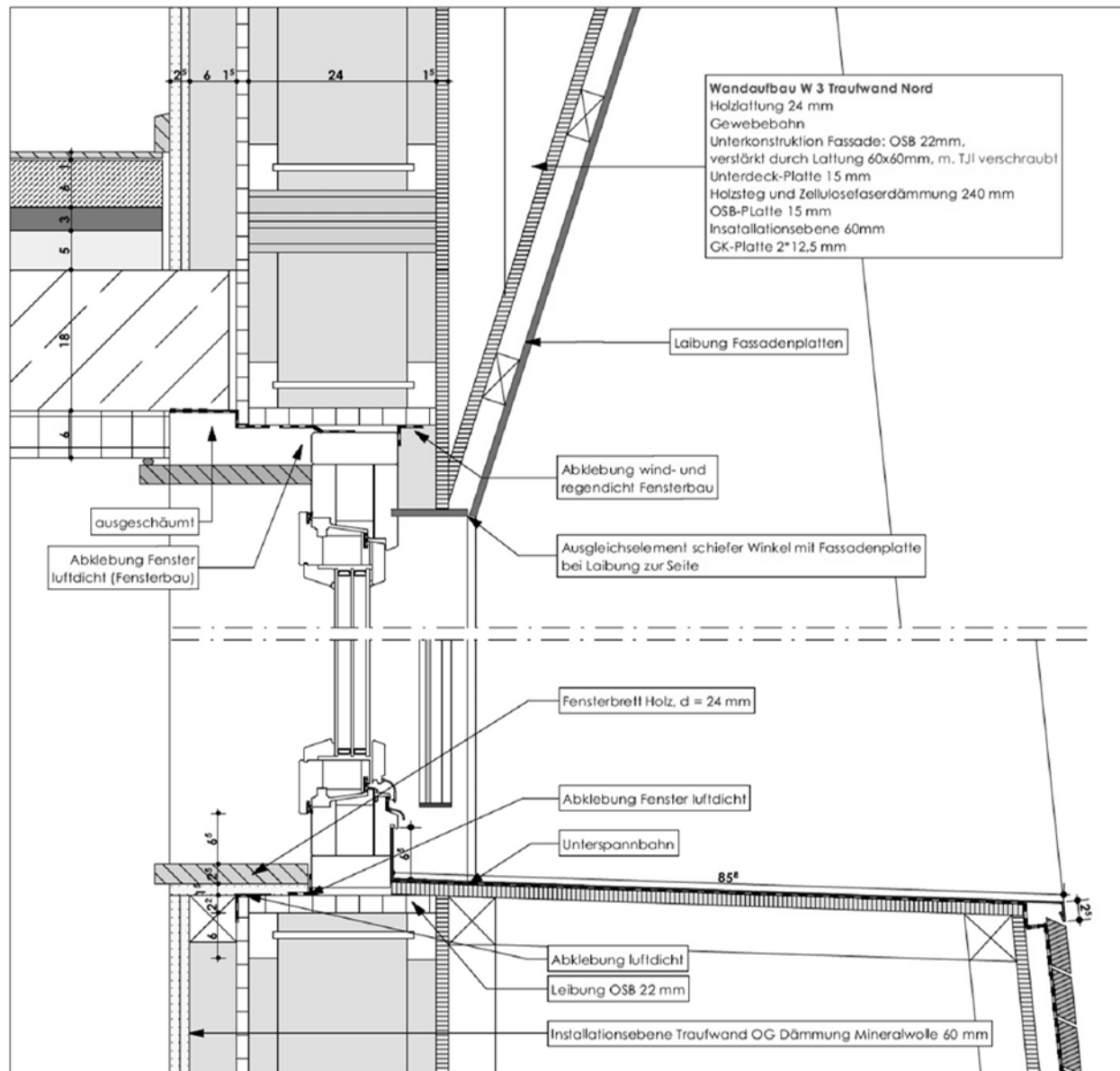
umweltschonende Flächen, offenes grünes
wettergerechtes Naturerlebnis als Gestaltung
raum- und landschafts- durch wasserflächen,
beplantungen und Baum
ökologische mit Natur und Klima
angereicherter Raum
Nutzung zur Bewässerung und zur Spülung



LoHaS-konzept - passivhaus plusenergiekonzept

Gerüstung, Dach und wand im passivhausstandard
U-wert ca. 0,15 W/m²K
fenster im passivhausstandard
U-wert ca. 0,8 W/m²K
verglasung im passivhausstandard
U-wert ca. 0,8 W/m²K
isolierte U-wert 0,8 W/m²K
Kontrollierung der wärmeabfuhr
Klimatisierung durch ge- und abluft
Klimatisierung durch ge- und abluft

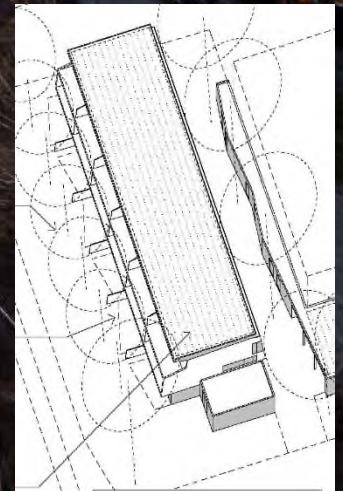




ARCHITECTURE NATURE

Sustainable Architecture as „Brigde into Plus Energie“

architect:
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LOW BUDGET - PASSIVHOUSE STANDARD

The first certified passive house school world wide
Montessori school in Aufkirchen

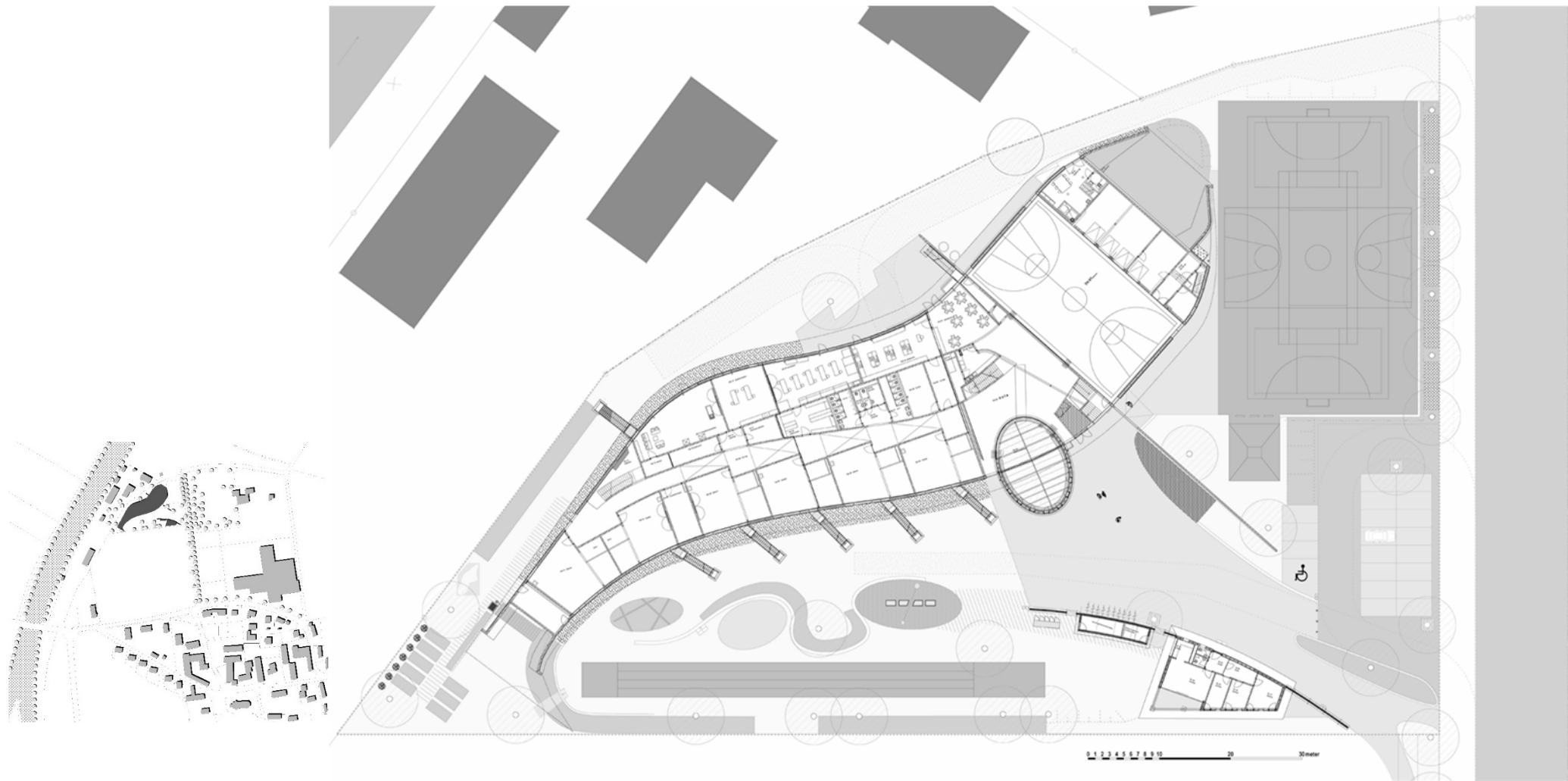
architect: ArchitekturWerkstatt Vallentin GmbH – Munich

Economic building (construction) in passive house
standard

Montessorischule in Aufkirchen

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| useful area | 3.649 m ² |
| gross cubature | 18.486 m ³ |
| thermal heat demand | 13 kWh/m ² a |
| primary energy requirement | 89 kWh/m ² a |
| air-tightness test | 0,09 –h |
| building expenses | 5.702.000 € |
| Parameter Building expenses/floor area | 1.563 €/m ² |
| (identification mark BK 2009 | 5.745.000 €) |
| Total expenses | 8.401.000 € |
| costs FAG | 8.200.000 € |
| Building time | 2003-2004 |





**Energetical design of the ground floor:
Compactness + Zoning**

Inner Street with a Inner Façade
Light from above

no outlook - concentration to the inside





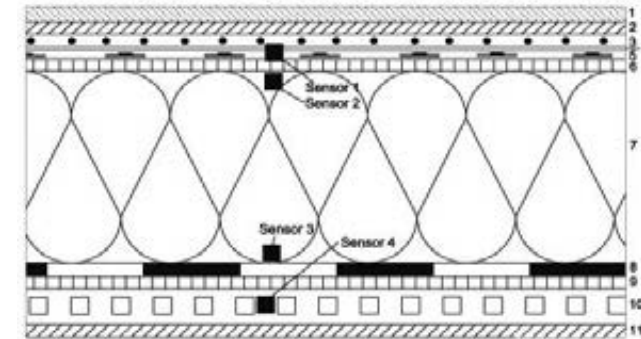
Roof construction

Parts (elements) of the building – roof

In case of the roof elements the construction strength and the use of wooden supporting beams higher costs should be expected.

Comparisons with other structures however reveal that no additional costs are to be expected. In our case, by the absence of secondary structure of the roof, a low cost construction was caused (possible) The construction of high static strength was needed!

Investigations in a change to the next construction strength showed even a slight reduction in the costs per square meter because of the optimized static construction (instead of 356 mm now 406 mm) which was more favorable than the necessary increase of the insulation (increasing of the roof panels from 406 to 456 led to cost reduction of about 10 Euro per square meter). The installation of a leak detection system leads on the one hand to a very safe roof construction (as it will be continuously reviewed to external and internal leaks), on the other hand, the roof could be build as a wooden construction at a lower price.



1. Begrünung
2. Schutzmatte
3. EPDM-Abdichtung
4. smartex Vlies
5. smartex Module
6. OSB Platten
7. Holzstegträger mit Dämmung/Zellulose
8. Feuchtheadaptive Dampfbremse
9. OSB Platten
10. Lufttattung (Luftdichte Ebene)
11. Trägerplatte
- Temperatur und Feuchte Module





More is lower priced

The Montessori School is realized as a passive house with no extra cost:

Compact design and an optimized mixed construction leads to a very cost-effective building.

passivhouse school in aufkirchen: additional and reduced costs

| KG 300+400 | additional costs | reduced costs | total |
|----------------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------|
| insulation base plate | 9.000,0 € | | |
| insulation facade | 8.900,0 € | | |
| insulation roof | | -23.000,0 € | |
| absence of thermal bridges | 0,0 € | | |
| triple-glazing windows | 29.400,0 € | | |
| air-tightness | 0,0 € | | |
| ventilation | 107.000,0 € | | |
| heating system | | -130.000,0 € | |
| blower-door | 600,0 € | | |
| total | 154.900,0 € | -153.000,0 € | 1.900,0 € |

a low budget project
works with minimal
architectural means
of design



[illegible]



**simple materials provides
the economic realization of the
passive house standard**



simple materials provides
the economic realization of the
passive house standard



Interior surface design is OSB - oblique ridge
creates interesting room atmosphere



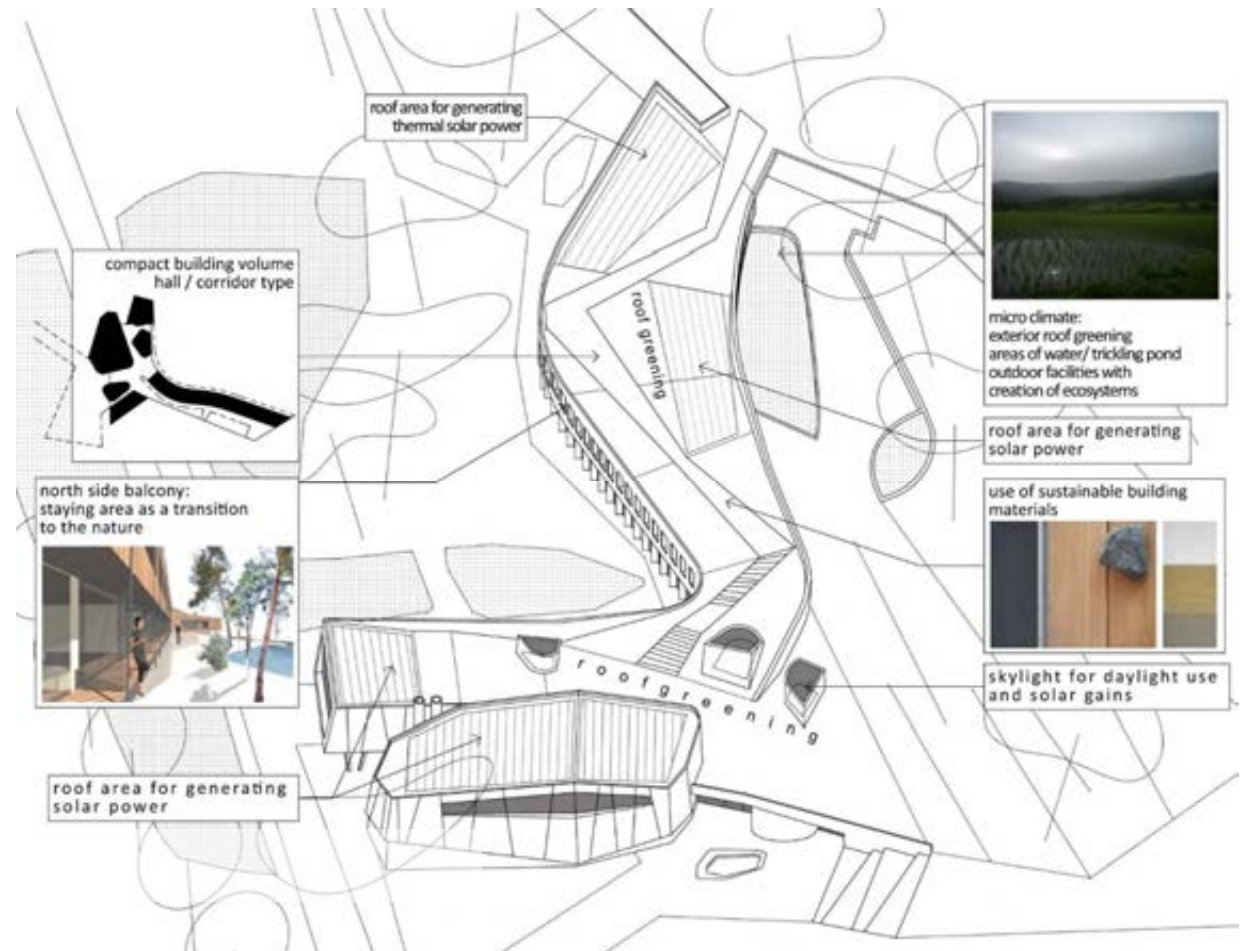
Architecture Nature – a building that is part of the landscape
with forms adapted from the topography

Youth Seminar Building for Pulmuone in Goesan/Korea

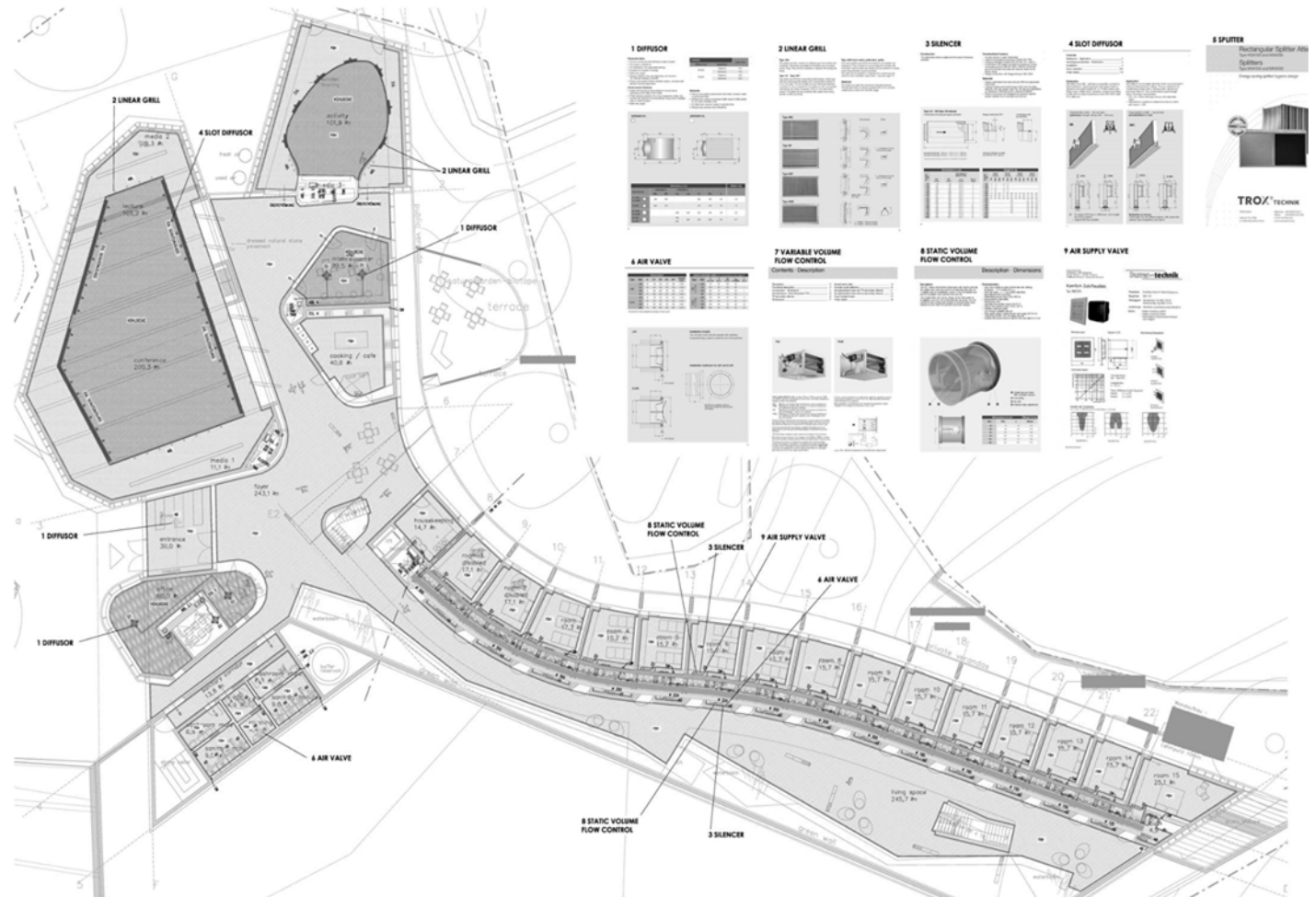
architect: ArchitekturWerkstatt Vallentin GmbH - Munich



Characteristics



heating - cooling – dehumidification is part of the building concept



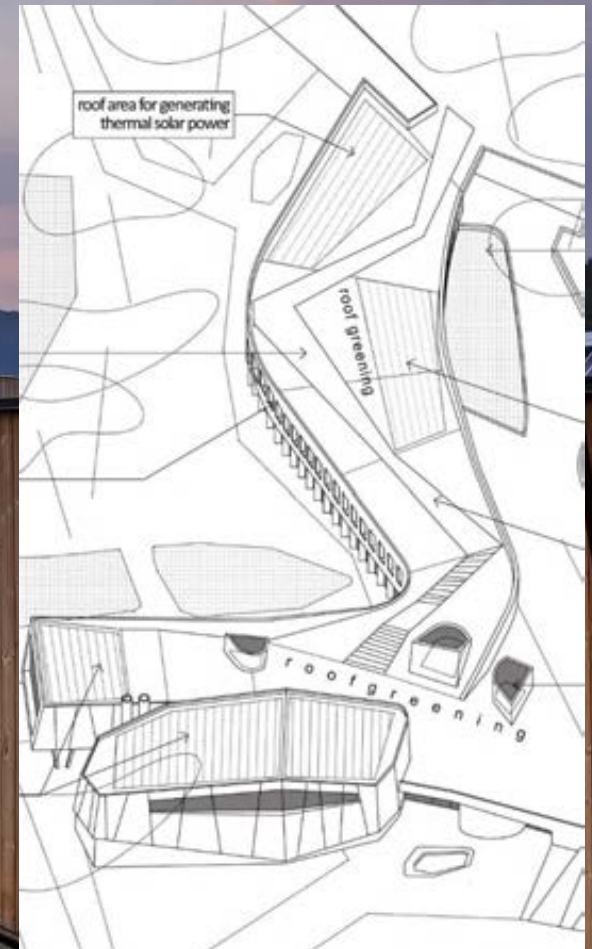






**Free and open areas
Light and "green wall"**







„NEUBAU NACH ENEC 2014 UND PASSIVHAUS IM VERGLEICH“

Kriterien für verschiedene Baustandards mit Ausblick auf das von der EU ab 2021
geforderten Niedrigstenergiehaus

Gernot Vallentin Dipl. Ing. Architekt
Deutscher Werkbund Bayern
Zertifizierter Passivhausplaner

