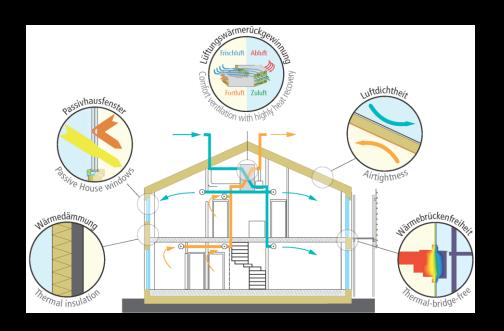
Thinking radically: reliable delivery of healthy, low carbon buildings

- (i) people who use buildings can do so safely and without endangering their health; and
- (ii) buildings have attributes that contribute appropriately to the health, physical independence, and well-being of the people who use them; and (iii) people who use a building can escape from the building if it is on fire; and
- (iv) buildings are designed, constructed, and able to be used in ways that promote sustainable development:

Building Act 2004

The Passive House Standard



5	Specific building cha	l floor area								
		Treated floor area		m²	174.6		Criteria	Alternative criteria		Fullfilled? ²
5	Space heating	Heating demand		kWh/(m²a)	14.90	≤	15	-		
			Heating load	W/m²	11.54	≤	-	10		yes
S	Space cooling	cooling & dehum. demand		kWh/(m²a)	•	≤	-	-		_
			Cooling load	W/m²	-	≤	-	-		-
	Frequency of overheating (> 25 °C) %				2	≤	10			yes
	Frequency excessively high humidity (> 12 g/kg) %			%	0	≤	20			yes
Δ	Airtightness	tightness Pressurization test result n ₅₀		1/h	0.6	≤	0.6			yes
	Non-renewable Primary Energy (PE)		kWh/(m²a)	90	≤	120			yes	
F	Primary Energy		PER demand	kWh/(m²a)	39	≤	-	-		
	Renewable (PER)	Generation of renewable energy		kWh/(m²a)		≥	-	-		-
								² Emp	y field: Data missir	g; '-': No requirement

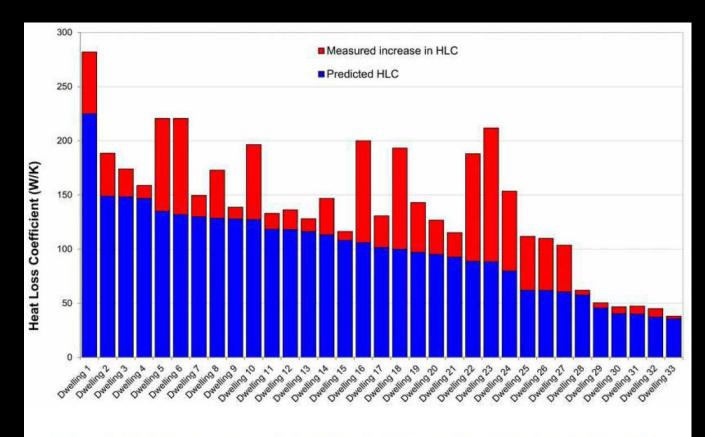


Certification of the built project





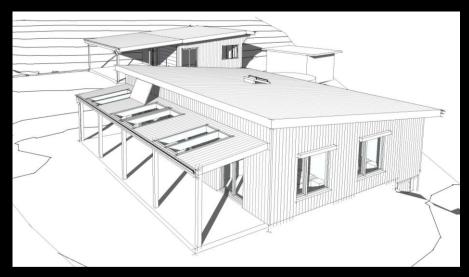




Co-heating test results. All 33 houses were supposedly energy efficient, but the average heat loss for the Passive Houses (the last six houses) was only about a quarter of the average heat loss of the other houses; the gap between measured and predicted performance is also markedly narrower with the Passive Houses (Figure: Johnston D. Personal communication. 2016, Leeds Beckett University, Leeds, UK).













Any building type or scale

