



GARBARNIA

STUDENT HOUSING - MODULAR WOODEN ARCHITECTURE

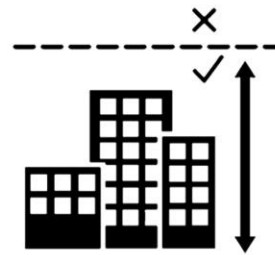
37 - SLOVAKIA



STUDENT HOUSING
250x rooms



RESTORATION OF
THE MONUMENT
old factory



BUILDING HEIGHT
zone B1 - 16m, B2, B3 - 25m



MODULAR CONSTRUCTION
size 3x6m



SOLAR ENERGY
photovoltaic panels



CONCEPT



ACOUSTICS
railway soundproofing



RECREATION
park + pergolas
quality public space



CULTURE
indoor and outdoor
events



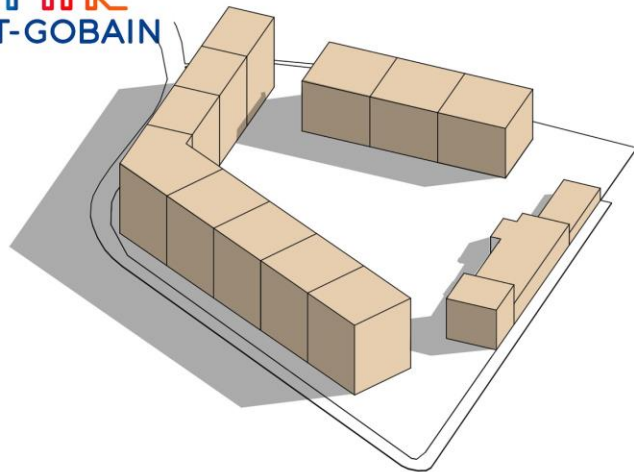
SPORT
playground



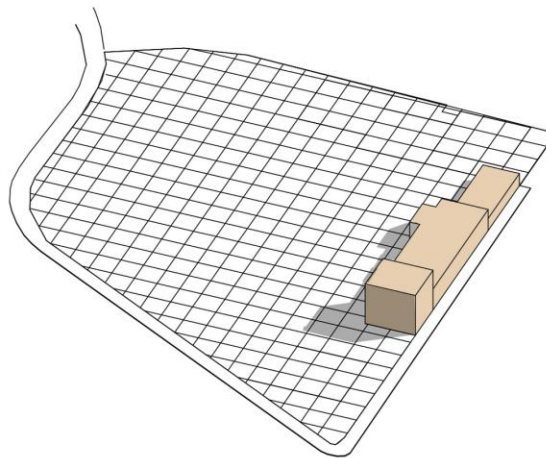
TRANSPORTATION
promoting green
transport



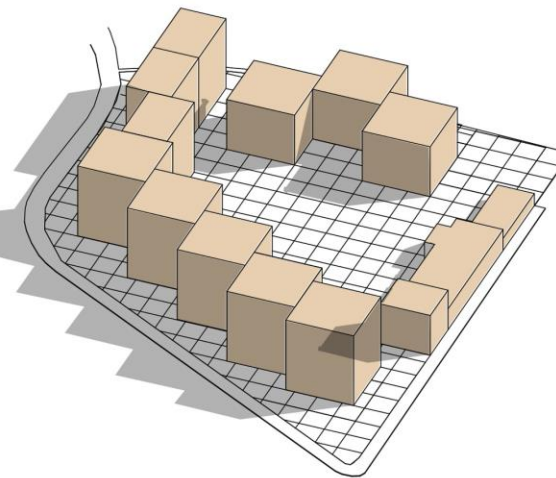
STUDENT HOUSING



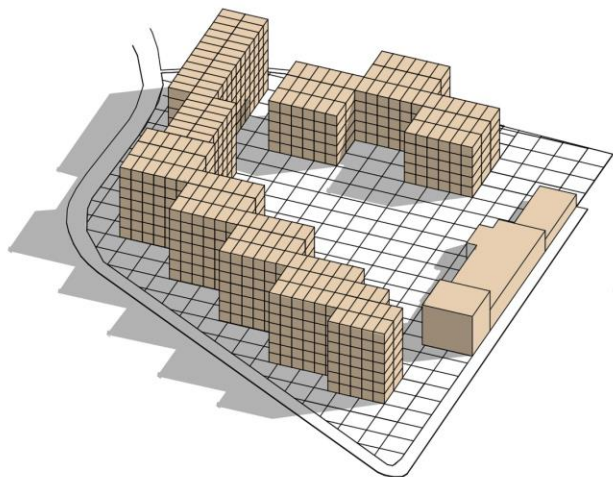
THE FIRST BUILD FORMS
ON THE SITE



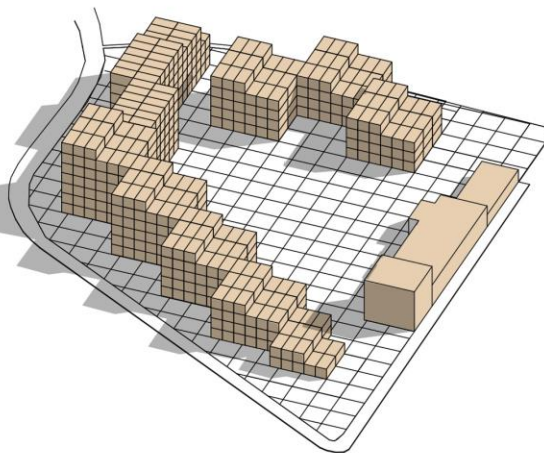
SITE WITH A MODULAR GRID
IN DIMENSIONS 6x6 m



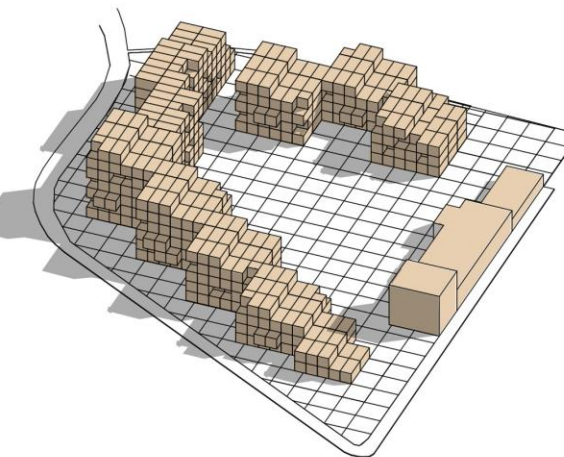
LAYOUT OF BUILDINGS IN THE MODULAR GRID,
MAKEING OF MICROPLACES



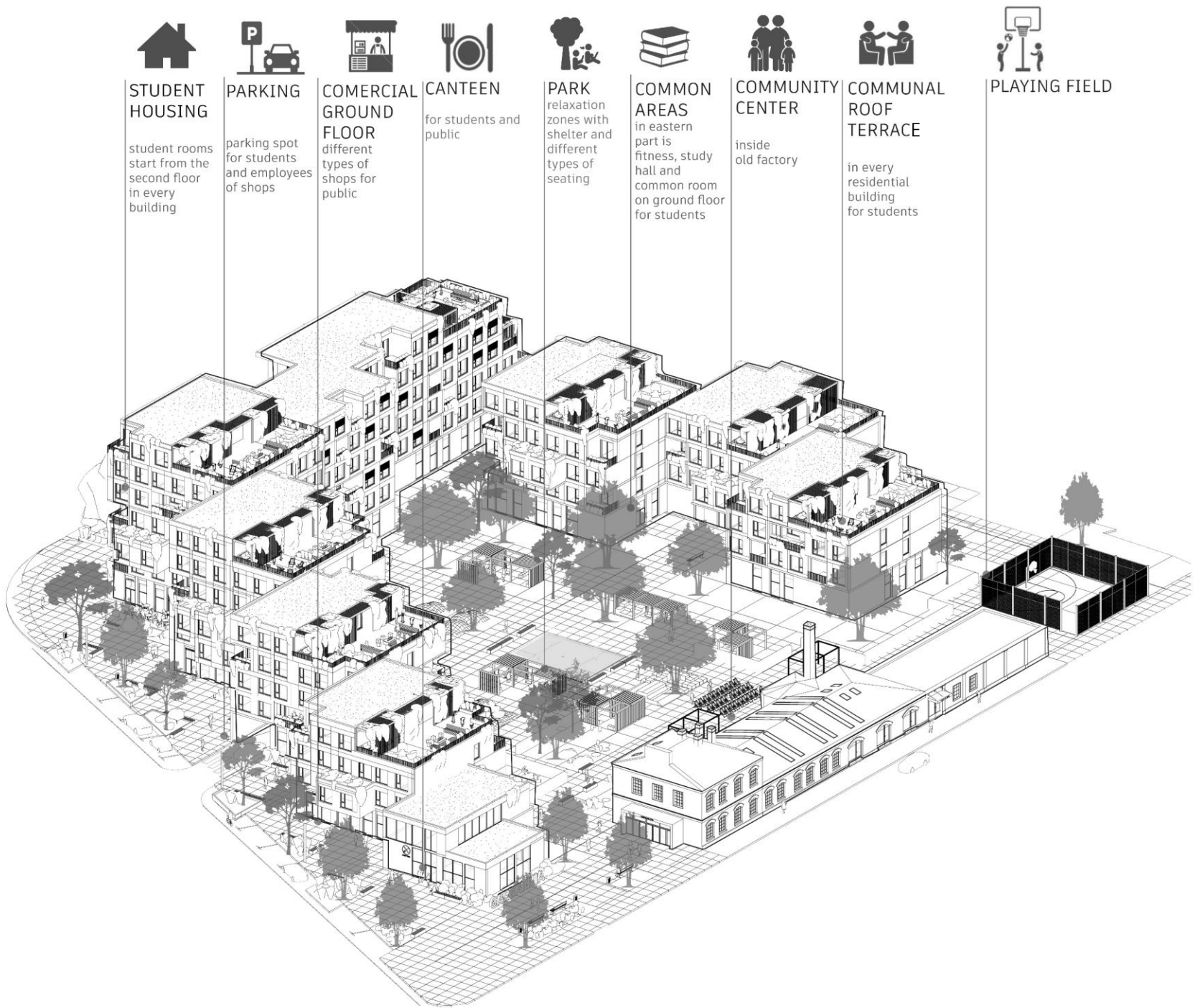
ORGANIZATION OF WOODEN CONTAINERS
IN OBJECTS WITH DIMENSIONS 3x6 m



GRADATION OF BUILT FORMS AND CONTINUITY
WITH THE OLD FACTORY



SLIDING OF WOODEN CONTAINERS IN BLOCKS
TO CREATE PRIVATE LOGGIAS

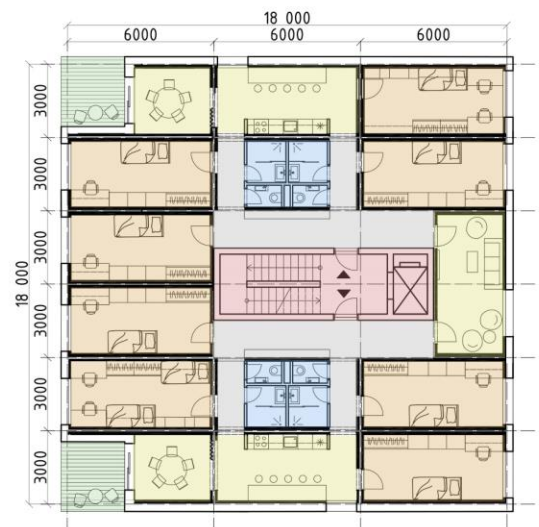


GENERAL PLAN

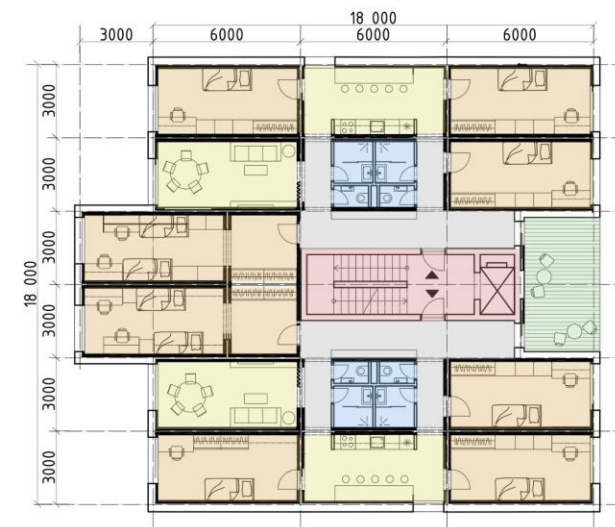


CANTEEN

- VERTICAL CORE
- STUDENT ROOM
- DAY ROOM
- SANITATION
- LOGGIA
- CORRIDOR



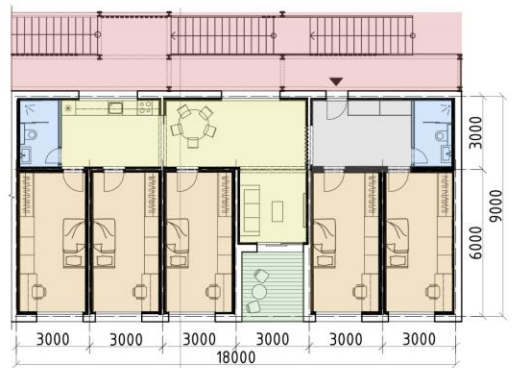
TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN OF
STUDENT HOUSING WITH
LOGGIAS



TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN OF
STUDENT HOUSING WITH
PULL-OUT



TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN OF
STUDENT HOUSING WITH
PULL-OUT



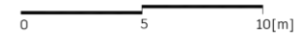
TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN OF
STUDENT HOUSING
WITH A BALCONY TYPE



TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN OF
STUDENT HOUSING IN THE
CORNER OF THE PLOT

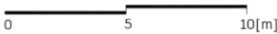


TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN OF
STUDENT HOUSING WITH
A RESIDENTIAL ROOFS



GARAGE FLOOR PLAN

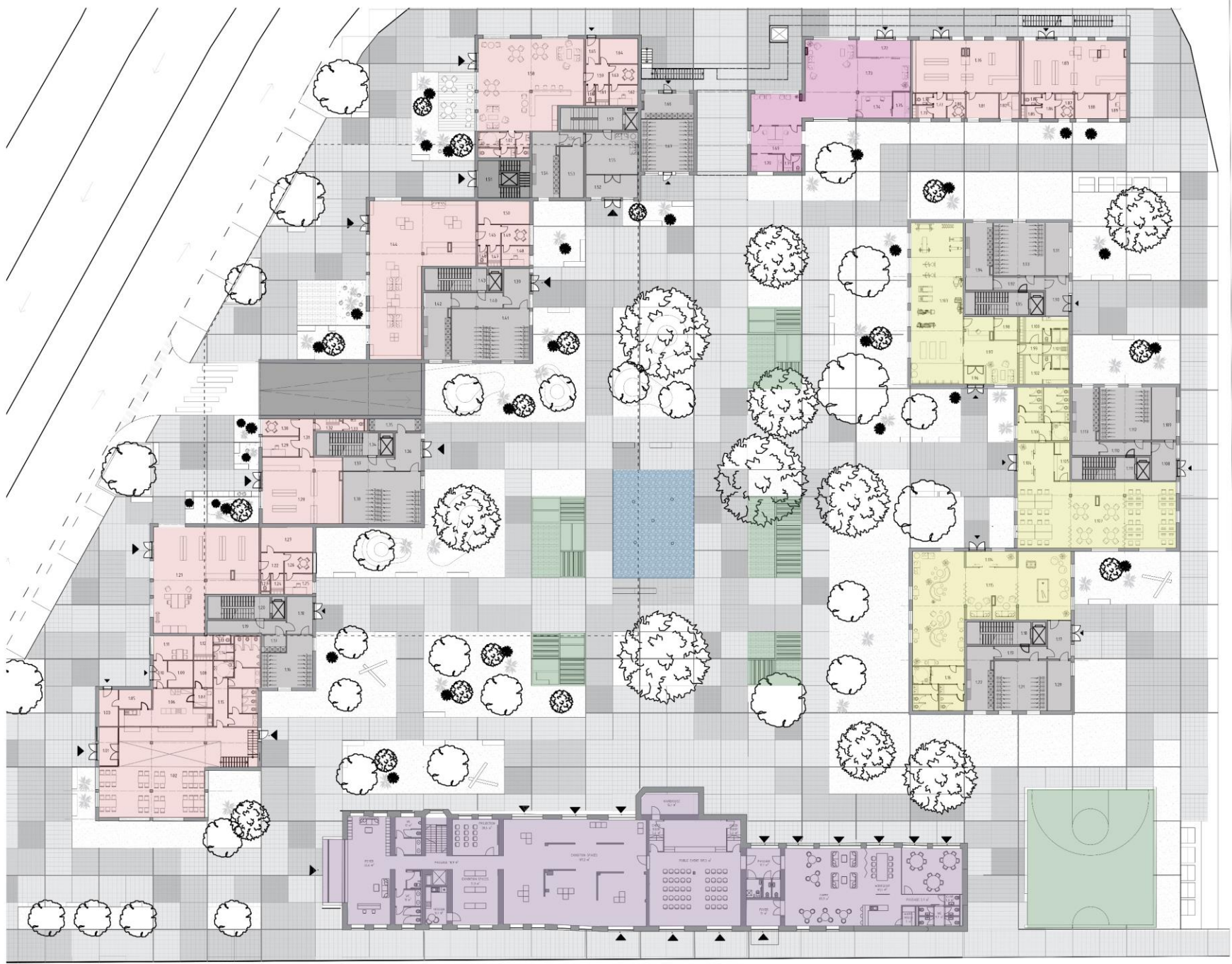
The entrance to the underground garage is also accessible from Lubelska Street, where 57 parking spaces are located not only for students but also for employees on the active ground floor. To support ecological transport, a bicycle storage room is designed in each block of the student dormitory.



- RENTAL PREMISES
- RECEPTION
- COMMUNITY CENTER
IN OLD FACTORY
- STUDENT PREMISES
- EXTERIOR ACTIVITIES
- FOUNTAIN
- TECHNICAL PREMISES
OF THE DORMITORY
- ENTRY TO THE GARAGE

0 10 20[m]

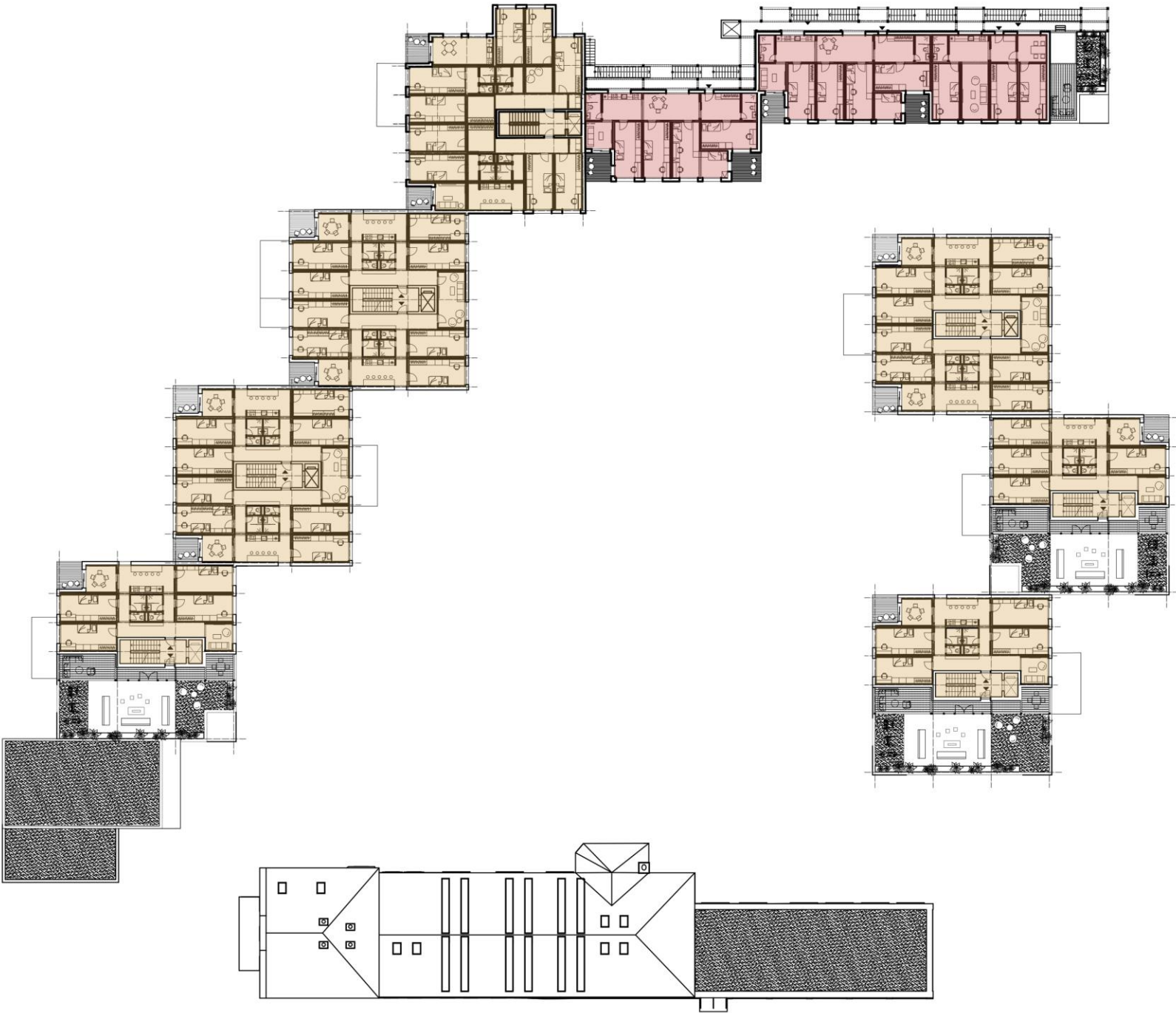
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FLOOR PLAN 4TH

Floor plan are fixed and variously arraged in buildings.

- SECTION TYPE STUDENT HOUSING
- BALCONY TYPE STUDENT HOUSING



0 10 20[m]

FLOOR PLAN



NORTHWEST ELEVATION



SOUTHEAST ELEVATION



SOUTHWEST ELEVATION



NORTHEAST ELEVATION



STUDENT HOUSING



STUDENT HOUSING



COMMUNAL ROOF TERRACE



CONSTRUCTION WORK

The old factory offers a new function for exhibition spaces, screenings, a hall, workshops and consulting services. The exhibition part can be extended to the exterior, where is a metal structure used for the installation of works and projection. The main entrance to the building is located in the facade that originally adjoined the farm building. The entrance is covered with sheet steel. On the second floor are three window openings. The windows in the factory were changed to windows with a typical industrial division and the factory is covered with white plaster.



OLD FACTORY



SOUTH ELEVATION

WEST ELEVATION



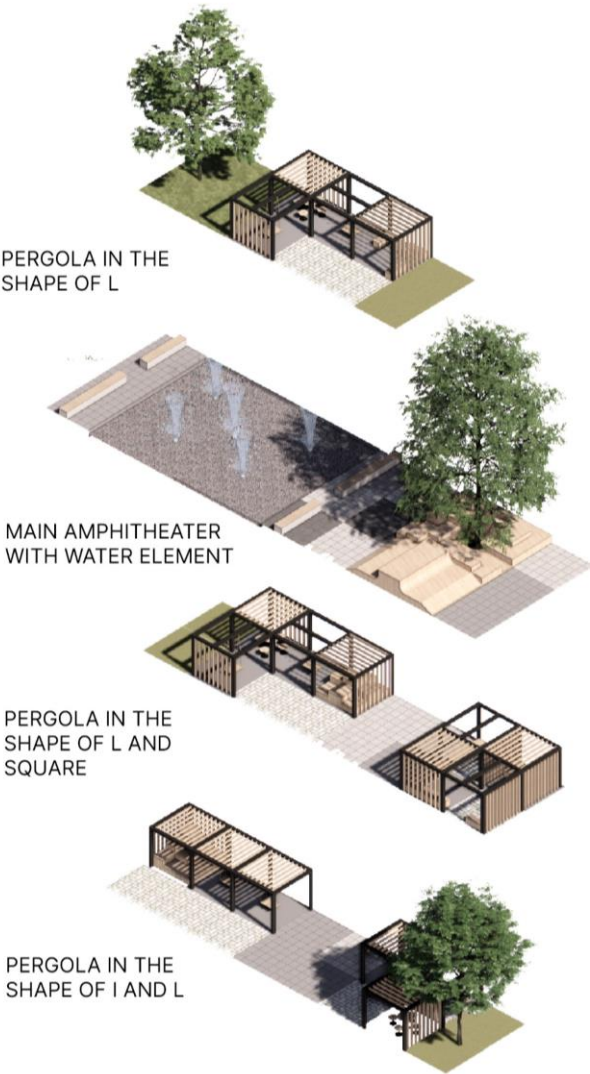
NORTH ELEVATION

EAST ELEVATION

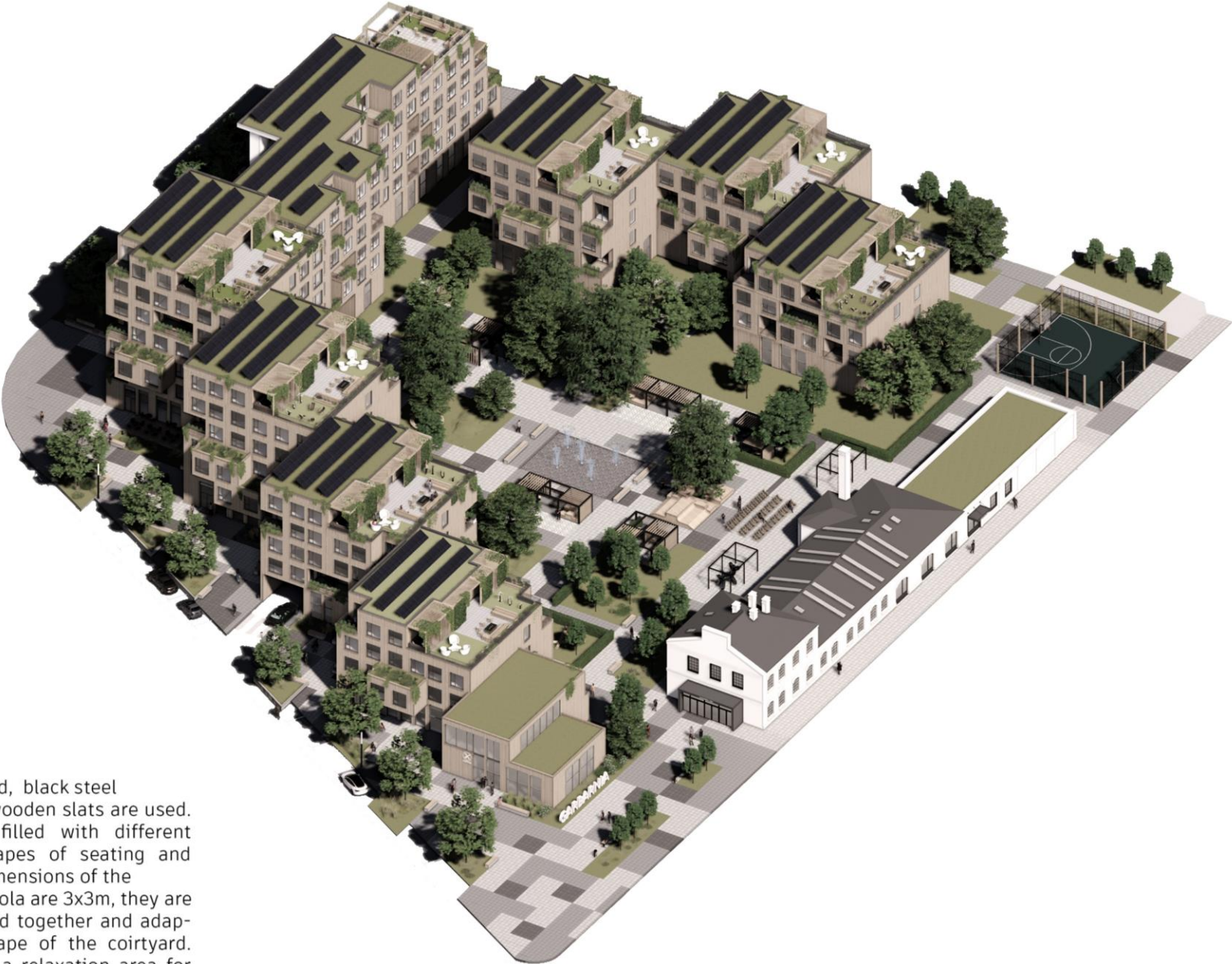


PROJECTION IN COURTYARD

AXONOMETRY OF SITE



In the courtyard, black steel pergolas and wooden slats are used. Pergolas are filled with different types and shapes of seating and swings. The dimensions of the individual pergola are 3x3m, they are variously folded together and adapted to the shape of the courtyard. They serve as a relaxation area for students.

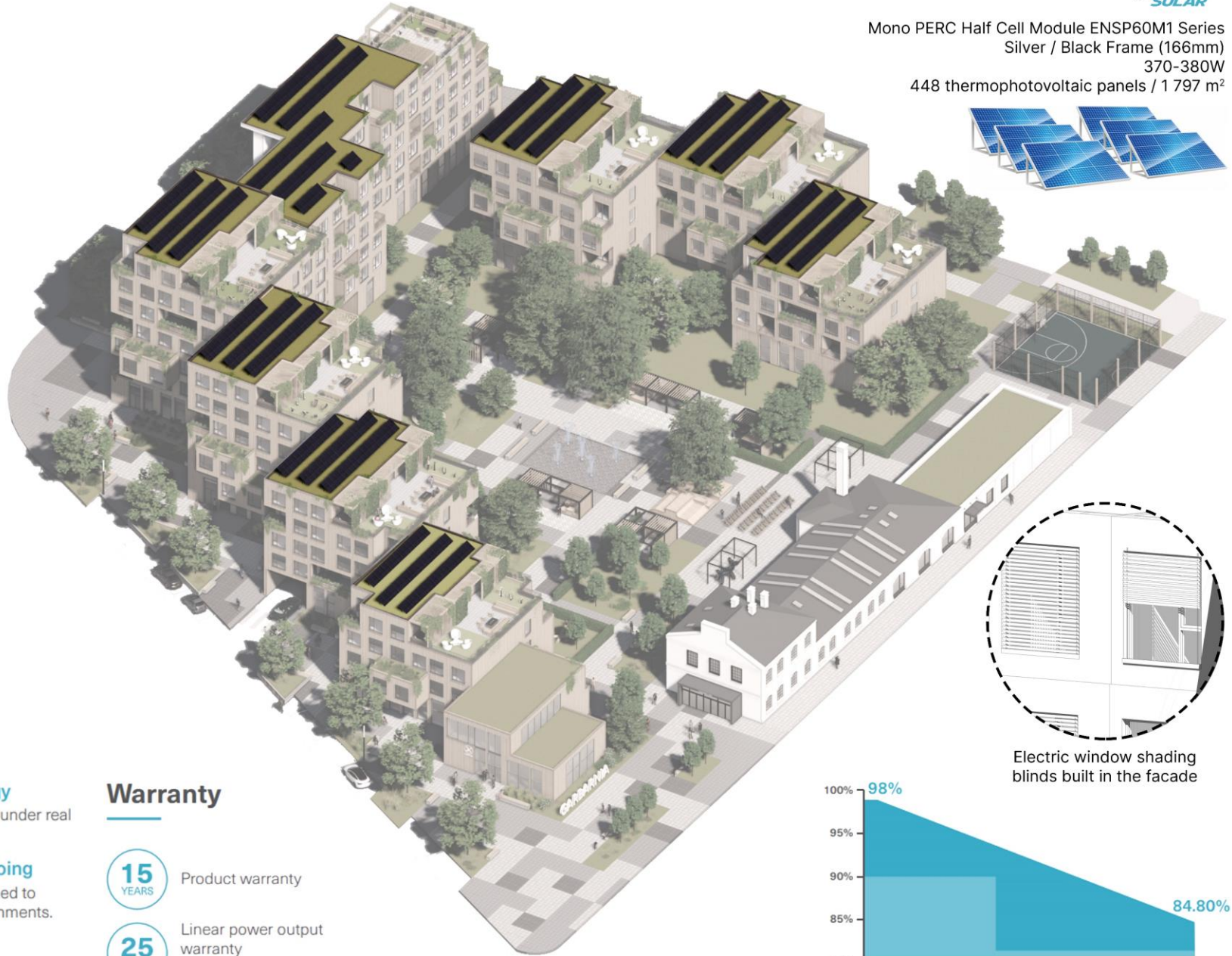
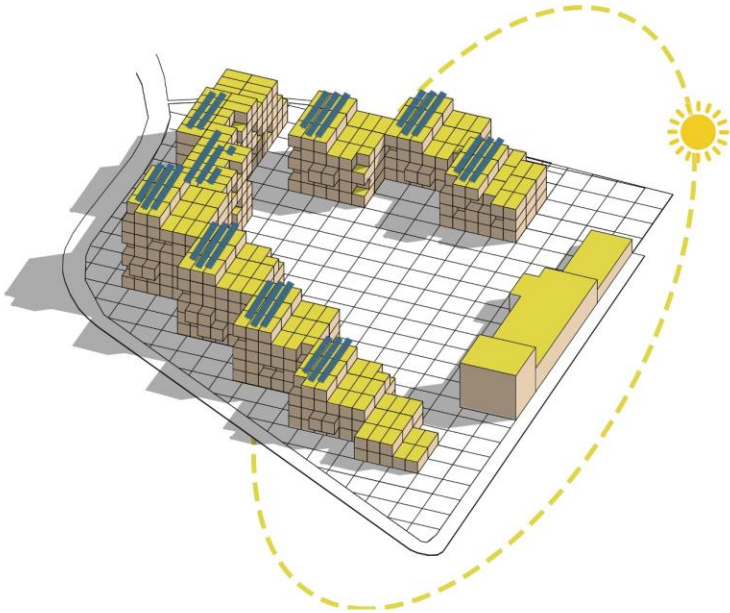


Mono PERC Half Cell Module ENSP60M1 Series
Silver / Black Frame (166mm)
370-380W
448 thermophotovoltaic panels / 1 797 m²



PATH OF THE SUN

The shape of the building is adapted to the path of the sun so that they do not shade. Photovoltaic panels on the roofs enable energy recovery.



Key Features



Lower power loss

Better performance in shaded and low-light conditions.



Higher efficiency

Higher module power efficiency up to 20.6%.



Lower operating temperatures

Low operating temperatures and coefficients increases performance.



Half Cell technology

Excellent performance under real conditions.



Keeps going and going

Engineered and designed to withstand harsh environments.

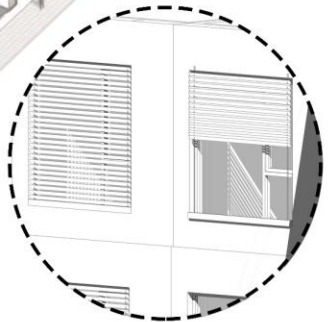
Warranty



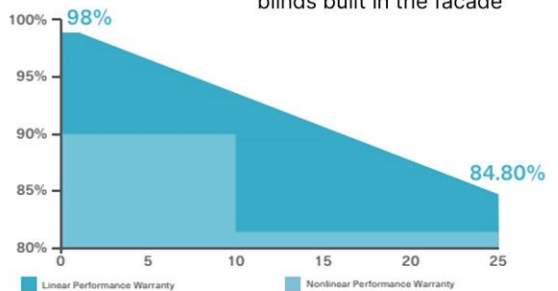
Product warranty



Linear power output warranty
(1st year ≤ 2.0%, 2nd~25th years
≤ 0.55% / year)

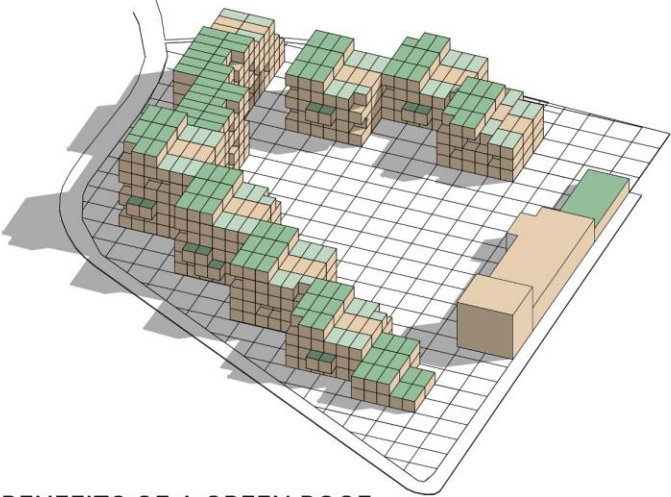


Electric window shading
blinds built in the facade



GREEN ROOFS

Top floor roofs are impassable green roofs, communal terraces are complemented by pedestrian green area.



BENEFITS OF A GREEN ROOF



Provides a rainwater buffer

A green roof absorbs rain water by the water buffering in the plants, substrate and drainage layer.



Purifies the air

The plants filter particulate matter from the air and convert CO2 into oxygen.



Reduces the ambient temperature

Plants absorb sunlight, 50% is absorbed and 30% reflected; so this helps to create a cooler and more pleasant climate.



Increases solar panel efficiency

A green roof reduces the temperature on the roof.



Reduces ambient noise outside and inside

It absorbs sound and thus provides a quieter environment, both inside and outside your building.



Extends life span of roof

A green roof protects the roofing material from external influences such as the sun, rain, wind and temperature fluctuations.



Increases biodiversity

The host plants that are included in the a green roof promote the habitat, especially in the city environment



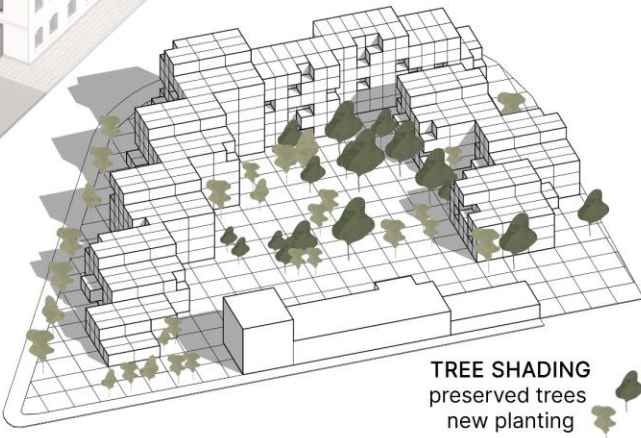
Creates fire-resistant layer

With a green roof you create a natural fire-resistant layer on your house or office building.



Increases the feeling of well-being

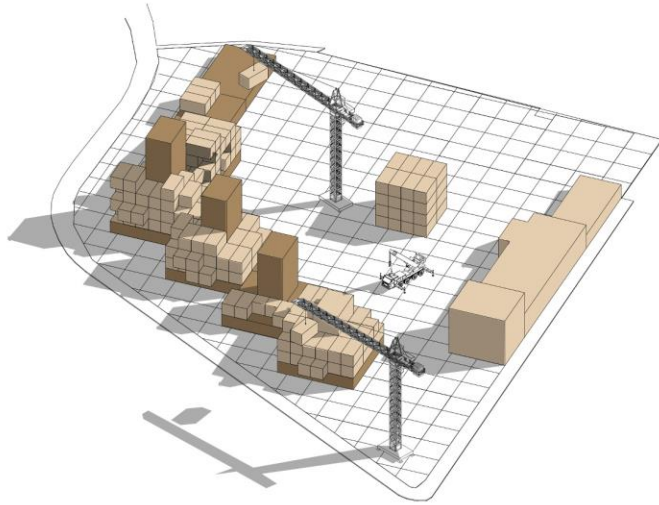
Living and working in a green environment has a positive effect on the well-being of people. Greenery offers relaxation and reduces stress.



TREE SHADING
preserved trees
new planting

PREFABRICATED PRODUCTION

The vertical core and the ground floor form a reinforced concrete skeleton, in which wooden module units the size of 3x6m are placed.



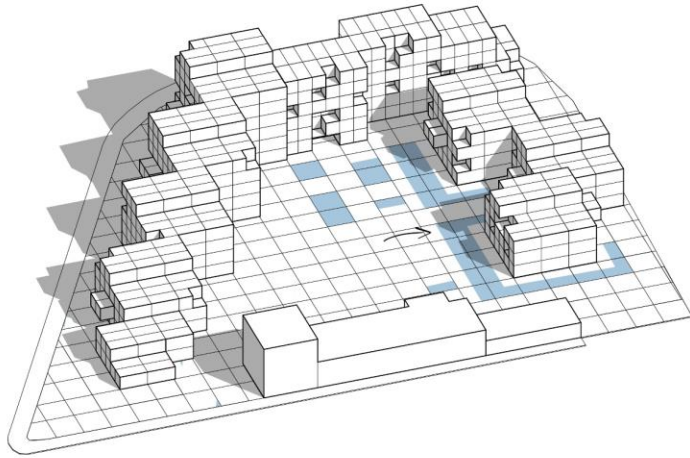
The buildings within the student dormitory are designed sustainably with regard to longevity. Prefabrication of modules ensures easy, economical and sustainable production. Modules made of CLT panels are recyclable, accumulate heat in winter and prevent overheating in summer. The wooden cladding of the spruce wood facade is also recyclable.



CLT PANELS, 5 FOLDS
625x prefabrication wooden modular units
2916 m²

RAIN GARDENS

Rainwater collection from fixed areas. Rainwater collected from the roofs using to flush toilets, wash and water the surrounding plantings.



Water conservation

After rain gardens are fully established, they won't require watering except in extreme drought conditions. They save you time and money while reducing your carbon footprint.



Groundwater recharge

Rain gardens help recharge depleted groundwater sources. Water captured by a rain garden drains back into the soil, which replenishes local aquifers.



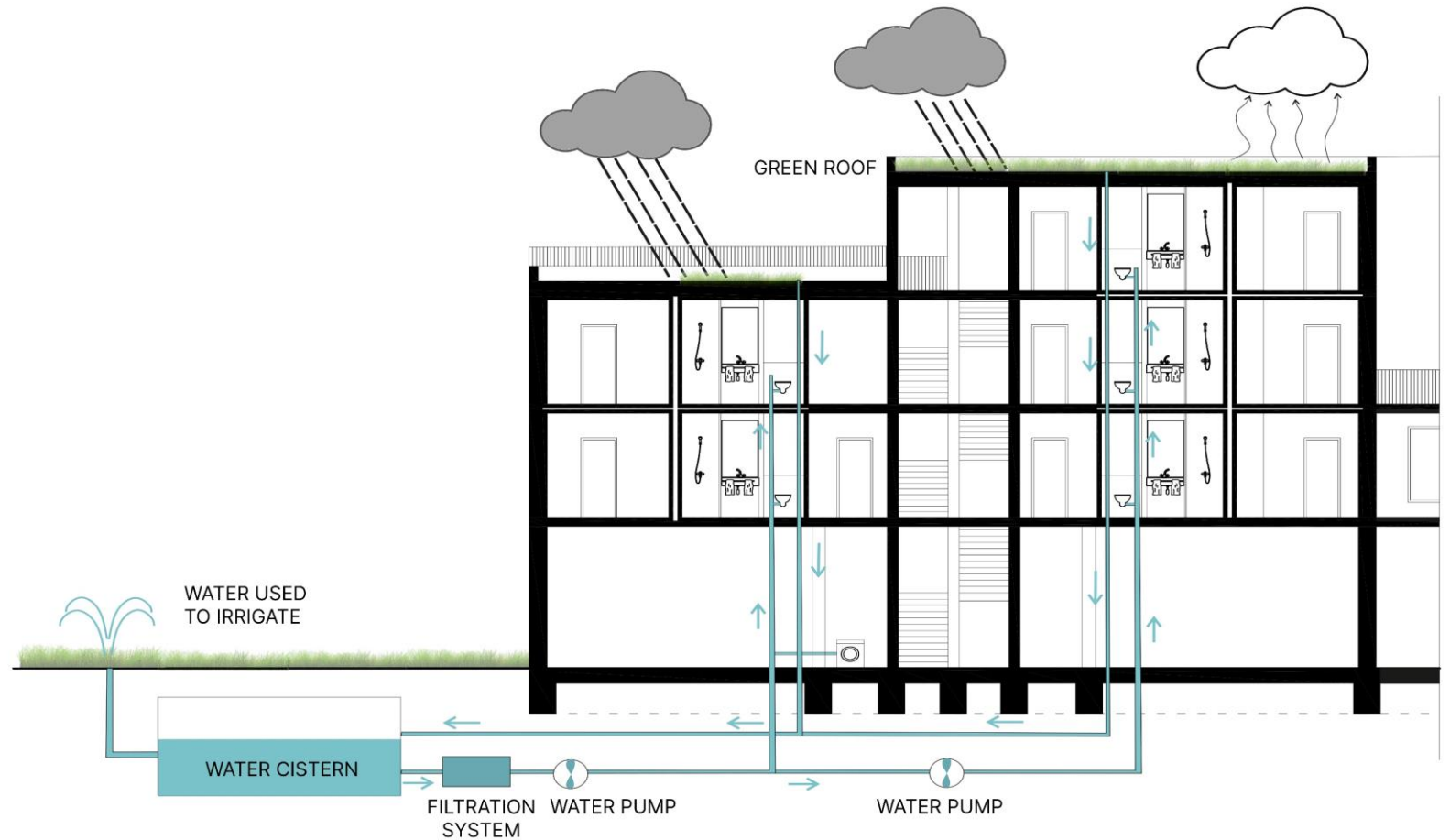
No fertilizer, herbicide, or pesticide required

Native plants are adapted to your region and soil type, so they won't need fertilizers or harsh chemicals.



Water pollution protection

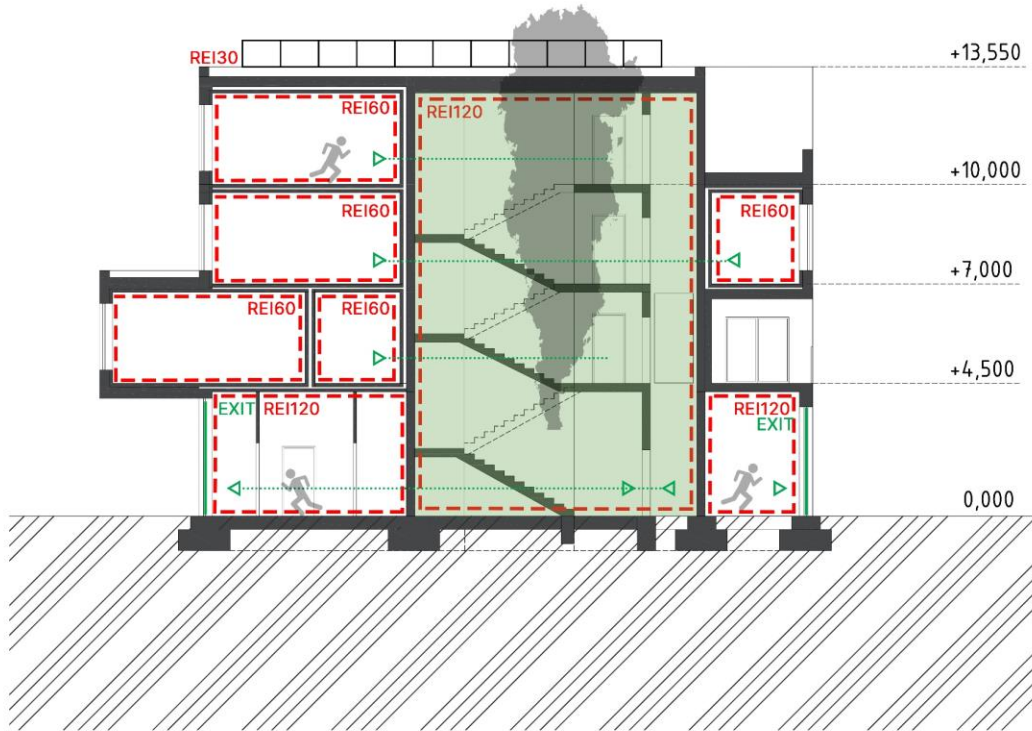
Rain gardens divert rainwater away from storm sewers, reducing the load on the sewer system. This means that less contaminated water gushes into rivers and lakes and harms aquatic wildlife.



RAINWATER HARVESTING

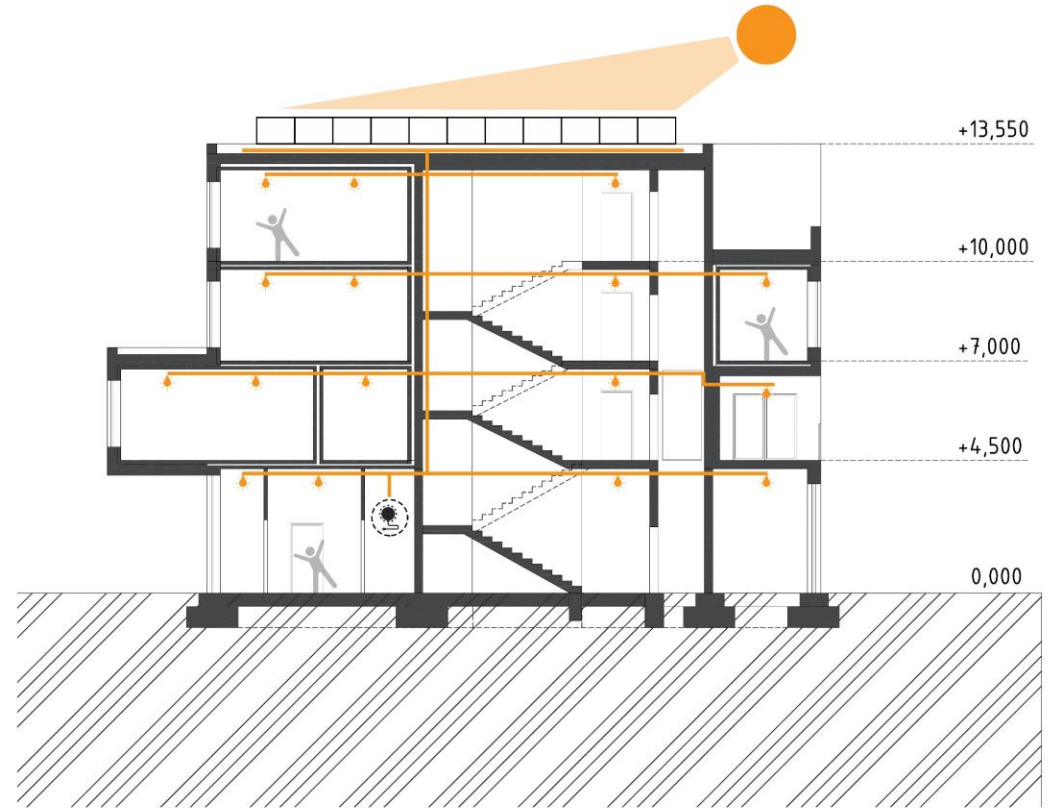


FOUNTAIN



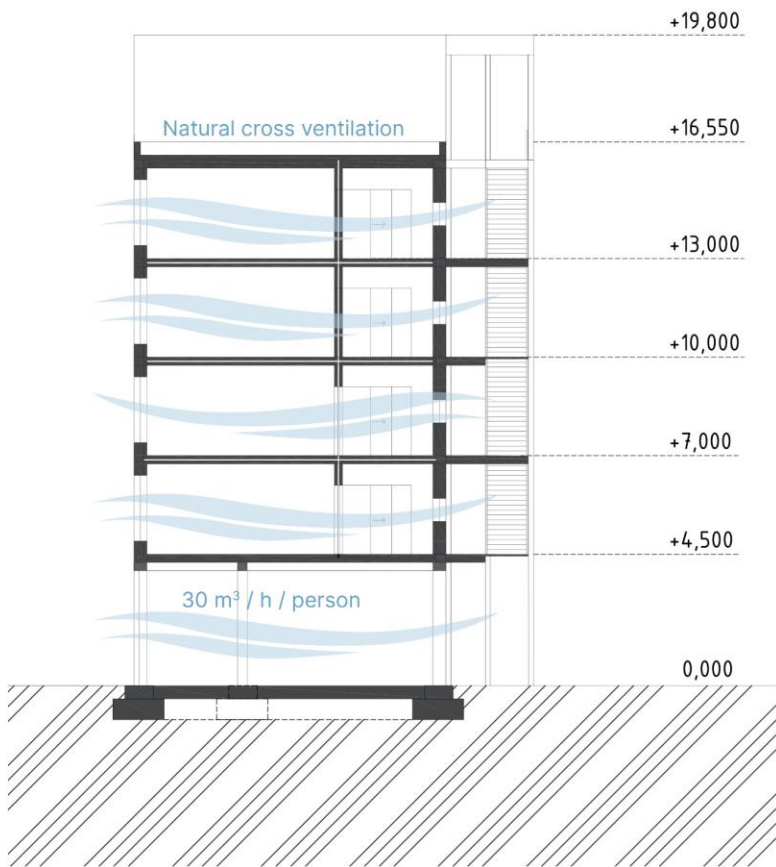
FIRE SAFETY CONCEPT

Fire escapes in buildings are always within 20 m. The fire escape is secured through stairs in the middle of the buildings, which are closed and forced ventilated. Prefabricated modules made of CLT panels are fire resistant for 60 minutes and also Siberian spruce facades are more fire resistant than conventional wood cladding. From the inside, the unit is protected by a fireproof board from Rigips.



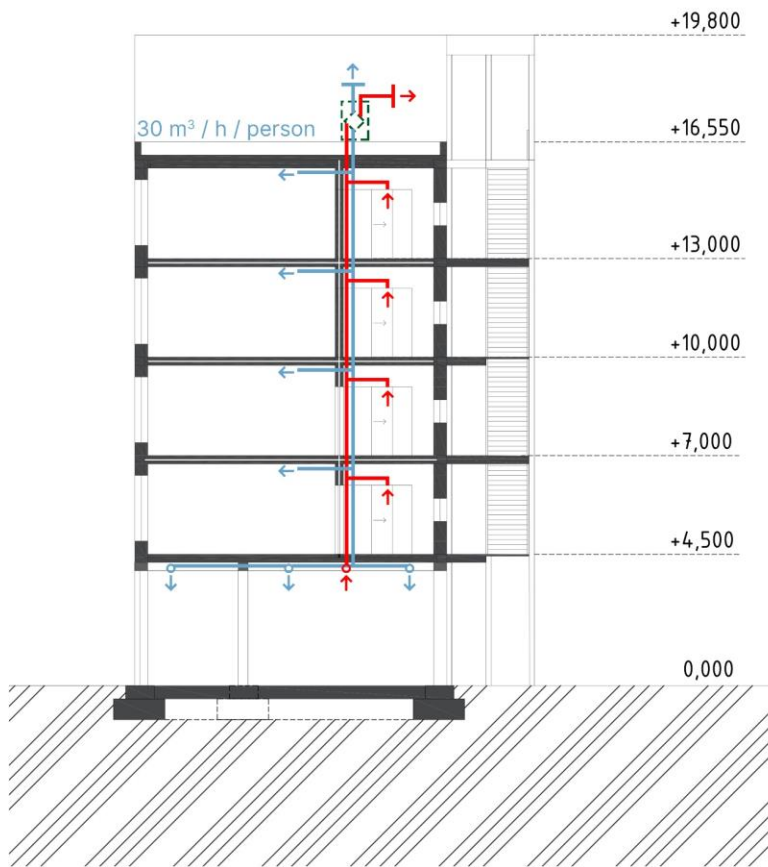
ELECTRICAL CONCEPT

The building uses renewable energy sources by photovoltaic panels on the roof for electricity. Photovoltaic panels are used from the company ENERGIZER SOLAR, which is based directly in Warsaw. The number of panels used is 448 pieces. Each panel has an output of 370 - 380 W and covers an area of 1797 m².



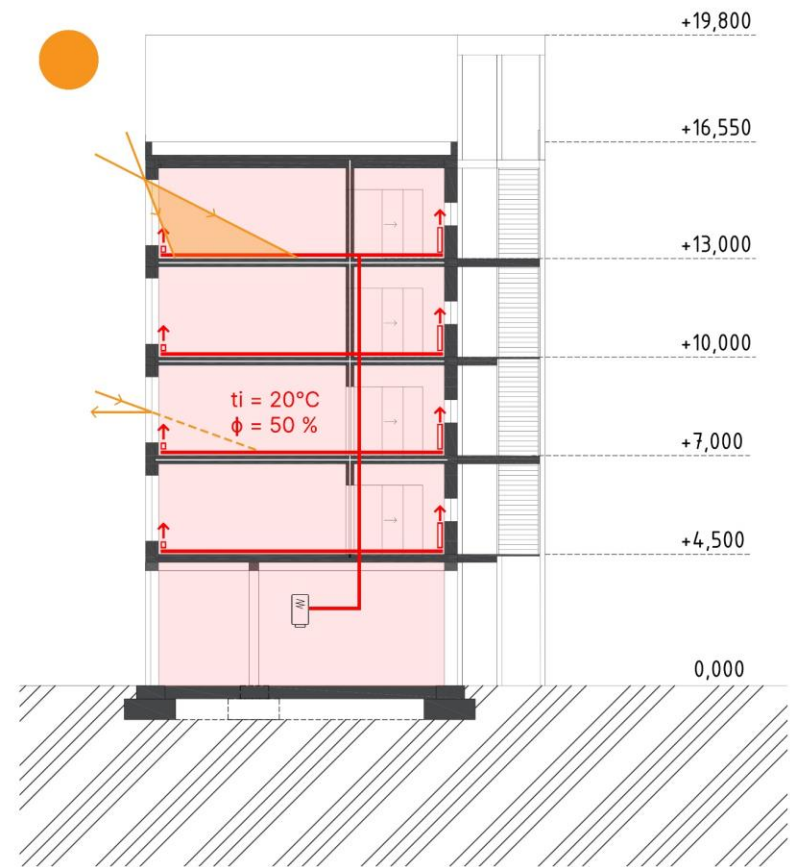
AIR VENTILATION CONCEPT

Each student unit has a window area to floor area ratio of 1: 4, which satisfies the condition that the window area to floor area ratio cannot be less than 1: 8. Most of the windows of the units are oriented to the west and east side and also the cells in the balcony type of housing to the south, so the is ensured natural ventilation.



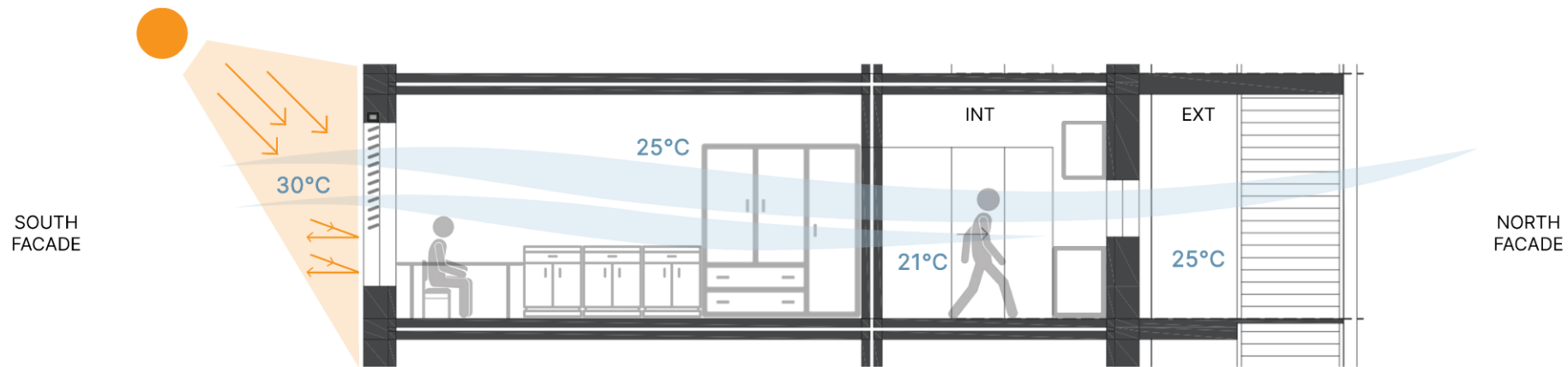
RECUPERATION

Recuperation with a minimum air exchange rate of 30 m³ / h per person is used for ventilation. There is a window that can be opened on each student unit for ventilation.

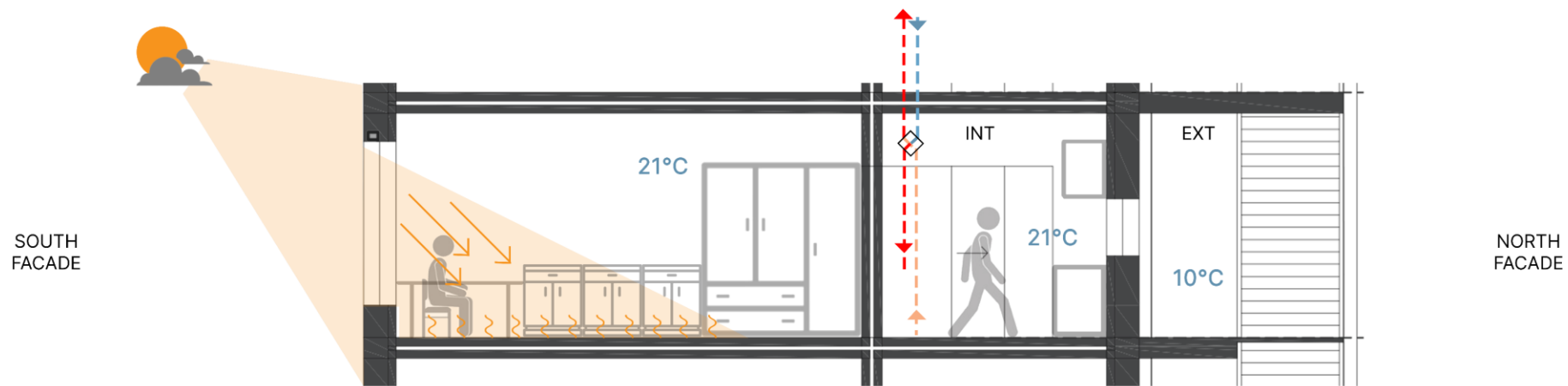


THERMAL COMFORT

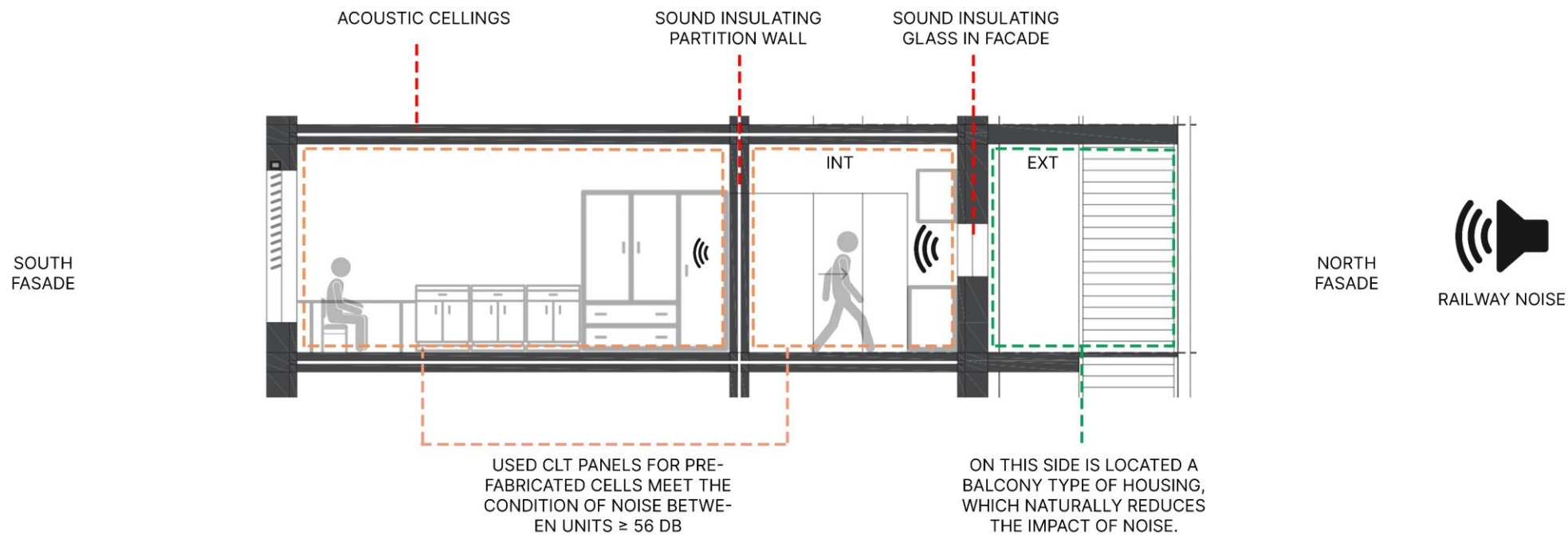
Among other things, the natural cooling system provides a park in the middle of the plot in combination with northwest winds. Green roofs, light facade shades and external blinds on the south side also counteract the overheating of the building, reducing heating costs by up to 70%. Heat pumps are used for heating and cooling.



SUMMER COMFORT



WINTER COMFORT



ACOUSTIC COMFORT



STUDENT HOUSING – BALCONY TYPE



ICON SIGN



COMMERCIAL GROUND FLOOR



SECTION A-A'



SECTION B-B'

CONSTRUCTIVE PRINCIPLE: MODULAR PREFABRICATION WOODEN ARCHITECTURE

- FAST CONSTRUCTION
- LOW CARBON IMPACT
- THERMAL QUALITIES
- SUSTAINABILITY
- CLT'S ABILITY TO RESIST HIGH RACKING AND COMPRESSIVE FORCES

$$R = 8,91 \text{ m}^2 \text{ K/W}$$

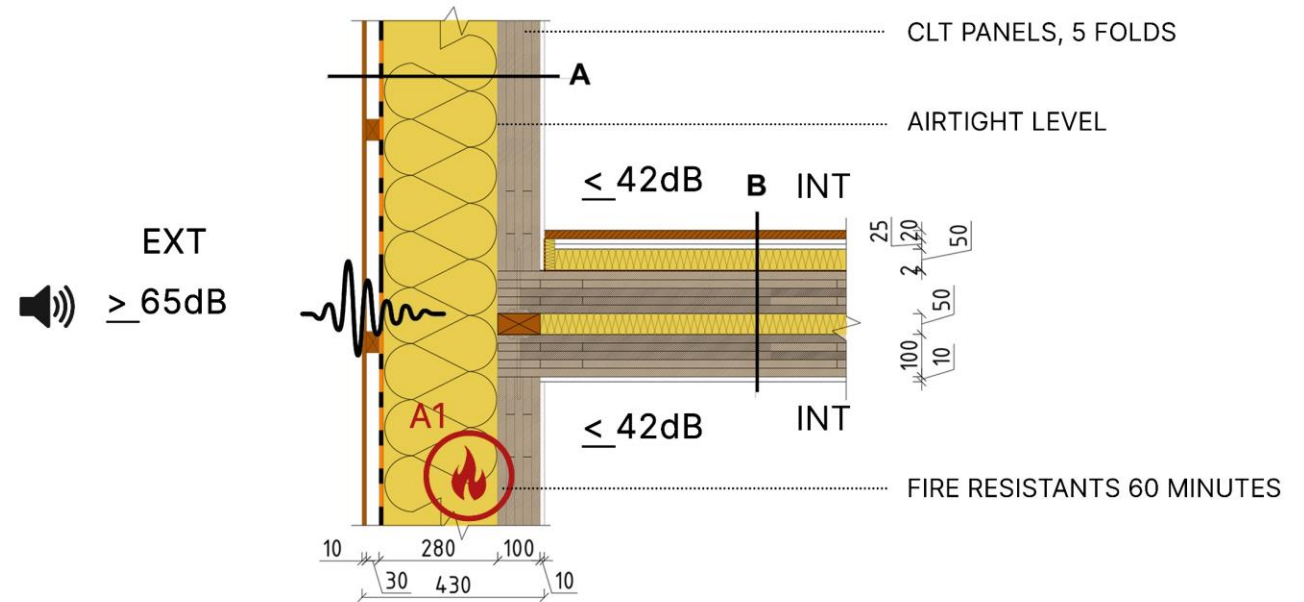
$$U = 0,112 \text{ W/ m}^2\text{K}$$

BUILD UP A [mm]

- | | |
|------|-------------------------------------|
| 10 | Gypsum fibre board Rigidur |
| 100 | CLT PANEL - prefabricated module |
| 280 | Thermal Insulation ISOVER TF PROFI |
| 0,35 | Diffuse permeable foil 95 |
| 30 | Ventilated gap |
| 15 | Exterior cladding (Siberian spruce) |

BUILD UP B [mm]

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 10 | Gypsum fibre board Rigidur |
| 100 | CLT PANEL- prefabricated module |
| 10 | ISOVER ORSET (in the installation plane, glass wool), (wooden grate 50x100mm) |
| 100 | CLT PANEL - prefabricated module |
| 2 | Insurance waterproofing |
| 50 | Thermal and sound mineral insulation (Steprock HD) |
| 25 | Spreading layer (gypsum fiber boards - 2 layers) |
| 20 | Tread layer (floor covering) |



EXTERNAL WALL DETAIL
WITH MODULE CONNECTION

CONSTRUCTIVE PRINCIPLE: MODULAR PREFABRICATION WOODEN ARCHITECTURE

- FAST CONSTRUCTION
- LOW CARBON IMPACT
- THERMAL QUALITIES
- SUSTAINABILITY
- CLT'S ABILITY TO RESIST HIGH RACKING AND COMPRESSIVE FORCES

$$R = 8,91 \text{ m}^2 \text{ K/W}$$

$$U = 0,112 \text{ W/ m}^2\text{K}$$

BUILD UP A [mm]

- 10 Gypsum fibre board Rigidur
- 100 CLT PANEL - prefabricated module
- 2 ISOVER VARIO KM DUPLEX U
- 280 Thermal insulation ISOVER TF PROFI
- 120 Cover plate with blinds
- 30 Ventilated gap
- 15 Exterior cladding (Siberian spruce)

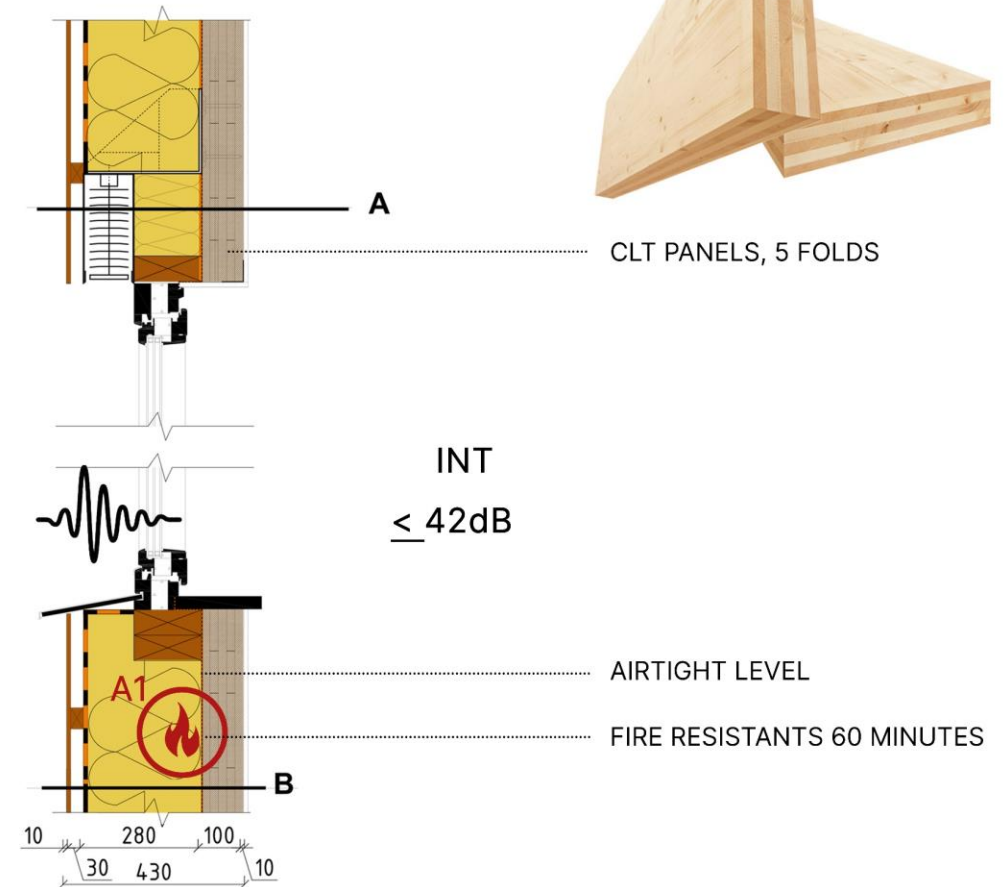
BUILD UP B [mm]

- 10 Gypsum fibre board Rigidur
- 100 CLT PANEL -prefabricated module
- 2 ISOVER VARIO KM DUPLEX U
- 280 Thermal insulation ISOVER TF PROFI
- 0,35 Diffuse permeable foil 95
- 30 Ventilated gap
- 15 Exterior cladding (Siberian spruce)

WINDOW

MIXED ALIUMINIU/ WOOD FRAME WINDOW $U=0,62\text{K/m}^2\text{K}$

EXT
≥ 65dB



WINDOW DETAIL

CONSTRUCTIVE PRINCIPLE: MODULAR PREFABRICATION WOODEN ARCHITECTURE

- FAST CONSTRUCTION
- LOW CARBON IMPACT
- THERMAL QUALITIES
- SUSTAINABILITY
- CLT'S ABILITY TO RESIST HIGH RACKING AND COMPRESSIVE FORCES

$$R = 8,7 \text{ m}^2 \text{ K/W}$$

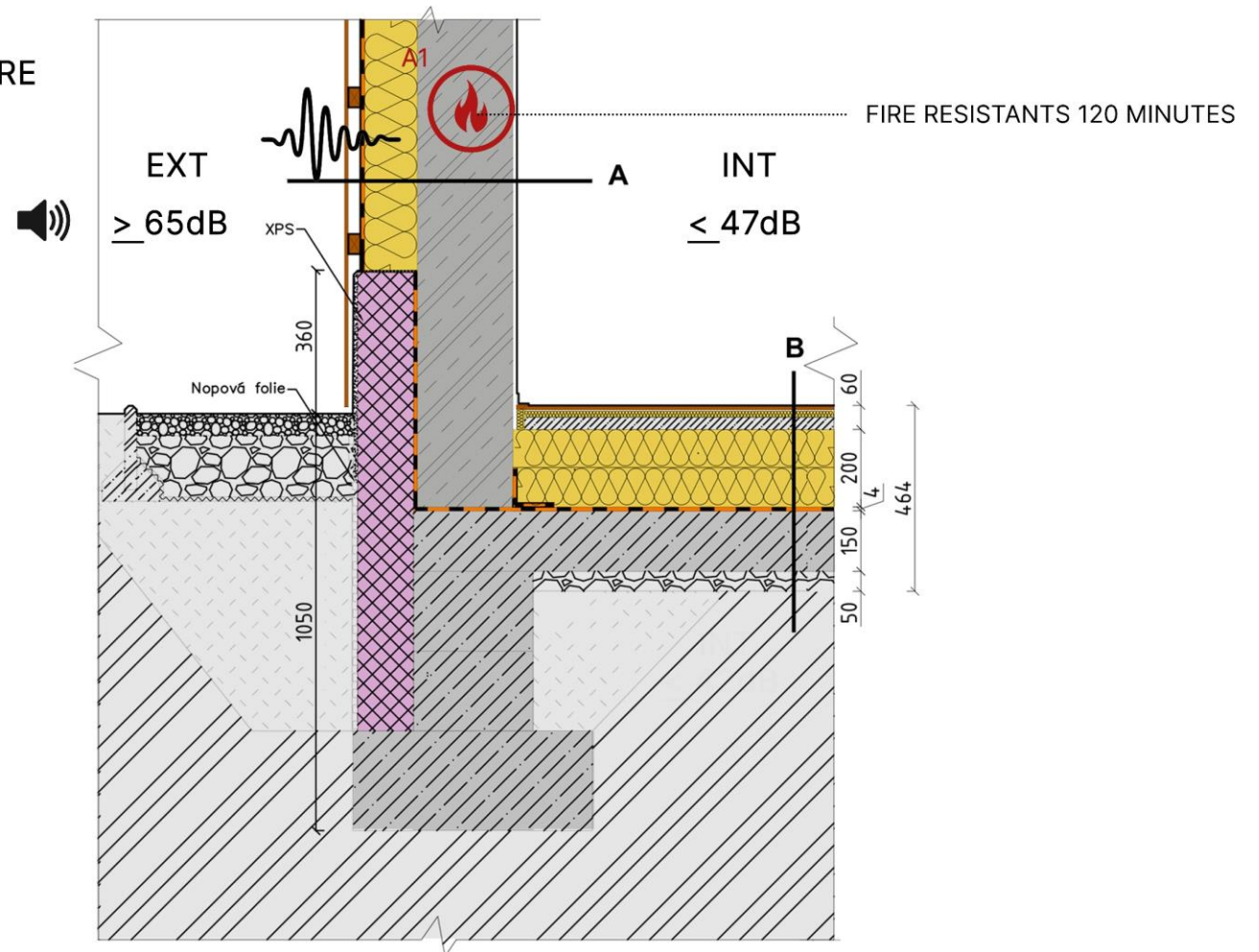
$$U = 0,115 \text{ W/ m}^2\text{K}$$

BUILD UP A [mm]

- 10 Gypsum fibre board Rigidur
- 240 Reinforced concrete load - bearing structure
- 130 Thermal insulation ISOVER TF PROFI
- 0,35 Diffuse permeable foil Jutadach 95
- 30 Ventilated gap
- 15 Exterior cladding (Siberian spruce)

BUILD UP B [mm]

- 60 Floor layers
- 100 Thermal insulation ISOVER S
- 100 Thermal insulation ISOVER S
- 4 Waterproofing membrane
- 150 Reinforced concrete slab
- 50 Packed gravel



GROUND FLOOR DETAIL
IN CONNECTION WITH EXTERNAL WALL

CONSTRUCTIVE PRINCIPLE: MODULAR PREFABRICATION WOODEN ARCHITECTURE

- FAST CONSTRUCTION
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$$R = 8,91 \text{ m}^2 \text{ K/W}$$

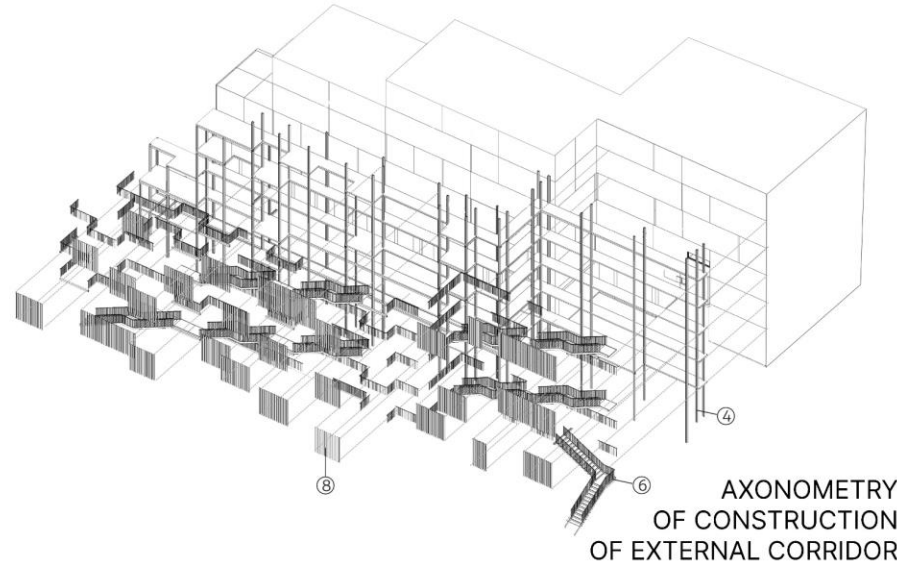
$$U = 0,112 \text{ W/ m}^2\text{K}$$

BUILD UP A [mm]

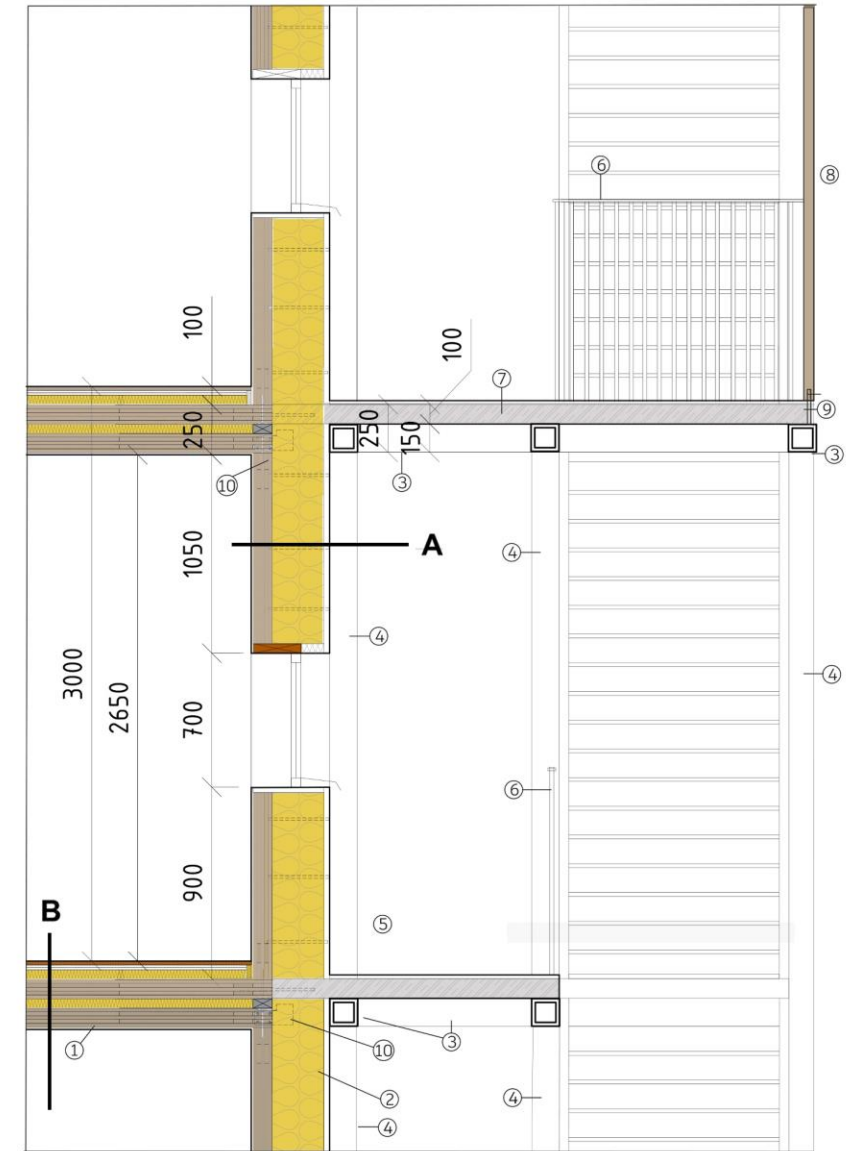
- 10 Gypsum fibre board Rigidur
- 100 CLT PANEL - prefabricated module
- 280 Thermal Insulation ISOVER TF PROFI
- 0,35 Diffuse permeable foil 95
- 10 Exterior white plaster

BUILD UP B [mm]

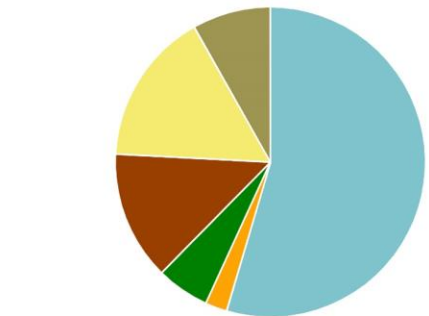
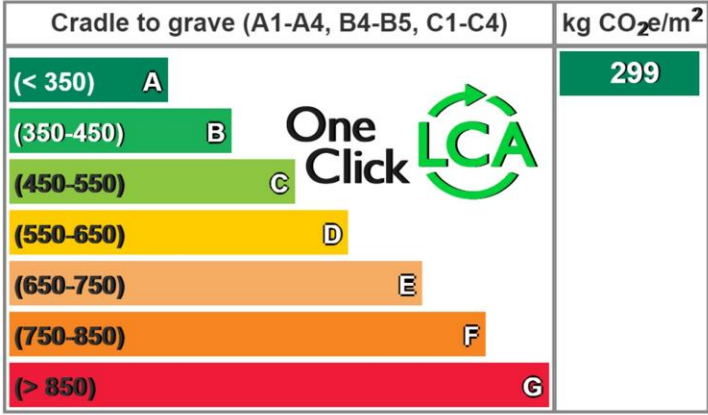
- 10 Gypsum fibre board Rigidur
- 100 CLT PANEL- prefabricated module
- 10 ISOVER ORSET (in the installation plane, glass wool), (wooden grate 50x100mm)
- 100 CLT PANEL - prefabricated module
- 2 Insurance waterproofing
- 50 Thermal and sound mineral insulation (Steprock HD)
- 25 Spreading layer (gypsum fiber boards - 2 layers)
- 20 Tread layer (floor covering)



- ① WOODEN CONSTRUCTION OF A PREFABRICATED MODULE
- ② THERMAL INSULATION
- ③ STEEL BEAM WITH A SQUARE CROSS-SECTION OD 150X150mm
- ④ STEEL BEAM WITH I-SHAPED CROSS SECTION
- ⑤ EXTERNAL WHITE PLASTER
- ⑥ STEEL RAILINGS
- ⑦ CONCRETE SCREED 100mm
- ⑧ WOODEN LAMELLA
- ⑨ ANCHORING THE WOODEN LAMELLA TO THE STEEL BEAM
- ⑩ ANCHORING THE CONSTRUCTION OF EXTERNAL CORRIDOR AND WOODEN MODULES



LCA



CO₂ 4 723 Tons CO₂e



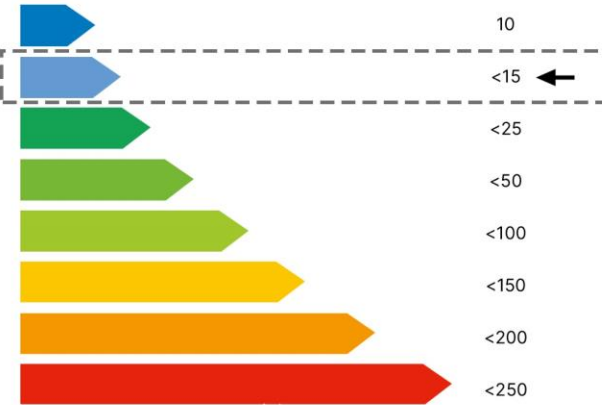
6.44 kg CO₂e / m² / year

MULTICONFORT

CALCULATIONS

Specific Heat Demand		
Transmission Heat Losses:	291275.90	kWh/a
Ventilation Heat Losses:	212313.73	kWh/a
Total Heat Losses:	503589.63	kWh/a
Internal Heat Gains:	178426.19	kWh/a
Solar Heat Gains:	133594.50	kWh/a
Total Heat Gains:	300532.33	kWh/a
Annual Heat Demand:	203057.30	kWh/a
Specific Heat Demand:	12.50	kWh/(m2a)

Energy efficiency classes

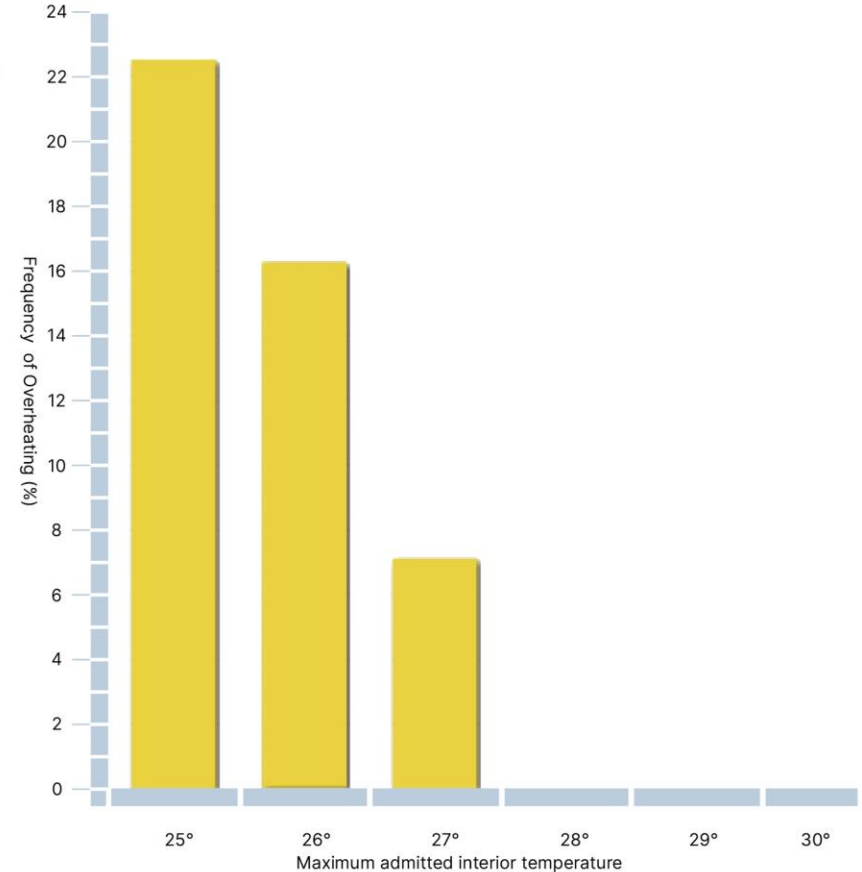


12.50 kWh/(m2a)
Specific Heat Demand

236 158 € Social cost of carbon

CALCULATIONS

Overheating		
Exterior Thermal Transmittance:	2987.74	W/K
Ground Thermal Transmittance:	191.33	W/K
Ventilation Transmission Ambient:	3418.15	W/K
Ventilation Transmission Ground:	0.00	W/K
Solar Aperture:	611.69	m2
Frequency of Overheating:	22.50	%





STUDENT HOUSING



COMMERCIAL GROUND FLOOR



COMMUNAL ROOF TERRACE



COMMUNAL ROOF TERRACE



COURTYARD



PLAYING FIELD



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