Framing Opinions

Some consideration for our older windows...

Jarrod Hill









Because they're worth hanging on to...







The eyes of the building

Like all eyes they sometimes:

Sparkle
Open and close
Be of different colours
Are different shapes
Look a little tired
Need occasional make-up





Suffer from decay



The eyes of the building

But let's not be shortsighted enough to put them out...







Significance

Of real value for their:

History

Character

Quality

Detail

Durability

Sustainability











Once its gone its gone

Inappropriate windows come in all shapes and guises ...we're not just picking on PVCu







A generation ago...





In need of TLC

Older windows had few friends:

Draughty
Noisy
Needed constant repair
Didn't operate well
Expensive to fix
At the end of their life











Replacement

Was often considered the answer:

But modern timber and metal single-glazed replacement windows had not been particularly good

...then along came a 'saviour'









'Mastic Man'

Is it a bird, is it a plane?:

2-part

Silicone

Acrylic

Polyurethane







Feather Brained?





"You only fit double glazing once, so fit the best..."







Ten years later...





uPVC

Had become established:

Better than earlier replacement windows
Took over from hardwood/aluminium
Reassuringly expensive
Increased property value
Became an expression of wealth
Maintenance free
Secure







Before long

Even humble buildings were at risk:

Property market inflated
Whilst costs fell over time
Finance schemes
'deal' culture
Quick-fix

So...





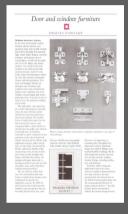




Framing Opinions

First Edition:













Draughtproofing & Secondary Glazing

Door & Window Furniture

Metal Windows

Timber Sash Windows

Window Comparisons

Energy Savings







Education

The aims were:

Improve understanding of their history

Appreciate the detail and techniques

Provide a brief record for reference

Illustrate cost issues

Encourage fabric and character retention

Reverse damaging trends







But the army marched on

...and defences were limited:

Protected buildings
Authority officers
Sympathetic owners
Education







Some fifteen years later...





The situation has developed

There is now further threat:

Environment agenda
Design
Lifecycle
Organised industry
Legislation & Control
Cost

...and as always from ignorance







A brief look at the issues...



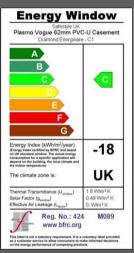


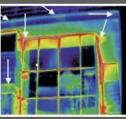


Environment...

Carbon Agenda:

80% reduction by 2050
10% of heating loss
Air-tightness
Part – L changes
BFRC rating scheme - only new
GGF carbon calculator
GGF window scrapage call













Thermal Performance

Sash Windows:

Existing U value 5.1









Thermal Performance

Upgrade Options:

Heavy Curtains
Timber shutters
Roller blind
Secondary glazing
Film











Thermal Performance

Results:

TABLE 4: ESTIMATES OF THE WHOLE WINDOW U-VALUES AND REDUCTION IN TOTAL HEAT LOSS THROUGH THE WINDOW WITH THE VARIOUS OPTIONS

		WHOLE WINDOW U-VALUE (W/M²K)	REDUCTION IN TOTAL HEAT LOSS THROUGH WINDOW
0	Window with single glazing only	4.3	
Ĺ	Heavy curtains fitted to rail on inside of insulated panel above window	2.5	41%
2	Shutters	1.8	58%
3	Draught-proofed shutters	1,7	59%
4	Modern roller blind	2.7	38%
5	Modern roller with tighter fit to window	2.6	39%
6	As per Option 4, with low-e plastic film fixed to the window-facing side of the blind	1.9	57%
7	As per Option 4, with low emissivity plastic film fixed to the room-facing side of the blind	2.3	46%
8	Low-e roller blind as per Option 6, and shutters as per Option 2	1.4	67%
9	Honeycomb blind	2.1	51%
10	Secondary glazing	1.8	58%
11	Secondary glazing and shutters	1.6	62%





Thermal performance

Results:

Simple upgrades give up to 67% improvement

U-value 1.4







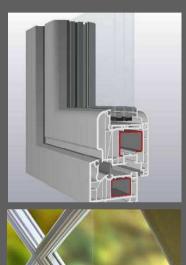




Design...

Developments:

'Secured by Design' DG types 'Replica' windows











To be honest...

"..it's close, but that's not it"





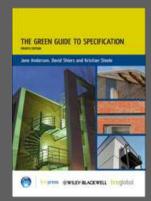


Lifecycle...

No proper comparison:

Green guide A+ rated
BRE 35yrs for timber and PVCu
Downward recycling
Sustainable source

Ham House or my house...













Organised industry

Strong competition:

PVCu getting consistently cheaper Deals offers and finance schemes VAT

H&S adding cost to maintenance Finding a joiner – who can do it













Control & Legislation

Tools:

Building Regulation exemptions?
Protected Buildings
Article 4 Direction
Accreditation & standards











Cost

We'll come to this later...





Ignorance...

Remains:

Incorrect perceptions
e.g. conflict between energy
conservation and building conservation
Inaccurate or negligible data
Poor design tools
Loss of traditional skills
Timber industry lagging behind











and over time we have formed a more balanced view...





Sash Window

Let's consider sash windows in an average older home...

c.530M tonnes CO₂ in UK 2008

46% from buildings
27% of which is domestic housing
20% of these are pre-1919 (c.4.5M)
3.1% of these are listed
60% is used for space heating
10% of this is lost through windows







Sash Window

c.2448 tonnes CO₂ lost through old sash windows

...enough carbon to manufacture UPVC windows for 1632 homes





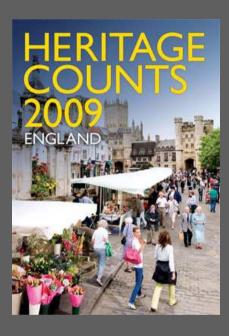


Sash Window

'Heritage Counts' 2009 English Heritage

142k listed dwellings say -75k with sash windows (half) say - average 8 windows Gives 0.0375 tonnes CO₂ per window

...less than 1/10th of a 42" plasma tv







Environmental Impact

Is not just thermal performance:

Environmentally harmful material
We discard that which cannot be maintained
We are recycling but not re-using
Short term solution long term cost











'Maintenance free'

Does not mean free from maintenance:

Painting
Replacing seals
Overhauling ironmongery
Strength degradation
DG replacement







Improving value

A sound investment?:

Market now values retention

In a 2009 national survey of estate agents:
"...82% felt that original features tend to
add financial value to properties and 78%
believed they helped a property to sell
more quickly"







Security

Secured by design:

Not really that secure
Not easy to uplift
Or repair
Strength over time
Bonded Glass











And

The chickens are coming home to roost:

Tan Hill Inn now on its third re-fit in 25 years ...this time with "energy efficient windows"







Framing Opinions a second edition...





Scenarios

Short term:

I want to improve the property but to make sure that my limited funds are well directed and that I recover any money spent when I come to sell the building in a few years time.

"...if I am only going to be here for 7 years what is the best value thing to do?"

Adopting a short-term view we typically see older sash windows replaced with budget PVCu – a short term 'quick fix' in lieu of repair and maintenance.







Scenarios

Medium term:

I want to improve the value of the property and to balance the cost/benefit of keeping my old windows or replacing them with new ones.

"...I am going to be here for many years and want to 'invest' in a solution which will last for my home."

Elected replacement of windows so as to avoid the need for further maintenance 'in my lifetime' - a medium term fix with little regard to the lifetime of the building.







Scenarios

Long term:

I acknowledge the character of my older building is important although am balancing the long term environmental benefits of upgrade or replacement.

"...I wish to improve my building but would like to know that my choice will be the most sustainably justified."

Assumption made that replacement is necessary to achieve improved environmental performance is incorrect







looking at the financial cost...







The candidates

Budget:

Basic PVCu market product that meets current minimum statutory requirements.

Top-hung opening light to 20%

24mm low-e argon filled double glazing

Basic security features

Safety glazed

BFRC 'C' rated

Standard bead profiles

Mastic weather sealants.

Size 1060wide x 1760high

Including discounts, offers and 'showhome' rates

£691.36+VAT







The candidates

Replica:

High quality PVCu 'reproduction' mock doublehung sliding sash window to match historic pattern.

Twin sliding sash with 6-over-6 glazing pattern 24mm low-e argon filled double glazing,

Basic security features

Safety glazed

BFRC 'C' rated

Standard ironmongery

Standard bead profiles and mastic weather sealants.

Size 1060wide x 1760high

£1150+VAT







The candidates

Retained:

Standard double-hung sliding sash window in painted softwood with oak cill Single-glazed Linseed putty sealed crown glass Traditional brass ironmongery Cotton corded weights.

Size 1060wide x 1760high

£ Free of charge!







Repair

4 Poor 3 Medium 3 Fair condition:

External & internal redecoration

Ease and adjust

Adjust & replace ironmongery

Re-cording

Replace parting beads

Replace 50% staff beads

25% glazing replacement

Putty renewal

Re-make stile/rail junctions of sashes

Scarf repair to 50% of glazing bars

Scarf repair to 25% of stiles

Scarf repair to foot of sash boxes

Timber repair to external cill

£547.90 +VAT











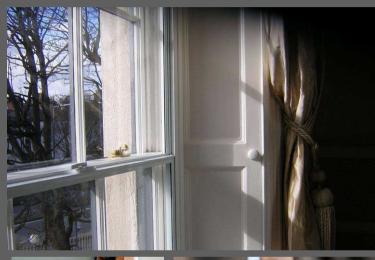


Upgrade

Improvements:

Basic (DIY) draught-proofing 6.3mm toughened single-glazed secondary glazing system with bottom lifting light. Size 1060wide x 1760high

£585+VAT











Maintenance

Timber:

Cleaning
Lubrication
Redecoration inside/outside
Bead replacement
Joinery Repairs
Glass breakage
Ironmongery







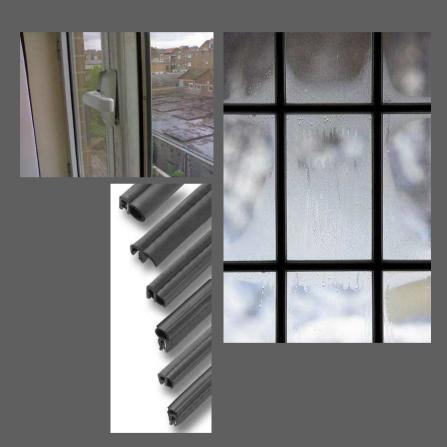




Maintenance

PVCu:

Cleaning
Lubrication
Gasket seal overhaul/renewal
DG unit renewal
Ironmongery
Fixings







The figures

Summary:

Option	Initial Cost	Maintenance				
		1 year	7 years	25 years	35 years	60 years
Existing						
Repair	£547.90	£557.85	£710.72	£1,128.46	£1,265.10	£1,506.14
Upgrade	£585.00			£596.95		£612.76
Replacement						
Budget PVC	£691.36	£696.94	£733.98	£1,197.35	£1,286.31	£1,593.24
Replica PVC	£1,150.00	£1,156.94	£1,191.99	£1,361.52	£1,842.97	£1,980.52

Note: all figures subject to final publication





To conclude...







Worth keeping for their heritage value







Thermal performance can exceed building regulation requirements







Cheaper to repair, upgrade and maintain than it is to replace







Replacement is not justified by conservation, sustainability, environment or cost









Sustainability means looking after what you already have...





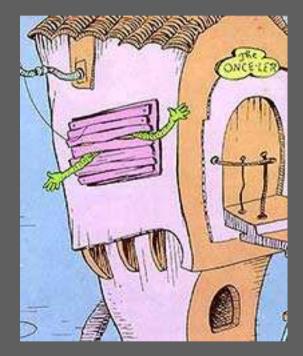
Retain don't replace
Repair if you care
Maintain for gain
Conserve don't consume







...because there is no miff-muffered-moof







and don't forget...









timber windows can be recycled too





Coming back to thermal performance...



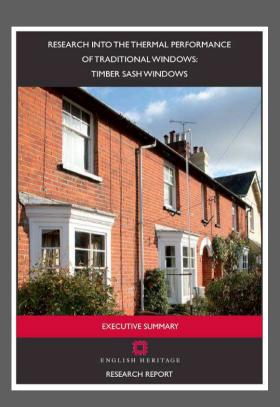


Traditional Sash Windows

Thermal Performance:

2009 research study with Glasgow Caledonian University

www.climatechangeandyourhome.org.uk







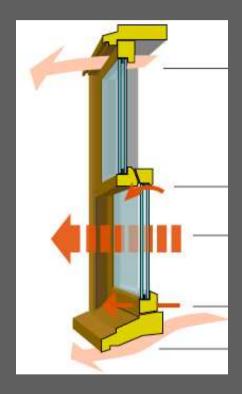
Traditional Sash Windows

Heat Transfer:

Conduction & Convection through glass and frame

Infra-red radiation absorbed from the room c.60%

Air leakage – cold in and warm out







The Chamber:

GCU Environmental test chamber

Exterior:

-20°C to +30°C

20% to 90% rh

Interior:

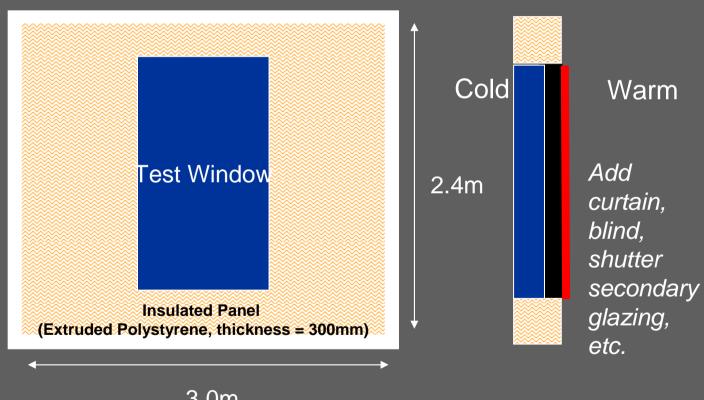
+10oC to +40oC







The Aperture:



3.0m





As found:

U-Values
Glazing 5.3
Whole window 4.3







After Repair:

U-Values Glazing 5.3 Whole window 4.3

Air infiltration -34%







Test Kit:

Thermisters
Heat flux sensors







Heavy Curtains:

U-Values
Glazing 3.3
Whole window 2.5



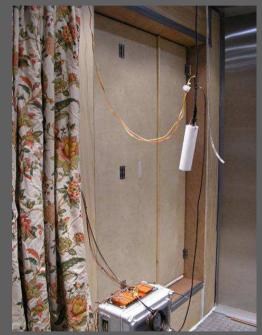


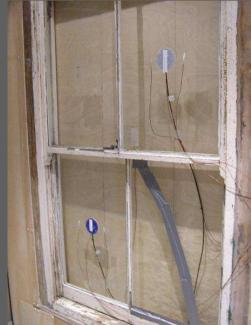




Timber Shutters:

U-Values Glazing 2.0 Whole window 1.7



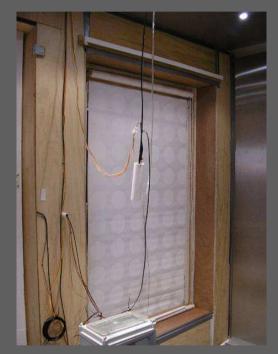






Roller Blind:

Plain: U-Values Glazing 3.4 Whole window 2.7









Roller Blind:

Reflective: (out facing)
U-Values
Glazing 1.8
Whole window 1.9









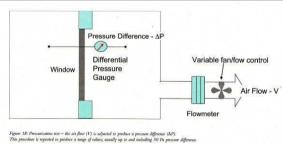
Airtightness

Pressure test:

As found

183 M³/h at 50Pa









Airtightness

After:

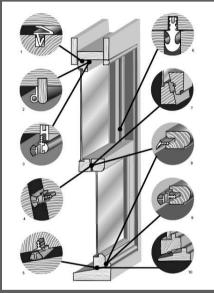
120 M³/h at 50Pa after repair - 34%

26 M3/h at 50Pa after draughtproofing - 86%

8 M3/h at 50Pa adding secondary glazing

- 96%









Summary

Estimates of whole window U-value and reduction in total heat loss through window with various options:

Option:	Reduction in heat loss:	U value W/m²K:
Whole window with single glazing	-	4.5
Heavy curtains	41%	2.5
Shutters	58%	1.8
Modern roller blind	38%	2.7
Roller blind with low-E film	57%	1.9
'Honeycomb' blind	51%	2.1
Secondary glazing	58%	1.8
Secondary glazing and shutters	62%	1.6





And other upgrades...





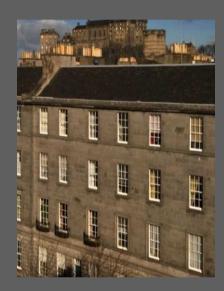
Upgrading

Changeworks:

Study for Lister Housing March 2009 – April 2010

Secondary Glazing (Storm)

Draughtproofing (Ventrolla)





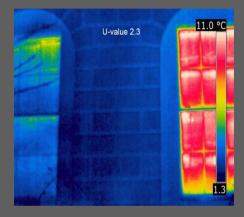




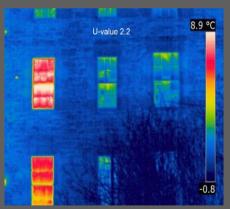
Upgrading

U Values:

- 5.5 existing single glazed
- 2.3 with secondary glazing
- 2.2 timber shutter + draughtproofing











Changeworks:

Comparative study

Thermal performance

Embodied Energy

Aesthetics

Technical (longevity maintenance cost carbon saving social)







Types Included:

Spacia (Pilkington EnergiKare Legacy)

Slimlite

Supalite

Histoglass







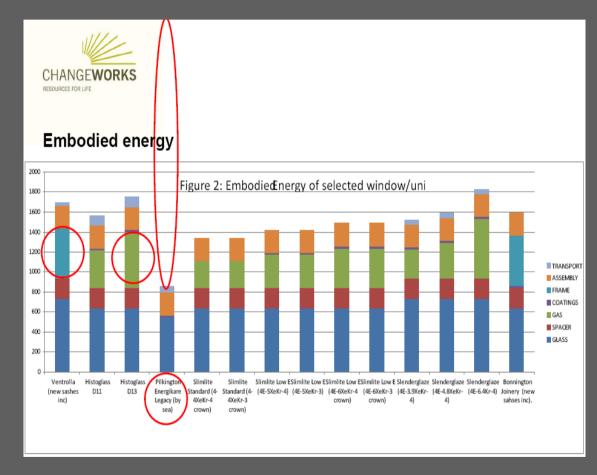






Embodied Energy of DG alone:

Slimlite 3Km vs. Spacia 10,100Km







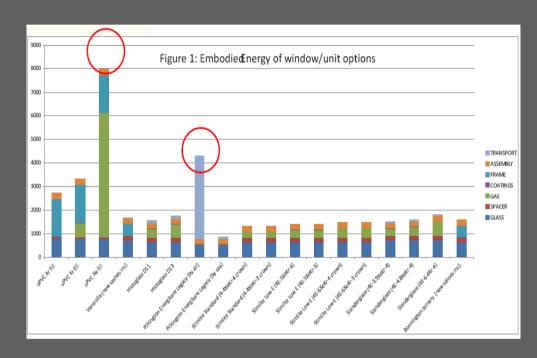
Embodied Energy of whole window units:

UPVC (xenon) Highest
Shipped 'Spacia' lowest

Vacum air argon krypton

Many x lifetime pay-back

Xenon never!





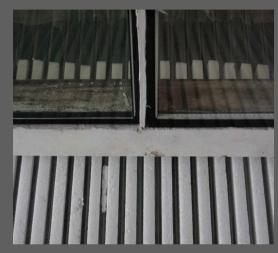


Aesthetic:

Spacer-bar colour

Vacum extract stud

Reflectance















Aesthetic:

In-situ visual impact





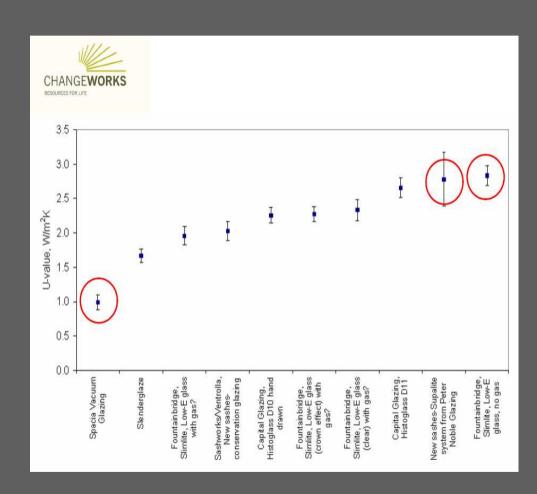




Technical Performance:

Centre pane U value

- 1.0 Spacia
- 1.7 Slenderglaze
- 2.3 Histoglass
- 2.4 Slimlite







Historic Scotland:

Technical Paper 9 September 2010

Added whole window assessment and secondary glazing to previous Changeworks study









Whole window:

6-over-6

Values for slender DG glazed windows 1.9 (Spacia) to 3.4 (air)

2.0 with secondary glazing

2.5 if using best gas DG







Whole window:

1-over-1

Values for slender DG glazed windows 1.4 (Spacia) to 3.0 (air)

- 2.1 with secondary glazing
- 2.0 if using best gas DG







Conclusions

Performance:

Vacum dg delivered by ship Lowest embodied energy Best U value

Secondary Glazing
Matches or betters U value of
all slender gas dg

61% improvement for 6-over-6 59% improvement for 1-over-1







Conclusions

Embodied Energy:

Secondary Glazing
Lowest embodied energy

Vacum dg delivered by ship Lowest slender DG

Inert gases high embodied energy especially Xenon







Thanks for listening...









jhconsultingarchitects

architecture I conservation I consultancy

...for caring creativity in sensitive and historic contexts

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jarrod@jhconsulting.org





And a few final thoughts...







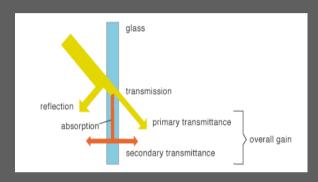
Heat gain

Heat is also absorbed through glazing:

Solar gain directly transmitted (primary transmittance) through the glazing

Energy absorbed by the glazing and subsequently transferred inwards by convection and radiation (secondary transmittance).

Though the general balance in the UK is for windows to lose heat, they also, to a varying degree absorb heat and in some instances of high performance windows, there can be a net gain.







Secondary Glazing

Cat factor:

Can be removed in Summer

Can be adjusted to moderate the season changes

Long-life







Secondary Glazing

Upgrade:

Select the right system

Allows retention of existing window

Comparable thermal performance

Improved acoustic performance













Shutters

But I don't want to be in the dark:

Night peak heat loss

Occupancy

Retain solar gain







DG

Lifecycle:

1 in 10 fail within 10yrs

Thermal bridging

Bonded systems

Edge-cover – butyl seals

Glass - Low-e / Non-reflective / Low iron











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architecture I conservation I consultancy

...for caring creativity in sensitive and historic contexts

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Where we are at

with climate and heritage...





What's all the fuss about...





The scary bit



We all know the context don't we?





The scary bit

Past increases in regulatory requirements for energy performance of building fabric have been offset by increases in consumption of energy ...we've spent what was saved.

Domestic energy consumption continues to grow unchecked, up from 24% in 1970 to 31% a generation later in 1996

The cost of fuel is set to increase 60% in the next decade, but the rising cost of energy has not quelled our appetite.

We are increasing our number of households at twice the rate we are increasing the UK population.

In 2007 56% of the nations existing housing stock has basic defects costing an average of £1820 per dwelling to fix – a massive £40 Billion or half the cost of the NHS!





The scary bit

Only 1/3 of homes in use by 2050 will have been built this century – the majority therefore already exist

- Homes for the Future 2007

'Adaptation is the only response available for the [climate change] impacts that will occur over the next several decades before mitigation measures can have an effect'.

- The Stern Review

There is a need for unprecedented levels of investment to be sustained over many years in difficult financial conditions and against a background of increased risk and uncertainty

- Ofgem Project Discovery

To achieve our carbon reduction targets we must upgrade all of our existing homes – at a rate of c.11k per week until 2050





But surely its not all bad...

According to the English House Condition Survey:

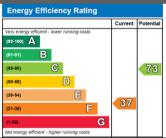
Average SAP ratings for dwellings have risen from 42 to 50 in just a decade

Houses with an Energy Efficiency Rating of D or better have doubled from 19% to 40%

Over 90% of homes could benefit form upgrading measures of less than £1500 each to achieve a 10 point improvement equating to a 22% carbon reduction.

Average EER (SAP) rating of pre-1919 is already over 40









We're making progress aren't we?...

We have already reduced emissions by 19% from 1990 levels – *ONS*

In environmental terms, the continued use of existing building stock, whether or not of particular architectural merit or historic interest, coupled with measures to improve energy efficiency, is a global priority. New build construction, by comparison, is a major user of non-renewable resources and energy.'

- BS7913 Guide to the Principles of Conservation of Historic Buildings 1998

WWF state £4Bn per year is all that is needed to upgrade existing homes by 2050 – a mere 10% of the of the annual DIY & Repair market

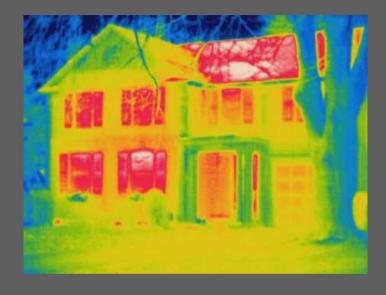




How it is

We have spent the past generation seeking to consistently improve the thermal performance of newly built dwellings and have achieved an enormous difference in a small proportion of our future homes.

...we still have to upgrade the majority







How it is

As a proportion of GDP we have spent less on renewing and updating our energy infrastructure than any past generation

...we still have to green our supplies



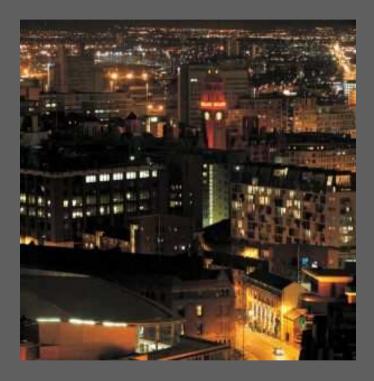




How it is

We have been spoilt by the easy availability of energy and profligate in our ever increasing demand

...we still need to change our behaviour







What's it got to do with English Heritage...





Government's advisors

Range from landscapes to wrecks

Consulted on most important historic buildings

Advice & guidance to local authorities, specifiers, etc

Supportive....



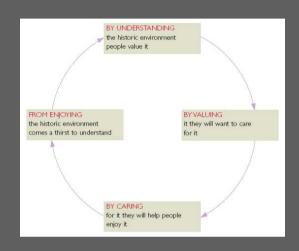




Aims:

Understanding Valuing Caring Enjoying

Positive management of change rather than simple protection











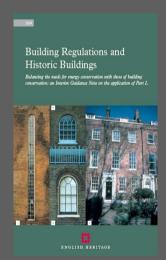


Not many of our buildings are occupied – but our work impacts much that is

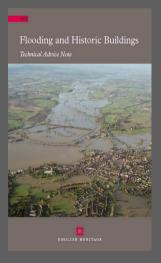
Research and understanding

Regulations

Statutory control









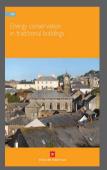


Climate Change and Your Home

Guidance and advice



www.climatechangeandyourhome.org.uk























Questions

Exploring the myths:

Presumption that all old buildings are energy inefficient

Are old buildings worth keeping?

To what extent are you improving – and from what base point...

Is it actually environmentally better to replace?

Assumptions about the performance of elements





Things look a little different from our perspective...





Source of draughts & dampness or natural stack effect ventilation?







Poorly performing thermal element or an improved solar collector?







Un-insulated wall or mass thermal store?







Failed material or simply ready for re-cycling?







This is not a new agenda...





Rain-screen cladding















External Insulation











Green Roofs and Walls











Thin joint masonry systems













Air-tightness











Renewable energy













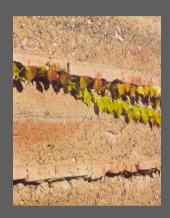
We have been low carbon before...





Materials:

Low waste
Minimal processing
Porous
Hygroscopic
Flexible
Low embodied energy
Locally sourced
Renewable













Construction:

Good thermal mass
Natural moisture control and dissipation
Low site impact
Manual
Loose fit
Tried & tested
Simple technology







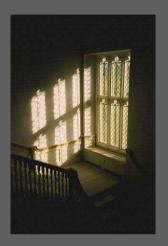






Building forms:

Passive
Solar gain
Maximise natural light / ventilation
Use lower grade heat
Cellular Plan
Buffer spaces – attic/cellar/larder
Window seats
Inglenooks
Terraces













Renewable Technologies:

Wind
Water
Gravity
Manpower













And we simply had to be sustainable...





Sustainable

Demonstrably:

Long service life
Adaptable
Repairable
Recoverable
Recyclable















Sustainable

Beneficially:

Culturally significant Socially important Economically valuable







There's nothing new under the sun...





The conservation of our buildings and our environment are the same thing...







Consider a few issues...





Still low carbon?

Brick:

We make around 3Bn bricks in UK annually and place 1.5Bn in landfill...

Local raw material
Lower firing temperature
Recoverable (used with lime mortars)
Recyclable
Long life













Still low carbon?

Lime:

10% of global CO₂ production is from cement

Burnt at 900-1100°C

Cement is twice burnt at 1200-1500°C

Low grade fuel

Locally produced

Half as dense – 30-50% less energy

Reabsorbs some CO₂

Recoverable

Recyclable











Still low carbon?

Timber:

30% of global CO₂ emissions relate to tropical deforestation yet we import 80% of our construction lumber

Flexible
Durable
Biodegradeable
Non-toxic
Regenerates
Re-useable
Adaptable
Recyclable











Regulatory Requirements...





Planning Policy

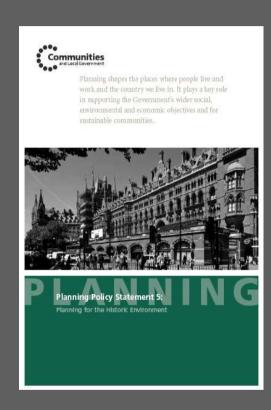
PPS5:

Policy HE1 – Heritage Assets and Climate Change

Requirement to identify opportunities to mitigate and adapt to climate change including:

"...where appropriate, the modification of heritage assets so as to reduce carbon emissions..."

to identify alternative measures where there is adverse effect on significance







Planning Policy

And:

Where conflict exists to weigh the carbon benefit against heritage impact...







Planning Policy

And so...







Any questions?







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