# Commercial Deep Energy Retrofit: Castle Square Case Study

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## Castle Square



#### **Project Overview:**

- Occupied rehabilitation
- 1960' s era, brick and concrete public housing structure
- Majority owned by residents association



#### Project Objective:

- Leverage tax incentive financing, grants, incentives, technical support, etc. to include
   Deep Energy Retrofit in rehabilitation scope
- Rehabilitation of otherwise limited scope



#### **Project Overview:**

 Owner: Castle Square Tenants Organization, Winn Development
 Location: Boston, MA
 Buildings: 4 Buildings, 7 stories (6 Residential over Ground Floor Commercial)
 Units: 192 Units, 48 Units/Building, 600-900 sq. ft./Unit

# Circumstances of the Project

- 51% Tenant Owned
  - ØCSTO in charge
  - ØInterests of tenant group protected
  - ØDriving factors for the "energy" measures: Comfort, IEQ concerns

# **Circumstances of the Project**

- Originally built as subsidized housing
  - Small, compact apartments
  - Economy of layout
  - Structure affords no opportunity to run services in interstitial spaces,
  - Structure and aesthetic expression poses challenge to thermal performance

## Circumstances of the Project

- 100% occupied renovation (!)
  - Severe constraints on scope within apartments
    - Completed over 2-3 days
    - Tenants return to functioning kitchen first day
    - Belongings in bedrooms, living room not moved

#### **Resident Surveys & Charrettes**



Property Management Concerns:

- IAQ
- Comfort
- Energy costs
- Water leakage
- Façade maintenance and repair issues

**Project Overview:** 

- Ambitious energy performance goals
  - Estimated Heating and Water Heating Energy Savings: >70%
  - Combined Gas & Elec. Savings: >50%
- Construction Start: October, 2010
- Construction Schedule: 18 Months



What do we have to work with?

Understanding the building through:

- -Testing/measurement
- Investigation of construction
- -Simple analysis





















Testing and Measurement:

- Leakage to outside (guarded testing)
  Ø~2.5 ACH50
  Ø~0.7 cfm50 / sf exterior enclosure
- Total leakage for apartment units (unguarded)
  Ø~10-17 ACH50

Ø~0.5-0.8 cfm50 / sf total enclosure

Existing Enclosure:

- ~R-20 Roof Insulation
- Exposed concrete frame with uninsulated brick cavity wall infill
- Aluminum Frame Windows (assumed no thermal break in frame, no Low-E)



Image courtesy of Elton + Hampton Architects

























Castle Square Mid-Rise: Analysis

Simple Analysis

- UA analysis
- Estimates of ventilation, infiltration

#### Castle Square Mid-Rise: Analysis



Testing, investigation, analysis:

- Building is moderately (but not abnormally) air leaky
- Apartment units are not well contained
- Any significant improvement to energy performance will require adding insulation to walls
Testing, evaluation, analysis:

- High performance will require
- 1. adding insulation to walls,
- 2. controlling infiltration and ventilation,
- 3. improving windows

Performance Targets:

- -R-40 Walls
- -R-5 Windows
- -R-40 Roof
- –Improve compartmenting as much as possible







#### Castle Square Airflow Control/Ventilation

- Avoid cross-contamination
- Provide effective ventilation with minimal energy inputs
- Reduce drivers of infiltration
- Compartmenting of apartments is critical to ventilation performance



Context:

- Odor complaints a major motivation for residents
- Exhaust ventilation a part of existing infrastructure
- Project aspiring to LEED-NC recognition (ventilation distribution requirements)

#### Challenges:



#### Options investigated:

ØHRV per apartment

- Ceiling too low for dropped soffit in circulation areas
- Asbestos made penetration of partitions impractical

#### ØCentral supply and Hx

- Would need to refit or reconfigure riser
- Distribution within apartment

Selected approach:

ØUse existing ventilation shafts, exhaust

- Controlled rate at unit CAR
- Seal exhaust riser from roof
- Passive inlet vent (PIV)

Whither the ventilation supply:

- Passive Inlet Vents (PIV)
  - Concern about effectiveness of passive vents
  - Act as intake only when apartment negative WRT exterior
  - Could exhaust ventilation act to depressurize
    enough depends on how tight apartment is
  - Is source controlled?







Context:

- Odor complaints a major motivation for residents
- Project aspiring to LEED-NC recognition (apartment air tightness requirement)

Challenges:

ØOccupied renovation severely limits opportunities

- 2 3 days total for interior work
- Belongings not moved from living and bedrooms
- ØInterstitial interconnected
  - Openings into shafts
  - Hollow walls

ØLimited disruption beyond kitchen and bath

How to identify effective and important measures?

ØHave a look at building (may have to get destructive)

- Understand/confirm construction
- Assess significance of holes
- Devise approaches to seal holes
- Test implementation of measures.













#### Context

- Buildings are un-insulated
- Significant air leakage comfort complaints (papers blowing off of desks)
- Exterior rain infiltration issues
- Façade maintenance issues
- R-40 performance goal

Challenges:

- Occupied Retrofit
- Significant Thermal Bridging of Concrete Structure
- Existing Building Construction Tolerances

#### Options pursued:

- Exterior air barrier, insulation and cladding
- Exterior insulation and finish system (EIFS)
- Insulated metal panels (IMP)

• Exterior air barrier, insulation, and cladding



- Exterior air barrier, insulation, and cladding:
  - Large range of options
    - Insulation types
    - Air barrier materials
    - Cladding options

- Exterior air barrier, insulation, and cladding:
  - Fire concerns
    - Lack of UL rated assemblies
  - Insulation thickness needed to achieve desired R-Value could be significant

• Exterior insulation and finish system (EIFS)



- Exterior insulation and finish system (EIFS)
  - Lower cost option
  - No need for design of cladding attachment system

- Exterior insulation and finish system (EIFS)
  - Thick layers of insulation needed to achieve design goals
  - Insurance concerns (Fire, water, durability)

• Insulated metal panels (IMP)



- Insulated metal panels (IMP)
  - High R-Value thinner overall thickness
  - Fire rated
  - Durable

- Insulated metal panels (IMP)
  - Attachment due to building variances
  - Water and Air control approach:
    - Use panels as the complete enclosure? (air barrier, insulation, water management)
    - Use the panels as an insulated cladding with another air barrier and water management layer behind?

Insulated metal panels (IMP) as complete enclosure:



#### Castle Square Wall Insulation Strategy Insulated metal panels (IMP) as complete enclosure:



#### Castle Square Wall Insulation Strategy Insulated metal panels (IMP) with separate water/air control:


#### Castle Square Wall Insulation Strategy Insulated metal panels (IMP) with separate water/air control:



## Castle Square Wall Insulation Strategy

- Wall System Approaches for Super Insulation (R40) Retrofit
  - 2. Field-constructed system separate components: applied air barrier and drainage plane, cladding attachment, exterior insulation, and cladding; judged to costly and complicated
  - 2. EIFS (Exterior Insulation and Finish System) required thickness not approved by insurance
  - 3. Insulated metal panel system

### **Castle Square Wall Insulation Strategy**

- Insulated metal panels (IMP)
  - Compartmentalization of the living units







- Insulated metal panels (IMP)
  - Integration of windows and other enclosure elements made at the air barrier/water resistive barrier location































# Photo credit: Elton + Hampton Architects





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