BELMONT HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING COMMITTEE MEETING

FEBRUARY 15 2019

BUILDING DESIGN





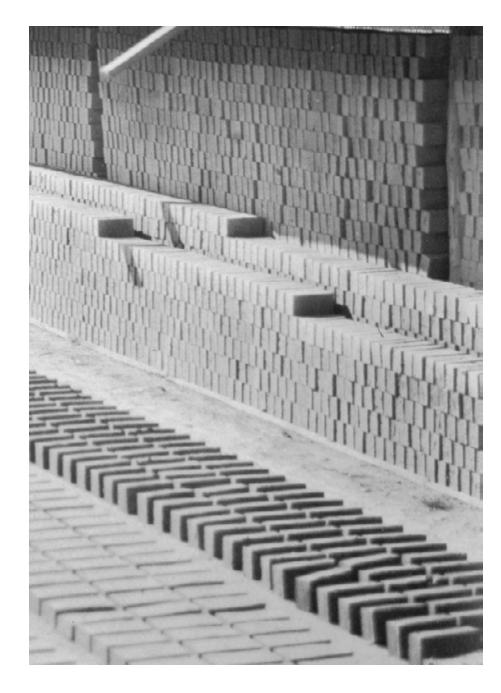


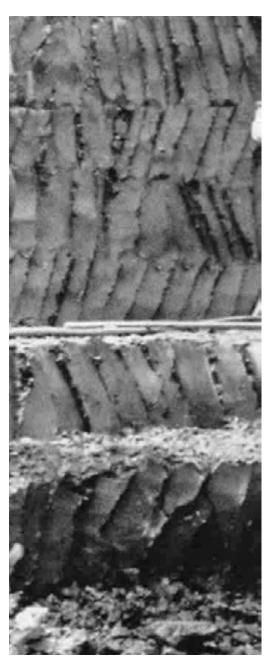


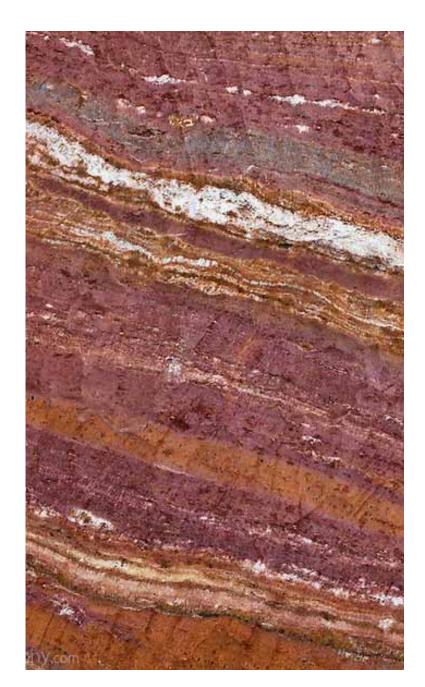


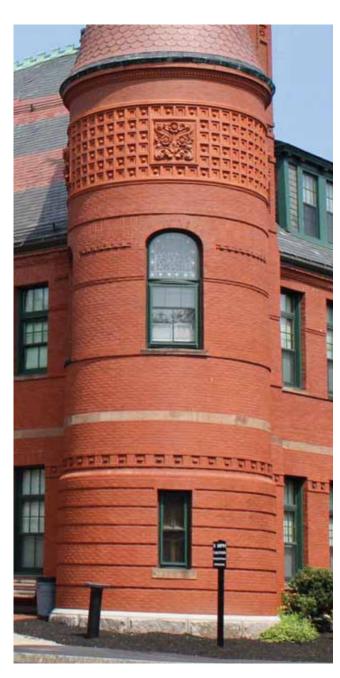
EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS

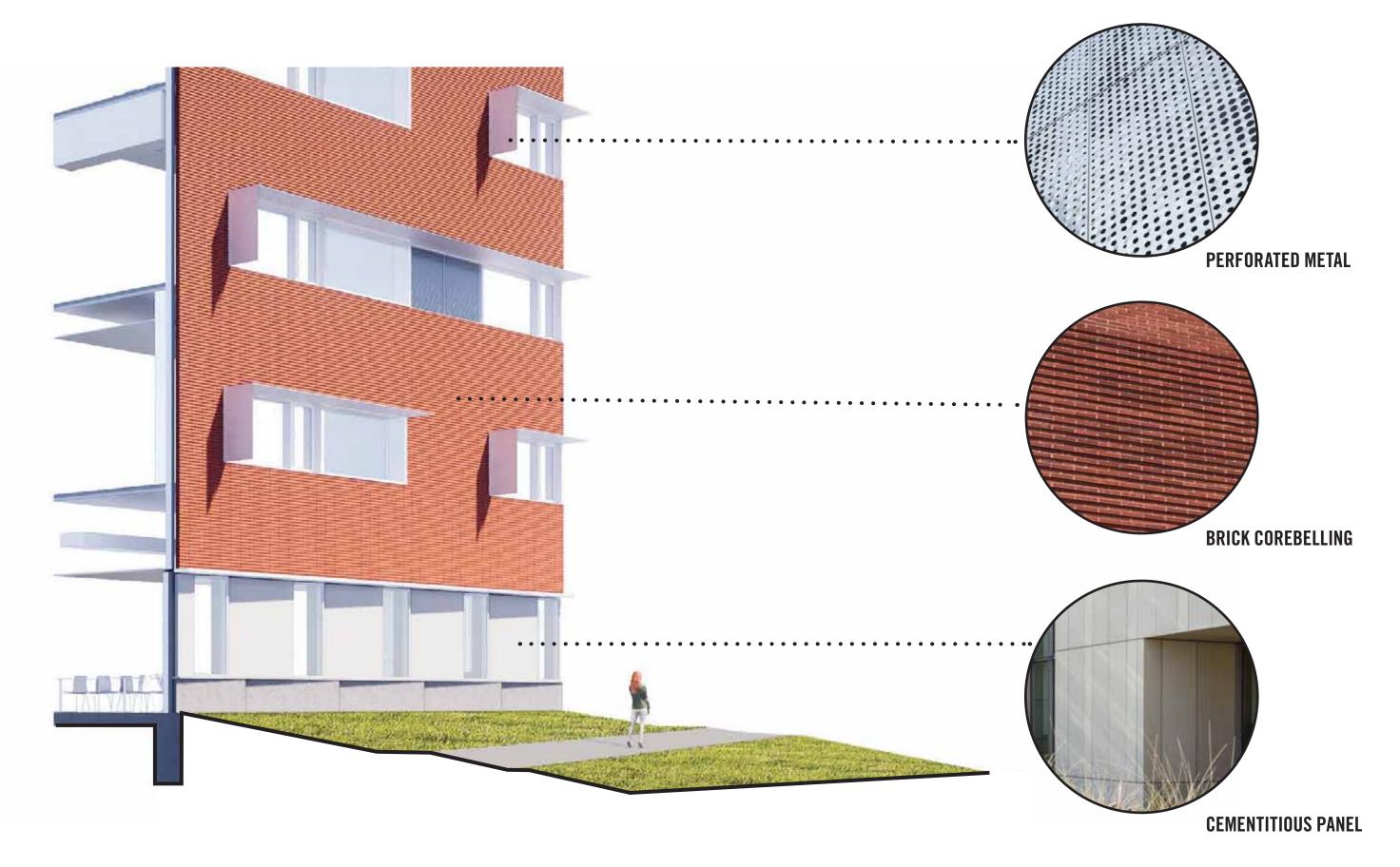
BUILDING DESIGN













BELMONT TOWN HALL

BELMONT TOWN HALL - HOMER BUILDING





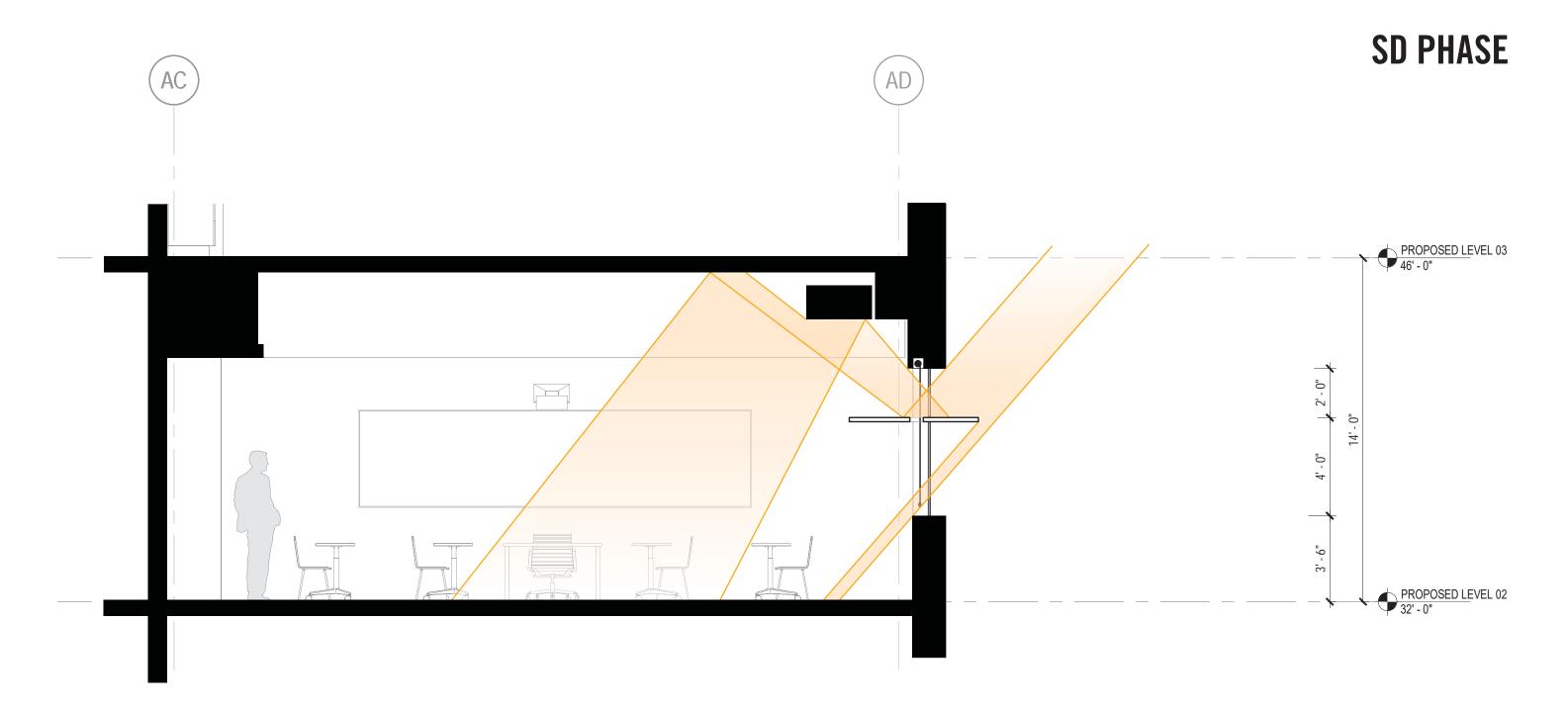
CHENERY MIDDLE SCHOOL

EXISTING BELMONT HIGH SCHOOL

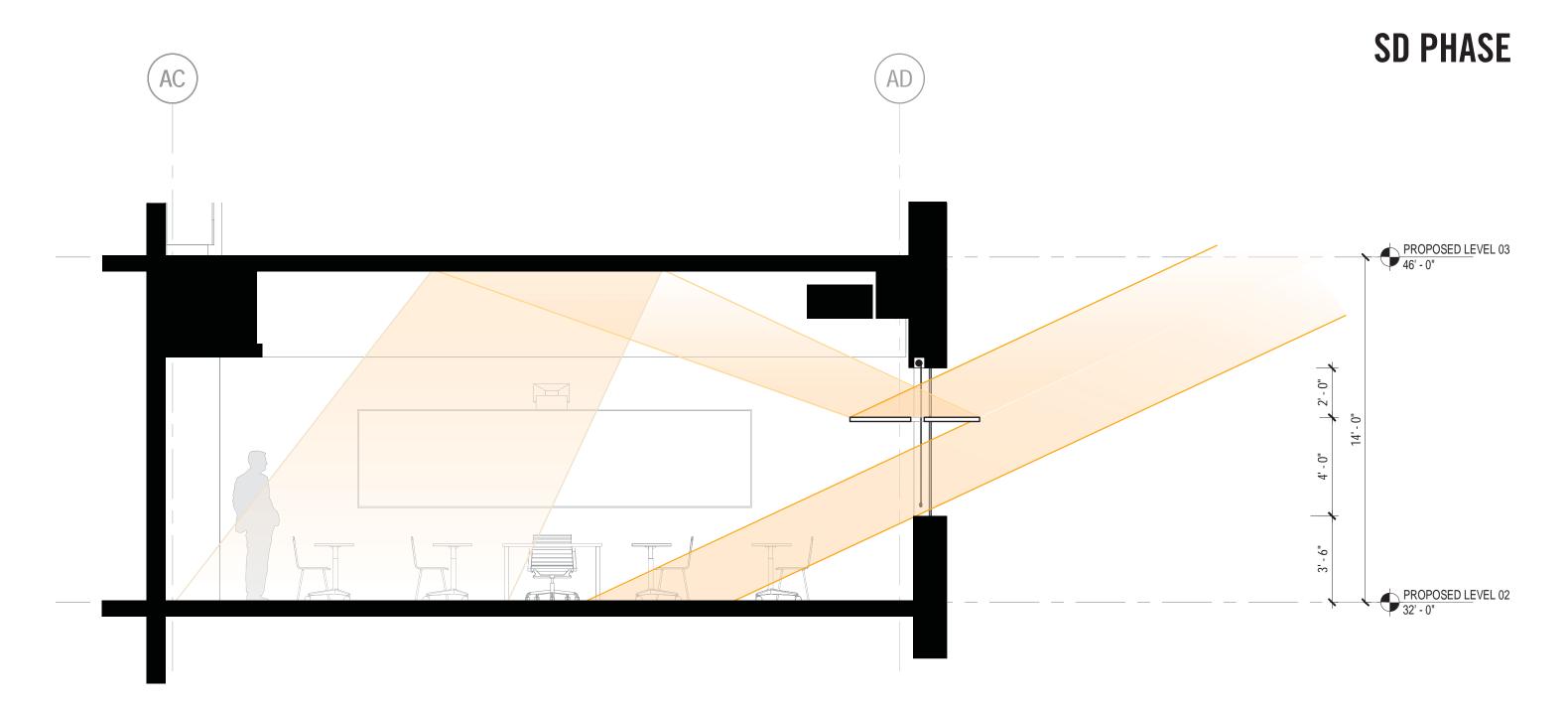
EXTERIOR MATERIALS

CLASSROOM SUNSHADES

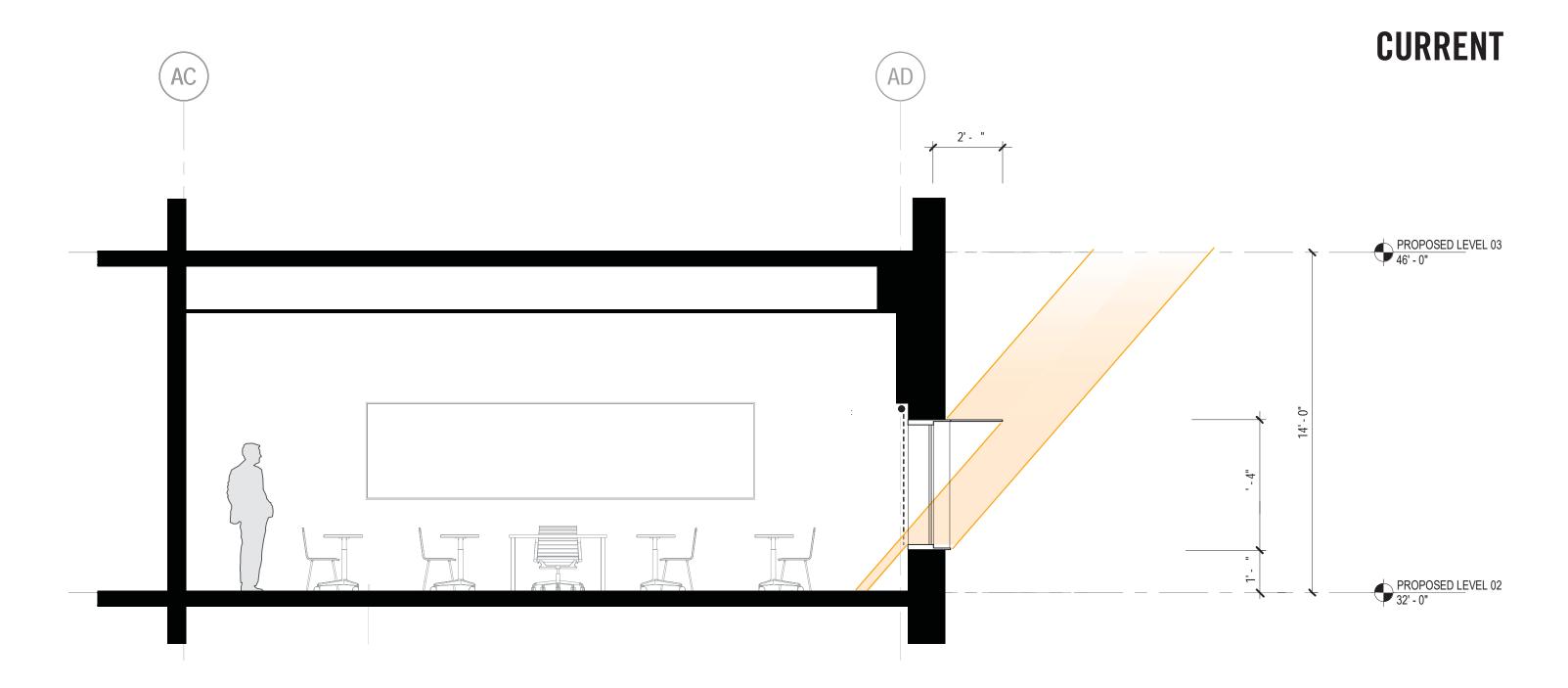
BUILDING DESIGN



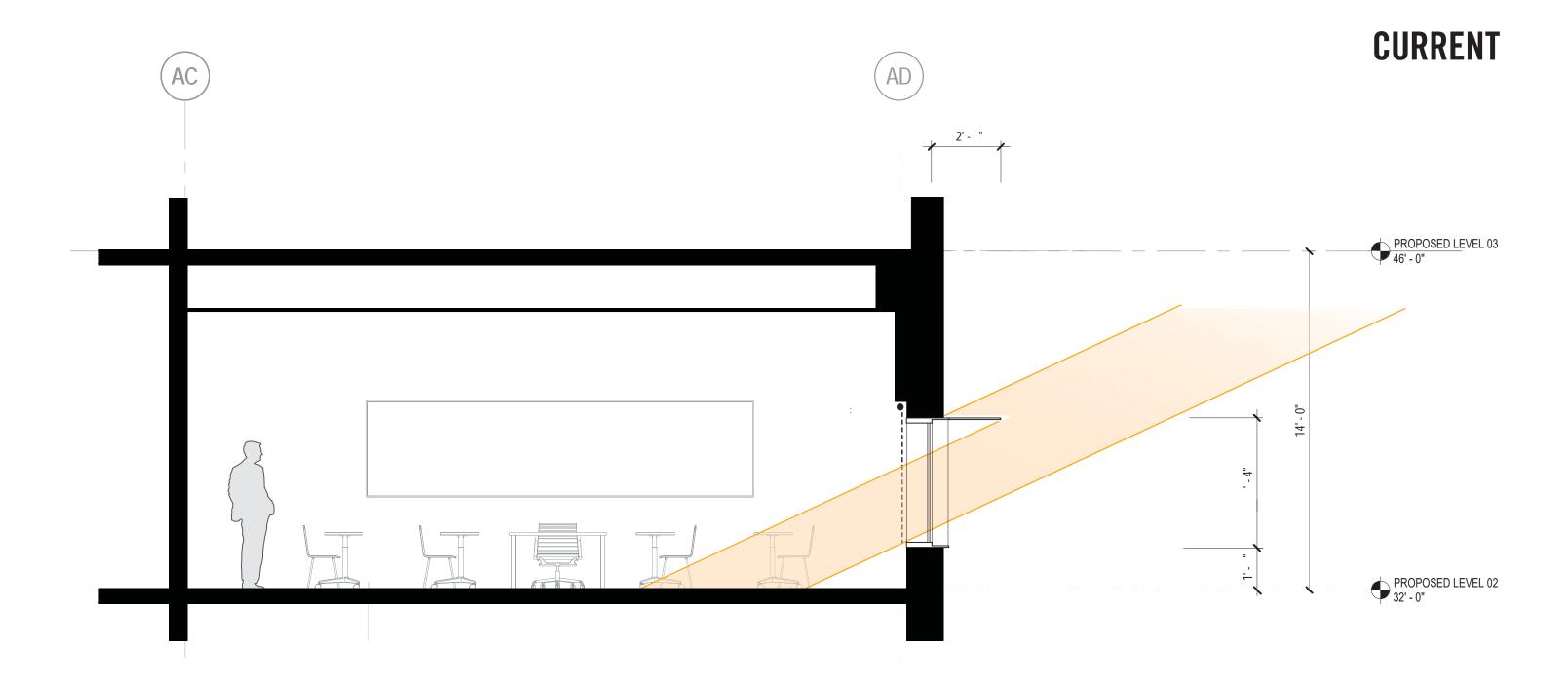
EQUINOX Angular Altitude - 49°



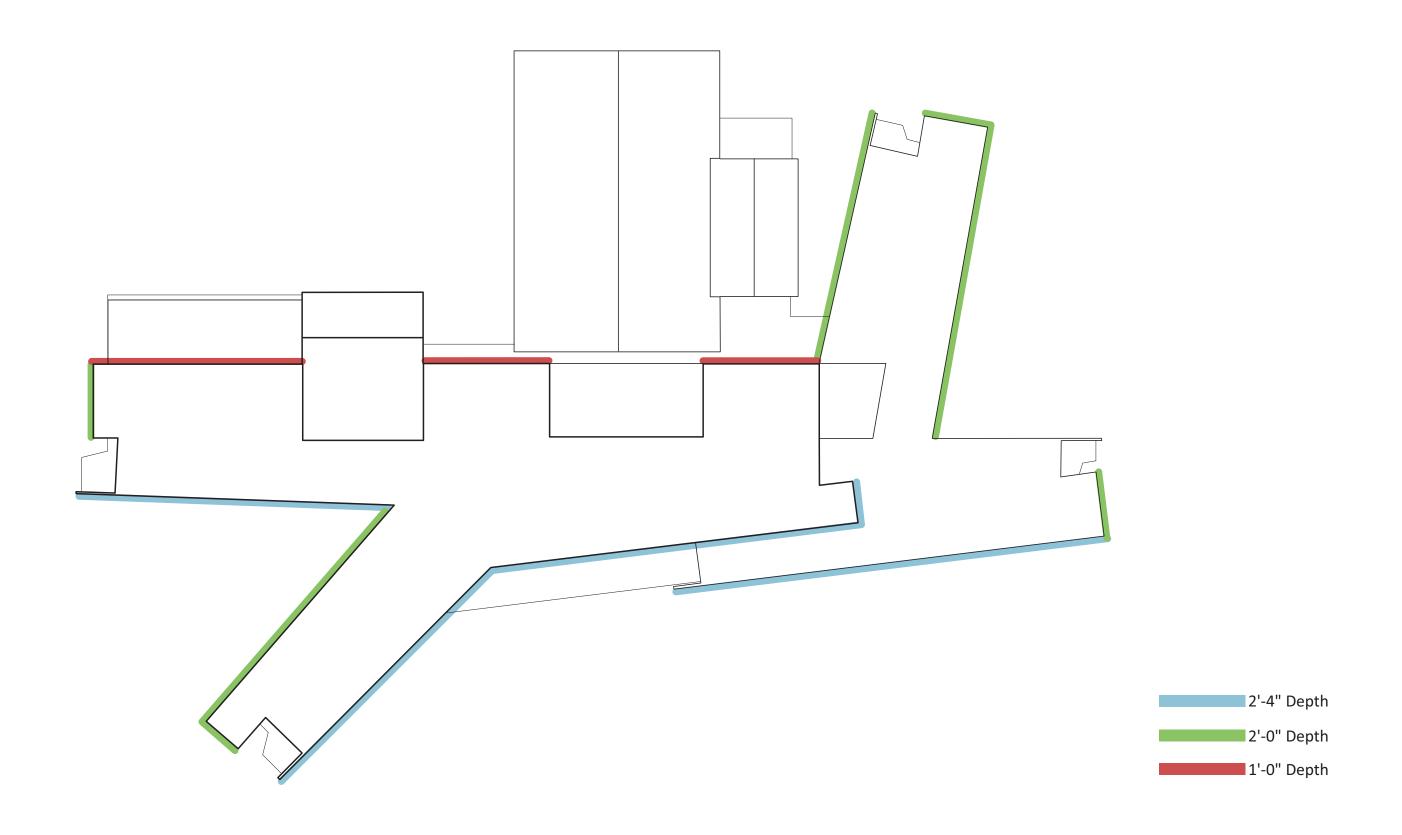
WINTER SOLSTICE Angular Altitude - 25°



EQUINOX Angular Altitude - 49°



WINTER SOLSTICE Angular Altitude - 25°



Study Period Jan 1, 1:00 AM Through December 31 12:00 AM



THERMAL LOAD | 450 KBTU/SF (1420 KWH/M2) SOUTH EAST WALLS

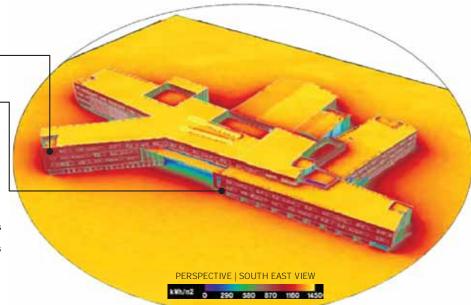
THERMAL LOAD | 285 KBTU/SF (900 KWH/M2)

SOUTH WALLS

THERMAL LOAD | 285 KBTU/SF (900 KWH/M2)

Performance Metric: The proposed design featured overhangs on the south and the south east orientations.

- The south entrance overhangs reduce the thermal load to less than 100 kBtu/sf (approx. 300 kWh/m2).
- The fenestration shading devices reduce the thermal load from 285 kBtu/sf to slightly more than 100 kBtu/sf (approx. 350 kWh/m2).
- The orientation of the solar panels or azimuth receives more solar radiation than a horizontal orientation similarly to the roof surfaces and potentially generates more renewable energy.



Study Period Jan 1, 1:00 AM Through December 31 12:00 AM



THERMAL LOAD | 450 KBTU/SF (1420 KWH/M2) SOUTH WEST WALLS

THERMAL LOAD | 285 KBTU/SF (900 KWH/M2)

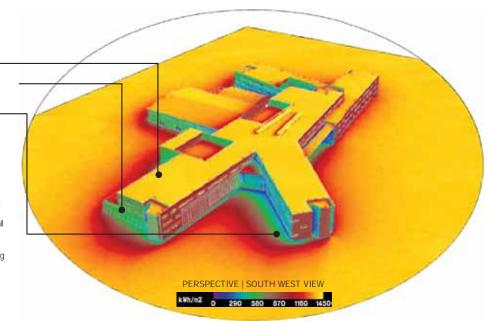
WEST WALLS

THERMAL LOAD | 95 KBTU/SF (300 KWH/M2)

NORTH WEST WALLS THERMAL LOAD | 220 KBTU/SF (700 KWH/M2)

Performance Metric: The proposed design featured overhangs on the south west and west orientations.

- · The northeasterly fenestration has less thermal load due to self-shading of building configuration.
- The fenestration shading devices reduce the thermal load from 285 kBtu/sf to slightly more than 100
- kBtu/sf (approx. 350 kWh/m2). The northwesterly walls do not benefit from building configuration self-shading.



Study Period Jan 1, 1:00 AM Through December 31 12:00 AM



THERMAL LOAD | 450 KBTU/SF (1420 KWH/M2)

NORTH EAST WALLS THERMAL LOAD | 80-125 KBTU/SF (250-400 KWH/M2)

NORTH WALLS

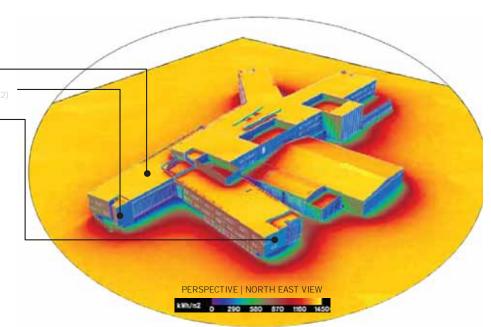
EAST WALLS

THERMAL LOAD | 220 KBTU/SF (700 KWH/M2)

THERMAL LOAD | 95 KBTU/SF (300 KWH/M2)

Performance Metric: The proposed design featured overhangs on the north and the north east orientations.

- · The northeasterly fenestration has less thermal load due to self-shading of building configuration.
- The south fenestration shading devices reduce the thermal load from 285 kBtu/sf to slightly more than 100 kBtu/sf (approx. 350 kWh/m2).



Study Period Jan 1, 1:00 AM Through December 31 12:00 AM



THERMAL LOAD | 450 KBTU/SF (1420 KWH/M2)

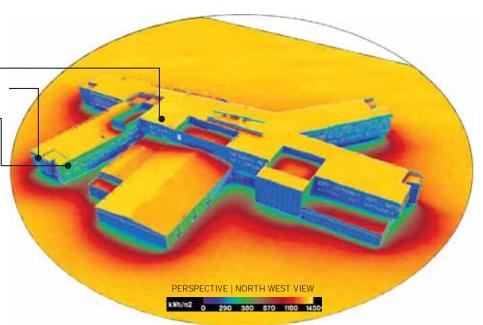
NORTH WALLS
THERMAL LOAD | 80 KBTU/SF (250 KWH/M2)

NORTH WEST WALLS

THERMAL LOAD | 184 KBTU/SF (580 KWH/M2)

Performance Metric: The proposed design featured overhangs on the north and north west orientations.

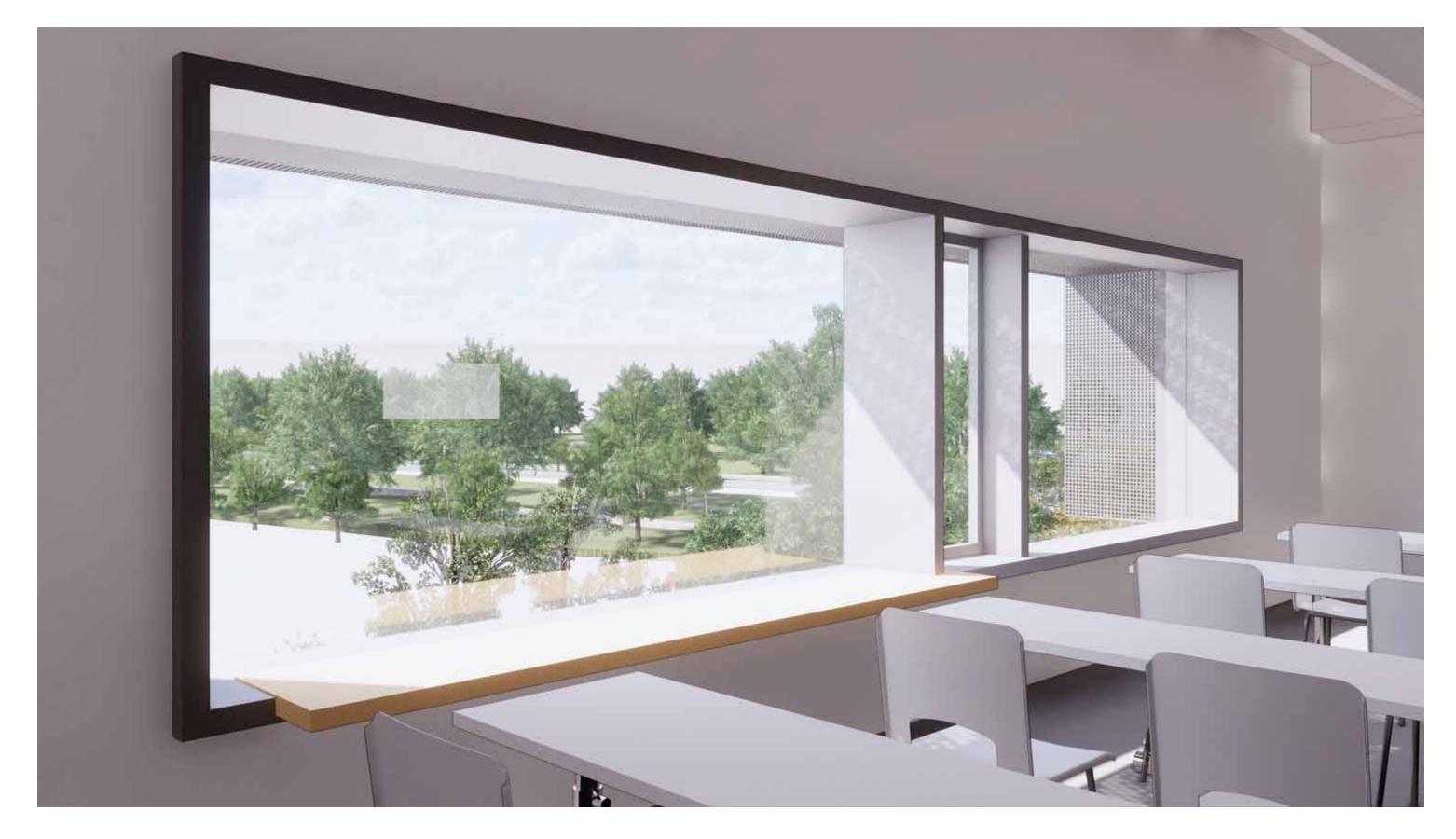
- The northwesterly walls receive thermal load but the fenestration benefit from shading devices which lower the thermal load to less than 100 kBtu/sf (approx. 300 kWh/m2).
- The walls oriented to the north do not generally require shading devices.







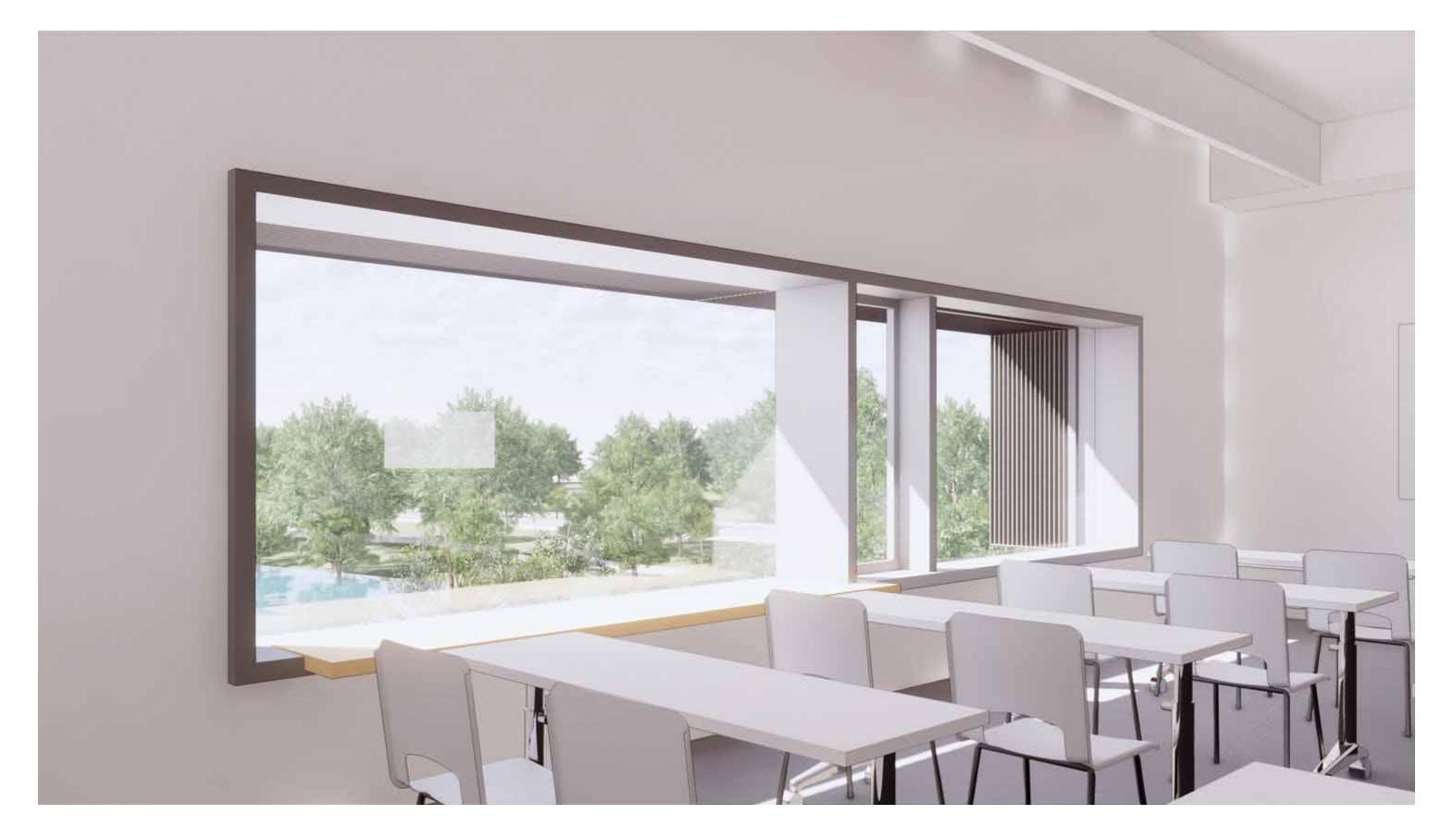


































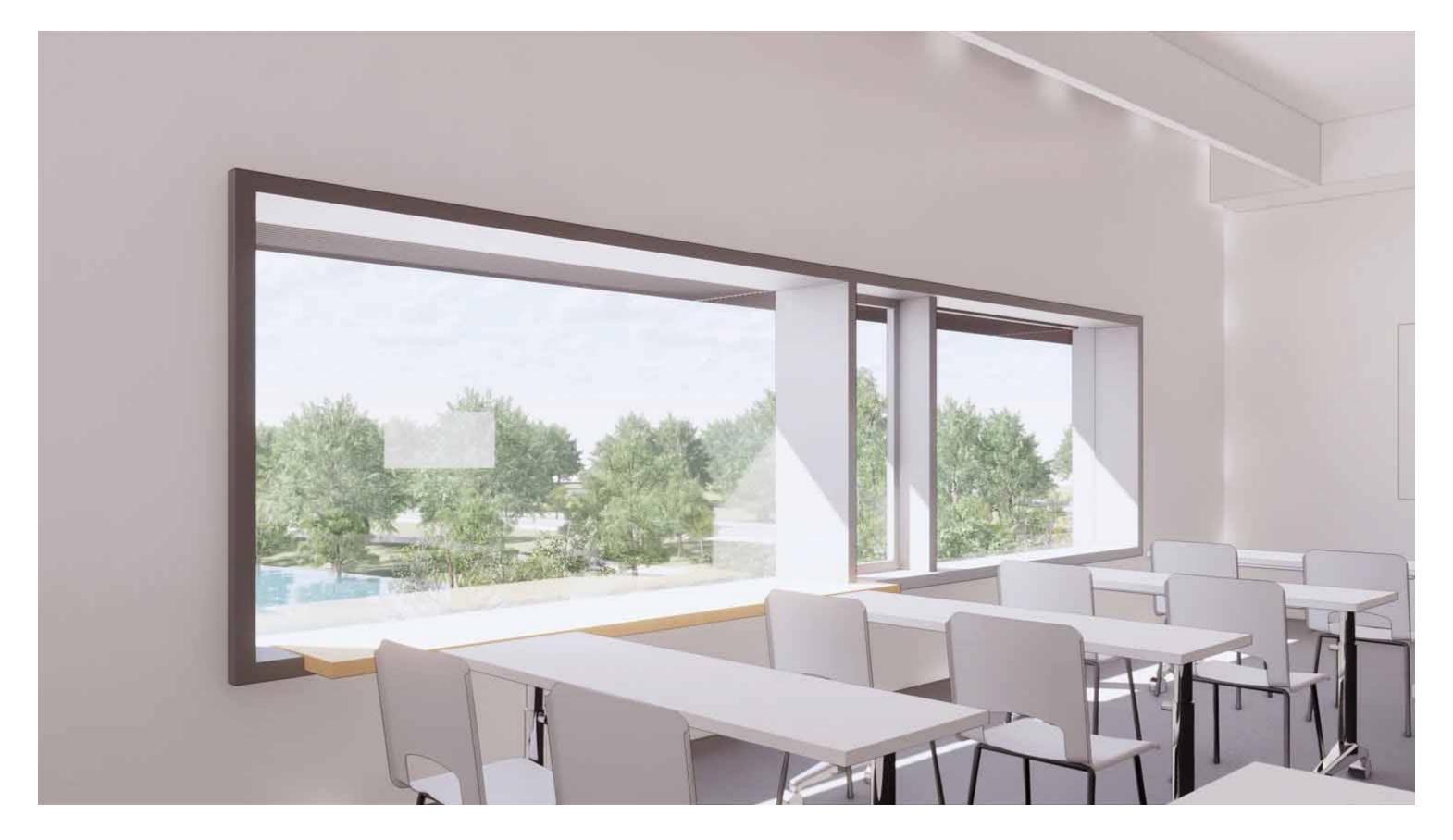








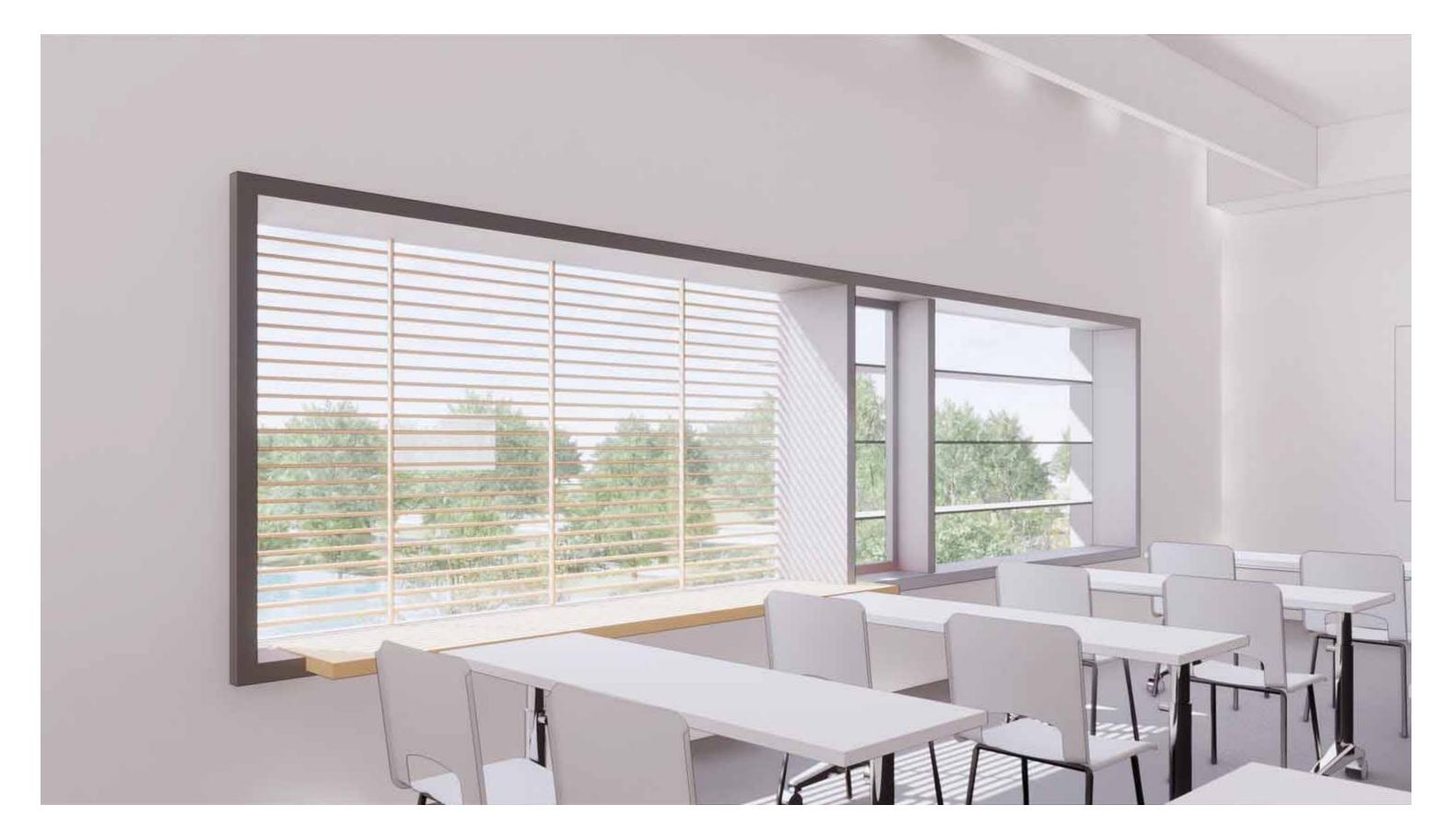


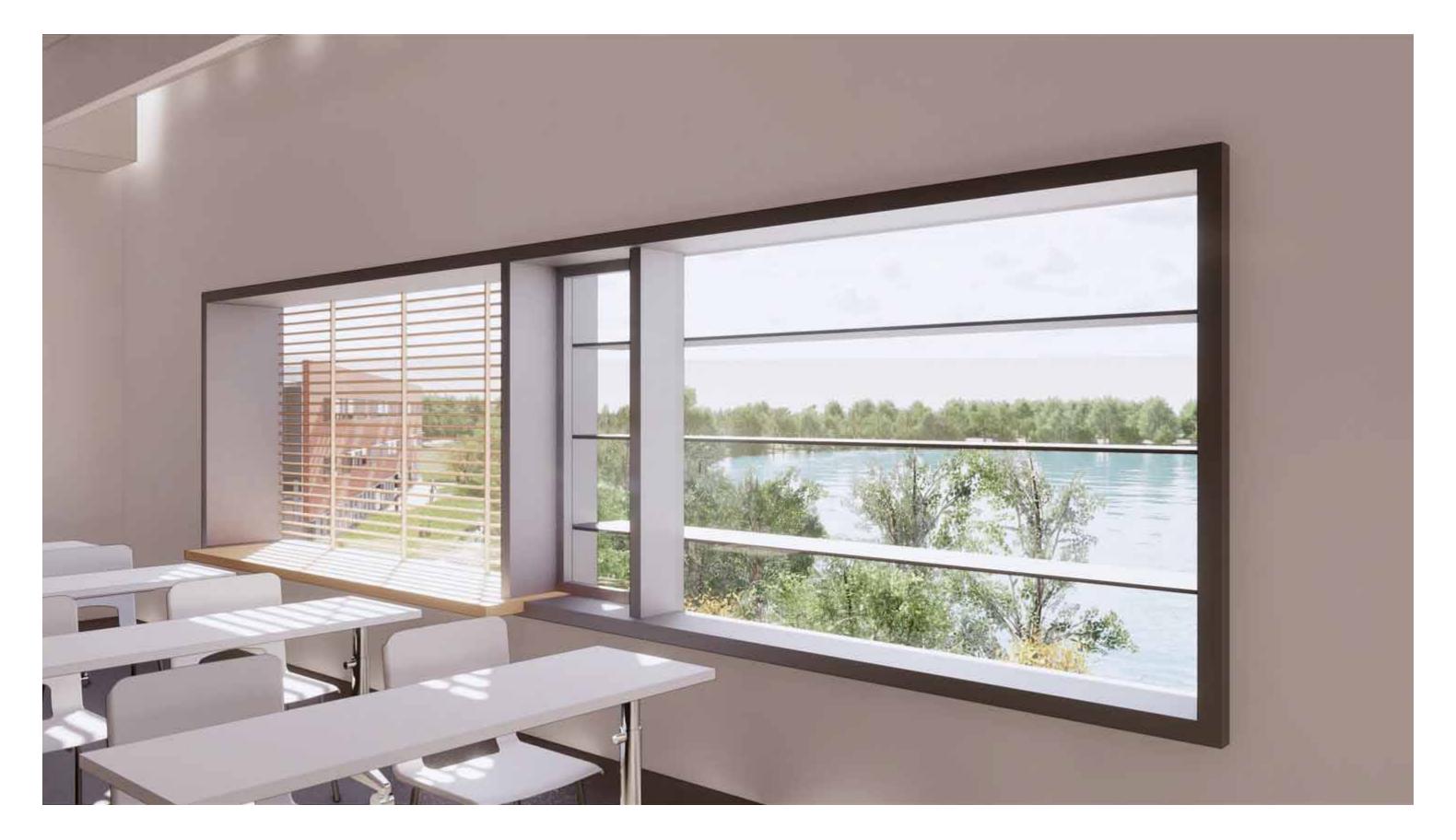








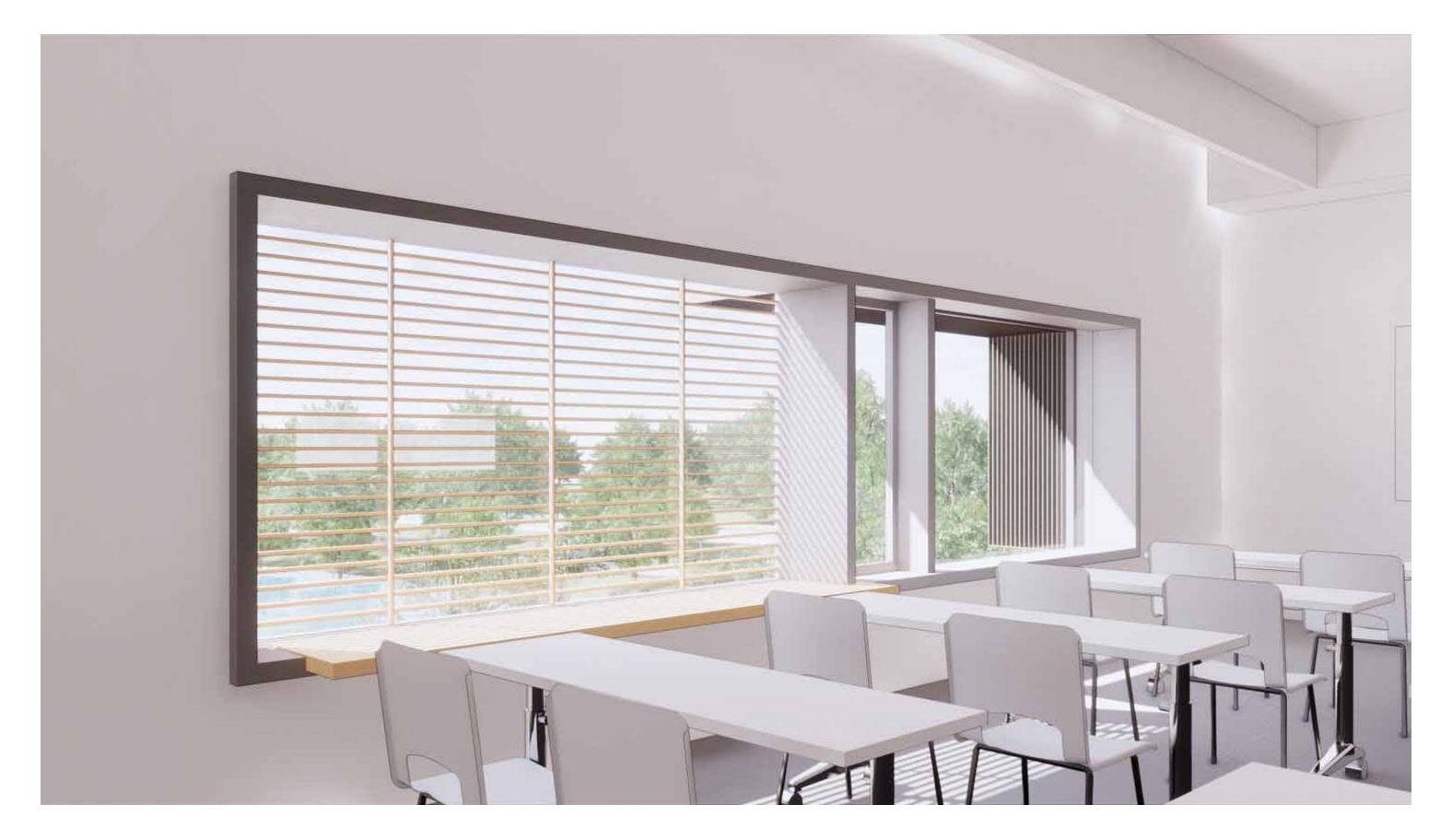


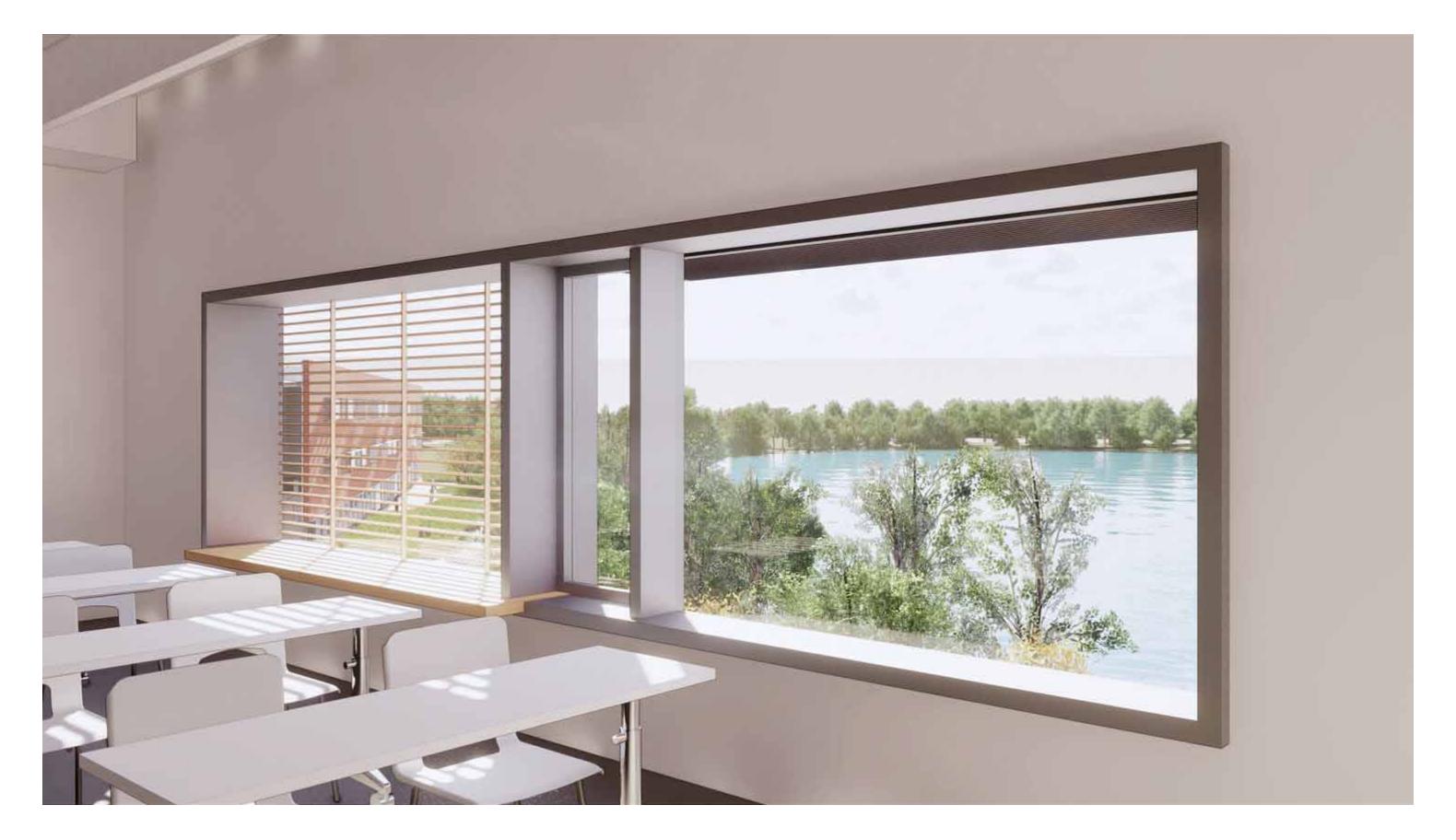






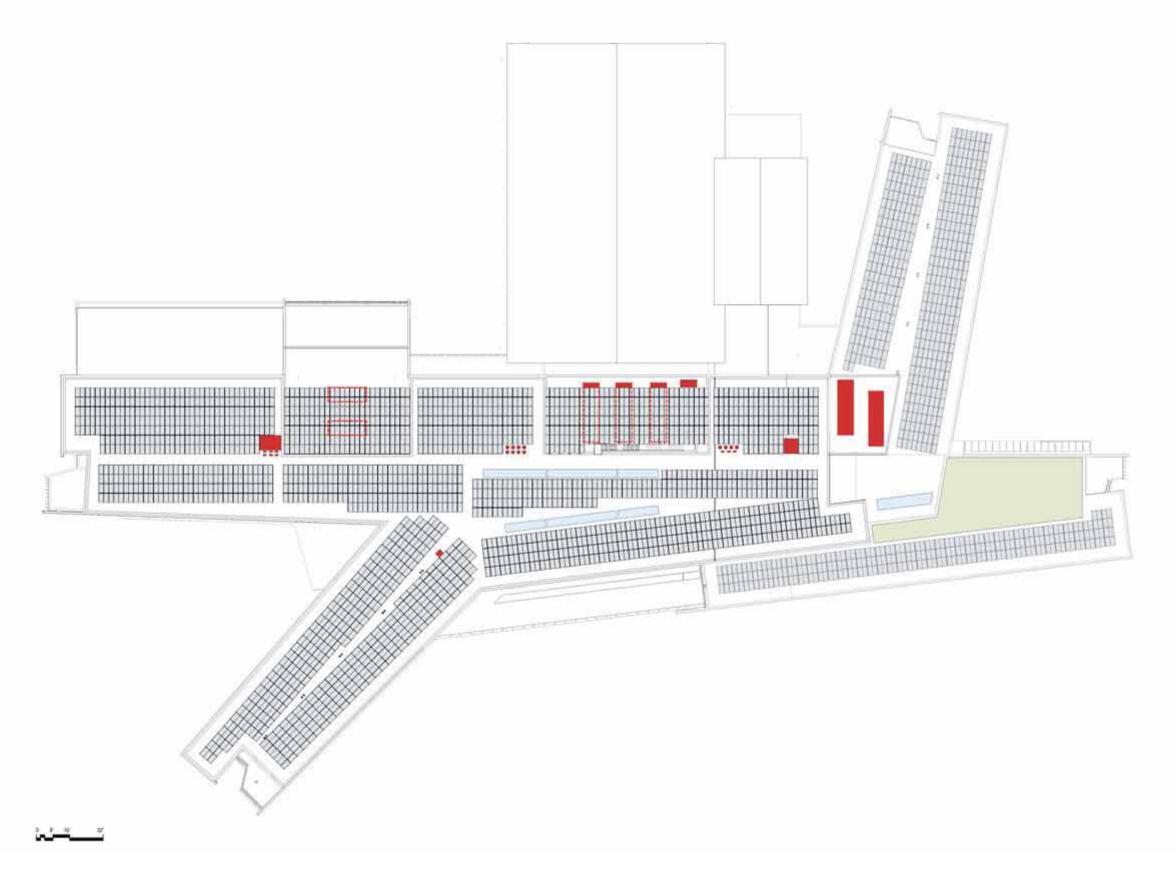


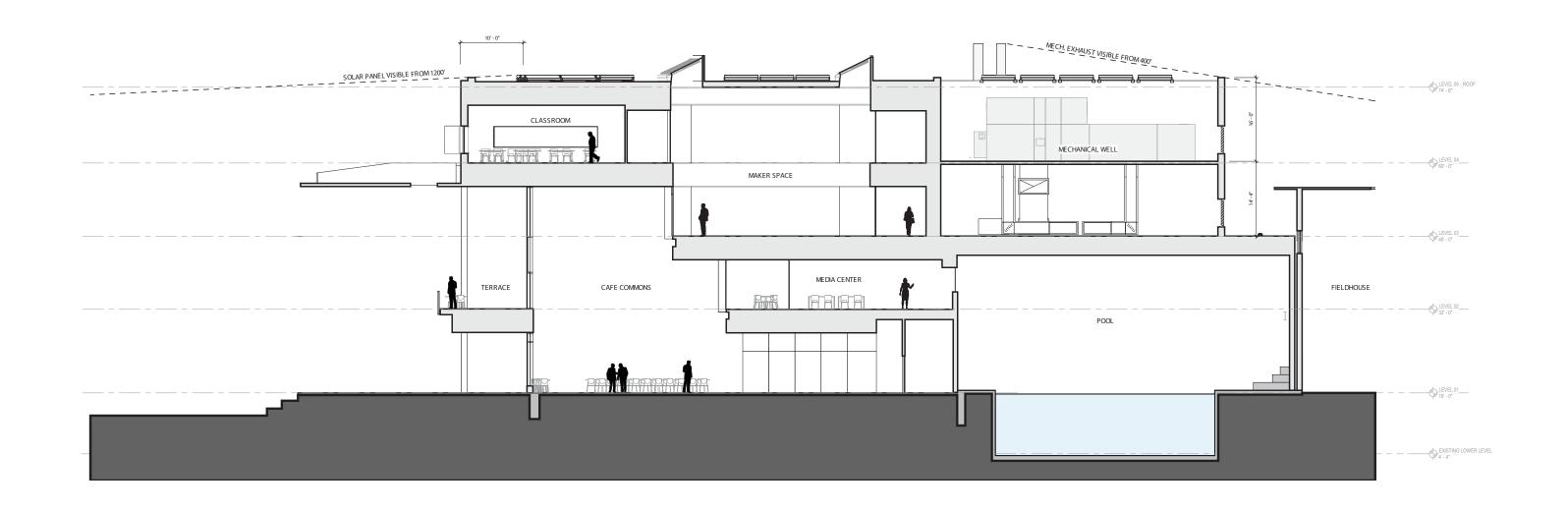




ROOF PLAN

BUILDING DESIGN





BUILDING PERSPECTIVES

BUILDING DESIGN





















