# Okanagan College Child Care Centre



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Project Type: Institutional, Child Care Centre Address: 1091 Timmins Street, Penticton, BC

Year Completed: 2017

Building Floor Area: 410 sq. m.



Rendered view from Timmins Street

# **Project Summary**

The Okanagan College Child Care Facility is a 4,000 square foot, single story building located on the Penticton campus of Okanagan College. The building is the first Passive House certified institutional building in Canada, and embodies the commitment of its client to developing and showcasing leadership in sustainable building.

Sustainable design strategies included:

- super-insulated and airtight envelope
- passive and active solar design
- triple glazing
- central lantern for natural ventilation
- earth tube hot water

2 3 Project Summary

# Main Project Description

Okanagan College Child Care Centre





fig. 1. map of the city of Penticton

# 1. Strategic Decisions

### Gateway to the neighbourhood

Okanagan College is located at the edge of the downtown core of Penticton. The Child Care Centre is intended to provide service to students, but also, as space permits, to the broader community. An early strategic decision was to locate the centre on an adjacent residential street, on a previously undeveloped portion of the campus. It therefore establishes a second "gateway" to the campus, and demonstrates the college's commitment to sustainable community development at all ages. To complement this gateway function, a solar walkway was designed to provide a shaded route from Timmins Street to the main campus.



fig. 2. campus map showing new secondary gateway

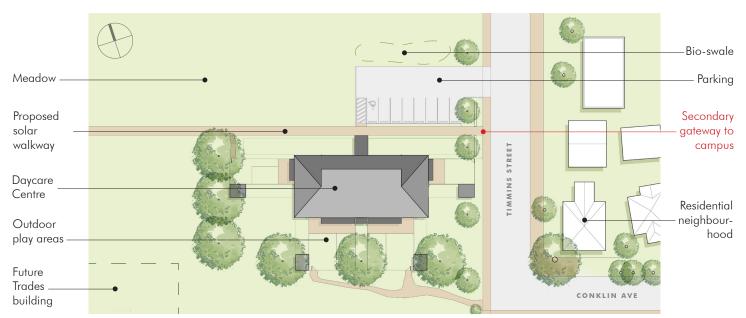


fig. 3. site plan showing relationship to residential street and campus

4 5 Strategic Decisions



fig. 4. rendered view of hallway showing four chief signage

# 2. Community

### The Sylix First Nation

The Okanagan College campus straddles the boundary residential street network so it is easily accessed whether Child Care Centre has been given bilingual signage, and them. each of the four Child Care spaces has been named, and given a colour palette, corresponding to one of the four food chiefs of the Okanagan. The building is a physical gateway to the campus, integrated into the

between the City of Penticton and the Penticton Indian walking with a stroller, biking, or using transit. It is also a Reserve. The two are physically and collaboratively metaphorical gateway between cultures, allowing children mirrored as the college and the En'owkin Centre, the from the Syilx nation to feel welcome and valued, and cultural centre of the Syilx nation, are located directly children from other communities to learn a way of being across the river. As part of this suite of endeavours, the which respects and relates to the natural world around

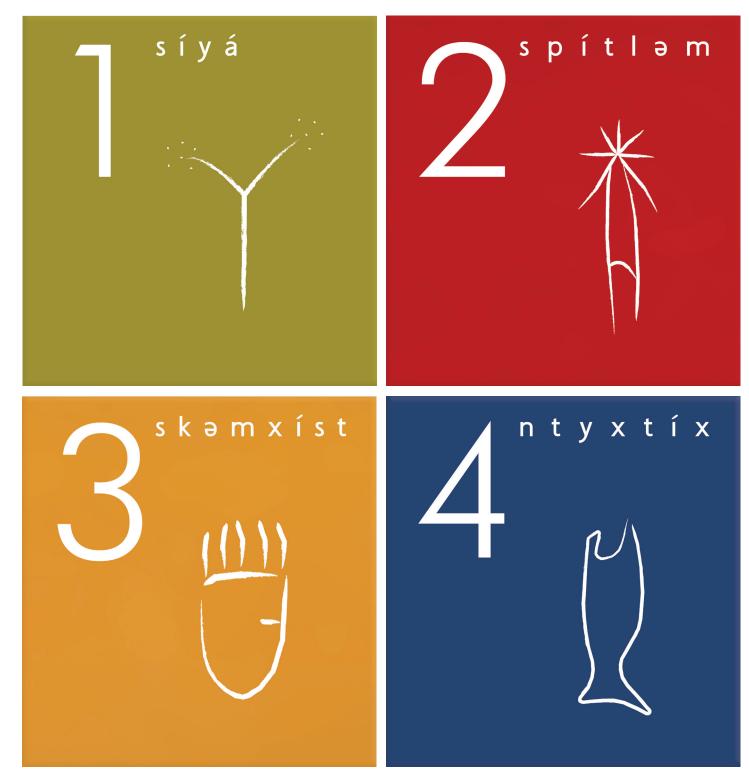


fig. 5. four chief signage

Community

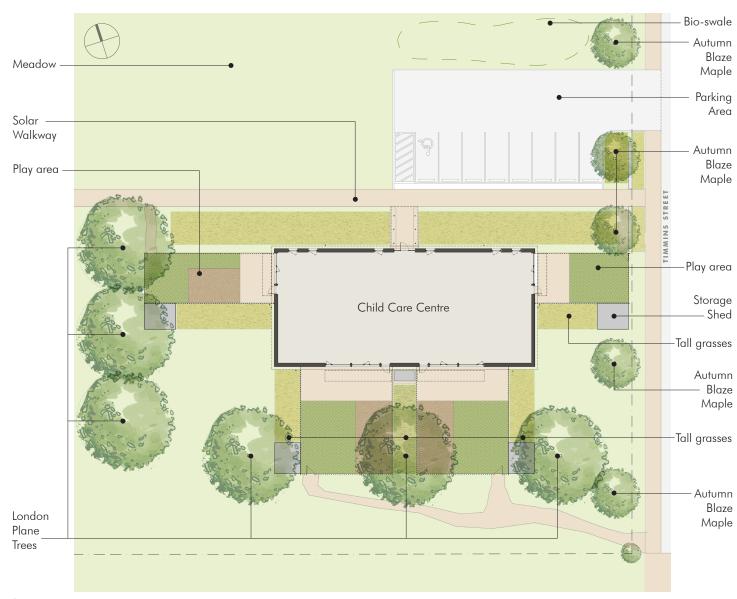


fig. 6. proposed landscape plan

# 3. Site Ecology

### The Meadow

The site for the project was a previously developed area which had reverted to an open meadow. Being close to the Okanagan River, the high water table allows for relatively lush tree and grass growth, within the context of the Okanagan semi-desert. Our landscape plan, to be implemented in stages, maintains and strengthens the existing landscape, using the solar walkway to define an open, publicly accessible meadow. The parking area is sloped to drain into a bio-swale on the edge of this open area. Each of the four child care spaces within the building has its own contained outdoor play area, which is surrounded by tall native grasses extending the meadow.



fig. 7. exterior play areas



fig. 8. site landscape before construction

8 9 Site Ecology

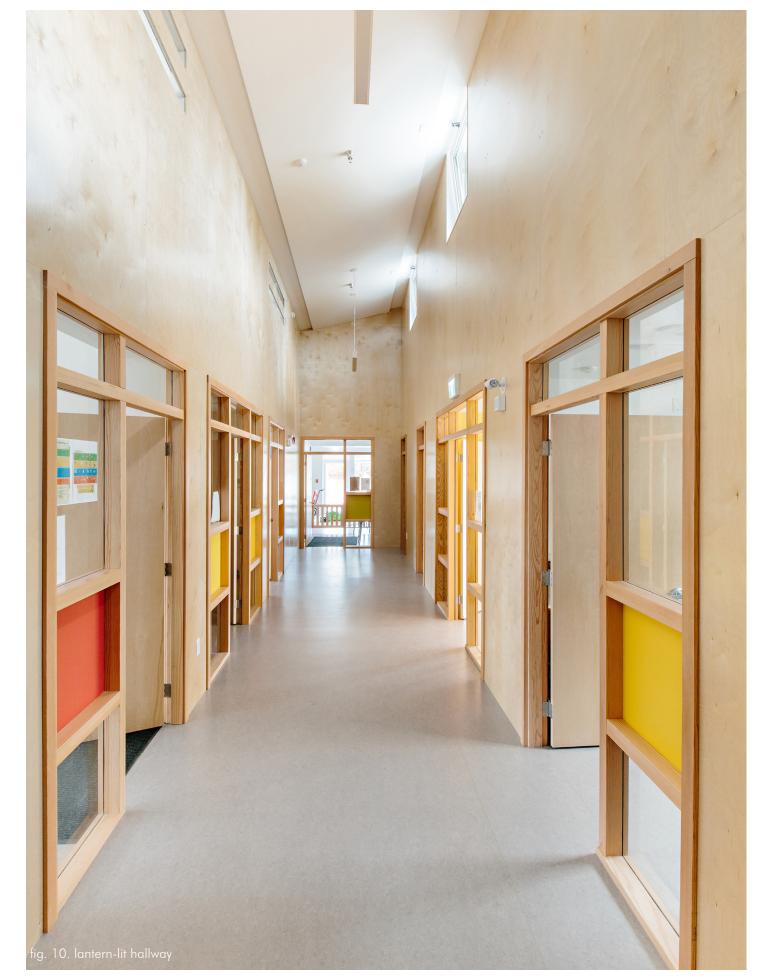


fig. 9. generous windows for indoor play space

# 4. Light and Air

### The Lantern

The physical form of the building was developed to The ventilation strategy is mirrored in the lighting strategy, maximize natural ventilation. 94% of the occupied floor with the large windows filling the childcare rooms with area is within 7.0 m of an opening window. South facing natural light. All lights are LED, and the projected annual windows have low operable vents, and a double height consumption is 6.0 kWh/m2. lantern at the centre of the building, with automatic opening clerestory windows. The lantern opens north to shield from summer heat gain, but also to capitalize on a venturi effect from prevailing winds. During the heating season, air is provided through a super efficient heat recovery ventilator.



10 Light and Air

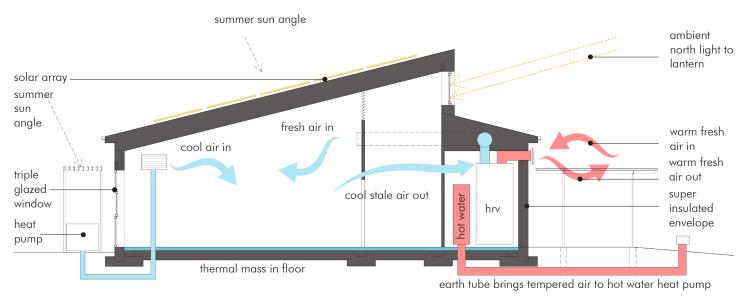


fig. 11. cross-section showing cooling mode, used 5% of the year

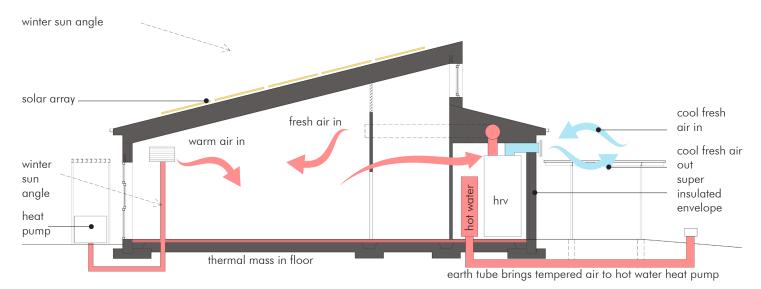


fig. 12. cross-section showing heating mode, used 25% of the year

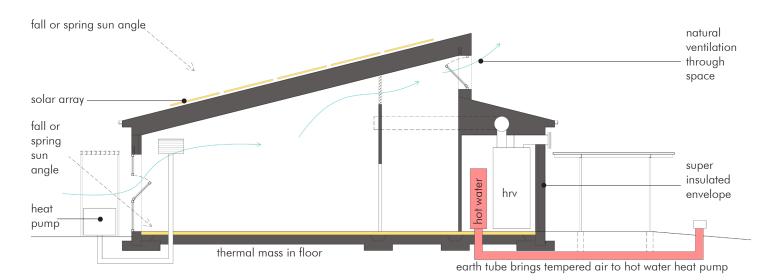


fig. 13. cross-section showing natural mode, used 70% of the year



fig. 14. view from the west showing lantern in profile



fig. 15. exterior view of the lantern

12 13 Light and Air

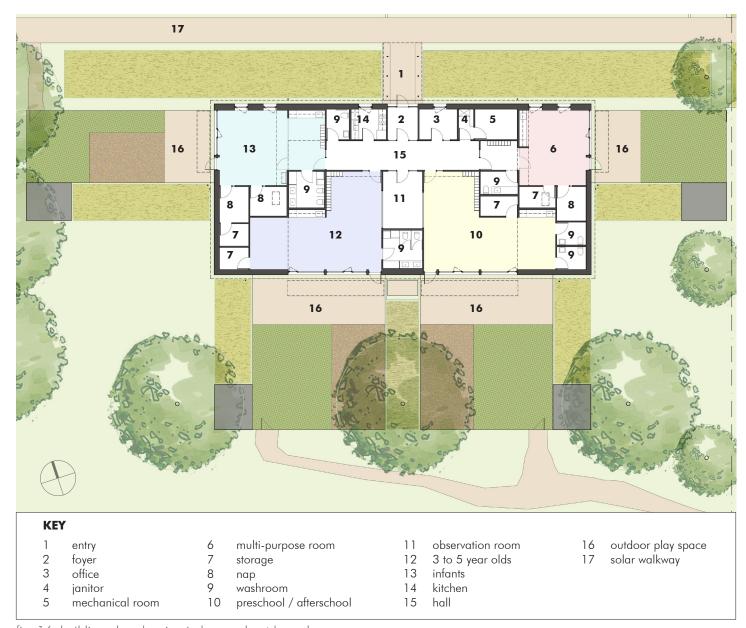


fig. 16. building plan showing indoor and outdoor play spaces

### 5. Wellness

### **Outdoor Connection**

A connection between the indoors and outdoors was at the unstructured learning. Large shade trees protect the which provide constant visual and physical connection to in the meadow. the outdoor rooms.

The outdoor spaces contain a mix of hard surface spaces for wheeled toys, storytelling and wet weather play, rubber mulched areas for active play, and natural areas including berms, plantings, logs and water sources to allow for

core of the design model for the Child Care Centre. Each play areas from the Okanagan sun. With the opening of the four Child Care rooms has a contained outdoor windows, accessible transitions, and large doors, there is space equal to twice the area of the indoor space. The no clear distinction between outdoor and indoor - rather, design of the rooms focuses on large windows and doors the entire child care space is a healthy, clean, safe island

15 Wellness

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fig. 18. rendered view of the proposed solar walkway

# 6. Energy Present and Future

### **Passive House**

As a certified Passive House, the building has used a building is so low that there turned out to be no financial strategy of super-insulation, airtight construction, and benefit to making a connection. Instead, we used an earth efficient mechanical systems to reduce energy consumption tube system, placed parallel to an existing sewer line to to less than 44 kWh/m2 annually. In addition, the roof of scavenge heat, to provide incoming air for a heat pump the building has been oriented to the south, and angled water heater. Building heating, and cooling if required, is for optimal photovoltaic performance.

Canada on campus, and once fundraising is complete for the Child Care Centre, it will receive an additional array, and become energy net positive. While the campus does have a district energy system, the energy consumption of the

also provided by heat pumps. Not only would this building be unaffected by a future shortage of fossil fuels, it has The college currently has the largest solar array in western rendered fossil fuels unnecessary from the outset.

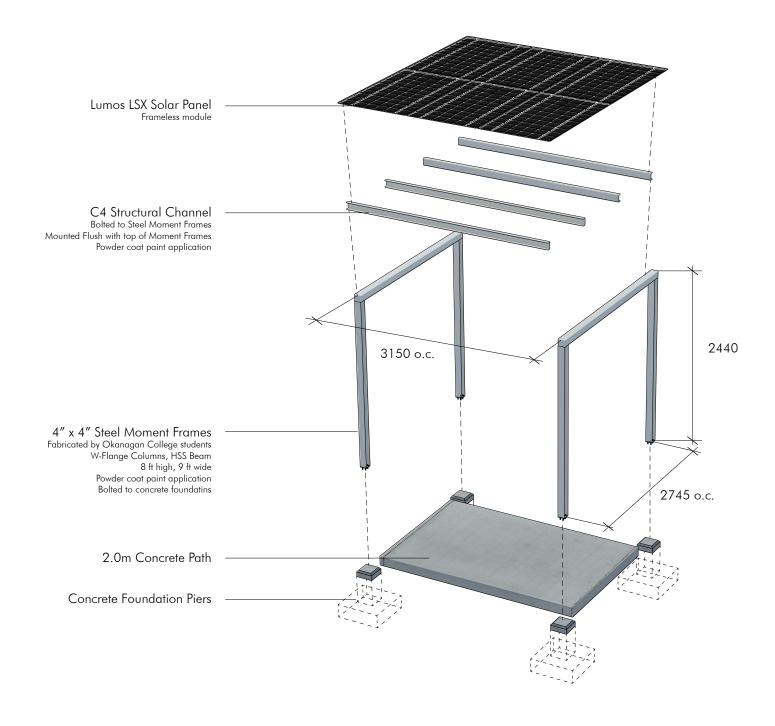


fig. 19. exploded 3d diagram of solar walkway module

16 17 Energy Present and Future

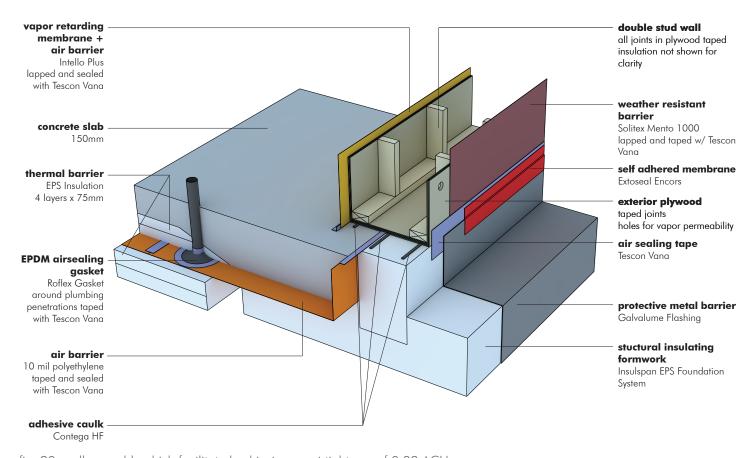


fig. 20. wall assembly which facilitated achieving an airtightness of 0.39 ACH

## 7. Materials and Resources

### Regionalism

a regionalist approach, selecting materials that were regionally abundant, and materials appropriate to the regional climate.

The main structural material for the building is wood: double stud walls, and a light frame wood truss roof. All wood was harvested and milled within the Okanagan region. EPS insulation for the slab on grade was custom fabricated in Langley, BC, and the cellulose insulation used in walls and roof came from Kelowna, BC.

The core of the material strategy for the building was This focus on local materials not only reduces transportation emissions, it fosters the development of a sustainable regional economy. An example would be the lantern space at the core of the building, where a local custom wood window manufacturer donated douglas fir window frames and doors, and these were set into plywood clad walls to create a ceremonial heart for the building.

> On the exterior, material selection focused on durable components, with high albedo, appropriate to the hot, dry climate. This included cement board siding, steel exterior



fig. 21. exterior finishes, CLT entry canopy

shading, fibreglass windows, and galvalume standing seam metal roofing. Through design and construction, full components were sourced to avoid creating waste, and the small amount of waste that was completely unavoidable was collected and diverted to a local waste sorting facility.



fig. 22. detail, lantern cladding

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fig. 23. observation room

# 8. Education and Information Sharing

### The next Generation

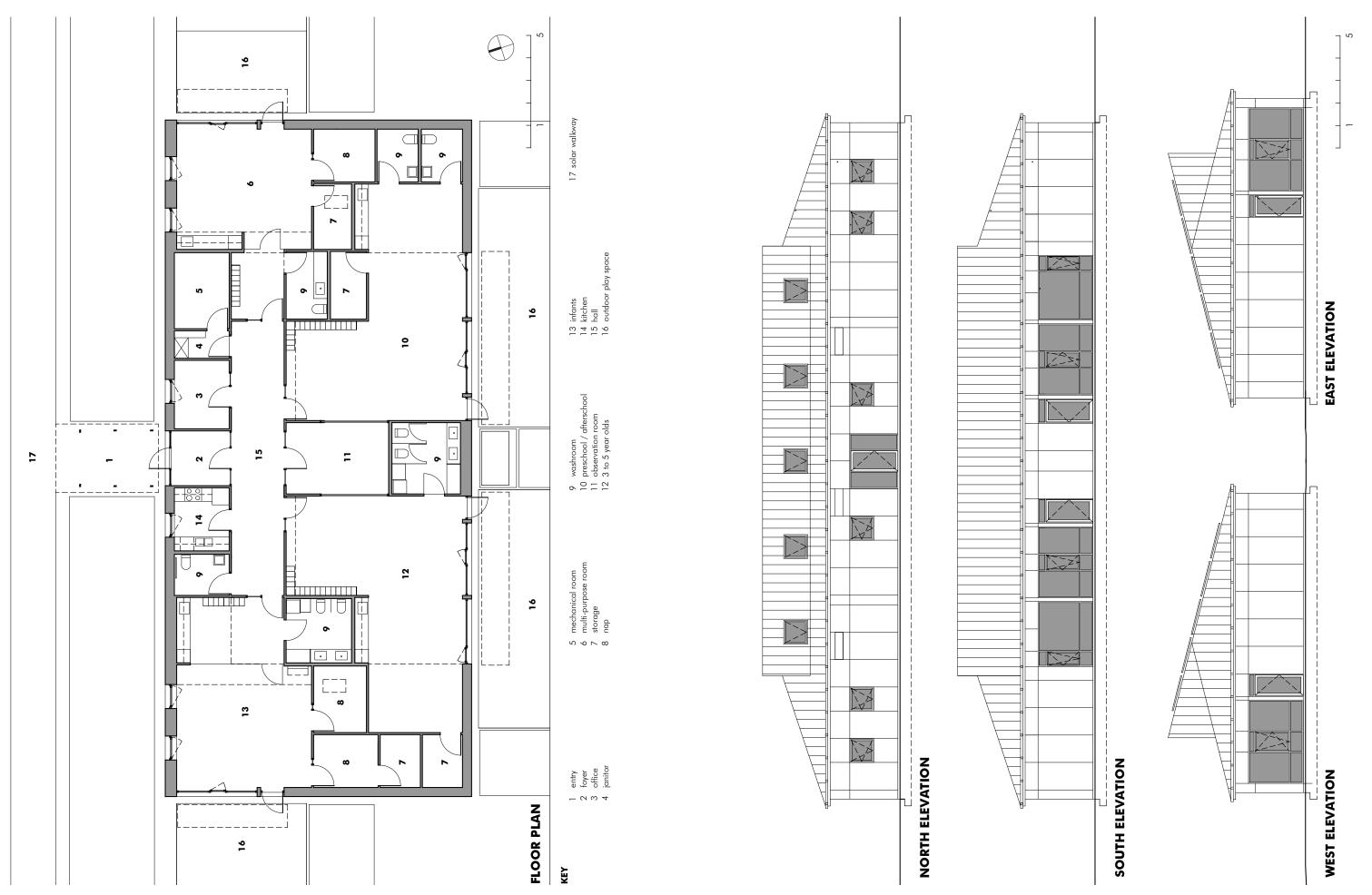
The Okanagan College Child Care Centre is a also incorporates a viewing room for child care students. demonstration project on every level. As an educational institution, the college has taken full advantage of the As the first Passive House Certified commercial building in teaching opportunities implicit in design, construction and Canada, regular tours are being given to utility companies, operations. The college has a Sustainable Construction elected officials, and green building professionals. Most Management program, and the students were heavily importantly, the parents and children that have made the involved in design, materials research, and vetting of building part of their daily routine are learning that a design options.

During construction, trades students were involved in carrying out parts of the work. The operating building is being used for ongoing training of HVAC students, and

cleaner, healthier way of building is achievable, desirable and inspirational.



# Addendum



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