



Development at Kilnahue

RESIDENTIAL HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

5000

PART L and ENERGY / CARBON DIOXIDE ANALYSIS REPORT

Kilnahue
Gorey
Co.Wexford

Gerard Gannon Properties

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1 Introduction

1.1 Report purpose

This report gives information on the projects energy status and carbon dioxide emissions, the statutory compliance requirements and energy/CO2 reduction achievements based on the proposed building / construction specifications.

1.2 Instruction

DKPartnership (DKP) have been commissioned by Gannon Properties, to carry out the analysis and report for the proposed development at Kilnahue, Gorey, Co.Wexford.

1.3 Brief development description

A proposed Strategic Housing Development consisting of the demolition of the dilapidated structures on site and the construction of 421 no. residential units comprising duplex units, apartment units, and houses, all with associated car parking; a creche facility with outdoor play areas, 2 no. retail units and 2 no. community rooms, all with associated car parking; new vehicular accesses onto Carnew Road (R725) and associated road upgrade works, new vehicular accesses onto Kilnahue Lane (L10112) and associated road upgrade works; landscaping including neighbourhood park, pocket parks, a playground and multi-purpose sports court; boundary treatments; public lighting; and all associated engineering and site works necessary to facilitate the development including proposed upgrade works to existing engineering infrastructure on Carnew Road, Kilnahue Lane, Main Street and Esmonde Street'.

1.4 Policy and building regulation requirements.

The project is subject to the following statutory and policy energy usage and CO2 emission target requirements: TGD Part L 2019 for the residential element and Part L 2017 for the non residential element.

1.5 Approach

The energy usage and carbon emissions are calculated using the DEAP software and approached using the basic DKP energy reduction steps in the following order :

- a) Reduce energy usage
- b) Produce energy efficiently
- c) Provide on-site energy

2 Executive summary

2.1 Analysis conducted

In this report the primary energy usage and carbon dioxide emissions have been analysed to provide an energy efficient building in compliance with the current standards and regulations.

2.2 Policy and building regulations applied

Given its time frame currently known the new development's requires compliance (energy) to Part L 2019 for the residential element and Part L 2017 for the non residential element . Compliance to both the above noted Part L would deem the development and developments residential units to be "Nearly Zero Energy Buildings" (NZEB) in accordance to the EU Energy performance of Buildings Directive Recast 2013/31/EU.

2.3 Calculation data and targets

For the purpose of this report as the residential element dominates the few non residential facilities the calculation data provided in the tables below is based on Part L 2019 and covers the main criteria ; a) Primary energy, b) Carbon dioxide, c) Renewable energy. The calculation data given is the average residential unit size, occupation, configuration, orientation, etc. To comply to Part L the residential unit(s) requires to achieve a primary energy reduction of 70% (0.30 MEPC factor), a carbon emission reduction of 65% (0.35 MCPC factor) and a 20% renewable energy contribution on the reference residential unit. The reference residential unit is the proposed residential unit but by the SEIA stipulated standard (poorer) Part L calculation parameters, U-values/insulation levels, boiler efficiency, controls etc. The table below represents the reference residential unit data, the to be achieved data and the current achieved data of the average residential type across the development using the applied reduction measures and technologies listed in section 4. We note that for this report for ease of calculation to establish the overall total project CO₂ emissions we have assessed the creche, 2 no. retail units and 2 no communal rooms as 5 no residential units as their energy platform would not be dissimilar.

In essence passive reduction measures and on-site produced renewable energy are most beneficial as they are a permanent reduction measures and alternative energy supply combatting not only the global climate change but also the inflation on energy cost.

SINGLE UNIT

ELEMENT	UNIT	REFERENCE	TO BE ACHIEVED	FACTOR	ACHIEVED	FACTOR
Primary Energy	kWh/y	13,772	4,132	0.30	3,581	0.26
Carbon Dioxide	kg/y	2,928	1,025	0.35	732	0.25
Renewable energy	kWh/y	0	826	20%	1,182	33%

Overall development achievements

Number of residential units : **426**

ELEMENT	UNIT	BASE LINE	ACHIEVED	FACTOR	REDUCTION	%
Primary Energy	kWh/y	5,866,872	1,525,387	0.26	4,341,485	74.0%
Carbon Dioxide	kg/y	1,247,328	311,832	0.25	935,496	75.0%
Renewable energy	UNIT	BASE LINE	ACHIEVED	FACTOR	CONTRIBUTION	%
Renewable energy	kWh/y	0	503,378	33%	1,432,690	33%

We note the significant reduction in carbon dioxide of 935 ton CO₂ per year and the renewable energy contribution of 1,432,690 kWh per year which is a huge benefit to the global environment



2.4 Policy and building regulation compliance overview

The table below summarises the requirements of Part L for primary energy, CO2 and renewable energy ;

POLICY/REGULATION	REQUIREMENT	ACHIEVEMENTS
Primary Energy	To achieve a primary energy reduction factor (EPC) of 0.30 or less over the 2019 energy reference building.	An EPC of 0.26 was achieved which is lower than the maximum MEPC of 0.30 and is therefore compliant.
Carbon Dioxide	To achieve carbon dioxide emission reduction factor of 0.35 or less over the 2019 energy reference building.	An CPC of 0.25 was achieved which is lower than the maximum MCPC of 0.35 and is therefore compliant.
Renewable energy	To achieve at least a 20% renewable primary energy equivalent contribution.	An overall contribution of (primary energy) renewable energy of 33% was achieved which is higher than the minimum 20% and is therefore compliant .

2.5 Conclusion

Compliance to part L 2019 was achieved using proposed measures achieving a primary energy reduction in excess of the minimum required a 70%, a carbon dioxide reduction in excess of the minimum required 65% and an equivalent primary renewable energy contribution in excess of 20%. As mentioned compliance could also be achieved by a number of other methods listed in section 4.8 in combination with proposed passive reduction measures outlined in section 4.7.

2.6 Mitigation measures / actions

Given that the reduction measures are executed at design stage we assume no mitigation measures to be incorporated.



3 Geographical overview

3.1 Project overview

Image 3.1, the (google maps) site map below is a basic overview of the site with proposed development approximately outlined in the area site map.

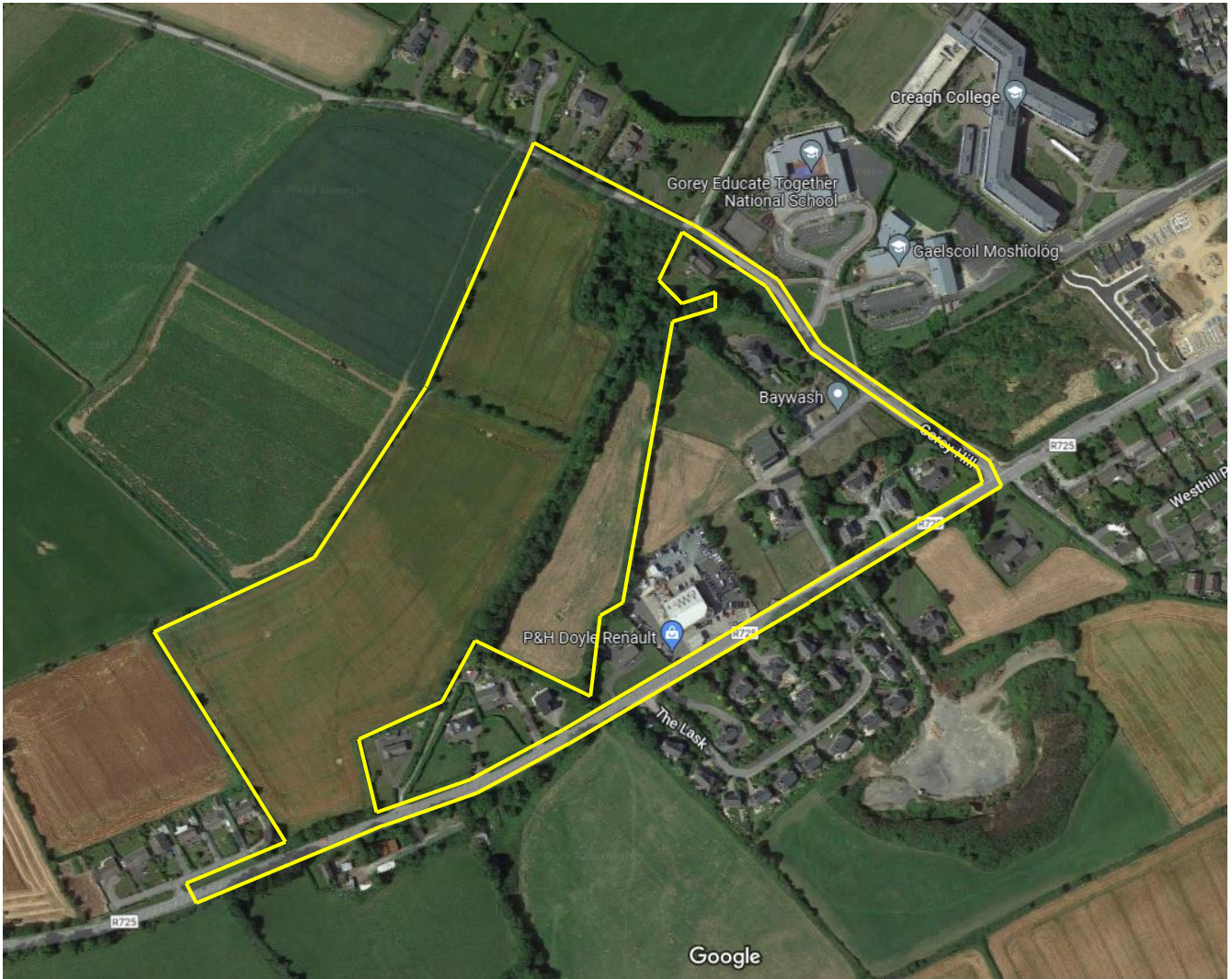


Image 3.1: approximate location outline of proposed development sit.



4 Approach, methodology and calculation results

General approach.

The target of the building's energy usage and carbon dioxide emissions is to comply to the current building regulations and to design the building and building services in line with the "Nearly Zero Energy Building" energy policy adapted in Part L 2019. Calculations have been conducted on all the developments apartment units with the given data in this report representing the average across all of the proposed units taking the average unit size to be 83.5m². The average unit (size) has been applied for these initial Part L calculations and includes average glazed area, orientation, exposed external elements etc.

Just to note that for this report for ease of calculation to establish the overall total project CO₂ emissions we have assessed the creche, 2 no. retail units and 2 no communal rooms as 5 no residential units as their energy platform would not be dissimilar. We have accounted for 421 units + 5 = 426 units

4.1

4.2 Building regulations requirements

Building regulation (residential) Part L : 2019 or any subsequent editions current at the time of completion.

4.3 Part L 2019 general approach

Part L requires a new apartment to make primary energy and carbon dioxide emission reductions on a reference apartment by applying improved calculation parameters and technologies.

Part L also requires the apartment to provide at least 20% of its primary energy usage by means of renewable energy.

The reference apartment is exactly the same as the actual apartment albeit with standard basic Part L calculation parameters, U-values/insulation levels, boiler efficiency, controls etc. and has no renewable energy which the new apartment has to improve upon.

4.4 Building minimum elemental parameters

The following are the main building minimum target values for Part L 2011 and Part L 2019 ;

Element	Unit	2011	2019
Primary energy	MPEPC *	0.40 - 60%	0.30 - 70%
Carbon emissions	MPCPC *	0.46 - 54%	0.35 - 65%
Renewable energy	RER (%) **	15% (estimated)	> 20%
External walls	U (W/m ² K)	0.21	0.18
Windows/glazing	U (W/m ² K)	1.60	1.40
Pitched roof horizontal	U (W/m ² K)	0.16	0.16
Pitched roof pitched	U (W/m ² K)	0.16	0.16
Flat roof	U (W/m ² K)	0.20	0.20
Ground floor	U (W/m ² K)	0.21	0.18
Cold bridging	U (W/m ² K)	0.15 / 0.08	0.15 / 0.08
Air tightness	M3/m ² *h	7	5 (3) ***
Air testing		Proportionally	All / every one
HRU/MVHR	W/l/s / %	1.5 + 66% efficient	1.2 + 70% efficient
DCV	W/l/s	0.8	0.6



4.5 Reduction targets

The following are the reference building or target values.

SINGLE UNIT				
ELEMENT	UNIT	REFERENCE	TO BE ACHIEVED	FACTOR
Primary Energy	kWh/y	13,772	4,132	0.30
Carbon Dioxide	kg/y	2,928	1,025	0.35
Renewable energy	kWh/y	0	826	20%

4.6 Reduction hierarchy

To target the Part L minimum required reductions DKP use the following reduction hierarchy ;

- 1) Step 1 - Reduce energy usage
- 2) Step 2 – Produce energy efficiently
- 3) Step 3 – Provide on-site energy.

4.7 Step 1) Reducing energy usage

Energy use reduction is mainly achieved by reducing the actual heat loss of the building by :

- a - Lowering the heat loss through the floors, walls, roof by increasing the thermal resistance of the elements.
- b - Lowering the heat loss through the glazed elements by using windows with a higher thermal resistance.
- c - Lowering the heat loss by using insulated construction joints.
- d - Increasing the air tightness to minimise the involuntary air infiltration rate.

The following parameters have applied as a means to achieve compliance.

● Ground floors :

U = **0.10 – 0.13** W/m²K

120-150mm high density polyurethane foam board (HDPUF) floor insulation, $k \leq 0.022/0.021$ W/mK plus

12.5mm high density polyurethane foam board (HDPUF) edge insulation around the perimeter, $k \leq 0.022$ W/mK

● External walls + walls to unheated common spaces:

U= **0.12 - 0.14** W/m²K

135 - 160mm partial or full fill cavity high density polyurethane foam board wall insulation, $k \leq 0.022/0.021$ W/mK

Emissivity factor : ≤ 0.5

● Party walls :

U= x.x W/m²K where appropriate.

Solid plastered or skimmed both sides and sealed on all edges and joints.

● Roof :

U= **0.10 – 0.12** W/m²K

Flat : 100-125mm high density polyurethane (HDPUF), cold side (roof) insulation, $k \leq 0.022/0.021$ W/mK +

50-60mm density polyurethane (HDPUF), warm side insulated plasterboard, $k \leq 0.022/0.021$ W/mK

● Window & frame :

U \leq **1.0** W/m²/K,

Double or triple glazed Argon filled insulated frame

Solar transmittance 0.55

Light transmittance : 0.72



- External door & frame :

U = **1.0** W/m²K

Insulated solid door or as above.

- Air tightness :

Design target **2.5** m³/m²*h

Design permeability is set at 2.5 m³/m²*h @ 50Pa or an approximate atmospheric exchange rate of 0.125 ach.

To be achieved with very good workmanship with taped and sealed construction joints and or purpose membrane.

- Cold bridging :

U<=**0.06** W/m²K

All construction joints to be insulated. Approved Part L joints as per appendix D.

The actual linear coefficient will be applied using the Part L appendix D approved construction details with some (15%) recalculated better insulated joints as listed below using ;

- Ventilation.

Demand controlled 24 hour/365 operated central mechanical extract system (no heat recovery)

Requires +/- 60% natural ventilation openings typically 4,000mm² per habitable room. 100% permanent.

All wet rooms fully ducted from central location typically Ø80mm duct work.

or

Demand controlled 24 hour/365 operated central mechanical supply and extract system (with heat recovery)

No natural ventilation opening. Sealed building. All habitable / wet rooms fully ducted typically Ø100mm duct work.

with

Separate manual operated on/off kitchen extract with the 2 options above.

- Lighting ;

Low energy lighting. **100%**

All lighting point are either LED or compact fluorescent fittings or fittings with LED or compact fluorescent filaments.

- Heating / hot-water controls ;

1 no. 2 channel (space heating / hot-water) battery backed programmable time clock with 1 hour boost facility.

1 no. Room thermostat / 2 port control valve.+ thermostatic radiator valves or individual room thermostats.

1 no. Hot water thermostat / 2 port control valve.

- Circulation pumps.

Class A Variable speed circulating pump(s)

- Avoid.

Chimney / open fire,

Chimney / biomass stove

Biomass stove

Gas stove

Electric fire



4.8 Step 2 and 3) Provide energy efficiently and provide on-site renewable energy

Energy and renewable energy can be provided in numerous ways.

Given the location of the project and its accessibility to grid utilities the following options could be considered for the provision of energy and renewable energy.

- Energy and alternative renewable on-site energy source.

- a) LTHW (wet) Mains gas condensing system or instantaneous hot-water boiler ($\eta > 92\%$) + 5 PV 400Wp panels, or
- b) LTHW (wet) Mains gas condensing hot-water storage boiler ($\eta > 92\%$) + 4 PV 400Wp panels, or
- c) LTHW (wet) Split or mono block air source heat pump (η heating $> 540\%$, η hot-water $> 245\%$), or
- d) Electric space heating (dry) + Hot water heat pump (η hot-water $> 485\%$) (apartments up to +/- 80m² only), or
- e) A communal form of heating system with any of the above options or a combination of any of the above options.

There are also other possible sources like city district heating networks CDHN, CHP heating networks, on site communal heating with CHP, geothermal heat or waste heat recovery from incineration or other industrial processes to be considered. As there are no city heating net works in close vicinity to the project site a local on-site energy source is to be applied.

CHP is not efficient as the projects base load is not sufficient to maintain viability on a CHP plant. The project, as it is relatively dense, may suit a communal heating system fed by a combination of mains gas boilers and heat pumps however this needs to be economically assessed for viability and if applied does bring the additional requirement of heat energy metering and invoicing to apartment occupiers.

For the report we have applied option c) the air source heat pump.

4.9 Renewable energy

This means producing on-site renewable energy by using;

- a - Thermal solar panels for hot water and/or space heating.
- b – Photovoltaic (PV) panels for electrical energy for all electrical requirements.
- c - Wind mill(s) for electrical energy for all electrical requirements.
- d - Biomass (wood, pellet, chip) plant for hot water and/or space heating.
- e - Incinerator(s) for waste heat production
- f – Heat pump renewable energy.

Given the configuration of the development and the urban location wind power has not been considered. Biomass, although theoretically a good renewable option, has given issue's in other project's with similar use due to maintenance problems with the actual plant giving rise to complaints from occupants / users. PV is generally a good and passive option to be considered.

For this report we have applied option f) the heat pump renewable fraction.

4.10 Calculation software

Primary energy and carbon dioxide performance calculations are executed using the National Calculation Methodology government approved Domestic Energy Assessment Procedure (DEAP version 4).

4.11 Over heating

Over heating can be an issue and an over heating analysis was conducted using the Passive House PPH analysis software which concluded that the risk to overheating was minimal in accordance to CIBSE TM37. Overheating can also be addressed by applying glass with a higher solar reflection factor or lower emittance factor.



4.12 Calculation results.

The table below shows the calculation results from the average size apartment with the average external wall area, glass area, orientation, floor * roof area etc. The table details the reference building primary energy, carbon dioxide and renewable energy data, the required reductions / contributions and what has been achieved using the more advanced building part L parameters from items 4.6 reduction parameters and 4.7 energy & renewable energy options. Just to note that for this report for ease of calculation to establish the overall total project CO₂ emissions we have assessed the creche, 2 no. retail units and 2 no communal rooms as 5 no residential units as their energy platform would not be dissimilar. We have accounted for 421 units + 5 = 426 units

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The compliance data in this report is based on applying heat pumps but this can also be achieved by other solutions. A decision on the final agreed energy supply solution will be made in due time when the project is entering its final design & construction stages.

4.13 Part L compliance conclusion

Compliance to part L 2019 is achieved by means of a 70% primary energy reduction on the reference dwelling or an EPC (primary energy) of 0.30 or less, a 65% carbon diode reduction or a CPC (carbon dioxide) of 0.35 or less and an equivalent primary renewable energy contribution of 20% or more.

As mentioned in the above sections this can be achieved by a number of methods listed in section 4.8 in combination with proposed passive reduction measures outlined in section 4.7.

