Building Lifecycle Report

Castlelake SHD, Carrigtwohill, Co. Cork May 2022

N.C.M



facilities management



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

BAM FM (on behalf of BAM Property Ltd.) were instructed to provide a Building Lifecycle Report for the proposed Castlelake SHD, Carrigtwohill, Co. Cork. The purpose of this report is to provide an initial assessment of long-term running and maintenance costs as they would apply on a per residential unit basis at the time of application, as well as demonstrating what measures have been specifically considered to effectively manage and reduce costs for the benefit of the residents. This is achieved by producing a Building Lifecycle Report. This Building Lifecycle Report has been developed on foot of the revised guidelines for Sustainable Urban Housing: Design Standards for New Apartments - Guidelines for Planning Authorities issued under Section 28 of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) December 2020. Within the new guidelines, new guidance is being provided on residential schemes. Section 6.13 of the Operation and Management of Apartment Development Guidelines (December 2020) requires that:

"planning applications for apartment development shall include a building lifecycle report which in turn includes an assessment of long-term running and maintenance costs as they would apply on a per residential unit basis at the time of application, as well as demonstrating what measures have been specifically considered by the proposer to effectively manage and reduce costs for the benefit of residents."



2.0 DESCRIPTION OF DEVELOPMENT

The development will consist of the construction of a strategic housing development of 716 no. units and a 2 no. storey creche. The proposed development comprises 224 no. houses, 284 no. duplex units and 208 no. apartments. The two storey houses comprise 48 no. detached, 126 no. semi-detached and 50 no. terraced Houses containing 60 no. two bed units, 139 no. three bed units and 25 no. four bed units. The part-one to part-three storey duplex units are contained in 122 no. buildings providing 82 no. one bed units, 142 no. two bed units and 60 no. three bed units. There are 7 no. apartments blocks ranging in height from part-1 to part- 5 no. storeys.

- Block 1 is 4 no. storeys and contains 34 no. units (7 no. one bed units, 19 no. two bed units and 8 no. three bed units).
- •Block 2 is part-1 to part-5 no. storeys and contains 42 no. units (15 no. one bed units, 20 no. two bed units and 7 no. three bed units).
- Block 3 is 5 no. storeys and contains 17 no. units (8 no. one bed units and 9 no. two bed units).
- Block 4 is 4 no. storeys and contains 13 no. units (6 no. one bed units and 7 no. two bed units).
- Block 5 is 4 no. storeys and contains 13 no. units (6 no. one bed units and 7 no. two bed units).
- Block 6 is 4 no. storeys and contains 13 no. units (6 no. one bed units and 7 no. two bed units).
- Block 7 is 5 no. storeys over basement and contains 76 no. units (23 no. one bed units, 41 no. two bed units and 12 no. three bed units).
- All blocks contain ancillary internal and external resident amenity space.

The proposed development also provides for: hard and soft landscaping; boundary treatments; public realm works; car parking; bicycle stores and shelters; bin stores; lighting; plant rooms; and all ancillary site development works above and below ground. The application site is positioned to the north-west of the centre of Carrigtwohill comprised of a series of land parcels with a combined area of 18.3 hectares.

The site lies north of the N25 motorway corridor and has both road frontage and main vehicular access road connections onto Station Road with two underpasses constructed along the northern boundary of the site to accommodate future development lands. Access to the development will be via the existing main distributor road system in Castlelake to the south-west, Station Road to the east and the planned connector roads between these and the underpass to the north. To the south of the application site are Castlelake Park. To the west is existing Castlelake housing adjoining the western boundary of this application.



3.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – BUILDING LIFE CYCLE REPORT

Measures to effectively manage and reduce costs for the benefit of residents.

The following document reviews the outline specification set out for the proposed Strategic Housing Development (SHD) at Carrigtwohill, Co. Cork and explores the practical implementation of the design and material principles which has informed design of building roofs, façades, internal layouts and detailing of the proposed development. Building materials proposed for use on elevations and in the public realm achieve a durable standard of quality that will not need regular fabric replacement or maintenance outside general day to day care. The choice of high quality and long-lasting materials, as well as both soft and hardscape in the public, semi-public and private realm will contribute to lower maintenance costs for future residents and occupiers. Please note that detailed specifications of building fabric and services have not been provided at this stage. This report reflects the outline material descriptions contained within Wilson Architects planning drawings and Materials & Finishes Report.

For any elements where information was not available, typical examples have been provided of building materials and services used for schemes of this nature and their associated lifespans and maintenance requirements. All information is therefore indicative subject to further information at detailed design stage. As the building design develops this document will be updated and a schedule will be generated from the items below detailing maintenance and replacement costs over the lifespan of the materials and development constituent parts in a summary document. This will enable a robust

schedule of building component repair and replacement costs which will be available to the property management company so that running, and maintenance costs of the development are kept within the agreed annual operational budget, this will take the form of a Planned Preventative Maintenance Schedule (PPM)* at operational commencement of the development.

*PPM under separate instruction



4.0 EXTERNAL BUILDING FABRIC SCHEDULE

4.1 Roof – (Manufacturer / Supplier TBC)

Roofing(manufacturer /supplier TBC)

Location	Selected flat roof areas (maintenance access only)
Description	Kingspan Thermaroof built up roof to engineers specification
Lifecycle	Average lifecycle 15-25 years on most membrane roofs. Lifecycle will be extended with robust proven detailing to adjoining roof elements and appropriate and regular maintenance.
Required Maintenance	Every 6 months – visual inspection and removal of any build ups
Year	Every 6 months
Priority	Medium
Selection Process	System roof that provides durability, material availability, warranty and can be maintained easily.

Location	Duplex and Houses
Description	Concrete tiled roof
Lifecycle	Lifecycle of 80 years for concrete tiled roofs.
Required	Every 6 months – visual inspection and removal of any build ups
Maintenance	
Year	Every 6 month – 12 months
Priority	Low
Selection	High aesthetic qualities, durable, tried and tested solution
Process	

Location	Selected flat roof areas
Description	Roof cowls with weathering apron
Lifecycle	25-35 years
Required	Check annually as part of roof inspection – check fixings
Maintenance	
Year	Once every year
Priority	Low
Selection	Industry standard cowl, tried and tested
Process	

Location	Flat Roof Balconies
Description	Concrete Paving Slabs on proprietary pedestals on polymer
	Modified Bitumen Waterproofing Membranes
Lifecycle	15-25 years
Required	Check annually
Maintenance	
Year	Once every year
Priority	Low
Selection Process	Long life expectancy, finish can take paving over



Location	All
Description	Lead to be used for flashings to roofs
Lifecycle	Typical life expectancy of 75 years once regularly inspected
	for cracks/repairs
Required	Check joints for any visible cracks. Ground level survey
Maintenance	yearly.
Year	Once every year
Priority	Low
Selection Process	Lead has a proven life expectancy for flashings at junctions and excellent weathering qualities.

Location	Flat Roof (Extensive Green Roof)
Description	Green Roof System with Polymer Modified Bitumen Waterproofing Membranes and selected Planting
Lifecycle	Average lifecycle 15-25 years on most membrane roofs. Lifecycle will be extended with robust proven detailing to adjoining roof elements and appropriate and regular maintenance. Ensure outlets are free.
Required Maintenance	Every 6 months – visual inspection and removal of any build ups
Year	Every 6 months
Priority	Medium
Selection Process	System roof that provides durability, material availability, warranty and can be maintained easily

Location	All
Description	Rainwater Drainage – outlets & pipework – mix of cast aluminium and Upvc elements
Lifecycle	Outlets to flat roofs need to be inspected and cleared of debris every 6 months. External gutters and outlets need to be inspected and cleared of debris every 12 months
Required Maintenance	As above
Year	As above
Priority	Medium
Selection Process	To suit roof type using tried and tested systems for each application.



4.2 External Walls

4.2.1 Brick (Manufacturer / Supplier TBC)

All Buildings

Location	External Walls - Brick
Description	Contrasting light & dark tone Brickwork
Lifecycle	Selected colour bricks have a high embodied energy, they
	are an
	extremely durable material. Brickwork in this application is
	expected to have a lifespan of 50-80 years. The mortar
	pointing however has a shorter lifespan of 25-50 years.
	Longer lifecycle achieved by regular inspection and
	maintenance regime.
Required Maintenance	In general, given their durability, brickwork finishes require
	little
	maintenance. Most maintenance is preventative: checking
	for hairline cracks, deterioration of mortar, plant growth on
	walls, or other factors that could signal problems or lead to
	eventual damage.
Year	Annual
Priority	Low
Selection Process	Aesthetic, lightweight, cost-efficient, and low maintenance
	cladding option, indistinguishable from traditional brick
	construction.

4.2.2 Render ((Manufacturer / Supplier TBC)

Location	External Walls - Render
Description	Contrasting Natural Render Finish
Lifecycle	Renders in general are expected to have a lifecycle of circa
	25 years. Longer lifecycle achieved by regular inspection
	and maintenance regime.
Required Maintenance	Regular inspections to check for cracking and de-bonding.
	Most
	maintenance is preventative. Coloured render requires less
	maintenance than traditional renders.
Year	Annual
Priority	Medium
Selection Process	Appropriate detailing will contribute to a long lifespan for this
	installation. Insulated render is a durable and low-
	maintenance finish with the added benefit of this product
	being BBA certified against other render systems.



4.2.3 Metal Cladding (Manufacturer / Supplier TBC)

ocation	External Walls
Description	 Powder Coated Aluminium Standing Seam Cladding – Selected colour PPC aluminium cladding system to wall and canopy projection feature (Townhouse Entrances). PPC aluminium capping on galvanised metal straps (Parapet and Balcony).
Lifecycle	Lifespan expectancy generally in excess of 40 years. As used across the industry nationally and the UK, typically longer lifecycle is achieved by regular inspection and maintenance regime to ensure the upkeep of materials.
Required Maintenance	Selected cladding and material require little maintenance and is resistant to corrosion. It can contribute to lower ongoing maintenance costs in comparison to exposed porous materials which may be liable to faster deterioration. Long term cleaning requirements should be taken into consideration.
Year	Inspection annually; cleaning 5 yearly
Priority	Low
Selection Process	Selected cladding protects the building's structure from rainwater and weathering. Metal cladding systems are also chosen for their aesthetic impact, durability, and weathering properties.

4.7 External Windows & Doors (Manufacturer / Supplier TBC)

All Buildings

Location	Façades
Description	 Selected uPVC and aluminium window and door frames to approved colour. All units to be double-glazed with thermally efficient framework. All opening sections in windows to be fitted with suitable restrictors. Include for all necessary ironmongery; include for all pointing and mastic sealant as necessary; fixed using stainless steel metal straps screwed to masonry reveals; include for all bends, drips, flashings, thermal breaks etc.
Lifecycle	uPVC has a typical lifespan of 30-40 years. As used nationwide and in the UK, typically longer lifecycle is achieved by regular inspection and maintenance regime to ensure the upkeep of materials. Aluminium windows have a similar lifespan.



Required Maintenance	Check surface of windows and doors regularly so that damage can be detected. Vertical mouldings can become worn and require more maintenance than other surface areas. Lubricate at least once a year. Ensure regular cleaning regime. Check for condensation on frame from window and ensure ventilation.
Year	Annual
Priority	Medium
Selection Process	uPVC and aluminium are durable, energy efficient, sound- proof, resistant to corrosion and require low maintenance.

4.8 Balconies

Location	All buildings
Description	 Cantilevered and recessed precast concrete balcony system to engineer's details. Concrete to concrete connectors' to main structure of building to engineer's detail.
Lifecycle	Precast concrete structures have a high embodied energy; however, it is an extremely durable material. Concrete frame has a typical life expectancy of 80 years. As used across the industry nationally and the UK, longer lifecycle is achieved by regular inspection and maintenance regime to ensure the upkeep of materials.
Required Maintenance	Relatively low maintenance required. Check balcony system as per manufacturer's specifications. Check elements for signs of wear and/or weathering. Check for structural damage or modifications.
Year	Annual
Priority	High
Selection Process	Engineered detail; designed for strength and safety.

4.9 Balustrades and Handrails (Manufacturer / Supplier TBC)

All Buildings

Location	All Buildings
Description	Painted Galvanised Steel Balustrade with Galvanised Steel
	Handrails.
Lifecycle	Generally metal items have a lifespan of 25-45 years.
	Longer
	lifecycle is achieved by regular inspection and maintenance
	regime to ensure the upkeep of materials.
Required Maintenance	Annual visual inspection of connection pieces for impact
	damage or alterations.
Year	Annual



Priority	High
Selection Process	Metal option will have a longer lifespan and require less maintenance than timber options (10-20 years).

Section 5: Internal Building Fabric Schedule

Apartments

5.1 Floor

Common Areas / Communal Amenity Spaces

Location	Apartment – Entrance Lobbies / Common corridors
Description	 Selected anti-slip porcelain or ceramic floor tile complete with inset matwell. Selected loop pile corpet tiles
Lifecycle	 Lifespan expectation of 20-25 years in heavy wear areas, likely
	requirement to replace for modernisation within this period also.
	 10–15year lifespan for carpet. Likely requirement to replace for modernisation within this period also.
Required Maintenance	Visual inspection, intermittent replacement of chipped /
	loose tiles
Year	Annual
Priority	Low
Selection Process	Durable, low maintenance floor finish. Slip rating required at entrance lobby, few materials provide this and are as hard wearing.

Location	Apartment – Stairwells, landings / half landings
Description	Selected carpet covering. Approved anodised aluminium nosing's to stairs.
Lifecycle	 10-15 year lifespan for carpet. Likely requirement to replace for modernisation within this period also. 20-year lifespan for aluminium nosing's.
Required Maintenance	Visual inspection with regular cleaning.
Year	Quarterly inspection and cleaning as necessary.
Priority	Low
Selection Process	Using carpet allows flexibility to alter and change as fashions alter and change providing enhanced flexibility.

Location	Communal Amenity Spaces Entrance Areas
Description	Entrance Matting
Lifecycle	10-15 year lifespan for entrance matting. Likely requirement to replace for modernisation within this period also.
Required Maintenance	Visual inspection with regular cleaning.
Year	Quarterly inspection and cleaning as necessary.
Priority	Low
Selection Process	Robust, Durable & Aesthetically Pleasing.
Location	Communal Amenity Spaces Entrance Areas
Description	Anti-Slip loose lay vinyl floor covering
Lifecycle	10-15 year lifespan for flooring. Likely requirement to replace for modernisation within this period also.
Required Maintenance	Visual inspection with regular cleaning.
Year	Quarterly inspection and cleaning as necessary.
Priority	Low
Selection Process	Robust, Durable & Aesthetically Pleasing.

5.2 Walls

Common Areas / Communal Amenity Spaces

Location	Apartment – Entrance Lobbies / Common Corridors
Description	Selected paint finish with primer to skimmed plasterboard
Lifecycle	2-10 years for finishes; 40 years for plasterboard. Longer lifecycle achieved by regular inspection and maintenance regime to ensure the upkeep of materials
Required Maintenance	Regular maintenance required and replacement when damaged.
Year	Bi-annually
Priority	Low
Selection Process	Decorative and Durable finish.

Location	Apartment – Lobbies / Corridors / Stairs
Description	Selected paint finish with primer to skimmed plasterboard
Lifecycle	2-10 years for finishes; 40 years for plasterboard. Longer lifecycle achieved by regular inspection and maintenance regime to ensure the upkeep of materials
Required Maintenance	Regular maintenance required and replacement when damaged.
Year	Bi-annually
Priority	Low
Selection Process	Decorative and Durable finish.



5.3 Ceilings

Common Areas / Communal Amenity Spaces

Location	Apartment – Common areas
Description	Selected paint finish with primer to skimmed plasterboard
	ceiling on M/F frame. Acoustic ceiling to lift core and
	apartment lobbies. Moisture board to wet areas.
Lifecycle	2-10 years for finishes; 40 years for plasterboard. Longer
	lifecycle achieved by regular inspection and maintenance
	regime to ensure the upkeep of materials
Required Maintenance	Regular maintenance required and replacement when
	damaged
Year	Bi-annually
Priority	Low
Selection Process	Decorative and durable finish

5.4 Internal Handrails & Balustrades

Common Areas

Location	Apartment – Stairs & landings
Description	Metal balustrade option
Lifecycle	25-30 years typical lifecycle. Longer lifecycle achieved by regular inspection and maintenance regime to ensure the upkeep of materials
Required Maintenance	Regular inspections of holding down bolts and joints
Year	Annually
Priority	High
Selection Process	Hard-wearing long-life materials against timber options

5.6 Internal Doors and Frames

Common Areas & Communal Amenity Spaces

Location	Apartment – Common Areas
Description	 Selected white primed and painted/varnished solid internal doors, or hardwood veneered internal doors All fire rated doors and joinery items to be manufactured in accordance with B.S. 476. Timber saddle boards.
	 Brushed aluminium door ironmongery or similar
Lifecycle	30 years average expected lifespan. Longer lifecycle achieved by regular inspection and maintenance regime to ensure the upkeep of materials.



Required Maintenance	General maintenance in relation to impact damage and general wear and tear
Year	Annual
Priority	Low, unless Fire Door High
Selection Process	Industry Standard

5.7 Skirting & Architrave

Common Areas & Communal Amenity Spaces

Location	Apartment
Description	Painted timber/MDF skirtings and architraves
Lifecycle	30 years average expected lifespan. Longer lifecycle achieved by regular inspection and maintenance regime to ensure the upkeep of materials.
Required Maintenance	General maintenance in relation to impact damage and general wear and tear
Year	Annual
Priority	Low
Selection Process	Industry Standard

5.8 Window Boards

Common Areas & Communal Amenity Spaces

Location	Apartment
Description	Painted timber/MDF window boards
Lifecycle	30 years average expected lifespan. Longer lifecycle achieved by regular inspection and maintenance regime to ensure the upkeep of materials.
Required Maintenance	General maintenance in relation to impact damage and general wear and tear
Year	Annual
Priority	Low
Selection Process	Industry Standard



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