

Santa Sabina

Building Life Cycle Report

For Proposed Residential Development at

Santa Sabina, Sutton

Rev - P1

27 February 2020

INTRODUCTION

6.11 to 6.14 of the newly published Sustainable Urban Housing; Design Standards for New Apartments – Guidelines for Planning Authorities relates to the “Operation & Management of Apartment Developments”

Section 6.13 of the Apartment Guidelines 2018 requires that apartment applications shall:

“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”

“demonstrate what measures have been specifically considered by the proposer to effectively manage and reduce costs for the benefit of residents.”

This Building Life Cycle Report document sets out to address the requirements of Section 6.13 of Apartment Guidelines 2018

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SECTION 01

AN ASSESSMENT OF LONG TERM RUNNING AND MAINTENANCE COSTS AS THEY WOULD APPLY ON A PER RESIDENTIAL UNIT BASIS AT THE TIME OF APPLICATION

Property Management Company and Owners Management Company (OMC)

1.1 Property Management of the Common Areas of the development

A property management company will be engaged at an early stage of the development to ensure that all property management functions are dealt with for the development and that the running and maintenance costs of the common areas of the development are kept within the agreed Annual operational budget.

The property management company will enter into a contract directly with the OMC for the ongoing management of the built development. Note This contract will be for a maximum period of 3 years and in the form prescribed by the PSRA.

The **Property Management Company** also has the following responsibilities for the apartment development once constructed:

- Timely formation of an Owners Management Company (OMC) – which will be a company limited by guarantee having no share capital. All future purchasers will be obliged to become members of this OMC
- Preparation of annual service charge budget for the development common areas

- Fair and equitable apportionment of the Annual operational charges in line with the MUD Act
- Engagement of independent legal representation on behalf of the OMC in keeping with the MUD Act - including completion of Developer OMC Agreement and transfer of common areas
- Transfer of documentation in line with Schedule 3 of the MUD Act
- Estate Management
- Third Party Contractors Procurement and management
- OMC Reporting
- Accounting Services
- Corporate Services
- Insurance Management
- After Hours Services
- Staff Administration

1.2 Service Charge Budget

The property management company has a number of key responsibilities with first and foremost being the compiling of the **service charge budget** for the development for agreement with the OMC. The **service charge budget** covers items such as cleaning, landscaping, refuse management, utility bills, insurance, maintenance of mechanical/electrical lifts/ life safety systems, security, property management fee, etc., to the development common areas in accordance with the Multi Unit Developments Act 2011 ("MUD" Act).

This **service charge budget** also includes an allowance for a **Sinking Fund** and this allowance is determined following the review of the Building Investment Fund (BIF) report prepared by for the OMC. The BIF report once adopted by the OMC, determines an adequate estimated annual cost provision requirement based on the needs of the development over a 30-year cycle period. The BIF report will identify those works which are necessary to

maintain, repair, and enhance the premises over the 30year life cycle period, as required by the Multi Unit Development Act 2011.

In line with the requirements of the MUD Act, the members of the OMC will determine and agree each year at a General Meeting of the members, the contribution to be made to the Sinking Fund, having regard to the BIF report produced.

A sample format of the typical BIF report is set out in Appendix A.

Note: the detail associated with each element heading i.e. specification and estimate of the costs to maintain / repair or replace, can only be determined after detailed design and the procurement/ construction of the development and therefore has not been included in this document.

SECTION 02

**MEASURES SPECIFICALLY CONSIDERED BY THE PROPOSER TO EFFECTIVELY
MANAGE AND REDUCE COSTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF RESIDENTS.**

2.1 Energy and Carbon Emissions

The following are an illustration of the energy measures that are planned for the units to assist in reducing costs for the occupants.

Measure	Description	Benefit																													
BER Certificates	<p>A Building Energy Rating (BER) certificate will be provided for each dwelling in the proposed development which will provide detail of the energy performance of the dwellings. A BER is calculated through energy use for space and hot water heating, ventilation, and lighting and occupancy. It is proposed to target an A2/A3 rating for the apartments this will equate to the following emissions.</p> <p>A2 – 25-50 kwh/m2/yr with CO2 emissions circa 10kgCO2/m2 year A3 – 51-75 kwh/m2/yr with CO2 emissions circa 12kgCO2/m2 /year</p>	Higher BER ratings reduce energy consumption and running costs.																													
Fabric Energy Efficiency	<p>The U-values being investigated will be in line with the requirements set out by the current regulatory requirements of the Technical Guidance Documents Part L, titled "Conservation of Fuel and Energy Buildings other than Dwellings".</p> <p>Thermal bridging at junctions between construction elements and at other locations will be minimised in accordance Paragraphs 1.2.4.2 and 1.2.4.3 within the Technical Guidance Documents Part L. See below Table 1 of Part L, Building Regulations.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1032 552 1374 1102"> <caption>Table 1 Maximum elemental U-value (W/m²K)^{1,2}</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Column 1 Fabric Elements</th> <th>Column 2 Area-weighted Average Elemental U-Value (Um)</th> <th>Column 3 Average Elemental U-value – Individual element or section of element</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="3">Roofs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pitched roof</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>- Insulation at ceiling</td> <td>0.16</td> <td rowspan="2">0.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- Insulation on slope</td> <td>0.16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Flat roof</td> <td>0.20</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Walls</td> <td>0.21</td> <td>0.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ground floors³</td> <td>0.21</td> <td>0.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other exposed floors</td> <td>0.21</td> <td>0.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>External doors, windows and rooflights</td> <td>1.6⁴</td> <td>3.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Notes: 1. The U-value includes the effect of unheated voids or other spaces. 2. For alternative method of showing compliance see paragraph 1.3.2.3. 3. For insulation of ground floors and exposed floors incorporating underfloor heating, see paragraph 1.3.2.2. 4. Windows, doors and rooflights should have a maximum U-value of 1.6 W/m²K when their combined area is 25% of floor area. However areas and U-values may be varied as set out in Table 2.</p>	Column 1 Fabric Elements	Column 2 Area-weighted Average Elemental U-Value (Um)	Column 3 Average Elemental U-value – Individual element or section of element	Roofs			Pitched roof			- Insulation at ceiling	0.16	0.3	- Insulation on slope	0.16	Flat roof	0.20		Walls	0.21	0.6	Ground floors ³	0.21	0.6	Other exposed floors	0.21	0.6	External doors, windows and rooflights	1.6 ⁴	3.0	Lower U-values and improved air tightness is being considered. considered to help minimise heat losses through the building fabric, lower of energy consumption and thus minimise carbon emissions to the environment.
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Energy Labelled White Goods	<p>The white good package planned for provision in the apartments will be of a very high standard and have a high energy efficiency rating. It is expected that the below appliance ratings will be provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oven - A plus • Fridge Freezer - A plus • Dishwasher - AAA • Washer/Dryer - A 	The provision of high rated appliances in turn reduces the amount of electricity required for occupants.																													
External Lighting	<p>The proposed lighting scheme within the development consists of 8m and 6m pole mounted fittings as indicated on the drawings. The luminaire selected is the Thorn CiviTeq fitting, this fitting was selected for the following reasons;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level lighting • Minimal upward light spill • Low voltage LED lamps • Pre-approved by Fingal County Council <p>Each light fitting shall be controlled via an individual Photoelectric Control Unit (PECU). The operation of the lighting shall be on a dusk-down profile.</p>	<p>The site lighting has been designed to provide a safe environment for pedestrians, cyclists and moving vehicles, to deter anti-social behavior and to limit the environmental impact of artificial lighting on existing flora and fauna in the area.</p> <p>Having PECU allows for the optimum operation of lighting which minimizes costs.</p>																													

The following are **Low energy technologies** that are being considered for the development and during the design stage of the development the specific combination from the list below will be decided on and then implemented to achieve the A2/A3 BER Rating

Measure	Description	Benefit
Condensing Boilers	Condensing boilers are being investigated as they have a higher operating efficiency, typically over 90%, than standard boilers and have the benefit of lower fuel consumption resulting from the higher operating efficiencies.	Condensing boiler have lower fuel consumption resulting from the higher operating efficiencies.
Natural Ventilation	Natural ventilation is being evaluated as a ventilation strategy to minimise energy usage and noise levels.	The main advantages of natural ventilation are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low noise impact for occupants and adjacent units. • Completely passive therefore no energy required with associated. • Minimal maintenance required. • Reduced environmental impact as minimal equipment disposal over life cycle. • Full fresh air resulting in healthier indoor environment.
Mechanical Ventilation Heat Recovery	Mechanical heat recovery ventilation will be considered to provide ventilation with low energy usage.	Mechanical Heat Recovery Ventilation provides ventilation with low energy usage. The MVHR reduces overall energy and ensures a continuous fresh clean air supply.
PV Solar Panels	PV Solar Panels are being considered which converts the electricity produced by the PV system (which is DC) into AC electricity The panels are typically placed on the South facing side of the building for maximum heat gain and in some instances, can also be used to assist the heating system.	PV Solar Panels offer the benefit of reducing fossil fuel consumption and carbon emissions to the environment. They also reduce the overall requirement to purchase electricity from the grid.
Combined Heat and Power	Combined Heat and Power, (CHP), is a technology being evaluated. This technology generates electricity and captures the waste heat from the generation unit that can be used within the development.	CHP can achieve energy efficiencies by reusing waste heat from the unit to generate heat required for space heating and domestic hot water services in the apartment developments. As electricity from CHP is both generated and consumed onsite, this also eliminates energy losses from transmission of the electricity.
ECAR Charging Points	Ducting shall be provided from a local landlord distribution board to each of the car park spaces. This will enable the management company the option to install a number of E-car charging points within the basement carpark to cater for E-car demand of the residence. This system operates on a single charge point access card. A full re-charge can take from one to eight hours using a standard charge point.	Providing the option of E-car charging points will allow occupants to avail of the ever-improving efficient electric car technologies.

2.2 Materials

The practical implementation of the Design and Material principles has informed design of building facades, internal layouts and detailing of the proposed apartment buildings.

2.2.1 Buildings

Apartment Buildings are designed in accordance with the Building Regulations, in particular Part D 'Materials and Workmanship', which includes all elements of the construction. The Design Principles and Specification are applied to both the apartment units and the common parts of the building and specific measures taken include:

Measure Description	Benefit
Natural/Passive ventilation system to circulation areas	Avoids costly mechanical ventilation systems and associated maintenance and future replacement
Natural ventilation to carpark (and other common areas)	Avoids costly mechanical ventilation systems and associated maintenance and future replacement
External paved and landscaped areas	All of these require low/minimal maintenance

2.2.2 Material Specification

Measure Description	Benefit	
<p>Consideration is given to the requirements of the Building Regulations and includes reference to BS 7543:2015, 'Guide to Durability of Buildings and Building elements, Products and Components', which provides guidance on the durability, design life and predicted service life of buildings and their parts.</p> <p>All common parts of the proposed Apartment buildings and, the durability and performance of these are designed and specified in accordance with Figure 4; Phases of the Life Cycle of BS7543; 2015. (Please see Appendix B for this figure). The common parts are designed to incorporate the guidance, best practice principles and mitigations of Annexes of BS 7543: 2015 including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annex A Climatic Agents affecting Durability Annex B Guidance on materials and durability Annex C Examples of UK material or component failures Annex D Design Life Data sheets 	<p>Ensures that the long-term durability and maintenance of Materials is an integral part of the Design and Specification of the proposed development.</p>	
<p>Use of brickwork to envelope</p>		<p>Requires no on-going maintenance.</p>
<p>Use of factory finished and alu clad windows and doors, and powder coated steel balconies</p>		<p>Requires no on-going maintenance.</p>

2.3 Landscape

	Measure Description		Benefit
Green Roofs	Use of green roofs with robust and proven detailing to roof elements.		Attenuation reduces the burden on vulnerable rainwater goods, resulting in fewer elements that could require replacement or repair.
Paving and Decking Materials	Use of robust, high quality paving and decking materials, with robust and proven details		Require no on-going maintenance.
Materials	Sustainable, robust materials, with high slip resistance to be used for paving. Durable and robust equipment (e.g. play, exercise, fencing etc.) to be used throughout.		Robust materials and elements reduce the frequency of required repair and maintenance.
Site Layout and Design	The layout provides for retention of existing mature trees and provides for new tree planting, which will improve the overall age class and age structure of the tree population. Design provides for a highly permeable layout for pedestrians and cyclists.		Natural attenuation and landscape maintenance preferable

2.4 Waste Management

The following measures illustrate the intentions for the management of Waste.

Measure	Description	Benefit
Construction and Operational Waste Management Plan	The application is accompanied by a Construction and Operational Waste Management Plan prepared by Byrne Environmental Consultants.	The report demonstrates how the scheme has been designed to comply with best practice.
Storage of Non-Recyclable Waste and Recyclable Household Waste	Domestic waste management strategy: 1) Grey, Brown and Green bin distinction 2) Competitive tender for waste management collection	Helps reduce potential waste charges.
Composting	Organic waste bins to be provided throughout.	Helps reduce potential waste charges.

2.5 Health & Well being

The following are illustrations of how the health and well-being of future residents are considered.

Measure	Description	Benefit
Natural / Day Light	The design, separation distances and layout of the apartment blocks have been designed to optimize the ingress of natural daylight/ sunlight to the proposed dwellings to provide good levels of natural light.	Reduces reliance on artificial lighting thereby reducing costs.
Accessibility	All units will comply with the requirements of Part M/K.	Reduces the level of adaptation, and associated costs, potentially necessitated by residents' future circumstances.
Security	The scheme is designed to incorporate passive surveillance with the following security strategies likely to be adopted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCTV monitoring details • Car registration recognition at entrance gate • Secure bicycle stands – covered by CCTV • Routine access fob audits 	Help to reduce potential security/management costs.
Natural Amenity	Pocket Park at the centre of the site	Facilitates community interaction, socialising and play – resulting in improved wellbeing
	Connections to local amenity and coast	Proximity and use of woods, parks and coastal areas promotes health

2.6 Management

Consideration has been given to the ensuring the homeowners have a clear understanding of their property

Measure	Description	Benefit
Home User Guide	<p>Once a purchaser completes their sale, a homeowner box will be provided which will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homeowner manual – this will provide important information for the purchaser on details of their new property. It typically includes details of the property such as MPRN and GPRN, Information in relation to connect with utilities and communication providers, Contact details for all relevant suppliers and User Instructions for appliances and devices in the property. • A Residents Pack prepared by the OMC which will typically provide information on contact details for the Managing agent, emergency contact information, transport links in the area and a clear set of rules and regulations. 	<p>Residents are as informed as possible so that any issues can be addressed in a timely and efficient manner.</p>

2.7 Transport

Measure	Measure Description	Benefit
Access to Public Transport (Dart)	Sutton Dart Station is within walking distance of the proposed residential development (1.04km)	The availability, proximity and ease of access to high quality public transport services contributes to reducing the reliance on the private motor vehicle for all journey types.
Access to Public Transport (Bus Services)	The 31 range of bus services offers a regular service stopping at the front of the development every 15 – 25 minutes through out the day with extended service through the night on weekends.	Provides a viable practical and sustainable alternative to journeys undertaken by the private motor car.
Bicycle Storage	The provision of high quality secure bicycle parking facilities, for both short term and long-term parking requirements.	Accommodates the uptake of cycling and reducing the reliance on the private motor vehicle.
Motorcycle Parking	The implementation of secure, attractive, best practice motorcycle parking facilities for residents.	Reduces the reliance on the private motor vehicle in parallel with reducing oil dependency.

Appendix A:

ITEMS INCLUDED IN A TYPICAL BIF

The BIF table below illustrates what would be incorporated for the calculation of a Sinking Fund. It is based on Block C1 in the development which consists of 28 apartments over 5 floors.

BUILDING INVESTMENT FUND (SINKING FUND) Santa Sabina – Block C1 (Specification to be finalized at detailed design stage)			
Ref	Element	Life Expectancy	Yearly estimate of costs year 1 to year 30
1.00	Roofs		
1.01	Replacement roof covering incl. insulation to main roofs	18	
1.02	Replacement parapet details	18	
1.03	Replace roof access hatches	25	
1.04	Specialist Roof Systems - Fall arrest	25	
2.00	Elevations		
2.01	Replace exit/ entrance doors	25	
2.02	Replace Rainwater goods	25	
2.03	Recoat powder coated Finishes to balconies	20	
2.04	Periodic replacement and overhauling of external fixings	5	
2.05	Replace Balcony floor finishes	25	
3.00	Stair cores & lobbies		

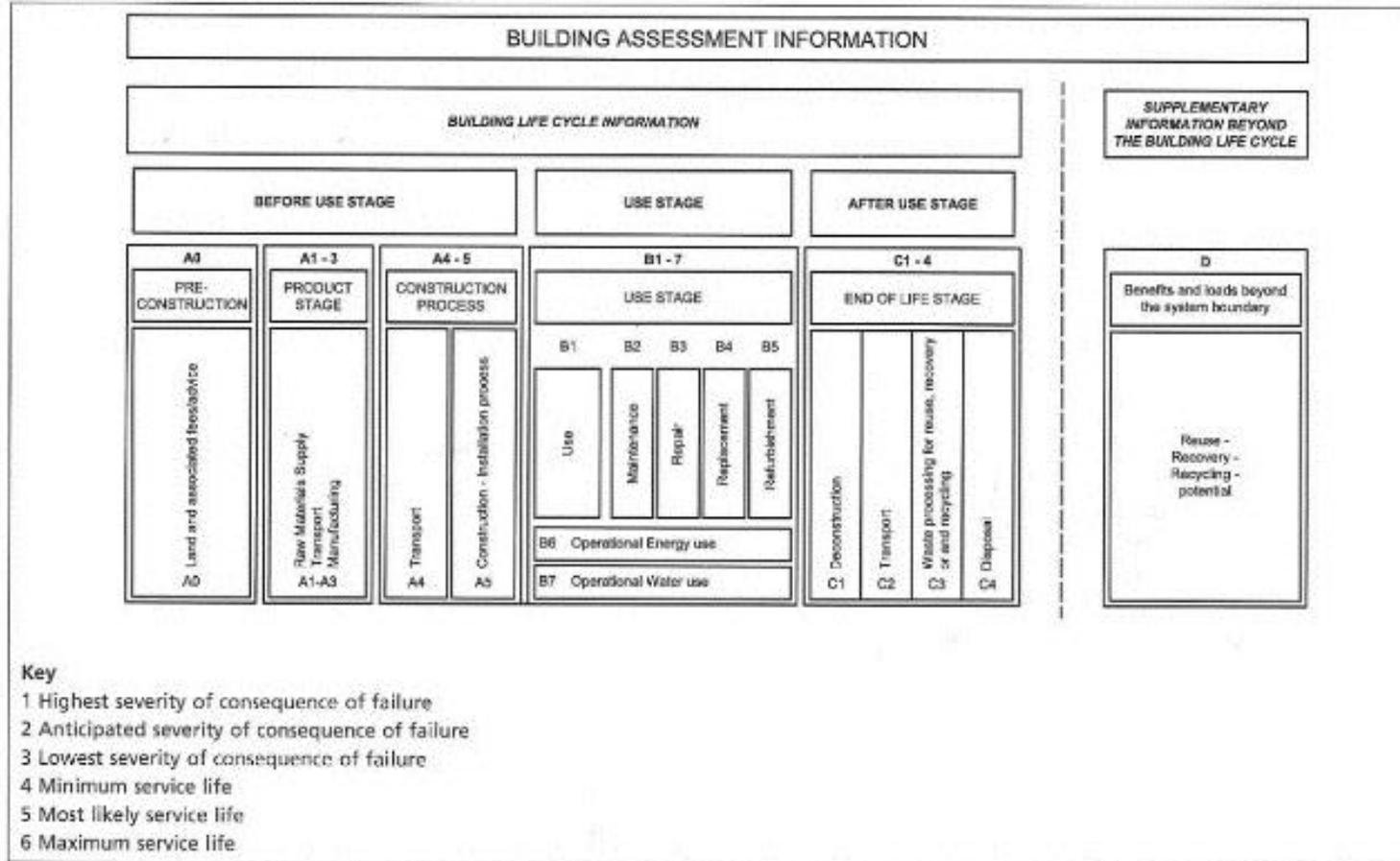
3.01	Decorate Ceilings	7	
3.02	Decorate Walls	7	
3.03	Decorate Joinery	7	
3.04	Replace fire doors	25	
3.05	Replace carpets (stairwells & lobbies)	12	
3.06	Replace entrance mats	10	
3.07	Replace nosings	12	
3.08	Replace ceramic floors tiles	20	
3.09	Fixed Furniture & Equipment - Provisional Sum	18	
4.00	Basement Car Park		
4.01	Remove/ Replace ceiling insulation	25	
4.02	Repaint parking spaces & Numbering	7	
5.00	M&E Services		
5.01	General - Internal relamping	7	
5.02	Replace Internal light fittings	18	
5.03	Replace External light fittings (lights at entrance lobbies)	18	
5.04	Replace smoke detector heads	18	
5.05	Replace manual break glass units	18	
5.06	Replace Fire alarm panel	18	

5.07	Replace lift car and controls	25	
5.08	Replace AOV's	25	
5.08	Replace security access control installation	15	
5.09	Sump pumps replacement	15	
5.10	External Mains Water connection	20	
5.12	Electrical Mains and Sub Mains distribution	20	
5.13	Emergency Lighting	20	
6.00	Exterior		
6.01	Entrance Gate - motor renewal	12	
6.02	Entrance Gate & pedestrian gate - redecoration	60	
6.03	External boundary treatments - Recoat powder coated Finishes to railings	60	
6.04	Replace cobbleblock areas	18	
6.05	15-year cutback & thinning of trees. Overhaul landscaping generally	20	
6.06	Replace CCTV provision	12	
6.07	External Handrails and balustrade	18	

Appendix B:

Phases of the Life Cycle of BS7543; 2015

Figure 4 Phases of the life cycle



Key

- 1 Highest severity of consequence of failure
- 2 Anticipated severity of consequence of failure
- 3 Lowest severity of consequence of failure
- 4 Minimum service life
- 5 Most likely service life
- 6 Maximum service life