

\$106 Energy Efficiency& Renewable EnergyPlan

12th May 2016



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ISSUE HISTORY

Issue	Date	Description
*	12/05/16	Draft for design team review

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Plan sets out the measures that have been incorporated in the Fitzjohn's Avenue project contract documents in order to reduce carbon emissions. These include measures that are inherent in the building to reduce the carbon emissions of the development, and further measures which will allow the building users (Pegasus Life and residents) to monitor energy use and inform ways to further reduce carbon emissions in operation.

The project is the demolition of the existing building on site and the construction of a new specialist accommodation for older people. The facility comprises 33 flats for older people, and communal facilities, including a lounge, a health and wellbeing facility, guest suite and associated staff facilities. The development will also include basement level car storage, cycle and mobility scooter parking for residents, visitors and staff, and a communal garden.

Throughout the design process the design team have applied the energy hierarchy from the Camden CPG3 ('Be Lean', 'Be Clean' and then 'Be Green') in order to reduce carbon emissions. The design team has continued to apply this hierarchy as the design has developed following planning. This report summarises the measures incorporated including any changes in strategy since planning.

1.1 Targets

The development is due to comply with the following:

- Part L 2013
- London Plan
- BREEAM New Construction Excellent
- CPG3 including a 20% reduction in CO2 emissions from renewable energy sources

1.2 Carbon Dioxide Emissions Assessment

The below summarise the calculated anticipated annual CO_2 emissions of the development as a whole as tendered at stage E. The development continues to not exceed the 67 Tonnes of CO_2 emissions per annum stated in the Sustainability and Energy Statement submitted in December 2014.

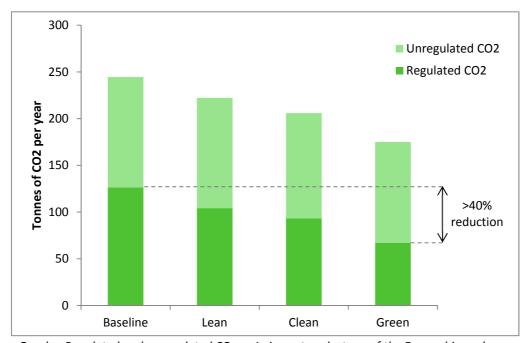
These calculations and resultant emissions values are based on use of approved software and methodologies including Stroma FSAP and IES.

	Whole development CO ₂ emissions (Tonnes CO ₂ per annum)	
	Regulated	Unregulated
Building Regulations 2013 Part L	126	118
Compliance ('Baseline')		
After energy demand reduction ('Lean')	104	118
After energy efficient systems ('Clean')	93	113
After renewable energy ('Green')	67	108

Table – Carbon Dioxide Emissions after each stage of the energy hierarchy

	Whole development Regulated Carbon Dioxide savings		
	(Tonnes CO ₂ per annum)	(%)	
Savings from energy demand reduction ('Lean')	22	17.6%	
Savings from energy efficient systems ('Clean')	11	10.6%	
Savings from renewable energy ('Green')	26	27.9%	
Total Cumulative Savings	59	46.9%	

Table – Regulated carbon dioxide savings from each stage of the energy hierarchy



 $\textit{Graph}-\textit{Regulated and unregulated CO}_{2}\,\textit{emissions at each stage of the Energy hierarchy}$

2.0 PASSIVE MEASURES

Investment in building design and fabric specification has continued to be prioritised over high technology mechanical and electrical systems. As detailed in the MFLLP Employers Requirements tender documentation and corresponding design team tender information the following building parameters have been incorporated on the project:

	Maximum Permissible	Notional Building	Proposed values
Building Fabric	Part L1A/L2A 2013	Part L1A/2A 2013	
Parameter	values	values	
Wall U-value (W/m ² K)	0.30/0.35	0.18/0.26	0.15
Window U-value (W/m²K)	2.0/2.2	1.4/1.6	1.27
Ground Floor U-value (W/m²K)	0.25	0.13/0.22	0.11
Roof U-value (W/m ² K)	0.20/0.25	0.13/0.18	0.11
Air Permeability m³/hr.m²	10	5/3	2
Thermal bridging y-value	0.15	0.08	0.08
Window g-value	N/A	0.63/0.55 top-lit	<0.4 throughout

Additionally the design team have progressed the design incorporating the following design features in the tender design package to provide passive environmental comfort in both winter and summer:

- Most living areas have external façades with openable windows aiding natural ventilation when required. Cross ventilation is possible within flats.
- Light coloured curtains/blinds have been specified to all windows.
- Bathrooms and kitchens have been located centrally generally, with occupied spaces (living room and bedroom) located close to the façade to get the best use of the available daylight.
- The floor-to-ceiling heights have been optimised to provide good daylight penetration into the back of the perimeter rooms.
- Sufficient measures are included in the design to passively reduce the risk of overheating to slight/insignificant within SAP modelling. Additionally as elderly people are more susceptible to extremes in temperature, such as very hot weather, mechanical cooling is incorporated into all flats, further reducing the risk of overheating.

3.0 ENERGY EFFICIENT SERVICES

Energy efficient services are specified in the project tender documents for the development in line with the proposals originally made in the Sustainability and Energy Statement submitted in December 2014. These include:

3.1 Mechanical Ventilation

Mechanical ventilation with heat recovery has been specified throughout the apartments. This reduces the heating demand significantly during winter and thus reduces the carbon emissions of the building. The system specified has a very low specific fan power (SFP) to minimise electrical consumption and a high heat recovery efficiency to maximise heat recovery. A summer-time bypass has been specified to make use of free cooling during summer and minimise the risk of overheating.

3.2 Lighting

Light levels have been selected and designed to to ensure that they are appropriate to the space and chosen to minimise over-illumination and unnecessary energy use. High efficiency light sources will be used throughout.

All communal area lighting will be under the control of both presence detecting passive infra reds (PIRs) and daylight dimming. This will ensure that the areas are only lit when occupied, and during daylight hours appropriate lux levels will be maintained.

3.3 Power

White and general goods installed as part of the base build will be selected for their energy efficiency (BREEAM credit Ene 08). Users will be educated in order to ensure that power is used efficiently. Devices will be switched off when they are not required. A building user guide is to be produced for the development (BREEAM credit Man 04).

Energy meters have been specified within the MFLLP Employers Requirements tender documentation for installation for all major energy uses including water consumption. The meters will allow benchmarking of the building and will enable the building managers to target energy saving through user education. See also section 5.0.

Circulation pumps for the building systems have been specified within the MFLLP Employers Requirements tender documentation to be equipped with variable speed drives to reduce pumping power.

3.4 Controls

A building management system (BMS) in the communal areas and on central systems has been specified within the MFLLP Employers requirements. See section 5.0.

Efficient and user friendly controls have been specified throughout the apartments. The controls have been kept as simple and as intuitive as possible to ensure that they are used by residents.

3.5 Heating, Cooling and DHW

The heating and active cooling remains as proposed in the "Sustainability and Energy Statement" issued in December 2014. In this the use of CHP was discounted and high COP electric air source heat pumps selected to supply both heating and cooling to residents through fan coil units.

Following further analysis the scheme has been developed to incorporate the domestic hot water into the electric air source heat pumps in addition to the space heating/cooling, an option which was outlined in appendix 5 of the Sustainability and Energy Statement submitted in December 2014. It was established after the planning stage that this improved the energy performance of the development, raising BREEAM Ene1 score from 7 to 9, whilst reducing capital cost by reducing the number of systems to be installed and plant space required. Additionally this results in a more efficient use of materials and space by designing out a system and therefore the associated plant and pipework. It is anticipated that bills to residents will be lower overall, making the proposal more financially viable.

4.0 RENEWABLE TECHNOLOGIES

The development incorporates two renewable technologies: High COP air source heat pumps and photovoltaic arrays. These two technologies work well in tandem as they cater for differing loads (thermal and electrical) and are therefore not working in competition.

Details of the air source heat pumps and photovoltaic arrays can be found in the MFLLP Employers Requirements T series and V series documents respectively.

The specified air source heat pumps are to be highly efficient with the following efficiencies or better: space heating/process hot water seasonal performance factor (SPF) 4.0; space cooling energy efficiency ratio (EER) 3.5; domestic/process hotwater heating seasonal performance factor (SPF) 2.5. The air source heat pumps will provide both space heating and domestic hot water to the majority of spaces, and additionally pool heating.

The specified PV array is to be sufficient to offset $7170 \text{kgCO}_2/\text{year}$. Based on a provisional panel selection this equates to 72 PV panels, for which an array layout has been shown on the MFLLP drawing V[90]008. The PV installation shall be connected into the development and metered as shown in schematic V[20]020.

5.0 METERING AND BUILDING MANAGEMENT

The metering and BMS in combination will allow the site operator/facilities management team to optimise building operation.

5.1 Metering

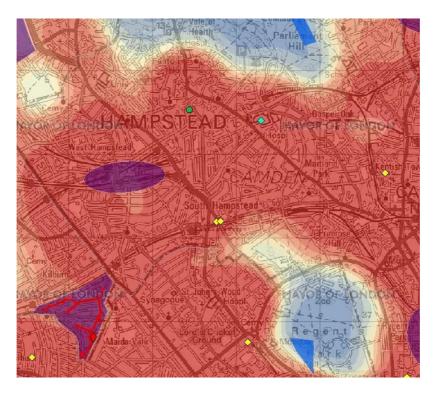
The development electricity, water and heating/cooling is all metered as shown in schematics V[20]020, S[10]020, T[31]020, T[62]020, T[90]020 (see appendix). This includes metering of the PV installation intake on the main panel board, and metering of each air source heat pump to aid in the monitoring of energy and carbon emissions savings. Residents have individual electricity, water and heat meters allowing personal monitoring of usage.

5.2 BMS

A BMS system has been specified in the MFLLP specification A[--]7001. This will enable the heating, cooling and domestic hot water systems to respond to the demand dynamically and run more efficiently. Control set points have been specified in the communal spaces to achieve the target conditions for human comfort and the preservation of materials without unnecessary energy use

6.0 FUTURE CONNECTIVITY TO ENERGY NETWORKS

It was established previously that there were no existing networks, or proposed opportunity zones within range of the Fitzjohn's avenue development. A follow up search of the London Heat Map (below) demonstrates there have been no changes in the heat network opportunities in the intervening time (Fitzjohn Avenue site indicated by green circle).



As stated in the Sustainability and Energy Statement submitted in December 2014, future connectivity of the systems proposed in the project tender to a district heating network would be possible through the use of an additional water-source heat pump.

7.0 FUTURE INFORMATION

The building owner will endeavour to provide future information to the Council, where required, in the form of technical reports or otherwise, including the appointment of specialist consultant advice where necessary.

8.0 APPENDIX

Selected MFLLP tender documents. Other documents available on request.

