BREEAM DOMESTIC REFURBISHMENT (2014) DESIGN STAGE PRE ASSESSMENT AND ENERGY REPORT

FOR PROPOSALS LOCATED AT

HEATH HOUSE, NORTH END WAY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON,

NW3 7ET

ON BEHALF OF

ARIA CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT LTD.

SEPTEMBER 2018

CLIVE CHAPMAN

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The application site has been subject to a number of planning applications over the last decade. Heath House is a Grade II* Listed building in Hampstead. The original planning application which was submitted in 2008, (planning reference 2008/0661/P), included the demolition of the existing garage block and erection of new west side wing including double garage, erection of rear ground floor winter garden, remodelling of roofs and various external alterations. The scheme has been implemented but not completed and since the original application there have been a number of amendments to the proposals, including removing the proposed basement level and winter garden.

At the time of the original application an EcoHomes pre-assessment (2006) was submitted; this demonstrated how a EcoHomes rating of Very Good could be achieved. Since the date of the original application the EcoHomes scheme has been retired and it is no longer possible to certify a building through this scheme. In light of this, the design team contacted Camden Council to discuss an alternative assessment and were directed to Camden Council's current planning policy CC2 'Adapting to Climate Change'. This policy encourages all conversions and extensions of 500m² or more to achieve an 'Excellent' rating in the BREEAM Domestic Refurbishment scheme.

This document replaces and supersedes the following documents as listed in replacement condition 11 of approval 2017/4294/P:

- Ecohomes Design Stage Pre-Assessment, dated 15.01.2008
- Preliminary energy Study, dated 15.01.2008
- Letter from Southfacing, dated 04.07.2008

In line with current policy, the project has been assessed against the BREEAM Domestic Refurbishment Scheme (2014) and is targeting a rating of **VERY GOOD**. It is noted that this is below the council's target rating of 'Excellent', however, in consideration of the limitations of the listed building and the existing building fabric it is considered that this score is a realistic and appropriate rating.

This report demonstrates how the proposed scheme will meet a rating of 'Very Good' when assessed against the BREEAM Domestic Refurbishment and summarises the credits that are currently being targeted under each category of the pre-assessment. The draft pre-assessment has been circulated and discussed with the design team and the targeted credits have been collated accordingly.

The energy strategy for the development has been assessed against the London Plan energy hierarchy. A number of different renewable strategies are considered together with the overarching strategy for reducing carbon emissions; a draft SAP assessment has been completed in order to assess the building against the Building Regulations Part L1B (2010 with 2018 amendments).

2.0 BREEAM DOMESTIC REFURBISHMENT RATING

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The BREEAM Domestic Refurbishment Scheme is a voluntary performance based assessment method used to assess domestic buildings undergoing refurbishment and or extensions. The overall aim of the assessment scheme is to improve the environmental performance of existing buildings. While the scheme is voluntary, many planning authorities include a requirement to undertake the assessment as part of their planning policy.

Projects are assessed using a system of credits, these credits are grouped into the following categories:

- Management
- Health and Wellbeing
- Energy
- Water
- Materials
- Waste
- Pollution
- Innovation (additional)

Once a project has been assessed across the above credit categories a full assessment is issued to the BRE for quality assurance prior to certification. Certificates are awarded depending on a rating scale and will result in a building being awarded a PASS, GOOD, VERY GOOD, EXCELLENT or OUTSTANDING rating.

2.2 BREEAM DOMESTIC REFURBISHMENT (2014) SCORING

The BRE have developed a weighting system in order to assess the different categories. The category weightings have been developed through consultation with industry professionals to represent an appropriate balance across the range of issues.

The weightings are as follows:

Category	Category Weighting
Management	12%
Health and Wellbeing	17%
Energy	43%
Water	11%
Materials	8%
Waste	3%
Pollution	6%
Innovation	10% (additional)

Table 1: BREEAM Domestic Refurbishment scoring methodology

Information is collated by a certified assessor who will then award credits based on the technical criteria for each issue. The overall score is then used to identify the BREEAM Domestic Refurbishment rating using the following ranges:

% Score	BREEAM Score
≥30	Pass
≥45	Good
≥55	Very Good
≥70	Excellent
≥85	Outstanding

Table 2: BREEAM Rating benchmarks

In addition to the overall BREEAM score there are minimum standards associated with each rating level. In order to meet a certain BREEAM score the overall minimum percentage score must be achieved as well as the minimum standards for that rating level. This means that credits gained in one category cannot be offset against another category in order to achieve a BREEAM score.

BREEAM Issue	Minimum standards by rating level				
	Pass	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Outstanding
Ene 02 Energy efficiency rating	0.5 credits	I credit	2 credits	2.5 credits	3.5 credits
post-refurbishment					
Wat 01 Internal water use	-	-	I credit	2 credits	3 credits
Hea 05 Ventilation	I credit	I credit	I credit	I credit	I credit
Hea 06 Safety	I credit	I credit	I credit	I credit	I credit
Pol 03 Flooding	-	-	-	2 credits	2 credits
Mat 01 Environmental impact	Criterion	Criterion	Criterion I	Criterion I	Criterion I
of materials	I only	I only	only	only	only

Table 3: Minimum BREEAM Domestic Refurbishment standards by rating level.

A pre-assessment is typically prepared during the early stages of the design process and this provides an indication of the overall BREEAM score based on assumptions made about the final specification and scope of works.

Once the design has advanced a more detailed 'Design Stage' assessment can be completed and formally submitted to the BRE for certification, this is usually undertaken prior to the works commencing on site. This demonstrates how the intended rating level will be achieved and provides the design and construction team with an outline of the BREEAM requirements for meeting this rating.

Once the works have been completed and the final assessment has been carried out, a final 'Post Refurbishment Review' is compiled. This involves a review of what credits were committed to at the Design Stage and an assessment on whether these are still valid based on the information supplied to the assessor during and following the works. This information is then sent to the BRE and pending QA procedures a certificate confirming the buildings score is issued.

3.0 BREEAM DOMESTIC REFURBISHMENT REPORT

3.1 PRE-ASSESSMENT CREDIT SUMMARY

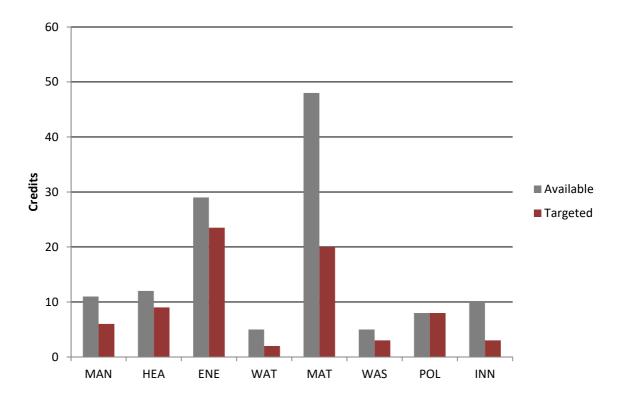
The following table provides a summary of all of the credits which are available under the scheme and which have been targeted as part of the works for the BREEAM Pre-Assessment.

		Credits Available	Indicative Credits Achieved
Manageme	nt		
Man 01	Home User Guide	3	3
Man 02	Responsible Construction Practices	2	1
Man 03	Construction Site Impacts	1	0
Man 04	Security	2	0
Man 05	Protection and Enhancement of Ecological Features	1	0
Man 06	Project Management	2	2
		11	6
Health and	Wellbeing		
Hea 01	Daylighting	2	2
Hea 02	Sound Insulation	4	4
Hea 03	Volatile Organic Compounds	1	1
Hea 04	Inclusive Design	2	0
Hea 05	Ventilation	2	1
Hea 06	Safety	1	1
		12	9
Energy			
Ene 01	Improvement in Energy Efficiency Rating	6	5
Ene 02	Energy Efficiency Rating Post Refurbishment	4	2.5
Ene 03	Primary Energy Demand	7	6
Ene 04	Renewable Technologies	2	0
Ene 05	Energy Labelled White Goods	2	2
Ene 06	Drying Space	1	1
Ene 07	Lighting	2	2
Ene 08	Display Energy Devices	2	2
Ene 09	Cycle storage	2	2
Ene 10	Home Office	1	1
		29	23.5

	Total Credits Total Weighted Score (%)	118	74.5
		440	
		10	3
		10	3
Innovation (additional)		
		8	8
Pol 03	Flooding	2	2
Pol 02	Surface Water Runoff	3	3
Pol 01	NOx Emissions	3	3
Pollution			
		5	3
Was 02	Refurbishment Site Waste Management	3	1
Was 01	Household Waste	2	2
Waste			
		48	20
Mat 03	Insulation	8	4
Mat 02	Responsible Sourcing of Materials	15	0
Mat 01	Environmental Impact of Materials	25	16
Materials			
		5	2
Wat 03	Water Meter	1	1
Wat 02	External Water Use	1	0
Wat 01	Internal Water Use	3	1

3.2 PRE ASSESSMENT RESULTS

The bar chart below shows where the credits are awarded against those that are available for each category. The category weightings are then applied to the score to generate an overall score which is used to define the BREEAM rating.



This assessment has demonstrated that a total of 74.5 credits have been identified and this equates to a score of **72.67%**.

This score is reasonably over the Very Good limit of 55%. This provides a degree of security against possible score reduction during construction and the BRE's QA process. While this score is above the 70% threshold for an Excellent rating the minimum water standards have not been met and therefore the score is unable to meet the requirements of the Excellent rating.

It is noted that core policy CC2 'Adapting to climate change' of the Camden Council Local Plan highlights that securing credits across the Energy, Water and Materials categories are of the greatest environmental benefit. They encourage developments to endeavour to meet the following minimum standards within those categories.

Catagony	Suggested	Currently
Category	minimum standard	Achieved
Energy	60%	81%
Water	60%	40%
Materials	40%	42%

Table 4: Assessment against Camden Council's suggested minimum standards

The scheme is currently surpassing the council's targets across the categories of energy and materials however the water section is currently below the suggested minimum standard. It is considered that the proposed development goes as far as practically possible in working within the constraints of the listed building fabric. It is also considered that the finished specification needs to be appropriate to the character of the existing house and the nature of expectations for a super-prime residential development. In this instance it is not considered feasible to improve on this section.

The following section summarises each of the assessment issues and the credits that are being targeted.

3.3 KEY FEATURES OF THE PRE-ASSESSMENT

3,3,1 MANAGEMENT

- Man 01: A Home User Guide will be produced in accordance with the requirements set out
 within the BREEAM assessment guide to target the full 3 credits. This will provide technical
 information on the operation of the building as well as information on the site and surrounding
 area.
- Man 02: A main contractor will be appointed who is a member of the Considerate Construction Scheme, and will achieve the basic CCS requirements (achieving a score between 25 and 34) in order to target 1 of the 2 available credits.
- Man 03: While the contractor will be encouraged to consider a number of different
 construction site impacts, due to the nature of the refurbishment there may be a number of
 different specialist sub-contractors involved in the scheme which could make achieving and
 managing this credit too onerous therefore no credits are currently targeted.
- Man 04: No credits are targeted under this issue due to the listed status and requirements to retain or replace windows and doors in keeping with the style and character of the property.
- Man 05: No credits are targeted under this issue.
- Man 06: The project roles and responsibilities will be defined and a commitment to provide suitable aftercare therefore 2 credits have been targeted. An exemplary credit is also targeted for the early design input from a BREEAM assessor.

3.3.2 HEATH AND WELLBEING

- **Hea 01:** The minimal daylighting standards will be achieved in the Kitchen (2%), living room, dining room, and studies (1.5%) and a view of the sky in all rooms, therefore 2 credits are targeted.
- Hea 02: The existing property is detached therefore all four credits are achieved by default.
- Hea 03: It is proposed that the specification of internal items and finishes will comply with the standards set out for the use of volatile organic compounds (VOC's), therefore I credit is targeted.
- **Hea 04:** Due to the nature of the existing building and the number of features that are being retained this credit has not been targeted.
- **Hea 05:** Ventilation will be provided in accordance with the minimum requirements for historic buildings, I credit is targeted.

Hea 06: Compliant fire and carbon monoxide detector will be provided within the dwelling, I
credit is targeted.

3.3.3 ENERGY

- Ene 01: A pre and post refurbishment design stage SAP assessment have been completed and 5 credits have been targeted.
- Ene 02: Based on the results of the post refurbishment design stage SAP 2.5 credits have been targeted.
- Ene 03: Based on the results of the post refurbishment design stage SAP 6 credits have been targeted.
- Ene 04: Due to the historical status of the building renewable technologies have been assessed and considered not to be appropriate for this scheme therefore no credits are targeted.
- Ene 05: Energy efficient goods will be provided which meet the EU energy efficiency labelling requirements. (If in the event that these appliances are not provided a compliant EU energy labelling leaflet will be provided). 2 credits are targeted.
- Ene 06: A laundry room is provided within the house which will have provision for a drying line, the room will also have adequate ventilation. I credit is targeted.
- Ene 07: It is proposed that both internal and external lighting will be energy efficient with an average internal wattage of 9watts/m², 2 credits are targeted.
- Ene 08: An energy display device will be installed which is capable of displaying current electricity and primary heating fuel consumption, 2 credits are targeted. It is also proposed that the device shall be capable of storing historical data for an exemplary credit.
- Ene 09: Cycle storage for 4 cycles will be provided within the garage on the lower ground floor. 2 credits are targeted.
- Ene 10: The library room will provide sufficient space for a home office. I credit is targeted.

3.3.4 WATER

- Wat 01: The design team have aimed to reduce internal water use. A water use calculator has been completed and 1 of the 3 credits available have been targeted.
- Wat 02: No rainwater collection system is proposed therefore no credits are targeted for this issue at this stage.
- Wat 03: A water meter will be provided within the dwelling for measuring potable water usage. I credit is targeted.

3.3.5 MATERIALS

- Mat 01: An assessment of the proposed material specifications has been undertaken against the Green Guide ratings calculator and 16 of the possible 25 credits have been targeted.
- Mat 02: All timber based products used on the project will be legally harvested and traded.
- Mat 03: All of the insulation used within the project has been assessed across the following building elements:
 - o External walls
 - o Ground floor
 - o Roof
 - o Building services

The green guide rating of each of insulation has been determined and 4 of the 8 credits have been targeted.

3.3.6 WASTE

- Was 01: There is a compliant refuse collection scheme in place and compliant composting facilities will be provided within the private garden 2 of the 2 credits have been targeted.
- Was 02: A site waste management plan will be prepared by the contractor this will outline
 targets and commitments for minimising non-hazardous construction waste. Procedures for
 sorting, reusing and recycling construction waste. I of the potential 3 credits have been
 targeted.

3.3.5 POLLUTION

- Pol 01: A highly efficient boiler has been specified which has a dry NO_x emissions of ≤40mg/kWh, 3 credits have been targeted.
- Pol 02: A flood risk assessment has been completed for the site and an appropriately qualified professional will confirm that as a result of the refurbishment is managed on-site using source control. 3 credits have been targeted.
- Pol 03: The site is not located close to any watercourse a Flood Risk Assessment for the site
 has been undertaken and concluded that the site is not at risk of flooding. All new hardstanding
 will be permeable and rainwater will be discharged to soakaways located on site therefore 3
 credits are targeted.

4.0 SUMMARY

In summary, this report has sought to replace the now retired EcoHomes assessment and assess the scheme under the BREEAM Domestic Refurbishment. It has been demonstrated that a score of 'VERY GOOD' can be achieved.

5.0 ENERGY STATEMENT

The Mayor of London has proposed a set of principles within The London Plan for reducing carbon emissions. Policy 5.2 'Minimising Carbon Dioxide Emissions outlines the energy hierarchy; this is a guide for developments to follow to ensure decisions regarding energy are balanced with the need to optimise both environmental and economic benefits¹. These guiding principles are recommended to be applied in sequence, as follows:

BE LEAN: use less energy

• BE CLEAN: supply energy efficiently

BE GREEN: use renewable energy

In response to the energy hierarchy we have considered each section in turn and based our resulting studies on calculations and comparison of various energy efficiency measures and technologies.

5.1 BE LEAN

Be lean is the first rung of the Mayors energy hierarchy and sets out an objective to first consider fabric efficiencies, through optimisation of the building fabric, glazing and air tightness. This section sets out the results of the energy and environmental performance of the dwelling as modelled using the Government Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) 2012. The existing building and the proposed building have been analysed and the results are shown in table 5.

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Option	Specification		DER/TER Variance	
			BREGS LIA 2013	
			TARGET 0%	
House as existing	DER		DER	
	Average U-values assumed based o works.	n exploratory	49.54 kg/m ²	
			TER	
	-Roof	u=1.32 W/m2K	13.64 kg/m ²	
	-External wall	$u = 0.96 W/m^2 K$		
	-Floor	$u = 0.24 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$	DER/TER Variance	
	-Windows / Doors	u =4.64 W/m ² K	263%	
	-Air permeability at 50 pascals 15			
	-0% energy efficient lighting			
	-Thermal bridging: default 0.15.			
	-Low efficiency boiler (assumed)			
House as proposed	Improved build ups/services. Average	•	DER	
	below for both the new build exter	nsion and existing	28.13 kg/m ²	
	building.		TER	
	-Roof	u =0.14 W/m ² K	11.93 kg/m ²	
	-External wall	$u = 0.57 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$	11,73 18/111	
	-Separating Floor	$u = 0.19 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$	DER/TER Variance	
	-Windows / Doors	u = 1.65 W/m ² K	136%	
	-Air permeability at 50 pascals 15	-Air permeability at 50 pascals 15		
	-100% energy efficient lighting			
	-Thermal bridging: default 0.15.			
	- Instantaneous Combi boiler 95.4%			
	- MVHR to certain areas 83% efficie			
Overall Improvemen	nt in DER		43% Improvement	

Table 5: Assessment of DER and TER of existing and proposed

The building fabric improvements have been taken as far as possible given the constraints of the Grade II* listed building. There are certain restrictions with working with the existing fabric that mean that the building cannot comply with the limiting U-values set out within Part L where changes would permanently alter the character and appearance of the house. Therefore due to the status of the existing house being Grade II* Listed it is suggested that the Part L requirements be relaxed.

5.2 BE CLEAN

The second step in the hierarchy is to consider the energy supply within the property and to consider the use of high efficiency systems. The house is proposed to be served by two highly efficient combination boilers with an MVHR serving certain areas of the house (predominately within the lower ground floor).

The previous Energy Statement indicated the possibility of one of the following means for reducing CO₂ emissions:

- Combined heat and power
- Biomass boiler
- Ground Source Heat Pump

It is noted that the Energy Report submitted with the original application proposed the installation of a Combined Heat and Power (CHP) unit in order to meet and exceed the carbon reductions set out within Part L (2008 version). The CHP system was justified at that time because of the constant heat load from the swimming pool, the heat:power ratio and the large and constant heat demand of the large house. Since the original submission, a number of amendments to the scheme have been made. The most recent changes form part of a non-material amendment application 2017/4294/P, which includes the omission of the previously approved winter garden, basement and swimming pool, and consequently reduced the overall area of the development.

With the swimming pool no longer part of the proposed development together with the smaller floor area, the inclusion of a CHP unit has become less viable. It is noted that the installation of single CHP unit is not in line with the council's policy CCI 'Climate Change Mitigation', this cites that stand-alone CHP units are not supported by the council 'where there is neither the potential nor the intention for that development to form part of a wider network'2.

Figure I demonstrates that the site is not located near to any existing or potential network therefore this report seeks to remove the intention to install a CHP unit within the house.

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² CamdenCouncil.CamdenLocalPlan. 2017. Policy CC1.Pg256

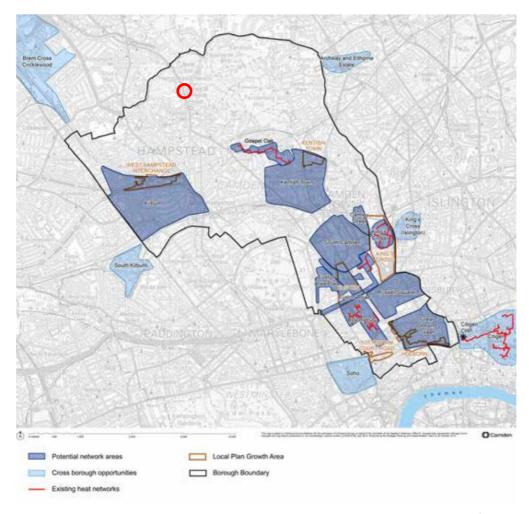


Figure 1. Camden Council map identifying existing and potential heating networks. Site highlighted.³

Biomass heating can provide a cheap and straightforward route to achieving CO² savings however the burning of wood in heating appliances can result in pollution emissions which will impact on air quality. This option is discounted on the grounds that the site falls within a Smoke Control Area and as a result no heating appliance can emit smoke without undergoing testing and certification.

While ground source heat pumps could be a possibility there would need to be additional ground condition surveys. The viability of such a system is unlikely due to the TPO trees on the site and the Northern Line tube tunnel running beneath the site.

³ CamdenCouncil.Camden Local Plan. 2017. Map 5, Energy Networks. Policy CC1.Pg257

5.3 BE GREEN

The final stage is to consider appropriate renewable technologies which are intended to support the preceding two stages. The table below summarises the renewable technologies that have been investigated for this site.

System	Preliminary Assessment	Decision
Wind generators	Planning and local community issues associated with noise and	Rejected
	visual obstruction. Average wind speeds do not achieve the	
	required speed of 6 m/s (www.bwea.com) at the location of	
	the site. Not appropriate in the setting of a listed building.	
Photovoltaic,	The proposed development has a flat roof which is suitable for	Rejected
roof top	the application of photovoltaic panels.	
	They are a commonly used renewable technology and not	
	prohibitively expensive. Low maintenance as there are no	
	moving parts. However, due to the status of the listed building	
	the application of photovoltaics is not considered appropriate	
	on planning grounds. Not appropriate in the setting of a listed	
	building.	
Solar water	The building has a pitched roof that could be used for Solar	Rejected
heating	Thermal tubes. However, as above due to the status of the	
	listed building solar water heating is not considered	
	appropriate on planning grounds. Not appropriate in the	
	setting of a listed building.	

Gas Combined	Gas CHP units are energy efficient systems generating	Rejected
Heat and Power	electricity and providing space and hot water heating. These	
(CHP)	gas fired systems are available for domestic use, although are	
	more suitable for dwellings with a high annual heat demand.	
	These systems are fairly cost prohibitive in comparison with	
	other more efficient renewable technologies. CHP systems are	
	more suitable for applications where there is a high heat	
	demand throughout the year.	
	The previous energy statement highlighted CHP as a	
	potentially economical solution; however following this there	
	have been several design changes which have reduced the	
	viability of the system. It is also noted that Camden Council do	
	not support the application of single CHP system where there	
	is no likely future possibility of connection to a larger network.	
Biomass CHP	Biomass CHP is a renewable and energy efficient system	Rejected
	providing electricity and space and hot water heating. There is	
	sufficient space for a boiler and storage of fuel however	
	consideration should also be given to the source of the fuel	
	and the method of transportation.	
	It is noted that Camden Council does not encourage the use	
	of Biomass due to the air quality implications. (Camden	
	Council Local Plan, Policy CC1 pg. 255).	
Ground source	There is a sufficient amount of ground area available to	Rejected
heat pumps for	accommodate horizontal pipe system. Ground may be	
heating (space	accessible for vertical pipe systems, however the cost is likely	
and hot water)	to be prohibitive for this development and would be subject	
	to a ground conditions survey.	
Ground sourced	There is no need of a mechanical cooling system for the	Rejected
inc. borehole	proposed dwelling.	
cooling		

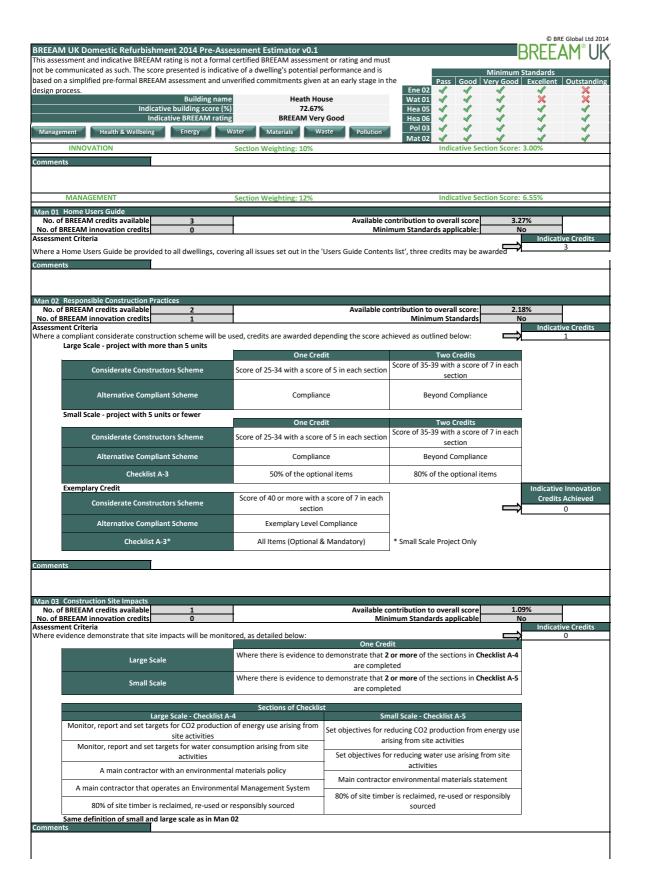
Biomass heating.	Biomass heating is a renewable energy technology. However,	Rejected
Fuels – wood,	the system requires extensive space for storing the fuel	
pellets,	(chips/pellets). It is noted that Biomass heating is not	
woodchips,	encouraged by Camden Council due to the air quality	
some industrial	implications. (Camden Council Local Plan, Policy CC1 pg. 255).	
waste products.		
External and	Air is an easily accessible means of heating, the most	Rejected
Exhaust Air	appropriate use would be low temperature system such as	
source heat	under floor heating. However, as it runs on electricity the	
pumps for	contribution of the system to the reduction of CO2 use is very	
heating (space	low. Systems also require large, and often noisy units to be	
and hot water)	mounted externally which would not be appropriate on	
	planning grounds because of the listed status.	
Micro Combined	Micro CHP units are energy efficient systems generating	Rejected
Heat and Power	electricity and providing space and hot water heating. These	
(CHP)	gas fired systems are available for domestic use, although are	
	more suitable for dwellings with a high annual heat demand.	
	These systems are fairly cost prohibitive in comparison with	
	other alternative renewable technologies.	

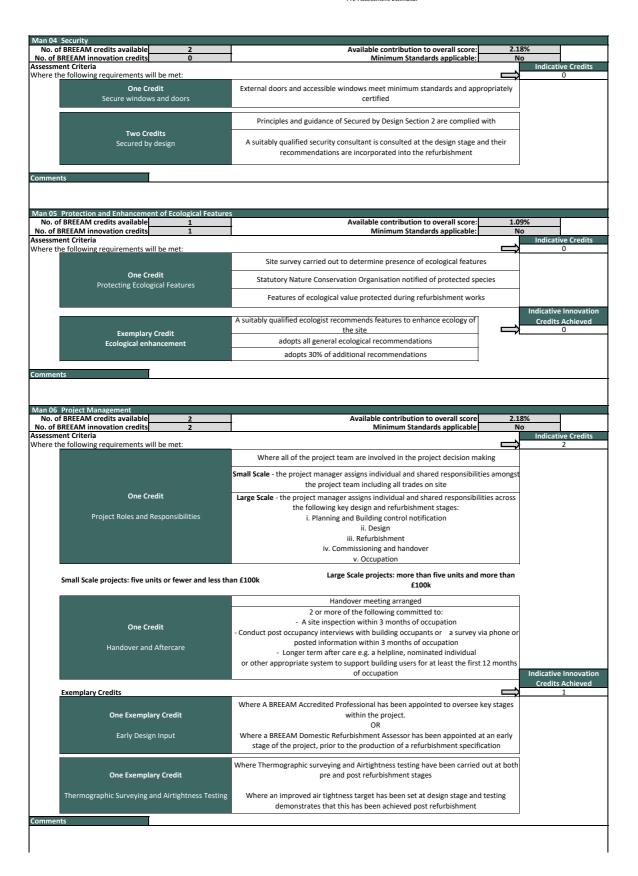
6.0 SUMMARY

The energy strategy has been assessed and the results of the design stage SAP assessment have been analysed against the Building Regulations Part LTB. It has been demonstrated that through building fabric enhancements and efficient heating systems the proposed building will reduced its carbon emissions by 43%. While there are options available for reducing the emissions further to comply with the requirements of Part L it is considered that these are prohibitively invasive or not suitable for the setting of the listed building.

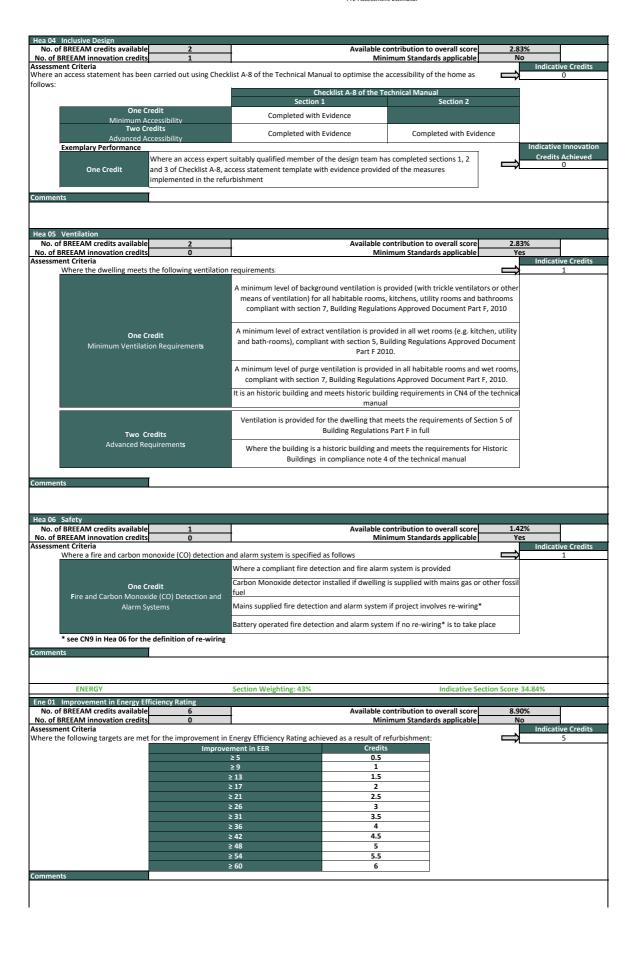
It is noted that an approved inspector has been appointed to the development and they have requested a statement from the council's conservation officer confirming that the level of fabric improvements proposed takes the improvement as far as reasonably practical for the listed building.

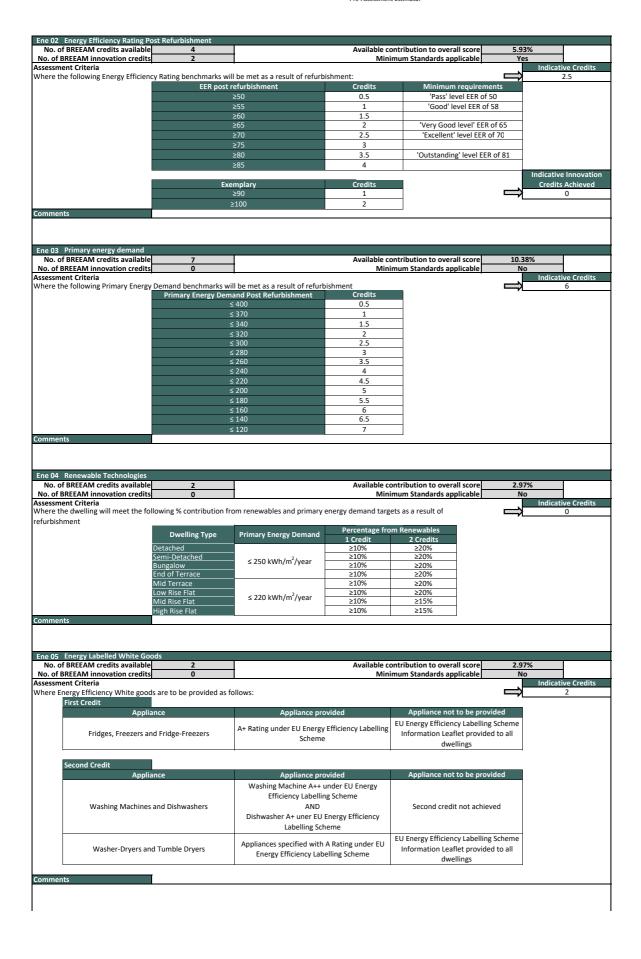
APPENDIX I: BREEAM Domestic Refurbishment Pre Assessment

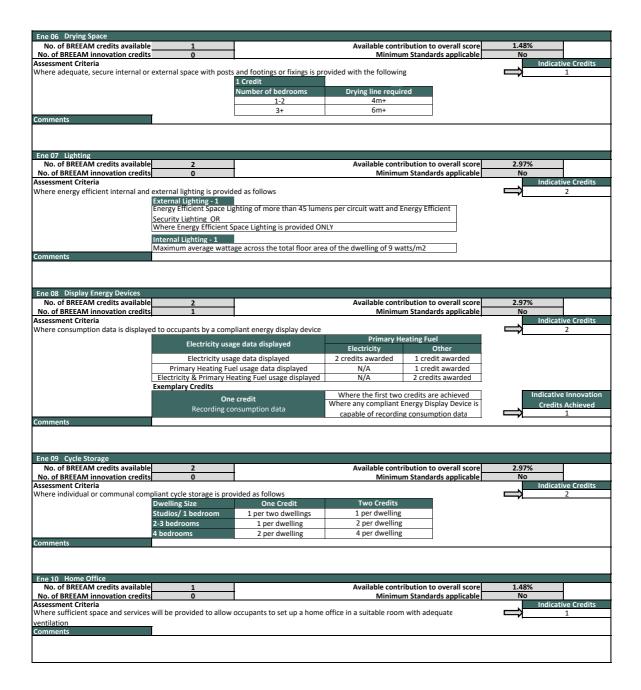


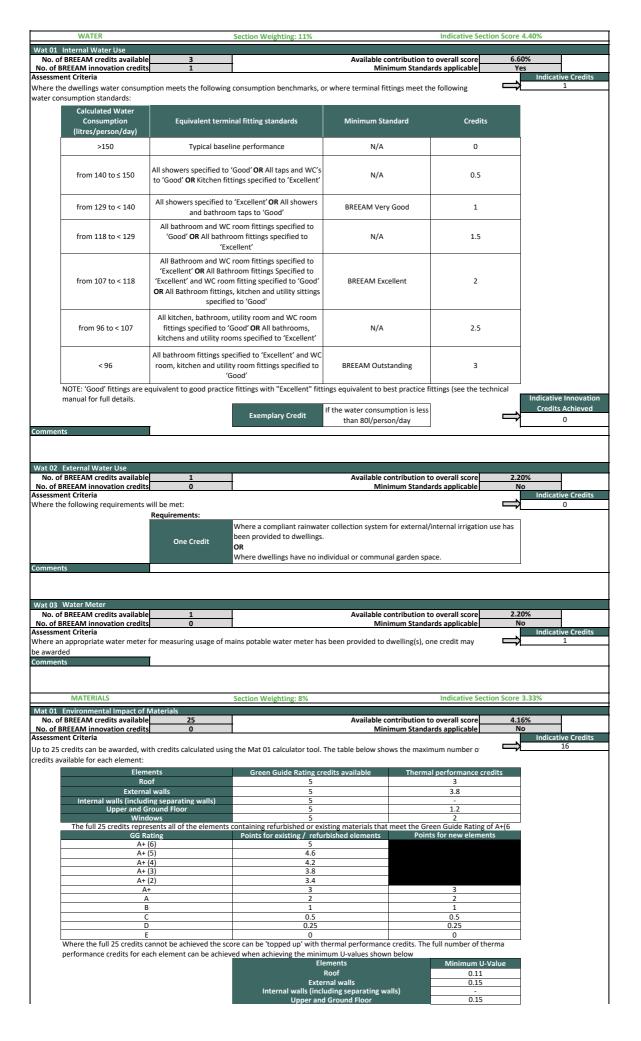


HEALTH & WELLBEING	Section Weighting: 17% Indicative Section Score	12.75%
Hea 01 Daylighting	Available southibution to avoyall see	29/
No. of BREEAM credits available 2 No. of BREEAM innovation credits 0		0 S
Assessment Criteria Where the refurbishment results in a neutral impa	ict on daylighting or where minimum daylighting standards are met, up to two	Indicative Credits
credits may be awarded as follows: For Existing Dwellings and Change of Use Project	,	
First Credit Maintaining Good Daylighting	The refurbishment results in a neutral impact on the dwellings daylighting levels in the kitchen, living room, dining room and study	
Where the property is being extended	New spaces achieve minimum daylighting levels	1
First Credit Maintaining Good Daylighting	The extension does not significantly reduce daylighting levels in the kitchen, living room dining room or study of neighbouring properties	
For All Properties Second Credit Minimum Daylighting	The dwelling achieves minimum daylighting levels in the kitchen, living room, dining room and study	
Comments		•
Hea 02 Sound Insulation No. of BREEAM credits available 4	Available contribution to overall score 5.6	7%
No. of BREEAM innovation credits 0		lo
Assessment Criteria To ensure the provision of acceptable sound insul	ation standards and so minimise the likelihood of noise complaints	Indicative Credits 4
Properties where sound testing has been carried	out: Four credits awarded according to the improvement over building regulations. See table	
Up to Four Credits	in additional information in Technical Manual	
Properties where sound testing is not feasible an	d not required by the appointed Building Control body	
Two Credits	Where existing separating walls and floors are designed to meet the requirements of Building Regulations with compliant construction details	
	Where a Suitably Qualified Acoustician (SQA) provides recommendations for the specification of all existing separating walls and floors	
Up to Four Credits	SQA confirms in their professional opinion that they have the potential to meet or exceed the sound insulation credit requirements	
	Where these recommendations are implemented	
	See table in additional information in Technical Manual	
Historic Buildings		1
	Where the dwelling is a Historic Building and sound testing results demonstrate existing separating walls and floor meet the Historic Building credit requirements	
	See table in additional information in Technical Manual	
Up to Four Credits	Where sound testing is not feasible and not required by the appointed Building Control body meeting criteria 2 and 3 using Table 12	
	Properties where sound testing has been carried out, credits awarded according to the improvement over building regulations. See table in additional information in Technical Manual	
	Where the dwelling is a detached property	
	Where the dwelling is a propertywith separating walls or floors only between non habitable rooms OR Testing not required by building control body	
Detached Properties		I
Four Credits	By Default tween non habitable rooms OR Testing not required by building control body By Default]
Comments		,
Hea 03 Volatile Organic Compounds		
No. of BREEAM credits available 1 No. of BREEAM innovation credits 0		0
Assessment Criteria		Indicative Credits
where the refurbishment avoids the use of VOCs	with new products meeting the following requirements Where all decorative paints and varnishes used in the refurbishment have met the requirement listed in table 5.4 in the Technical Manual	1
One Credit Avoiding the use of VOCs	Where at least five of the eight remaining product categories listed in table 5.4 have met the testing requirements and emission levels for Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) emissions against the relevant standards identified within table 5.4 in the Technical Manual	
	Where five or less products are specified within the refurbishment, all must meet the requirements in order to achieve this credit.	
Comments		
I		

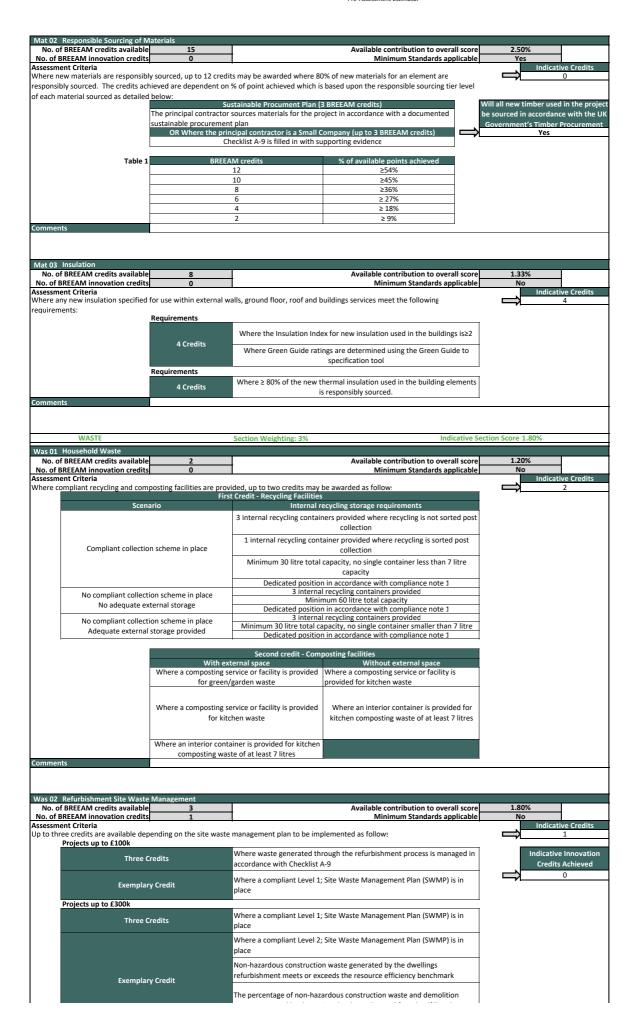








	Windows	1.4	
Comments		·	•



	waste generated by the project has been diverted from landfill and meets or exceeds the refurbishment & demolition waste diversion benchmarks
over £300k	
First Credit Management Plan	Where a compliant Level 2; Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) is in place
Second Credit Good Practice Waste Benchmarks	First credit achieved
	Non-hazardous construction waste generated by the dwellings refurbishment meets or exceeds the resource efficiency benchmark
	Amount of waste generated against £100,000 of project value is recorded in the SWMP
	Pre-refurbishment audit of the existing building is completed
	If demolition is included as part of the refurbishment programme, then the audit should also cover demolition materials
Third Credit Best Practice Waste Benchmarks	Where the first two credits have been achieved achieved
	Where Non-hazardous demolition waste generated by the dwellings refurbishment meets or exceeds the refurbishment & demolition waste diversion benchmarks
Exemplary Credit	Where non-hazardous construction waste generated by the dwellings refurbishment meets or exceeds the exemplary level resource efficiency benchmark
Exemple, Court	Where Non-hazardous demolition waste generated by the dwellings refurbishment meets or exceeds the exemplary level diversion benchmarks

