



**OCSC**

O'CONNOR · SUTTON · CRONIN  
MULTIDISCIPLINARY CONSULTING ENGINEERS

**L389: STAPOLIN – PHASE 2**

# **ENERGY & SUSTAINABILITY/ CLIMATE ACTION REPORT**

**For  
The Land Development Agency**

**23 June 2026**

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# 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document provides an overview of how the project intends to integrate sustainability as a key strategy into the development's design. The report focuses on the performance targets required by the Building Regulations Part L – Conservation of Fuel and Energy and what energy measures are needed to ensure compliance. Furthermore, a Building Energy Rating (BER) of A has been targeted throughout.

The following document sets out the energy design approach that requires the design to initially focus on an energy demand reduction. This will primarily be through passive strategies such as an energy efficient envelope, which in turn reduces the demands relating to items such as HVAC and renewable energy systems. This initial approach in reducing the energy demand significantly aids the project in obtaining the desired energy goals while reducing running costs. Performance criteria relating to the development's building envelope are set out within this document.

The energy systems design must also focus on specifying energy efficient equipment to ensure the day to day running of the energy systems are optimised to further enhance energy savings and related energy cost. Specifications relating to efficient heating, cooling, lighting and auxiliary equipment are also set out in this document.

This report confirms that if the energy and sustainability strategy is successfully implemented, the proposed Stapolin – Phase 2 development will achieve all energy and sustainability targets.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to identify the energy efficiency measures associated with the design, construction, ongoing management, and maintenance of the proposed Stapolin (Phase 2) development located in Dublin 13.

The proposed residential aspects of the development will comply with Part L 2022 (Dwellings), and Part L 2022 (Buildings Other Than Dwellings) for non-residential areas. As part of the development's efforts to further reduce energy consumption, the project is targeting a minimum A BER (Building Energy Rating) across the development.

Extensive work has been carried out to develop a balanced design approach to achieve these onerous targets with a number of sustainable features being incorporated into the design from the early stages.

Table 1. Energy Performance Targets

| Standard / Rating      | Mandatory | Target                                |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| Part L Residential     | Yes       | 2022 (Dwellings)                      |
| Part L Non-residential | Yes       | 2022 (Buildings Other Than Dwellings) |
| BER Residential        | Yes       | A minimum                             |
| BER Non-residential    | Yes       | A minimum                             |

The following sections identify a range of energy efficient measures that have been considered for the proposed Stapolin (Phase 2) development.

### 3 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The proposed development will consist of the alteration of permitted development of Block A, Block D and Stapolin Square, as permitted under ABP Reg. Ref. ABP-310418-21 (and as amended under LRD/0015/S3 & LRD/0073/S3E). No amendments are proposed to any other permitted blocks. The permitted Block A and Block D are located to the south and north of Stapolin Square and include for 528 units (277 in Block A1, A2 & A3 and 251 in Block D1, D2 & D3) and include residential tenant amenity, retail/café/restaurant, pharmacy, medical centre, crèche, gym, car and bicycle parking and public realm. The proposed alterations only relate to Block A, Block D and Stapolin Square, of the permitted development and for the most parts are contained within the footprint and massing of the permitted development and relate to internal reconfiguration.

The proposed alterations result in an overall increase of 68 no. units in Block A and Block D, bringing the total units in Block A and Block D to 596, the total units permitted under ABP Reg. Ref. ABP-310418-21 (as amended) to 893 (760 apartments and 133 houses).

The proposed altered residential development of Block A and Block D will consist of a total of 596 no residential apartments, as follows:

1. Alteration of Blocks A1, A2 & A3 from permitted 4 to 7-storey buildings providing for 288 no. apartment units to a 4 to 7 storey building providing for 312 no. apartments.
2. Alteration of Blocks D1, D2 & D3 from permitted 5 to 10-storey buildings providing for 251 no. apartment units to a 5 to 10 storey building providing for 284 no apartments.
3. The reconfiguration of internal layouts of each of the blocks has resulted in the reduction of the blocks overall width and therefore increased width and area to the courtyards and increased distance between individual blocks.
4. Alteration of the permitted uses and facade at ground floor level and removal of permitted Residential Tenant Amenity Facilities located in Blocks A3 and D3 to provide for a ground floor level that includes in Blocks A1-A3, retail/restaurant/café/gym units and a creche including outdoor play space and in Blocks D1-D3, retail/restaurant/cafe units and residential units.
5. A revised central civic plaza at Stapolin Square centrally located between blocks A1-A3 and D1-D3, redesigned to address Condition 2 (a) of ABP-310418-21 which requires the removal of the two previously proposed public lifts. Stapolin Square is now designed to accommodate a gently sloped landscaped route from Longfield Road to Clongriffin Train Station.
6. Alterations to the permitted below podium areas under Block A, Stapolin Square & Block D to include for alterations to permitted layouts of car parking, cycle parking, plant, waste stores and substation locations. This includes the reduction in car parking as required under Condition 2 (b) of ABP-310418-21 which requires omission of car parking under the permitted ramped access road to the Train Station to the north of Block D. An increase in bicycle parking is proposed.

No amendments are proposed to the constructed Blocks within B3, B4, C4, C5, C6 or the permitted The Haggard Park which remains as permitted, or all other elements including surface water attenuation wetlands

and associated upstream surface water network, demolition of existing temporary lift and stair enclosure and associated infrastructure to Clongriffin Train Station, road infrastructure (except where within the application boundary and requiring to be locally altered for proposed alterations), and utilities infrastructure (except where within the application boundary and requiring to be locally altered for proposed alterations), all of which remain as per permitted.



*Figure 1. Proposed Site Plan*

## 4 FINGAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023-2029

The Fingal Development Plan 2023-2029 was made on 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2023 and came into effect on 5<sup>th</sup> April 2023. The Plan sets out an overall strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of the functional area of Fingal over a 6-year period between 2023 and 2029.

*'The Fingal Development Plan tells the story of where and how we want Fingal to grow. It draws on our historical heritage and uses our skills and expertise to continue sustainable social, environmental, and economic growth well into the future, with a focus on creating vibrant and resilient communities. This Plan sets out the spatial framework to guide future development within the County with a focus on the places we live, the places we work, the places we visit and the places we do business and how we interact and move between these places while protecting our environment.'*

The proposed Stapolin (Phase 2) development will comply with the following policies and objectives in accordance with the overall objectives of national climate action policy, the Fingal County Council Climate Change Actions (CCAP) as well as the climate action principles set out in the National Planning Framework (NPF) and Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy (RSES).

### 4.1.1 POLICY CAP1 - NATIONAL CLIMATE ACTION

*'Support the implementation of national objectives on climate change including the 'Climate Action Plan 2019 to Tackle Climate Breakdown', the 'National Adaptation Framework' 2018 and the 'National Energy and Climate Plan for Ireland 2021-2030' and other relevant legislation, policy and agreements in relation to climate action.'*

### 4.1.2 POLICY CAP2 - MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

*'Prioritise measures to address climate change by way of both effective mitigation and adaptation responses in accordance with available guidance and best practice.'*

### 4.1.3 POLICY CAP3 - CLIMATE RESILIENT SETTLEMENT

*'Promote sustainable settlement and transport strategies within the county and identify measures, including targets for modal shift, to reduce energy use, GHG emissions and adaptation to climate change.'*

### 4.1.4 POLICY CAP 5 - CLIMATE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION IN THE BUILT

*'Ensure the built environment is equipped for the impacts of climate change by supporting climate change mitigation and adaptation measures as part of new and existing developments.'*

#### 4.1.5 POLICY CAP10 - CLIMATE MITIGATION ACTIONS IN THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

*'Promote low carbon development within the County which will seek to reduce carbon dioxide emissions, and which will meet the highest feasible environmental standards during construction and occupation. New development should generally demonstrate/provide for:*

- a) Building layout and design which maximises daylight, natural ventilation, active transport and public transport use;*
- b) Sustainable building/services/site design to maximise energy efficiency;*
- c) Sensitive energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings;*
- d) Energy efficiency, energy conservation, and the increased use of renewable energy in existing and new developments;*
- e) On-site renewable energy infrastructure and renewable energy;*
- f) Minimising the generation of site and construction waste and maximising reuse or recycling; and*
- g) The use of construction materials that have low to zero embodied energy and CO2 emissions.'*

#### 4.1.6 POLICY CAP11 - CLIMATE ADAPTATION ACTIONS IN THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

*'Development proposals should demonstrate sustainable design principles for new buildings/services/site. The Council will promote and support development which is resilient to climate change. This would include: Measures such as green roofs and green walls to reduce internal overheating and the urban heat island effect;*

- a) Ensuring the efficient use of natural resources (including water) and making the most of natural systems both within and around buildings;*
- b) Minimising pollution by reducing surface water runoff through increasing permeable surfaces and use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS);*
- c) Reducing flood risk, damage to property from extreme events— residential, public and commercial;*
- d) Reducing risks from temperature extremes and extreme weather events to critical infrastructure such as roads, communication networks, the water/drainage network, and energy supply;*
- e) Promoting and protecting biodiversity and green infrastructure.*

#### 4.1.7 POLICY CAP12 - CLIMATE ACTION ENERGY STATEMENTS

*'All new developments involving 15 residential units and/or more than 1,000 sq. m. of commercial floor space, or as otherwise required by the Planning Authority, will be required to submit a Climate Action Energy Statement as part of the overall Design Statement to demonstrate how low carbon energy and heating solutions, have been considered as part of the overall design and planning of the proposed development.'*

#### **4.1.8 POLICY CAP13 - ENERGY FROM RENEWABLE SOURCES**

*'Actively support the production of energy from renewable sources, such as from solar energy, hydro energy, wave/tidal energy, geothermal, wind energy, combined heat and power (CHP), heat energy distribution such as district heating/cooling systems, and any other renewable energy sources, subject to normal planning and environmental considerations.'*

#### **4.1.9 POLICY CAP23 - STRATEGIC ENERGY COMMUNITIES**

*'Support the ongoing efforts and future development of Sustainable Energy Communities in Fingal through the SEAI 'Sustainable Energy Communities' Initiative'*

#### **4.1.10 POLICY CAP24 - DUBLIN REGIONAL ENERGY MASTERPLAN**

*'Support the preparation of the Dublin Regional Energy Masterplan by Codema and to support its implementation in conjunction with neighbouring Dublin Local Authorities, Dublin Metropolitan CARO and other relevant stakeholders.'*

#### **4.1.11 POLICY CAP25 - CIRCULAR ECONOMY**

*'Support the shift towards the circular economy approach as set out in the National Waste Policy for 2020–2025.'*

#### **4.1.12 POLICY CAP26 - WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION PROJECTS**

*'Have regard to existing Best Practice Guidance on Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition Projects as well as any future updates to these Guidelines in order to ensure the consistent application of planning requirements.'*

#### **4.1.13 POLICY CAP27 - ELECTRIC VEHICLES**

*'Ensure that sufficient charging points and rapid charging infrastructure are provided on existing streets where such infrastructure does not impede persons with mobility issues and in new developments subject to appropriate design, siting and built heritage considerations and having regard to the Planning and Development Regulations (2001) as amended, which have been updated to include EV vehicle charging point installation, so that EV Street Charging Points be provided to every community of the County.'*

## 5 PART L CONSERVATION OF FUEL AND ENERGY - DWELLINGS

### 5.1 PART L 2022 (DWELLINGS)

Part L 2022 (Dwellings) of the Technical Guidance Document has been issued by the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage. This document is the new standard for dwellings constructed after 25<sup>th</sup> October 2022.

The Part L 2022 (Dwellings) regulations set energy performance requirements to achieve Nearly Zero Energy Buildings performance as required by Article 4 (1) of the Directive for new buildings.

The definition of Nearly Zero Energy Buildings is defined as:

*“Nearly zero-energy building’ means a building that has a very high energy performance, as defined in Annex 1. The nearly zero or very low amount of energy required should be covered to a very significant extent by energy from renewable sources, including energy from renewable sources produced on-site or nearby”.*

In line with the requirements detailed within the Technical Guidance Document, renewable energy technologies are defined as technologies that derive their energy directly from a renewable energy source, such as:

- Solar Photo-Voltaic Systems;
- Heat Pumps (Minimum COP of 2.5).

## 6 PART L CONSERVATION OF FUEL AND ENERGY - BUILDINGS OTHER THAN DWELLINGS

### 6.1 LOCATION OF NON-RESIDENTIAL ASPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT

The non-residential aspects of the development are located at ground floor level within Blocks A1-A3 and D1-D3 and comprise retail, café/restaurant and gym units, together with a crèche. Ancillary non-residential facilities including plant rooms, waste storage areas, substations, cycle parking and car parking are located within the basement/podium level areas beneath the development.

### 6.2 PART L 2022 (BUILDINGS OTHER THAN DWELLINGS)

The Part L 2022 (Buildings Other Than Dwellings) Building Regulations is the new standard for all buildings other than dwellings constructed after 25<sup>th</sup> October 2022. The Part L 2022 (Buildings Other Than Dwellings) regulations set energy performance requirements to achieve Nearly Zero Energy Buildings performance as required by Article 4 (1) of the Directive for new buildings.

For new buildings other than dwellings, the Part L 2022 (NZEB) 'L1' requirements shall be met by:

- a) providing that the energy performance of the building is such as to limit the calculated primary energy consumption and related Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions to a Nearly Zero Energy Building level insofar as is reasonably practicable, when both energy consumption and Carbon Dioxide emissions are calculated using the Non-domestic Energy Assessment Procedure (NEAP) published by Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (1.0 for EPC and 1.15 for CPC);
- b) providing that, the nearly zero or very low amount of energy required is covered to a very significant extent by energy from renewable sources produced on-site or nearby;
- c) limiting the heat loss and, where appropriate, availing of the heat gains through the fabric of the building;
- d) providing and commissioning energy efficient space heating and cooling systems, heating and cooling equipment, water heating systems, and ventilation systems, with effective controls;
- e) ensuring that the building is appropriately designed to limit need for cooling and, where air-conditioning or mechanical ventilation is installed, that installed systems are energy efficient, appropriately sized and adequately controlled;
- f) limiting the heat loss from pipes, ducts and vessels used for the transport or storage of heated water or air;
- g) limiting the heat gains by chilled water and refrigerant vessels, and by pipes and ducts that serve air conditioning systems;
- h) providing energy efficient artificial lighting systems and adequate control of these systems;

- i) providing to the building owner or occupants sufficient information about the building, the fixed building services, controls and their maintenance requirements so that the building can be operated in such a manner as to use no more fuel and energy than is reasonable.

However, Part L (2022) – Buildings Other Than Dwellings now has additional requirements relating to self-regulating devices and electric vehicle charging. For both new and existing buildings other than dwellings, the Part L 2022 (NZEB) 'Regulation 5' requirements shall be met by:

- a) a new building shall, where technically and economically feasible, be equipped with self-regulating devices for the separate regulation of the temperature in each room or, where justified, in a designated heated zone of the building unit;
- b) Where a heat generator is being replaced in an existing building, where technically and economically feasible, self-regulating devices shall also be installed;
- c) A building which has more than 10 car parking spaces, that is:
  - i. New, or
  - ii. Subject to subparagraph (g), undergoing major renovation, shall have installed at least one recharging point and ducting infrastructure (consisting of conduits for electric cables) for at least one in every 5 car parking spaces to enable the subsequent installation of recharging points for electric vehicles.
- d) The requirements of subparagraph (e) shall apply to a building undergoing major renovation where:
  - i. In a case where the car park is located inside the building, the renovation concerned include the car park or the electrical infrastructure of the building; or
  - ii. In a case where the car park is physically adjacent to the building, the renovations concerned include the car park or the electrical infrastructure of the car park.

## 6.3 RENEWABLE ENERGY RATIO (RER)

One of the most significant changes made in the newer version of the new Part L 2022 document regulations for non-residential buildings is the addition of a renewable energy contribution target for all non-residential new builds. Some of the main performance requirements are as follows:

- The new regulations will require a significant level of energy provision be provided onsite or nearby by renewable energy technologies, e.g. solar energy (thermal and photovoltaic), air and exhaust air source heat pumps, combined heat and power, biomass boiler, etc.;
- This level of renewable source contributions can also be fulfilled through efficient district heating and cooling using a significant share of renewable energy and waste heat and cold;
- The current NZEB definition does not allow the renewable requirement to be met through the purchase of off-site green electricity;
- There are two routes in achieving compliance with the renewable target:

- i. Route 1 = If the Part L compliance is achieved with no tolerance (0% margin), 20% of the building's energy use must be provided by onsite / near site renewable technologies;
- ii. Route 2 = If the Part L compliance is achieved with a minimum of 10% margin, then 10% of the building's energy use must be provided by onsite / near site renewable technologies. To achieve the 10% margin, the building envelope, lighting and M&E specification will likely have to be improved above minimum requirements.

## 7 PART F VENTILATION

This report is primarily focused around achieving compliance with Part L of the Building Regulations, but in doing so, the ventilation systems proposed must also comply with Part F (Ventilation) of the Technical Guidance Documents (TGD).

The TGD Part F (2019) document revolves around two requirements as outlined below:

### **Means of ventilation.**

- F1 – Adequate and effective means of ventilation shall be provided for people in buildings. This shall be achieved by:
  - (a) Limiting the moisture content of the air within the building so that it does not contribute to condensation and mould growth, and
  - (b) Limiting the concentration of harmful pollutants in the air within the building.

### **Condensation in roofs.**

- F2 - Adequate provision shall be made to prevent excessive condensation in the floor or in a roof void above an insulated ceiling.

The proposed development will be designed to achieve compliance with Part F of the Building Regulations.

## 8 BUILDING ENERGY RATING (BER)

As of 1<sup>st</sup> July 2009, all newly built domestic and non-domestic buildings and existing buildings that are for sale or rent require a Building Energy Rating (BER) certificate.

The actual building energy rating is based on the primary energy used for one year and is classified on a scale of A0 to G, with A0 representing a Zero Emission Building (ZEB) and the highest level of energy performance. The BER also provides information on the building's energy use, greenhouse gas emissions and renewable energy contribution.

The following determines the extent of primary energy consumption within the building:

- Building type (residential, office, retail, etc.);
- Building orientation;
- Thermal envelope (insulation levels of the façade, roofs, ground floor etc);
- Air permeability (how much air infiltrates into the building through the façade);
- Heating systems (what type of plant is used and how efficient it is);
- Cooling systems (what type of plant is used and how efficient it is);
- Ventilation (what form of ventilation is used - natural ventilation, mixed mode mechanical ventilation);
- Fan and pump efficiency (how efficient are the pumps and fans);
- Domestic hot water generation (what type of plant is used and how efficient it is); and
- Lighting systems (how efficient is the lighting).

The areas identified above will be described within this report and categorised under three main headings through "The Energy Hierarchy Plan". i.e. Be Mean, Be Lean, Be Green.

## 9 THE ENERGY HIERARCHY PLAN

Through the specification of an energy efficient façade and HVAC systems, the energy consumption of a building will be reduced compared to a set baseline. This ensures the environmental and economic impact of the operation of the building is reduced.

The key steps in the Energy Hierarchy Plan are outlined as follows:

1. The key philosophy of this plan is to first reduce energy demand by improving the building's thermal envelope, increasing air tightness, improving thermal transmittance and applying passive design techniques.
2. The second step is to utilise energy in the most efficient way through the selection and installation of energy efficient plant and equipment.
3. The final step is to introduce energy from renewable sources to reduce the burden on fossil fuels.

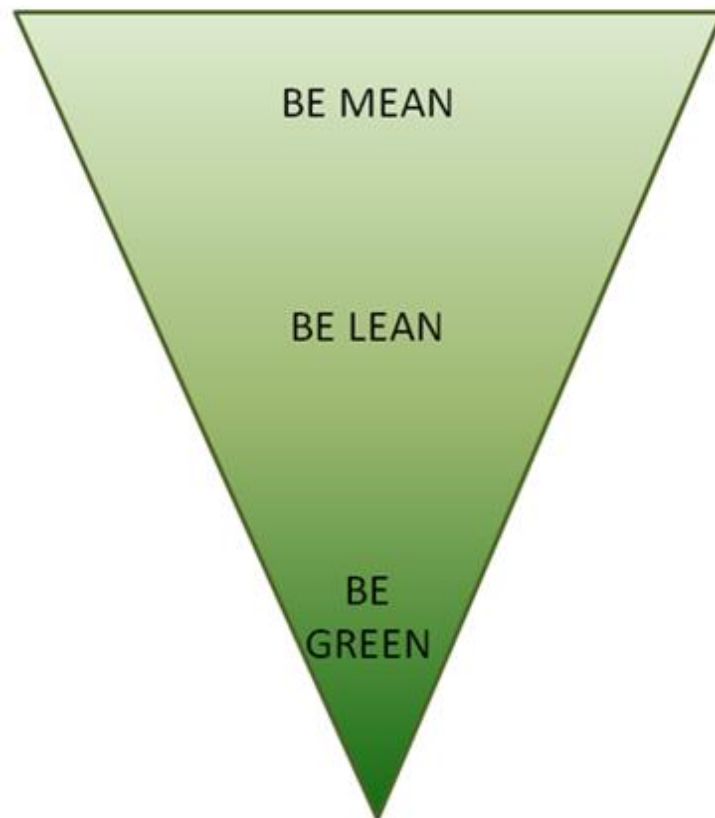


Figure 2. Energy Hierarchy Plan

## 9.1 STEP 1 (BE MEAN) - USE LESS RESOURCES

The following measures will be implemented to reduce the energy consumption of the proposed development:

- High performance U-values;
- Improved air tightness; and
- Improved thermal transmittance and thermal bridging design.

### 9.1.1 HIGH PERFORMANCE U-VALUES

To limit the heat loss through the façade, careful consideration must be shown when designing the external façade. The specification of the insulation utilised, and the continuity of insulation are crucial. Insulation slows the rate at which heat is lost to the outdoors. Heat flows in three ways: by conduction, convection and radiation.

The targeted maximum average elemental U-Values for both the residential and non-residential aspects of the proposed development are outlined in Table 2 and Table 3 below.

*Table 2. Residential Building Envelope Thermal Performance Targets*

| Fabric Element                        | Stapolin – Phase 2<br>Maximum Average Elemental U-value<br>(W/m <sup>2</sup> .K) |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| External Walls                        | 0.18                                                                             |
| Flat Roof                             | 0.20                                                                             |
| Ground Contact & Exposed Floor        | 0.18<br>(0.15 if underfloor heating installed)                                   |
| External Windows, Roof-lights & Doors | 1.40                                                                             |

*Table 3. Non-Residential Building Envelope Thermal Performance Targets*

| Fabric Element                        | Stapolin – Phase 2<br>Maximum Average Elemental U-value<br>(W/m <sup>2</sup> .K) |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| External Walls                        | 0.21                                                                             |
| Flat Roof                             | 0.20                                                                             |
| Ground Contact & Exposed Floor        | 0.21<br>(0.15 if underfloor heating installed)                                   |
| External Windows, Roof-lights & Doors | 1.40                                                                             |

### 9.1.2 AIR TIGHTNESS

One major contributing factor to unnecessary heat loss is infiltration. Infiltration is the air leakage of external air into a building due to the pressure difference associated with internal and external temperatures.

It is intended that the residential and non-residential aspects of the development will both target an air permeability rate of  $\leq 3 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr}/\text{m}^2$  @50 Pa.

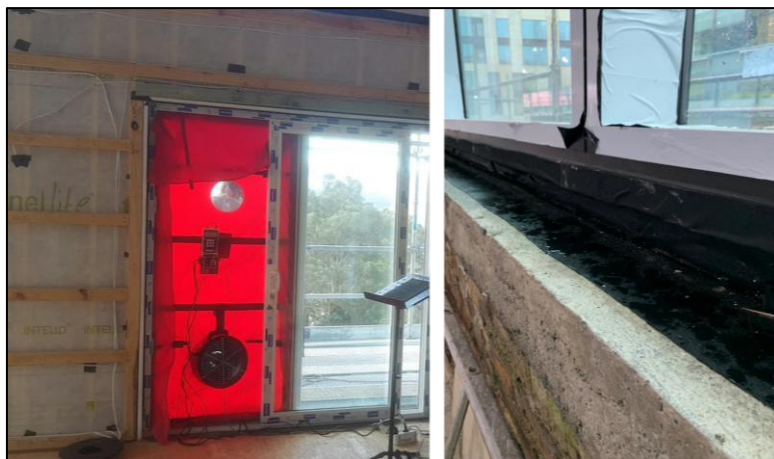


*Figure 3. Air Tightness Testing Examples*

### 9.1.3 THERMAL TRANSMITTANCE

Thermal bridges occur where the insulation layer is penetrated by a material with a relatively high thermal conductivity and at interfaces between building elements where there is a discontinuity in the insulation. The residential and non-residential aspects of the development will be designed to achieve low thermal bridging values throughout.

#### **Residential:**

A Y value of  $\leq 0.15 \text{ W/m}^2\text{.K}$  is being targeted for the residential side of the development, in accordance with Part L (2022) – Dwellings requirements. The risks relating to mould growth/ condensation risks will also be assessed, in accordance with Part L (2022) – Dwellings.

#### **Non-residential:**

There are no Psi value targets required for the non-domestic elements of the development. However, the risks relating to mould growth/condensation risks will still have to be assessed, in accordance with Part L (2022) – Buildings Other Than Dwellings.

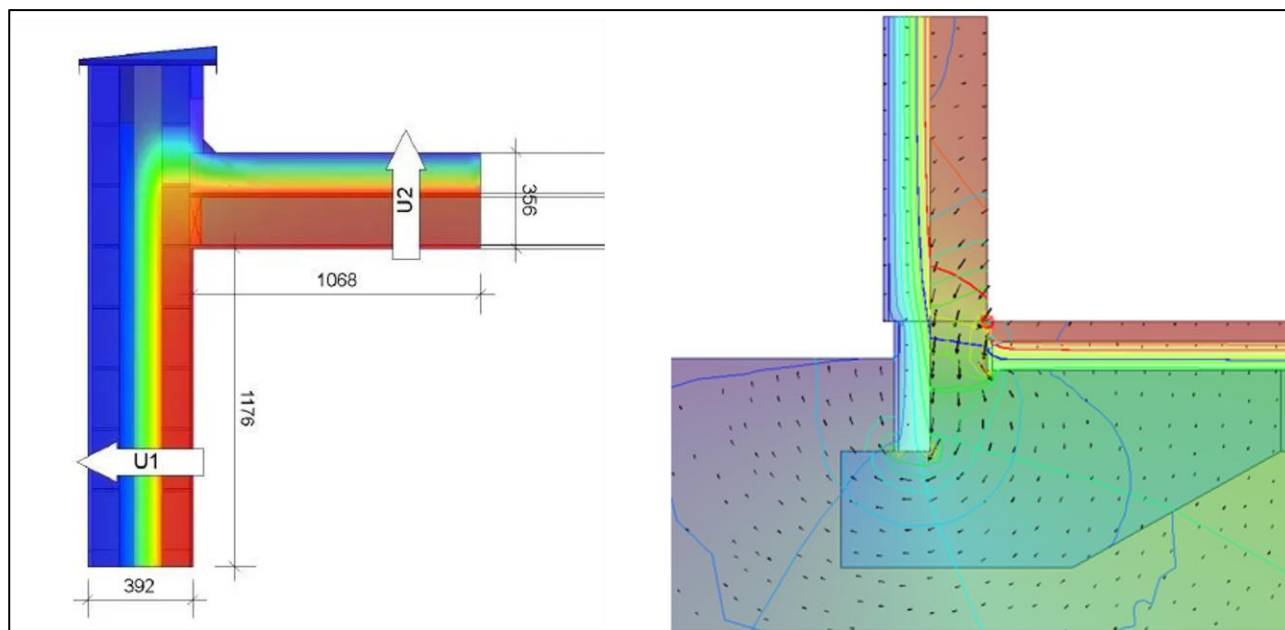


*Figure 4. Thermal Bridge Assessment Examples*

### 9.1.4 OVERHEATING ANALYSIS

Due to factors such as climate change, population increase and construction of high-rise buildings there has been an increase in high internal temperatures. Overheating of buildings can be extremely uncomfortable for the occupant and can ultimately lead to costly mitigation measures.

#### Residential:

The proposed Stapolin – Phase 2 residential development will be evaluated and analysed with respect to overheating as outlined in Part L 2022 (Dwellings) and CIBSE TM59 (Design Methodology for the Assessment of Overheating Risk in Homes).

#### Non-residential:

The non-residential aspects of the proposed Stapolin – Phase 2 development will be evaluated and analysed with respect to overheating as outlined in Part L 2022 (Buildings Other Than Dwellings) and CIBSE TM52 (Limits of Thermal Comfort: Avoiding Overheating in European Buildings).

### 9.1.5 PASSIVE DESIGN

The proposed Stapolin – Phase 2 development will be evaluated and analysed with respect to daylight, sunlight and overshadowing, in order to determine the following:

- The daylight levels within the living and bedroom areas, to give an indication of the expected daylight levels throughout the proposed development;
- The expected sunlight levels within the living areas and bedrooms within the proposed development;

- The quality of amenity space, being provided as part of the development, in relation to sunlight;
- Any potential daylight or sunlight impact the proposed development may have on properties adjacent to the site.

Calculations and methodology used are in accordance with BRE Guidelines for daylight and sunlight and based on the British Research Establishments "Site Layout Planning for Daylight and Sunlight: A Good Practice Guide" by PJ Littlefair, 2022 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition.

### 9.1.6 PASSIVE DESIGN

An extensive analysis was carried out on the proposed façade to limit the effects of unnecessary solar gains during the summertime period. The image below illustrates the design intent to provide local shading utilising the building structure which allows glazing areas to be maximised, where required.

This balance of shading and maximised glazing areas provides both enjoyable and interesting workspaces, full of natural light and without undue solar gains in summertime. The shading coefficient of the glazing units has also been optimised to limit unnecessary solar gains, while allowing as much natural daylight to enter the workspace as possible.

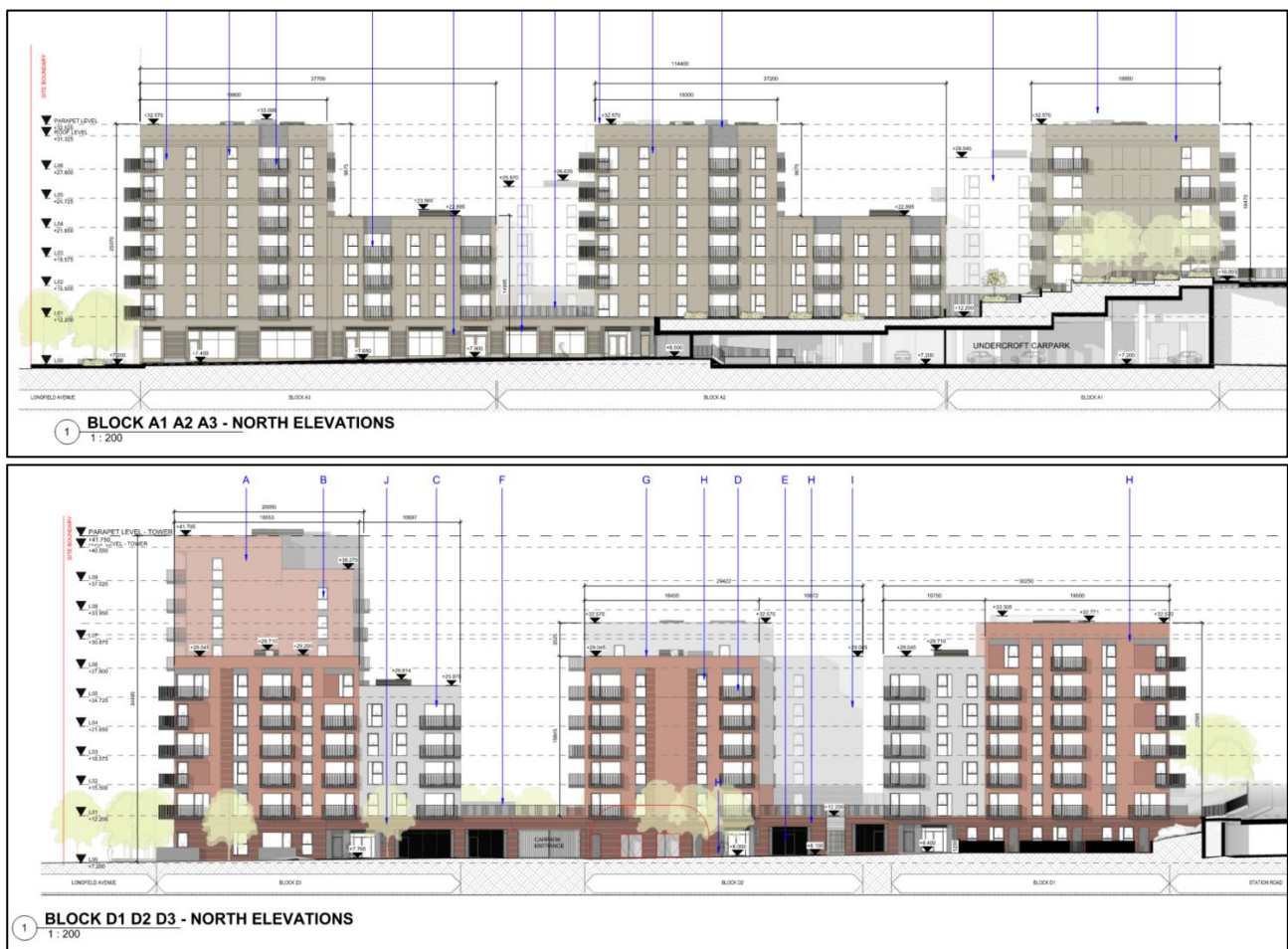


*Figure 5. Proposed Facade Design*

Lighting accounts for typically 12% of the overall primary energy. Typically, this is even higher for non-residential spaces. Maximising natural daylighting in the main non-residential areas reduces this demand during daylight hours.

## 9.2 STEP 2 (BE LEAN) – USE RESOURCES EFFICIENTLY

To maximise the effectiveness of changes to the construction, it is important to use the energy sources within the development as efficiently as possible.

### 9.2.1 LOW ENERGY PLANT - RESIDENTIAL

To improve the overall energy efficiency of the residential aspect of the development, plant is to be selected based on performance and energy efficiency.

**Space Heating:** The plant options for space heating are:

- Electric Panel Heaters, or
- Air Source Heat Pumps (ASHP), or
- Exhaust Air Heat Pumps (EAHP).

**Domestic Hot Water:** The plant options for domestic hot water are:

- Air Source Heat Pumps (ASHP), or
- Exhaust Air Heat Pumps (EAHP).

**Ventilation:** The plant options for ventilation are:

- Mechanical Ventilation and Heat Recovery (MVHR), or
- Mechanical Extract Ventilation (MEV) via the EAHP.

**Variable Speed Drives (VSDs):** Variable speed drive motors are to be fitted to all fans and pumps servicing all HVAC systems. Standard fans and pumps operate at a constant speed to meet maximum demand even though only half the building may be occupied. VSDs have the ability to ramp up or down depending on the load requirements, making this the most efficient auxiliary system to install.

### 9.2.2 LOW ENERGY PLANT - NON-RESIDENTIAL

To improve the overall energy efficiency of the non-residential aspect of the development, plant is to be selected based on performance and energy efficiency.

**Space Heating:** The plant options for space heating are:

- Air Source Heat Pumps (ASHP), or
- Variable Refrigerant Flow (VRF) Heat Pumps.

**Domestic Hot Water:** The plant options for domestic hot water are:

- Air Source Heat Pumps (ASHP), or
- Instantaneous 'Under-sink' Water Heaters.

**Space Cooling:** The plant options for space cooling are:

- Natural Ventilation where possible, and/or
- Air Source Heat Pumps (ASHP), or
- Variable Refrigerant Flow (VRF) Heat Pumps, or
- Air-cooled Chillers.

**Ventilation:** The proposed ventilation strategy for the non-residential areas will be natural ventilation where possible and/or mechanical ventilation. The mechanical ventilation system will be a high efficiency, variable speed drive system that also incorporates heat recovery and CO<sub>2</sub> control.

**Variable Speed Drives (VSDs):** Variable speed drive motors are to be fitted to all fans and pumps serving all HVAC systems. Standard fans and pumps operate at a constant speed to meet maximum demand even though only half the building may be occupied. VSDs have the ability to ramp up or down depending on the load requirements, making this the most efficient auxiliary system to install.

### 9.2.3 LIGHTING

The design intent for internal lighting design is to introduce artificial lighting in all applicable areas. Energy efficient light fittings will be installed throughout. The design of the developments façades also allows high levels of natural daylight to enter into occupied zones.

### 9.2.4 ONGOING MONITORING

A BEMS (Building Energy Management System) system is to be installed to monitor the use of all major systems in the building. The BEMS system is a graphical interface that allows the facilities/building manager to monitor and control all systems throughout the building.

## 9.3 STEP 3 (BE GREEN) - USE OF RENEWABLE TECHNOLOGIES

The following renewable technologies are being considered for implementation in the Stapolin – Phase 2 development

### 9.3.1 AIR SOURCE HEAT PUMP - RESIDENTIAL

Air source heat pumps convert energy from the air to provide heat and hot water for buildings. They are powered by electricity and are highly efficient. The air source heat pump is located outside in the open air and it uses a fan to draw air across it. This air then flows over a heat exchanger, which contains a refrigerant liquid. An evaporator uses the heat from the air to heat the refrigerant sufficiently until it boils and turns to a gas. This gas is then compressed which causes a significant rise in temperature. An additional heat exchanger removes the heat from the refrigerant which can then be used as useful heat within a building.

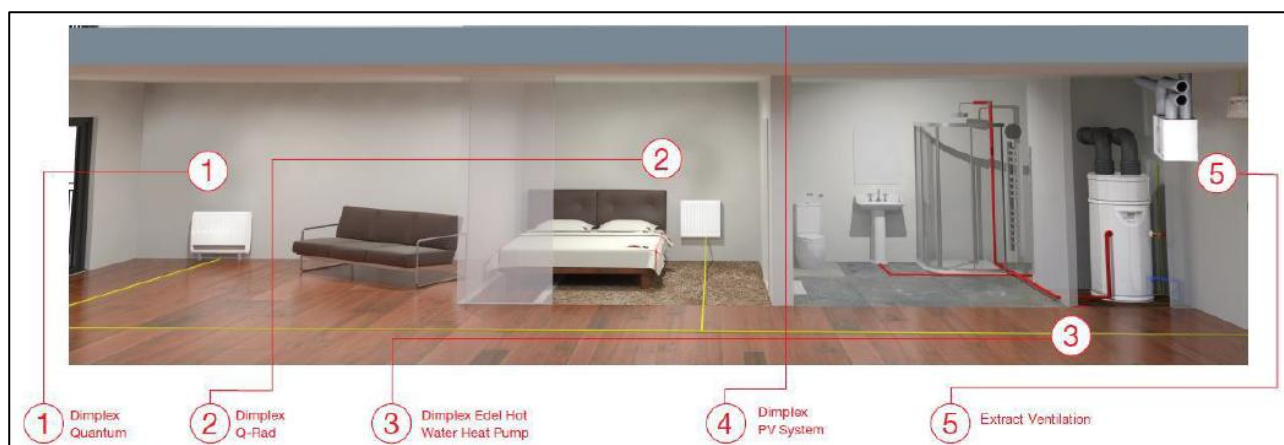


*Figure 6. Glen Dimplex System Heat Pump Diagram (Example)*

### 9.3.2 EXHAUST AIR HEAT PUMP

Exhaust air heat pumps collect warm air as it leaves a building via the ventilation system and then reuse the heat that would otherwise be lost to the outside to heat fresh air coming into the building or to heat water. Exhaust air heat pumps operate on a similar basis to other heat pumps such as air source heat pumps and ground source heat pumps and are suitable for providing hot water and heating for buildings such as houses, apartments or flats.

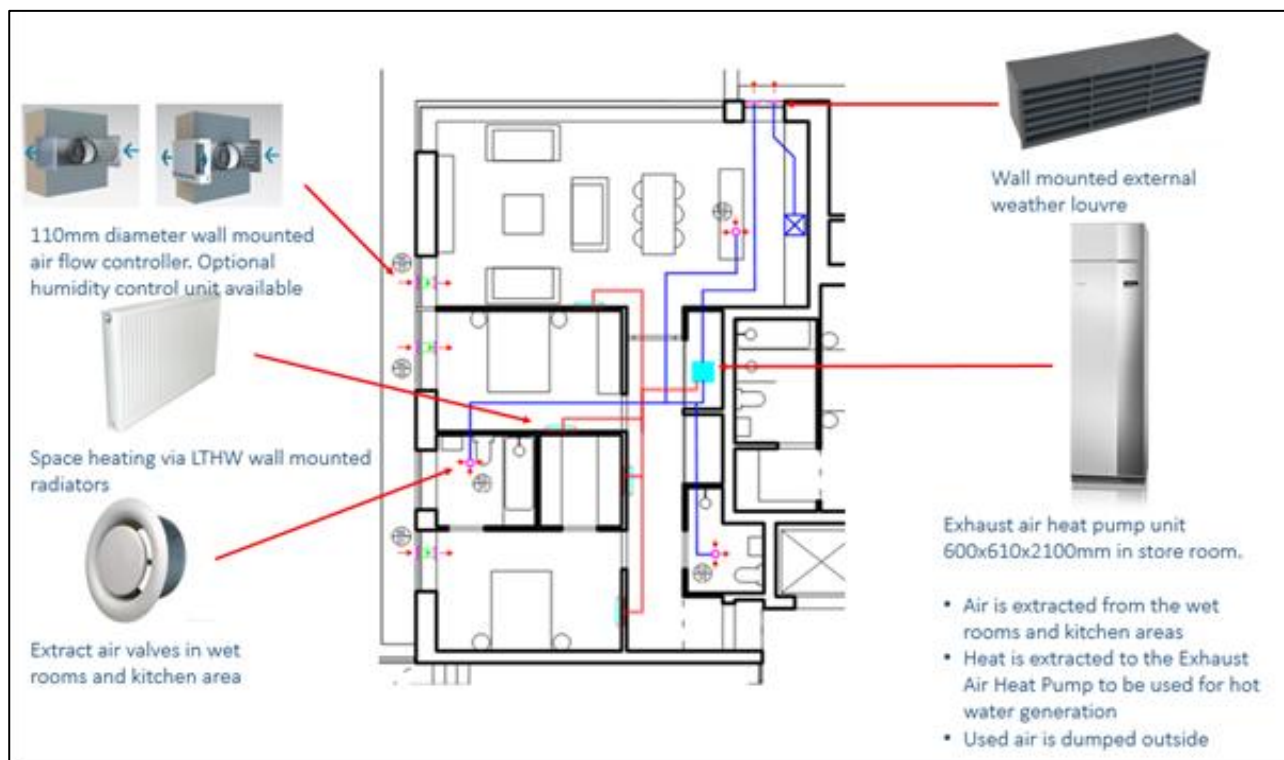


*Figure 7. Example Diagram of Typical Exhaust Air Heat Pump Layout (Example)*

### 9.3.3 SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAICS

Photovoltaic (PV) Panels convert the solar radiation into electricity, which can be connected to the mains supply of a building. The panels are placed on the roof and are most efficient with an incline angle of 30°. Panels are typically arranged in arrays on building roofs, with the produced electricity fed either directly into the dwelling, office or into the landlord's supply.

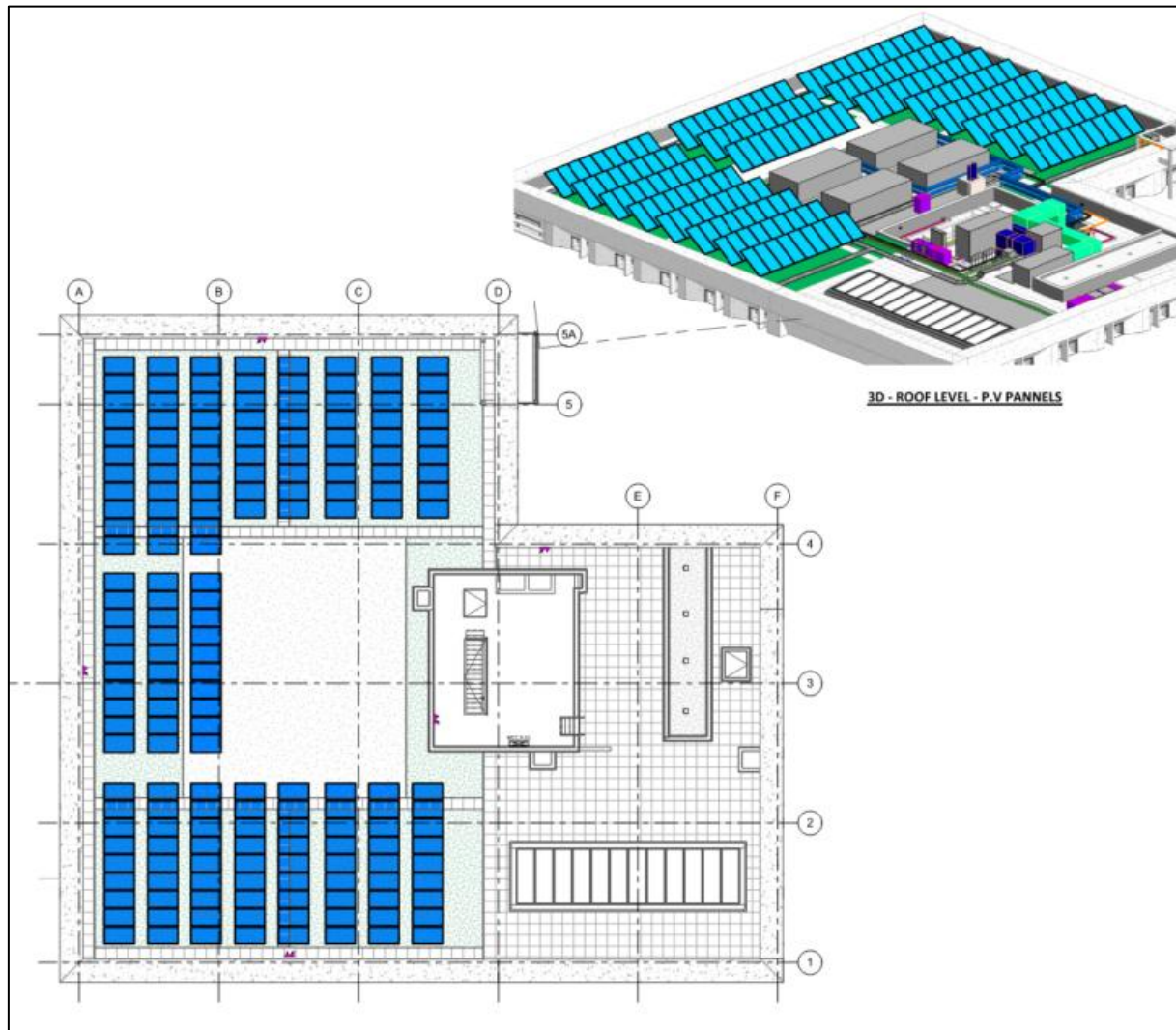


*Figure 8. Solar PV Diagram (Example)*

### 9.3.4 AIR SOURCE HEAT PUMP - NON-RESIDENTIAL

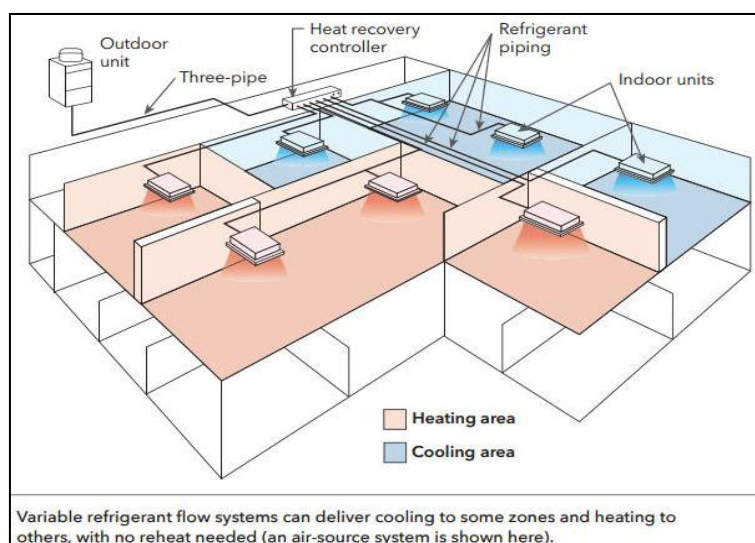
Air-Source Heat Pumps (ASHP) are deemed a renewable energy technology under Part L 2022 (Buildings Other Than dwellings). In heating mode, ASHPs are designed to extract heat from the ambient outside air and release it inside the building via heat emitters. In cooling mode, the cycle is reversed with heat being extracted from inside the building to the outside.



*Figure 9. Air-Source Heat Pump (Example)*

### 9.3.5 VRF HEAT PUMPS

Variable Refrigerant Flow systems utilise heat pumps in order to provide space heating as well as space cooling. These systems are capable of serving multiple zones with different heating and cooling requirements and they can modulate their output according to zone requirements, increasing system efficiencies and reducing the energy demand of these systems.



## 10 KEY SUSTAINABLE FEATURES

The location of the Stapolin – Phase 2 development provides availability to alternative modes of transportation, use of water efficient fixtures, consideration for materials and resources and indoor environmental quality for the building occupants.

### 10.1 LOCATION AND TRANSPORTATION

The proposed development will offer occupants travelling to and from the development alternative modes of transport other than the need to rely on a car. Developing in an area that has strong public transport nodes offers users the opportunity to travel to and from the site using alternative modes of transport.

The following figures identify Dublin bus stops, the train stations, bicycle lanes and local car sharing locations and their proximity to the proposed development.

#### Bus/Trains

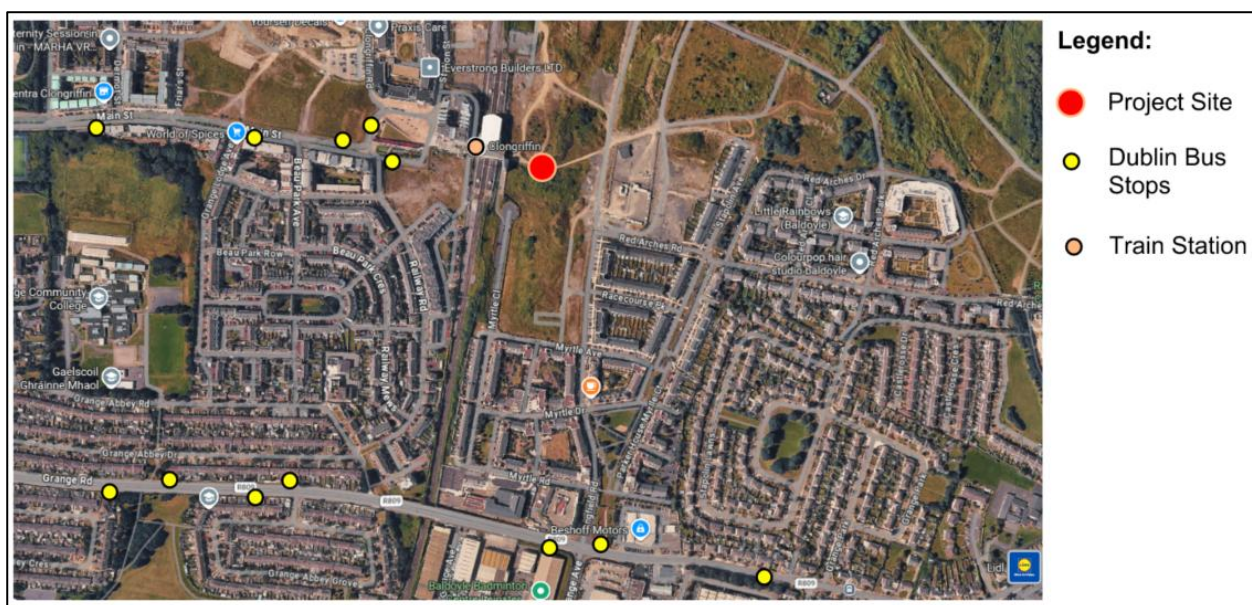
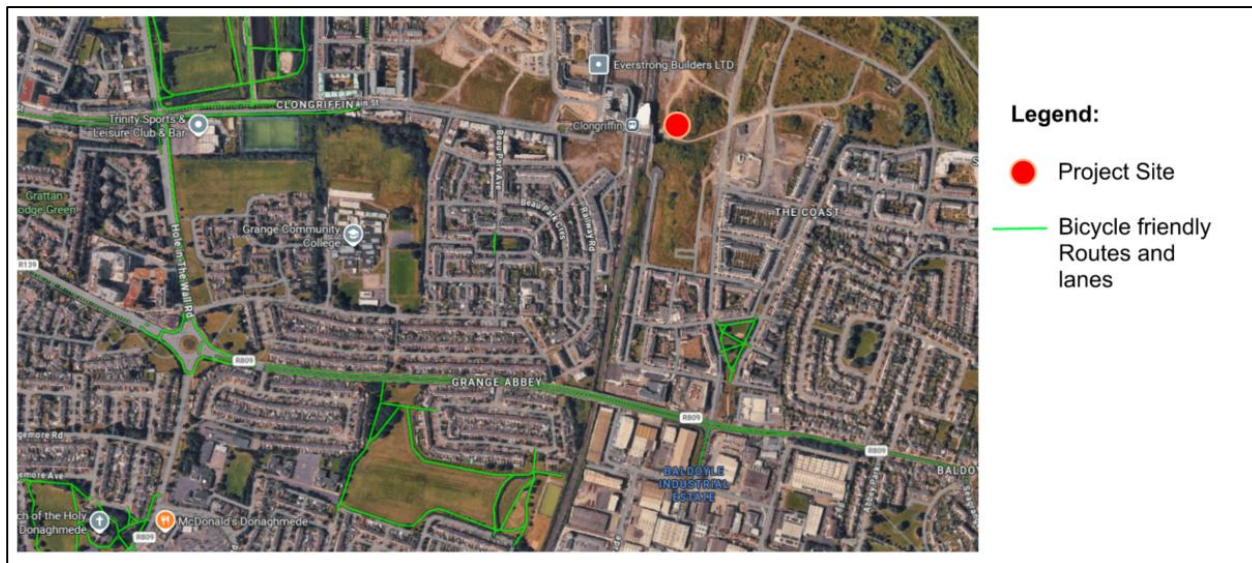
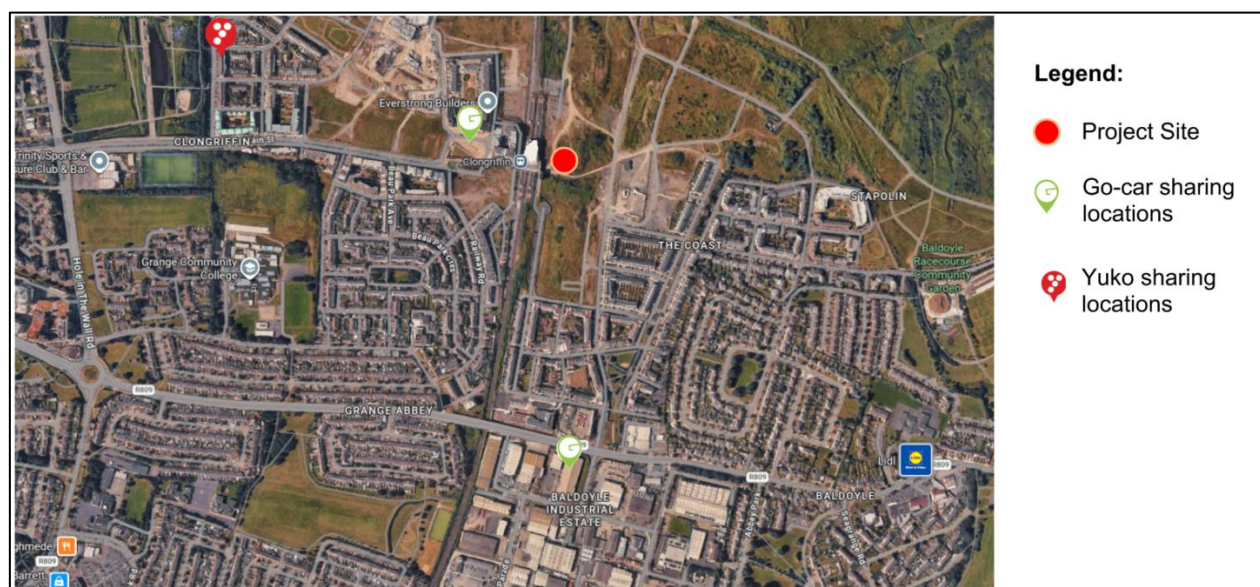


*Figure 11. Local Dublin Bus Stops & Train Stations*

**Dublin Bikes/Trails:***Figure 12. Local Bicycle Lanes***Go-car and Yuko:***Figure 13. Local Car Sharing Locations***10.2 COMMISSIONING**

To ensure efficient operation of the development, all systems will be commissioned. Commissioning of a developments systems ensures that the sustainable energy-design can be fully realised, with fewer operational issues during the building's lifetime. Building users' productivity improves and operational costs decrease also.

### 10.3 MATERIALS AND RESOURCES

The development will be designed and operated with the aim of a reduction in waste generation through construction and operation. Where possible waste streams will be separated on site and recycled or re-used. Where possible local materials will be specified, and in addition materials that contain recycled content will be considered as preferable.

### 10.4 WATER EFFICIENCY

With increasing costs associated with potable water use, the proposed development will incorporate measures to reduce water usage through the appropriate selection of low consumption sanitary fittings, leak detection systems and water monitoring facilities.

### 10.5 BICYCLE FACILITIES

Cycling offers a sustainable alternative to personal vehicle use, which reduces gas and particulate emissions, noise pollution and also congestion in busy urban areas. The proposed development will provide private bicycle spaces for tenants/occupants.

### 10.6 INDOOR ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

As part of the sustainable design strategy, consideration of occupants and staff will be an integral part of the design process. As the productivity and well-being of building users depends strongly on the quality of the indoor environment, the following aspects will be addressed:

- Adequate ventilation and filtration;
- Low-emitting materials; and
- Natural daylight and views to the external environment.

### 10.7 ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING

As part of the sustainable design strategy, the development shall provide the following provisions relating to electric vehicle charging:

#### **Residential Dwellings:**

- Installation of 'infrastructure' for E.V charging for residential buildings with more than 10 car parking spaces, to allow for future installation of recharging points.

#### **Non-residential Buildings:**

- Where the development has more than 10 car parking spaces, to provide one car recharging point for E.V charging;
- Where the development has more than 10 car parking spaces, to provide at least one accessible recharging point (or 5% of total recharging points – whichever the greater), as also outlined within Part M;

- Where the development has more than 10 car parking spaces, to provide mandatory 'infrastructure' for E.V charging for at least one in every 5 parking bays to allow for future installation of recharging points.

## 10.8 DISTRICT HEATING POTENTIAL

No operational or proposed district heating network serving the site has been identified. The development has therefore been designed around highly efficient electric heat pump technology and on-site renewable energy generation.

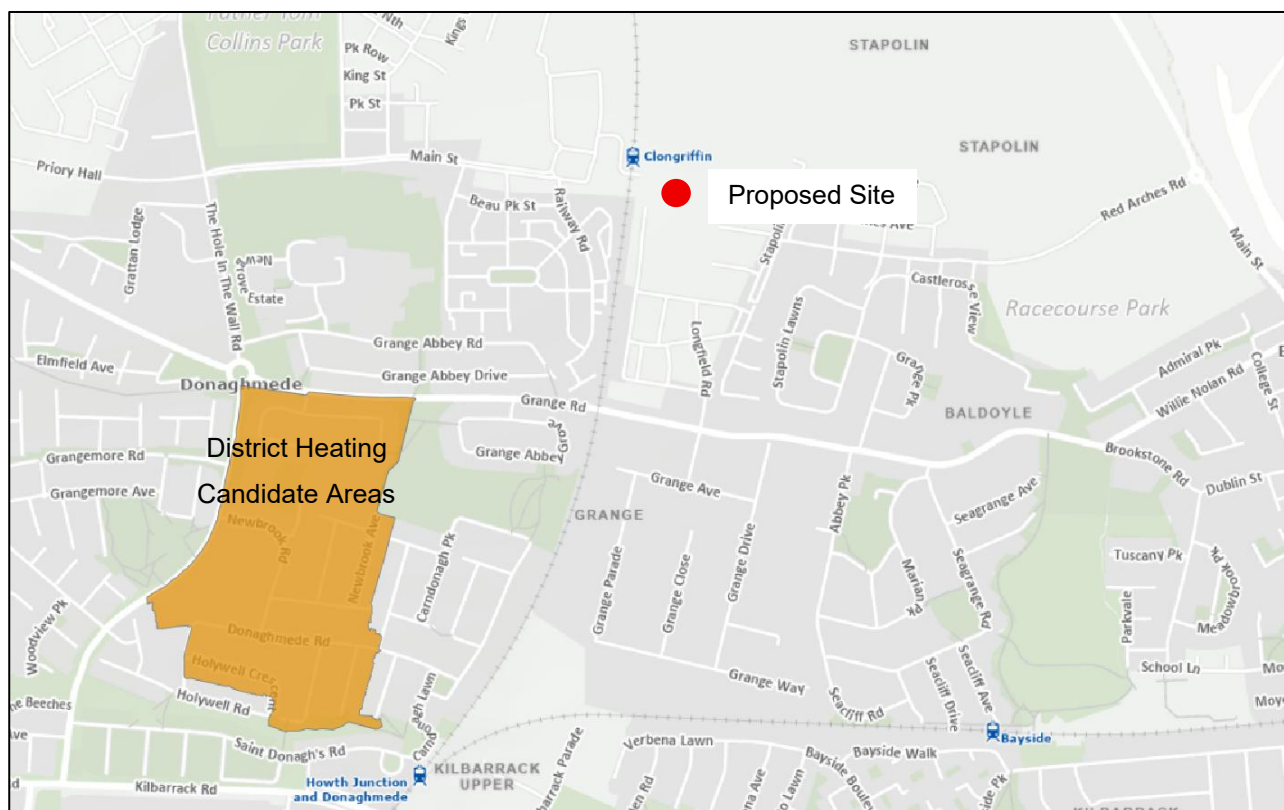


*Figure 14. District Heating Candidate Areas*

## 11 CONCLUSION

A holistic sustainable approach has been adopted by the design team for the proposed Stapolin (Phase 2) development located in Dublin 13. Through detailed design, a number of sustainability and efficiency features have been considered throughout.

The proposed residential development will comply with residential Part L 2022 (Dwellings), as well as targeting an A BER, while the proposed non-residential development will comply with non-residential Part L 2022 (Buildings other Than Dwellings), as well as targeting an A BER.

The optimised approach is based on the Energy Hierarchy Plan - Be Mean, Be Lean, Be Green.

### **Be Mean**

- The façade performance specification has been optimised to limit heat loss, improve air tightness and thermal transmittance and to maximise natural daylight.

### **Be Lean**

- High efficiency plant will be specified to take advantage of the optimised façade design measures that have been introduced;
- A low energy lighting design will be utilised to further reduce energy consumption and increase occupant thermal comfort.

### **Be Green**

- Renewable energy technologies such as Air Source Heat Pumps (ASHP), Solar PV and VRF Heat Pumps will be considered for implementation.

A number of sustainable design features have been considered within the design to achieve the sustainability targets of the proposed development. These include:

- The proximity of the development to public transportation networks;
- Water efficiency measures such as low consumption sanitary fittings; and
- Improved indoor environmental quality.

This report confirms that if the energy and sustainability strategy is successfully implemented, the proposed Stapolin – Phase 2 will satisfy all Part L, BER requirements, relevant climate actions policies of Fingal development plan. The development will incorporate energy efficiency and carbon reduction measures, including high-performance insulation, passive design techniques, and natural ventilation, as well as the integration of renewable energy technologies such as solar PV and air source heat pumps.

Sustainable transport is promoted through the provision of substantial bicycle parking facilities and dedicated electric vehicle charging infrastructure. Adaptation to climate change is addressed through the inclusion of a high thermal performance façade to reduce unnecessary heat loss, the specification of high efficiency equipment, to reduce operating costs, as well as inclusion of other considerations such as an attenuation pond for sustainable surface water management. In addition, the development will feature landscaped green spaces and construction methods will prioritise the use of low-embodied carbon materials and the minimisation of construction waste where possible, consistent with national circular economy objectives.

## 12 VERIFICATION

*Binara Kariyawasam [MSc, BSc, MIEI.]*

*Senior Energy Engineer*

*O'Connor Sutton Cronin & Associates*





O'CONNOR • SUTTON • CRONIN  
MULTIDISCIPLINARY CONSULTING ENGINEERS

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**Head Office**

9 Prussia Street  
Dublin 7  
Ireland  
D07KT57

T: +353 (0)1 8682000

E: [ocsc@ocsc.ie](mailto:ocsc@ocsc.ie) | W: [www.ocsc.ie](http://www.ocsc.ie)

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