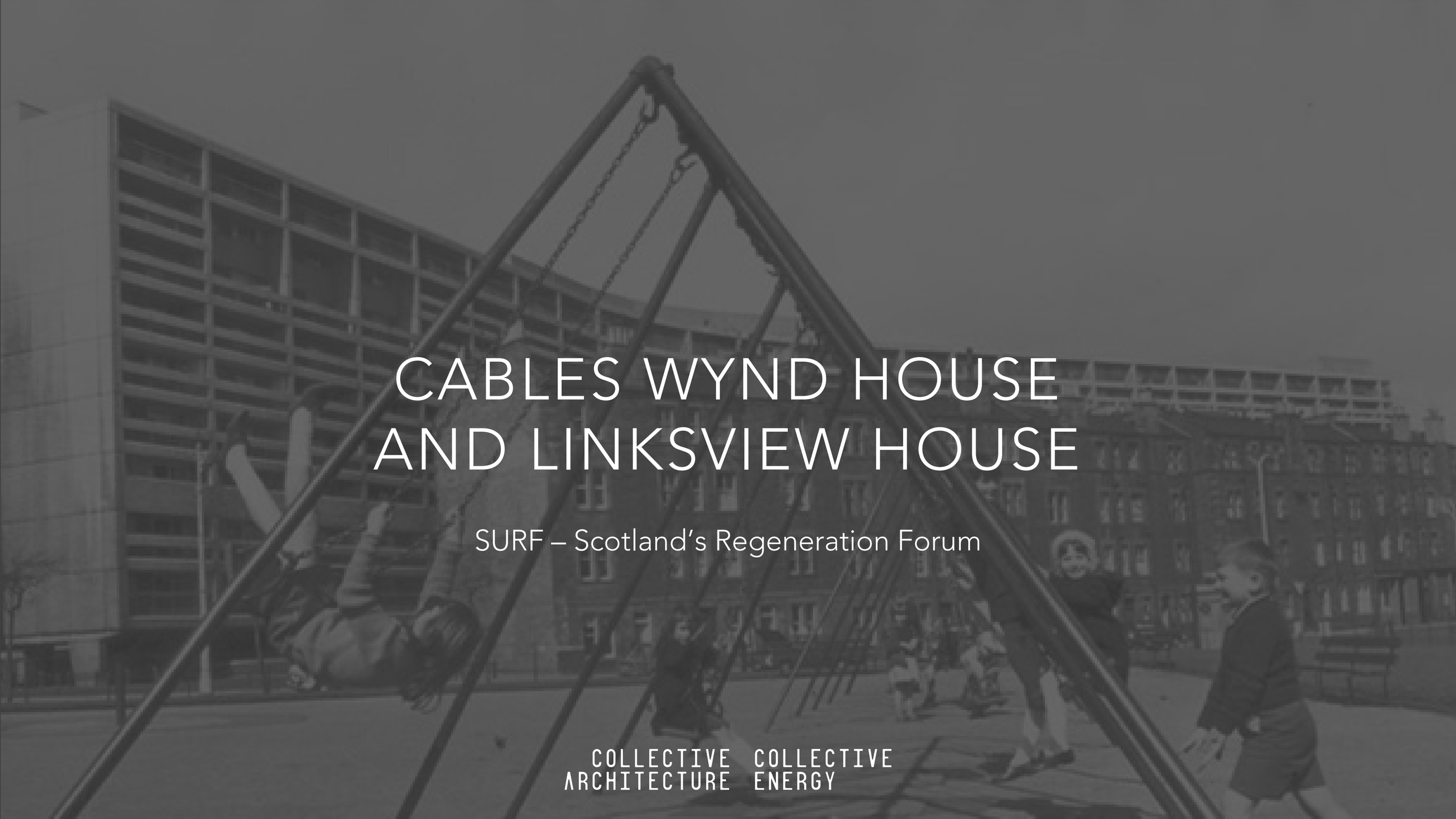


CABLES WYND HOUSE AND LINKSVIEW HOUSE

SURF – Scotland's Regeneration Forum

COLLECTIVE ARCHITECTURE
COLLECTIVE ENERGY

PUTTING PEOPLE AT THE HEART OF RETROFIT

COLLECTIVE ARCHITECTURE


COLLECTIVE
ARCHITECTURE


COLLECTIVE
ARCHITECTURE
Image credit & copyright - wood


COLLECTIVE
ARCHITECTURE
Image credit & copyright - woolver

COLLECTIVE
ARCHITECTURE

COLLECTIVE
ARCHITECTURE

Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

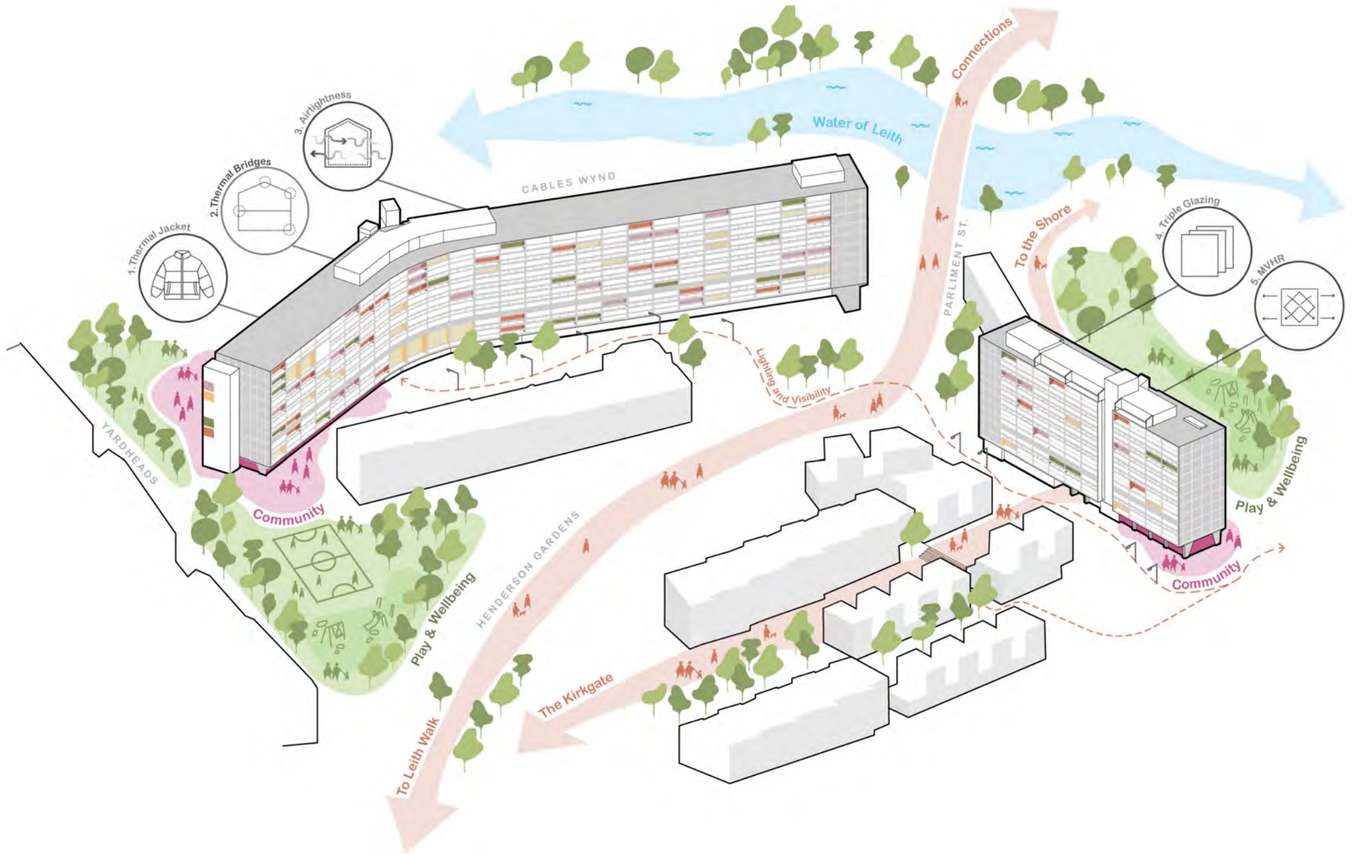
Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
adopted by the UN General Assembly.
Article 25 (1)

EESSH 2

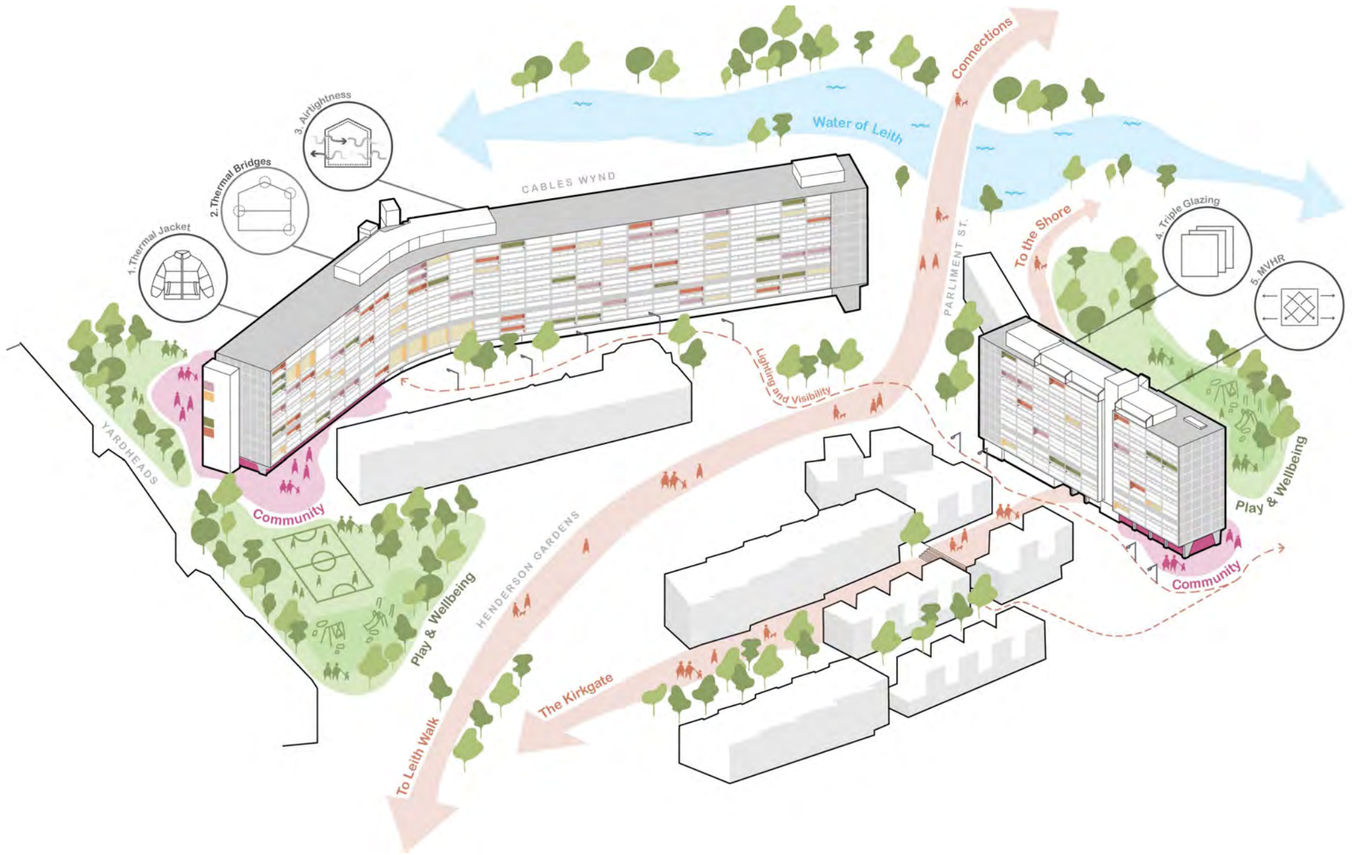
“All social housing meets, or can be treated as meeting, EPC Band B (Energy Efficiency rating), or is as energy efficient as practically possible, by the end of December 2032 and within the limits of cost, technology and necessary consent...”

EESSH 2

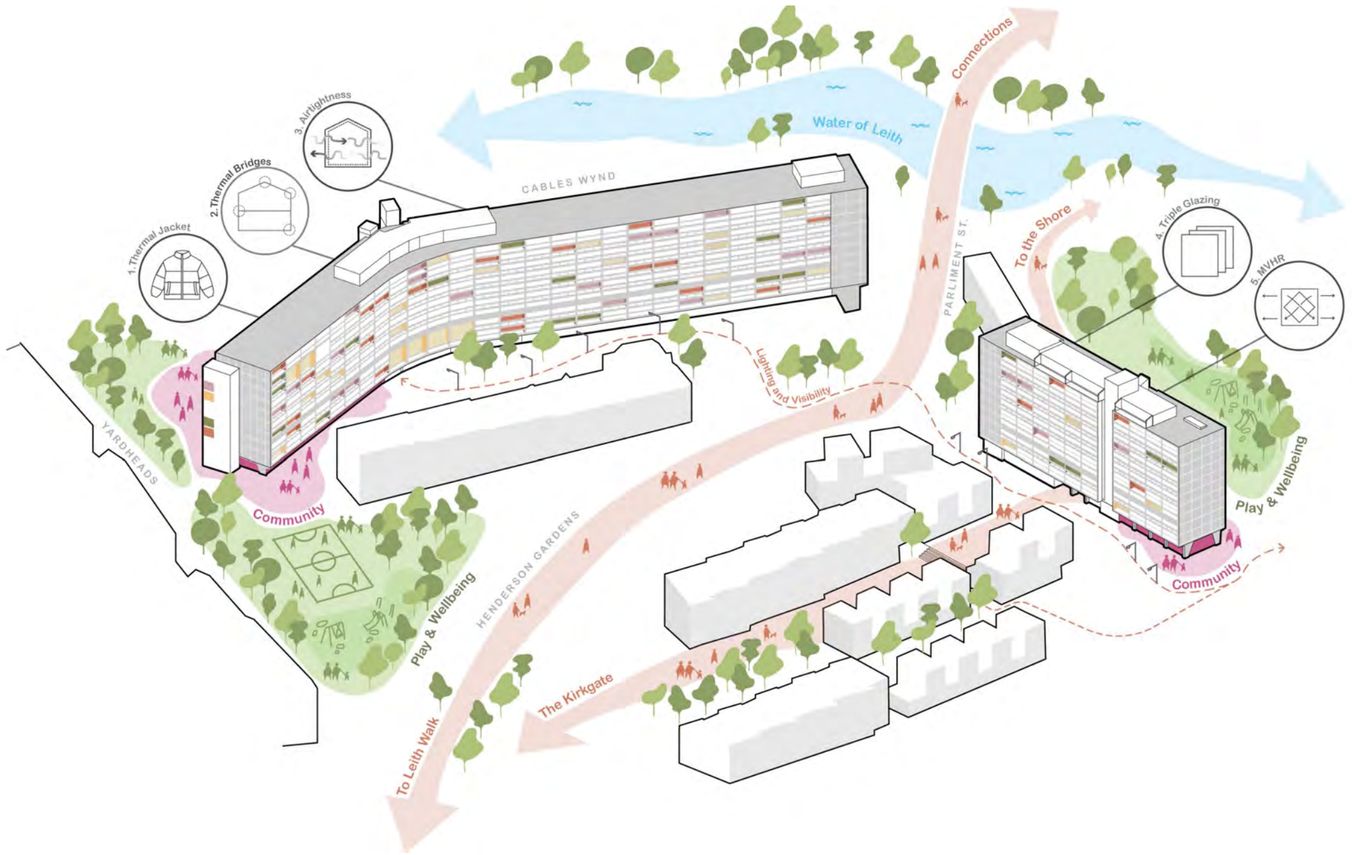
"All social housing meets, or can be treated as meeting, EPC Band B (Energy Efficiency rating), or is as energy efficient as practically possible, by the end of December 2032 and within the limits of cost, technology and necessary consent..."


Connections
Water of Leith
CABLES WYND
3. Airtightness
2. Thermal Bridges
1. Thermal Jacket
PARLIMENT ST.
To the Shore
4. Triple Glazing
5. MVHR
Lighting and Visibility
YARDHEADS
Community
Play & Wellbeing
HENDERSON GARDENS
The Kirkgate
To Leith Walk
Play & Wellbeing
Community

ENERGY



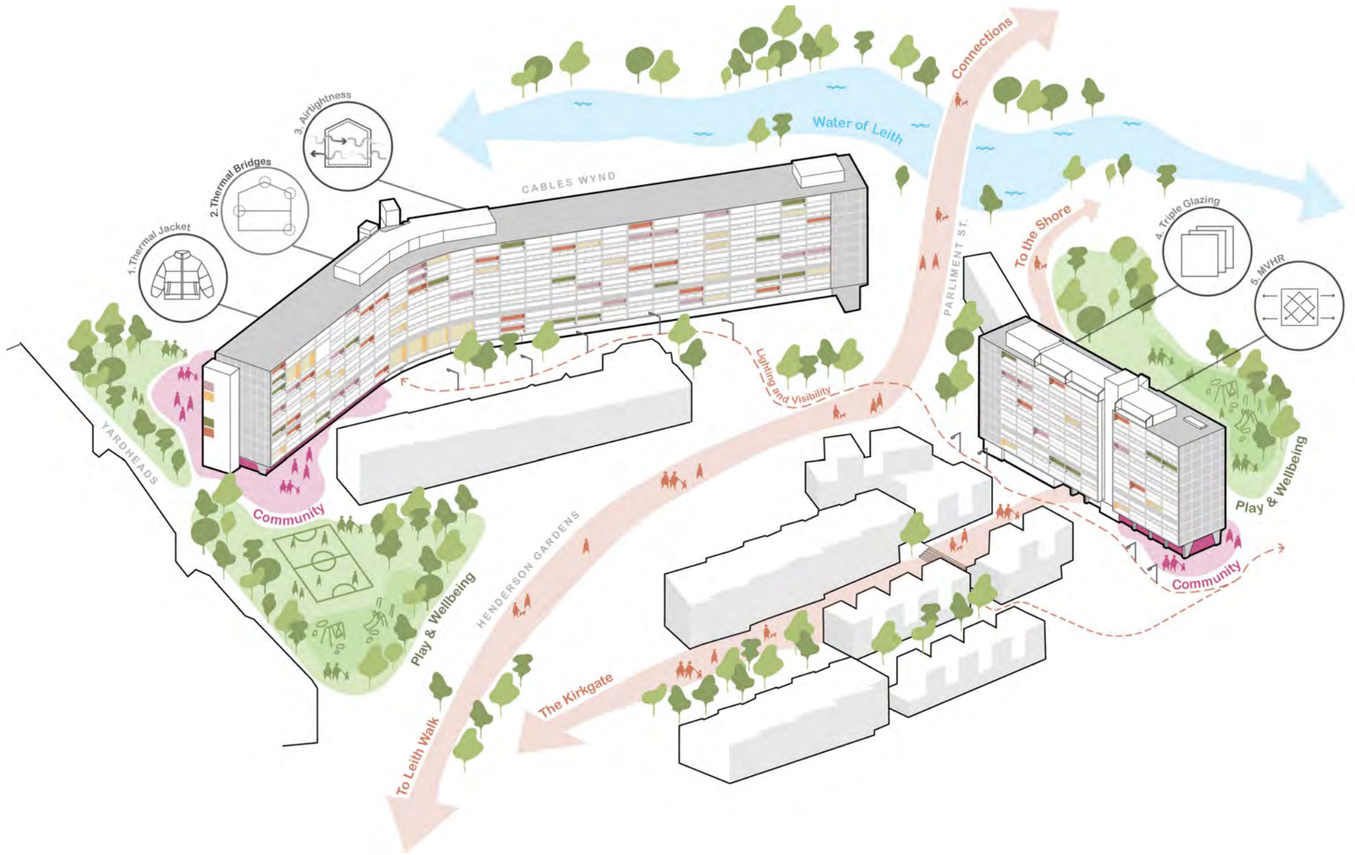
ENERGY COMFORT



ENERGY COMFORT

HEALTH & SAFETY

PROJECT BRIEF



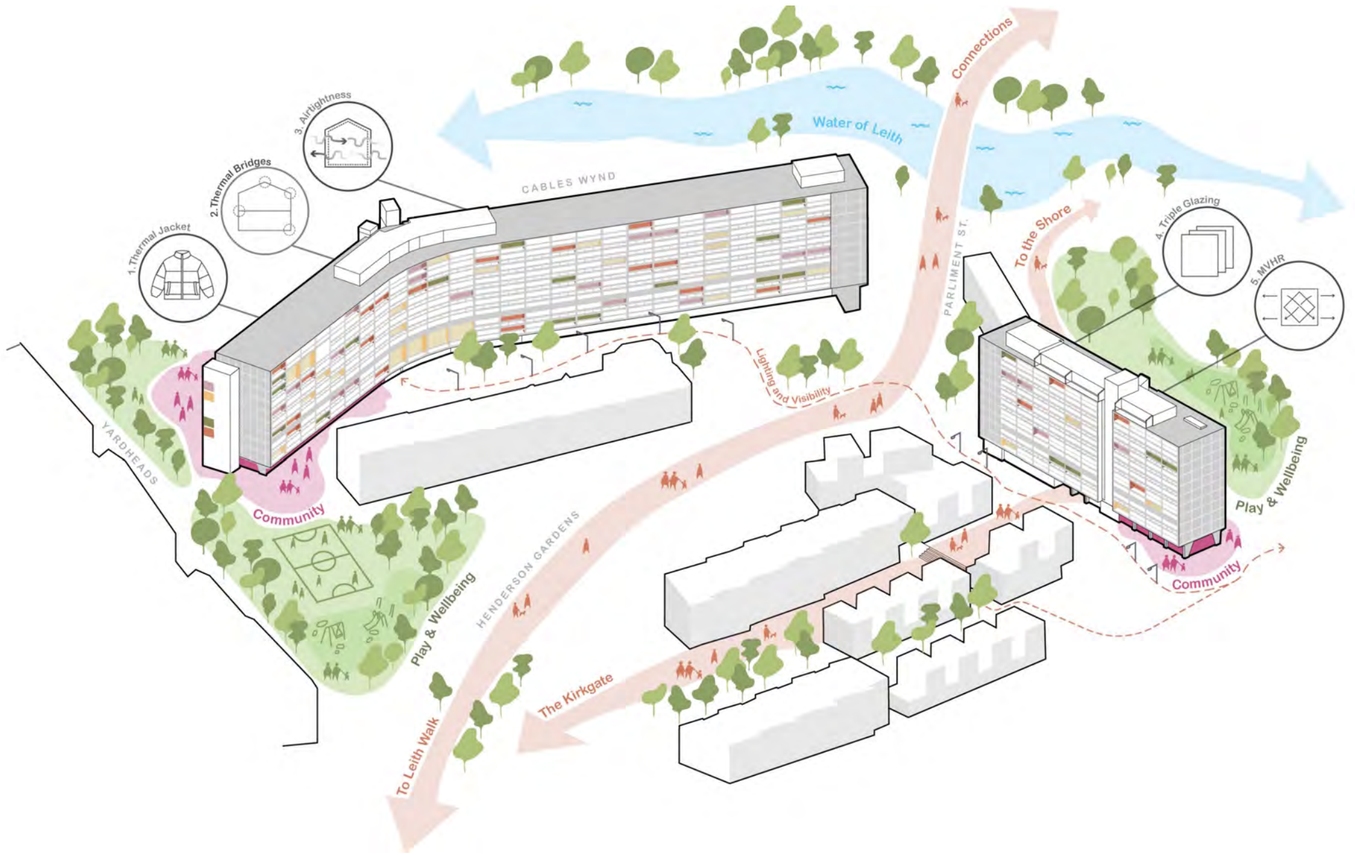
ENERGY

COMFORT

HEALTH & SAFETY

PLACEMAKING

PROJECT BRIEF



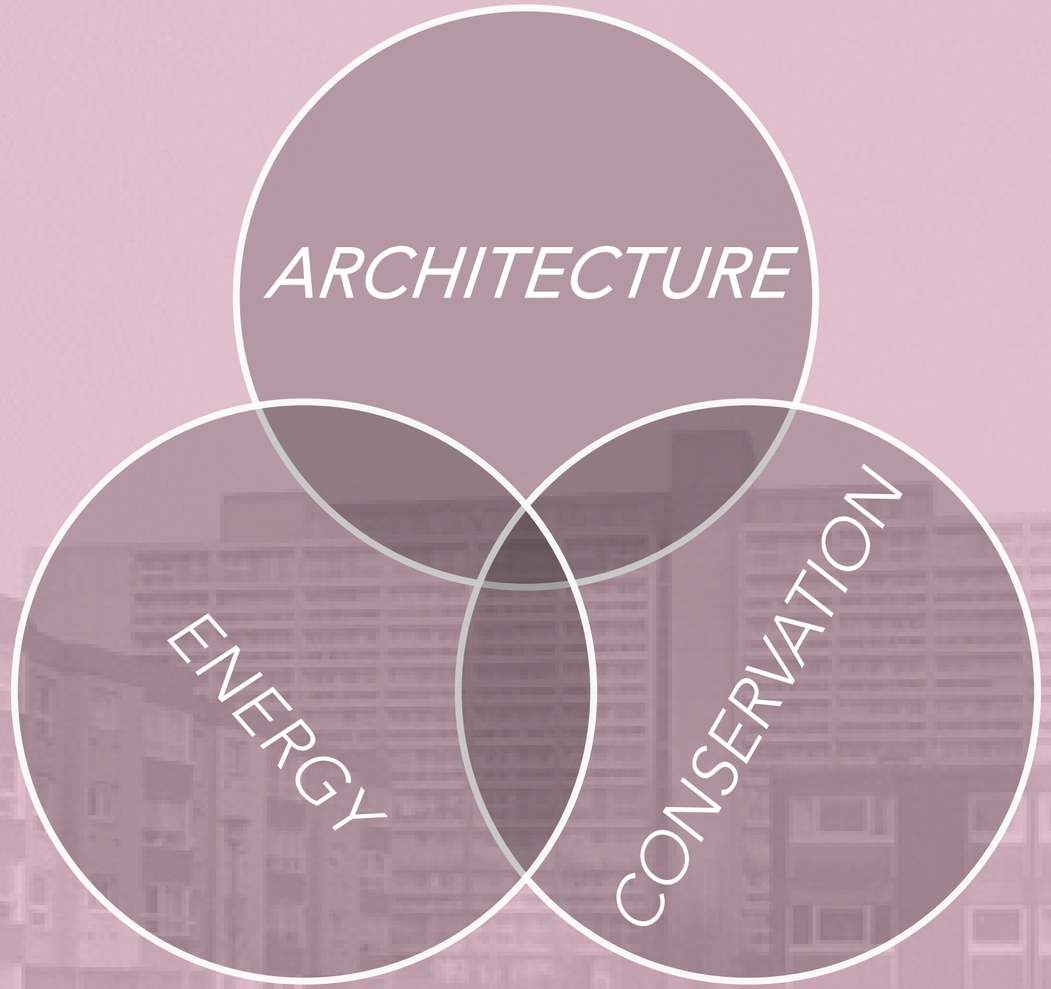
ENERGY

COMFORT

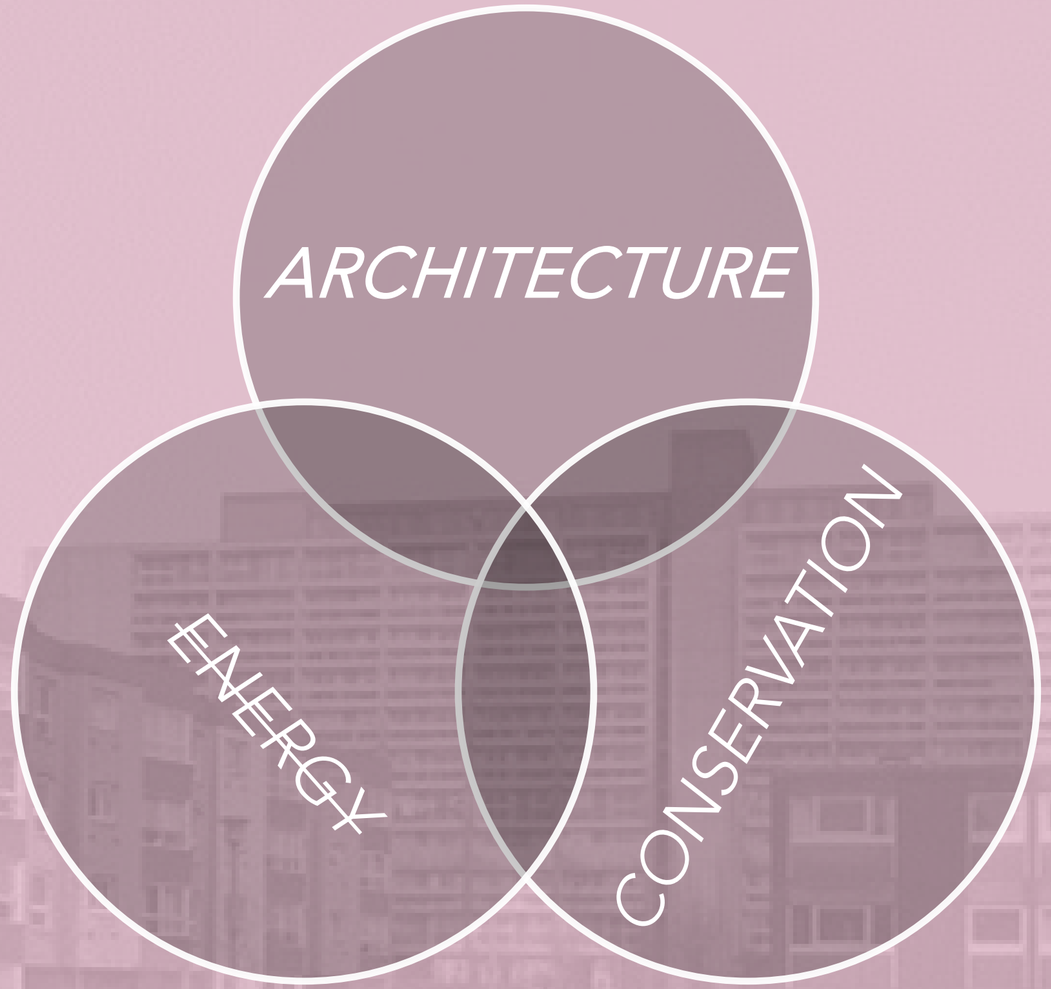
HEALTH & SAFETY

PLACEMAKING

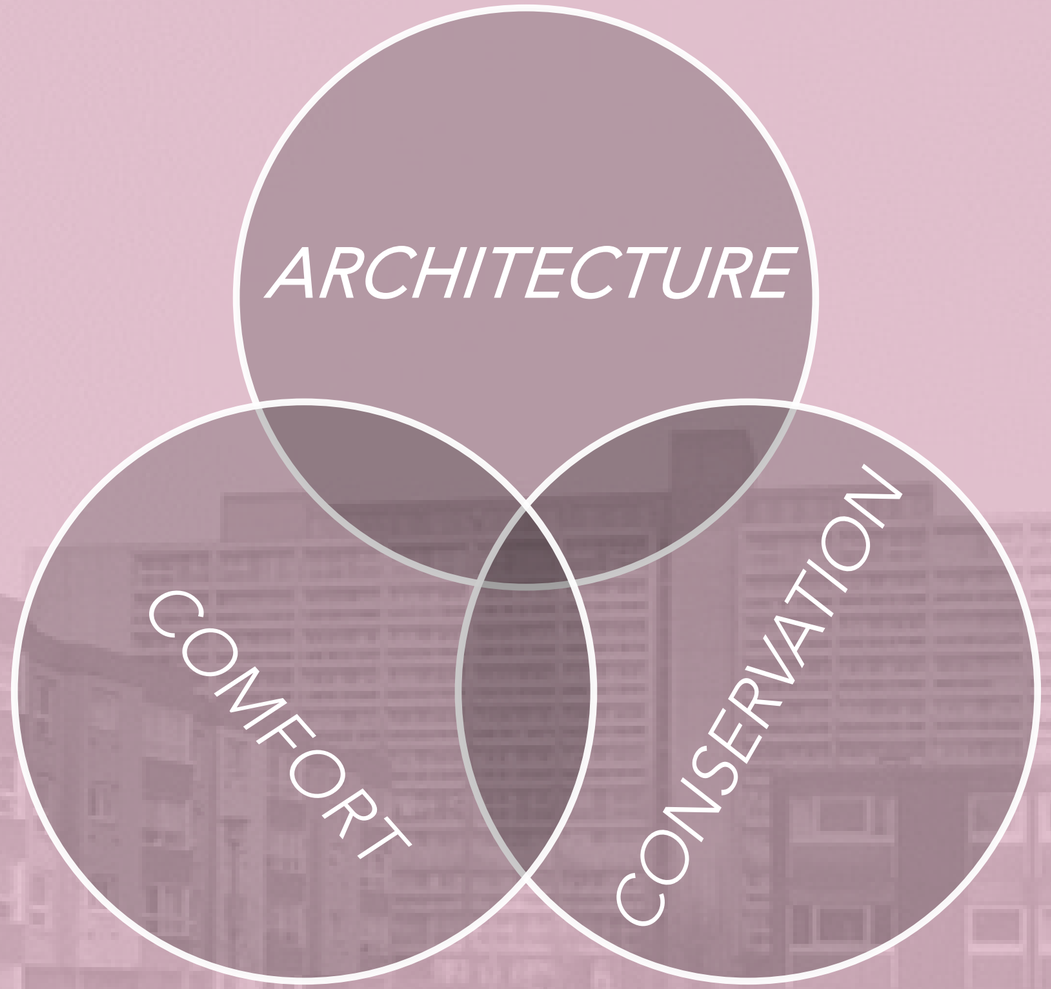
BALANCING PRIORITIES



BALANCING PRIORITIES



BALANCING PRIORITIES



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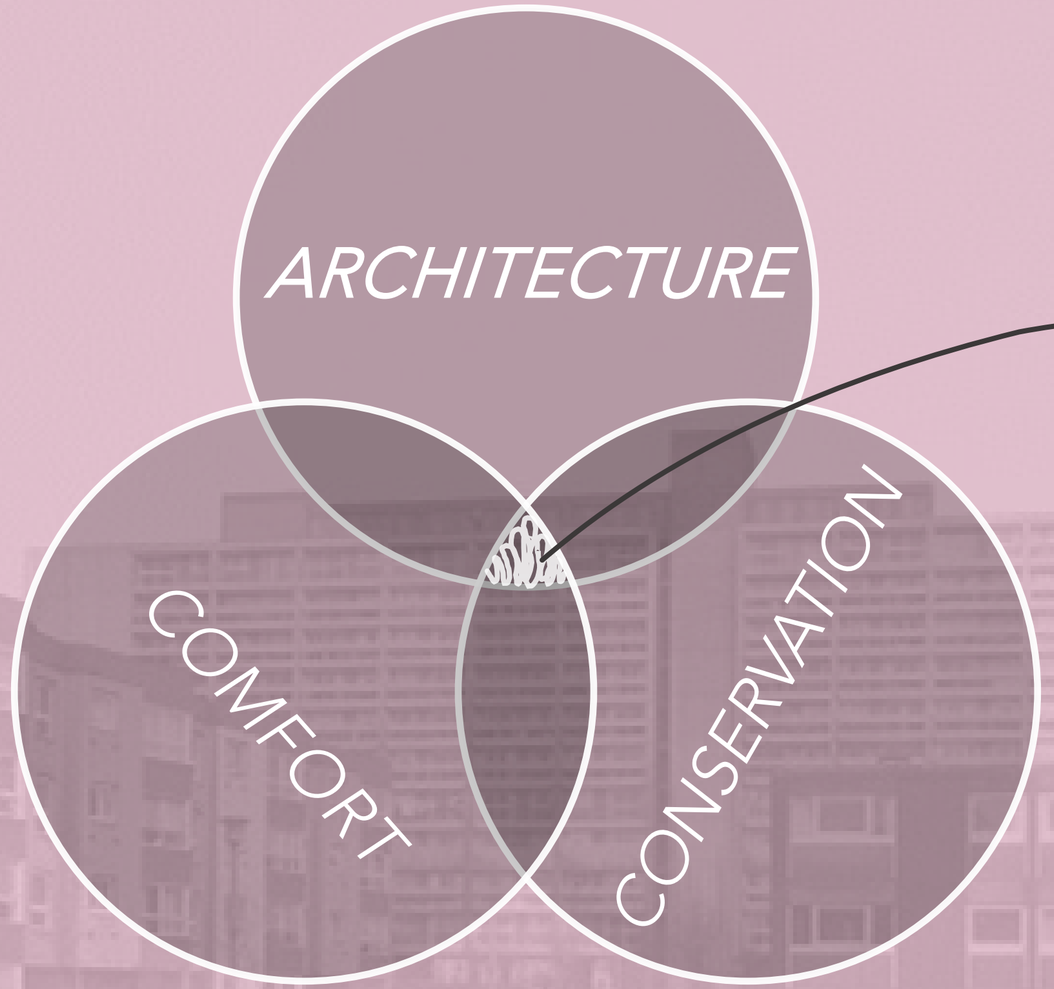

"the sweet spot"

CLIENT TEAM

Client	The City of Edinburgh Council

CONSULTANT TEAM

Project Manager	AtkinsRéalis
Architect and Lead Designer	Collective Architecture
Structural and Civil Engineer	Narro Associates
Energy and Sustainability	Collective Energy
Services Engineer	Blackwood Partnership
Conservation Architect	Collective Architecture
Landscape Architect	Urban Pioneers
Lighting Designer	EFLA
Fire Engineer	Atelier Ten
Acoustic Consultant	RMP

CLIENT TEAM

Client	The City of Edinburgh Council

RESIDENTS + STAKEHOLDERS

Residents	Wider resident population (incl. owners)
	Resident Group
Stakeholders	Local community
	Within the Council
	External Stakeholders

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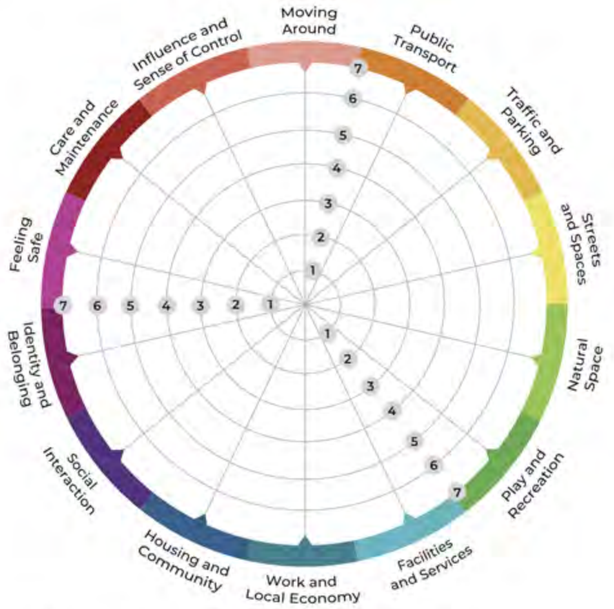
CABLES WYND HOUSE
COLLECTIVE
ARCHITECTURE
COLLECTIVE
ARCHITECTURE

When you have answered all the questions, plot each score on the compass diagram.



Which theme has the highest score?
Which theme has the lowest score?

Please use page 25 if you wish to add further comment referencing the question.

Review

It is important to identify and agree the main issues for improvement in your place from your assessment. It may be useful to start thinking about this while it is still fresh in your mind, or you may prefer to come back at a later date to complete on your own or as part of a group. If there have been several Place Standard assessments the organiser may wish to analyse all of the feedback and bring results together before sharing the findings.

Here are some things to think about when reviewing your assessment:

- Are all of the 14 themes of equal importance or do you think some have a higher priority?
- Which themes scored well and why? Thinking about this might help you to identify opportunities for improvements in other themes.
- Have you considered issues that may be raised by other people in different groups such as people with specific needs or barriers?
- Have you thought about how your place can both help to combat climate change and adapt to a changing climate?
- Is your place well prepared to adapt to a global health challenge?
- Can people access the majority of their daily needs locally?
- Do some themes require a more detailed assessment?

If you are in a group setting, here are some additional things to think about:

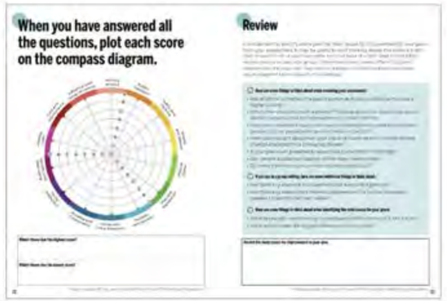
- Are there any areas for improvement that everyone agrees on?
- Are there any areas where there is disagreement? Is further discussion needed to identify the main issues?

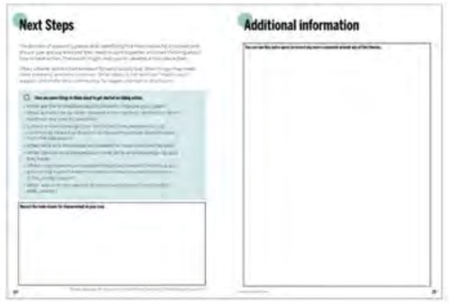
Here are some things to think about when identifying the main issues for your place:

- What do people need to enjoy a good quality of life, now and in the future?
- What would make the biggest difference in your place?

Record the main issues for improvement in your area.

Please use page 25 if you wish to add further comment referencing the question.





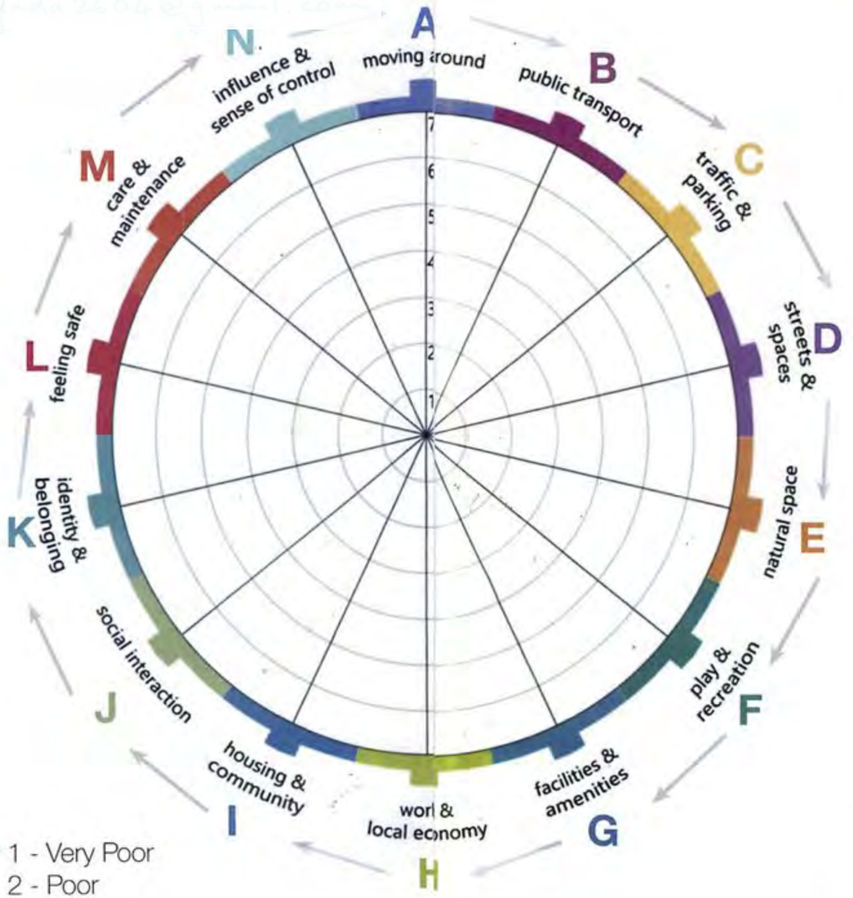
[redacted]
(NAME)

[redacted]
(AGE)

EH6 6BE
(POSTCODE)

TELL US WHAT YOU THINK

1) lighting an issue in underpasses
- could be improved particularly under the single storey raised housing
- don't feel safe on plinth at night, wouldn't walk on it at night
- fly tipping increasing in area near 10 Coatfield Lane
- Don't want to move, love the area, just want it to be nice.



1 - Very Poor
2 - Poor
3 - Fair
4 - Acceptable
5 - Good
6 - Very good
7 - Excellent

A Moving Around:
Can I easily walk and cycle around using good quality routes?

B Public Transport:
Does public transport meet my needs?

C Traffic & Parking:
Do traffic and parking arrangements allow people to move around safely and meet the community's needs?

D Streets & spaces:
Do buildings, streets and public spaces create an attractive place that is easy to get around?

E Natural spaces:
Can I regularly experience good quality natural space?

F Play & Recreation:
Do I have access to a range of space and opportunities for play and recreation?

G Facilities & Amenities:
Do facilities and amenities meet my needs?

H Work & Local Economy:
Is there an active local economy and the opportunity to access good quality work?

I Housing & Community:
Does housing support the needs of the community and contribute to a positive environment?

J Social Interaction:
Is there a range of spaces and opportunities to meet people?

K Identity & Belonging:
Does this place have a positive identity and do I feel I belong?

L Feeling safe:
Do I feel safe?

M Care & Maintenance:
Are buildings and spaces well cared for?

N Influence & Sense of Control:
Do I feel able to participate in decisions and help change things for better?

HELP PLAN AND SHAPE THE FUTURE OF

POWDERHALL

What is your experience of living in the Powderhall Area?

Name .....

Postcode .....

Age ☐ 0-19 ☐ 20-40 ☐ 41-60 ☐ 60+

A Moving Around:
Can I easily walk and cycle around using good quality routes?

A:

B Public Transport:
Does public transport meet my needs?

A:

C Traffic & Parking:
Do traffic and parking arrangements allow people to move around safely and meet the community's needs?

A:

D Streets & spaces:
Do buildings, streets and public spaces create an attractive place that is easy to get around?

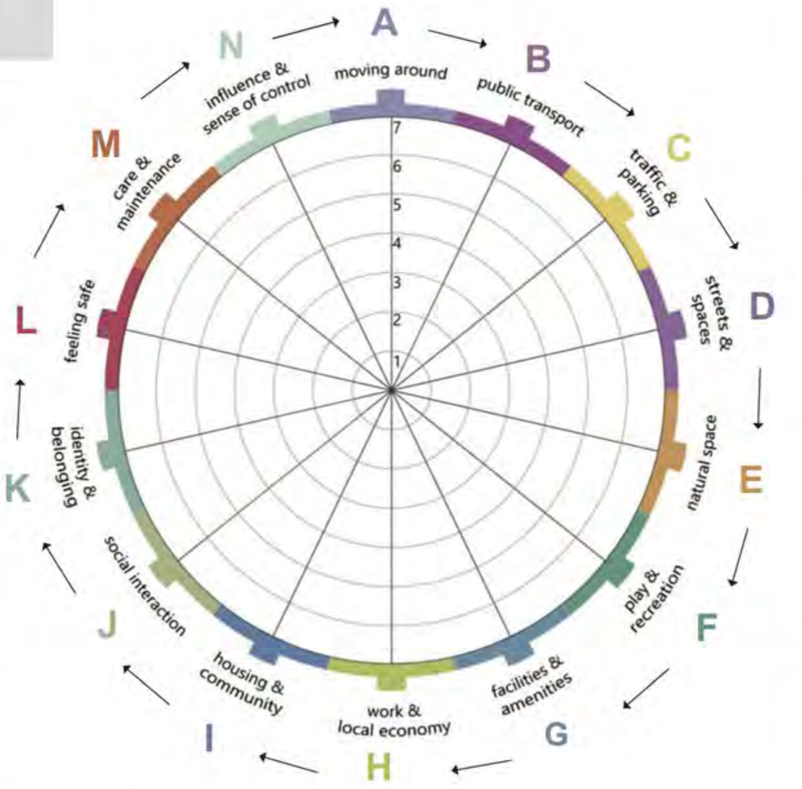
A:

E Natural spaces:
Can I regularly experience good quality natural space?

A:

F Play & Recreation:
Do I have access to a range of space and opportunities for play and recreation?

A:



1 - Very Poor **2** - Poor **3** - Fair **4** - Acceptable **5** - Good **6** - Very good **7** - Excellent

G Facilities & Amenities:
Do facilities and amenities meet my needs? *(shops, schools, places to eat etc)*

A:

H Work & Local Economy:
Is there an active local economy and the opportunity to access good quality work?

A:

I Housing & Community:
Does housing support the needs of the community and contribute to a positive environment?

A:

J Social Interaction:
Is there a range of spaces and opportunities to meet people?

A:

K Identity & Belonging:
Does this place have a positive identity and do I feel I belong?

A:

L Feeling safe:
Do I feel safe?

A:

M Care & Maintenance:
Are buildings and spaces well cared for?

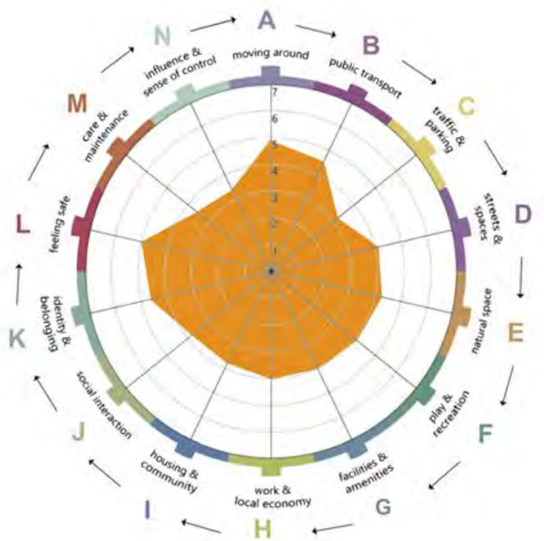
A:

N Influence & Sense of Control:
Do I feel able to participate in decisions and help change things for better?

A:

Tell us About Powderhall 01

PLACE STANDARD TOOL
FEEDBACK 27|06|18



Place Standard Tool Mean Average Results

1- Very Poor
2- Poor
3- Fair
4- Acceptable
5- Good
6- Very Good
7- Excellent

Respondent	Moving Around	Public Transport	Traffic & Parking	Streets & Spaces	Natural Space	Play & Recreation	Facilities & Amenities	Work & Economy	Housing & Community	Social Interaction	Identity & Belonging	Feeling Safe	Care & Maintenance	Influence & Sense of Control
P	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	3		2	5	5	3	1
Q	5	6	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	7	5	2
R	4	5	3	4	5	5	5	4	3	5	4	6	5	5
S	4	3	1	1	3	2	2	3	1	2	5	5	4	3
T	4	3	4	1	3	5	4	2	4	3	4	4	4	4
U	6	4	6	4	3	4		4		4	5	3		2
V	4	3	4	4	5	4	2	3	3	3	4	5	4	3
W	6	5	6	4	3	6	6	6	4	4	6	6	5	5
X	5	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	3	4	3	5.5	5.5
Y	7	1			2	2	3	2						
Z	5	4	3	4	3	5	2	3	4	2	3	4	4	5
AA	6	7	3.5	5	6	6	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5
AB	3	3	3	3	2		3			3	4	4	3	
AC	5	4	2	5	4	5	6	7	4	5	4	6	4	1
AD	6	7	6	5	5	5	7	6	5	6	6	6	4	4
AE	6	6	3	5	5		3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
AG	5	6	2	2	1	2	2	4	5	2	4	5	5	5
AH	7	7	2	5	7	7	7	5	2	5	6	7	5	3
AI	6	5	4	5	4	5	3	4	5	4	6	5	4	4
AJ	4.5	2.5	3.5	4.5	6.5	4.5	2.5	3.5	3.5	4.5	5.5	4.5	4.5	3.5
AK	5	3	2	4	4	3	3	3	5	2	3	5	5	3
AL	6	5	4	6	4	1	2		2		3	3	2	4
AM	6	7	3	4	4	7	6	7	4	5	5	5	4	4
AN	5	6	5	5	5	6	5	5	3.5	5	7	7	4	5
AO	5	4	1	1	5	1	2	3	4	4	5	4	3	2
AP	7	4	5	6	7	7	7	6	6	7	7	7	5	4
AQ	7	4	5	6	7	7	7	6	5	7	7	7	5	4
AR	5	4	2	5	5	5	2	1	3	2	4	6	3	5
AS	4	2	3	3	4	2	3	3	5	4	4	5	4	2
AT	4	7	3	3	4	4	4	4	2	2	3	4	2	3
AU	5.5	6	5.5	5.5	6	6	5	4	3	2	5.5	5.5	4	3
AV	7	7					6		6	5	5	6	1	2
AX	6	7	6	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4
AW	4	5	4	5	3	4	5	3	4	5	4	5	5	4
AY	1.5	5	1	3	3	4	6		2	6	5	4	2.5	1
AZ	4	2	2.5	3	5	4	3	3	4	2.5	5	5	4	3
BA	4	3	2	3.5	3.5	2	2	2	3	2	3.5	3.5	3.5	2
BB	4	5	1	3	3	2	3	5	5	5	6	4	1	3
BC	4	5	2	6	6	6	4	6	1	6	7	5	1	5
BD	2.5	2	3	4	4	2	2	3	1	1	3	4	2	3
Cumulative Average	**4.95**	**4.53**	**3.36**	**4.09**	**4.33**	**4.2**	**3.96**	**4.04**	**3.72**	**3.84**	**4.73**	**4.93**	**3.68**	**3.39**

Existing site photographs

Tell us About Powderhall 01

WORK & ECONOMY

Question **Work & Economy** - Tell us your thoughts for places to work...

Most commonly referenced qualities	**Total**
Small Business - Space to encourage small, start-up businesses / creative spaces / workshops / studios	13
Community Creative Hub - cafe / spaces to socialise	11
Mixed development - Use should be mixed / fit in with residential area / create vibrant community	9
Under-provided for - There are few / little opportunities for local employment / start-up space	9

Inspirational Answers / Statements

"Disabled, impaired and retired/semi-retired people should also be able to have a purpose in life so we need jobs of all kinds."

"Great location to link to Edinburgh's Vibrant hospitality, creative and business opportunities."

"Work spaces in the stable block will be a very positive additional use to the development."

" Artists / creative studios would be a great boost to the area and are much needed'."

" The area has zero opportunity for creatives, so the arts space idea is, quite frankly, revolutionary and unexpectedly so."

YOUR DETAILS

Which building and local area are you assessing?

Cables Wynd House ☐ Linksview House ☐ Both ☐

What best describes your relationship to either building?

Live in Cables Wynd House ☐ Live in Linksview House ☐

Live locally ☐ Work locally ☐

If you are a resident in either building what is your flat number?

_____

If you're not a resident what is your work or home postcode?

_____

Age

Under 16 ☐ 16 - 24 ☐

25 - 44 ☐ 45 - 64 ☐

65 - 74 ☐ 75 and over ☐

Gender

Female ☐ Male ☐

Non-binary ☐ Other ☐

FILLING OUT THIS FORM

Think about your local area now and in the future – what could change and what impact would that have?

Think about different contexts, for example time of day, day of the week, seasons or weather conditions. Consider your own perspective but also from the point of view of others that may be different to you, for example people that are disabled/nondisabled, hearing/ vision impaired, older/ younger

MOVING AROUND

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

How easy is it to move around and get to where I want to go?

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

What is public transport like in my place?

TRAFFIC AND PARKING

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

How do traffic and parking affect how I move around my place?

STREETS AND SPACES

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

What are the buildings, streets and public spaces like in my place?

NATURAL SPACE

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

How easy is it for me to regularly enjoy natural space?

PLAY AND RECREATION

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

How good are the spaces and opportunities for play and recreation in my place?

FACILITIES AND SERVICES

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

How well do facilities and services in my place meet my needs?

WORK AND LOCAL ECONOMY

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

How is the local economy, are there good opportunities for work, volunteering and training?

HOUSING AND COMMUNITY

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

How well do the homes in my place meet the needs of my community?

SOCIAL INTERACTION

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Are there opportunities which allow me to meet / spend time with other people?

CARE AND MAINTENANCE

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

How well is the local area looked after and cared for?

INFLUENCE AND SENSE OF CONTROL

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

When things happen in my local area how well am I listened to and included in decision-making?

IDENTITY AND BELONGING

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Does my place have a positive identity that supports a strong sense of belonging?

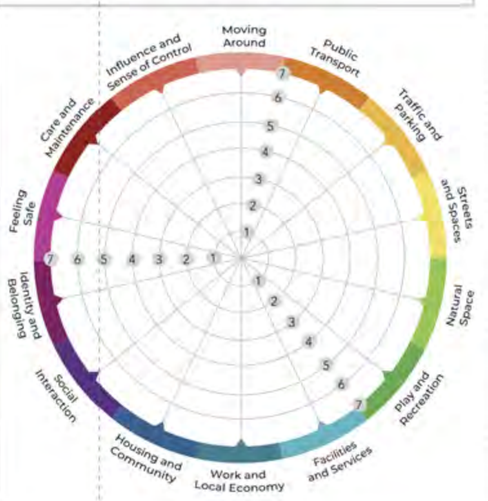
FEELING SAFE

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

How safe does my local area make me feel?

Use this space to record any other thoughts or areas for improvement in the local area.

When you have answered all the questions, plot each score on the compass diagram.



COLLECTIVE ARCHITECTURE

SHARE (Y)OUR STORY

TELL US ABOUT THE AREA LOCAL TO **CABLES WYND HOUSE** AND **LINKSVIEW HOUSE**

PLACE STANDARD TOOL

The Place Standard is a simple tool to structure a conversation about a place or local area. It helps people to think about both the physical and social aspects of places, and the important relationship between them.

It has 14 themes which you score from 1 (very poor) to 7 (very good). There is also space to answer the question in each theme, with information on the boards to help think about your response. You don't have to answer all questions, but your thoughts and opinions are valued.

This document is adapted from *OUR PLACE - Place Standard Tool*

COLLECTIVE ARCHITECTURE

SHARE YOUR STORY
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Under 16 ☐ 16 - 24 ☐

25 - 44 ☐ 45 - 64 ☐

65 - 74 ☐ 75 and over ☐

Gender

Female ☐ Male ☐

Non-binary ☐ Other ☐

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7

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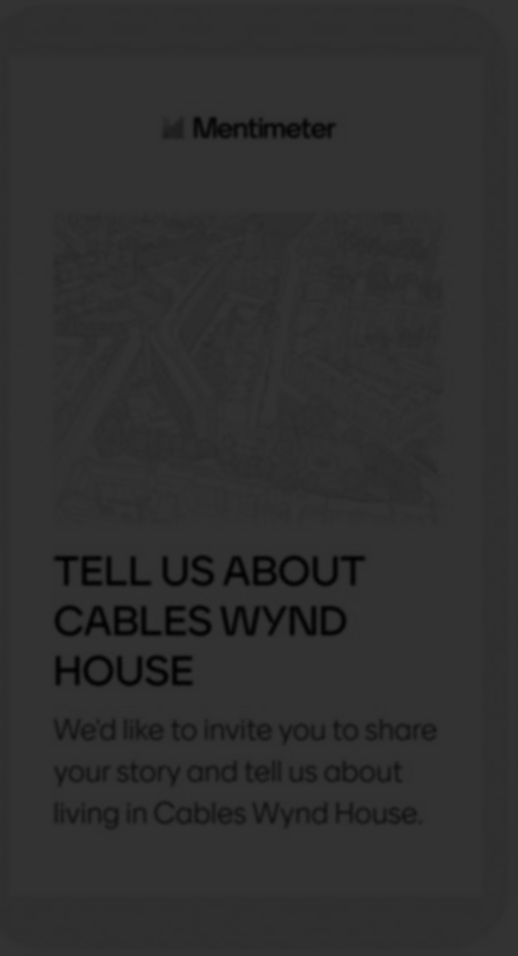
HOUSING AND COMMUNITY

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

How well do the homes in my place meet the needs of my community?

HOME STANDARD TOOL



COLLECTIVE ARCHITECTURE

YOUR DETAILS

What is your flat number? _____

Your age:

Under 16	☐	16 - 24	☐
25 - 44	☐	45 - 64	☐
65 - 74	☐	75 and over	☐

Your gender:

Female	☐	Male	☐
Non-binary	☐	Other	☐

Not including you, how many other people in your home are aged:

Under 16	___	16 - 24	___
25 - 44	___	45 - 64	___
65 - 74	___	75 and over	___

How long have you lived in your home? _____

On a typical weekday, or working day, how long do you spend at home?

0 - 12 Hrs	☐	12 - 16 Hrs	☐
16 - 20 Hrs	☐	20 - 24 Hrs	☐

On a typical weekend, or non-working day, how long do you spend at home?

0 - 12 Hrs	☐	12 - 16 Hrs	☐
16 - 20 Hrs	☐	20 - 24 Hrs	☐

COMPLETING THE HOME STANDARD TOOL

Think about the building in which you live and your individual home, both now and in the future. How do you experience and use the different spaces – think about what could change and what impact that would have.

WARMTH AND HEATING YOUR HOME

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

How warm is my home, and how easy is it to heat?
Does it lose warmth easily? Are some rooms colder? Is it draughty? Does your heating system work?

SUMMER COOLING AND COMFORT

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Does my home overheat in Summer, how do I cool down the rooms?
Does it get too hot? Is it hard to cool down? Do you open windows, use fans or close blinds to cool down?

CONDENSATION, DAMP AND MOULD

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Are there any signs of condensation, damp or mould?
Which rooms are problematic? Does opening a window or turning on a fan help? Do problems come and go?

OPERATION AND CONTROLS

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Is it easy to operate the heating, hot water and ventilation systems in my home?
Do the systems work? Do problems come and go? Do you use a thermostat or have smart-home controls?

CARE AND REPAIR

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

How well is the building looked after and cared for?
Are there ongoing problems? Do they keep happening? Do you report them? Are they repaired?

OUTDOOR SPACE

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

How good is the outdoor space?
How do you use your private garden, balcony or shared outdoor space? Do you use these year round? Is there anything stopping you from using these spaces?

PRIVACY AND YOUR OWN SPACE

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Do I have opportunities for privacy and can I relax in my home?
Are there problems with noise? Do you have privacy from neighbours? Do you have somewhere to relax?

ADAPTABILITY AND FUTURE NEEDS

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

If my circumstances change, would I still be able to live in my home?
What would need to change if you wanted to grow your family or in the event of an accident, ill-health, ageing?

FLEXIBILITY AND ROOM FOR ACTIVITY

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Does my home meet my day-to-day needs?
Is there enough space and storage? Are there enough bedrooms or bedspaces? Can your family do all the activities they want? Can you move furniture around?

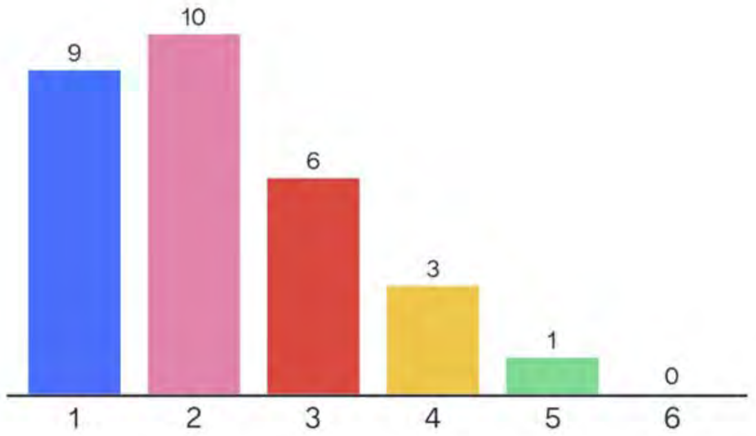
Mentimeter

TELL US ABOUT CABLES WYND HOUSE

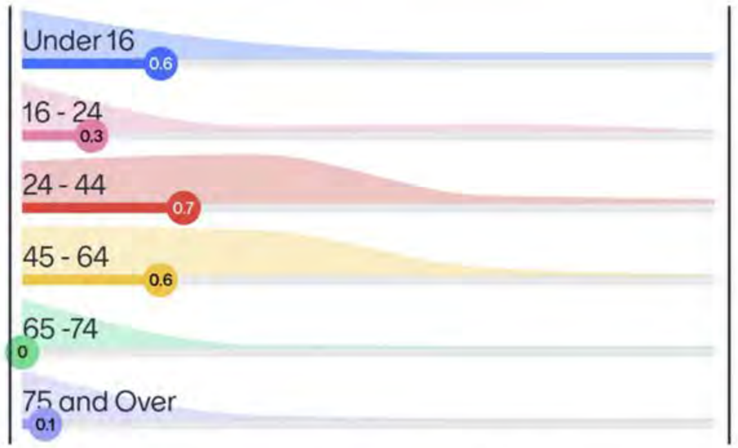
We'd like to invite you to share your story and tell us about living in Cables Wynd House.

- *Warmth & Heating Your Home*
- *Summer Cooling & Comfort*
- *Condensation, Damp & Mould*
- *Operation & Controls*
- *Care & Repair*
- *Outdoor Space*
- *Privacy & Your Own Space*
- *Adaptability & Future Needs*
- *Flexibility & Room For Activity*
- *Moving Around*
- *Accessibility*
- *Community & Neighbours*
- *Feeling Safe*
- *Influence & Sense of Control*

Cables Wynd House

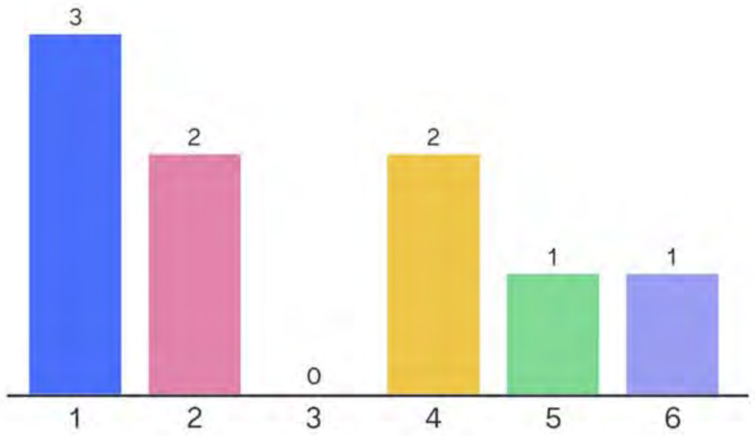


Occupants Per Household

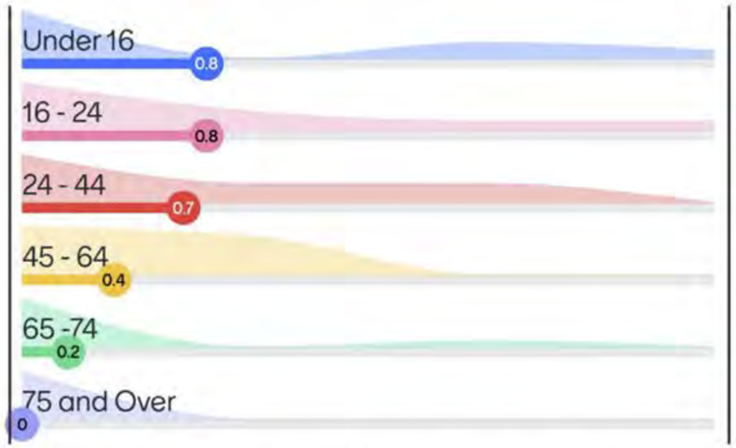


Age Range Per Household

Linksview House



Occupants Per Household

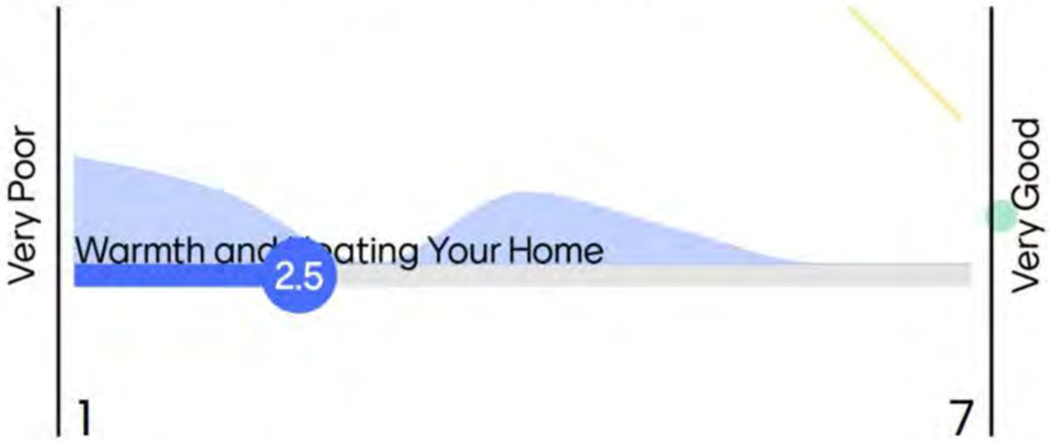


Age Range Per Household

Cables Wynd House

Total No. Scores		25
Overall Positive (6-7)	52%	13
Overall Neutral (3-5)	32%	8
Overall Negative (1-2)	16%	4

Linksview House



Total No. Scores		8
Overall Positive (6-7)	0%	0
Overall Neutral (3-5)	38%	3
Overall Negative (1-2)	63%	5

WARMTH AND HEATING
YOUR HOME

How warm is my home, and how easy is it to heat?

Use the prompts below to help you to answer:

- Does your home lose warmth easily?
- Are some rooms colder than others?
- Are there draughts in your home?
- Do you heat your whole home or individual rooms?
- Do you use a central heating system or portable heaters?
- Is the heating system working properly?

“Not very – it’s draughty and heat escapes quickly. You can feel where heat stops in a room.”

Cables Wyd House Resident, 2023

“If it’s windy in a given direction the sitting roof flooring lifts due to the draughts coming in from the balcony wall.”

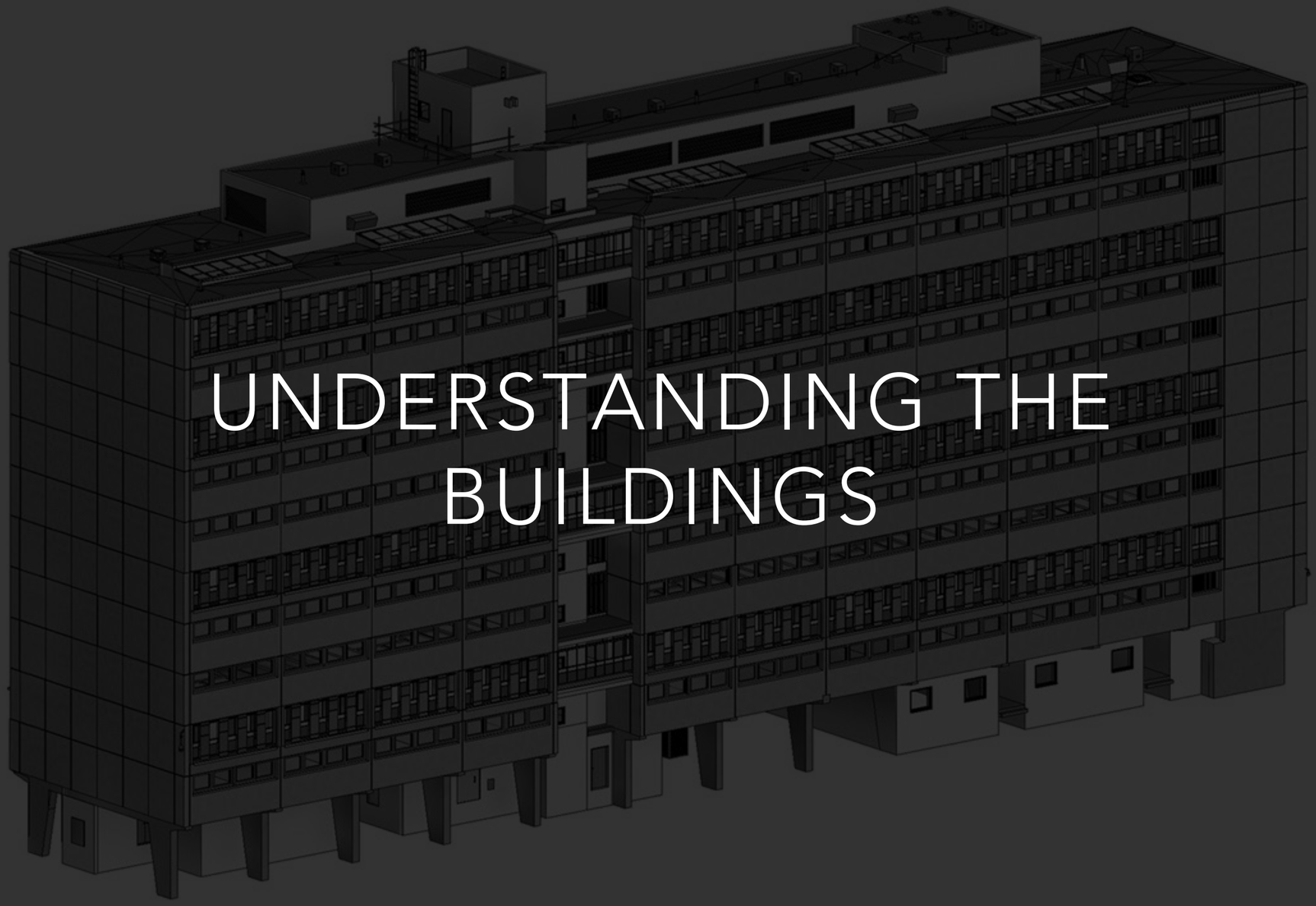
Linksview House Resident, 2023

Cables Wynd House

Written Responses		20
Hard to cool down/stuffy	14%	3
Uses/would use a fan	10%	2
Open windows/doors to cool	43%	9

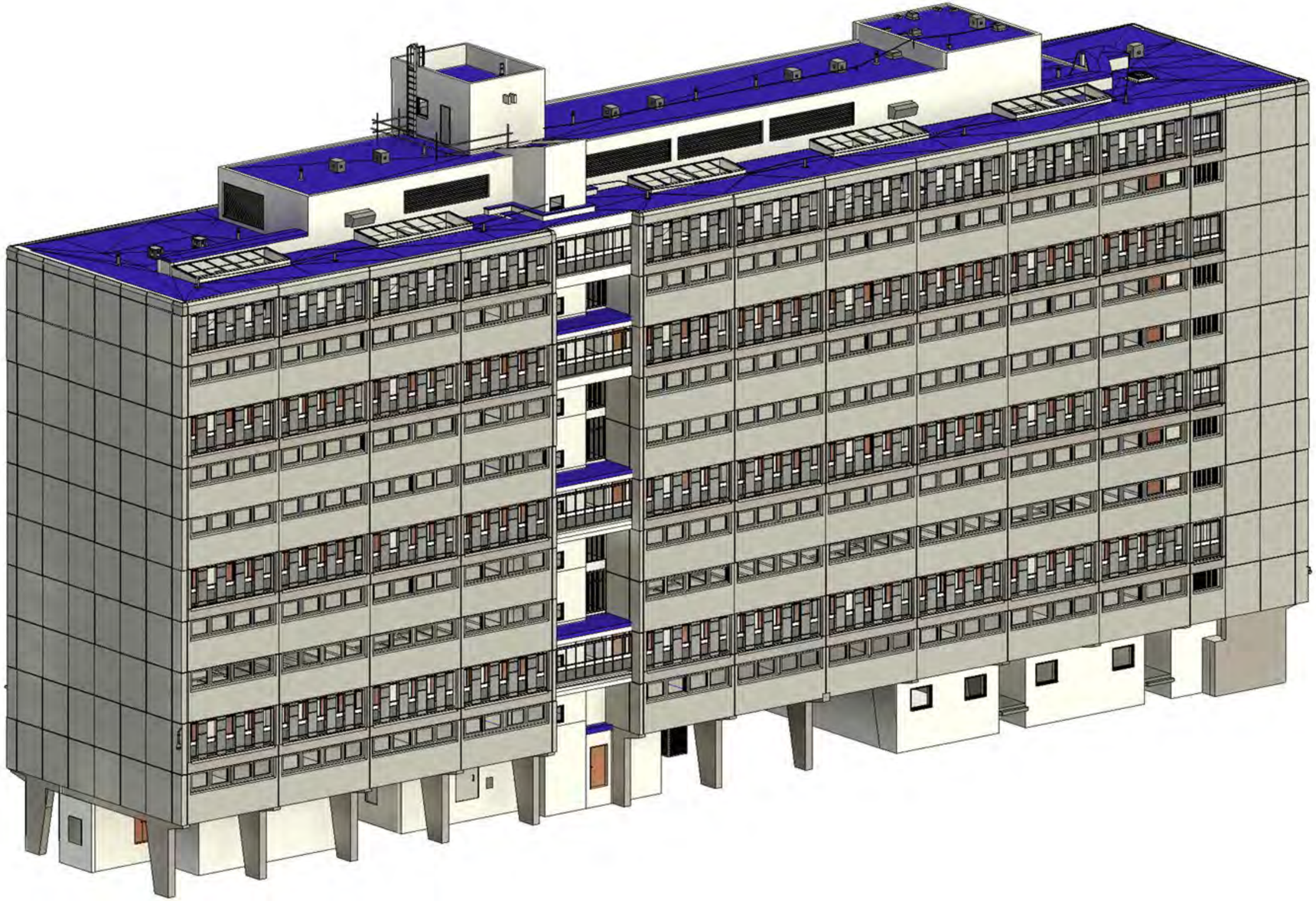
Linksview House

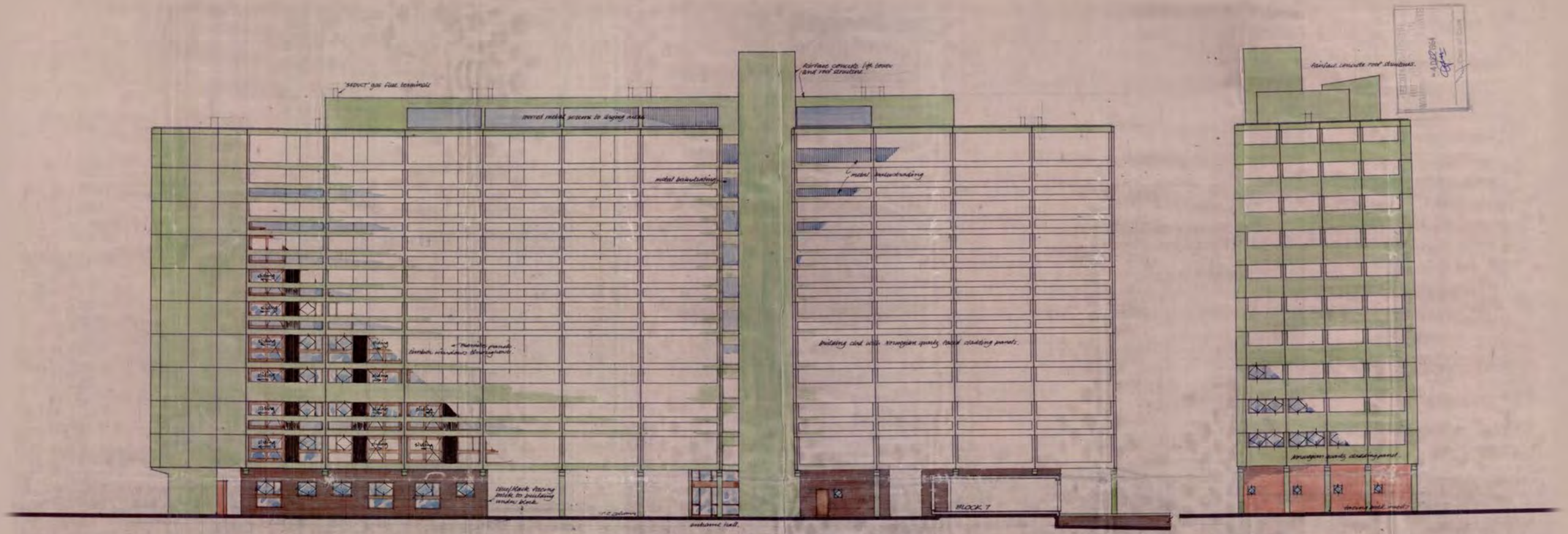
Written Responses		5
Uses/would use a fan	**20%**	1
No overheating issues	**60%**	3
Open windows/doors to cool	**20%**	1



UNDERSTANDING THE BUILDINGS

COLLECTIVE
ARCHITECTURE

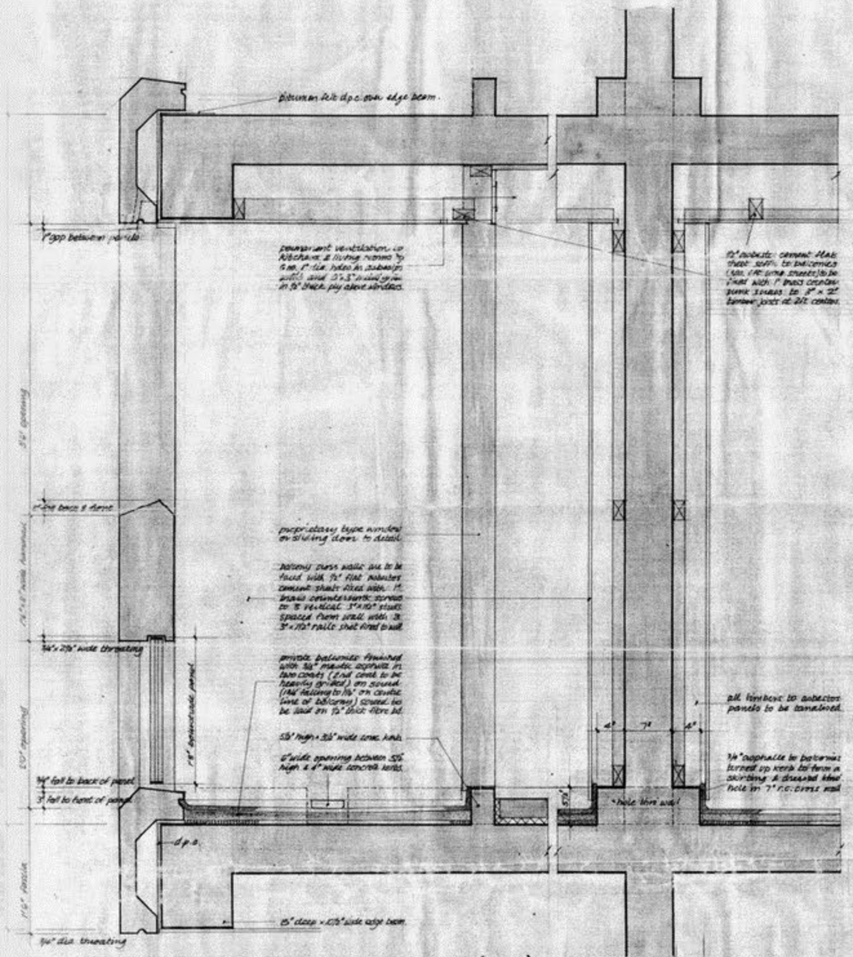




SOUTH ELEVATION

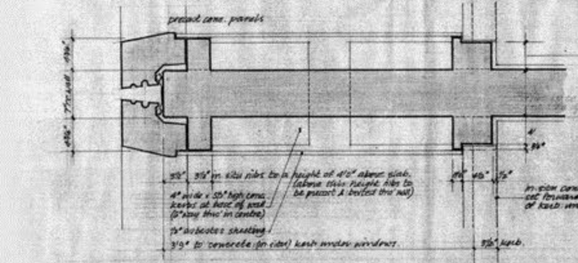
all windows cleansible from inside or from balconies

WEST ELEVATION

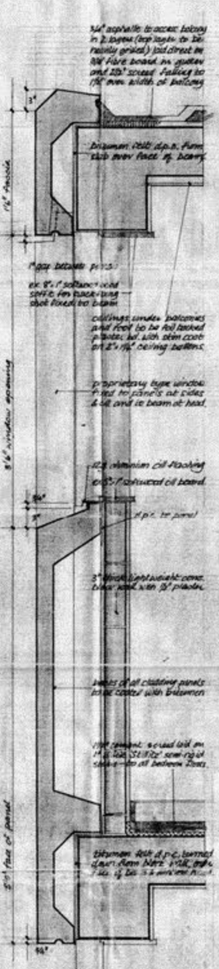


SECTION THRO BALCONY WITH R.C. BEAM HANDRAIL (FRONT)

SECTION THRO R.C. CROSS WALL ON BALCONY

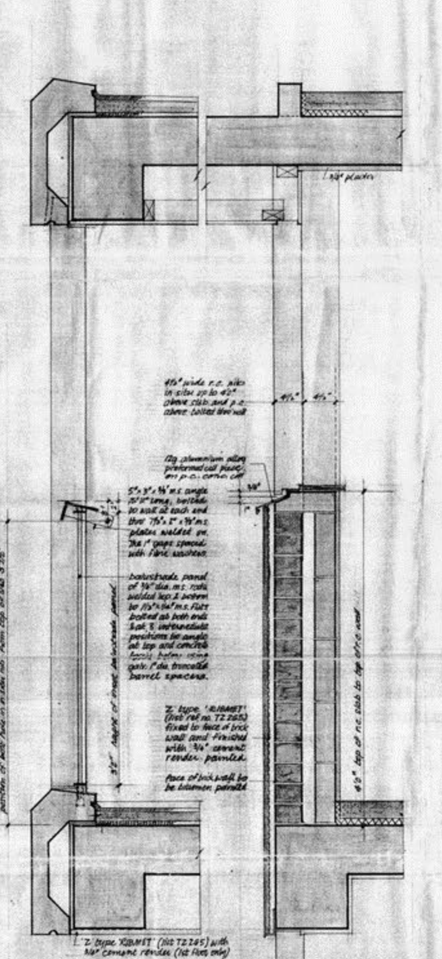


PLAN SHOWING DETAILS OF R.C. CROSS WALLS AT PRIVATE BALCONIES

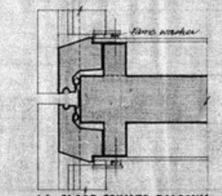


SECTION THRO BEDROOM WALL

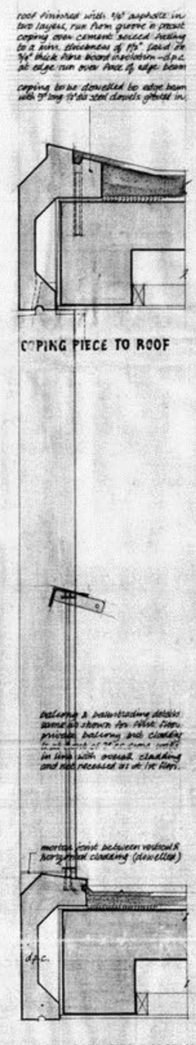
1st FLOOR PRIVATE BALCONY



RECESSED BALCONY WALL

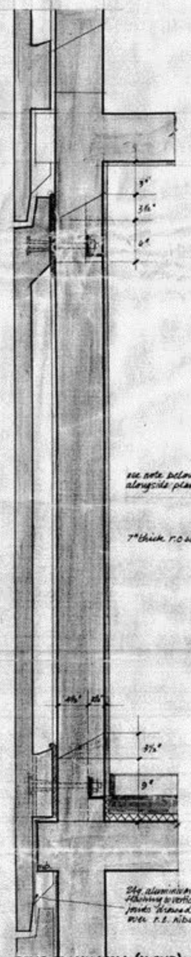


1st. FLOOR PRIVATE BALCONY RECESSED CLADDING ON NIBS.

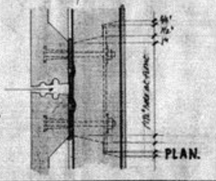


9th FLOOR PRIVATE BALCONY

COPING PIECE TO ROOF



SOLID BLANK WALL (N. END)



PLAN.

Plan shows method of securing two panels into hole in solid r.c. wall. - First casting panel erected to have twice grooved 8" wide strip of 20g. aluminium pinned to back with "Bostik" mastic strip in each groove, when both panels are in mastic strip is squeezed tight to back wall. Panels are then bolted to 3½" x 2½" x ¼" m.s. angle set in wall opening - opening is then filled with concrete against a rebated mastic pad which seals the ½" cavity between elms

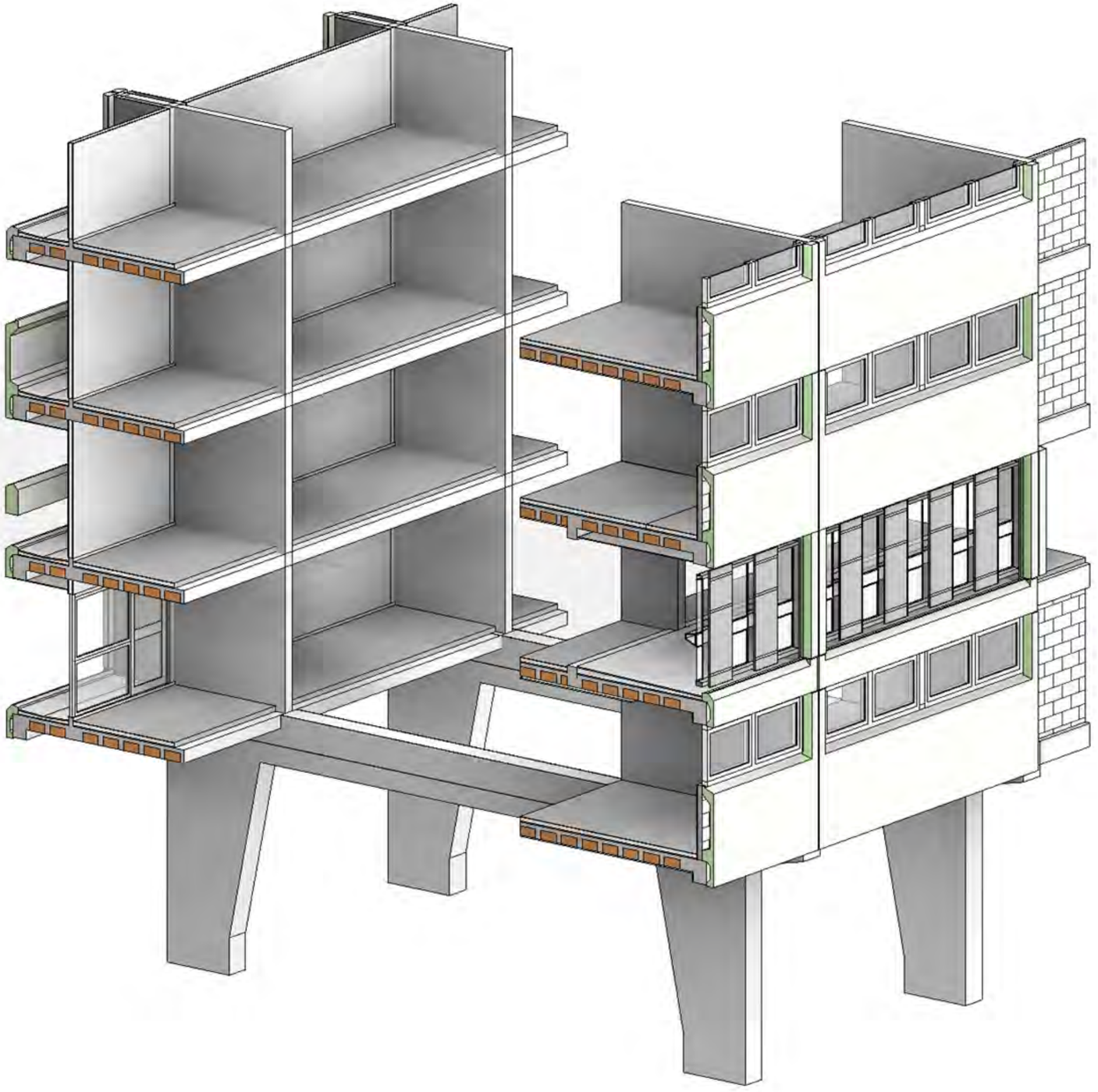
AHP

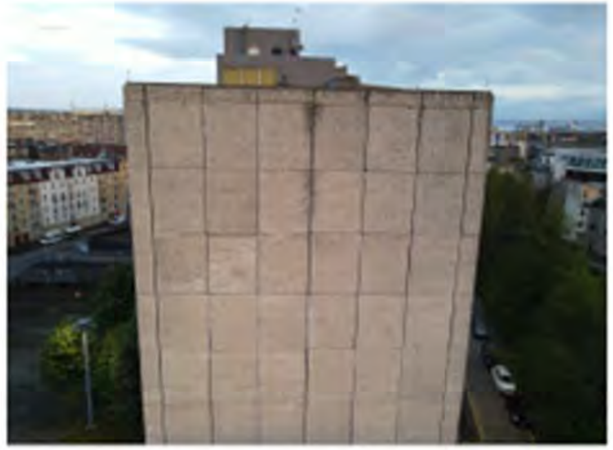
CENTRAL LEITH REDEVELOPMENT
CABLES WYND BLOCK
WALL & CLADDING DETAILS

Alison & Hutchison & Partners, Architects, 4 Rothesay Terrace, Edinburgh 3.

scale 1½" = 1'-0"
date Sept '63
drawn by
drawing no. 201

COLLECTIVE ARCHITECTURE





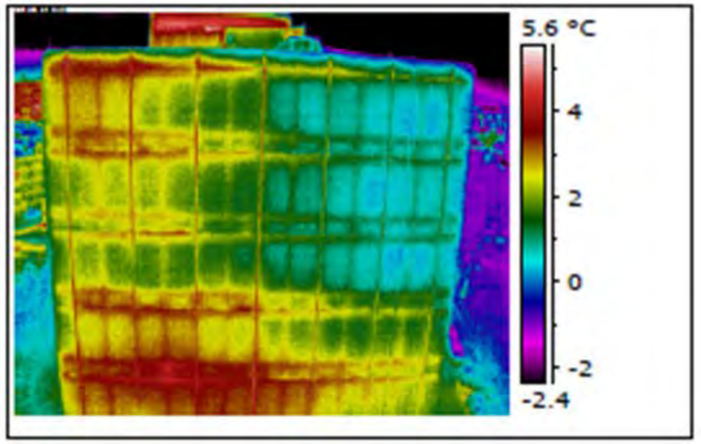


Image 1

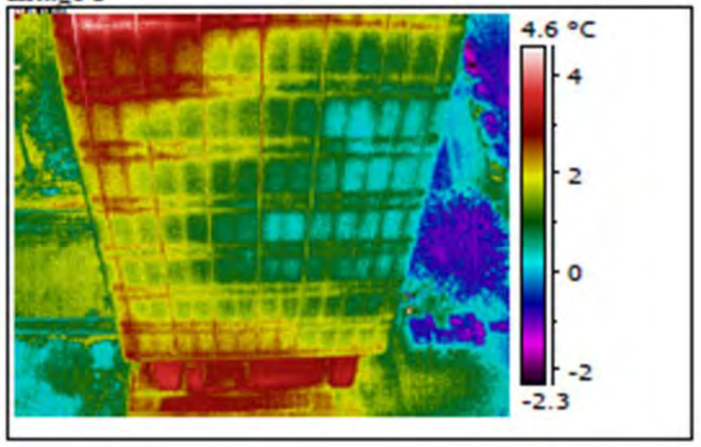
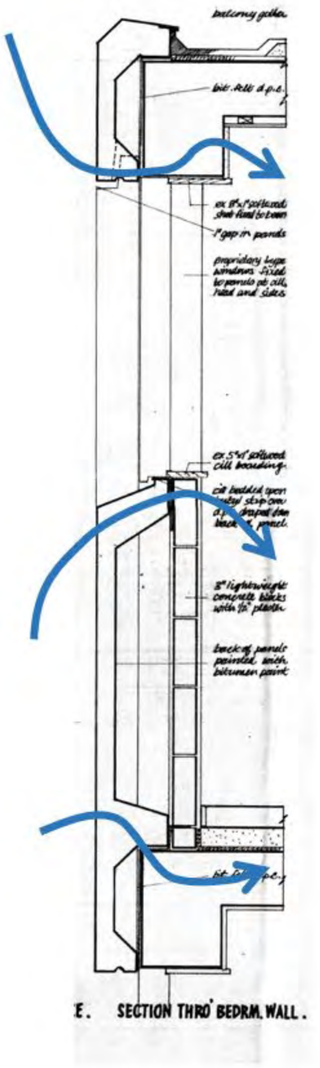
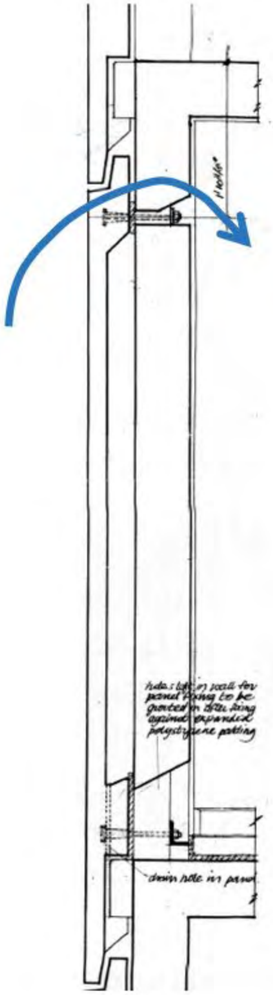
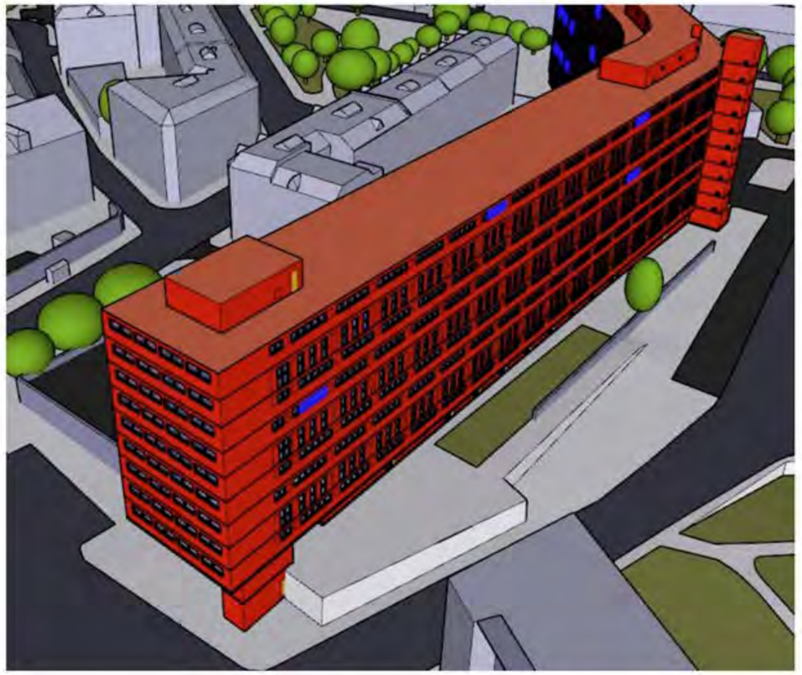


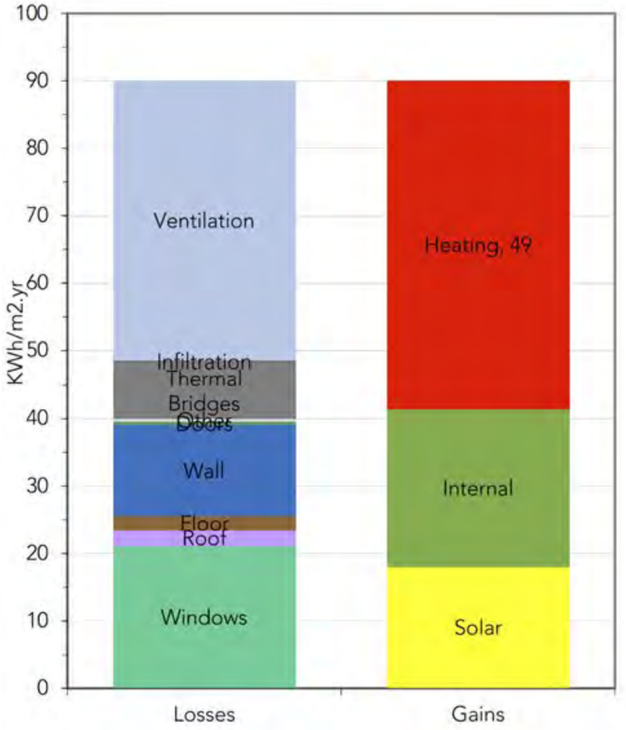
Image 2



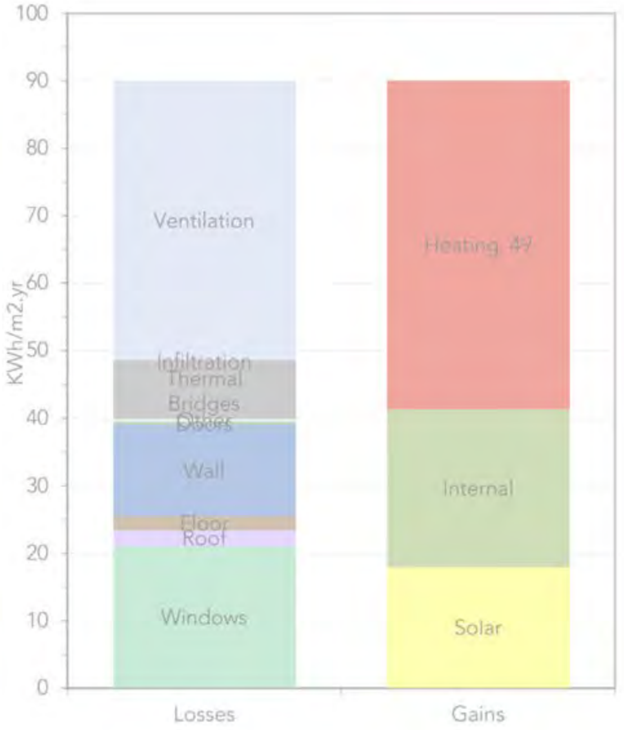
E. SECTION THRO' BEDRM. WALL.







Linksview House – 98 flats
No energy use data available
All properties on private supply
Majority gas central heating
Some all-electric heating systems
Benchmarked energy use – resi only (gas Central Heating)
(source: CIBSE Energy Benchmarking Dashboard):
Gas: 138 to 191 kWh/m2/yr
Electricity: 37 to 51 kWh/m2/yr
Cumulative Energy Use Intensity: 175 to 242kWh/m2/yr
PHPP Modelled energy use (based on 100% gas heating and 50:50 gas: elec split for HW) to heat home to mean 18.8°C
Space heating demand: 163kWh/m2/yr
Energy Use Intensity: 223kWh/m2/yr
Typical Gas Use per home: 11,392kWh/yr
Typical Elec Use per home: 2896kWh/yr
Typical Gas cost per home @ £0.07067/kWh: £805.12/yr
Typical Elec cost per home @ £0.28607/kWh: £828.48/y



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	EESSH	Building Standards (New build)	AECB Retrofit Standard	LETI Retrofit Standard	EnerPHit	PAS 2035
Modelling tool	RdSAP (2012)	SAP 10	PHPP	PHPP	PHPP	
EPC Band	EPC B (EESSH 2) EPC C-D (EESSH 1)	*	*	*	*	
CO2 Emissions	Varies relative to EPC band kgCO2e/m2/yr	% reduction on 2010 21% Silver 43% Gold 100% Platinum kgCO2e/m2/yr	*	*	*	
Space Heating Demand	*	Silver: 40 kWh/m2/yr (Houses) 30 kWh/m2/yr (Flats/Maisonettes) Gold: 30 kWh/m2/yr (Houses) 20 kWh/m2/yr (Flats/Maisonettes)	Level 1: Report Result Level 2: ≤ 50kWh/m²/yr OR ≤100 kWh/m²/yr with exemption	Best practice: 50 kWh/m2/yr Exemplar: 25 kWh/m2/yr	≤ 25 kWh/m2/yr	PAS 2035 is a framework for project delivery, not a standard. Core principles: - Professional Accountability - Whole House Retrofit - Bespoke Projects - Build tight, Ventilate right - Quality, Quality, Quality - Fabric First Retrofit - Suitable Ventilation - Building Specific Retrofit Plan
Energy Use Intensity / Final Energy Demand/ Delivered Energy	*	*	*	Best practice: 50 kWh/m2/yr Exemplar: 40 kWh/m2/yr	*	
Hot Water demand	*	*	*	20 kWh/m2/yr +5 kWh/m2/yr Additional allowance for homes <75m2	*	
Airtightness	*	5 m³/(h.m²)@50Pa (air permeability)	Level 1: ≤ 5 ach @50Pa Level 2: ≤ 2 ach @50Pa	Best practice: ≤ 2 ach @50Pa Exemplar: ≤ 1 ach @50Pa	≤ 1 ach @50Pa	
PE	*	*	*	*	≤ 120 kWh/m2/yr	
PER	*	*	*	*	Classic: ≤ 60 kWh/m2/yr Plus: ≤ 40 kWh/m2/yr Premium: ≤ 30 kWh/m2/yr	
Overheating	*	*	<10%	*	<10%	
Renewable Energy	*	*	*	40% of roof area covered in PV	*	
Thermal Bridges	*	*	*	Best Practice: 0.10 W/mK Exemplar: 0.08 W/mK	*	

	EESSH	Building Standards (New build)	AECB Retrofit Standard	LETI Retrofit Standard	EnerPHit	PAS 2035
Modelling tool	RdSAP (2012)	SAP 10	PHPP	PHPP	PHPP	
EPC Band	EPC B (EESSH 2) EPC C-D (EESSH 1)	★	★	★	★	
CO2 Emissions	Varies relative to EPC band kgCO2e/m2/yr	% reduction on 2010 21% Silver 43% Gold 100% Platinum kgCO2e/m2/yr	★	★	★	
Space Heating Demand	★	Silver: 40 kWh/m2/yr (Houses) 30 kWh/m2/yr (Flats/Maisonettes) Gold: 30 kWh/m2/yr (Houses) 20 kWh/m2/yr (Flats/Maisonettes)	Level 1: Report Result Level 2: ≤ 50kWh/m²/yr OR ≤100 kWh/m²/yr with exemption	Best practice: 50 kWh/m2/yr Exemplar: 25 kWh/m2/yr	≤ 25 kWh/m2/yr	PAS 2035 is a framework for project delivery, not a standard. Core principles: - Professional Accountability - Whole House Retrofit - Bespoke Projects - Build tight, Ventilate right - Quality, Quality, Quality - Fabric First Retrofit - Suitable Ventilation - Building Specific Retrofit Plan
Energy Use Intensity / Final Energy Demand/ Delivered Energy	★	★	★	Best practice: 50 kWh/m2/yr Exemplar: 40 kWh/m2/yr	★	
Hot Water demand	★	★	★	20 kWh/m2/yr +5 kWh/m2/yr Additional allowance for homes <75m2	★	
Airtightness	★	5 m³/(h.m²)@50Pa (air permeability)	Level 1: ≤ 5 ach @50Pa Level 2: ≤ 2 ach @50Pa	Best practice: ≤ 2 ach @50Pa Exemplar: ≤ 1 ach @50Pa	≤ 1 ach @50Pa	
PE	★	★	★	★	≤ 120 kWh/m2/yr	
PER	★	★	★	★	Classic: ≤ 60 kWh/m2/yr Plus: ≤ 40 kWh/m2/yr Premium: ≤ 30 kWh/m2/yr	
Overheating	★	★	<10%	★	<10%	
Renewable Energy	★	★	★	40% of roof area covered in PV	★	
Thermal Bridges	★	★	★	Best Practice: 0.10 W/mK Exemplar: 0.08 W/mK	★	

COLLECTIVE ARCHITECTURE

	EESSH	Building Standards (New build)	AECB Retrofit Standard	LETI Retrofit Standard	EnerPHit	PAS 2035
Modelling tool	RdSAP (2012)	SAP 10	PHPP	PHPP	PHPP	
EPC Band	EPC B (EESSH 2) EPC C-D (EESSH 1)	*	*	*	*	
CO2 Emissions	Varies relative to EPC band kgCO2e/m2/yr	% reduction on 2010 21% Silver 43% Gold 100% Platinum kgCO2e/m2/yr	*	*	*	
Space Heating Demand	*	Silver: 40 kWh/m2/yr (Houses) 30 kWh/m2/yr (Flats/Maisonettes) Gold: 30 kWh/m2/yr (Houses) 20 kWh/m2/yr (Flats/Maisonettes)	Level 1: Report Result Level 2: ≤ 50kWh/m²/yr OR ≤100 kWh/m²/yr with exemption	Best practice: 50 kWh/m2/yr Exemplar: 25 kWh/m2/yr	≤ 25 kWh/m2/yr	PAS 2035 is a framework for project delivery, not a standard. Core principles: - Professional Accountability - Whole House Retrofit - Bespoke Projects - Build tight, Ventilate right - Quality, Quality, Quality - Fabric First Retrofit - Suitable Ventilation - Building Specific Retrofit Plan
Energy Use Intensity / Final Energy Demand/ Delivered Energy	*	*	*	Best practice: 50 kWh/m2/yr Exemplar: 40 kWh/m2/yr	*	
Hot Water demand	*	*	*	20 kWh/m2/yr +5 kWh/m2/yr Additional allowance for homes <75m2	*	
Airtightness	*	5 m³/(h.m²)@50Pa (air permeability)	Level 1: ≤ 5 ach @50Pa Level 2: ≤ 2 ach @50Pa	Best practice: ≤ 2 ach @50Pa Exemplar: ≤ 1 ach @50Pa	≤ 1 ach @50Pa	
PE	*	*	*	*	≤ 120 kWh/m2/yr	
PER	*	*	*	*	Classic: ≤ 60 kWh/m2/yr Plus: ≤ 40 kWh/m2/yr Premium: ≤ 30 kWh/m2/yr	
Overheating	*	*	<10%	*	<10%	
Renewable Energy	*	*	*	40% of roof area covered in PV	*	
Thermal Bridges	*	*	*	Best Practice: 0.10 W/mK Exemplar: 0.08 W/mK	*	

	EESSH	Building Standards (New build)	AECB Retrofit Standard	LETI Retrofit Standard	EnerPHit	PAS 2035
Modelling tool	RdSAP (2012)	SAP 10	PHPP	PHPP	PHPP	
EPC Band	EPC B (EESSH 2) EPC C-D (EESSH 1)	★	★	★	★	
CO2 Emissions	Varies relative to EPC band kgCO2e/m2/yr	% reduction on 2010 21% Silver 43% Gold 100% Platinum kgCO2e/m2/yr	★	★	★	
Space Heating Demand	★	Silver: 40 kWh/m2/yr (Houses) 30 kWh/m2/yr (Flats/Maisonettes) Gold: 30 kWh/m2/yr (Houses) 20 kWh/m2/yr (Flats/Maisonettes)	Level 1: Report Result Level 2: ≤ 50kWh/m²/yr OR ≤100 kWh/m²/yr with exemption	Best practice: 50 kWh/m2/yr Exemplar: 25 kWh/m2/yr	≤ 25 kWh/m2/yr	PAS 2035 is a framework for project delivery, not a standard. Core principles: - Professional Accountability - Whole House Retrofit - Bespoke Projects - Build tight, Ventilate right - Quality, Quality, Quality - Fabric First Retrofit - Suitable Ventilation - Building Specific Retrofit Plan
Energy Use Intensity / Final Energy Demand/ Delivered Energy	★	★	★	Best practice: 50 kWh/m2/yr Exemplar: 40 kWh/m2/yr	★	
Hot Water demand	★	★	★	20 kWh/m2/yr +5 kWh/m2/yr Additional allowance for homes <75m2	★	
Airtightness	★	5 m³/(h.m²)@50Pa (air permeability)	Level 1: ≤ 5 ach @50Pa Level 2: ≤ 2 ach @50Pa	Best practice: ≤ 2 ach @50Pa Exemplar: ≤ 1 ach @50Pa	≤ 1 ach @50Pa	
PE	★	★	★	★	≤ 120 kWh/m2/yr	
PER	★	★	★	★	Classic: ≤ 60 kWh/m2/yr Plus: ≤ 40 kWh/m2/yr Premium: ≤ 30 kWh/m2/yr	
Overheating	★	★	<10%	★	<10%	
Renewable Energy	★	★	★	40% of roof area covered in PV	★	
Thermal Bridges	★	★	★	Best Practice: 0.10 W/mK Exemplar: 0.08 W/mK	★	

COLLECTIVE ARCHITECTURE

	EESSH	Building Standards (New build)	AECB Retrofit Standard	LETI Retrofit Standard	EnerPHit	PAS 2035
Modelling tool	RdSAP (2012)	SAP 10	PHPP	PHPP	PHPP	
EPC Band	EPC B (EESSH 2) EPC C-D (EESSH 1)	★	★	★	★	
CO2 Emissions	Varies relative to EPC band kgCO2e/m2/yr	% reduction on 2010 21% Silver 43% Gold 100% Platinum kgCO2e/m2/yr	★	★	★	
Space Heating Demand	★	Silver: 40 kWh/m2/yr (Houses) 30 kWh/m2/yr (Flats/Maisonettes) Gold: 30 kWh/m2/yr (Houses) 20 kWh/m2/yr (Flats/Maisonettes)	Level 1: Report Result Level 2: ≤ 50kWh/m²/yr OR ≤100 kWh/m²/yr with exemption	Best practice: 50 kWh/m2/yr Exemplar: 25 kWh/m2/yr	≤ 25 kWh/m2/yr	PAS 2035 is a framework for project delivery, not a standard. Core principles: - Professional Accountability - Whole House Retrofit - Bespoke Projects - Build tight, Ventilate right - Quality, Quality, Quality - Fabric First Retrofit - Suitable Ventilation - Building Specific Retrofit Plan
Energy Use Intensity / Final Energy Demand/ Delivered Energy	★	★	★	Best practice: 50 kWh/m2/yr Exemplar: 40 kWh/m2/yr	★	
Hot Water demand	★	★	★	20 kWh/m2/yr +5 kWh/m2/yr Additional allowance for homes <75m2	★	
Airtightness	★	5 m³/(h.m²)@50Pa (air permeability)	Level 1: ≤ 5 ach @50Pa Level 2: ≤ 2 ach @50Pa	Best practice: ≤ 2 ach @50Pa Exemplar: ≤ 1 ach @50Pa	≤ 1 ach @50Pa	
PE	★	★	★	★	≤ 120 kWh/m2/yr	
PER	★	★	★	★	Classic: ≤ 60 kWh/m2/yr Plus: ≤ 40 kWh/m2/yr Premium: ≤ 30 kWh/m2/yr	
Overheating	★	★	<10%	★	<10%	
Renewable Energy	★	★	★	40% of roof area covered in PV	★	
Thermal Bridges	★	★	★	Best Practice: 0.10 W/mK Exemplar: 0.08 W/mK	★	

COLLECTIVE ARCHITECTURE

	EESSH	Building Standards (New build)	AECB Retrofit Standard	LETI Retrofit Standard	EnerPHit	PAS 2035
Modelling tool	RdSAP (2012)	SAP 10	PHPP	PHPP	PHPP	
EPC Band	EPC B (EESSH 2) EPC C-D (EESSH 1)	★	★	★	★	
CO2 Emissions	Varies relative to EPC band kgCO2e/m2/yr	% reduction on 2010 21% Silver 43% Gold 100% Platinum kgCO2e/m2/yr	★	★	★	
Space Heating Demand	★	Silver: 40 kWh/m2/yr (Houses) 30 kWh/m2/yr (Flats/Maisonettes) Gold: 30 kWh/m2/yr (Houses) 20 kWh/m2/yr (Flats/Maisonettes)	Level 1: Report Result Level 2: ≤ 50kWh/m²/yr OR ≤100 kWh/m²/yr with exemption	Best practice: 50 kWh/m2/yr Exemplar: 25 kWh/m2/yr	≤ 25 kWh/m2/yr	PAS 2035 is a framework for project delivery, not a standard. Core principles: - Professional Accountability - Whole House Retrofit - Bespoke Projects - Build tight, Ventilate right - Quality, Quality, Quality - Fabric First Retrofit - Suitable Ventilation - Building Specific Retrofit Plan
Energy Use Intensity / Final Energy Demand/ Delivered Energy	★	★	★	Best practice: 50 kWh/m2/yr Exemplar: 40 kWh/m2/yr	★	
Hot Water demand	★	★	★	20 kWh/m2/yr +5 kWh/m2/yr Additional allowance for homes <75m2	★	
Airtightness	★	5 m³/(h.m²)@50Pa (air permeability)	Level 1: ≤ 5 ach @50Pa Level 2: ≤ 2 ach @50Pa	Best practice: ≤ 2 ach @50Pa Exemplar: ≤ 1 ach @50Pa	≤ 1 ach @50Pa	
PE	★	★	★	★	≤ 120 kWh/m2/yr	
PER	★	★	★	★	Classic: ≤ 60 kWh/m2/yr Plus: ≤ 40 kWh/m2/yr Premium: ≤ 30 kWh/m2/yr	
Overheating	★	★	<10%	★	<10%	
Renewable Energy	★	★	★	40% of roof area covered in PV	★	
Thermal Bridges	★	★	★	Best Practice: 0.10 W/mK Exemplar: 0.08 W/mK	★	

COLLECTIVE ARCHITECTURE

	EESSH	Building Standards (New build)	AECB Retrofit Standard	LETI Retrofit Standard	EnerPHit	PAS 2035
Modelling tool	RdSAP (2012)	SAP 10	PHPP	PHPP	PHPP	
EPC Band	EPC B (EESSH 2) EPC C-D (EESSH 1)	★	★	★	★	
CO2 Emissions	Varies relative to EPC band kgCO2e/m2/yr	% reduction on 2010 21% Silver 43% Gold 100% Platinum kgCO2e/m2/yr	★	★	★	
Space Heating Demand	★	Silver: 40 kWh/m2/yr (Houses) 30 kWh/m2/yr (Flats/Maisonettes) Gold: 30 kWh/m2/yr (Houses) 20 kWh/m2/yr (Flats/Maisonettes)	Level 1: Report Result Level 2: ≤ 50kWh/m²/yr OR ≤100 kWh/m²/yr with exemption	Best practice: 50 kWh/m2/yr Exemplar: 25 kWh/m2/yr	≤ 25 kWh/m2/yr	PAS 2035 is a framework for project delivery, not a standard. Core principles: - Professional Accountability - Whole House Retrofit - Bespoke Projects - Build tight, Ventilate right - Quality, Quality, Quality - Fabric First Retrofit - Suitable Ventilation - Building Specific Retrofit Plan
Energy Use Intensity / Final Energy Demand/ Delivered Energy	★	★	★	Best practice: 50 kWh/m2/yr Exemplar: 40 kWh/m2/yr	★	
Hot Water demand	★	★	★	20 kWh/m2/yr +5 kWh/m2/yr Additional allowance for homes <75m2	★	
Airtightness	★	5 m³/(h.m²)@50Pa (air permeability)	Level 1: ≤ 5 ach @50Pa Level 2: ≤ 2 ach @50Pa	Best practice: ≤ 2 ach @50Pa Exemplar: ≤ 1 ach @50Pa	≤ 1 ach @50Pa	
PE	★	★	★	★	≤ 120 kWh/m2/yr	
PER	★	★	★	★	Classic: ≤ 60 kWh/m2/yr Plus: ≤ 40 kWh/m2/yr Premium: ≤ 30 kWh/m2/yr	
Overheating	★	★	<10%	★	<10%	
Renewable Energy	★	★	★	40% of roof area covered in PV	★	
Thermal Bridges	★	★	★	Best Practice: 0.10 W/mK Exemplar: 0.08 W/mK	★	

COLLECTIVE ARCHITECTURE

	EESSH	Building Standards (New build)	AECB Retrofit Standard	LETI Retrofit Standard	EnerPHit	PAS 2035
Modelling tool	RdSAP (2012)	SAP 10	PHPP	PHPP	PHPP	
EPC Band	EPC B (EESSH 2) EPC C-D (EESSH 1)	★	★	★	★	
CO2 Emissions	Varies relative to EPC band kgCO2e/m2/yr	% reduction on 2010 21% Silver 43% Gold 100% Platinum kgCO2e/m2/yr	★	★	★	
Space Heating Demand	★	Silver: 40 kWh/m2/yr (Houses) 30 kWh/m2/yr (Flats/Maisonettes) Gold: 30 kWh/m2/yr (Houses) 20 kWh/m2/yr (Flats/Maisonettes)	Level 1: Report Result Level 2: ≤ 50kWh/m²/yr OR ≤100 kWh/m²/yr with exemption	Best practice: 50 kWh/m2/yr Exemplar: 25 kWh/m2/yr	≤ 25 kWh/m2/yr	PAS 2035 is a framework for project delivery, not a standard. Core principles: - Professional Accountability - Whole House Retrofit - Bespoke Projects - Build tight, Ventilate right - Quality, Quality, Quality - Fabric First Retrofit - Suitable Ventilation - Building Specific Retrofit Plan
Energy Use Intensity / Final Energy Demand/ Delivered Energy	★	★	★	Best practice: 50 kWh/m2/yr Exemplar: 40 kWh/m2/yr	★	
Hot Water demand	★	★	★	20 kWh/m2/yr +5 kWh/m2/yr Additional allowance for homes <75m2	★	
Airtightness	★	5 m³/(h.m²)@50Pa (air permeability)	Level 1: ≤ 5 ach @50Pa Level 2: ≤ 2 ach @50Pa	Best practice: ≤ 2 ach @50Pa Exemplar: ≤ 1 ach @50Pa	≤ 1 ach @50Pa	
PE	★	★	★	★	≤ 120 kWh/m2/yr	
PER	★	★	★	★	Classic: ≤ 60 kWh/m2/yr Plus: ≤ 40 kWh/m2/yr Premium: ≤ 30 kWh/m2/yr	
Overheating	★	★	<10%	★	<10%	
Renewable Energy	★	★	★	40% of roof area covered in PV	★	
Thermal Bridges	★	★	★	Best Practice: 0.10 W/mK Exemplar: 0.08 W/mK	★	

COLLECTIVE ARCHITECTURE

	EESSH	Building Standards (New build)	AECB Retrofit Standard	LETI Retrofit Standard	EnerPHit	PAS 2035
Modelling tool	RdSAP (2012)	SAP 10	PHPP	PHPP	PHPP	
EPC Band	EPC B (EESSH 2) EPC C-D (EESSH 1)	★	★	★	★	
CO2 Emissions	Varies relative to EPC band kgCO2e/m2/yr	% reduction on 2010 21% Silver 43% Gold 100% Platinum kgCO2e/m2/yr	★	★	★	
Space Heating Demand	★	Silver: 40 kWh/m2/yr (Houses) 30 kWh/m2/yr (Flats/Maisonettes) Gold: 30 kWh/m2/yr (Houses) 20 kWh/m2/yr (Flats/Maisonettes)	Level 1: Report Result Level 2: ≤ 50kWh/m²/yr OR ≤100 kWh/m²/yr with exemption	Best practice: 50 kWh/m2/yr Exemplar: 25 kWh/m2/yr	≤ 25 kWh/m2/yr	PAS 2035 is a framework for project delivery, not a standard. Core principles: - Professional Accountability - Whole House Retrofit - Bespoke Projects - Build tight, Ventilate right - Quality, Quality, Quality - Fabric First Retrofit - Suitable Ventilation - Building Specific Retrofit Plan
Energy Use Intensity / Final Energy Demand/ Delivered Energy	★	★	★	Best practice: 50 kWh/m2/yr Exemplar: 40 kWh/m2/yr	★	
Hot Water demand	★	★	★	20 kWh/m2/yr +5 kWh/m2/yr Additional allowance for homes <75m2	★	
Airtightness	★	5 m³/(h.m²)@50Pa (air permeability)	Level 1: ≤ 5 ach @50Pa Level 2: ≤ 2 ach @50Pa	Best practice: ≤ 2 ach @50Pa Exemplar: ≤ 1 ach @50Pa	≤ 1 ach @50Pa	
PE	★	★			**≤ 120 kWh/m2/yr**	
PER	★	★	★	★	Classic: ≤ 60 kWh/m2/yr Plus: ≤ 40 kWh/m2/yr Premium: ≤ 30 kWh/m2/yr	
Overheating	★	★	<10%	★	<10%	
Renewable Energy	★	★	★	40% of roof area covered in PV	★	
Thermal Bridges	★	★	★	Best Practice: 0.10 W/mK Exemplar: 0.08 W/mK	★	

COLLECTIVE ARCHITECTURE

	EESSH	Building Standards (New build)	AECB Retrofit Standard	LETI Retrofit Standard	EnerPHit	PAS 2035
Modelling tool	RdSAP (2012)	SAP 10	PHPP	PHPP	PHPP	
EPC Band	EPC B (EESSH 2) EPC C-D (EESSH 1)	★	★	★	★	
CO2 Emissions	Varies relative to EPC band kgCO2e/m2/yr	% reduction on 2010 21% Silver 43% Gold 100% Platinum kgCO2e/m2/yr	★	★	★	
Space Heating Demand	★	Silver: 40 kWh/m2/yr (Houses) 30 kWh/m2/yr (Flats/Maisonettes) Gold: 30 kWh/m2/yr (Houses) 20 kWh/m2/yr (Flats/Maisonettes)	Level 1: Report Result Level 2: ≤ 50kWh/m²/yr OR ≤100 kWh/m²/yr with exemption	Best practice: 50 kWh/m2/yr Exemplar: 25 kWh/m2/yr	≤ 25 kWh/m2/yr	PAS 2035 is a framework for project delivery, not a standard. Core principles: - Professional Accountability - Whole House Retrofit - Bespoke Projects - Build tight, Ventilate right - Quality, Quality, Quality - Fabric First Retrofit - Suitable Ventilation - Building Specific Retrofit Plan
Energy Use Intensity / Final Energy Demand/ Delivered Energy	★	★	★	Best practice: 50 kWh/m2/yr Exemplar: 40 kWh/m2/yr	★	
Hot Water demand	★	★	★	20 kWh/m2/yr +5 kWh/m2/yr Additional allowance for homes <75m2	★	
Airtightness	★	5 m³/(h.m²)@50Pa (air permeability)	Level 1: ≤ 5 ach @50Pa Level 2: ≤ 2 ach @50Pa	Best practice: ≤ 2 ach @50Pa Exemplar: ≤ 1 ach @50Pa	≤ 1 ach @50Pa	
PE	★	★			≤ 120 kWh/m2/yr	
PER	★	★	★	★	Classic: ≤ 60 kWh/m2/yr Plus: ≤ 40 kWh/m2/yr Premium: ≤ 30 kWh/m2/yr	
Overheating	★	★	<10%	★	<10%	
Renewable Energy	★	★	★	40% of roof area covered in PV	★	
Thermal Bridges	★	★	★	Best Practice: 0.10 W/mK Exemplar: 0.08 W/mK	★	

COLLECTIVE ARCHITECTURE

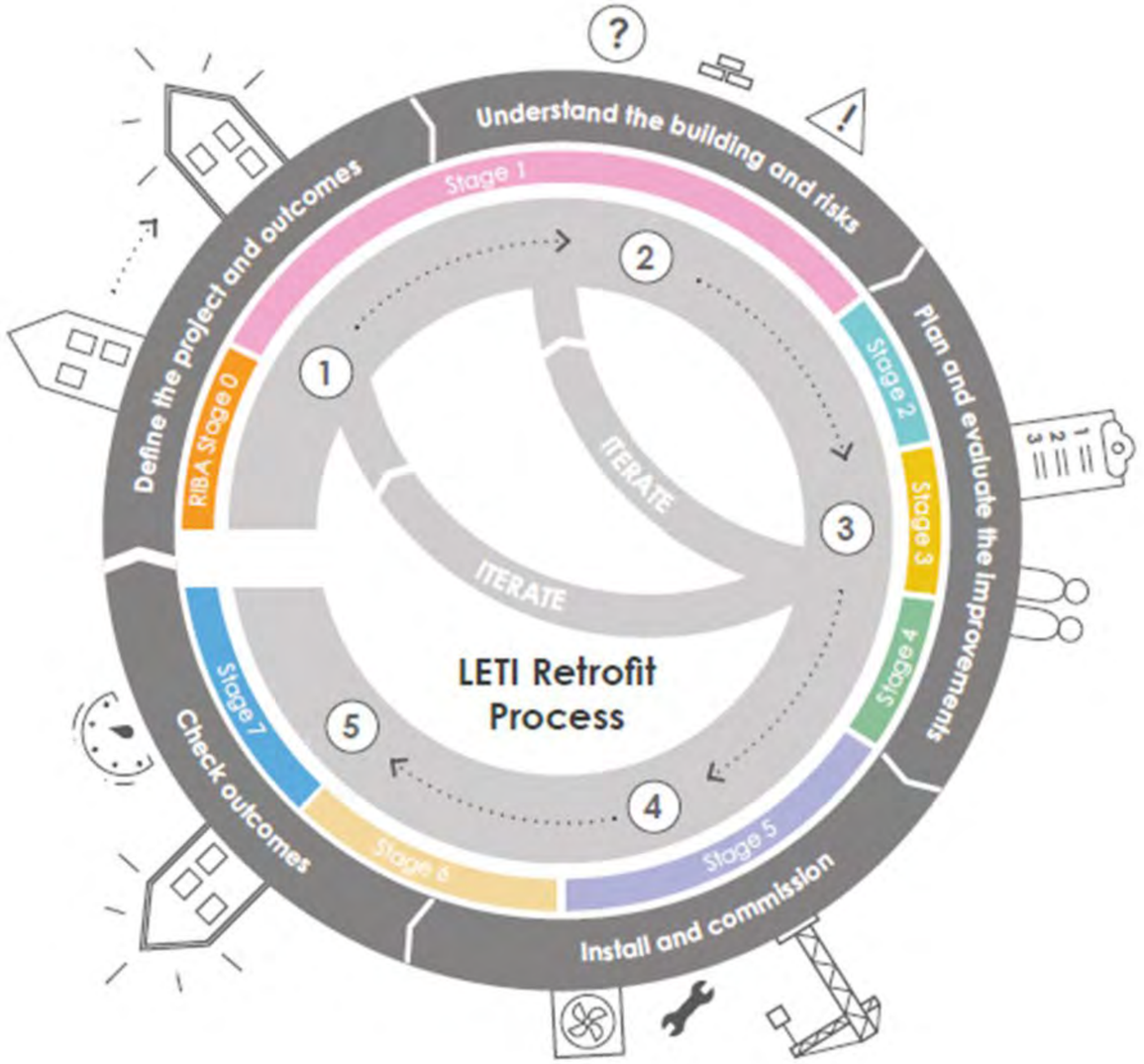
	EESSH	Building Standards (New build)	AECB Retrofit Standard	LETI Retrofit Standard	EnerPHit	PAS 2035
Modelling tool	RdSAP (2012)	SAP 10	PHPP	PHPP	PHPP	
EPC Band	EPC B (EESSH 2) EPC C-D (EESSH 1)	★	★	★	★	
CO2 Emissions	Varies relative to EPC band kgCO2e/m2/yr	% reduction on 2010 21% Silver 43% Gold 100% Platinum kgCO2e/m2/yr	★	★	★	
Space Heating Demand	★	Silver: 40 kWh/m2/yr (Houses) 30 kWh/m2/yr (Flats/Maisonettes) Gold: 30 kWh/m2/yr (Houses) 20 kWh/m2/yr (Flats/Maisonettes)	Level 1: Report Result Level 2: ≤ 50kWh/m²/yr OR ≤100 kWh/m²/yr with exemption	Best practice: 50 kWh/m2/yr Exemplar: 25 kWh/m2/yr	≤ 25 kWh/m2/yr	PAS 2035 is a framework for project delivery, not a standard. Core principles: - Professional Accountability - Whole House Retrofit - Bespoke Projects - Build tight, Ventilate right - Quality, Quality, Quality - Fabric First Retrofit - Suitable Ventilation - Building Specific Retrofit Plan
Energy Use Intensity / Final Energy Demand/ Delivered Energy	★	★	★	Best practice: 50 kWh/m2/yr Exemplar: 40 kWh/m2/yr	★	
Hot Water demand	★	★	★	20 kWh/m2/yr +5 kWh/m2/yr Additional allowance for homes <75m2	★	
Airtightness	★	5 m³/(h.m²)@50Pa (air permeability)	Level 1: ≤ 5 ach @50Pa Level 2: ≤ 2 ach @50Pa	Best practice: ≤ 2 ach @50Pa Exemplar: ≤ 1 ach @50Pa	≤ 1 ach @50Pa	
PE	★	★	★		≤ 120 kWh/m2/yr	
PER	★	★	★	★	Classic: ≤ 60 kWh/m2/yr Plus: ≤ 40 kWh/m2/yr Premium: ≤ 30 kWh/m2/yr	
Overheating	★	★	<10%	★	<10%	
Renewable Energy	★	★	★	40% of roof area covered in PV	★	
Thermal Bridges	★	★	★	Best Practice: 0.10 W/mK Exemplar: 0.08 W/mK	★	

	EESSH	Building Standards (New build)	AECB Retrofit Standard	LETI Retrofit Standard	EnerPHit	PAS 2035
Modelling tool	RdSAP (2012)	SAP 10	PHPP	PHPP	PHPP	
EPC Band	EPC B (EESSH 2) EPC C-D (EESSH 1)	★	★	★	★	
CO2 Emissions	Varies relative to EPC band kgCO2e/m2/yr	% reduction on 2010 21% Silver 43% Gold 100% Platinum kgCO2e/m2/yr	★	★	★	
Space Heating Demand	★	Silver: 40 kWh/m2/yr (Houses) 30 kWh/m2/yr (Flats/Maisonettes) Gold: 30 kWh/m2/yr (Houses) 20 kWh/m2/yr (Flats/Maisonettes)	Level 1: Report Result Level 2: ≤ 50kWh/m²/yr OR ≤100 kWh/m²/yr with exemption	Best practice: 50 kWh/m2/yr Exemplar: 25 kWh/m2/yr	≤ 25 kWh/m2/yr	PAS 2035 is a framework for project delivery, not a standard. Core principles: - Professional Accountability - Whole House Retrofit - Bespoke Projects - Build tight, Ventilate right - Quality, Quality, Quality - Fabric First Retrofit - Suitable Ventilation - Building Specific Retrofit Plan
Energy Use Intensity / Final Energy Demand/ Delivered Energy	★	★	★	Best practice: 50 kWh/m2/yr Exemplar: 40 kWh/m2/yr	★	
Hot Water demand	★	★	★	20 kWh/m2/yr +5 kWh/m2/yr Additional allowance for homes <75m2	★	
Airtightness	★	5 m³/(h.m²)@50Pa (air permeability)	Level 1: ≤ 5 ach @50Pa Level 2: ≤ 2 ach @50Pa	Best practice: ≤ 2 ach @50Pa Exemplar: ≤ 1 ach @50Pa	≤ 1 ach @50Pa	
PE	★	★	★	★	≤ 120 kWh/m2/yr	
PER	★	★	★	★	Classic: ≤ 60 kWh/m2/yr Plus: ≤ 40 kWh/m2/yr Premium: ≤ 30 kWh/m2/yr	
Overheating	★	★	<10%	★	<10%	
Renewable Energy	★	★	★	40% of roof area covered in PV	★	
Thermal Bridges	★	★	★	Best Practice: 0.10 W/mK Exemplar: 0.08 W/mK	★	

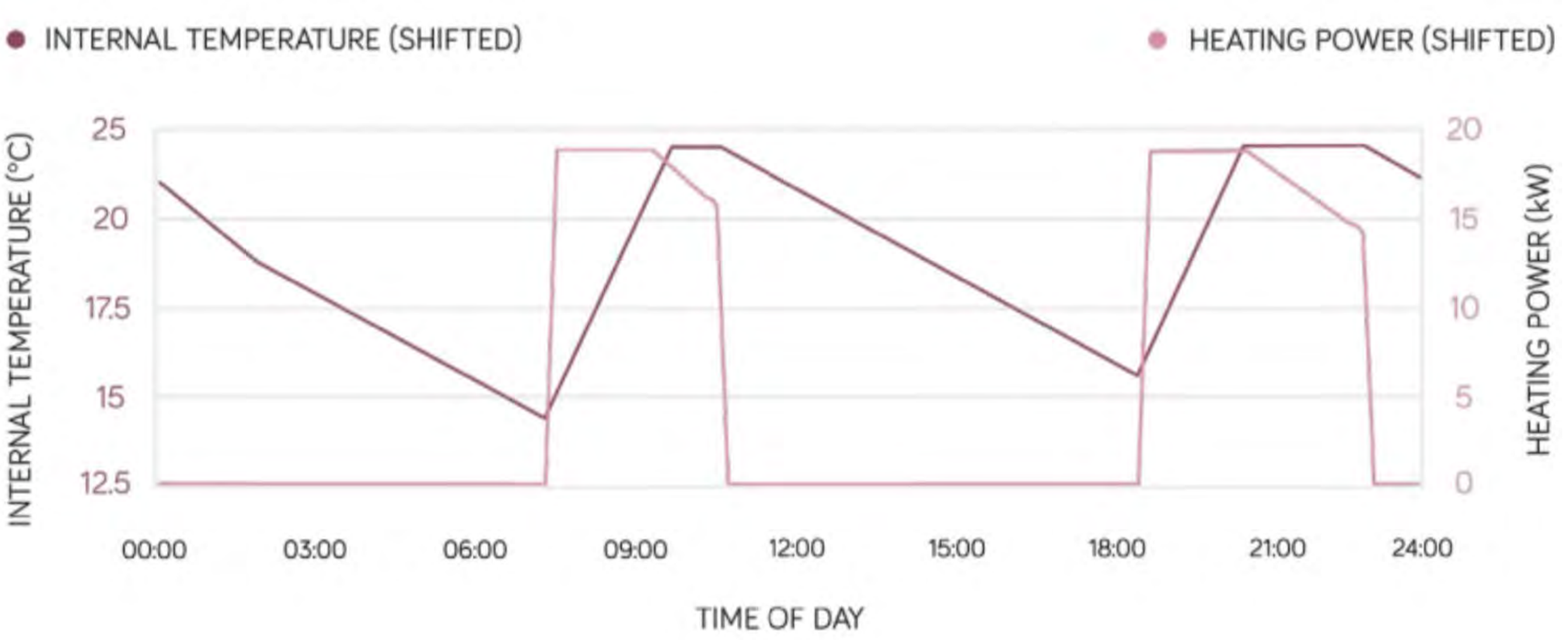
	EESSH	Building Standards (New build)	AECB Retrofit Standard	LETI Retrofit Standard	EnerPHit	PAS 2035
Modelling tool	RdSAP (2012)	SAP 10	PHPP	PHPP	PHPP	
EPC Band	EPC B (EESSH 2) EPC C-D (EESSH 1)	★	★	★	★	
CO2 Emissions	Varies relative to EPC band kgCO2e/m2/yr	% reduction on 2010 21% Silver 43% Gold 100% Platinum kgCO2e/m2/yr	★	★	★	
Space Heating Demand	★	Silver: 40 kWh/m2/yr (Houses) 30 kWh/m2/yr (Flats/Maisonettes) Gold: 30 kWh/m2/yr (Houses) 20 kWh/m2/yr (Flats/Maisonettes)	Level 1: Report Result Level 2: ≤ 50kWh/m²/yr OR ≤100 kWh/m²/yr with exemption	Best practice: 50 kWh/m2/yr Exemplar: 25 kWh/m2/yr	≤ 25 kWh/m2/yr	PAS 2035 is a framework for project delivery, not a standard. Core principles: - Professional Accountability - Whole House Retrofit - Bespoke Projects - Build tight, Ventilate right - Quality, Quality, Quality - Fabric First Retrofit - Suitable Ventilation - Building Specific Retrofit Plan
Energy Use Intensity / Final Energy Demand/ Delivered Energy	★	★	★	Best practice: 50 kWh/m2/yr Exemplar: 40 kWh/m2/yr	★	
Hot Water demand	★	★	★	20 kWh/m2/yr +5 kWh/m2/yr Additional allowance for homes <75m2	★	
Airtightness	★	5 m³/(h.m²)@50Pa (air permeability)	Level 1: ≤ 5 ach @50Pa Level 2: ≤ 2 ach @50Pa	Best practice: ≤ 2 ach @50Pa Exemplar: ≤ 1 ach @50Pa	≤ 1 ach @50Pa	
PE	★	★	★	★	≤ 120 kWh/m2/yr	
PER	★	★	★	★	Classic: ≤ 60 kWh/m2/yr Plus: ≤ 40 kWh/m2/yr Premium: ≤ 30 kWh/m2/yr	
Overheating	★	★	<10%	★	<10%	
Renewable Energy	★	★	★	40% of roof area covered in PV	★	
Thermal Bridges	★	★	★	Best Practice: 0.10 W/mK Exemplar: 0.08 W/mK	★	

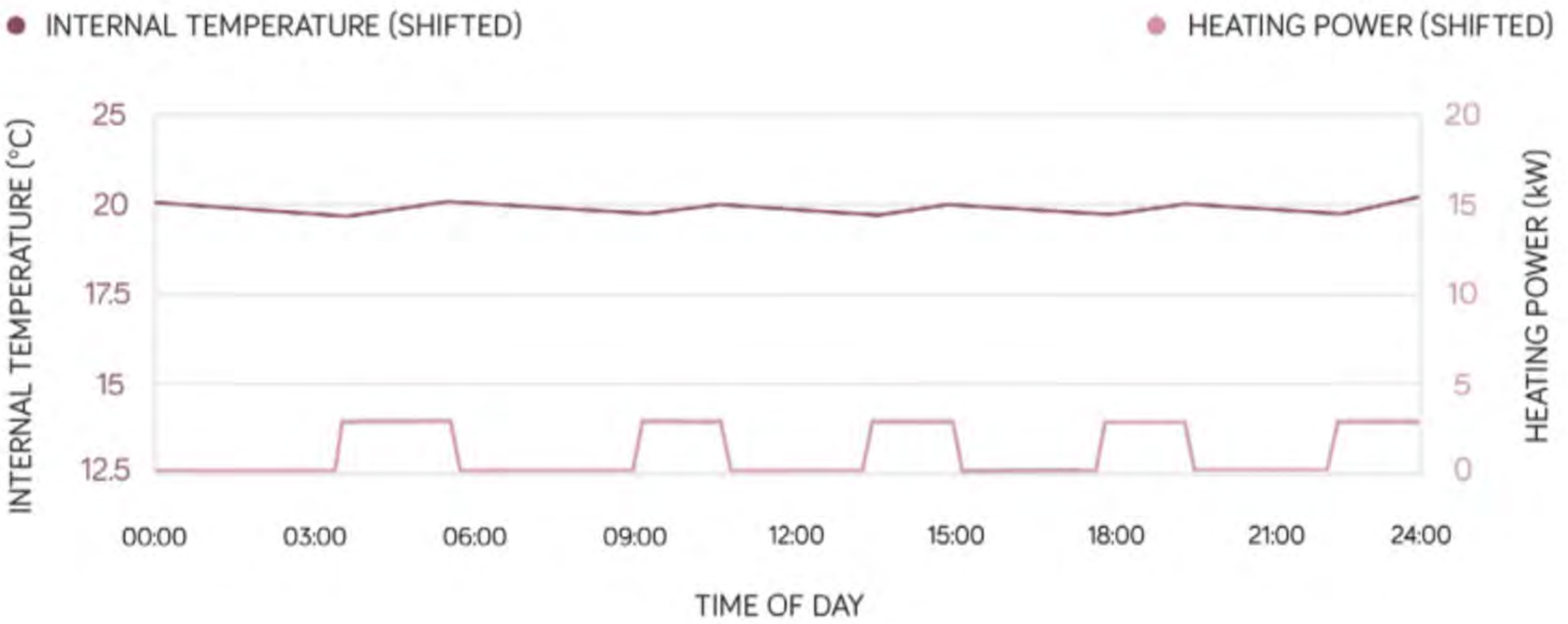
	EESSH	Building Standards (New build)	AECB Retrofit Standard	LETI Retrofit Standard	EnerPHit	PAS 2035
Modelling tool	RdSAP (2012)	SAP 10	PHPP	PHPP	PHPP	
EPC Band	EPC B (EESSH 2) EPC C-D (EESSH 1)	★	★	★	★	
CO2 Emissions	Varies relative to EPC band kgCO2e/m2/yr	% reduction on 2010 21% Silver 43% Gold 100% Platinum kgCO2e/m2/yr	★	★	★	
Space Heating Demand	★	Silver: 40 kWh/m2/yr (Houses) 30 kWh/m2/yr (Flats/Maisonettes) Gold: 30 kWh/m2/yr (Houses) 20 kWh/m2/yr (Flats/Maisonettes)	Level 1: Report Result Level 2: ≤ 50kWh/m²/yr OR ≤100 kWh/m²/yr with exemption	Best practice: 50 kWh/m2/yr Exemplar: 25 kWh/m2/yr	≤ 25 kWh/m2/yr	PAS 2035 is a framework for project delivery, not a standard. Core principles: - Professional Accountability - Whole House Retrofit - Bespoke Projects - Build tight, Ventilate right - Quality, Quality, Quality - Fabric First Retrofit - Suitable Ventilation - Building Specific Retrofit Plan
Energy Use Intensity / Final Energy Demand/ Delivered Energy	★	★	★	Best practice: 50 kWh/m2/yr Exemplar: 40 kWh/m2/yr	★	
Hot Water demand	★	★	★	20 kWh/m2/yr +5 kWh/m2/yr Additional allowance for homes <75m2	★	
Airtightness	★	5 m³/(h.m²)@50Pa (air permeability)	Level 1: ≤ 5 ach @50Pa Level 2: ≤ 2 ach @50Pa	Best practice: ≤ 2 ach @50Pa Exemplar: ≤ 1 ach @50Pa	≤ 1 ach @50Pa	
PE	★	★	★	★	≤ 120 kWh/m2/yr	
PER	★	★	★	★	Classic: ≤ 60 kWh/m2/yr Plus: ≤ 40 kWh/m2/yr Premium: ≤ 30 kWh/m2/yr	
Overheating	★	★	<10%	★	<10%	
Renewable Energy	★	★	★	40% of roof area covered in PV	★	
Thermal Bridges	★	★	★	Best Practice: 0.10 W/mK Exemplar: 0.08 W/mK	★	

COLLECTIVE ARCHITECTURE




MIND THE PERFORMANCE GAP



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ARCHITECTURE

Living hell: Britain's rent crisis
Housing

Explainer

How harmful is damp and mould in UK homes and who is most at risk?

Anyone can develop health issues from damp and mould, and simple preventive measures can make a big difference

Ian Sample *Science editor*
@iansample
Sun 12 Nov 2023 17.00 GMT

About 3% of flats and homes in the UK are classified as having damp. Photograph: Stephen Shepherd/The Observer

Thousands of people, including babies and toddlers, are hospitalised each year with lung conditions linked to damp and mould-ridden homes. As part of a Guardian series looking at the state of housing, in particular in the

https://www.google.com/search?sca_esv=3491d6ac258f0ef8&sca_upv=1&sxsrf=ADLYWIJBPsh9XunQGDpn5VX3EJqhR2Gcmg:1717145021736&q=trickle+vent+block+up&source=lnms&uds=...

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- How to block noise from trickle vents?
- Should trickle vents be draughty?
- Is it OK to close trickle vents?
- How to stop draught from trickle vents?
- Can I block up trickle vents?
- Do trickle vents make a room cold?

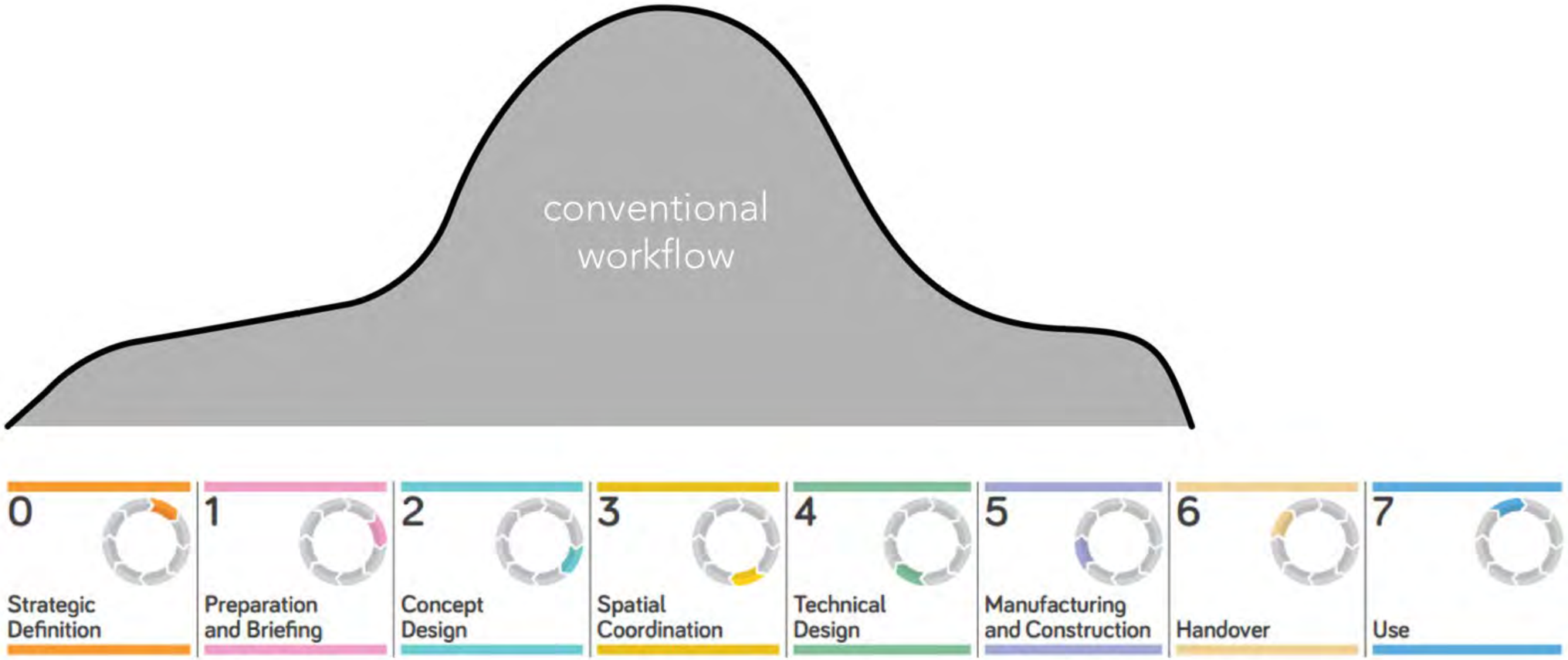
Feedback

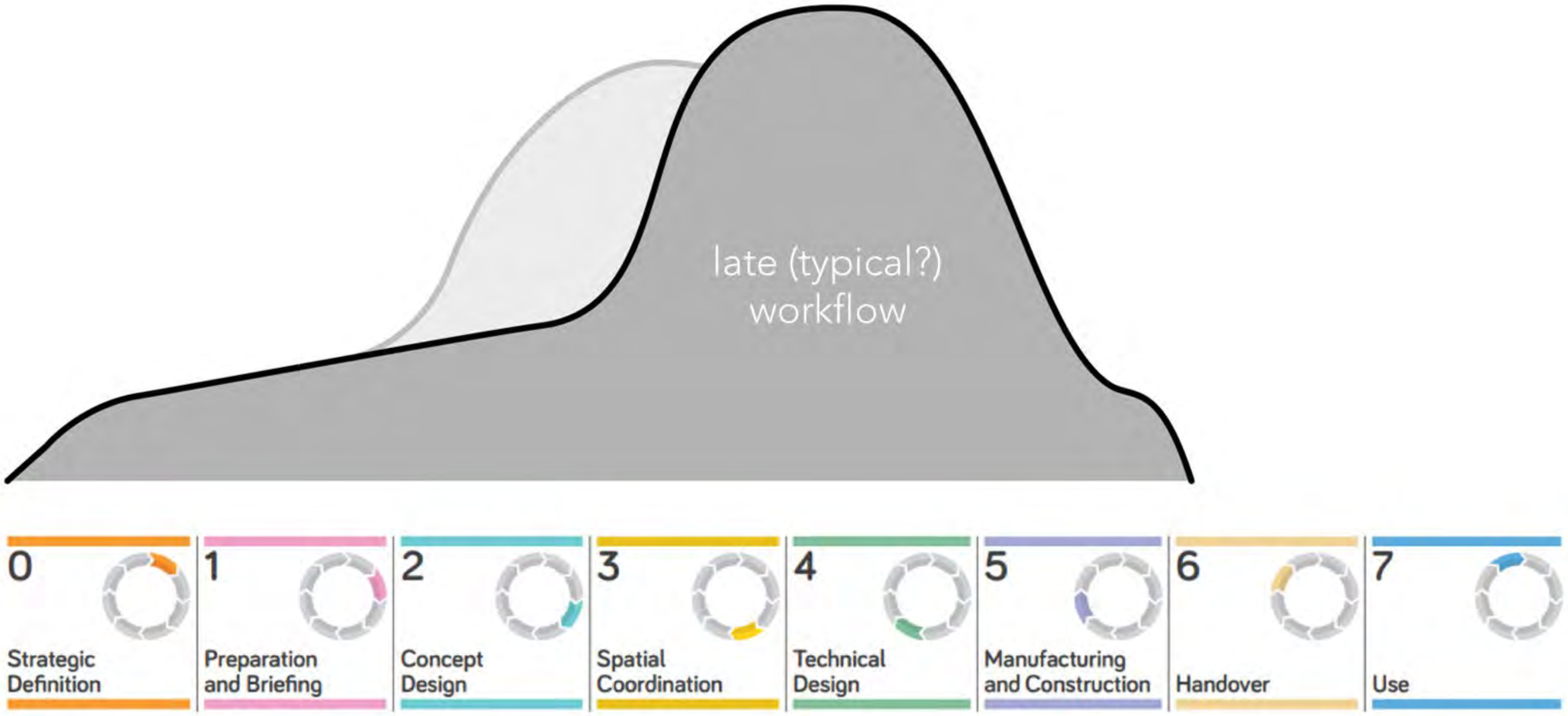
Videos

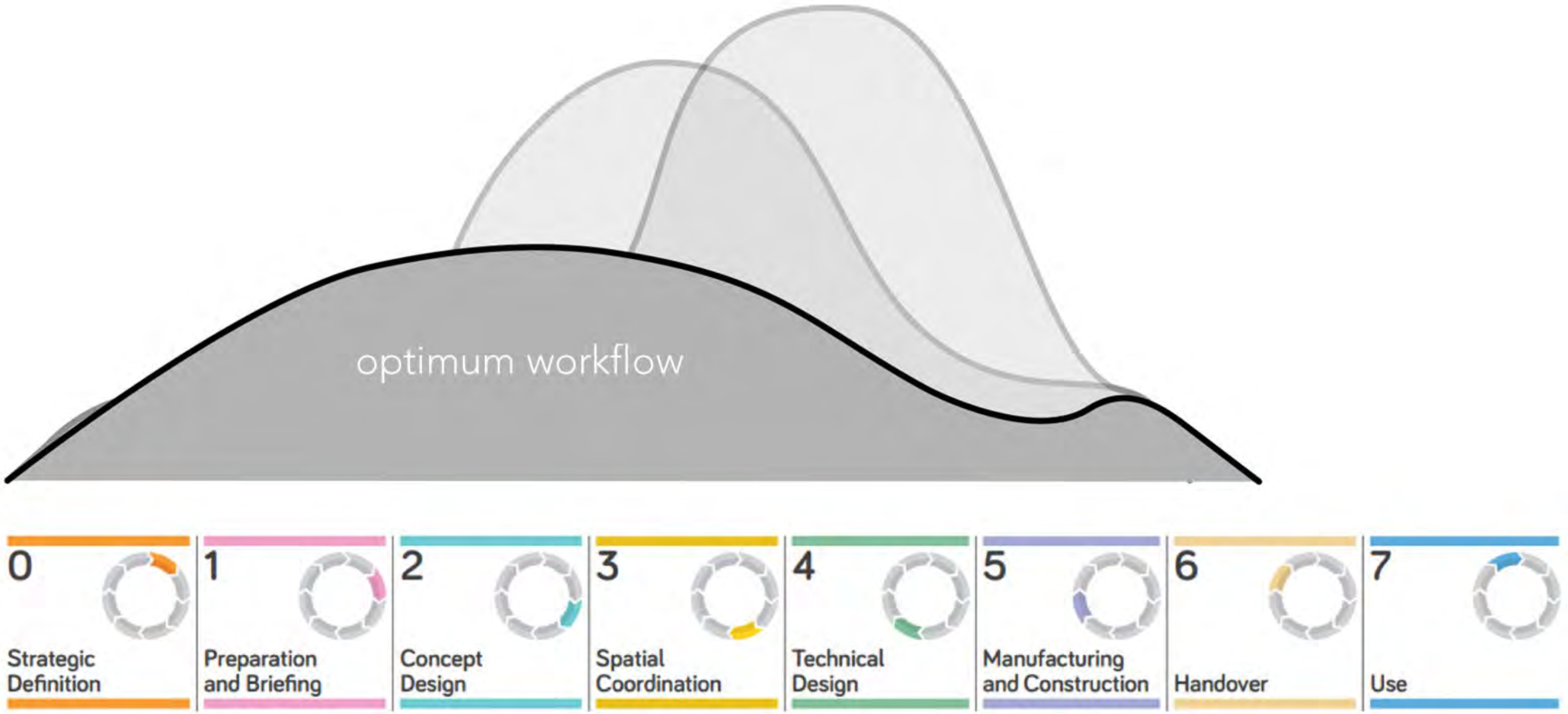
How to Block Trickle Vents on UPVC Windows

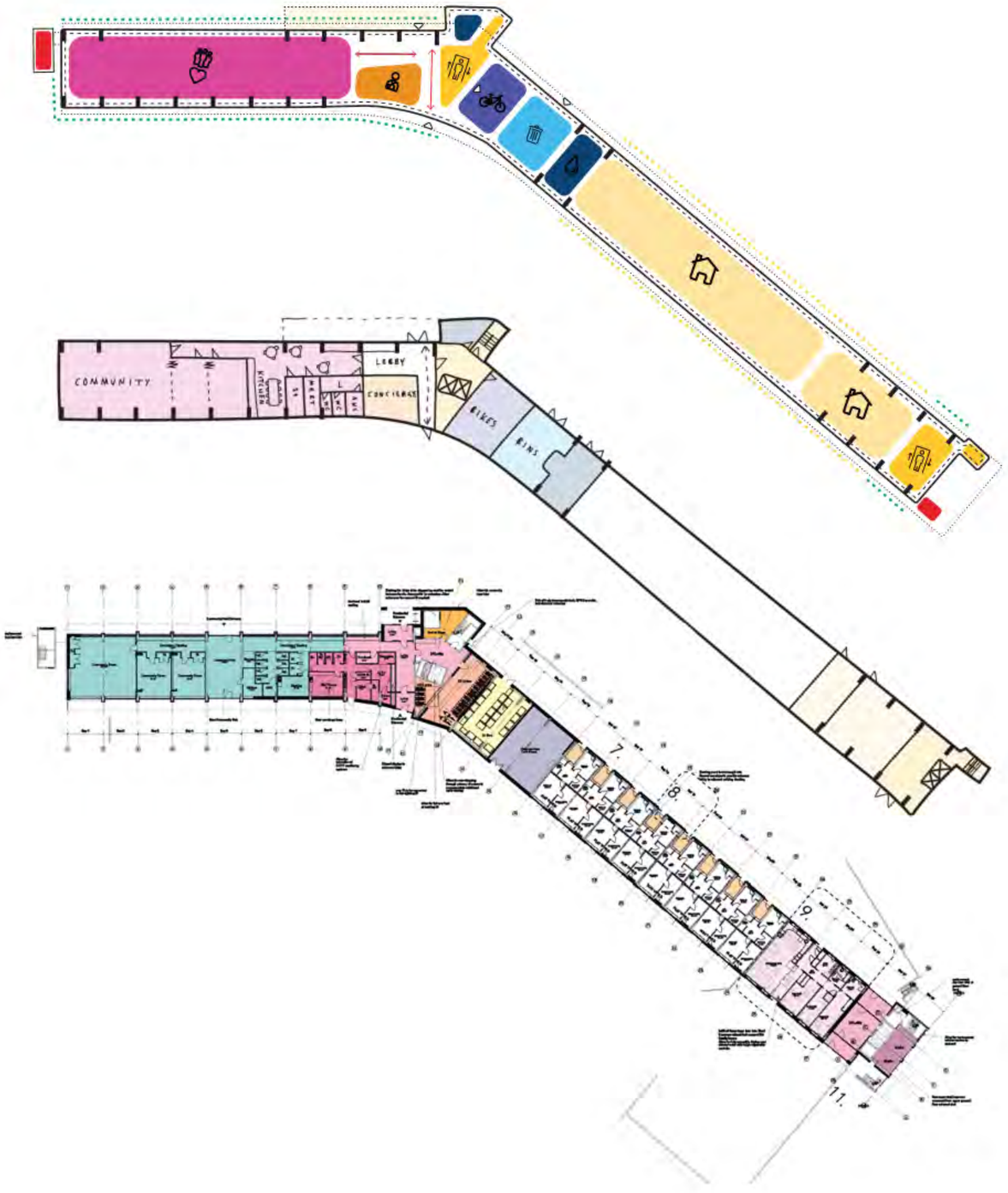
YouTube · Subterranean Secret
5 Nov 2022

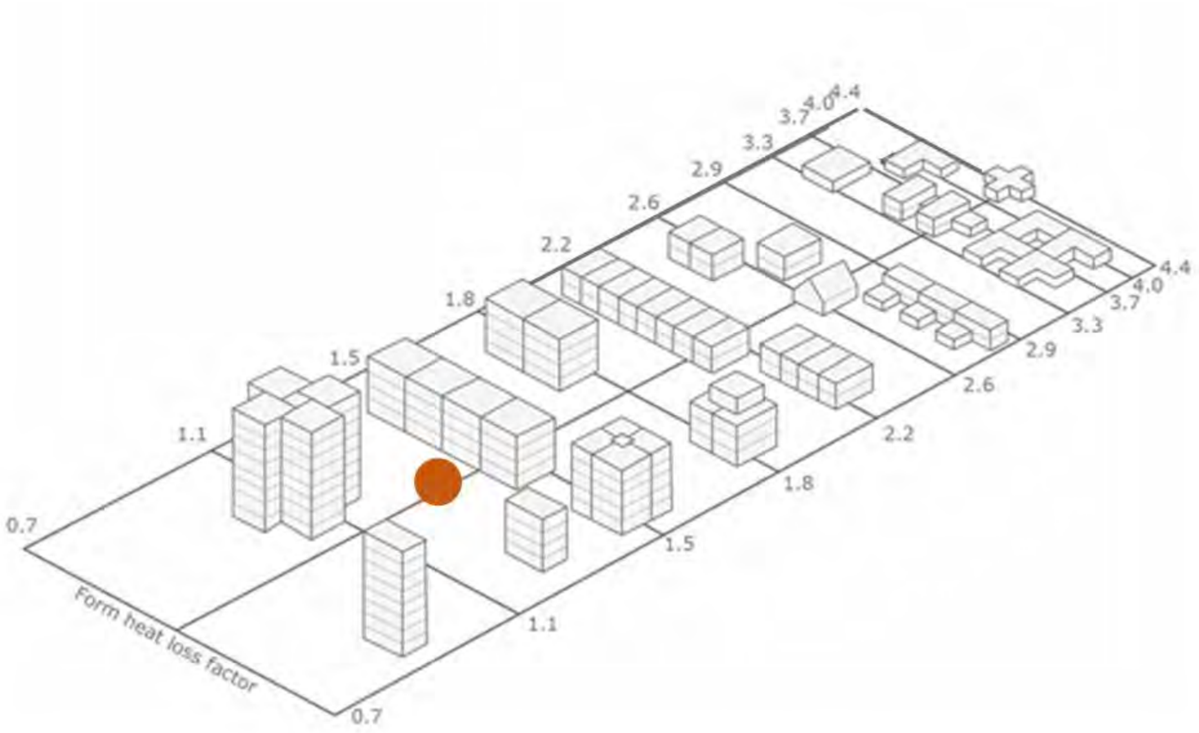
What are Trickle Vents? Do you need them?



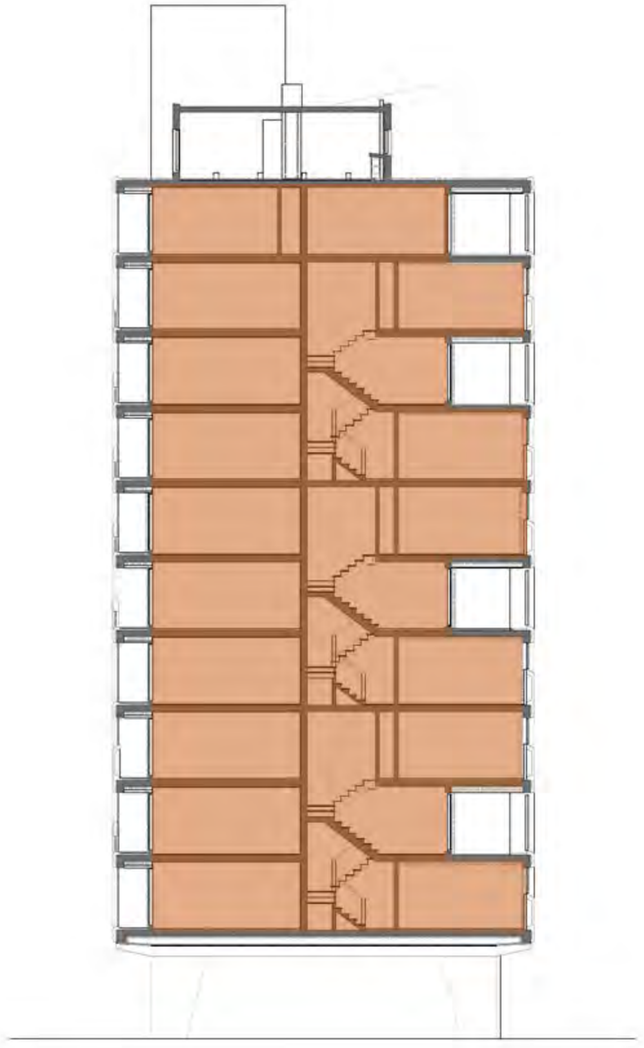


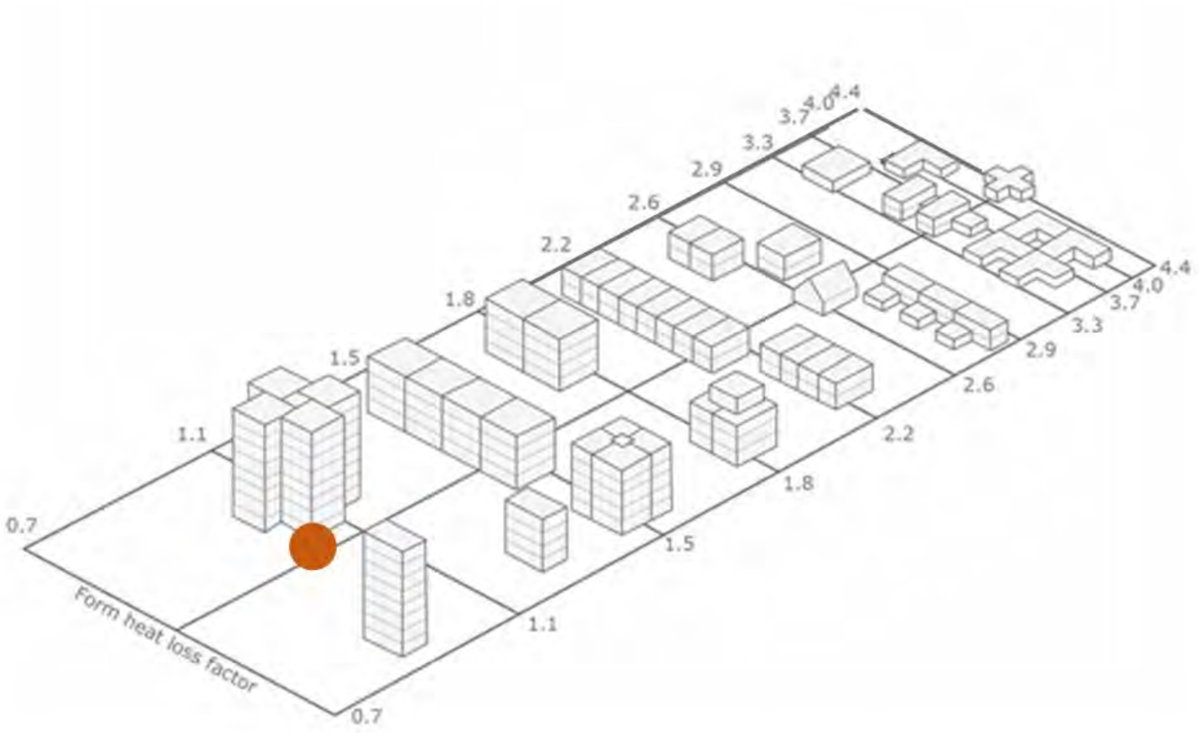






form factor 1.33





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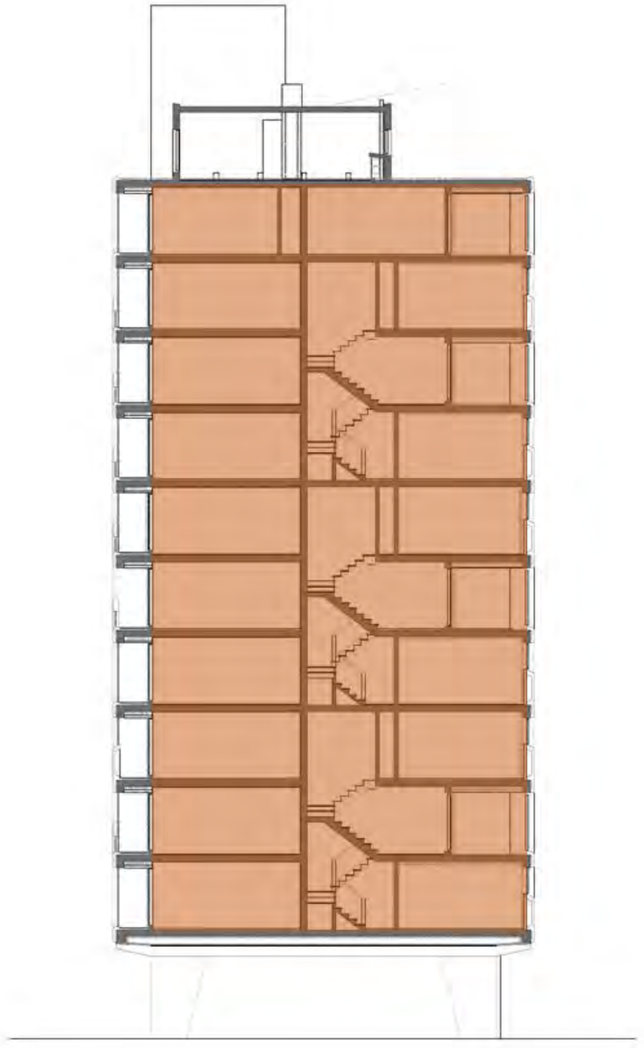
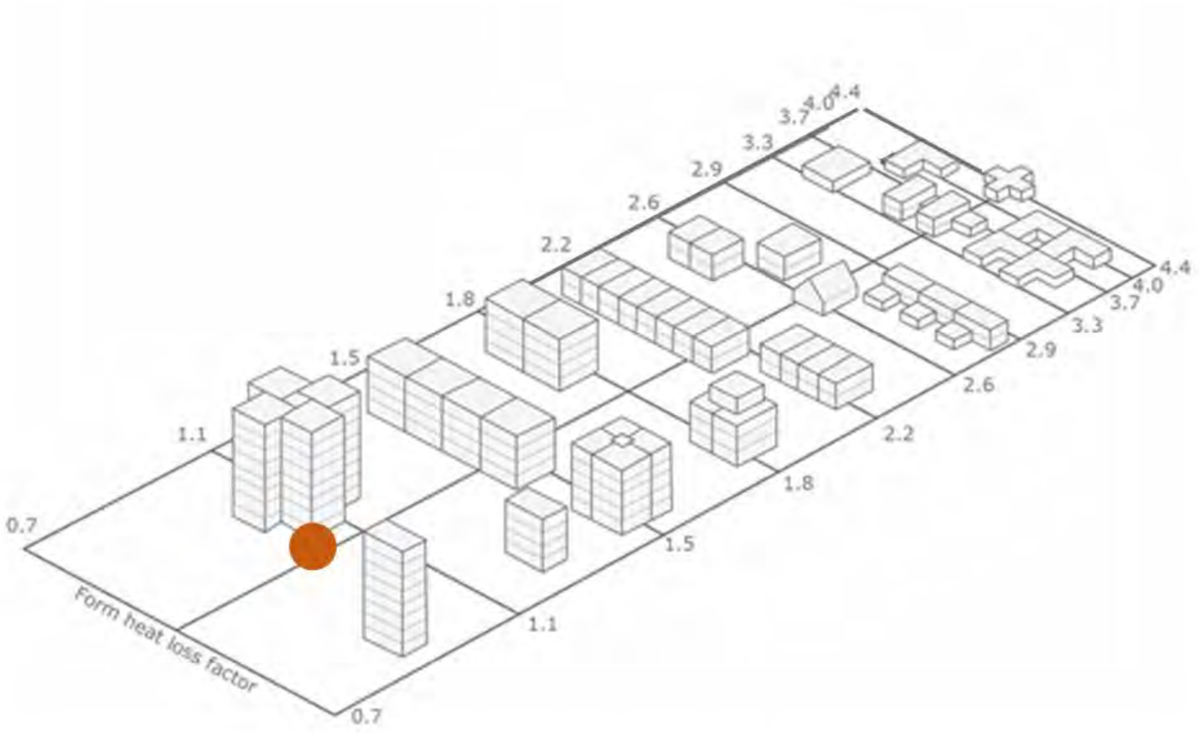
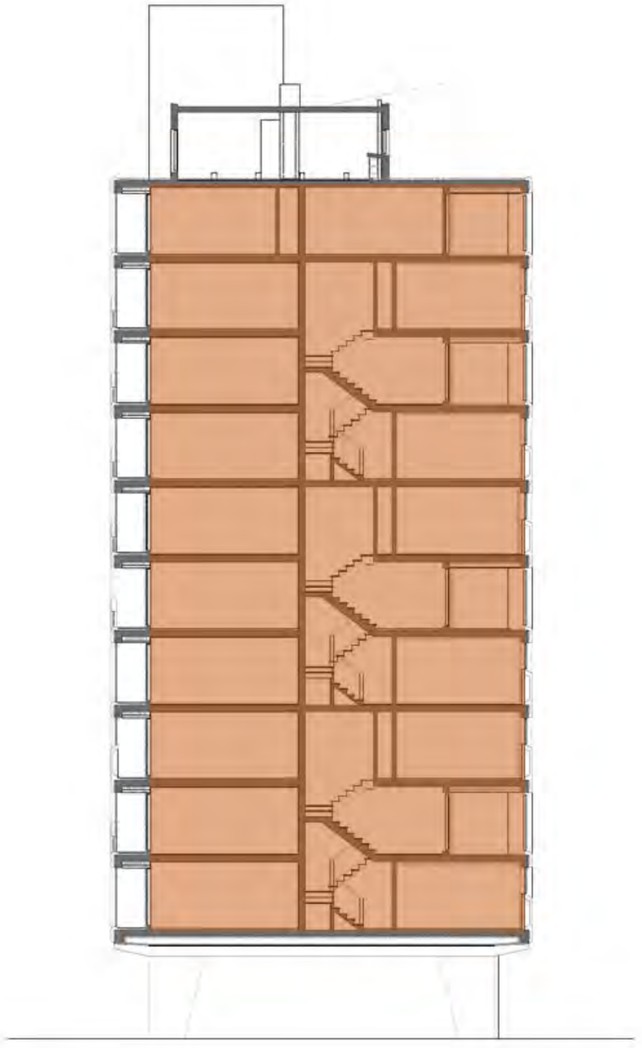
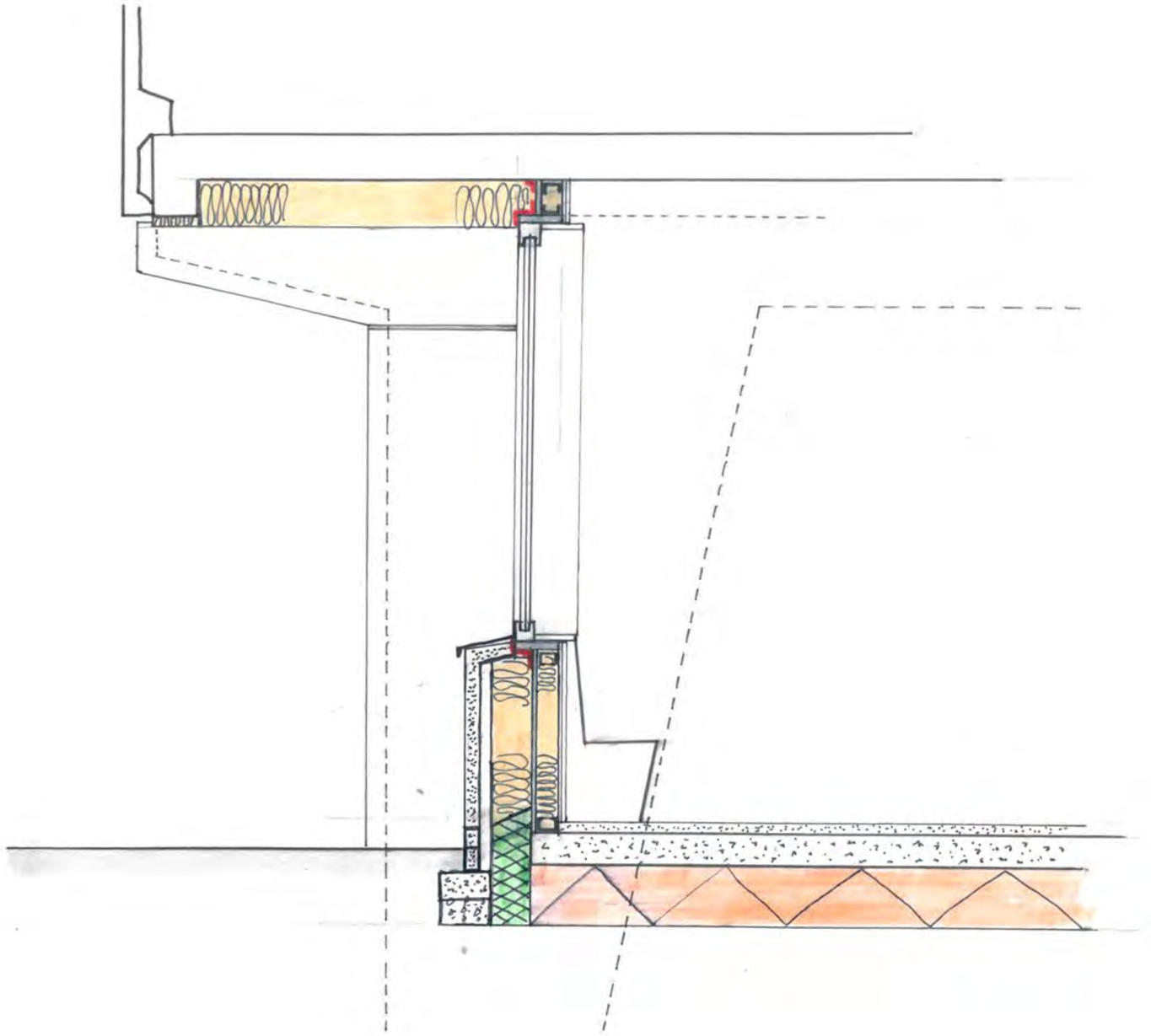
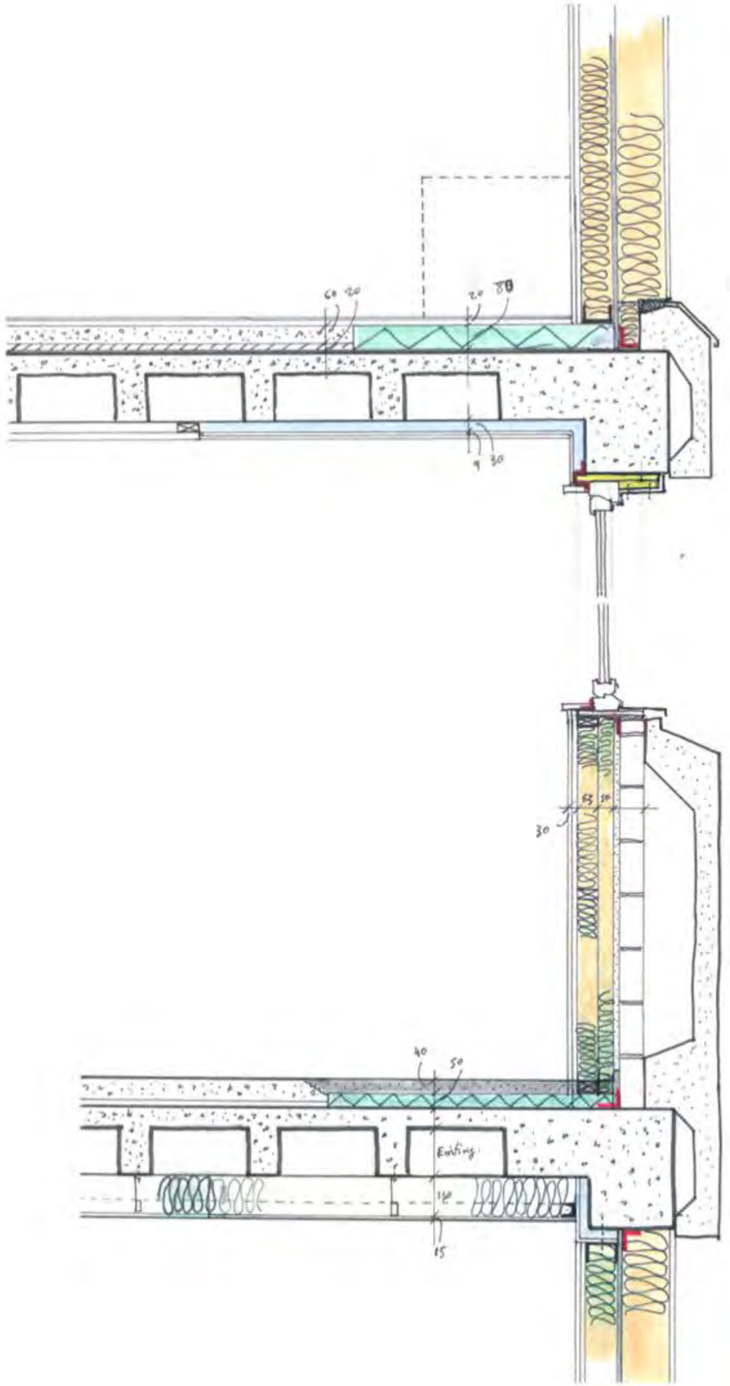


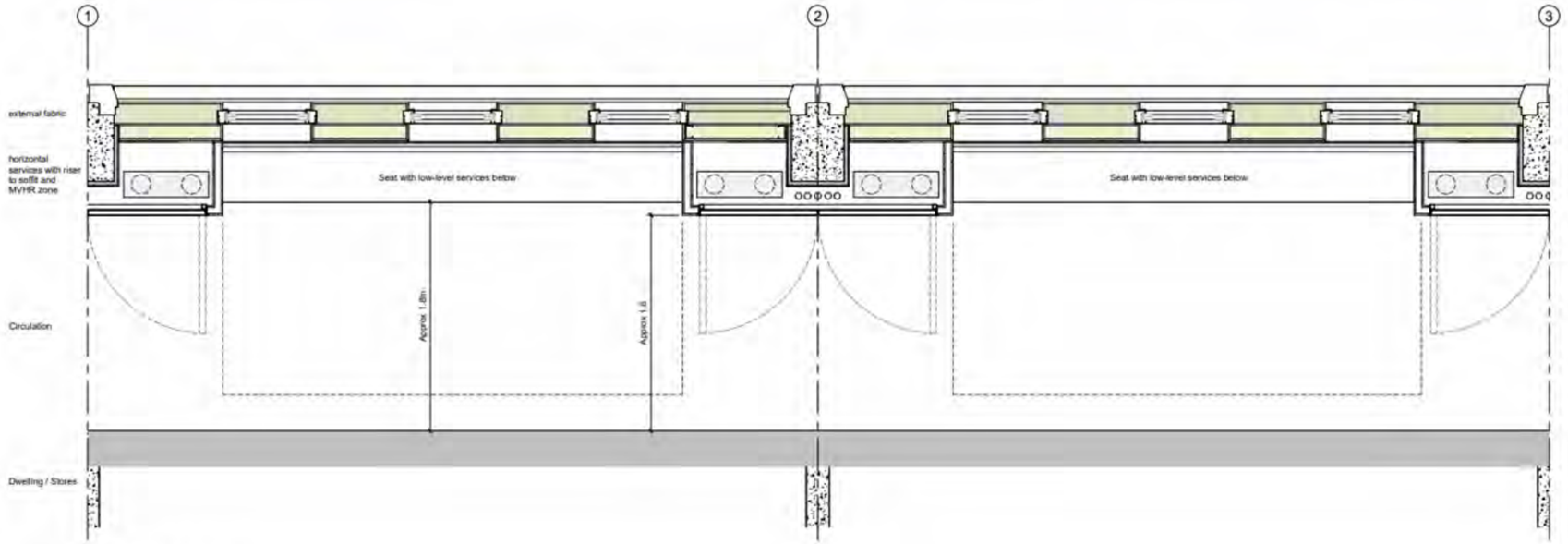


24% reduction

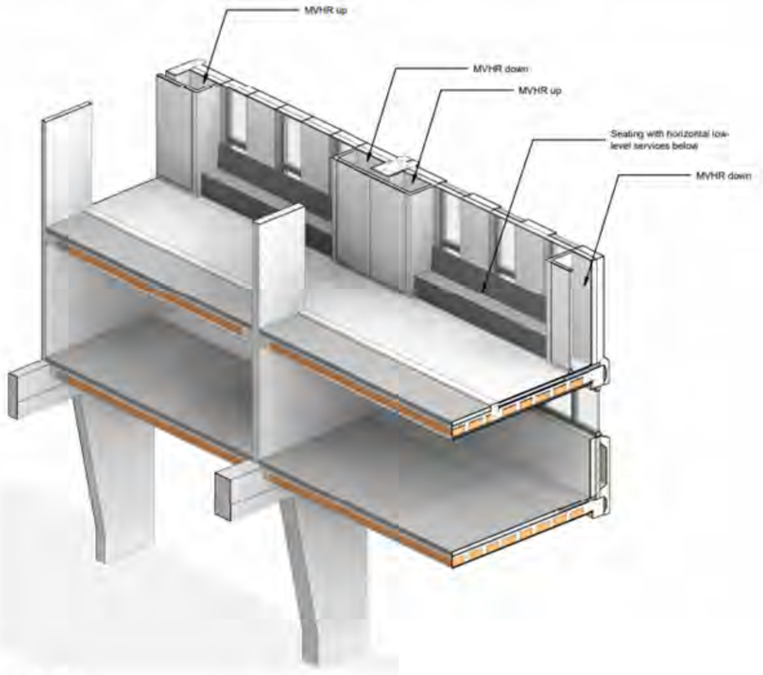




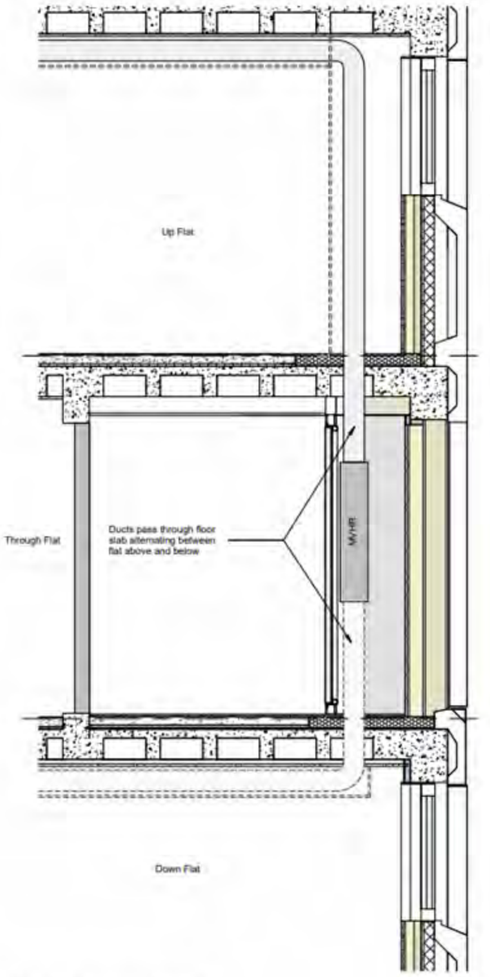




Access galery typical bay



3D section



Section through service zone

COLLECTIVE ARCHITECTURE

Option		Airtightness	Space Heating Demand	Heat Load	DHW Heating Demand	Final Energy Demand	Final Energy Demand / m2 TFA	Energy Use Intensity / m2 GIA	Energy Source	Energy Demand by Source	Energy Demand after generation - Whole Block	Average Energy demand per home	Estimated average annual energy costs per home - Dual Fuel Utilita Smart Energy Dual Fuel	Estimated average annual energy costs per home - Eco7 Utilita Eco 7 35% Peak/65% Off-peak split
		m3/hr.m2@ 50PA	(kWh/m2/yr)	(W/m2)	(kWh/m2/yr)	(kWh/yr)	(kWh/m2/yr)	(kWh/m2/yr)		(kWh/m2/yr)	(kWh/yr)	(kWh/yr) No. Homes: Existing: 98 Proposed: 97	(£/yr) Elec 2023 £0.286 Gas 2023 £0.071	(£/yr) Elec 2023 £0.318/£0.2157
Existing - baseline	Intermittent vent Kitchen with continuous MEV stack to bathroom	6.00	165.91	55.52	25.34	1430077	227.35	197.70	All Sources	1430076.83	1430077	14593	£1,887.17	
Existing Baseline - Electricity	Gas Central Heating & HW tank								Electricty	291324.62	291325	2973	£850.19	
Existing Baseline - Gas									Gas	1138752.21	1138752	11620	£1,036.98	
Option 01	dMEV/ cMEV Ventilation with Electric Heating & DHW	3.00	48.65	17.06	19.95	638316	91.94	73.12	Electricity	638316.27	638316	6581		£1,655.05
Option 02	MVHR Ventilation to flats, cMEV to common areas, Electric Heating & DHW	1.00	22.02	10.93	19.95	467136	67.28	53.51	Electricity	467136.10	467136	4816		£1,211.21
Option 03	MVHR Ventilation to flats and common areas, Electric Heating & DHW	1.00	20.62	10.53	19.95	458125	65.99	52.48	Electricity	458124.51	458125	4723		£1,187.84

Existing - baseline	Intermittent vent Kitchen with continuous MEV stack to bathroom	6.00	165.91	55.52	25.34	1430077	227.35	197.70	All Sources	1430076.83	1430077	14593	£1,887.17	
Existing Baseline - Electricity	Gas Central Heating & HW tank								Electricty	291324.62	291325	2973	£850.19	
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Option 01	dMEV/ cMEV Ventilation with Electric Heating & DHW	3.00	48.65	17.06	19.95	638316	91.94	73.12	Electricity	638316.27	638316	6581		£1,655.05

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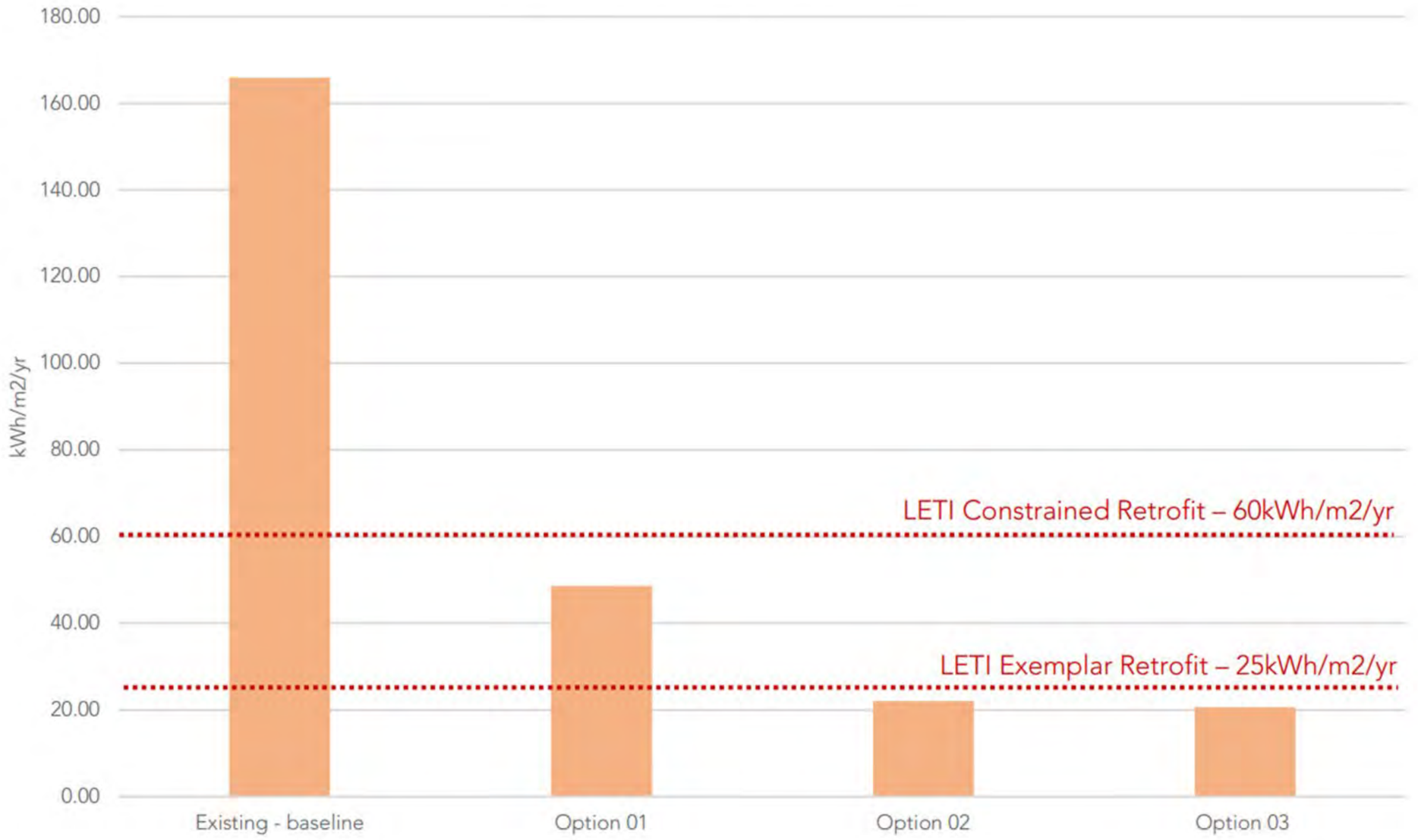
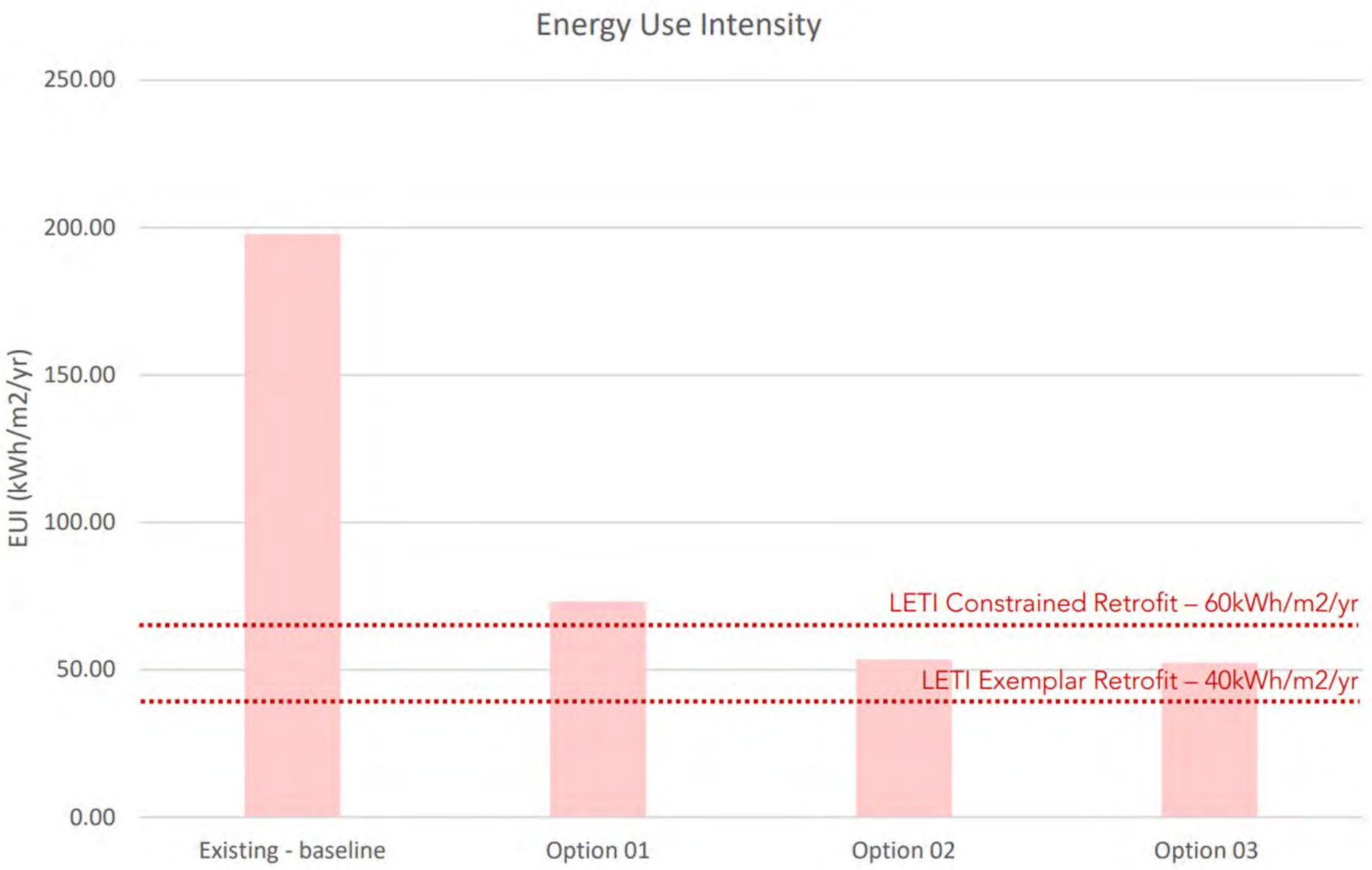
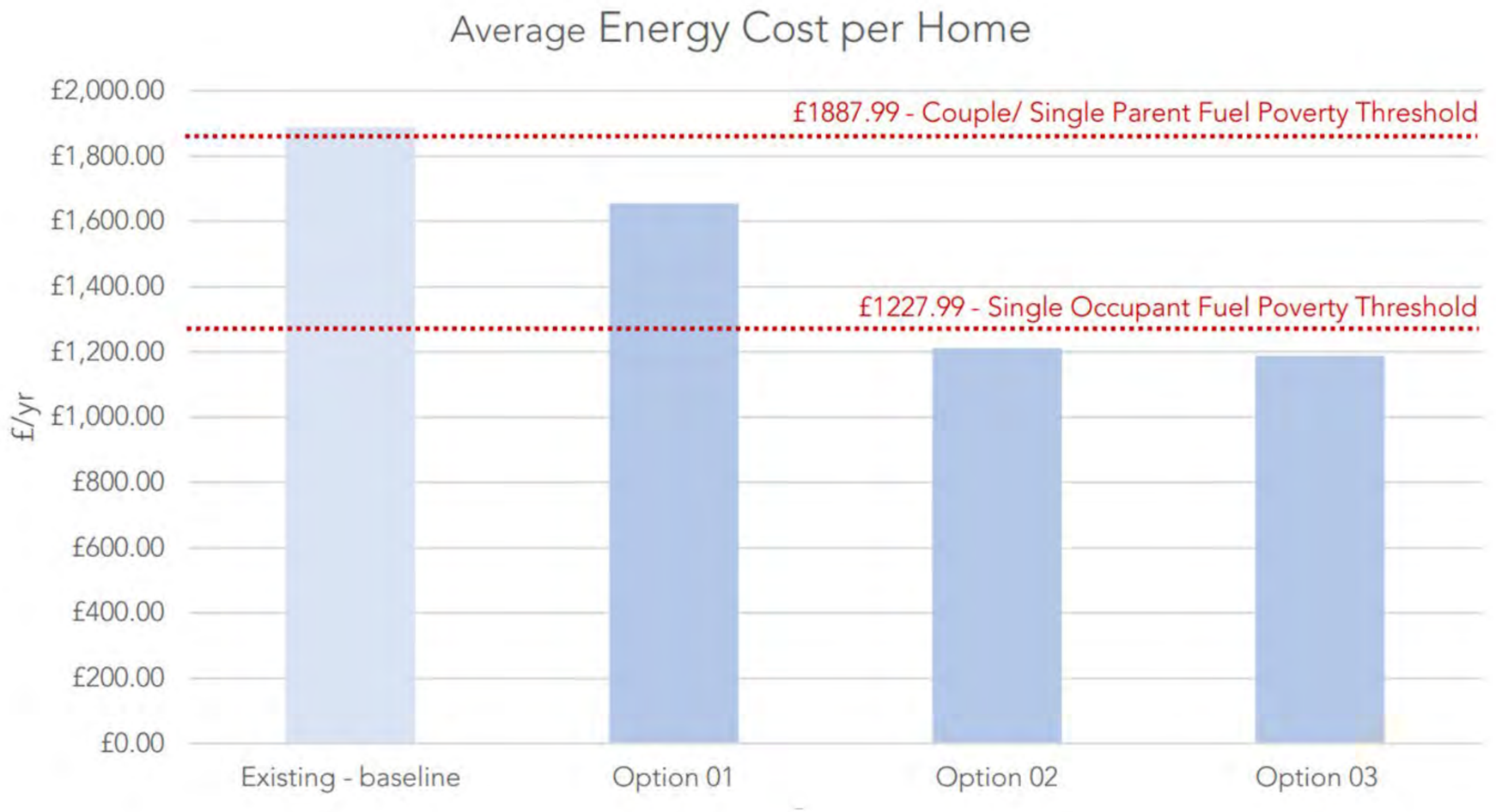
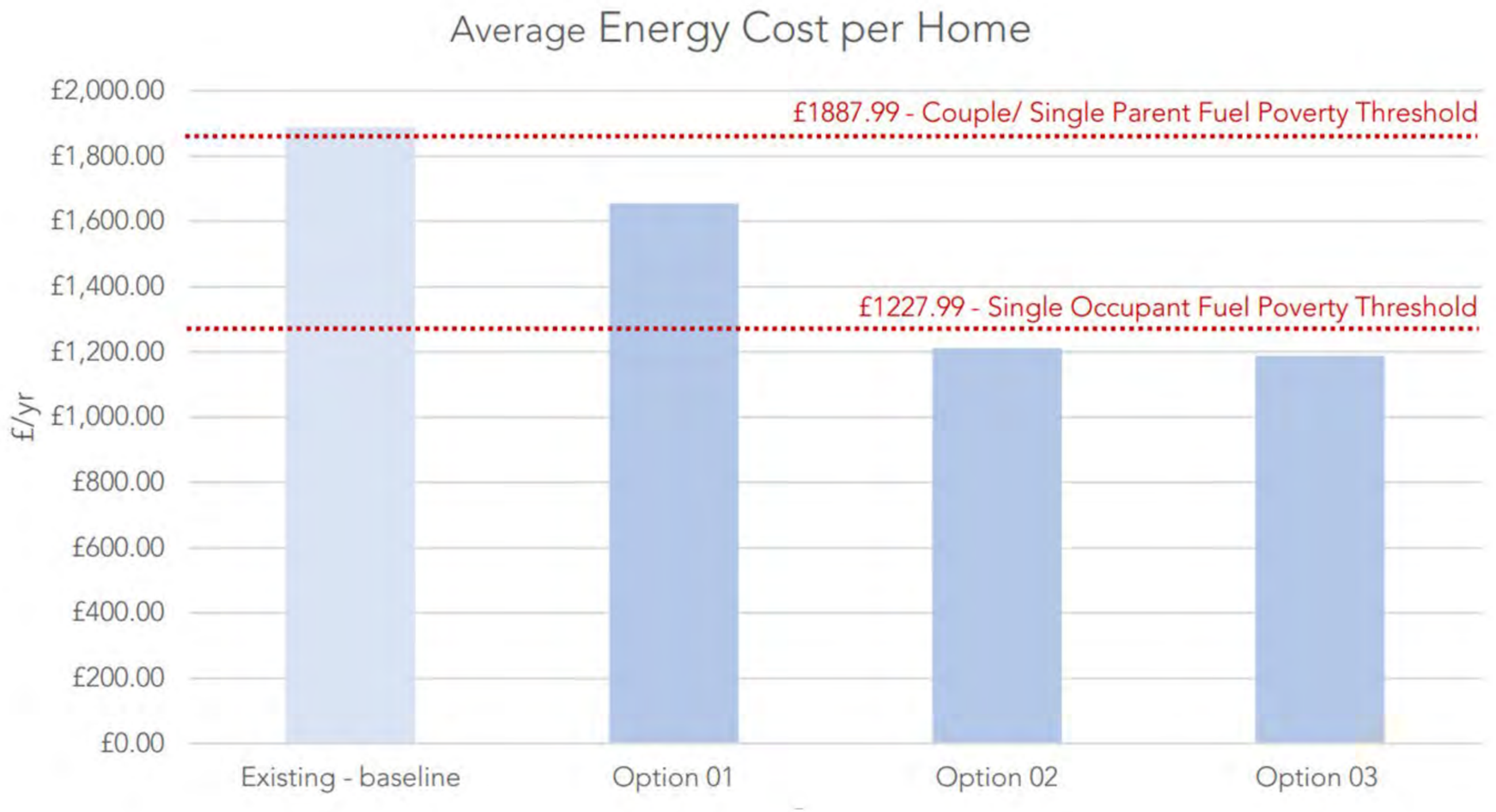
Space Heating Demand




Energy Use Intensity
250.00
200.00
150.00
100.00
50.00
0.00
EUI (kWh/m2/yr)
LETI Constrained Retrofit – 60kWh/m2/yr
LETI Exemplar Retrofit – 40kWh/m2/yr
Existing - baseline
Option 01
Option 02
Option 03


Average Energy Cost per Home
£2,000.00
£1,800.00
£1,600.00
£1,400.00
£1,200.00
£1,000.00
£800.00
£600.00
£400.00
£200.00
£0.00
£/yr
£1887.99 - Couple/ Single Parent Fuel Poverty Threshold
£1227.99 - Single Occupant Fuel Poverty Threshold
Existing - baseline
Option 01
Option 02
Option 03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£800.00
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£400.00
£200.00
£0.00
£/yr
£1887.99 - Couple/ Single Parent Fuel Poverty Threshold
£1227.99 - Single Occupant Fuel Poverty Threshold
Existing - baseline
Option 01
Option 02
Option 03

COLLECTIVE
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HELP SHAPE THE FUTURE
OF CABLES WYND HOUSE

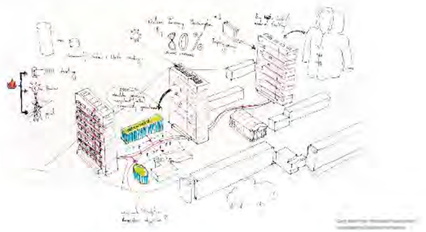
Welcome to this resident drop-in event, please enjoy a hot chocolate, tea or coffee whilst you view the display boards. These show the concept proposals for Cables Wynd House, as well as feedback received to our earlier questionnaire, and the next steps for the project.

Members from the project team and the Council are here to provide further information, answer any questions you may have, or discuss any elements you are particularly interested in. We'd also like you to share your thoughts on the proposals to help shape the future of Cables Wynd House - there's a questionnaire to help structure your feedback.

PROJECT AIMS

The City of Edinburgh Council is proposing upgrades to Cables Wynd House through a full energy-based retrofit, as well as improvements to the ground floor areas, communal areas (including stairs, landings and access galleries), and improvements to health and safety. The overall strategy is to bring Cables Wynd House in-line with modern, new-build standards.

Rather than tackle these items individually it is proposed to look at each block as a whole, through a combined approach to energy, comfort, health and safety, and place-making.



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working with

AtkinsRéalis · COLLECTIVE ARCHITECTURE · UrbanPioneers Landscape Architects · Blackwood Partnership

COLLECTIVE ENERGY · atelier ten · NARRO · EFLA · KOOBS & HOOK LIGHTING DESIGN

GROUND FLOOR PROPOSALS

The proposals for the ground floor of Cables Wynd House aim to improve the experience of residents by re-locating entrances and the concierge facilities, and providing secure cycle storage and bin stores. The proposals also include the opportunity for a large community hub for residents and the neighbouring community. The below diagrams and drawings show the existing and proposed ground floor layouts.

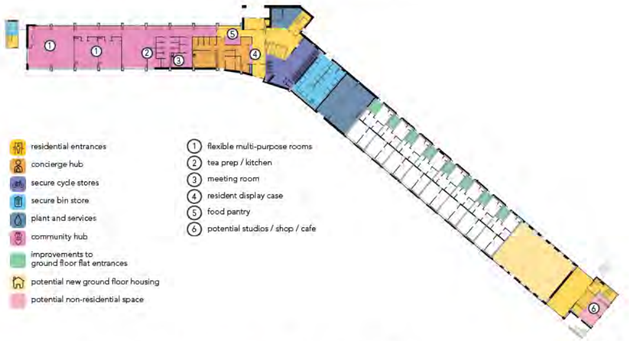
The proposal will be further developed in this design stage. To make sure these meet the needs of residents and other stakeholders we'd like to understand what activities and spaces you think could included in the community hub, as well as any groups who you think would use these spaces.

existing ground floor diagram

proposal ground floor diagram

N

CONCEPT PROPOSAL



- residential entrances
- concierge hub
- secure cycle stores
- secure bin store
- plant and services
- community hub
- improvements to ground floor flat entrances
- potential new ground floor housing
- potential non-residential space

1. flexible multi-purpose rooms
2. tea prep / kitchen
3. meeting room
4. resident display case
5. food pantry
6. potential studios / shop / cafe

N

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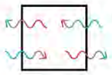
ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES

To reduce the energy required to provide warm, comfortable, and well ventilated homes, there are four key proposals which are proposed. These work together in a whole-block approach, rather than as individual measures.

A warm thermal jacket which wraps around the whole building. This will include high performance insulation to walls, roof and exposed floors, as well as triple glazing to all windows.

Reducing the amount of external area which is exposed to external cold air. This means less heat can escape, and brings the access galleries inside the thermal jacket.



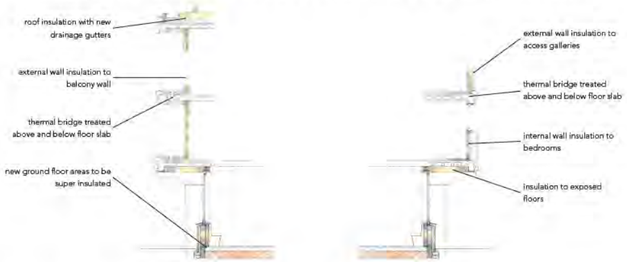
Improving airtightness to reduce unwanted cold draughts from coming in through gaps and limiting the warm air leaking out.

Reducing the amount heat required from radiators by providing constant, filtered fresh air which re-uses the heat energy from outgoing stale air.

THERMAL JACKET - INSULATION STRATEGY

The thermal jacket needs to be as continuous as possible, this is easy to do with external wall insulation on buildings which are flat and don't have recessed balconies, or which aren't listed. The structure and Category A listing of Cables Wynd House and Linksview House means that a combination of external and internal wall insulation will be required.

This also means that the insulation can't be continuous and creates opportunities for heat to escape - we call this a thermal bridge. These thermal bridges need to be carefully considered, and reduced through additional insulation to internal walls and floors, and the external walls and floors on balconies.



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COLOUR

WHY ADD COLOUR ?

“To paint something white is a conscious colour decision. To develop a neutral palette is as much a colour strategy as it is to add a palette with saturated hues and is also a constructed narrative.”

Fiona McLachlan -Professor of Architecture,
The University of Edinburgh

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HENDERSON GARDENS


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Image credit & copyright – Fiona McLachlan

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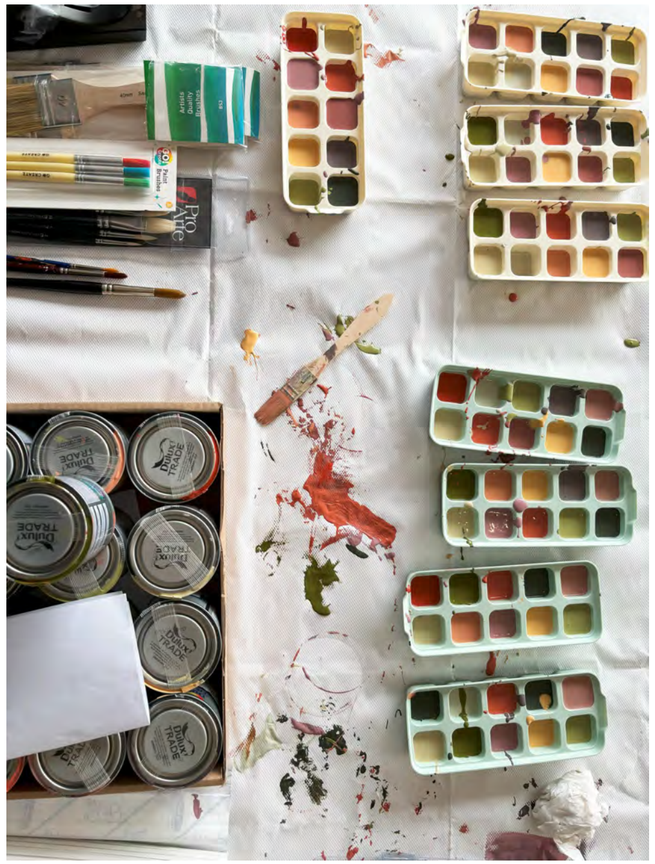

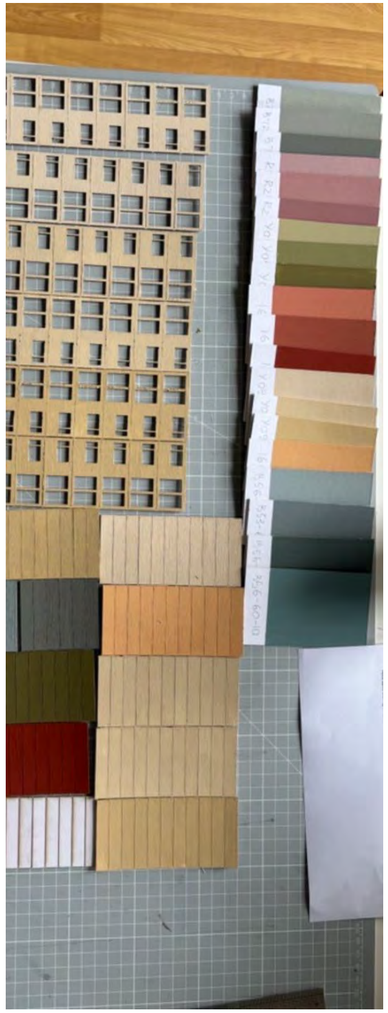

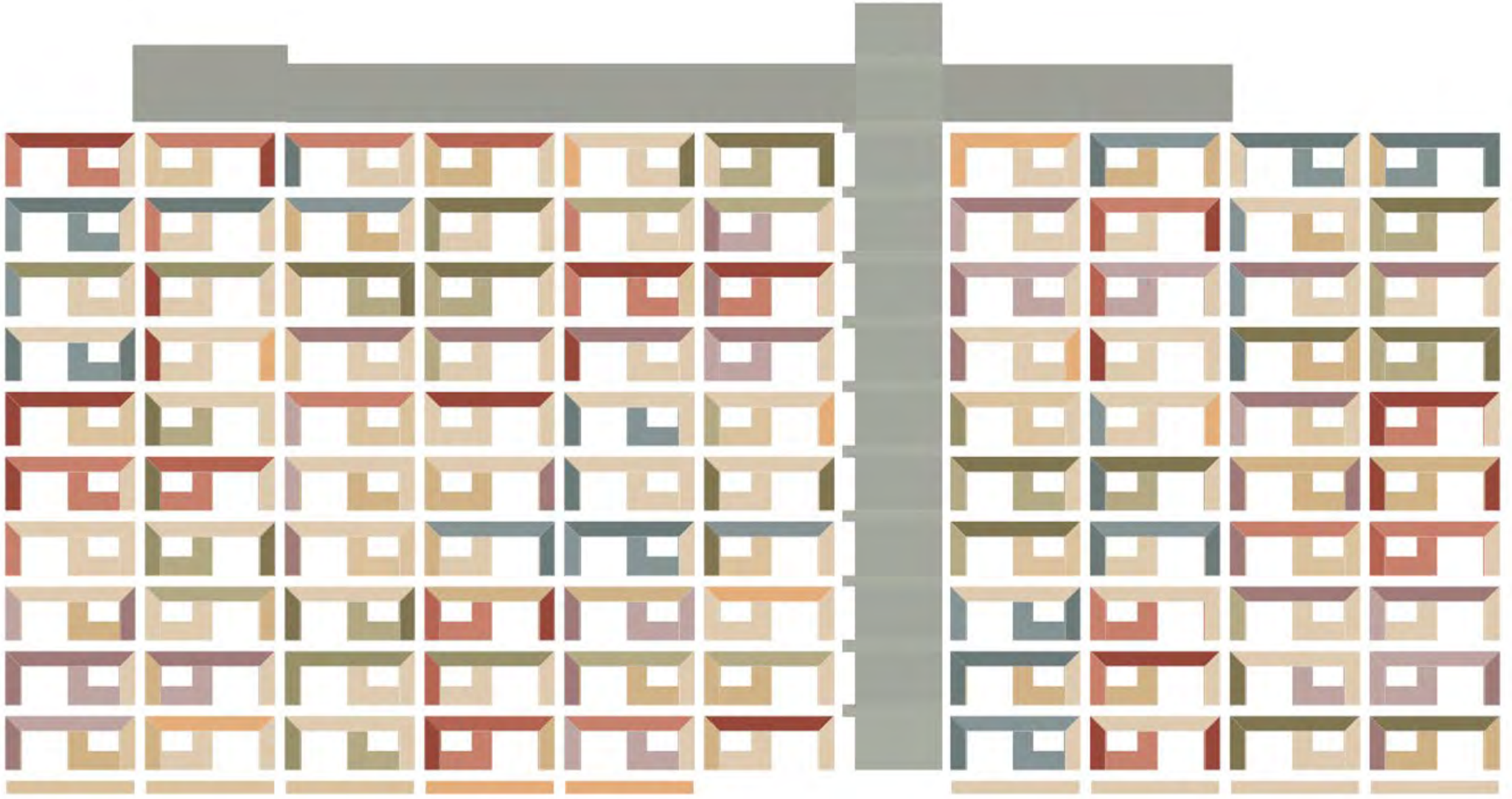

THANK YOU

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c.baker@collectivearchitecture.co.uk

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