

Technical Note

Project:	London City Airport CADP1		
Subject:	Response to GLA Stage 1 Report, Sustainability and Environment		
Author:	Richard Cobb		
Date:	25/04/2023	Project No.:	5213978
Distribution:	Sean Bashforth (Quod)	Representing:	London City Airport

This technical note responds to the sustainability and environment comments at paragraphs 47 to 53 of the GLA Stage 1 Report dated 20 March 2023 (Ref: GLA/2023/0094/S1/01) which provided comments on the Section 73 application to vary conditions attached to the CADP1 planning permission 13/01228/FUL.

Paragraph 47: *The London Plan requires all major developments to meet a net-zero carbon target. Reductions in carbon emissions beyond Part L of the 2013 Building Regulations should be met on-site. Only where it is clearly demonstrated that the zero-carbon target cannot be fully achieved on-site a contribution to a carbon offset fund or reductions provided off site can be considered.*

Response: Paragraph 47 is a statement only. The CADP1 scheme was designed in 2013 and approved by the Secretary of State in 2016. The approved works remain as per the 2016 consent (as amended) and are not proposed to change as part of the current Section 73 application. Construction commenced in 2017 and continued until the end of 2020 when works were paused due to the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic. Prior to the pause of construction, the major civil engineering works associated with CADP1; namely, the construction of the new taxiway adjacent to the runway and the creation of a concrete deck over King George V Dock to provide the 8 new aircraft stands, were completed as well as the foundations and deck for the East Terminal Extension (ETE) and New East Pier (NEP) and erection of the East Energy Centre (EEC) envelope. When construction restarts, it is expected that the remaining terminal buildings will be built out in accordance with the previously approved plans.

The Revised Energy and Low-Carbon Strategy which was submitted with the Section 73 application was prepared based on a detailed review of the approved design and identifies where the approved design could be enhanced to align with the London Plan and other contemporary guidance as well as to better aligning to the airport's Net Zero ambitions. The revised strategy then outlines the steps to enhance the performance of the approved design which are being progressed as part of the proposed amendments. The improvements to the previously approved design are likely to cost in the region of £11-16 million above the costs of the previously approved strategy and include:

1. Further efficiencies to the previously approved terminal design:

- (a) Reduction in air leakage through the building(s) envelope.
- (b) Improving the efficiency of air handling units, heat recovery and air-cooled chillers.
- (c) Providing luminaire efficacy of 110 lumens / circuit Watt, compared to 85 lumens / circuit Watt, with more effective lighting control.
- (d) Installing kitchen extract heat recovery systems for commercial application.

(e) Replacing high air volume/energy systems with local systems, reducing auxiliary power demand.

2. Replacing the previously approved gas fired CHP system with a more sustainable onsite heat network:

(a) A combination of Air Source and Water Source Heat Pumps to deliver low temperature hot water (LTHW) at a Coefficient of Performance (COP) of 2.8 to serve both space heating and domestic hot water, in lieu of gas fired systems.

(b) Allowance for valved and capped connections and space for heat exchangers to allow future connectivity to a district heating scheme should a commercially and technically viable solution come forward.

3. Delivering almost 1,200m² of Photovoltaic (PV) panels on the roof of the CADP1 terminal buildings and piers.

Paragraph 48: *An energy statement has been submitted with the application. The energy statement does not yet comply with Policies SI2, SI3 and SI4 of the London Plan. The applicant is required to further refine the energy strategy and submit further information to fully comply with London Plan requirements. Full details have been provided to the Council and applicant in a technical memo that should be responded to in full; however outstanding policy requirements include:*

- *Be Lean – justification of modelling assumptions;*
- *Be Clean – further exploration of DHN potential with network operator and energy strategy to be futureproofed for connection to future DHN;*
- *Be Green – demonstration that renewable energy has been maximised, including roof layouts showing the extent of PV provision and details of the proposed air source heat pumps;*
- *Be Seen – confirmation of compliance with this element of policy, with compliance to be secured within the S106 agreement;*
- *Energy infrastructure – further details on the design of future district heating network connection is required, the future connection to the DHN must be secured by condition or obligation..*

Response:

[‘Be Lean’ Thermal Model Inputs & Assumptions](#)

The summary of the energy modelling inputs that were used are shown in Appendix A.

It should be noted that, during the time of the modelling, photovoltaic (PV) panels were excluded as part of the modelling, as the thermal model was looking at optimising the design towards Net Zero of the building itself and modelled the PV separately. For clarity, the already approved CADP1 development includes for 1165m² of PV panels, as explained in ‘Be Green’ section below.

[‘Be Clean’ DHN potential](#)

There is no immediate availability for a decentralised heat network supply in the proximity of the site.

The Eastern Energy Centre (EEC) safeguards for a connection to a future district heating system should one come forward in the future that is reliable, commercially viable and technically feasible. The measures installed in the EEC include an allowance for future heat exchangers and valved and capped off pipework connections.

In 2012, LBN commissioned an energy infrastructure report for the Royal Docks and Canning Town, as highlighted in the previous 2013 Strategy. The report noted the potential for district heating schemes to be created but there was uncertainty around the long-term future of the major heat production opportunities identified (as experienced with the delay of the London Thames Gateway Heat Network). Since CADP1 was approved in 2016, to our knowledge no new schemes have come online in the vicinity of the site.

As part of the preparation of the Revised Energy and Low Carbon Strategy that accompanied the S73 application, investigation into the current feasibility of a ‘District Heating’ connection took place through discussions held with the GLA, GLA Royal Docks Team, E.ON and Equans.

Discussions have taken place with E.ON regarding its proposed District Heating and Ectogrid schemes at Silvertown and these are being progressed to establish whether a future connection to the airport might be feasible and viable.

The next steps would involve the technical teams identifying a possible DHN route, which connects the Energy Centre at LCY with a heat offtake substation located at Tate & Lyle Sugar Factory. This would involve traversing the existing railway line and finding a suitable route that could be possible however, it is likely to require approx. 1.5 km of trench (3km of pipework) and a separate agreement with Tate & Lyle for the waste heat connection. It would also require analysis from EON and the airport on whether any such scheme could be financially viable or not.

The previously approved 2013 Energy and Low Carbon Strategy (LBN Ref. 13/01228/FUL) includes an onsite decentralised heat supply system connected to the EEC only. This ensures the required resilience and remains a fundamental part of CADP1 (while also safeguarding for future connections to district heating). The Revised Strategy ensures this approach is maintained awaiting a viable option for connection to a future DHN.

The CADP1 heat network will be phased as the CADP1 buildings are delivered and will contribute to meet the demand for heating and domestic hot water in the new CADP1 terminal buildings.

[‘Be Green’ Maximising Renewable Energy](#)

Current PV Design

The approved CADP1 works include 1,165m² of PV panels, the details of which were approved by LBN in 2019 under condition 64 of the CADP1 consent (approval ref.19/02559/AOD).

Specification of the approved PV details are shown in Figure 0-1 below.

Item	
PV Cell Type	Monocrystalline
PV Panel Dimensions (mm x mm x mm)	1689 x 996 x 35
Weight (kg)	18.7
Max load	Static Load, Front: 5400Pa, Back: 2400Pa
Power Output per Panel (W_{max}) @ STC	340Wp
Number of Panels	457 units
Efficiency (%)	20.2
Maximum Power Voltage (V V_{mp})	34.63
Maximum Power Current (A I_{mp})	9.82
Orientation and vertical inclination of the PV modules	South-facing and 10 degrees respectively

Figure 0-1 - PV panel details as approved by London Borough of Newham under Condition 64

The output of the above would reduce carbon emissions by circa 22,346 kgCO₂e/yr.

Maximising PV provision:

No changes were proposed within the Section 73 application to the existing PV provision on the terminal buildings, however, we have reviewed the current level of photovoltaics associated with the approved CADP1 development and believe that subject to further feasibility and design analysis, further provision could be accommodated.

The additional areas where PV might be accommodated are shown on the plan included at Appendix B and include some areas on top of the Eastern Terminal Extension (ETE) and ETE 'Gold Box'.

There may also be other areas but these were modest arrays between 5-15 PVs and they were discounted as roofs already contain mechanical equipment or roof-light in many cases.

Further detailed design and feasibility will be required in order to fully develop the above opportunities for additional PV. Subject to completion, the airport will re-submit details for approval to LBN under condition 64 of the CADP1 consent.

Subject to approval of details, it is estimated that the above opportunity could yield an additional 830m² of PV panels equating to a further carbon emissions reduction of circa 15,920 kgCO₂e/yr.

The airport has published its Sustainability Roadmap that sets out its ambitions to become London's first net zero emissions airport (Scope 1 and 2) by 2030. While not part of the CADP1 development, these ambitions are likely to be delivered over a similar timescale. To achieve the ambitions set out in the Sustainability Strategy, the airport is likely to make a further significant investment in solar technology to supplement the approved CADP1 development. The future investment, which would be subject to detailed feasibility and securing the necessary consents and could be accommodated through a combination of roof mounted PV on other onsite buildings, surface car parks and/or on floating pontoons in KGV Dock. This is indicatively shown Section 4 of the Benefits and Mitigation Statement which accompanied the S73 application.

Proposed Air Source Heat Pump (ASHP) details:

A heating strategy was included in the previously approved Energy and Low Carbon Strategy and Energy Assessment (LBN Ref. 13/01228/FUL) that incorporated energy efficient CHP and gas boiler systems. The CHP unit strategy included 1no. CHP unit with a 357kW thermal and a 229kW electrical output for the terminal building, and 1no. CHP unit with a 357kW thermal and a 229kW electrical output for the future Hotel. The EEC and services infrastructure were constructed between 2017 and 2020, during which period the CHP equipment was purchased ready for installation. Gas fired boiler plant and gas fired CHP now have a negative effect on carbon emissions compared to alternative systems and are therefore no longer appropriate for the CADP1 scheme and incompatible with LCY's aspiration of reaching 'net zero carbon' by 2030, as highlighted in their Sustainability Roadmap.

Despite the gas fired CHP plant already being purchased, it is now proposed to replace it and instead build out the EEC served with AIR Source Heat Pumps (ASHPs) to further reduce carbon emissions compared to the previously approved CADP1 scheme. The ASHPs will heat water to 45°C and then a Water Source Heat Pump (WSHP) will heat the water from 45°C to 78°C. It is proposed to have 5no. i-FX-N-G05/A-1152 Air source Heat Pumps at 769 kW, with 16no. EW-HT/0612 WSHP's at 280.4 kW.

The details of the heat pumps provisional selections are shown in Appendix C and Appendix D.

'Be Seen' Energy Monitoring

Although the 'Be Seen' energy monitoring guidance were only issued in September 2021 and not in place when CADP1 was first submitted for planning or when permission was granted. The airport has reviewed this document and, where practically possible, will comply with the following:

- a) Prior to each Building being occupied, LCY will provide updated accurate and verified 'as-built' design estimates of the 'Be Seen' energy performance indicators for each building of the development, as per the methodology outlined in the energy monitoring guidance.

All data and supporting evidence will be submitted to the GLA.

LCY will also confirm that suitable monitoring devices have been installed and maintained for the monitoring of the in-use energy performance indicators.

- b) Upon completion of the first year of Occupation or following the end of the Defects Liability Period and for the following four years after that date, LCY will provide accurate and verified annual in-use energy performance data for each building of the development as per the methodology outlined in the energy monitoring guidance document.

All data and supporting evidence will be submitted to the GLA.

- c) In the event that the 'In-use stage' evidence shows that the 'As-built stage' performance estimates have not been or are not being met, LCY shall investigate and identify potentially causes of underperformance and review potential mitigation measures. An action plan, identifying measures which would be reasonably practicable to implement will be investigated. The action plan shall be implemented, where possible, by LCY as soon as reasonably practicable.

Paragraph 49: *For the non-domestic, the development is estimated to achieve a 46% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions compared to 2013 Building Regulations.*

Response: Statement only. No Response Required.

Paragraph 50: *The development falls short of the net zero-carbon target in Policy SI2 of the London Plan, although it meets the minimum 35% reduction on site required by policy. As such, a carbon offset payment is required to be secured. This should be calculated based on a net-zero carbon target using the GLA's recommended carbon offset price (£95/tonne) or, where a local price has been set, the borough's carbon offset price. The draft Section106 agreement should be submitted when available to evidence the agreement with the borough.*

Response: Whilst Paragraph 50 is noted, to achieve the ambitions set out in the London City Airport Sustainability Strategy, the airport is likely to make a further significant investment in solar technology to supplement the approved CADP1 development with the end result being to offset all operational energy on site associated with the entire building stock, not just CADP1. The future investment, which would be subject to detailed feasibility and securing the necessary consents and could be accommodated through a combination of roof mounted PV on other onsite buildings, surface car parks and/or on floating pontoons in KGV Dock. Works have been commissioning by London City Airport, and are currently ongoing, to review all buildings on the site of the Airport to understand the total amount of Carbon Emissions that need to be offset before details can be published.

Paragraph 51 to 53:

51. *In accordance with London Plan Policy SI2 the applicant is required to calculate and reduce whole life-cycle carbon (WLC) emissions to fully capture the development's carbon footprint. As the proposal does not include the increase in permitted aircraft movements, officers comments relate to changes resulting from surface access movements.*

52. *The applicant has not submitted a full whole life-cycle carbon assessment and the reasoning that the applicant has provided as to why a WLC assessment has not been completed is not robust enough. At construction stage the applicant should have adequate information to be able to produce a WLC assessment as the main data source for a WLC assessment is a cost plan which the project should have. It should be noted that most of the planning stage WLC assessments the GLA receive are based on Stage 2 cost plans so it is expected that the applicant has enough information to be able to complete a WLC assessment.*

53. *On this basis the Council should ensure that the applicant produce a WLC assessment of the entire Proposed Development (not just the s73 scope) in line with GLA recommendations made at pre-application stage. If the applicant believes they cannot produce a WLC assessment they should provide robust reasoning as to why they cannot.*

Response: Atkins has prepared a whole life carbon assessment for CADP 1 and this is enclosed at Appendix E: CADP1 Whole Life Carbon Assessment.

This report details the methodology and assumptions adopted for the WLC assessment undertaken and outlines the results from the WLC assessment, highlighting where the biggest carbon impacts are and opportunities to reduce the carbon impact of the development.

The results from the Embodied Carbon assessment undertaken at the detailed planning stage are as follows:

- Upfront Carbon (A1-A5) = 44,741 tonnesCO_{2e} equating to 1,099 kgCO_{2e}/m²GIA (excl. Sequestration)
- Embodied Carbon (A-B-C) (excl. B6) = 69,582 tonnesCO_{2e} equating to 1,709 kgCO_{2e}/m²GIA

The results from the Operational Carbon assessment undertaken are as follows:

- Regulated Energy emissions: 24,120 tonnes CO_{2e}
- Unregulated energy emissions: 36,415 tonnes CO_{2e}
- Total operational energy emissions: 60,535,340 kgCO_{2e}, equal to 1,487 kgCO_{2e}/m²

The whole life carbon emissions for the whole development, including both embodied and operational carbon impacts are 130,117 TonnesCO₂e, equal to 3,195 kgCO₂e/m².

There is very limited opportunity to influence embodied carbon reduction due to already completed construction; fixed design and advanced stages of procurement. However, opportunities to reduce the energy consumption of the development have been identified and incorporated. The Revised Energy and Low Carbon Strategy goes into further detail, highlighting key areas to minimise the energy consumption and reduce the operational carbon of the building. The outputs from the energy report have been integrated into this whole life carbon assessment to reflect the updated design since the original proposal was developed.

Appendices

- Appendix A. Energy Modelling Inputs
- Appendix B. PV Panel Layouts
- Appendix C. ASHP Selection
- Appendix D. WSHP Selection
- Appendix E. CADD1 Whole Life Carbon Assessment

Appendix A. Energy Modelling Inputs

	
IES Thermal Modelling Check List- Preliminary	
Project:	LCY
Job Number:	5213978
Date Issued:	
Key Contact:	
Purpose:	
Version of IES:	VE2021 EP4
Responsible Engineer:	SL
Project Stage:	Stage 4

Note: Please issue as much of the following information as possible, which will enable us to complete the dynamic model. Where information is missing we may be able to make assumptions and will be discussed at the appropriate time. Software default figure will be used if information unconfirmed.

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	INPUT DATA
1	Site Data	
1.1	Location (& preference for weather data TRY or DSY)	London TRY
1.2	Orientation (degree clockwise to north)	1.28 to north
1.3	Information of surrounding buildings	not modelled
1.4	Clear definition of areas to be modelled	yes
2	Project Drawings & Model Geometry	

2.1	Scaled plans, sections and elevations	n/a																																												
2.2	Interior layouts and environmental strategy (zoning) drawings	n/a																																												
2.3	AutoCAD DWG or DXF files and/or	n/a																																												
2.4	3D model files, Revit, gbXML, Sketchup	n/a																																												
3	Construction Details (materials, thickness, thermal mass, U and g-values where appropriate)																																													
3.1	External wall	0.2																																												
3.2	Roof (heated/unheated)	0.15																																												
3.3	Ground Floor (contact with the ground?)	0.18 exposed/0.085 with ground contact																																												
3.4	Ceilings/Floors (ceiling void?)	yes																																												
3.5	Internal Wall																																													
3.6	Windows (including frames, % of frames)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ID</th> <th>Assigned Construction types</th> <th>Show all</th> <th>EN-ISO</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Standard</td> <td>U-value</td> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>STD_EXTW</td> <td>2013 External Window</td> <td>Generic</td> <td>1.600</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EXTW2317</td> <td>South-East-West SGobain Cool-Lite U=1.4 G=0.28 L...</td> <td>Generic</td> <td>1.400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EXTW2311</td> <td>North SGobain Cool-Lite U=1.4 G=0.4 LT=0.5 st4</td> <td>Generic</td> <td>1.400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>STD_EXT2</td> <td>Glassbox Fritted U 1.7 g 0.17 LT=0.25 st3+</td> <td>Generic</td> <td>1.700</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ID</th> <th>Assigned Construction types</th> <th>Show all</th> <th>EN-ISO</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Standard</td> <td>U-value</td> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>STD_RFLT</td> <td>2013 Rooflight</td> <td>Generic</td> <td>2.300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EXTW2316</td> <td>rooflight SGobain Cool-Lite U=1.4 G=0.28 LT=0.5 st4</td> <td>Generic</td> <td>1.400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>STD_EXT4</td> <td>Glassbox Roof Fritted U 1.7 g 0.17 st3</td> <td>Generic</td> <td>1.700</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ID	Assigned Construction types	Show all	EN-ISO			Standard	U-value	STD_EXTW	2013 External Window	Generic	1.600	EXTW2317	South-East-West SGobain Cool-Lite U=1.4 G=0.28 L...	Generic	1.400	EXTW2311	North SGobain Cool-Lite U=1.4 G=0.4 LT=0.5 st4	Generic	1.400	STD_EXT2	Glassbox Fritted U 1.7 g 0.17 LT=0.25 st3+	Generic	1.700	ID	Assigned Construction types	Show all	EN-ISO			Standard	U-value	STD_RFLT	2013 Rooflight	Generic	2.300	EXTW2316	rooflight SGobain Cool-Lite U=1.4 G=0.28 LT=0.5 st4	Generic	1.400	STD_EXT4	Glassbox Roof Fritted U 1.7 g 0.17 st3	Generic	1.700
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3.7	Roof lights (including frames, % of frames)																																													
3.8	Shading Devices	refer to the review document, solid shading was modelled																																												
4	Occupancy																																													
4.1	Numbers	NCM																																												
4.2	Timings & Daily profiles	NCM																																												
4.3	Activities	see the NCM activity tab, large areas are not included in building regs analysis																																												
4.4	Seasonal and Weekend/ weekend	NCM																																												
5	Casual Gains (magnitude and profiles)																																													
5.1	Lighting, heat output and electrical consumption	n/a																																												
5.2	Small power/ equipment, sensible, latent and electrical consumption	n/a																																												

5.3	Other	n/a
6	Environmental Controls:	
6.1	Temperature controls, operating set points and plant on/off profiles	NCM
6.2	Lighting control mechanisms	need detailed review from electrical engineer
7	Outdoor Design Conditions	
7.1	Winter dry bulb	n/a
7.2	Summer dry bulb and wet bulb	n/a
8	Air Distribution	
8.1	Air permeability and infiltration rates	5 using CIBSE23
8.2	Inter-zone air movement	n/a
8.3	Aperture crackage/ leakage data	n/a
8.4	Details supply/ extract ventilation (temp. and volume flow rates)	n/a
8.5	Nat. Vent. Philosophy (window operation, opening etc.)	n/a
9	Mechanical	
		Stage 4 DX system (heating using Gas?? Cooling 6.56 0.73% heat recovery) Stage 4 FCU (heating using gas, air cooled EER4.29 and nominal EER 2.87) 1.6SFP, 80% HR efficiency Stage 4 Treated Fresh air - heating using gas, air cooled EER4.29 and nominal EER 2.87) 1.1SFP, 73% HR efficiency Stage 4 VAV - Single duct VAV system same COP and EER, 1.6 SFP and 80% heat recovery.
9.1	Servicing Strategy	some FCU and VAV system has dedicated extract fans with flow rate?
9.2	Seasonal plant efficiencies, Heating COP	95%
9.3	Seasonal plant efficiencies, Cooling SSEER	air cooled EER4.29 and nominal EER 2.87
9.4	Fan Power SFP's (l/s/W)	1.6/1.1/0.3 for FCU
9.5	Pump power and type (variable, constant speed)	variable speed
9.6	Thermal distribution and temp exchange efficiency (heat recovery %, type)	73-80%
9.7	Room emitter details	DX, FCU, VAV constant volume and VAV single duct
10	Electrical Equipment	
10	Lighting efficiencies (lum/W, W/m2, W/m2/100Lux)	90-85 Lum/W
10	Electric power factor	>0.95

10	Lighting systems provision for metering? (Y/N)	Yes
10	Lighting systems metering warns of out of range values? (Y/N)	Yes
11	Hot Water (DHW)	
11	Hot water boiler efficiency	95%
11	DHW Delivery efficiency	1
11	Mean cold water inlet temp	10
11	Hot water supply temp	60
12	Storage system? Volume (L)	ETE1000/instantaneous 0/MTB 1000/NEP 300/
12	Storage insulation thickness or losses (kWh/(l.day))	80mm factory insulated
12	Secondary circulation, what are the losses (W/m)	9.54/9.2/8.36
12	Loop length	424/482/205
12	Pump power (kW)	0.22/0.7/0.05
12	Renewables (solar water heating)	
12	Solar water heating area (m ²)	n/a
12	Azimuth (degree clockwise from north)	n/a
12	Tilt (degree horizontal)	n/a
12	Shading factor (using simulation to define)	n/a
13	Degradation factor	n/a
13	Conversion efficiency at ambient temperature	n/a
13	First order heat loss coefficient (a1) (W/m ² K)	n/a
13	Second order heat loss coefficient (a2) (W/m ² K)	n/a
13	Flow rate (l/h.m ²)	n/a
12	Heat exchanger effectiveness (%)	n/a
12	Storage volume (l)	n/a
12	Storage losses at max temperature (kWh/(l.day))	n/a
13	Renewables (PV)	
13	PV array type (i.e. monocrystalline silicone)	not modelled
13	PV module nominal efficiency	not modelled
13	Nominal cell temperature (NOCT) (degree)	not modelled
13	Reference irradiance for NOCT (W/m ²)	not modelled
14	Temperature coefficient for module efficiency (1/K)	not modelled
14	Degradation factor	not modelled
14	Shading factor (using simulation to define)	not modelled
14	Electrical conversion efficiency	not modelled

14	Area	not modelled
13	Azimuth (degree clockwise from north)	not modelled
13	Tilt (degree horizontal)	not modelled
14	Renewable Wind	
14	Hub height	n/a
14	Rated power	n/a
14	Power curve	n/a
15	Renewable CHP	
15	Fuel type	is not activated in the model
15	Performance at rated output (Heat output kW)	is not activated in the model
15	Performance at rated output (power efficiency)	is not activated in the model
15	Performance at rated output (thermal efficiency)	is not activated in the model
16	Performance at minimum output (fraction of rated heat output)	is not activated in the model
16	Performance at minimum output (thermal efficiency)	is not activated in the model
16	Performance at minimum output (power efficiency)	is not activated in the model
16	Profile for heat matching strategy (on continuously)	is not activated in the model
16	Additional Information	
16	Building address	n/a
16	Building Type	n/a
16	Clients Address	n/a

Appendix B. PV Panel Layouts

Markup on drawing by Pascall +Watson showing the existing proposed PV panels, and suggested areas which could potentially provide space for additional PV panels (highlighted in Orange).

Appendix C. ASHP Selection

Mitsubishi i-FX-N-G05 /A /1152 - Reversible unit, air source, VSD screw compressors and EC fans

1.1 PERFORMANCE AT DESIGN CONDITIONS

RUNNING CONDITIONS		
HEAT EXCHANGER USER SIDE		
Fluid type		WATER
Glycol	%	0
Fouling factor	m ² K/kW	0.000
Fluid inlet temperature (heating mode)	°C	68.00
Fluid outlet temperature (heating mode)	°C	78.00
Water flow	l/s	6.846
Pressure drop at the heat exchanger	kPa	12.9
Available unit head	kPa	0.00
HEAT EXCHANGER SOURCE SIDE		
Fluid		WATER
Glycol	%	0
Fouling factor	m ² K/kW	0.000
Fluid inlet temperature (heating mode)	°C	45.00
Fluid outlet temperature (heating mode)	°C	40.00
Water flow	l/s	10.49
Pressure drop at the heat exchanger	kPa	38.2
Available unit head	kPa	0.00
HEATING (EN14511)		
Total heating capacity	kW	280.4
Compressors power input (heating mode)	kW	66.75
Total power input	kW	67.90
COP	kW/kW	4.130
SCOP		
SCOP Official (Reg. 813/2013 EU)		
MEDIUM TEMPERATURE		
Type climate		Average
Temperature application	°C	55
Type flow		Fixed
Type Temperature		Variable
Bivalent temperature	°C	-7.0
PDesign	kW	157
Qhe	kWh	98660
SCOP		3.30
Performance ηs	%	124
Seasonal efficiency class		-

Appendix D. WSHP Selection

Mitsubishi EW-HT /0612 - Water to water heat pumps, heating only, high temperature water

1.1 PERFORMANCE AT DESIGN CONDITIONS

RUNNING CONDITIONS		
COOLING		
HEAT EXCHANGER USER SIDE		
Fluid type		WATER
Glycol	%	0
Fouling factor	m ² K/kW	0.000
Fluid inlet temperature (cooling mode)	°C	12.00
Fluid outlet temperature (cooling mode)	°C	7.00
Water flow	l/s	55.17
Pressure drop at the heat exchanger	kPa	37.5
Available unit head	kPa	0.00
OUTDOOR CONDITION		
Air temperature (cooling mode)	°C	35.0
HEATING		
HEAT EXCHANGER USER SIDE		
Fluid type		WATER
Glycol	%	0
Fouling factor	m ² K/kW	0.000
Fluid inlet temperature (heating mode)	°C	40.00
Fluid outlet temperature (heating mode)	°C	45.00
Water flow	l/s	41.53
Pressure drop at the heat exchanger	kPa	21.2
Available unit head	kPa	0.00
OUTDOOR CONDITION		
Air temperature (heating mode)	°C	-4.0
COOLING (EN 14511)		
Capacity control	%	100.0
Cooling capacity	kW	1153
Compressor power input	kW	349.7
Fans power input (cooling mode)	kW	40.80
Total power input	kW	393.5
EER	kW/kW	2.930
ESEER EN 14511	kW/kW	4.560
HEATING (EN14511)		
% Capacity control on heating	%	100.0
Total heating capacity	kW	769.0
Compressors power input (heating mode)	kW	276.8
Fan power input (heating mode)	kW	20.40
Total power input	kW	292.4
COP	kW/kW	2.630

Appendix E. CADP1 Whole Life Carbon Assessment

London City Airport Whole Life Carbon Assessment

London City Airport

22 May 2023



Notice

This document and its contents have been prepared and are intended solely as information for London City Airport.

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This document has 18 pages including the cover. The appendices have been provided separately.

Document history

Document title: Whole Life Carbon Assessment

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1.0	First Issue	AI	CC	WL	RJ	12.05.2023
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1. Introduction

1.1. Policy Context

The Mayor of London has declared a climate emergency and has set an ambition for London to be net zero-carbon by 2030. The Mayor’s London Plan sets the targets and policies required to achieve this. It includes:

- A net zero carbon target for all major developments
- A requirement for all major developments to ‘be seen’ i.e., monitor and report its energy performance post construction to ensure the actual carbon performance of the development is aligned with the mayor’s net zero carbon target.
- A requirement for all planning applications to calculate and reduce whole life cycle carbon emissions to fully capture a development’s carbon impact

In line with the London Plan and Greater London Authority (GLA) Guidance, major developments are expected to work towards net zero by incorporating a series of Whole Life Carbon (WLC) Principles outlined as follows:

Table 1-1 – GLA’s WLC Principles

No.	Whole Life Cycle Principle
1	Reuse and retrofit of existing built structures
2	Use repurposed or recycled materials
3	Material selection
4	Minimise operational energy use
5	Minimise the carbon emissions associated with operational water use
6	Disassembly and reuse
7	Building shape and form
8	Regenerative design
9	Designing for durability and flexibility
10	Optimisation of the relationship between operational and embodied carbon
11	Building life expectancy
12	Local sourcing
13	Minimising waste
14	Efficient construction
15	Lightweight construction
16	Circular economy

These principles aim to reduce the carbon footprint arising from developments, to reduce emissions and work towards Net-Zero Carbon.

1.2. Airport Proposals to Vary Existing Consent

The airport has submitted a Section 73 application to vary conditions that are attached to the existing airport planning permission which was approved by the Secretaries of State in 2016. For clarity, the approved City Airport Development Programme (CADP1) works include:

- a) Demolition of existing buildings and structures.
- b) Works to provide 4 upgraded aircraft stands and 7 new aircraft parking stands.
- c) The extension and modification of the existing airfield to include the creation of a taxi lane running parallel to the eastern part of the runway and connecting with the existing holding point.
- d) The creation of a vehicle access point over King George V dock for emergency vehicle access.
- e) Laying out of replacement landside Forecourt area to include vehicle circulation, pick up and drop off areas and hard and soft landscaping.
- f) The Eastern Extension to the existing Terminal building (including alteration works to the existing Terminal Building) to provide reconfigured and additional passenger facilities and circulation areas, landside and airside offices, immigration areas, security areas, landside and airside retail and catering areas, baggage handling facilities, storage, and ancillary accommodation.

- g) The construction of a 3 storey Passenger Pier to the east of the existing Terminal building to serve the proposed passenger parking stands.
- h) Erection of a noise barrier at the eastern end of the proposed Pier.
- i) Erection of a temporary noise barrier along part the southern boundary of the Application Site to the north of Woodman Street.
- j) Western Extension and alterations to the existing Terminal to provide reconfigured additional passenger facilities and circulation areas, security areas, landside and airside offices, landside retail and catering areas and ancillary storage and accommodation.
- k) Western Energy Centre, storage, ancillary accommodation, and landscaping to the west of the existing Terminal.
- l) Temporary Facilitation works including erection of a noise reduction wall to the south of 3 aircraft stand, a Coaching Facility, and the extension to the outbound baggage area.
- m) Works to upgrade Hartmann Road.
- n) Landside passenger and staff parking, car hire parking and associated facilities, taxi feeder park and ancillary and related work.
- o) Eastern Energy Centre.
- p) Dock Source Heat Exchange System and Fish Refugia within King George V Dock; and
- q) Ancillary and related works.

The current Section 73 application does not seek to materially change any of the previously approved infrastructure. In particular, the design and layout of the consented terminal buildings and other infrastructure remain as approved in 2016 under the CADP1 permission and varied thereafter by several non-material amendment applications approved by the London Borough of Newham.

While there are no new infrastructure proposals associated with the s73 application, the GLA have sought a Whole Life Cycle assessment with respect to the construction of the previously approved CADP1 works (GLA Stage 1 response, para's 51 – 53).

Atkins has been commissioned to produce a whole life carbon assessment for the CADP1 works with support from Arcadis (cost consultants) with respect to quantities for superstructure, substructure, internal finishes, mechanical and electrical services. This ensured that over 95% of the development construction materials were accounted for in the WLC assessment, in line with the GLA requirements.

1.3. General Description of Project Site and Proposed Development

The CADP1 scheme (as described above) was designed in 2013 and approved by the Secretary of State in 2016. The approved works remain as per the 2016 consent (as amended) and are not proposed to change as part of the current Section 73 application.

Construction commenced in 2017 and continued until the end of 2020 when works were paused due to the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic. Prior to the pause of construction, the major civil engineering works associated with CADP1; namely, the construction of the new taxiway adjacent to the runway and the creation of a concrete deck over King George V Dock to provide the 8 new aircraft stands, were completed as well as the foundations and deck for the East Terminal Extension (ETE) and New East Pier (NEP) and erection of the East Energy Centre (EEC) envelope. The parallel taxiway and 4 of the new stands are now fully operational.

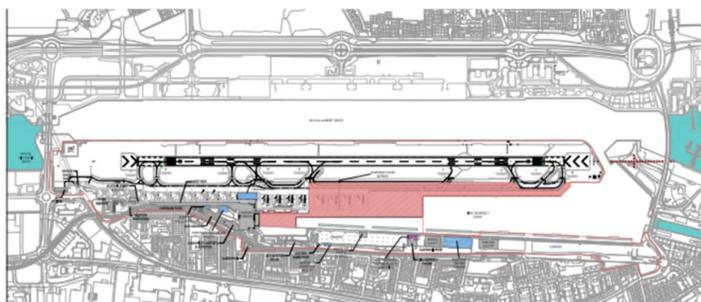


Figure 1-1 - 2022 CADP1 Site Plan (Full plan can be found in Appendix D)

It is expected that the remaining infrastructure, which primarily involves the build out of the approved terminal extensions and NEP, will be built out once passenger numbers sufficiently rebound from the Covid-19 pandemic.

This WLC assessment has been prepared to measure the embodied carbon associated with the CADP1 construction as requested by the GLA.

In the spirit of the Greater London Authority requirement to identify and incorporate opportunities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions during construction and operation following a Whole Life Cycle Assessment, the assessment focuses on the four building sections of the development where construction is incomplete. This allows the assessment results to focus on potential opportunities for improvement, where the design can be influenced and where opportunities for lower carbon design can still be incorporated. This also aligns this assessment with the complementing Operational Energy assessment, “Carbon Reduction Strategy Options”. The key remaining elements of the CADP1 build included in the assessment are the New East Pier, East Terminal Extension, West Terminal Extension and West Energy Centre, as outlined in **Table 1-2**.

Table 1-2 - GIA breakdown of the buildings included in the WLC assessment.

Building	GIA
New East Pier	13,280m ²
East Terminal Extension	21,570m ²
West Energy Centre	650m ²
West Terminal Extension	5,220m ²
Total	40,720m²

The total Gross Internal Area (GIA) adopted for the WLC assessment is made up of the four buildings included in the assessment. This results in a total GIA of **40,720m²**.



Figure 1-2 – Approved CADP1 terminal and airport site

2. Embodied Carbon Methodology

This section outlines the details of the embodied carbon assessment, details what was included in the scope of the assessment and what assumptions were made in the absence of design information at this stage.

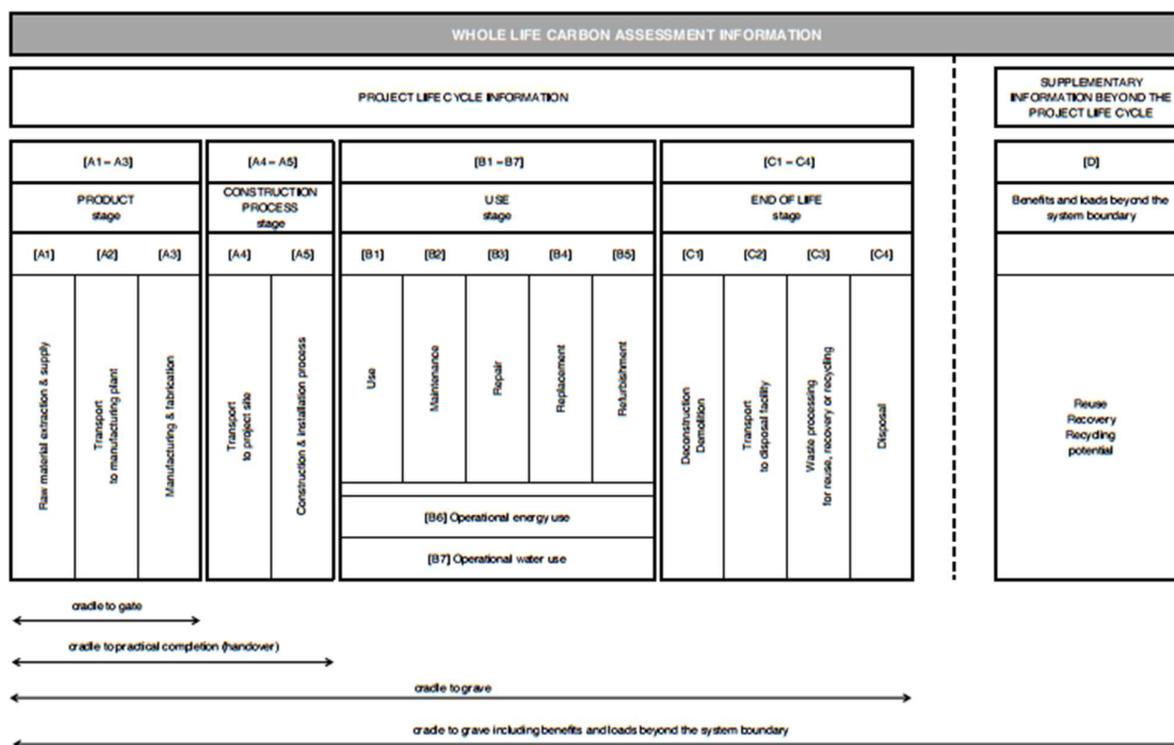
2.1. Life Cycle Assessment Method

An LCA study provides quantified environmental information to assess the environmental performance of a building over its life. In this study, the CO_{2e} relates to the development and is based on a 60-year reporting period, as per the GLA Guidance.

EN 15804:2019 (Sustainability of construction works. Environmental product declarations. Core rules for the product category of construction products) stipulates that all greenhouse gases that cause damage to the atmosphere (including carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide) can be expressed in terms of an equivalent quantity of carbon dioxide (CO_{2e}) in the atmosphere for 100 years. This environmental impact indicator is known as the Global Warming Potential (GWP). In a whole life cycle assessment of a building the CO_{2e} include all these emission sources associated with the construction and the use of the building over its life.

The following table outlines the Whole Life Cycle categories as defined by EN15978. These categories aim to standardise the WLC assessment based on the different stages of a life cycle of a building.

Table 2-1 - Life Cycle stages (EN 15978 Sustainability of construction works. Assessment of environmental performance of buildings. Calculation method) illustrating the stages within the Whole Life Cycle assessment scope



Emissions are attributed to four main categories as specified in EN 15978:2011. These are:

1. **Construction process stages (A1 - A5)**
 - a. Product Manufacture (A1 - A3)
 - b. Transport to Site (A4)
 - c. Construction activities (A5a) and Construction Waste (A5w)
2. **In Use stage (B1 - B7)**
3. **End of Life stage (C1 – C4)**

2.2. Scope of Assessment

The assessment follows the classification set out within the BS EN 15978: 2011 (Sustainability of Construction Works – Assessment of Environmental Performance of Buildings – Calculation Method) for the lifecycle modules and the building elements classification provided by the RICS PS, as outlined in the table below.

Table 2-2 - Scope of the embodied carbon assessment based on the Life Cycle modules outlined in BS EN 15978: 2011

Lifecycle Stage	EN 15978 Modules	In Scope
Product Stage	A1 Raw material supply	✓
	A2 Transport	
	A3 Manufacturing	
Construction Stage	A4 Transport	✓
	A5 Construction Energy	✓
	A5 Construction Waste	✓
In-Use Stage	B1 Use	✓
	B2 Maintenance	✓
	B3 Repair	✓
	B4 Replacement	✓
	B5 Refurbishment	✓
Operational Carbon	B6 Operational Energy use	✓
	B7 Operational Water Use	✗
End of Life	C1 Deconstruction / demolition	✓
	C2 Transport	
	C3 Waste processing	
	C4 Disposal	
Supplementary Information beyond the Building Lifecycle	D Reuse, Recovery, Recycling Potential	✗

Table 2-3 - Building categories included in the assessment

Code	Building Category	Building element	In Scope
	Demolition	0.1 Toxic/Hazardous/Contaminated Material treatment	✓
		0.2 Major Demolition Works	
0	Facilitating Works	0.3 and 0.5 Temporary/Enabling Works 0.4 Specialist groundworks	✓
1	Substructure	1.1 Substructure	✓
2	Superstructure	2.1 Frame	✓
		2.2 Upper floors incl. balconies	
		2.3 Roof	
		2.4 Stairs and ramps	
	Superstructure – façade	2.5 External Walls	✓
		2.6 Windows and External Doors	
	Superstructure- Internal Layout	2.7 Internal Walls and Partitions	✓
		2.8 Internal Doors	
3	Finishes	3.1 Wall finishes 3.2 Floor finishes 3.3 Ceiling finishes	✓
4	Fittings, furnishings, and equipment (FF&E)	4.1 Fittings, Furnishings & Equipment incl. Building-related and non-building-related	✗
5	Building services/MEP	5.1–5.14 Services inc. building-related and non-building-related	✓
6	Prefabricated Buildings and Building Units	6.1 Prefabricated Buildings and Building Units	✗
7	Work to Existing Building	7.1 Minor Demolition and Alteration Works	✗
8	External works	8.1 Site preparation works	✓
		8.2 Roads, Paths, Paving and Surfacing	
		8.3 Soft landscaping, Planting, and Irrigation Systems	
		8.4 Fencing, Railings and Walls	
		8.5 External fixtures	
		8.6 External drainage	
		8.7 External Services	
		8.8 Minor Building Works and Ancillary Buildings	

2.3. Data Sources

Embodied Carbon

The material quantities for the carbon model were based on the Cost Estimate Quantities provided by Arcadis on the 18th of April 2023, along with dimensions and other information from the drawings and supplementary information provided by the design team. A summary of these inputs is outlined in Appendix A.

Operational Energy and Carbon

The energy assessment was carried out based on the current Part L 2013 building regulations and the associated carbon factors. In line with the GLA requirements, and to meet the London Plan CO₂ reduction targets, the energy assessments were undertaken using SAP10, and the energy outputs were converted into carbon using the SAP 10 emission factors listed below:

- Natural gas: 0.210 kgCO₂/kWh
- Grid electricity: 0.233 kgCO₂/kWh

Operational energy figures are detailed in the London City Airport Carbon Reduction Strategy Options Technical Note, along with the BRUKL Output Document.

Note: The energy to carbon conversion does not take into account the long-term decarbonisation of the electricity grid, in line with GLA recommendations¹. This also doesn't account for the London City Airport's plans of decarbonisation and Net Zero target.

Carbon Assessment Tool

The Whole Life Carbon assessment has been undertaken using **OneClick LCA**, an industry recognised tool for calculating the carbon emissions over a project's lifecycle in compliance with GLA requirements. This tool references a number of industry leading verified carbon data sources as its primary carbon conversion factors.

2.4. Assumptions

Where design information was not available yet, and was not provided in the cost plan, a number of assumptions were adopted in order to complete the assessment to a sufficient level of detail. Refer to Appendix B for a full breakdown of the whole life carbon assessment input, along with any assumptions taken in term of material specifications and material quantity, while the list below refers to some high level general structural assumptions.

- The superstructure concrete specification is assumed as C32/40 with a 50% GGBS. There are a few exceptions highlighted in Appendix B
- The substructure concrete specification is assumed as C25/30 with a 50% GGBS. There are a few exceptions highlighted in Appendix B
- Ground beam reinforcement is assumed as 230kg/m³
- Column reinforcement is assumed as 150kg/m³
- Wall reinforcement is assumed as 110kg/m³
- Pile cap reinforcement is assumed as 115 kg/m³
- Slab reinforcement is assumed as 150 kg/m³
- Plank reinforcement is assumed as 80 kg/m³
- Foundation reinforcement is assumed as 100 kg/m³
- All rebar is assumed as UK steel rebar with 97% recycled content
- In the cost plan provided by Arcadis, surface area of concrete was provided instead of thicknesses on several occasions. Design advice on sensible assumptions was taken by suitable structural engineers, though conservative thicknesses were generally assumed in the absence of more detailed information. Please refer to Appendix B for full list.

Due to limited information available on staircase specification, additional design advice was taken to estimate the embodied carbon for the staircases:

- Staircase are assumed to have a concrete specification of C20/25 with a 50% GGBS
- 4% volume density of reinforcement
- Landing depth of 2m

¹ Section 2.8 in the GLA Whole Life-Cycle Carbon Assessments document, March 2022.

- 42° inclination angle for staircase
- 2 landings per story unless specified otherwise by Arcadis

Please refer to Appendix C for an example calculation of the material quantities of a concrete staircase.

General Assumptions:

- The project floor area is taken in line with the GIA which is **40,720m²** as defined by the cost consultants in the areas schedule.
- In relation to construction and procurement information, the assumptions adopted were as standard – provided by the RICS Professional Statement guidance, summarised in **Table 3-8**

Table 2-3 - List of assumptions adopted in the embodied carbon assessment

Source	Life Cycle Module	Life Cycle Stage	Assumptions
RICS	A4	Transport Distances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locally manufactured = 50 km • Nationally manufactured = 300 km • European Manufactured = 1500 km • Globally manufactured = <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 200 km by road ○ 10,000 km by sea
	A5a	On-Site Construction Impacts	1,400 kgCO ₂ e / £100k of project value*
OneClick LCA	A5w	Construction Waste	Waste factors assumed in line with those recommended by carbon software One Click LCA

**Note: On-site construction impacts factor was applied only to the project value of the buildings considered as part of this assessment (outlined in Table 1-2).*

Refrigerants:

Due to unavailability of information regarding refrigerants used for the development, this was excluded from the assessment at this stage. Refrigerants impacts should be updated and recorded at the post-construction stage assessment

Contingency:

In line with the PAS2080:2023 guidance, the carbon results from the embodied carbon assessment have been subject to a 5% uplift to account for any missing information that wasn't included in the assessment.

Study Period

In line with the GLA and RICS guidance, the Whole Life Carbon Assessment Period was considered as 60 years.

2.5. Climate Change Assessment

A Climate Change Assessment (CCA) has previously been completed in support of the S73 planning application to enable growth to 9mppa by consultants Ecolyse. This reports on the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions released as a result of proposed growth of the airport from its existing permission of 6.5 mppa to 9mppa and includes all of LCY's activities. The scope of their assessment was established to meet requirements of the EIA regulations and includes the upfront embodied carbon impacts associated with the construction of new airport assets (including assets already constructed), as well as the wider airport activities such as Aircraft Landing and Take-off Cycles, Staff Travel, passenger travel, Airport airside vehicles and plant, and others. The scope of the CCA assessment, as well as number of underlying methodologies and assumptions is therefore necessarily different to the scope used by this WLCA and consequently the results of each are therefore not directly comparable. The CCA can be found as chapter 11 of the Environmental Statement.

While the scopes of these assessments both incorporate elements of LCY's built assets, the CCA report includes the wider Airport's Operational GHG emissions as a transport hub including aviation activity, and therefore concludes a considerably higher carbon impact. The scope of this WLCA solely focuses on the new-build construction activities of the Airport terminal itself, along with the maintenance and energy required to operate the building, without considering aircraft and user impacts.

3. Embodied Carbon Results

3.1. Baseline Assessment

The results from the Embodied Carbon assessment undertaken at the detailed planning stage are outlined in the table below:

- Upfront Carbon (A1-A5) = 44,741 tonnesCO₂e equating to 1,099 kgCO₂e/m²GIA (excl. Sequestration)
- Embodied Carbon (A-B-C) (excl. B6) = 69,582 tonnesCO₂e equating to 1,709 kgCO₂e/m²GIA

Operational Carbon emissions over 60 years:

- Regulated Energy emissions: 24,120 tonnes CO₂e
- Unregulated energy emissions: 36,415 tonnes CO₂e
- Total operational energy emissions: 60,535,340 kgCO₂e, equal to 1,487 kgCO₂e/m²

The whole life carbon emissions for the whole development, including both embodied and operational carbon impacts are **130,117 TonnesCO₂e**, equal to **3,195 kgCO₂e/m²**

Table 3-1 and Table 3-2 detail the results from the WLC assessment in terms of both RICS Building Categories Life Cycle modules. Please refer to Appendix A for a detailed breakdown of the Whole Life Carbon Assessment results.

Table 3-1 - Project embodied carbon assessment results by life cycle module.

Building Life Cycle	Module	Carbon Emissions	
		KgCO ₂ e	KgCO ₂ e / m ² GIA
Carbon Sequestration		-29,0663.94	-7
Product Stage	A1-A3	38,736,948	951
Transport	A4	742,798	18
Construction	A5a	3,439,800	84
	A5w	1,821,565	45
Upfront Carbon (Excluding Sequestration)	A1-A5	44,741,111	1,099
In-Use Phase	B1-B5	23,980,574	589
Operational Carbon	B6	60,535,340	1,487
End-Of-Life Phase	C1-C4	1,151,027	28
Total – Life Cycle Embodied Carbon (Including Sequestration)	A-B-C Excl. B6	69,582,049	1,709
Total – Whole Life Carbon	A-B-C Incl. B6	130,117,389	3,195

TOTAL kgCO₂e/m² - Life-cycle stages

- A1-A3 Materials
- A4 Transportation
- A5 Site
- B4 Replacement
- C1-C4 Module C1-C4 (excl. biogenic carbon)

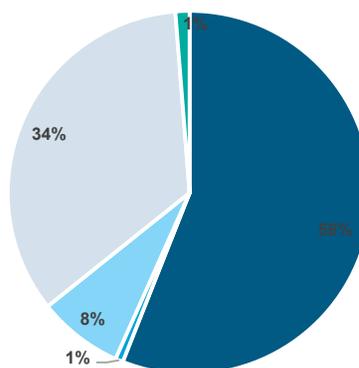


Figure 3-1 – London City Airport Embodied Carbon impact breakdown.

3.2. Breakdown by Category

Table 3-2 - Project embodied carbon assessment results by building category

RICS Building Category	A1-A5		Total A-C	
	kgCO ₂ e	kgCO ₂ e/m ²	kgCO ₂ e	kgCO ₂ e/m ²
0.1 Toxic Mat.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0.2 Demolition	N/A	N/A	145,370	4
0.3 Supports	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0.4 Groundworks	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
0.5 Diversion	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1 Substructure	4,332,707	106	4,500,724	111
2.1 Frame	10,644,285	261	14,592,571	358
2.2 Upper Floors	1,254,304	31	1,300,253	32
2.3 Roof	5,828,807	143	12,913,016	317
2.4 Stairs & Ramps	201,253	5	203,700	5
2.5 Ext. Walls	7,813,837	192	7,835,317	192
2.6 Windows & Ext. Doors	496,312	12	757,598	19
2.7. Int. Walls & Partitions	760,002	19	843,583	21
2.8 Int. Doors	193,351	5	391,197	10
3 Finishes	3,253,776	80	5,237,186	129
4 Fittings, furnishings & equipment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5 Services (MEP)	6,520,679	160	17,419,699	428
6 Prefabricated	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
7 Existing building	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
8 Ext. works	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other or overall site construction	3,439,800	84	3,439,800	84
Unclassified / Other	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	44,741,111	1,099	69,582,049	1,709

Embodied Carbon impact per building category [A1-A5]

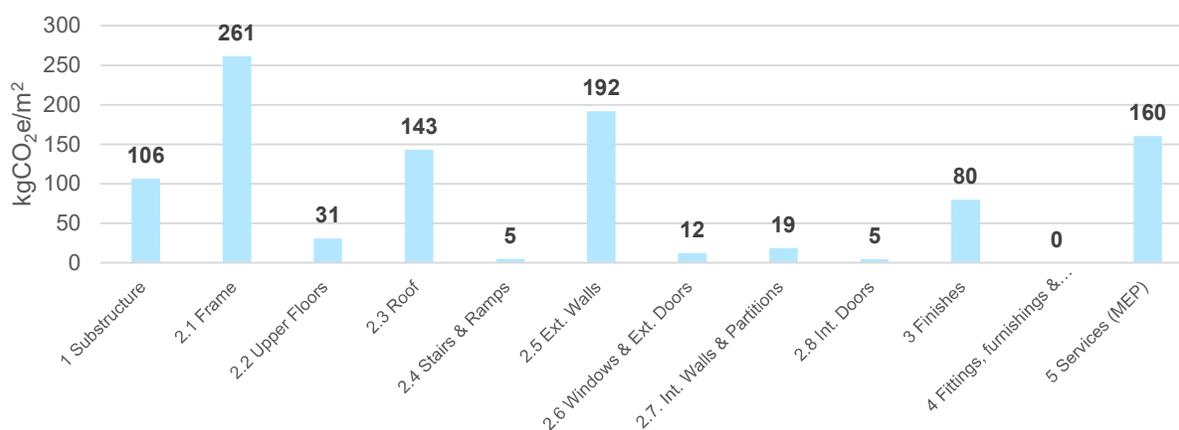


Figure 3-2 – London City Airport Embodied Carbon impact breakdown per building category

3.3. Breakdown by Material

The following diagrams outline the materials that have the biggest contributing carbon impact in the development. This indicates the areas of focus that the design should target to reduce the embodied carbon impact of the development.

TOTAL tonneCO₂e - Resource types - Whole Life (A-C)

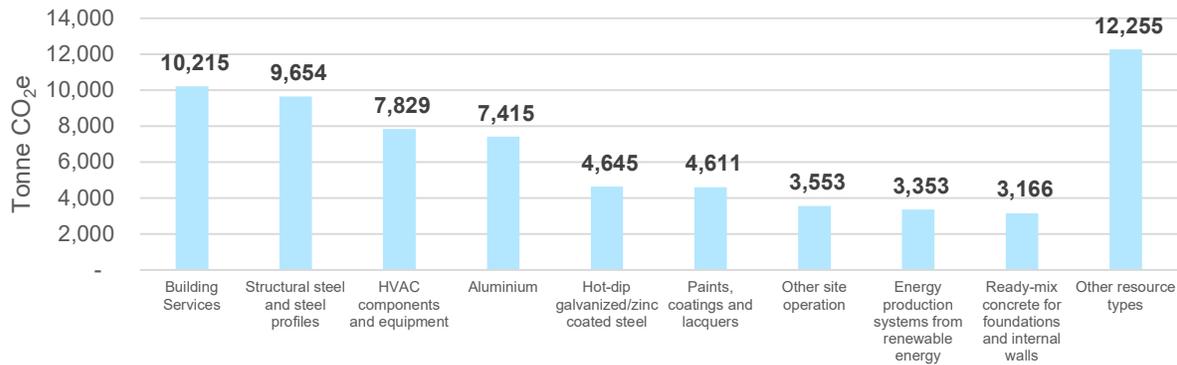


Figure 3-3 - London City Airport Embodied Carbon impact breakdown per Material Impact over whole life cycle.

TOTAL tonneCO₂e - Resource types - Production Stage (A1-A3)

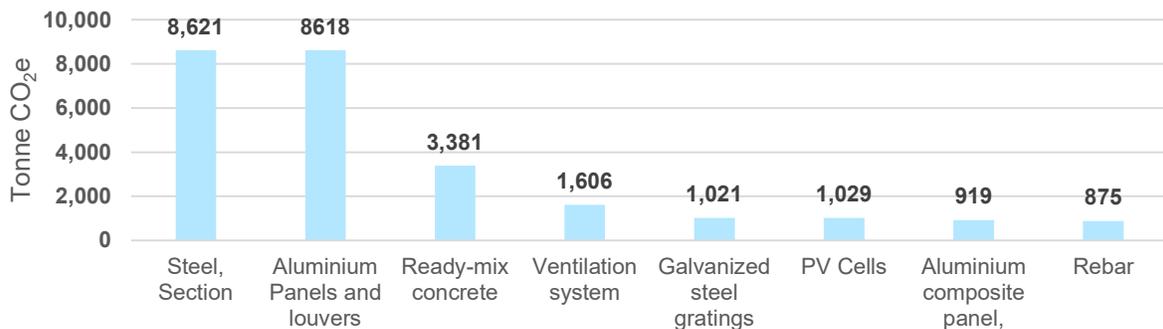


Figure 3-4 - London City Airport biggest contributing materials upfront carbon at production stage (A1-A3)

TOTAL tonneCO₂e - Resource types - Production Stage (A1-A3)

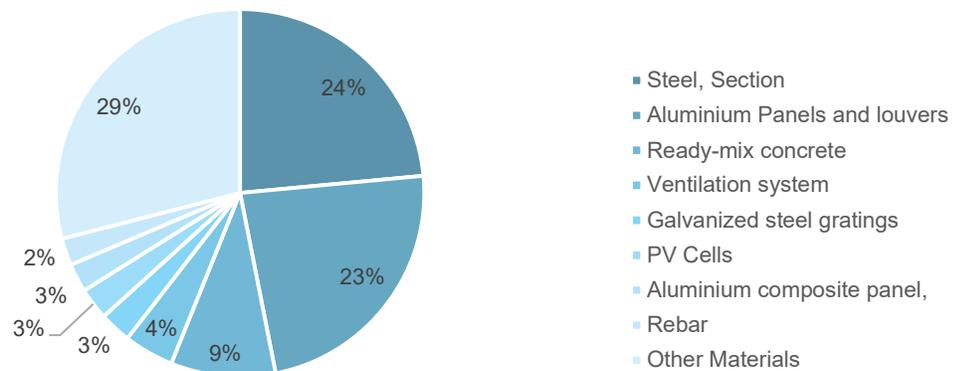


Figure 3-5 - London City Airport biggest contributing materials upfront carbon at production stage (A1-A3)

4. Conclusion

This report details the methodology and assumptions adopted for the WLC assessment undertaken for the London City Airport CADP development, and outlines the results from the WLC assessment, highlighting where the biggest carbon impacts are and opportunities to reduce the carbon impact of the development.

The results from the **Embodied Carbon** assessment undertaken at the detailed planning stage are as follows:

- Upfront Carbon (A1-A5) = 44,741 tonnesCO_{2e} equating to 1,099 kgCO_{2e}/m²_{GIA} (excl. Sequestration)
- Embodied Carbon (A-B-C) (excl. B6) = 69,582 tonnesCO_{2e} equating to 1,709 kgCO_{2e}/m²_{GIA}

The results from the **Operational Carbon** assessment undertaken are as follows:

- Regulated Energy emissions: 24,120 tonnes CO_{2e}
- Unregulated energy emissions: 36,415 tonnes CO_{2e}
- Total operational energy emissions: 60,535,340 kgCO_{2e}, equal to 1,487 kgCO_{2e}/m²

The whole life carbon emissions for the whole development, including both embodied and operational carbon impacts are **130,117 TonnesCO_{2e}**, equal to **3,195 kgCO_{2e}/m²**

There is very limited opportunity to influence embodied carbon reduction due to already completed construction; fixed design and advanced stages of procurement. However, opportunities to reduce the energy consumption of the development have been identified and incorporated. The “Revised Energy and Low Carbon Strategy” report issue in December 2022 goes into further detail, highlighting the key interventions to improve the overall performance of the CADP1 development compared to the previously approved documents and to achieve the projected reductions. The outputs from the energy report have been integrated into this whole life carbon assessment to reflect the updated design since the original proposal was developed. The report goes into further detail, but here is a summary of the enhancements that have been included:

1. Further efficiencies to the previously approved terminal design, including:
 - a. Reduction in air leakage through the building(s) envelope.
 - b. Improving the efficiency of air handling units, heat recovery and air-cooled chillers.
 - c. Providing luminaire efficacy of 110 lumens / circuit Watt, compared to 85 lumens / circuit Watt, with more effective lighting control.
 - d. Installing kitchen extract heat recovery systems for commercial application.
 - e. Replacing high air volume/energy systems with local systems, reducing auxiliary power demand.
2. Replacing the previously approved gas fired CHP system with a more sustainable onsite heat network, including:
 - a. A combination of Air Source and Water Source Heat Pumps to deliver low temperature hot water (LTHW) at a Coefficient of Performance (COP) of 2.8 to serve both space heating and domestic hot water, in lieu of gas fired systems.
 - b. Allowance for valved and capped connections and space for heat exchangers to allow future connectivity to a district heating scheme should a commercially and technically viable solution come forward.
3. Delivering almost 1,200m² of Photovoltaic (PV) panels on the roof of the CADP1 terminal buildings and piers.

Due to the bespoke nature of airport developments, and to the ongoing development of Embodied Carbon benchmarks in the construction industry, there are currently no carbon benchmarks for airports to compare against other projects, and therefore there is very limited opportunity to assess how the development is performing in comparison to ‘similar’ developments. However, when comparing against Embodied Carbon assessments completed by the experienced Atkins team for other Transport developments in the UK, the CADP development appears to be approximately in line with expectations for assets of this nature, with a whole life carbon impact significantly reduced through the new energy strategy. This suggests that the London City Airport development falls within the Carbon limits for a low carbon development. Nevertheless, this should not discourage further opportunities to reduce the carbon footprint of the development. Wherever possible, opportunities for reducing the embodied and operational carbon impact of the development should be encouraged and adopted to continually improve the design and work towards a Net-Zero Carbon development.

Appendices



Appendix A. Detailed Embodied Carbon Assessment Results

The 2 tables below detail the results from the embodied carbon assessment.

Table B-1 details the results in kgCO₂e, and Table B-2 in kgCO₂e/m² GIA.

Results in kgCO₂e

Result category	Biogenic carb	A1-A3 Produc	A4 Transport	A5 Site operat	A1-A5	B1B2B3B4 Material re	B5 IB1-B5	B6 Operational	B7 Operational	C1 Deconstr	C2 Waste tr	C3 Waste pr	C4 Waste	C1-C4	TOTAL kg CO ₂ e	External im
0.1 Toxic Mat															145,370	145,370
0.2 Demolition																
0.3 Supports																
0.4 Groundworks																
0.5 Diversion																
1 Substructure	(72,261)	3,855,650	306,623	165,477	4,327,750									240,278	4,495,768	(826,230)
2.1 Frame		10,042,397	26,644	389,799	10,458,840		3,696,735	3,696,735							14,397,391	(2,101,263)
2.2 Upper Floors		11,265,914	76,965,997	5,263,189	1,256,190	0	0	0						41,833,806	4,115,097	0
2.3 Roof		5,666,607,467	13,389,579	12,689,985	5,900,887	0	0	6,971,747						19,344,948	5,321,148	41,1915
2.4 Stairs & Ramps		19,251,922	26,283,325	3,873,795	291,015	0	0							2,202,679	174,636	69,989
2.5 Ext. Walls		7,194,625,862	1,596,724	61,392,704	7,810,145	0	0							16,347,880	4,757,466	374,577
2.6 Windows & Ext. Doors		4,944,774,555	780,244	0	495,258	0	0	255,124,506						582,681	50,011	77,668
2.7 Int. Walls & Partitions		-28,362,285	6,989,955	52,437,84	54,059,145	756,230	0	0	55,142,062	0	55,142			27,315,057	29,367,282	368,455
2.8 Int. Doors		-1,766,76,045	18,452,640	784,631	0	185,292	0	0	187,540,227	0	187,540			588,178	178,255,949	79,873
3 Finishes		-11,891,911	29,409,947	7,291,173	27,794,371	3,225,557	0	0	1,886,498	0	1,886,498			3,579,295	61,181,305	41,097
4 Filings, furnishings & equipments														0	0	0
5 Services (MEP)		-147,698	63,463,02,785	206,86,197	1,252,69,851	6,492,259	0	10,805,148	60,535,340					3,692,985	464,929	538,356
6 Prefabricated																
7 Existing bldg																
8 Ext. works		0	1,859,707	8,536	114,198									32,035	2,877	0,220
Other or overall site construction					343,900											
Unclassified / Other					3,439,800											
TOTAL kg CO₂e	(290,664)	38,736,948	462,533	5,251,786	44,451,267	23,857,936	23,857,936	60,535,340		145,370	563,280	440,465	1,912	1,151,027	69,169,566	(13,395,890)

Results in kgCO₂e/m² GIA

Result category	Biogenic carb	A1-A3 Produc	A4 Transport	A5 Site operat	A1-A5	B1B2B3B4 Material re	B5 IB1-B5			C1 Deconstr	C2 Waste tr	C3 Waste pr	C4 Waste	C1-C4	TOTAL kg CO ₂ e	External im
0.1 Toxic Mat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.2 Demolition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	4
0.3 Supports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.4 Groundworks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.5 Diversion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 Substructure	-2	95	8	4	106	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	6	110	-2
2.1 Frame	0	247	1	10	257	0	91	91	0	0	6	0	0	6	354	-5
2.2 Upper Floors	0	28	2	1	31	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	32	-8
2.3 Roof	0	139	0	3	142	0	171	171	0	0	1	0	0	2	316	-8
2.4 Stairs & Ramps	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	-3
2.5 Ext. Walls	0	177	0	15	192	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	192	-5
2.6 Windows & Ext. Doors	0	12	0	0	12	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	-1
2.7 Int. Walls & Partitions	-1	17	0	1	19	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	21	-1
2.8 Int. Doors	-4	5	0	0	5	0	5	5	0	0	4	0	0	4	9	0
3 Finishes	0	72	0	7	79	0	46	46	0	0	1	2	0	2	128	-2
4 Filings, furnishings & equipments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Services (MEP)	0	35	3	7	159	0	265	265	1487	0	1	0	0	1	426	-19
6 Prefabricated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 Existing bldg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 Ext. works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other or overall site construction	0	0	0	84	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	0
Unclassified / Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL kg CO₂e	-7	951	11	129	1,092	0	586	586	1,487	4	14	11	0	28	1,699	-32

Appendix B. Carbon Assessment Inputs

The following table outlines all the inputs to the embodied carbon assessment. Please refer to the separate attachment.

Component	Building section	Category	RICS Code	Sub-Category	Code	Description	Materials	Cost Plan Quantity	Unit	Assessment Quantity	Unit	Notes	Quantity Assumptions	Material Specification Assumption
		Enabling Works												
		Enabling / Demolition Works	0.2	Major Demolition Works										
		Enabling	0.2	Major Demolition Works	0.2.1			0						0
B	West Terminal Extension (WTE)	Enabling	0.2	Major Demolition Works	0.2.1	Breakout existing surface to WTE footprint and dispose of excavated material		2160	m2	2160	m2			
B	West Terminal Extension (WTE)	Enabling	0.2	Major Demolition Works	0.2.2	Demolish walls and floor/roof of existing building attached to West Pier		450	m2	450	m2			
A	New East Pier	Enabling / Demolition Works	0.1	Facilitating Works	0.1.1	Move substation into new East		0	1	0	N/A			0
		Substructure	1.1											
		Substructure	1.1	Standard Foundations										
		Substructure	1.1	Standard Foundations	1.1.1.1		Precast Concrete UK C25/30			1267	m3		Assumed 12 is the number of piles Assumed 90kg/m3 reinforcement	Precast Concrete UK C25/30 (50% GGBS)
A	East Terminal Extension	Substructure	1.1	Standard Foundations	1.1.1.1	Substructure piling, base slab	Precast Concrete UK C25/30	3690.00	m2	1152.24	m3		Insufficient information, assumed base slab thickness 300mm, 64 piles based on a 7.5m spacing 10m depth 0.3m diameter	Precast Concrete UK C25/30 (50% GGBS)
A	East Terminal Extension	Sub Structures	1.2	Specialist Foundations	1.2.1	Specialist Connection to new K	Precast Concrete UK C25/30	4850.00	m2	115.2238934	m3		Insufficient information - assumed 10% concrete volume from 1.1.1 is connections	Precast Concrete UK C25/30 (50% GGBS)
		Substructure	1.1	Lowest Floor Construction	1.1.1		Concrete Insitu UK C20/25 (50%GGBS)			347	m3		Assumed 12 is the number of piles Assumed 90kg/m3 reinforcement	Concrete Insitu UK C32/40 (50%GGBS) and UK Rebar 97% recycled
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Substructure	1.1	Lowest Floor Construction	1.1.47	Blinding concrete 50mm thick	Concrete Insitu UK C20/25 (50%GGBS)	13	m	16.25	m3		Assumed 300kg/m3 reinforcement	Concrete Insitu UK C32/40 (50%GGBS) and UK Rebar 97% recycled
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Substructure	1.1	Lowest Floor Construction	1.1.50	Extra over for 2m wide section	Concrete Insitu UK C20/25 (50%GGBS)			256	m3			
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Substructure	1.1	Lowest Floor Construction	1.1.57	Reinforced concrete plinth 150	Concrete Insitu UK C20/25 (50%GGBS)			10.8	m3			
A	East Terminal Extension	Sub Structures	1.3.1	Substructure	1.3.2.10	Concrete topping 150mm thick	Concrete Insitu UK C20/25 (50%GGBS)	1.00	item	84	m3		Further information requ	0.00
		Substructure	1.1	Secant Piling	1.1.2		Concrete Insitu UK C25/30 (50%GGBS)			13404	m3			
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Substructure	1.1	Secant Piling	1.1.2.1	Contractor designed reinforced	Concrete Insitu UK C25/30 (50%GGBS)	12	m	33.9202066	m3		Assumed 12 is the num	Concrete Insitu UK C25/30 (50%GGBS)
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Substructure	1.1	Secant Piling	1.1.2.5	Pile caps to secant pile wall 90	Concrete Insitu UK C25/30 (50%GGBS)	52	m	49.14	m3			Concrete Insitu UK C25/30 (50%GGBS)
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Substructure	1.1	Secant Piling	1.1.2.6	Pile caps to secant pile wall 21	Concrete Insitu UK C25/30 (50%GGBS)	12	m	26.46	m3			Concrete Insitu UK C25/30 (50%GGBS)
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Substructure	1.1	Secant Piling	1.1.2.7	Reinforced waterproof concrete	Concrete Insitu UK C25/30 (50%GGBS)	238	m2	71.256	m3			Concrete Insitu UK C25/30 (50%GGBS)
B	West Terminal Extension (WTE)	Substructure	1.1	Substructure	1.1.16	Concrete to concrete pile caps	Concrete Insitu UK C25/30 (50% GGBS)	125	m3	125	m3			Concrete Insitu UK C25/30 (50% GGBS)
B	West Terminal Extension (WTE)	Substructure	1.1	Substructure	1.1.17	Concrete to concrete ground be	Concrete Insitu UK C25/30 (50% GGBS)	220	m3	220	m3			Concrete Insitu UK C25/30 (50% GGBS)
B	West Terminal Extension (WTE)	Substructure	1.1	Substructure	1.1.18	Concrete to concrete slab	Concrete Insitu UK C25/30 (50% GGBS)	570	m3	570	m3			Concrete Insitu UK C25/30 (50% GGBS)
B	West Terminal Extension (WTE)	Substructure	1.1	Substructure	1.1.19	Extra over allowance for formin	Concrete Insitu UK C25/30 (50% GGBS)	5	Nr	75	m3		Assumed volume of 15m3 per lift, giving total volume 75m3	Concrete Insitu UK C25/30 (50% GGBS)
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Substructure	1.1	Specialist Foundations	1.1.10	Contractor designed reinforced	Concrete Insitu UK C25/30 (50%GGBS)	13	no	66.16194728	m3		N/A	Concrete Insitu UK C25/30 (50%GGBS)
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Substructure	1.1	Specialist Foundations	1.1.11	Contractor designed reinforced	Concrete Insitu UK C25/30 (50%GGBS)	31	no	157.7707831	m3		N/A	Concrete Insitu UK C25/30 (50%GGBS)
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Substructure	1.1	Secant Piling	1.1.20	Contractor designed reinforced	Concrete Insitu UK C25/30 (50%GGBS)	52	m	176.4318434	m3		Assumed 52 is the num	Concrete Insitu UK C25/30 (50%GGBS)
A	New East Pier	Substructure	1.1	Standard Foundations	1.1.1	Specialist Foundations - allowa	Concrete Insitu UK C25/30 (50%GGBS)	5395	m2	1348.75	m3		Assumed 250mm thick	Concrete Insitu UK C25/30 (50%GGBS)
A	East Terminal Extension	Sub Structures	1.3.1	Substructure	1.3.2.2	1500mm dia piles say 24m long	Concrete Insitu UK C25/30 (50%GGBS)	6.00	nr	254.4690049	m3		0.00	Concrete Insitu UK C25/30 (50%GGBS)
A	East Terminal Extension	Sub Structures	1.3.1	Substructure	1.3.2.4	New concrete beams	Concrete Insitu UK C25/30 (50%GGBS)	9339.00	m2	42	m3			Concrete Insitu UK C25/30 (50%GGBS)
A	East Terminal Extension	Sub Structures	1.3.1	Substructure	1.3.2.6	New concrete planks	Concrete Insitu UK C25/30 (50%GGBS)	0.00	m2	10.75	m3		N/A	Concrete Insitu UK C25/30 (50%GGBS)
		Substructure	1.1	Secant Piling	1.1.3		Concrete Insitu UK C32/40 (50%GGBS)			1308	m3			
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Substructure	1.1	Secant Piling	1.1.18	Piling guide wall	Concrete Insitu UK C32/40 (50%GGBS)	64	m	383	m3		Please provide additio	Concrete Insitu UK C32/40 (50%GGBS)
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Substructure	1.1	Lowest Floor Construction	1.1.61	Bunds around transformers & g	Concrete Insitu UK C32/40 (50%GGBS)	29	m3	29	m3		0	Concrete Insitu UK C32/40 (50%GGBS)
B	West Terminal Extension (WTE)	Substructure	1.1	Substructure	1.1.3	Install reinforced concrete piles	Concrete Insitu UK C32/40(50% GGBS)	119	Nr	336.4645732	m3			Concrete Insitu UK C32/40(50% GGBS)
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Substructure	1.1	Lowest Floor Construction	1.1.43	Infill voids	Concrete Insitu UK C32/40 (50%GGBS)	129	m3	129	m3			Concrete Insitu UK C32/40 (50%GGBS)
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Substructure	1.1	Lowest Floor Construction	1.1.33	Basement slab raft overall 900	Concrete Insitu UK C32/40 (50%GGBS)	230	m2	207	m3			Concrete Insitu UK C32/40 (50%GGBS)
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Substructure	1.1	Lowest Floor Construction	1.1.35	Universal beam 500mm x 200	Concrete Insitu UK C32/40 (50%GGBS)	26	m	1.03	m3			Concrete Insitu UK C32/40 (50%GGBS)
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Substructure	1.1	Lowest Floor Construction	1.1.37	Universal beam 900mm x 200	Concrete Insitu UK C32/40 (50%GGBS)	7	m	12.6	m3			Concrete Insitu UK C32/40 (50%GGBS)
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Substructure	1.1	Lowest Floor Construction	1.1.39	Universal beam 900mm x 200	Concrete Insitu UK C32/40 (50%GGBS)	17	m	30.6	m3		0	Concrete Insitu UK C32/40 (50%GGBS)
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Substructure	1.1	Lowest Floor Construction	1.1.44	Ground floor slab 500mm thick	Concrete Insitu UK C32/40 (50%GGBS)	95	m2	47.5	m3			Concrete Insitu UK C32/40 (50%GGBS)
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Substructure	1.1	Lowest Floor Construction	1.1.48	Suspended reinforced concrete	Concrete Insitu UK C32/40 (50%GGBS)	263	m2	78.9	m3			Concrete Insitu UK C32/40 (50%GGBS)
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Substructure	1.1	Lowest Floor Construction	1.1.51	Ground beam 1.750 x 600mm	Concrete Insitu UK C32/40 (50%GGBS)	30	m	13.5	m3			Concrete Insitu UK C32/40 (50%GGBS)
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Substructure	1.1	Lowest Floor Construction	1.1.53	Reinforced concrete wall 300	Concrete Insitu UK C32/40 (50%GGBS)	38	m2	11.47	m3			Concrete Insitu UK C32/40 (50%GGBS)
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Substructure	1.1	Lowest Floor Construction	1.1.55	Columns, 500 x 500mm, includ	Concrete Insitu UK C32/40 (50%GGBS)	13	m	3.135	m3			Concrete Insitu UK C32/40 (50%GGBS)
		Substructure	1.1	Standard Foundations	1.1.4		Disposal			1671	m3			
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Substructure	1.1	Standard Foundations	1.1.5	Disposal	Disposal	1591	m3	1591	m3		0	0
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Substructure	1.1	Standard Foundations	1.1.6	Extra over for disposal of contai	Disposal	80	m3	80	m3		0	0
		Substructure	1.1	Standard Foundations	1.1.5		Excavation			2665	m3			
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Substructure	1.1	Standard Foundations	1.1.2	Extra over for hard dig	Excavation	139	m3	139	m3		0	0
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Substructure	1.1	Standard Foundations	1.1.3	Excavation for ground floor slab	Excavation	204	m3	204	m3		0	0
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Substructure	1.1	Standard Foundations	1.1.4	Extra over for hard dig	Excavation	20	m3	20	m3		0	0
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Substructure	1.1	Standard Foundations	1.1.1	Excavation for basement slab	Excavation	1387	m3	1387	m3		0	0
B	West Terminal Extension (WTE)	Substructure	1.1	Substructure	1.1.7	Excavation for pile caps and dis	Excavation	125	m3	125	m3		0	0
B	West Terminal Extension (WTE)	Substructure	1.1	Substructure	1.1.8	Excavation for ground beams a	Excavation	220	m3	220	m3		0	0
B	West Terminal Extension (WTE)	Substructure	1.1	Substructure	1.1.9	Excavation for slab and dispos	Excavation	570	m3	570	m3		0	0
B	West Terminal Extension (WTE)	Substructure	1.1	Substructure	1.1.6	Formwork	Formwork	82	m2	82	m2		assume 50mm thick	assume timber
B	West Terminal Extension (WTE)	Substructure	1.1	Substructure	1.1.10	Formwork to reinforced concre	Formwork	695	m2	695	m2		N/A	assume timber
B	West Terminal Extension (WTE)	Substructure	1.1	Substructure	1.1.11	Formwork to reinforced concre	Formwork	400	m2	400	m2		N/A	assume timber
B	West Terminal Extension (WTE)	Substructure	1.1	Substructure	1.1.12	Formwork to reinforced concre	Formwork	150	m2	150	m2		N/A	assume timber
		Substructure	1.1	Secant Piling	1.1.7		Membrane			729	m2			
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Substructure	1.1	Secant Piling	1.1.31	Gas proof membrane behind pi	Membrane	70	m2	70	m2		N/A	0
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Substructure	1.1	Lowest Floor Construction	1.1.42	Gas proof membrane behind U	Gas Membrane	325	m2	325	m2		0	Concrete Insitu UK C20/25 (50%GGBS)
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Substructure	1.1	Lowest Floor Construction	1.1.46	Gas proof membrane below sla	Gas Membrane	38	m2	38	m2		Assumed 70kg/m3 rein	Concrete Insitu UK C32/40 (50%GGBS) and UK Rebar 97% recycled
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Substructure	1.1	Secant Piling	1.1.30	Gas proof membrane behind w	Gas Membrane	295	m2	295	m2		N/A	0
		Substructure	1	Substructure	1.1.8		Piling Mat			2847	m2			
B	West Terminal Extension (WTE)	Substructure	1.1	Substructure	1.1.1	Install piling mat	Piling Mat	2160	m2	2160	m2		N/A	0
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Substructure	1.1	Specialist Foundations	1.1.7	Install piling mat	Piling Mat	687	m2	687	m2		Please provide additio	Wait for Andy's info
		Substructure	1.1	Lowest Floor Construction	1.1.8		Steel Rebar UK 97% recycled EAF production			695256	kg		0	Concrete Insitu UK C32/40 (50%GGBS)
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Substructure	1.1	Specialist Foundations	1.1.10.1	Contractor designed reinforced	Steel Rebar UK 97% recycled EAF production	7608.623248	kg				Assumed 110kg/m3 rein	Steel Rebar UK 97% recycled EAF production
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Substructure	1.1	Specialist Foundations	1.1.11.1	Contractor designed reinforced	Steel Rebar UK 97% recycled EAF production	18143.64005	kg					
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Substructure	1.1	Secant Piling	1.1.18	Contractor designed reinforced	Steel Rebar UK 97% recycled EAF production	42148	kg					
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Substructure	1.1	Secant Piling	1.1.20.1	Contractor designed reinforced	Steel Rebar UK 97% recycled EAF production	20289.66199	kg					
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Substructure	1.1	Secant Piling	1.1.21	Contractor designed reinforced	Steel Rebar UK 97% recycled EAF production	3901.85806	kg					
A	New East Pier	Substructure	1.1	Standard Foundations	1.1.2	Contractor designed reinforced	Steel rebar UK 97% recycled EAF production	134875	kg					
A	East Terminal Extension	Sub Structures	1.1.1	Substructure	1.1.1	Reinforcement	Steel-Rebar-UK 97% recycled EAF production	171252.4774	kg				reinforcement 100kg/m3	Steel-Rebar-UK 97% recycled EAF production
A	East Terminal Extension	Sub Structures	1.3.1	Substructure	1.3.2.3	1500mm dia piles say 24m long	Steel Rebar UK 97% recycled EAF production	29265.93557	kg				115kg/m3 reinforcement	Steel-Rebar-UK 97% recycled EAF production
A	East Terminal Extension	Sub Structures	1.3.1	Substructure	1.3.2.5	New concrete beams	Steel Rebar UK 97% recycled EAF production	9339	kg				Assumed 115kg/m3 rein	Steel Rebar UK 97% recycled EAF production
A	East Terminal Extension	Sub Structures	1.3.1	Substructure	1.3.2.7	New concrete planks	Steel Rebar UK 97% recycled EAF production	0	kg				Assumed 220kg/m3 rein	Steel Rebar UK 97% recycled EAF production
A	East Terminal Extension	Sub Structures	1.3.1	Substructure	1.3.2.8	Joint at south dock wall	Steel Rebar UK 97% recycled EAF production	0	kg				Assumed 80kg/m3 reinfor	Steel Rebar UK 97% recycled EAF production
A	East Terminal Extension	Sub Structures	1.3.1											

A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Superstructure	2.6	Windows & External Doors	2.6.3	External single doors	Metal Door	9	no	9	no	0	Metal Doors
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Superstructure	2.6	Windows & External Doors	2.6.4	External double lowered doors	Metal Door	4	no	4	no	0	Metal Doors
B	West Terminal Extension (WTE)	Superstructure	2.6	Windows & External Doors	2.6.2	Double leaf door, including all in	Metal Door	9	nr	9	nr	0	Metal Door
B	West Terminal Extension (WTE)	Superstructure	2.6	Windows & External Doors	2.6.3	Single leaf door, including all in	Metal Door	10	nr	10	nr	0	Metal Door
A	New East Pier	Superstructure	2.6	Windows and External Doors	2.6.5		Metal Shutter			134	m2	0	Steel Shutters
A	New East Pier	Superstructure	2.6	Windows and External Doors	2.6.2.3	Roller Shutter	Metal Shutter	51.30878	m2	51.30878	m2	0	Steel Shutters
B	West Terminal Extension (WTE)	Superstructure	2.6	Windows & External Doors	2.6.4	Roller shutter to baggage belt	Metal Shutter	4	nr	4	nr	0	Steel Shutters
B	West Terminal Extension (WTE)	Superstructure	2.8	Internal Doors	2.8.3	Allowance for fire shutter	Metal Shutter	75.16425	m2	75.16425	m2	0	Steel Shutters
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Superstructure	2.7	Internal Walls & Partitions	2.7.1		Blockwork			778	m2	0	
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Superstructure	2.7	Internal Walls & Partitions	2.7.2	Internal Blockwork walls 225mm	Blockwork	778	m2	778	m2	0	
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Superstructure	2.7	Internal Walls & Partitions	2.7.2.1		Concrete Insitu UK C25/30(50% GGBS)			80	m3	Assumed 300mm thick	
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Superstructure	2.7	Internal Walls & Partitions	2.7.2	300mm rc walls to access ladd	Concrete Insitu UK C25/30(50% GGBS)	43	m3	43	m3	Assumed 300mm thick	
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Superstructure	2.7	Internal Walls & Partitions	2.7.2	Render 15mm thick	Concrete Insitu UK C25/30(50% GGBS)	1010	m2	15	m3	Assumed 300mm thick	
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Superstructure	2.7	Internal Walls & Partitions	2.7.1	RC core walls to staircase	Concrete Insitu UK C32/40(50% GGBS)	172	m2	52	m3	Assumed 300mm thick	
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Superstructure	2.7	Internal Walls & Partitions	2.7.2.2		UK Steel Rebar 97% recycled			5805	kg	Assumed 90kg/m3	
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Superstructure	2.7	Internal Walls & Partitions	2.7.2	Reinforcement	UK Steel Rebar 97% recycled	4644	kg	4644	kg	Assumed 90kg/m3	
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Superstructure	2.7	Internal Walls & Partitions	2.7.2	Reinforcement	UK Steel Rebar 97% recycled	1161	kg	1161	kg	Assumed 90kg/m3	
A	New East Pier	Superstructure	2.7	Internal walls and partitions	2.7.4		Glazing - Aluminium			1988	m2	aluminium frame	aluminium frame
A	New East Pier	Superstructure	2.7	Internal walls and partitions	2.7.2	Internal glazed wall panels	Glazing - Aluminium	650.2648	m2	650.2648	m2	0	aluminium frame
B	West Terminal Extension (WTE)	Superstructure	2.7	Internal Walls & Partitions	2.7.4	Internal Glazing - E-glass non	Glazing - Aluminium	1	nr	3	m2	0	aluminium frame
A	East Terminal Extension	Superstructure	2.7	Internal walls and partitions	2.7.3	WF-90 Internal glazed partition	Glazing - Aluminium	1314.45	m2	1314.45	m2	0.00	aluminium frame
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Superstructure	2.7	Internal Walls & Partitions	2.7.5		Plasterboard - Acoustic			28	m2	Stainless Steel	12.5mm plasterboard
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Superstructure	2.7	Internal Walls & Partitions	2.7.5	Acoustic plasterboard and shee	Plasterboard - Acoustic	28	m2	28	m2	0	12.5mm plasterboard
B	West Terminal Extension (WTE)	Superstructure	2.7	Internal Walls & Partitions	2.7.6	Stairs balustrade including fini	Steel Balustrade	235	m	235	m	1.15 kg/m	Stainless Steel
B	West Terminal Extension (WTE)	Superstructure	2.7	Internal Walls & Partitions	2.7.6	Stairs balustrade including fini	Steel Balustrade	157	m	157	m	1.15 kg/m	Stainless Steel
B	West Terminal Extension (WTE)	Superstructure	2.7	Internal Walls & Partitions	2.7.7	Stairs balustrade and handrail	Steel Balustrade	68	m	68	m	0	Stainless Steel
A	East Terminal Extension	Superstructure	2.7	Internal walls and partitions	2.7.7		Steel stud Partition - Phenolic Insulation - Fire rated			39799	m2	12.5mm plasterboard	Metal Studs
A	New East Pier	Superstructure	2.7	Internal walls and partitions	2.7.1	EO internal stud walls for reinf	Steel stud Partition	1040.00	m2	1040.00	m2	12.5mm plasterboard	Metal Studs
A	New East Pier	Superstructure	2.7	Internal walls and partitions	2.7.2	Internal walls (1 hour fire rated	Steel stud Partition - Phenolic Insulation - Fire rated	14235.50973	m2	14235.50973	m2	12.5mm plasterboard	0
A	East Terminal Extension	Superstructure	2.7	Internal walls and partitions	2.7.1	Internal walls (1 hour fire rated	Steel stud Partition - Phenolic Insulation - Fire rated	18344.94	m2	18344.94	m2	12.5mm plasterboard	0.00
B	West Terminal Extension (WTE)	Superstructure	2.7	Internal Walls & Partitions	2.7.2	Internal walls (1 hour fire rated	Steel stud Partition	5876.100018	m2	5876.100018	m2	12.5mm plasterboard	0
B	West Terminal Extension (WTE)	Superstructure	2.7	Internal Walls & Partitions	2.7.2	EO internal walls & partitions for reinf	Steel stud Partition	302	m2	302	m2	12.5mm plasterboard	Metal Studs
A	New East Pier	Superstructure	2.7	Internal walls and partitions	2.7.3	Extra over for forming openings		0		0		0	
A	East Terminal Extension	Superstructure	2.7	Internal walls and partitions	2.7.4	Extra over for forming openings in walls, for internal doors and the like						0.00	0.00
B	West Terminal Extension (WTE)	Superstructure	2.7	Internal Walls & Partitions	2.7.3	Extra over for forming openings in walls, for internal doors and the like		112	nr				
B	West Terminal Extension (WTE)	Superstructure	2.7	Internal Walls & Partitions	2.7.5	Allowance for proprietary impact and bumper guards, protection strips and corner protectors		129	m				
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Superstructure	2.7	Internal Walls & Partitions	2.7.8		Wall Lining			1656	m2		
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Superstructure	2.8	Internal Doors	2.8.2		Timber door			12	m2		Timber doors
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Superstructure	2.8	Internal Doors	2.8.2	Internal doors	Timber door	3	no	3	no	0	Timber doors
A	New East Pier	Superstructure	2.8	Internal doors	2.8.3		Timber fire door			2808	m2	Timber fire door	
A	New East Pier	Superstructure	2.8	Internal doors	2.8.1	Internal single leaf FD60 doors	Timber fire door	142	nr	142	nr	0	Timber fire door
A	New East Pier	Superstructure	2.8	Internal doors	2.8.2	Internal double leaf FD60 doors	Timber fire door	146	nr	146	nr	0	Timber fire door
B	West Terminal Extension (WTE)	Superstructure	2.8	Internal Doors	2.8.1	Internal single leaf FD60 doors	Timber fire door	78	nr	78	nr	0	Timber fire door
B	West Terminal Extension (WTE)	Superstructure	2.8	Internal Doors	2.8.2	Internal double leaf FD60 doors	Timber fire door	34	nr	34	nr	0	Timber fire door
A	East Terminal Extension	Superstructure	2.8	Internal doors	2.8.1	Internal single leaf FD60 doors	Timber fire door	149.00	nr	149.00	nr	0.00	Timber fire door
A	East Terminal Extension	Superstructure	2.8	Internal doors	2.8.2	Internal double leaf FD60 doors	Timber fire door	153.00	nr	153.00	nr	0.00	Timber fire door
A	East Terminal Extension	Superstructure	2.8	Balustrades and handrails	2.8.4		Barrier			37	kg	0 1.6 kg/m	
A	East Terminal Extension	Superstructure	2.8	Balustrades and handrails	2.8.5	Security barrier post	Barrier	23.00	nr	36.80	nr	assume 1m per barrier	0.00
A	New East Pier	Superstructure	2.8	Balustrades and handrails	2.8.2		Glass Railing			973	m2		
A	New East Pier	Superstructure	2.8	Balustrades and handrails	2.8.2	Glass railings and balustrades	Glass Railing	133.444	m	147	m2	0	
A	New East Pier	Superstructure	2.8	Balustrades and handrails	2.8.3	Stairs balustrade including fini	Glass Railing	534.36	m	588	m2	0	Glass and Steel railing
A	East Terminal Extension	Superstructure	2.8	Balustrades and handrails	2.8.5	WF-80 Glass railings and balu	Glass Railing	216.74	m	238	m2	0.00	
A	East Terminal Extension	Superstructure	2.8	Balustrades and handrails	2.8.6		Steel Railing			200	m	Stainless Steel	1.15 kg/m
A	East Terminal Extension	Superstructure	2.8	Balustrades and handrails	2.8.6	A-Safe Atlas Barrier (entrance)	Steel Railing	55.00	m	55.00	m	0.00	
A	East Terminal Extension	Superstructure	2.8	Balustrades and handrails	2.8.7	Balustrade and handrail	Steel Railing	25.00	m	25.00	m	1.15 kg/m	Stainless Steel
A	East Terminal Extension	Superstructure	2.8	Balustrades and handrails	2.8.8	Metal balustrade to baggage pa	Steel Railing	120.00	m	120.00	m	1.15 kg/m	Stainless Steel
A	New East Pier	Superstructure	2.8	Balustrades and handrails	2.8.1	Allowance for proprietary impact and bumper guards, protection strips and corner protectors		50	m			0	0.00
A	East Terminal Extension	Superstructure	2.8	Balustrades and handrails	2.8.1	Bump rails		339.14	m			0.00	0.00
A	East Terminal Extension	Superstructure	2.8	Balustrades and handrails	2.8.2	Allowance for proprietary impact and bumper guards, protection strips, and corner protectors		1.00	item			0.00	0.00
A	East Terminal Extension	Superstructure	2.8	Balustrades and handrails	2.8.3	Allowance for handrail and balustrade to disable WC, including finishes and all necessary fix		7.00	nr			0.00	0.00
A	East Terminal Extension	Superstructure	2.8	Balustrades and handrails	2.8.4	Allowance for handrail and balustrade to disable WC shower, including finishes and all neces		2.00	nr			0.00	0.00
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Internal Finishes	3.1	Wall Finishes	3.1.1		cement lining			24	m2	9mm thick	9mm thick
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Internal Finishes	3.1	Wall Finishes	3.1.2	Dry lining to walls	cement lining	24	m2	24	m2	14.2	
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Internal Finishes	3.1	Wall Finishes	3.1.2		glass mineral wool			28	m3	50mm thick, 1.2 kg/m2	50mm thick, 1.2 kg/m2
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Internal Finishes	3.1	Wall Finishes	3.1.3	Sound insulation to walls	glass mineral wool	556	m2	28	m3	50mm thick, 1.2 kg/m2	50mm thick, 1.2 kg/m2
B	West Terminal Extension (WTE)	Internal Finishes	3.1	Wall Finishes	3.1.3		Green Wall			90	m2	0 0.8mm thick	
B	West Terminal Extension (WTE)	Internal Finishes	3.1	Wall Finishes	3.1.5	WF-100 Green Living Wall (in	Green Wall	90	m2	90	m2		
A	East Terminal Extension	Internal Finishes	3.1	Wall finishes	3.1.4		HPL Panel			159	m2	8mm thick, 11.2 kg/m2	
A	East Terminal Extension	Internal Finishes	3.1	Wall finishes	3.1.1	WF-40 Laminate/HPI panels	HPL Panel	34.00	nr	102	m2	16mm thick - 22.4 kg/m2	0.00
B	West Terminal Extension (WTE)	Internal Finishes	3.1	Wall finishes	3.1.1	WF-40 Laminate/HPI panels	HPL Panel	19	nr	57	m2	16mm thick - 22.4 kg/m2	0.00
A	New East Pier	Internal Finishes	3.1	Wall finishes	3.1.5		MDF			1899	m2	4mm thick	
A	New East Pier	Internal Finishes	3.1	Wall finishes	3.1.2	WF-10 Skirting to the above,	MDF	4646.172036	m	929	m2	0	0
A	New East Pier	Internal Finishes	3.1	Wall finishes	3.1.4	WF-11 Skirting to the above,	MDF	278.006152	m	42	m2	0	0
A	East Terminal Extension	Internal Finishes	3.1	Wall finishes	3.1.2	WF-10 Skirting to the above,	MDF	414.62	m	83	m2	0.00	0.00
A	East Terminal Extension	Internal Finishes	3.1	Wall finishes	3.1.4	WF-11 Skirting to the above,	MDF	3236.51	m	485	m2	0.00	0.00
B	West Terminal Extension (WTE)	Internal Finishes	3.1	Wall finishes	3.1.2	WF-10 Skirting to the above,	MDF	296.596029	m	60	m2		
B	West Terminal Extension (WTE)	Internal Finishes	3.1	Wall finishes	3.1.4	WF-11 Skirting to the above,	MDF	1401.225798	m	216	m2		
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Internal Finishes	3.1	Wall Finishes	3.1.6		Paint			54635	m2		
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Internal Finishes	3.1	Wall Finishes	3.1.1	Painting to all walls	Paint	1580	m2	1580	m2	0	0
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Internal Finishes	3.1	Wall Finishes	3.1.7		Plasterboard			53055	m2		
A	New East Pier	Internal Finishes	3.1	Wall finishes	3.1.1	WF-10 High durability plasterb	Plasterboard	15921.11748	m2	15921.11748	m2	12.5mm thick	
A	New East Pier	Internal Finishes	3.1	Wall finishes	3.1.3	WF-11 Plasterboard (paint fini	Plasterboard	7756.726204	m2	7756.726204	m2	12.5mm thick	0
A	East Terminal Extension	Internal Finishes	3.1	Wall finishes	3.1.1	WF-10 High durability plasterb	Plasterboard	1204.23	m2	1204.23	m2	12.5mm thick	0.00
A	East Terminal Extension	Internal Finishes	3.1	Wall finishes	3.1.3	WF-11 Plasterboard (paint fini	Plasterboard	19449.57	m2	19449.57	m2	12.5mm thick	0.00
A	East Terminal Extension	Internal Finishes	3.1	Wall finishes	3.1.5	WF-12 Plasterboard (paint fini	Plasterboard	1080.08	m2	1080.08	m2	12.5mm thick	0.00
B	West Terminal Extension (WTE)	Internal Finishes	3.1	Wall Finishes	3.1.1	WF-10 High durability plasterb	Plasterboard	915.51	m2	915.51	m2	12.5mm thick	
B	West Terminal Extension (WTE)	Internal Finishes	3.1	Wall Finishes	3.1.3	WF-11 Plasterboard (paint fini	Plasterboard	6727.65	m2	6727.65	m2	12.5mm thick	
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Internal Finishes	3.1	Wall Finishes	3.1.8		Plywood			24	m2	14mm thick	
A	West Energy Centre (WEC)	Internal Finishes	3.1	Wall Finishes	3.1.5	Plywood lining to walls of office	Plywood	24	m2	24	m2	14mm thick	0
A	New East Pier	Internal Finishes	3.1	Wall finishes	3.1.9		Porcelain			4658	m2	12mm thick	
A	New East Pier	Internal Finishes	3.1	Wall finishes	3.1.12	WF-50 Fully tiled walls (porce	Porcelain	1655.562832	m2	1655.562832	m2	12mm thick	
A	East Terminal Extension	Internal Finishes	3.1	Wall finishes	3.1.2	WF-50 Fully tiled walls (porce	Porcelain	1897.37	m2	1897.37	m2	12mm thick	0.00
B	West Terminal Extension (WTE)	Internal Finishes	3.1	Wall finishes	3.1.2	WF-50 Fully tiled walls (porce	Porcelain	1095.01	m2				

Appendix C. Example Concrete Staircase Calculation

Please refer to the separate attachment.

Precast Stair	Min	Notes:
H	4.41 m	
h	2.055 m	
angle	42 deg	
x	6.96 m	
r	0.15 m	From Mannok precast product brochure (https://www.mannokbuild.com/precast/stairs-and-landings/)
g	0.22 m	From Mannok
No. rise	27.4 per m	From Mannok
z	0.15 m	From Mannok
w	1.35 m	From Mannok
Volume	4.03947 m ³	

User input
 Output
 From data source
 Embodied Carbon Output

Landing		
hland	0.15 m	(assuming same as waist of stair)
f	0.3 m	
wland	3 m	(Assuming 2x width of stair, plus gap of 'f' for railings)
dland	2 m	input
No. landings	2 per story	
Volume	1.8 m ³	

Total		
Volume	5.83947 m ³	
Concrete density	2400 kg/m ³	
Mass	14014.728 kg	

Carbon factor (taken from IStructE *How to Calculate Embodied Carbon* (2nd edition))

Lower	0.086 kgCO ₂ e/kg	(UK 20/25, 50% GGBS)
-------	------------------------------	----------------------

Embodied Carbon, concrete

Lower	1205.266608 kgCO ₂ e
-------	---------------------------------

%age decrease

Rebar

Upper	4 %
-------	-----

Steel density	7750 kg/m ³
Mass	181.02357 kg

Carbon factor	0.76 kgCO ₂ e/kg	(UK 97% recycled EAF production)
---------------	-----------------------------	----------------------------------

Embodied Carbon, rebar	137.5779132 kgCO ₂ e
------------------------	---------------------------------

Precast Stair Embodied Carbon, Total	1342.844521 kgCO ₂ e
--------------------------------------	---------------------------------

Steel Handrail

Outer diameter	0.048 m	
Thickness	0.005 m	(assumed hollow)
Inner diameter	0.043 m	
Length (rail)	35.14 m	
No. posts per m	1	
No. posts	21	(assuming 1 per m)
Length (post)	1 m	
Total length	56.14 m	
Volume	0.020061975 m ³	
Mass	155.4803068 kg	
Carbon factor, steel	2.46 kgCO ₂ e/kg	(Steel, plate)
Embodied carbon	382.4815546 kgCO ₂ e	

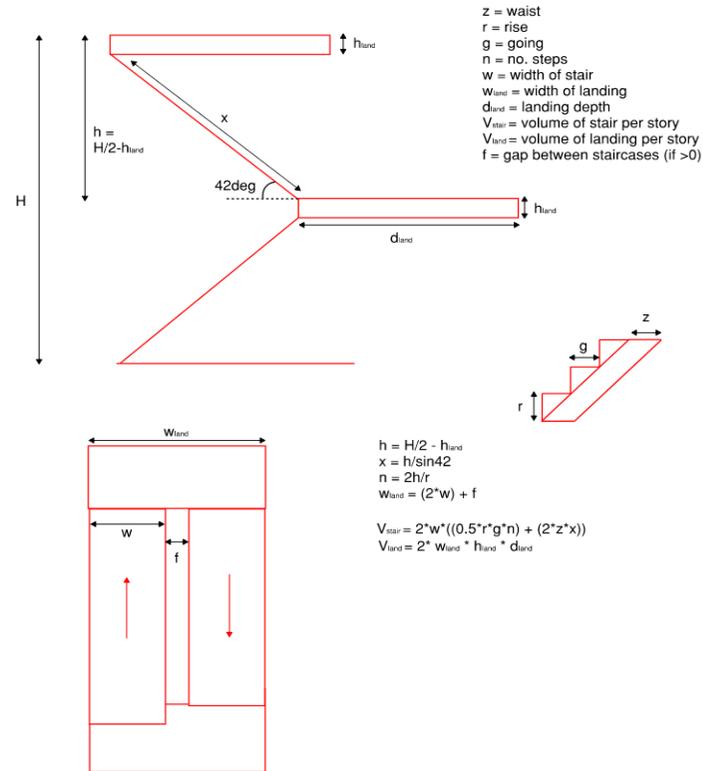
Handrail Coating (assumed polyster powder coated)

Embodied carbon	19.12407773 kgCO ₂ e	(assumed 5% of total hand rail embodied carbon)
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Steel Handrail Embodied Carbon, Total

Embodied carbon	401.6056324 kgCO ₂ e
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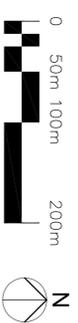
Source: <https://www.morrisfabrications.co.uk/balustrade-handrail/>



Appendix D. 2022 CADP1 Site Plan

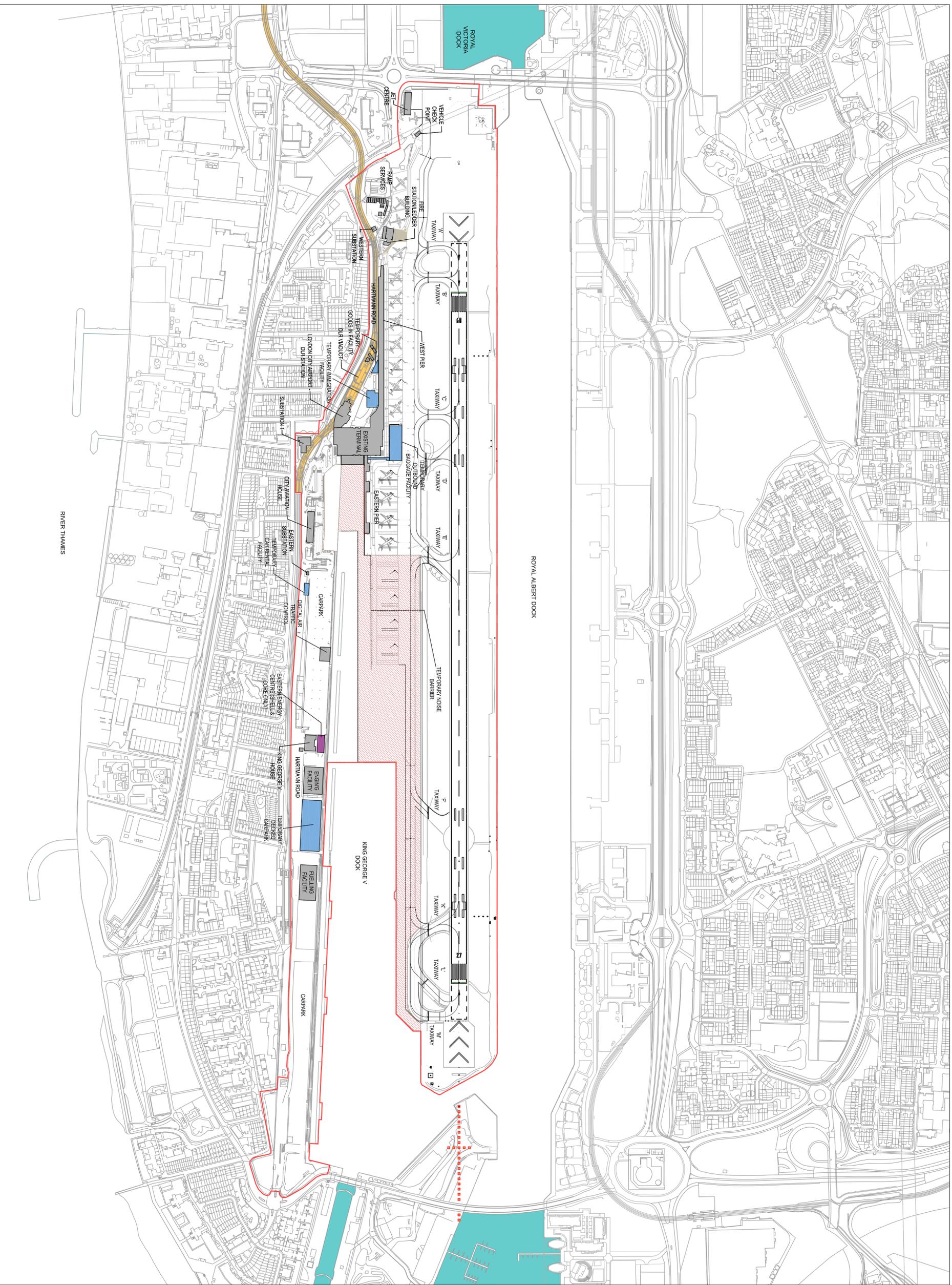
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REVISION NOTE:



LEGEND

- PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT BOUNDARY LINE
- EXISTING DLR VADUCT
- EXISTING PERMANENT BUILDINGS
- COMPLETED CADP BUILDINGS
- EXISTING TEMPORARY PERMITTED DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES
- SUBJECT TO SEPARATE APPLICATION
- EXISTING DECK WORKS OVER DOCK



FOR APPROVAL

Rev	Dn	Date	Description
-	MN	09.11.22	Issued for Planning



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LONDON CITY AIRPORT
CITY AIRPORT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

1.0B SITE PLAN 2022

Discipline	Project Phase
Architecture	PLANNING
Drawing Originator	Originator's Job No.
Pascall+Watson architects	6772
Checked By	Drawn By
Approved By	Scale
MN	1:3500 @ A1
Building Grid Reference	Drawn Date
Site	17.03.2022
Proj. Code	Site
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