



Energy Statement

58 Grenoble Gardens, London, N13 6JG

Job number: S11674

Date: December 2023

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Contents

1	Executive Summary	3
2	Existing and Proposed Development.....	4
3	Planning Policy.....	5
4	Methodology	6
5	Baseline Energy & CO2.....	7
6	Low Carbon Design – Fabric First – Be Lean.....	8
7	Low Carbon Technology Review & Recommendations	10
8	Low Carbon Technology – Renewable Energy Generation - Be Green	14
9	Conclusion.....	15
10	Appendix 1 Sample Notional DER/TER SAP Worksheets	16
11	Appendix 2 Sample Be Lean DER/TER SAP Worksheets	17
12	Appendix 3 Sample Be Green DER/TER SAP Worksheets.....	18
13	Appendix 4 SAP 10 GLA Carbon Spreadsheet Summary.....	19

1 Executive Summary

This report has been produced by Base Energy on behalf of Sadiq Saleh and in support of the planning application for the development named as 58 Grenoble Gardens comprising the conversion of an existing single-family dwelling to create 2 x residential apartments falling under the requirements of Enfield Council.

It sets out the design approach with regards to energy, carbon dioxide emissions, and sustainability in order to ensure the development complies with:

- National Planning Policy
- The London Plan
- The Enfield Local Planning Policy CP20 Sustainable Energy Use and Energy Infrastructure.

The above policies require:

- A 35 per cent reduction in CO₂ over Part L 2013

The design of the development will incorporate energy efficient building fabric and services in addition to low carbon technology:

- Thermal specification exceeding Part L 2013 notional U-values
- Energy saving building services including low energy lighting and heating controls
- Air Source Heat Pump

This results in a 19.6% CO₂ reduction over Part L1B 2013 and 60% CO₂ reduction using the GLA spreadsheet and SAP10 carbon factors.

2 Existing and Proposed Development

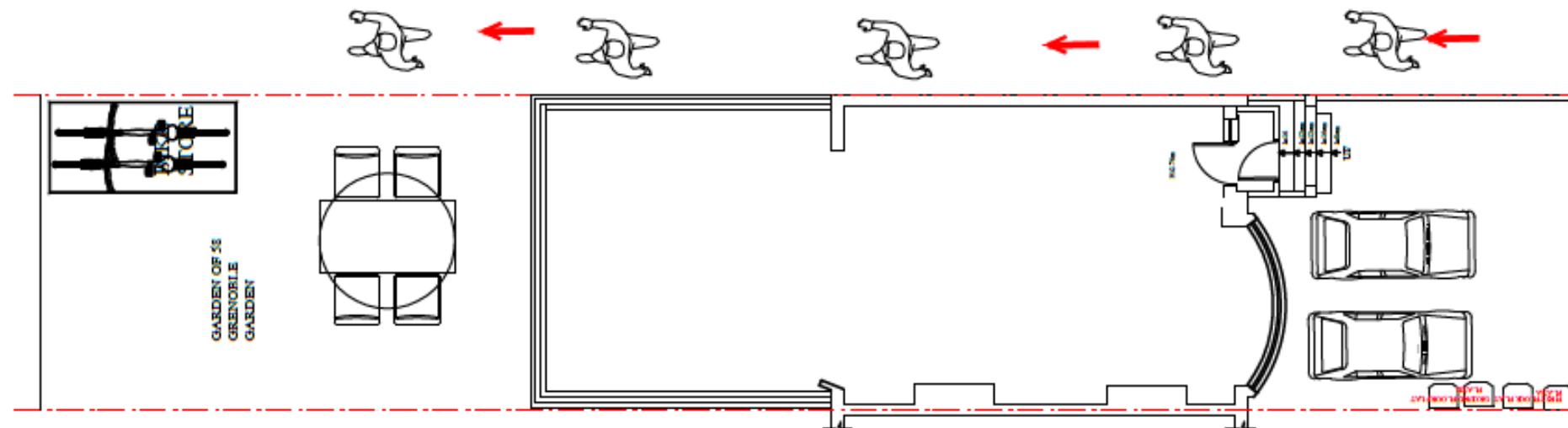
The development site is located on land at 58 Grenoble Gardens, London, N13 6JG.

The development proposals are for the conversion of an existing single-family dwelling to create 2 x residential apartments.

The development proposals constitute a minor development.

Aspects of the site location, shape, and surroundings (in particular the adjacent buildings), along with any other requirements of planning, use type, and scale will naturally constrain the development proposals in terms of the layout, positioning, and orientation of the proposed development. Subsequently, these constraints will impact on the feasibility of certain renewable technologies (as discussed in Section 4 of this report).

Figure 2.1: Proposed Block Plan



3 Planning Policy

National Planning Policy Framework 2021

The NPPF was updated in July 2021 to place greater emphasis on beauty, place-making, the environment, and sustainable development. The strengthened environmental objectives aim to protect and enhance the natural, built, and historic environment, and encourage effective land use, greater biodiversity, prudent use of natural resources, minimisation of waste and pollution, and adaptation to climate change alongside a move to a low carbon economy.

Local Planning Policy

The relevant Enfield Council Local Planning Policy requirements are as follows.

The development should target:

- Planning Policy CP20 Sustainable Energy Use and Energy Infrastructure.
- A 35 per cent reduction in CO₂ over Part L 2013
- The London Plan guidance stated that the CO₂ emissions should be made in SAP 2012 software and the GLA Carbon Emission Reporting Spreadsheet used to convert results to SAP 10 carbon factors.
- A 35% CO₂ reduction using SAP 10 Carbon Factors for the GLA spreadsheet

4 Methodology

The Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) is the UK Government methodology for assessing and calculating the energy performance of dwellings.

The Simplified Building Energy Model (SBEM) is the UK Government methodology for assessing and calculating the energy performance of non-domestic buildings.

SAP and SBEM calculations take into account a range of factors that contribute to energy efficiency, including:

- Materials used for the construction and the thermal insulation of the building fabric (u-values¹ and thermal mass)
- Air permeability
- Efficiency, fuel source, and control of heating and cooling systems
- Ventilation system energy use and heat recovery
- Lighting energy
- Low carbon and energy saving or generating technologies

Approved Document Part L of current Building Regulations addresses the conservation of fuel and power. Part L is divided into two separate documents:

- Part L1 Newly constructed and extended or renovated existing dwellings
- Part L2 Newly constructed and extended or renovated existing non-domestic buildings

To comply with Part L, the calculations should demonstrate how the building will either meet or achieve a percentage reduction in the Building Emission Rate (BER) under the required Target Emission Rate (TER).

The calculation software has been used to calculate a baseline of energy demand and carbon dioxide emissions as appropriate from which any reductions or contributions have been measured.

¹ U-values (Thermal Transmittance) - the measure of the overall rate of heat transfer by all mechanisms under standard conditions, through a particular section of a construction. Lower u-values mean better thermal insulation

5 Baseline Energy & CO2

Energy modelling software has been used to calculate a baseline for the development. This forms the basis from which compliance with planning policy has been measured.

Table 5.1: Baseline CO2 over Part L1B 2013

	CO2 Emission Rate (kg CO2/m ² /year)	Approximate Floor Area (m ²)	Total Baseline Emissions (kg CO2/year)
Baseline	26.57	163.25	4,338

The Total Baseline CO2 Emissions for the development are shown to be 1,988 kg/year.

Table 5.2: Baseline Results using Sap 10 Carbon Factors for GLA Spreadsheet

SAP 10	CO2 Emission Rate (kg CO2/m ² /year)	Approximate Floor Area (m ²)	Total Baseline Emissions (kg CO2/year)
Baseline	24.3	163.25	3,964

The **Total Baseline CO2 Emissions** when calculated in **SAP 10** are shown to be 3,964 kg/year.

6 Low Carbon Design – Fabric First – Be Lean

Before considering low carbon energy generating technology the development has been designed to reduce energy demand through the first step of the energy hierarchy by considering ‘fabric first’. A thermally efficient building envelope will follow the design standards as set out below.

Table 6.0: Building Fabric Standards (including u-values W/m²K)

	Part L 2013 Notional Targets	Part L 2021 Notional Targets	Proposed Development
External Walls	0.30	0.30	0.25
New Ground Floor	0.22	0.22	0.12
Pitched Roof	0.18	0.15	0.14
Flat Roof & Ceiling joists	0.16	0.15	0.14
Windows	1.60	1.4	1.40
Doors	1.60	1.4	1.40

- Insulation: The specified building envelope is designed to meet the notional Part L 2021 targets and will help to limit the energy demand of the dwelling for space heating

Once heat retention has been addressed the next step is to ensure energy consuming building services are efficient.

- Lighting: Low energy LED lighting throughout with a minimum efficacy of 80 lumens per watt
- Space & Water Heating: Condensing gas combi boiler
- Heating Controls: Comprising delayed start, programmer, thermostat, and TRVs
- Ventilation: Natural ventilation with localised extract fans

The specifications outlined above, and with the heating provided by a gas system as required by the GLA guidance, have been incorporated into the calculation to generate a dwelling emission rate to be measured against the baseline data.

Table 6.1: Baseline vs Be Lean CO2 Part L1B 2013

	CO2 Emission Rate (kg CO2/m2/year)	Floor Area (m2)	Total Baseline Emissions (kg CO2/year)	Reduction in CO2
Baseline	26.57	163.25	4,338	N/A
Be Lean	24.23	163.25	3,957	8.8%

The CO2 Emissions reduction as a result of energy efficient fabric and services is shown to be 381 kg/year.

Table 6.2: Baseline vs Be Lean using SAP 10 Carbon Factors for GLA Spreadsheet

SAP 10	CO2 Emission Rate (kg CO2/m2/year)	Floor Area (m2)	Total Baseline Emissions (kg CO2/year)	Reduction in CO2 Using SAP 10 Factors
Baseline	24.3	163.25	3,964	N/A
Be Lean	22.4	163.25	3,654	7.8%

The CO2 Emissions reduction when calculated in SAP 10 is shown to be 310 kg/year.

7 Low Carbon Technology Review & Recommendations

Having set out an energy efficient design, the next step is to incorporate low carbon technology for energy generation. A number of technologies exist and should be specified where they:

- Compliance with planning policy
- Are feasible for the site
- Are cost efficient
- Are appropriate for proposed development form and function
- Protect against fuel poverty
- Promote fuel security
- Reduce reliance on fossil fuels
- Reduce carbon emissions
- Reduce resource depletion
- Reduce pollution

Site location and development form and function will influence the suitability of different technologies through:

- Orientation
- Space (inside and outside of the buildings)
- Surrounding topography, structures, and natural features
- Wind speed
- Overshading
- Geology and ground conditions
- Building form, function, and density

In determining the most feasible renewable technologies for the dwelling, the following have been reviewed:

- Wind turbines
- Ground Source Heat Pumps
- Air Source Heat Pumps
- Biomass
- Combined Heat and Power
- Photovoltaic Panels
- Solar water heating

WIND TURBINES

Wind turbines are used to produce electricity. They can be either pole mounted (in a suitably exposed position) or building mounted; building mounted systems need a sufficient wind speed at the structural height and both a structural survey and planning permission.

- Wind speed can be too low on low rise buildings
- Taller systems need sufficient space
- Wind resources very variable and unpredictable
- May need planning permission

Wind turbines technology is **not recommended** for this development

GROUND SOURCE HEAT PUMP (GSHP)

GSHPs use naturally occurring underground low-level heat in areas with appropriate geological features. Heat is transferred from the ground by either extracting and discharging (re-charging) water from/to the ground directly (open loop) or circulating water through pipes buried within the ground, (closed loop). The water is passed through a heat pump to transfer the heat from this water into a higher temperature water circuit to provide heating. The loop can be fitted horizontally (laid in a shallow trench) or vertically (in a borehole).

- Feasibility analysis is costly
- Suitable ground conditions required
- More capital intensive than air source heat pumps
- Can be more efficient and lower running costs than ASHPs
- Well suited to highly insulated buildings

Ground source heat pump technology is **not recommended** for this development

AIR SOURCE HEAT PUMP (ASHP)

ASHP systems absorb heat from outside air at a low temperature into a fluid which is then passed through an electrically driven compressor where its temperature is increased. There are two main types of ASHP systems: Air to Water systems distribute heat through wet central heating; Air to air produce warm air which is circulated by fans. For an ASHP system to be installed, there needs to be ample outdoor space for the external condensing unit; these units can also be noisy and blow out colder air to the neighbouring environment.

- Requires space for external plant and internal hot water tank for wet systems supplying DHW
- Can generate noise though quieter systems have been developed
- Least efficient when most needed
- Longer life than fossil fuel boilers
- High capital costs vs gas systems but lower than GSHPs
- Well suited to highly insulated buildings

Air source heat pump technology **is recommended** for this development

BIO MASS

Biomass systems burn wood pellets, chips, or logs to provide heat in a single room, or to power central heating and hot water boilers. There needs to be ample space available for both the boiler and the storage of fuel. There will also be regular deliveries of fuel and therefore adequate site access is required.

- Carbon emissions are cyclical unlike fossil fuel
- Requires fuel storage space and bulk delivery
- Carbon 'neutral' fuel in isolation but supply side emissions are still present so not neutral overall
- Harmful particulate emissions impact air quality and health

Biomass technology **is not recommended** for this development

COMBINED HEAT AND POWER (CHP)

CHP is effectively an on-site small power plant providing both electrical power and thermal heat energy. It is an energy efficiency and low carbon measure rather than a renewable energy technology. A CHP system operates by burning a primary fuel (normally natural gas) by use of either a reciprocating engine or turbine, which in turn drives an alternator to generate electrical power. The heat emitted by the engine and exhaust gases is recovered and used to heat the building or to provide hot water.

- Reduces consumption of and reliance on grid electricity
- Works best with high and consistent heat and hot water demand
- Recovers waste energy
- Can export to the grid
- Uses fossil fuel
- Emissions on site rather than upstream
- Efficiency is sensitive to sizing

CHP **is not recommended** for this development

DISTRICT HEATING

District Heating systems provide multiple buildings or dwellings with heat and hot water from a central boiler house, or 'energy centre'. The system can provide heating or cooling which is transferred from the energy centre through a network of highly insulated pipes carrying the heated water to each dwelling.

- Economies of scale
- Frees up space in habitable areas of development
- Variety of systems
- Can make use of waste heat from industry
- Can be fossil fuel based and dependent

With reference to the Local Heat Map it has been determined that there are no existing or proposed heat networks or energy centres within a suitable radius from the development and there are no existing networks local to the site.

District heating **is not recommended** for this development

SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC (PV)

Solar PV cells (which are mounted together in panels or tiles on the roof) convert sunlight into electricity. The cells are made from layers of semi-conducting material; when the light shines on the cell, an electric field is created across the layers. Although PV cells are most effective in bright sunlight, they can still generate electricity on a cloudy day. The power of a PV cell is measured in kilowatts peak (kWp). Each PV panel produces 0.25Watts to 0.35Watts depending on the manufacture.

- Passive technology, requires no energy input from grid
- Does not require sunny days to generate power
- Capital costs can be high although payback is effective
- Needs sufficient roof space and orientation
- Zero site or upstream emissions
- Can export to the grid

Solar PV technology **is recommended** for this development

SOLAR HOT WATER

Solar hot water systems absorb energy from the sun and transfer this energy using heat exchangers to heat water which can then be stored. Systems should be roof mounted and oriented to face between a south-east and south-west direction.

- Mostly passive technology but requires pump energy
- Not suitable for combi boilers and developments without roof space
- Lower CO₂ reductions than other technologies

Solar hot water technology **is not recommended** for this development

Low Carbon Technology Summary

The low carbon technology review indicates that an Air Source Heat Pump and Solar PV would be potentially feasible. The following low carbon technology is recommended and preferred by the client:

MCS Certified Air Source Heat Pump.

This technology is deemed optimal for meeting the needs of the development and achieving policy compliance. It has been incorporated into the energy model and the results are presented in the next section.

8 Low Carbon Technology – Renewable Energy Generation - Be Green

The selected Low Carbon Technology has been incorporated into the calculation for the space and water heating and the results are set out below.

Table 8.1: Baseline vs Be Lean CO2 Part L1B 2013

	CO2 Emission Rate (kg CO2/m2/year)	Floor Area (m2)	Total Baseline Emissions (kg CO2/year)	Reduction in CO2
Baseline	26.57	163.25	4,338	N/A
Be Green Design	21.36	163.25	3,487	19.61%

The CO2 Emissions reduction as a result of energy efficient fabric and services is shown to be 851 kg/year.

Table 8.3: Baseline Results – SAP 10 for carbon reporting spreadsheet

SAP 10	CO2 Emission Rate (kg CO2/m2/year)	Floor Area (m2)	Total Baseline Emissions (kg CO2/year)	Reduction in CO2 Using SAP 10 Factors
Baseline	24.3	163.25	3,964	N/A
Be Green Design	9.7	163.25	1,580	60%

The Total Baseline CO2 Emissions when calculated in SAP 10 are shown to be 1,580 kg/year.

When compared to the Baseline scenario of 3,964 kg/year, this shows an overall 60% reduction in CO2 emissions over Part L 2013 using the SAP 10 carbon GLA spreadsheet.

9 Conclusion

This report has been produced by Base Energy on behalf of Sadiq Saleh and in support of the planning application for the development named as 58 Grenoble Gardens comprising the conversion of an existing single-family dwelling to create 2 x residential apartments falling under the requirements of Enfield Council.

Under the Enfield local planning policy the proposed development is required to achieve 35% CO2 reduction over Part L1B 2013

Energy modelling software has been used to calculate a baseline against which compliance with the above can be measured.

The proposed development will be designed to limit energy demand through the inclusion of a thermally efficient building fabric and energy efficient services.

Low carbon technology will be incorporated and is to comprise of an MCS Certified Air Source Heat Pump.

This results in a 19.6% CO2 reduction over Part L1B 2013 and 60% CO2 reduction using the GLA spreadsheet and SAP10 carbon factors.

This Energy Statement and the calculations on which it is based demonstrate that the proposed development complies with the local planning policy requirements.

10 Appendix 1 Sample Notional DER/TER SAP Worksheets

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



Property Reference	1. Baseline/Notional	Issued on Date	06/12/2023
Assessment Reference	Flat A	Prop Type Ref	
Property	58, Grenoble Gardens, London, N13 6JG		
SAP Rating	78 C	DER	28.18
Environmental	78 C	% DER<TER	-56.83
CO ₂ Emissions (t/year)	1.71	DFEE	80.83
General Requirements Compliance	Fail	% DFEE<TFEE	-61.01
Assessor Details	Mr. Peter Kinsella, Base Energy Services Ltd, Tel: 0151 933 0328, peter@baseenergy.co.uk	Assessor ID	L770-0002
Client			

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE REPORT - Approved Document L1A, 2013 Edition, England

REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE REPORT - Approved Document L1A, 2013 Edition, England

DWELLING AS DESIGNED

Ground-floor flat, total floor area 78 m²

This report covers items included within the SAP calculations.
It is not a complete report of regulations compliance.

1a TER and DER

Fuel for main heating:Mains gas
Fuel factor:1.00 (mains gas)
Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER) 17.97 kgCO₂/m²
Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER) 28.18 kgCO₂/m²Fail
Excess emissions =10.21 kgCO₂/m² (56.8%)

1b TFEE and DFEE

Target Fabric Energy Efficiency (TFEE)50.2 kWh/m²/yr
Dwelling Fabric Energy Efficiency (DFEE)80.8 kWh/m²/yrFail
Excess energy =30.6 kWh/m²/yr (61.0%)

2 Fabric U-values

Element	Average	Highest	
External wall	0.30 (max. 0.30)	0.30 (max. 0.70)	OK
Party wall	0.00 (max. 0.20)	-	OK
Floor	0.22 (max. 0.25)	0.22 (max. 0.70)	OK
Roof	0.16 (max. 0.20)	0.16 (max. 0.35)	OK
Openings	1.60 (max. 2.00)	1.60 (max. 3.30)	OK

2a Thermal bridging

Thermal bridging calculated using default y-value of 0.15

3 Air permeability

Air permeability at 50 pascals: 15.00 (assumed) OK

4 Heating efficiency

Main heating system: Boiler system with radiators or underfloor - Mains gas
Data from manufacturer
Manufacturer Manufacturer
Combi boiler
Efficiency: 88%
Minimum: 88%

OK

Secondary heating system: None

5 Cylinder insulation

Hot water storage No cylinder

6 Controls

Space heating controls: Programmer, room thermostat and TRVs OK

Hot water controls: No cylinder

Boiler interlock Yes

OK

7 Low energy lights

Percentage of fixed lights with low-energy fittings:75%

Minimum 75% OK

8 Mechanical ventilation

Not applicable

9 Summertime temperature

Overheating risk (Thames Valley): Medium OK

Based on:

Overshading: Average
Windows facing North: 5.95 m², No overhang
Windows facing South: 7.78 m², No overhang
Air change rate: 3.00 ach
Blinds/curtains: None

10 Key features

Party wall U-value 0.00 W/m²K

Regs Region: England

Elmhurst Energy Systems

SAP2012 Calculator (Design System) version 4.14r19

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

9a. Energy requirements - Individual heating systems, including micro-CHP

Fraction of space heat from secondary/supplementary system (Table 11)	0.0000 (201)
Fraction of space heat from main system(s)	1.0000 (202)
Efficiency of main space heating system 1 (in %)	88.0000 (206)
Efficiency of secondary/supplementary heating system, %	0.0000 (208)
Space heating requirement	6784.9190 (211)
Space heating requirement	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec
Space heating requirement	1150.9493 914.7326 791.0023 470.9123 238.1196 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 456.4432 807.2071 1141.3622 (98)
Space heating efficiency (main heating system 1)	88.0000 88.0000 88.0000 88.0000 88.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 88.0000 88.0000 88.0000 (210)
Space heating fuel (main heating system)	1307.8969 1039.4688 898.8663 535.1276 270.5905 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 518.6855 917.2808 1297.0025 (211)
Water heating requirement	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 (215)
Water heating	
Water heating requirement	200.3799 175.3743 182.4656 161.8378 156.6876 138.0016 132.2161 147.3900 149.0177 169.6864 181.1368 195.6651 (64)
Efficiency of water heater (217)m	88.0000 88.0000 88.0000 88.0000 88.0000 88.0000 88.0000 88.0000 88.0000 88.0000 88.0000 88.0000 (216)
Fuel for water heating, kWh/month	227.7044 199.2890 207.3473 183.9066 178.0540 156.8201 150.2456 167.4886 169.3383 192.8254 205.8373 222.3467 (219)
Water heating fuel used	2261.2033 (219)
Annual totals kWh/year	
Space heating fuel - main system	6784.9190 (211)
Space heating fuel - secondary	0.0000 (215)
Electricity for pumps and fans:	
central heating pump	30.0000 (230c)
Total electricity for the above, kWh/year	30.0000 (231)
Electricity for lighting (calculated in Appendix L)	422.0055 (232)
Total delivered energy for all uses	9498.1279 (238)

12a. Carbon dioxide emissions - Individual heating systems including micro-CHP

	Energy kWh/year	Emission factor kg CO2/kWh	Emissions kg CO2/year
Space heating - main system 1	6784.9190	0.2160	1465.5425 (261)
Space heating - secondary	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (263)
Water heating (other fuel)	2261.2033	0.2160	488.4199 (264)
Space and water heating			1953.9624 (265)
Pumps and fans	30.0000	0.5190	15.5700 (267)
Energy for lighting	422.0055	0.5190	219.0209 (268)
Total CO2, kg/year			2188.5533 (272)
Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER)			28.1800 (273)

16 CO2 EMISSIONS ASSOCIATED WITH APPLIANCES AND COOKING AND SITE-WIDE ELECTRICITY GENERATION TECHNOLOGIES

DER	28.1800 ZC1
Total Floor Area	77.6500
Assumed number of occupants	2.4168
CO2 emission factor in Table 12 for electricity displaced from grid	0.5190
CO2 emissions from appliances, equation (L14)	16.3662 ZC2
CO2 emissions from cooking, equation (L16)	2.2795 ZC3
Total CO2 emissions	46.8257 ZC4
Residual CO2 emissions offset from biofuel CHP	0.0000 ZC5
Additional allowable electricity generation, kWh/m ² /year	0.0000 ZC6
Resulting CO2 emissions offset from additional allowable electricity generation	0.0000 ZC7
Net CO2 emissions	46.8257 ZC8

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF TARGET EMISSIONS 09 Jan 2014

Fraction of space heat from secondary/supplementary system (Table 11)	0.0000 (201)
Fraction of space heat from main system(s)	1.0000 (202)
Efficiency of main space heating system 1 (in %)	93.4000 (206)
Efficiency of secondary/supplementary heating system, %	0.0000 (208)
Space heating requirement	3114.0844 (211)
Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	
Space heating requirement	
616.4987 458.4487 353.1643 170.5528 56.6082 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 192.6758 424.8178 635.7886 (98)	
Space heating efficiency (main heating system 1)	
93.4000 93.4000 93.4000 93.4000 93.4000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 93.4000 93.4000 93.4000 (210)	
Space heating fuel (main heating system)	
660.0628 490.8444 378.1202 182.6047 60.6084 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 206.2910 454.8370 680.7158 (211)	
Water heating requirement	
0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 (215)	
Water heating	
Water heating requirement	
200.3799 175.3743 182.4656 161.8378 156.6876 138.0016 132.2161 147.3900 149.0177 169.6864 181.1368 195.6651 (64)	
Efficiency of water heater	
(217)m 87.6943 87.3597 86.6858 85.1833 82.7538 80.3000 80.3000 80.3000 85.3717 87.1242 87.8011 (217)	
Fuel for water heating, kWh/month	
228.4981 200.7497 210.4909 189.9876 189.3418 171.8576 164.6527 183.5491 185.5762 198.7619 207.9064 222.8503 (219)	
Water heating fuel used	
Annual totals kWh/year	
Space heating fuel - main system	
Space heating fuel - secondary	
Electricity for pumps and fans:	
central heating pump	30.0000 (230c)
main heating flue fan	45.0000 (230e)
Total electricity for the above, kWh/year	75.0000 (231)
Electricity for lighting (calculated in Appendix L)	337.6044 (232)
Total delivered energy for all uses	5880.9111 (238)

12a. Carbon dioxide emissions - Individual heating systems including micro-CHP

	Energy kWh/year	Emission factor kg CO2/kWh	Emissions kg CO2/year
Space heating - main system 1	3114.0844	0.2160	672.6422 (261)
Space heating - secondary	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (263)
Water heating (other fuel)			508.5120 (264)
Space and water heating	2354.2223	0.2160	1181.1542 (265)
Pumps and fans	75.0000	0.5190	38.9250 (267)
Energy for lighting	337.6044	0.5190	175.2167 (268)
Total CO2, kg/m2/year			1395.2959 (272)
Emissions per m2 for space and water heating			15.2113 (272a)
Fuel factor (mains gas)			1.0000
Emissions per m2 for lighting			2.2565 (272b)
Emissions per m2 for pumps and fans			0.5013 (272c)
Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER) = (15.2113 * 1.00) + 2.2565 + 0.5013, rounded to 2 d.p.			17.9700 (273)

11 Appendix 2 Sample Be Lean DER/TER SAP Worksheets

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



Property Reference	2. Be Lean	Issued on Date	06/12/2023
Assessment Reference	Flat A	Prop Type Ref	
Property	58, Grenoble Gardens, London, N13 6JG		
SAP Rating	79 C	DER	25.44
Environmental	80 C	% DER<TER	-41.58
CO ₂ Emissions (t/year)	1.52	DFEE	71.96
General Requirements Compliance	Fail	% DFEE<TFEE	-43.34
Assessor Details	Mr. Peter Kinsella, Base Energy Services Ltd, Tel: 0151 933 0328, peter@baseenergy.co.uk	Assessor ID	L770-0002
Client			

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE REPORT - Approved Document L1A, 2013 Edition, England

REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE REPORT - Approved Document L1A, 2013 Edition, England

DWELLING AS DESIGNED

Ground-floor flat, total floor area 78 m²

This report covers items included within the SAP calculations.
It is not a complete report of regulations compliance.

1a TER and DER

Fuel for main heating:Mains gas
Fuel factor:1.00 (mains gas)
Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER) 17.97 kgCO₂/m²
Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER) 25.44 kgCO₂/m²Fail
Excess emissions =7.47 kgCO₂/m² (41.6%)

1b TFEE and DFEE

Target Fabric Energy Efficiency (TFEE)50.2 kWh/m²/yr
Dwelling Fabric Energy Efficiency (DFEE)72.0 kWh/m²/yrFail
Excess energy =21.8 kWh/m²/yr (43.4%)

2 Fabric U-values

Element	Average	Highest	
External wall	0.25 (max. 0.30)	0.25 (max. 0.70)	OK
Party wall	0.00 (max. 0.20)	-	OK
Floor	0.12 (max. 0.25)	0.12 (max. 0.70)	OK
Roof	0.14 (max. 0.20)	0.14 (max. 0.35)	OK
Openings	1.40 (max. 2.00)	1.40 (max. 3.30)	OK

2a Thermal bridging

Thermal bridging calculated using default y-value of 0.15

3 Air permeability

Air permeability at 50 pascals: 15.00 (assumed) OK

4 Heating efficiency

Main heating system: Boiler system with radiators or underfloor - Mains gas
Data from manufacturer
Manufacturer Manufacturer
Combi boiler
Efficiency: 88%
Minimum: 88%

OK

Secondary heating system: None

5 Cylinder insulation

Hot water storage No cylinder

6 Controls

Space heating controls: Programmer, room thermostat and TRVs OK

Hot water controls: No cylinder

Boiler interlock Yes

OK

7 Low energy lights

Percentage of fixed lights with low-energy fittings:100%

Minimum 75% OK

8 Mechanical ventilation

Not applicable

9 Summertime temperature

Overheating risk (Thames Valley): Medium OK

Based on:

Overshading: Average
Windows facing North: 5.95 m², No overhang
Windows facing South: 7.78 m², No overhang
Air change rate: 3.00 ach
Blinds/curtains: None

10 Key features

Party wall U-value 0.00 W/m²K
Floor U-value 0.12 W/m²K

Regs Region: England

Elmhurst Energy Systems

SAP2012 Calculator (Design System) version 4.14r19

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

9a. Energy requirements - Individual heating systems, including micro-CHP

Fraction of space heat from secondary/supplementary system (Table 11)	0.0000 (201)
Fraction of space heat from main system(s)	1.0000 (202)
Efficiency of main space heating system 1 (in %)	88.0000 (206)
Efficiency of secondary/supplementary heating system, %	0.0000 (208)
Space heating requirement	6002.1890 (211)
Space heating requirement	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec
1041.9502	818.8814 695.5496 395.7484 186.8501 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 392.0465 720.1302 1030.7699 (98)
Space heating efficiency (main heating system 1)	88.0000 88.0000 88.0000 88.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 88.0000 88.0000 88.0000 (210)
Space heating fuel (main heating system)	1184.0344 930.5470 790.3973 449.7141 212.3297 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 445.5074 818.3298 1171.3294 (211)
Water heating requirement	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 (215)
Water heating	
Water heating requirement	200.3799 175.3743 182.4656 161.8378 156.6876 138.0016 132.2161 147.3900 149.0177 169.6864 181.1368 195.6651 (64)
Efficiency of water heater (217)m	88.0000 88.0000 88.0000 88.0000 88.0000 88.0000 88.0000 88.0000 88.0000 88.0000 88.0000 88.0000 (216)
Fuel for water heating, kWh/month	227.7044 199.2890 207.3473 183.9066 178.0540 156.8201 150.2456 167.4886 169.3383 192.8254 205.8373 222.3467 (219)
Water heating fuel used	2261.2033 (219)
Annual totals kWh/year	
Space heating fuel - main system	6002.1890 (211)
Space heating fuel - secondary	0.0000 (215)
Electricity for pumps and fans:	
central heating pump	30.0000 (230c)
Total electricity for the above, kWh/year	30.0000 (231)
Electricity for lighting (calculated in Appendix L)	337.6044 (232)
Total delivered energy for all uses	8630.9968 (238)

12a. Carbon dioxide emissions - Individual heating systems including micro-CHP

	Energy	Emission factor	Emissions
	kWh/year	kg CO2/kWh	kg CO2/year
Space heating - main system 1	6002.1890	0.2160	1296.4728 (261)
Space heating - secondary	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (263)
Water heating (other fuel)	2261.2033	0.2160	488.4199 (264)
Space and water heating			1784.8928 (265)
Pumps and fans	30.0000	0.5190	15.5700 (267)
Energy for lighting	337.6044	0.5190	175.2167 (268)
Total CO2, kg/year			1975.6795 (272)
Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER)			25.4400 (273)

16 CO2 EMISSIONS ASSOCIATED WITH APPLIANCES AND COOKING AND SITE-WIDE ELECTRICITY GENERATION TECHNOLOGIES

DER	25.4400 ZC1
Total Floor Area	77.6500
Assumed number of occupants	2.4168
CO2 emission factor in Table 12 for electricity displaced from grid	0.5190
CO2 emissions from appliances, equation (L14)	16.3662 ZC2
CO2 emissions from cooking, equation (L16)	2.2795 ZC3
Total CO2 emissions	44.0857 ZC4
Residual CO2 emissions offset from biofuel CHP	0.0000 ZC5
Additional allowable electricity generation, kWh/m ² /year	0.0000 ZC6
Resulting CO2 emissions offset from additional allowable electricity generation	0.0000 ZC7
Net CO2 emissions	44.0857 ZC8

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF TARGET EMISSIONS 09 Jan 2014

Fraction of space heat from secondary/supplementary system (Table 11)	0.0000 (201)
Fraction of space heat from main system(s)	1.0000 (202)
Efficiency of main space heating system 1 (in %)	93.4000 (206)
Efficiency of secondary/supplementary heating system, %	0.0000 (208)
Space heating requirement	3114.0844 (211)
Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	
Space heating requirement	
616.4987 458.4487 353.1643 170.5528 56.6082 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 192.6758 424.8178 635.7886 (98)	
Space heating efficiency (main heating system 1)	
93.4000 93.4000 93.4000 93.4000 93.4000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 93.4000 93.4000 93.4000 (210)	
Space heating fuel (main heating system)	
660.0628 490.8444 378.1202 182.6047 60.6084 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 206.2910 454.8370 680.7158 (211)	
Water heating requirement	
0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 (215)	
Water heating	
Water heating requirement	
200.3799 175.3743 182.4656 161.8378 156.6876 138.0016 132.2161 147.3900 149.0177 169.6864 181.1368 195.6651 (64)	
Efficiency of water heater	
(217)m 87.6943 87.3597 86.6858 85.1833 82.7538 80.3000 80.3000 80.3000 85.3717 87.1242 87.8011 (217)	
Fuel for water heating, kWh/month	
228.4981 200.7497 210.4909 189.9876 189.3418 171.8576 164.6527 183.5491 185.5762 198.7619 207.9064 222.8503 (219)	
Water heating fuel used	
Annual totals kWh/year	
Space heating fuel - main system	
Space heating fuel - secondary	
Electricity for pumps and fans:	
central heating pump	30.0000 (230c)
main heating flue fan	45.0000 (230e)
Total electricity for the above, kWh/year	75.0000 (231)
Electricity for lighting (calculated in Appendix L)	337.6044 (232)
Total delivered energy for all uses	5880.9111 (238)

12a. Carbon dioxide emissions - Individual heating systems including micro-CHP

	Energy kWh/year	Emission factor kg CO2/kWh	Emissions kg CO2/year
Space heating - main system 1	3114.0844	0.2160	672.6422 (261)
Space heating - secondary	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (263)
Water heating (other fuel)			508.5120 (264)
Space and water heating	2354.2223	0.2160	1181.1542 (265)
Pumps and fans	75.0000	0.5190	38.9250 (267)
Energy for lighting	337.6044	0.5190	175.2167 (268)
Total CO2, kg/m2/year			1395.2959 (272)
Emissions per m2 for space and water heating			15.2113 (272a)
Fuel factor (mains gas)			1.0000
Emissions per m2 for lighting			2.2565 (272b)
Emissions per m2 for pumps and fans			0.5013 (272c)
Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER) = (15.2113 * 1.00) + 2.2565 + 0.5013, rounded to 2 d.p.			17.9700 (273)

12 Appendix 3 Sample Be Green DER/TER SAP Worksheets

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



Property Reference	3. Be Green	Issued on Date	06/12/2023
Assessment Reference	Flat A	Prop Type Ref	
Property	58, Grenoble Gardens, London, N13 6JG		
SAP Rating	80 C	DER	22.35
Environmental	82 B	% DER<TER	10.42
CO ₂ Emissions (t/year)	1.38	DFEE	71.96
General Requirements Compliance	Fail	% DFEE<TFEE	-43.34
Assessor Details	Mr. Peter Kinsella, Base Energy Services Ltd, Tel: 0151 933 0328, peter@baseenergy.co.uk	Assessor ID	L770-0002
Client			

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)

REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE REPORT - Approved Document L1A, 2013 Edition, England

REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE REPORT - Approved Document L1A, 2013 Edition, England

DWELLING AS DESIGNED

Ground-floor flat, total floor area 78 m²

This report covers items included within the SAP calculations.
It is not a complete report of regulations compliance.

1a TER and DER

Fuel for main heating: Electricity
Fuel factor: 1.55 (electricity)
Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER) 24.95 kgCO₂/m²/yr
Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER) 22.35 kgCO₂/m²/OK

1b TFEE and DFEF

Target Fabric Energy Efficiency (TFEE) 50.2 kWh/m²/yr
Dwelling Fabric Energy Efficiency (DFEF) 72.0 kWh/m²/yr Fail
Excess energy = 21.8 kWh/m²/yr (43.4%)

2 Fabric U-values

Element	Average	Highest	
External wall	0.25 (max. 0.30)	0.25 (max. 0.70)	OK
Party wall	0.00 (max. 0.20)	-	OK
Floor	0.12 (max. 0.25)	0.12 (max. 0.70)	OK
Roof	0.14 (max. 0.20)	0.14 (max. 0.35)	OK
Openings	1.40 (max. 2.00)	1.40 (max. 3.30)	OK

2a Thermal bridging

Thermal bridging calculated using default y-value of 0.15

3 Air permeability

Air permeability at 50 pascals: 15.00 (assumed) OK

4 Heating efficiency

Main heating system: Heat pump with radiators or underfloor - Electric
Air-to-water heat pump

Secondary heating system: None

5 Cylinder insulation

Hot water storage Nominal cylinder loss: 0.08 kWh/day
Permitted by DBSCG 0.33 OK

Primary pipework insulated: Yes OK

6 Controls

Space heating controls: Time and temperature zone control OK

Hot water controls: Cylinderstat OK
Independent timer for DHW OK

7 Low energy lights

Percentage of fixed lights with low-energy fittings: 100%
Minimum 75% OK

8 Mechanical ventilation

Not applicable

9 Summertime temperature

Overheating risk (Thames Valley): Medium OK

Based on:

Overshading: Average
Windows facing North: 5.95 m², No overhang
Windows facing South: 7.78 m², No overhang
Air change rate: 3.00 ach
Blinds/curtains: None

10 Key features

Party wall U-value 0.00 W/m²K
Floor U-value 0.12 W/m²K

Regs Region: England

Elmhurst Energy Systems
SAP2012 Calculator (Design System) version 4.14r19

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

Not applicable

9a. Energy requirements - Individual heating systems, including micro-CHP

Fraction of space heat from secondary/supplementary system (Table 11)		0.0000 (201)									
Fraction of space heat from main system(s)		1.0000 (202)									
Efficiency of main space heating system 1 (in %)		249.9000 (206)									
Efficiency of secondary/supplementary heating system, %		0.0000 (208)									
Space heating requirement		1987.1492 (211)									
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Space heating requirement	977.5922	768.7396	653.7578	373.8265	177.8381	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	369.0532	676.6069	968.4715 (98)
Space heating efficiency (main heating system 1)	249.9000	249.9000	249.9000	249.9000	249.9000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	249.9000	249.9000	249.9000 (210)
Space heating fuel (main heating system)	391.1934	307.6189	261.6078	149.5904	71.1637	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	147.6803	270.7511	387.5436 (211)
Water heating requirement	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (215)
Water heating											
Water heating requirement	174.0764	152.9540	159.5102	141.4298	137.4663	121.2073	114.8620	128.1687	128.6097	146.7310	157.1151 (64)
Efficiency of water heater (217)m	175.1000	175.1000	175.1000	175.1000	175.1000	175.1000	175.1000	175.1000	175.1000	175.1000	175.1000 (216)
Fuel for water heating, kWh/month	99.4154	87.3524	91.0966	80.7709	78.5073	69.2218	65.5979	73.1975	73.4493	83.7984	89.7288 (219)
Water heating fuel used											988.8590 (219)
Annual totals kWh/year											1987.1492 (211)
Space heating fuel - main system											0.0000 (215)
Space heating fuel - secondary											
Electricity for pumps and fans:											
Central heating pump											30.0000 (230c)
Total electricity for the above, kWh/year											30.0000 (231)
Electricity for lighting (calculated in Appendix L)											337.6044 (232)
Total delivered energy for all uses											3343.6127 (238)

12a. Carbon dioxide emissions - Individual heating systems including micro-CHP

	Energy kWh/year	Emission factor kg CO2/kWh	Emissions kg CO2/year
Space heating - main system 1	1987.1492	0.5190	1031.3304 (261)
Space heating - secondary	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (263)
Water heating (other fuel)	988.8590	0.5190	513.2178 (264)
Space and water heating			1544.5483 (265)
Pumps and fans	30.0000	0.5190	15.5700 (267)
Energy for lighting	337.6044	0.5190	175.2167 (268)
Total CO2, kg/year			1735.3350 (272)
Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER)			22.3500 (273)

16 CO2 EMISSIONS ASSOCIATED WITH APPLIANCES AND COOKING AND SITE-WIDE ELECTRICITY GENERATION TECHNOLOGIES

DER	22.3500 ZC1
Total Floor Area	77.6500
Assumed number of occupants	2.4168
CO2 emission factor in Table 12 for electricity displaced from grid	0.5190
CO2 emissions from appliances, equation (L14)	16.3662 ZC2
CO2 emissions from cooking, equation (L16)	2.2795 ZC3
Total CO2 emissions	40.9957 ZC4
Residual CO2 emissions offset from biofuel CHP	0.0000 ZC5
Additional allowable electricity generation, kWh/m ² /year	0.0000 ZC6
Resulting CO2 emissions offset from additional allowable electricity generation	0.0000 ZC7
Net CO2 emissions	40.9957 ZC8

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF TARGET EMISSIONS 09 Jan 2014

9a. Energy requirements - Individual heating systems, including micro-CHP

Fraction of space heat from secondary/supplementary system (Table 11)	0.0000 (201)
Fraction of space heat from main system(s)	1.0000 (202)
Efficiency of main space heating system 1 (in %)	93.5000 (206)
Efficiency of secondary/supplementary heating system, %	0.0000 (208)
Space heating requirement	3058.9267 (211)
Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	
Space heating requirement	
609.0772 451.8331 346.4076 165.7241 54.2463 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 186.8783 417.6442 628.2856 (98)	
Space heating efficiency (main heating system 1)	
93.5000 93.5000 93.5000 93.5000 93.5000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 93.5000 93.5000 93.5000 (210)	
Space heating fuel (main heating system)	
651.4195 483.2440 370.4894 177.2450 58.0175 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 199.8698 446.6783 671.9632 (211)	
Water heating requirement	
0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 (215)	
Water heating	
Water heating requirement	
176.7192 155.3410 162.1529 143.9873 140.1091 123.7648 117.5047 130.8115 131.1672 149.3737 159.6726 172.0044 (64)	
Efficiency of water heater	
(217)m 87.8509 87.4984 86.7895 85.1895 82.5232 79.8000 79.8000 79.8000 85.4124 87.2638 87.9650 (217)	
Fuel for water heating, kWh/month	
201.1581 177.5358 186.8347 169.0199 169.7814 155.0938 147.2490 163.9242 164.3699 174.8852 182.9768 195.5374 (219)	
Water heating fuel used	
Annual totals kWh/year	
Space heating fuel - main system	
Space heating fuel - secondary	
Electricity for pumps and fans:	
central heating pump	30.0000 (230c)
main heating flue fan	45.0000 (230e)
Total electricity for the above, kWh/year	75.0000 (231)
Electricity for lighting (calculated in Appendix L)	337.6044 (232)
Total delivered energy for all uses	5559.8973 (238)

12a. Carbon dioxide emissions - Individual heating systems including micro-CHP

	Energy kWh/year	Emission factor kg CO2/kWh	Emissions kg CO2/year
Space heating - main system 1	3058.9267	0.2160	660.7282 (261)
Space heating - secondary	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (263)
Water heating (other fuel)	2088.3662	0.2160	451.0871 (264)
Space and water heating			1111.8153 (265)
Pumps and fans	75.0000	0.5190	38.9250 (267)
Energy for lighting	337.6044	0.5190	175.2167 (268)
Total CO2, kg/m2/year			1325.9570 (272)
Emissions per m2 for space and water heating			14.3183 (272a)
Fuel factor (electricity)			1.5500
Emissions per m2 for lighting			2.2565 (272b)
Emissions per m2 for pumps and fans			0.5013 (272c)
Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER) = (14.3183 * 1.55) + 2.2565 + 0.5013, rounded to 2 d.p.			24.9500 (273)

13 Appendix 4 SAP 10 GLA Carbon Spreadsheet Summary

SAP 2012 Performance

Domestic

Table 1: Carbon Dioxide Emissions after each stage of the Energy Hierarchy for domestic buildings

	Carbon Dioxide Emissions for domestic buildings (Tonnes CO ₂ per annum)	
	Regulated	Unregulated
Baseline: Part L 2013 of the Building Regulations Compliant Development	4.3	
After energy demand reduction (be lean)	4.0	
After heat network connection (be clean)	4.0	
After renewable energy (be green)	3.5	

Table 2: Regulated Carbon Dioxide savings from each stage of the Energy Hierarchy for domestic buildings

	Regulated domestic carbon dioxide savings	
	(Tonnes CO ₂ per annum)	(%)
Be lean: savings from energy demand reduction	0.4	8%
Be clean: savings from heat network	0.0	0%
Be green: savings from renewable energy	0.5	11%
Cumulative on site savings	0.8	19%
Annual savings from off-set payment	3.5	-
	(Tonnes CO₂)	
Cumulative savings for off-set payment	106	-
Cash in-lieu contribution (£)	10,029	

*carbon price is based on GLA recommended price of £95 per tonne of carbon dioxide unless Local Planning Authority price is inputted in the 'Development Information' tab

SAP 10.0 Performance

Table 1: Carbon Dioxide Emissions after each stage of the Energy Hierarchy for domestic buildings

	Carbon Dioxide Emissions for domestic buildings (Tonnes CO ₂ per annum)	
	Regulated	Unregulated
Baseline: Part L 2013 of the Building Regulations Compliant Development	4.0	
After energy demand reduction (be lean)	3.7	
After heat network connection (be clean)	3.7	
After renewable energy (be green)	1.6	

Table 2: Regulated Carbon Dioxide savings from each stage of the Energy Hierarchy for domestic buildings

	Regulated domestic carbon dioxide savings	
	(Tonnes CO ₂ per annum)	(%)
Be lean: Savings from energy demand reduction	0.3	8%
Be clean: Savings from heat network	0.0	0%
Be green: Savings from renewable energy	2.1	52%
Cumulative on site savings	2.4	60%
Annual savings from off-set payment	1.6	-
	(Tonnes CO₂)	
Cumulative savings for off-set payment	47	-
Cash in-lieu contribution (£)	4,502	

*carbon price is based on GLA recommended price of £95 per tonne of carbon dioxide unless Local Planning Authority price is inputted in the 'Development Information' tab



uildings

mestic buildings

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