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Private

PROJECT

Energy Statement

57 Leegate Road
Heaton Moore SK4 4AX

Project No.: 23/169
Date: January 2024
Revision: 01

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1 Project Proposal

57 Leegate Road is an existing dwelling located in Heaton Moore. The proposal involves the demolition of the existing dwelling and the construction of new family accommodation. The new dwelling will span 3 floors and have a total floor area of 300 m². The new dwelling will be constructed in alignment with the relevant planning policies and building regulations.

2 Planning Policy

2.1 National Planning Policy Framework

The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how they should be applied. It provides a framework to which locally-prepared plans for housing and other developments can be produced. Specifically, section 2, 'achieving sustainable development', is relevant to the topics discussed in this energy statement.

2.1.1 Achieving Sustainable Development

Achieving sustainable development means that the planning system has three overarching objectives, which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways (so that opportunities can be taken to secure net gains across each of the different objectives):

- a) an economic objective – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure;
- b) a social objective – to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering well-designed, beautiful and safe places, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being; and
- c) an environmental objective – to protect and enhance our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, improving biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.

3

Building Regulations Baseline

Baseline emissions were calculated using the notional dwelling specification in Building Regulations Part L1. The notional building specification forms the basis of all SAP calculations.

Table 1.1 Summary of notional dwelling specification for new dwelling ⁽¹⁾	
Element or system	Reference value for target setting
Opening areas (windows, roof windows, rooflights and doors)	Same as for actual dwelling not exceeding a total area of openings of 25% of total floor area ⁽²⁾
External walls including semi-exposed walls	U = 0.18 W/(m ² ·K)
Party walls	U = 0
Floors	U = 0.13 W/(m ² ·K)
Roofs	U = 0.11 W/(m ² ·K)
Opaque door (less than 30% glazed area)	U = 1.0 W/(m ² ·K)
Semi-glazed door (30–60% glazed area)	U = 1.0 W/(m ² ·K)
Windows and glazed doors with greater than 60% glazed area	U = 1.2 W/(m ² ·K) Frame factor = 0.7
Roof windows	U = 1.2 W/(m ² ·K), when in vertical position (for correction due to angle, see specification in SAP 10 Appendix R)
Rooflights	U = 1.7 W/(m ² ·K), when in horizontal position (for correction due to angle, see specification in SAP 10 Appendix R)
Ventilation system	Natural ventilation with intermittent extract fans
Air permeability	5 m ³ /(h·m ²) at 50 Pa
Main heating fuel (space and water)	Mains gas
Heating system	Boiler and radiators Central heating pump 2013 or later, in heated space Design flow temperature = 55 °C
Boiler	Efficiency, SEDBUK 2009 = 89.5%
Heating system controls	Boiler interlock, ErP Class V Either: – single storey dwelling in which the living area is greater than 70% of the total floor area: programmer and room thermostat – any other dwelling: time and temperature zone control, thermostatic radiator valves
Hot water system	Heated by boiler (regular or combi as above) Separate time control for space and water heating
Wastewater heat recovery (WWHR)	All showers connected to WWHR, including showers over baths Instantaneous WWHR with 36% recovery efficiency utilisation of 0.98
Hot water cylinder	If cylinder, declared loss factor = 0.85 × (0.2 + 0.051 V ^{2/3}) kWh/day where V is the volume of the cylinder in litres
Lighting	Fixed lighting capacity (lm) = 185 × total floor area Efficacy of all fixed lighting = 80 lm/W
Air conditioning	None
Photovoltaic (PV) system	For houses: kWp = 40% of ground floor area, including unheated spaces / 6.5 For flats: kWp = 40% of dwelling floor area / (6.5 × number of storeys in block) System facing south-east or south-west

NOTE:
1. For a dwelling connected to an existing district heat network, an alternative notional building is used. See paragraph 1.8 and SAP 10.
2. See SAP 10 for details.

Notional Building Specification – Part L1

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3.1

Baseline SAP Results

By using Design SAP 10, the baseline emissions for 57 Leegate Road were calculated as follows.

Baseline Emission Rate	8.4 kgCO ₂ /yr/m ²
Baseline Primary Energy Rate	44.9 kWh/m ² /yr
Baseline Fabric Energy Efficiency	44.4 kWh/m ² /yr

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4 Building Fabric

By ensuring the building fabric is as efficient as possible whilst implementing passive design principles, the building's performance can be greatly improved.

4.1 Building Fabric U-values

Elements of the building fabric are recommended to achieve the following U-values.

Element	U-value (W/m^2K)
External Wall	0.14
Roof	0.11
Floor	0.11
External Windows	1.2
External Doors	1.0
Rooflights	1.2

- The U-value of the walls improve on the reference value in Building Regulations Part L1 by $0.04 W/m^2K$.
- The U-value of the floor improves on the reference value in Building Regulations Part L1 by $0.02 W/m^2K$.
- The U-value of the rooflights improves on the reference value in Building Regulations Part L1 by $0.5 W/m^2K$.

4.2 Air Permeability

Air permeability is the physical property used to measure the air tightness of a dwelling's building fabric. The greater the air tightness at a given pressure difference across the building envelope, the lower the outside air infiltration.

An air permeability of $3.0 m^3/(h.m^2)$ at 50 Pa is sought for the property. This is an improvement of $2.0 m^3/(h.m^2)$ at 50 Pa when compared to the reference value in Building Regulation Part L1.

4.3 Thermal Bridging

Thermal bridges or cold bridges are weak points in a building's envelope that allows for heat to pass through more easily. Materials which are good conductors of heat, facilitate heat transfer from inner to outer surfaces. Minimising thermal bridges reduces the heat gains/losses in the property, resulting in an increase in energy efficiency.

The sum of all heat losses from the thermal bridges at 57 Leegate Road will be kept between $0.05 - 0.1 W/m^2K$.

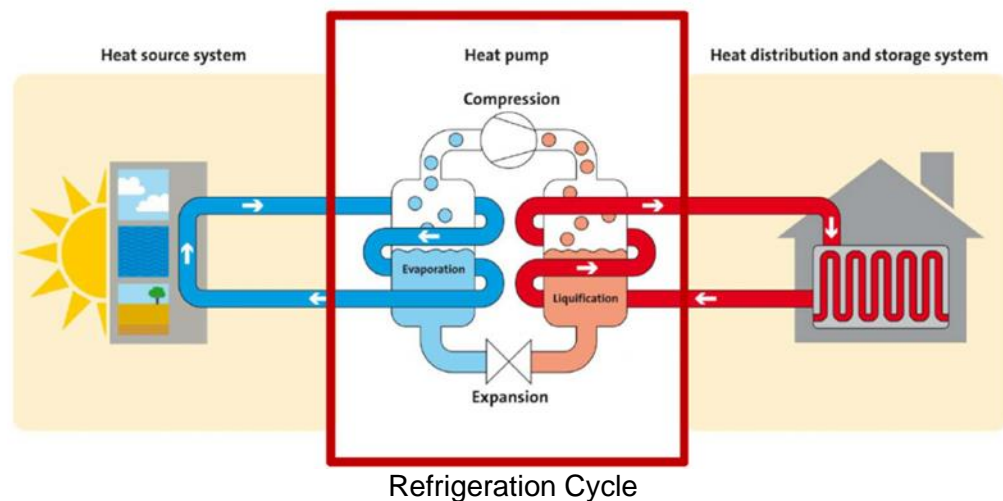
5 Space and Water Heating Options

A number of space and water heating options were assessed for the dwelling. They were assessed based on their ability to meet the heating requirement of the dwelling whilst complying with planning policies and building regulations.

5.1 Air Source Heat Pump (ASHP)

An Air Source Heat Pump (ASHP) scavenges heat from the air which is then absorbed by a refrigerant. This refrigerant is then utilised in an electrically powered refrigeration cycle to produce hot water. The efficiency of ASHP will vary depending on the outside air temperature.

The majority of heat pumps are capable of heating up the water to 55 °C, and some are capable of supplying water at 80 °C to match that of a traditional gas heating system. However, the heat pump becomes much less efficient the higher the water temperature produced, hence the more electricity it consumes.



ASHPs can be located in a plant room or externally. The units require adequate air flow around them. If the units are located externally, they will likely need to be housed in an acoustic enclosure.

5.1.1 Recommendation

An ASHP is recommended to provide space and water heating to the property. Due to the building's efficient fabric, the heating requirement of the building will be much lower than an existing older dwelling. The ASHP will be able to provide a reliable, low emission source of heating to the property.

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5.2 Ground Source Heat Pump (GSHP)

Ground Source Heat Pumps (GSHP) extract heat from the ground. Below a depth of 10m, the temperature in the ground generally remains at a constant 11-12°C. At depths above 10m, ground temperatures are more susceptible to seasonal changes.

GSHPs scavenge heat from the ground through the use of ground collectors. Heat transfer to the ground collectors is affected by its surface area and properties of the ground.

A detailed geological surveyed is required before all installs to determine the feasibility of the technology. Depending on the thermal properties of the soil, the ground collectors could be installed either vertically or horizontally.

5.2.1 Horizontal Collectors

Horizontal collectors generally require a large area that is free from hard rock and underground services. The horizontal collectors are buried in trenches that range in depth from 0.5m to 1.0m, depending on manufacturer advice and ground conditions.



Horizontal Ground Collectors

5.2.2 Vertical Collectors

Vertical collectors can be used when land is limited. Boreholes are generally drilled to depths between 150 -180m. Greater depths will add to the complexity of the system install. However, vertical collectors at deep depths benefit from stable ground temperatures.

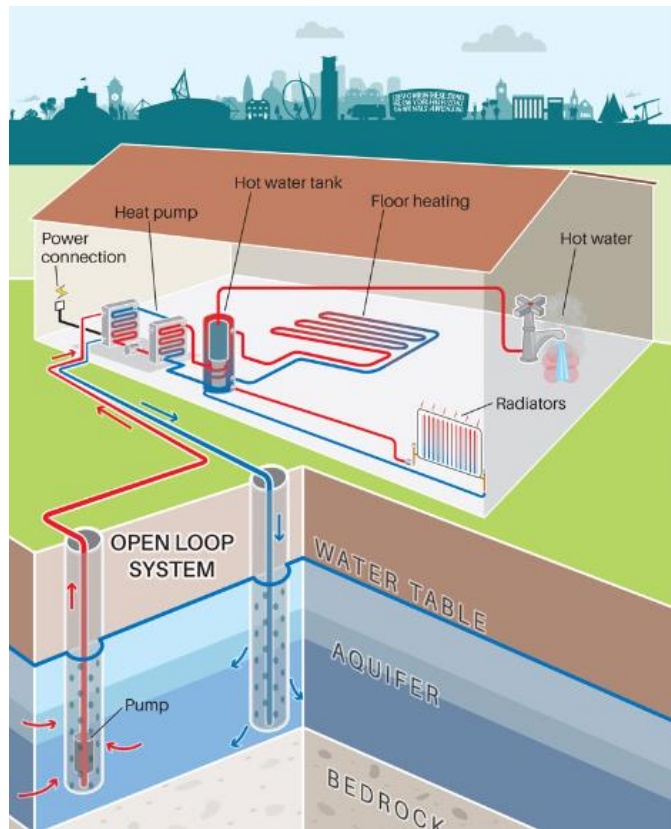
There are two types of vertical collectors, closed loop and open loop.

A closed loop system consists of a sealed pipe circulating water through each of the boreholes. The pipe is sunk into the borehole and encased in grout which

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ensures a good contact between the pipe and the surrounding ground. The pipe is then connected back to a heat pump within the building.

An open loop system extracts ground water from one part of the site, extracts (or rejects heat during summer) via a heat pump within the building, and discharges the water back into the ground in a separate part of the site.



GSHP – Open Loop System

5.2.3

Recommendation

GSHPs are not recommended for the property. A detailed geological survey is required to determine the viability of horizontal or vertical collectors. Depending on the geological conditions, horizontal collectors may require a significant amount of surface area. If vertical collectors are more suited, upfront costs will be significant as the collector will need to be driven to a substantial depth.

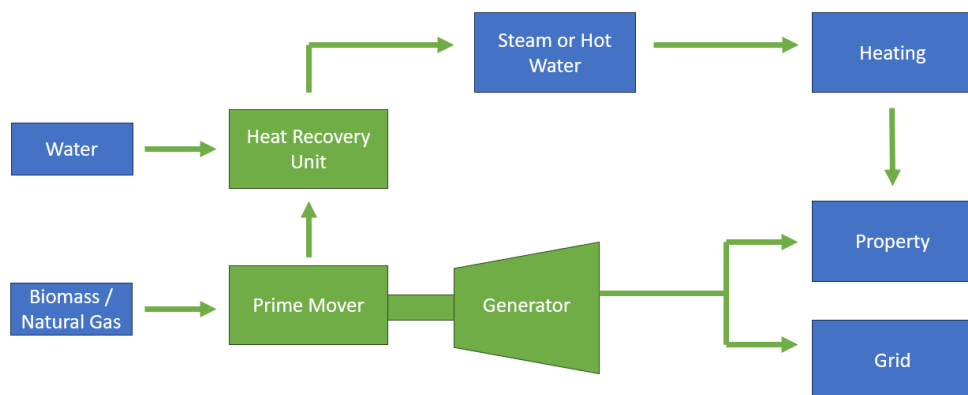
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5.3 Domestic Combined Heat & Power (CHP)

Combined Heat & Power (CHP) units provide simultaneous generation of electricity and heat from the same source. The primary function of the CHP is to provide heat to the property. The CHP would need to be supplemented by an additional heat source. Fluctuating thermal loads will require a modulating output from the engine which will affect the efficiency of the unit.

The energy generated by a CHP can be used to meet part of the baseload of the property. At times of excess generation, energy could be fed back into the grid on a feed-in tariff, or used to charge an on-site battery system. CHPs are best suited to buildings that have a consistent base electrical and heating load.

The CHP consists of an engine (prime mover) that primarily uses mechanical power to generate electricity. The fuel source for the CHP could either be natural gas or biomass. Other fuel sources such as diesel are considered to be too costly and carbon intensive.



CHP Schematic

The CHP unit will require a reasonable amount of space. It will require an acoustic enclosure to mitigate noise levels during operation. If Biomass is the preferred fuel source, on-site storage will be required.

5.3.1 Recommendation

A CHP will not be feasible for the property due to the high installation costs. Heating loads will not be consistently large enough to benefit from on-site electricity generation.

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5.4 Gas Boilers

Gas boilers burn natural gas to generate heat, which is transferred to water. This hot water is then circulated throughout the building.

The UK Government intends to introduce a 20% hydrogen blend to the gas grid. Most new gas boilers are able to effectively operate with a 20% hydrogen blend. Natural gas will become a less carbon intensive fuel source as a hydrogen blend is introduced.

5.4.1 Feasibility

Gas boilers can provide a reliable, low-cost heating option for the property. However, gas boilers will not be able to meet the emissions reduction target stipulated in the SAP calculations.

5.5 Biomass Boilers

Biomass boilers rely on the direct or indirect combustion of fuels derived from plant sources. They operate in a similar manner to a conventional gas boiler, burning a fuel source to heat water.

Start-up times for biomass boilers are longer when compared to conventional gas boilers. As a result, they are not particularly well suited to loads with modulating demands.

Biomass boilers require regular maintenance to ensure it is free from ash or blockages in the feed system. The heat exchanger and flue may become blocked due to soot. Generally, annual maintenance is required, it may be more frequent depending on the manufacturer's instructions.

5.5.1 Biomass Fuels

Biomass fuels can produce energy on a consistent basis, unlike some other renewable energy technologies which are weather dependent. They could be used as a potential source of heat and electricity if applied with the appropriate technologies (CHP).

Biomass fuels are derived from organic plants materials. Biomass boilers utilise these fuels in a direct or indirect combustion process.

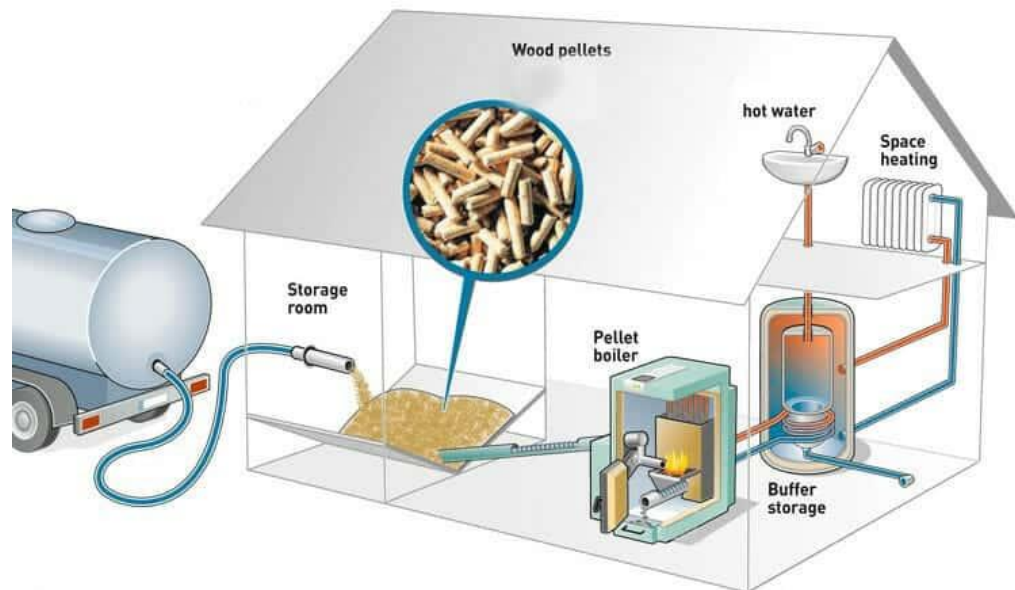
As plants grow, they absorb carbon from the atmosphere. When they are used in a combustion process, this captured carbon is released back into the atmosphere. As a result, the burning of biomass fuels is considered to produce no net increase to carbon emissions in the atmosphere.

Biomass fuels are not however a completely zero carbon fuel source as carbon emissions are incurred by harvesting, processing, transportation, and storage.

The storage of wood pellets or liquid biofuels require storage space and easy access for lorries to refill the store. The store itself also requires several safety

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systems to ensure there are no accidental fires or harmful carbon monoxide emissions produced.



Biomass Boiler System

5.5.2 Biomass Fuel Storage

Biomass fuel storage will be required on the property to keep the fuel protected from moisture. The amount of fuel required will be dependent on the capacity of the biomass boilers.

The storage facility needs to have adequate ventilation to prevent mould and to potentially aid in the drying process, as well as limit any chance of dangerous levels of carbon monoxide gas developing.

If the biomass fuel is kept in pristine condition, the risks of fires within the storage facility are low. However, as wood pellets degrade, fine dust may form which will present a fire hazard if it settles on hot surfaces.

Fuel stores therefore require careful design and regular maintenance to prevent the risk of fires.

Recommendation

A biomass boiler is not recommended for the property. The modulating energy demand of the property may not suit the longer start-up times of the biomass boilers. Furthermore, an additional structure will be required on-site fuel storage.

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6 On-site Renewables

Due to the urban setting of the project, renewable energy sources are limited to solar PV, solar thermal, and wind turbines.

6.1 Photovoltaic Panels

Photovoltaic (PV) cells convert sunlight directly to DC electricity. The DC electricity can be utilised to directly power motors or charge batteries. Typically, the DC electricity generated by the PV is converted to AC through the use of an inverter. This AC power can then be distributed to the property or fed back into the grid. Solar PV can either be roof mounted or ground mounted depending on the property.

PV panels can be used in conjunction with battery storage to provide electricity to the property during periods of no solar generation. A charge controller regulates the charging and discharging of the battery.



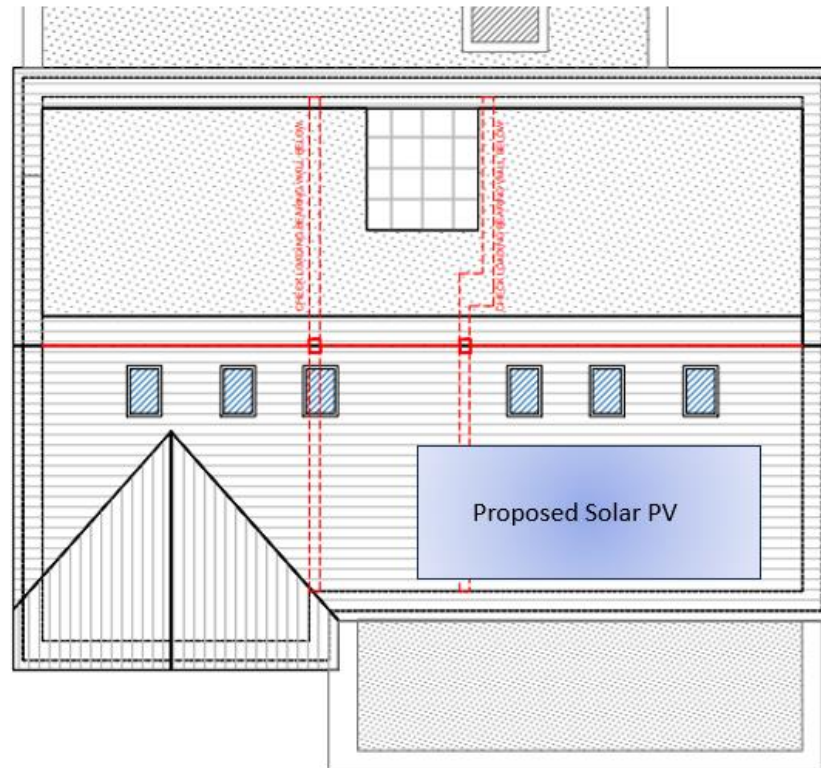
Solar PV & Battery Storage Arrangement

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6.1.1

Recommendation

Solar PV is a viable option to provide on-site energy generation. There is sufficient space on the southernly side of the dwelling to install up to 3 kW of solar PV. Solar PV is recommended for the property.



Proposed Solar PV Location

Energy Statement

6.2 Solar Thermal Panels

Solar thermal water heating systems utilise energy from the sun to heat water. The system incorporates a heat collector that is usually roof mounted. The fluid contained in the heat collector is heated by the sun, the heat from this fluid is then transferred to water in the domestic water system via a coil in the hot water cylinder.

The required surface area of the solar collectors will be dependent on the hot water demand profile. If the property has a large hot water demand, the required solar collector area may not be feasible.

Solar thermal technology could be sized to handle the base heat load of the property. It could be combined with boilers to bring the water up to operating temperature.

6.2.1 Recommendation

Solar thermal panels will not be efficient during periods of low solar radiation. During these periods, traditional forms of heating will need to be relied upon to produce hot water for the property. As a result, solar thermal panels are not recommended.

6.1 Wind Turbines

Wind turbines harness the power of wind to generate electricity. The blades of the wind turbine capture the energy of the wind and spin the axis of a generator. This generator produces DC electricity which is converted AC electricity for household consumption.

Residential wind turbines can be either pole or building mounted. Pole mounted wind turbines are free standing and are mounted in an exposed position. They can generate around 6 kW of electricity.

Building mounted wind turbines are smaller and less intrusive than pole mounted wind turbines. However, they will generate less electricity than the pole mounted version.

6.1.1 Recommendation

Wind turbines are not recommended for the property. A building mounted wind turbine will not generate a significant enough amount of energy to offset the property's electricity consumption. A pole mounted wind turbine will likely be too intrusive for the property. There are structures and trees around the property that may affect electricity generation.

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SAP Results

The below table highlights the improvements to the baseline SAP results if the recommended building fabric improvements and heating option are implemented.

Baseline Emission Rate	8.4 kgCO ₂ /yr/m ²
Dwelling Emission Rate	3.4 kgCO ₂ /yr/m ²
Reduction From Baseline	59.1 %
<hr/>	
Baseline Primary Energy Rate	44.9 kWh/m ² /yr
Dwelling Primary Energy Rate	34.8 kWh/m ² /yr
Reduction From Baseline	22.5 %
<hr/>	
Baseline Fabric Energy Efficiency	44.4 kWh/m ² /yr
Dwelling Fabric Energy Efficiency	44.1 kWh/m ² /yr
Reduction From Baseline	0.75 %

The recommended improvements to the building fabric, the use of an ASHP, and the installation of 3 kW of solar PV results in a 59.1% reduction in the dwelling's carbon emissions. Furthermore, the dwelling's primary energy usage could be reduced to 22.5 % when compared to baseline conditions (SAP calculations attached in Appendix A).

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8 Water Efficiency

If the property is to reduce water consumption, water efficient fittings will need to be installed on the property. Grey water recycling and rain water harvesting could also be investigated.

8.1 Water Efficient Fixtures

Installing water efficient fittings on the property will drastically reduce on-site water consumption. As a general guide, building regulations Part G allows for a 110 litres per person per day target.

The following figures demonstrate the maximum allowable water consumption for fittings to attain the target of 110 litres per person per day.

- Showers Limited to 8 litres / m with flow restrictor.
- WCs 4 / 2.6 litre dual flush.
- Basin Taps Limited to 5 litres / m with flow restrictor.
- Kitchen Taps Limited to 6 litres / m with flow restrictor.
- Baths Max. 170 litres to overflow.
- Washing Machine Max. 8.17 litres / kg dry load.
- Dishwasher Max. 1.25 litres / place setting.

8.2 Grey Water

Grey water is water that has been used by the washing machine, bath tub, shower or bathroom sinks. Grey water is deemed to not be toxic and fit for repurpose.

Grey water can be diverted from the main plumbing system, filtered, and stored in storage tanks. The water can then be reused for toilet flushing or irrigation systems.

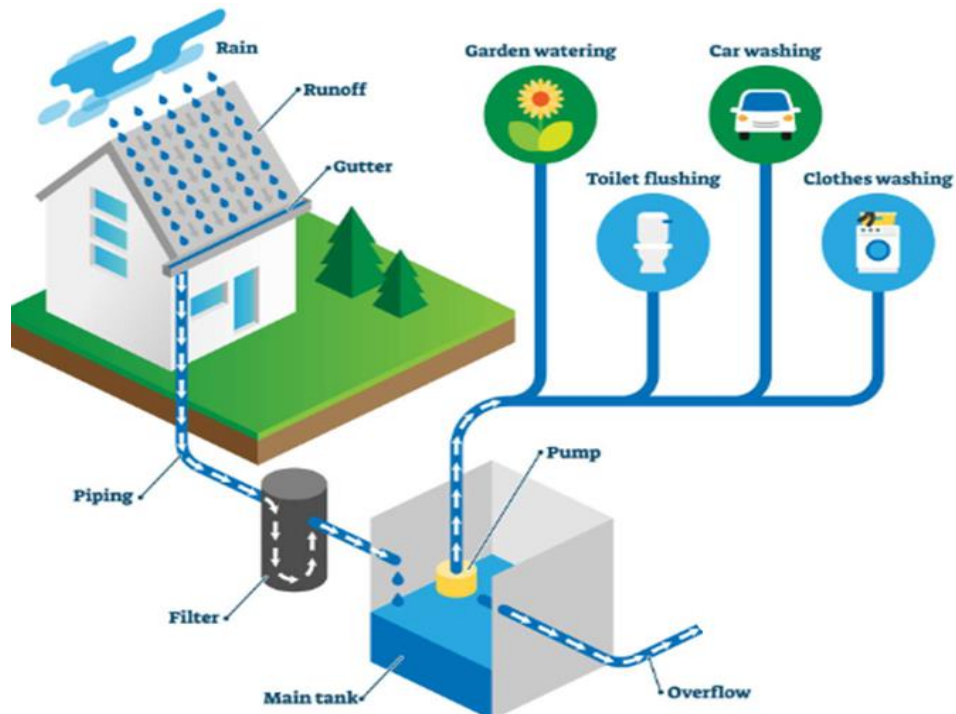
Grey water systems do incur ongoing maintenance costs and are not cost effective if the available grey water does not match demand. A grey water system is not recommended.

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8.3 Rain Water Harvesting

Capturing rainwater provides a cost effective and efficient means of meeting the non-potable water demand on properties.

The amount of rain water captured will be dependent on the surface area of the roof and annual rainfall. Storage tanks for the rain water harvesting may be located above or below ground.



Rainwater Harvesting Schematic

The stored water is pumped out of the storage tank, filtered and can be supplied to toilets, washing machines and irrigation systems.

With a proper filtration and sterilisation system, the water can be cleaned and used for potable (drinking) water supply to the property. The filtration process does however require a reasonable amount of electricity to run.

Onsite rain water storage will be limited due to space restrictions on the property. The system will be further limited by the amount of rain fall in the area. Due to the high installation cost and possible limited use, the system is not recommended.

Drainage

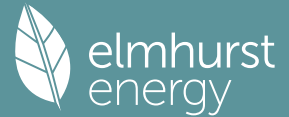
The following preliminary drainage scheme is for consideration. The final scheme may change pending a detailed investigation.

- Any existing redundant drainage will be removed.
- The foul water drainage system will connect to existing outgoing drain connection to the local water authority sewer network.
- The surface water run -off will be reduced by 50% in line with the Stockport core strategy.
- The feasibility of a soakaway will be considered as the preferred method of surface water disposal by infiltration.
- If a soakaway is not feasible then attenuation will be provided in the form of a buried attenuation tank with controlled flow outlet to the local water authority sewer connection.
- The use of permeable surfaces for the driveways are to be considered, along with water butts at the rainwater downpipes.
- Rodding access will be provided at all of the drain points and manholes/ inspection chambers provided at changes of direction and where required to maintain the below ground systems.
- All rainwater pipes will be trapped before connection to the below ground system.

10

Appendix A – SAP Calculations

Full SAP Calculation Printout



Property Reference	Baseline		Issued on Date	08/01/2024	
Assessment Reference	00001	Prop Type Ref	Baseline		
Property					
SAP Rating	82 B	DER	3.44	TER	8.42
Environmental	96 A	% DER < TER			59.14
CO ₂ Emissions (t/year)	1.09	DFEE	44.09	TFEE	44.43
Compliance Check	See BREL	% DFEE < TFEE			0.75
% DPER < TPER	22.52	DPER	34.76	TPER	44.86
Assessor Details	Mr. Theolan Govender			Assessor ID	CM44-0001
Client					

SAP 10 WORKSHEET FOR New Build (As Designed) (Version 10.2, February 2022)
 CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE

1. Overall dwelling characteristics

	Area (m ²)	Storey height (m)	Volume (m ³)
Ground floor	150.0000 (1b)	x 2.7000 (2b)	= 405.0000 (1b) - (3b)
First floor	90.0000 (1c)	x 2.3000 (2c)	= 207.0000 (1c) - (3c)
Second floor	60.0000 (1d)	x 2.4000 (2d)	= 144.0000 (1d) - (3d)
Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)	300.0000		(4)
Dwelling volume		(3a)+(3b)+(3c)+(3d)+(3e)...(3n)	= 756.0000 (5)

2. Ventilation rate

	Value	Reference
Number of open chimneys	0 * 80 =	0.0000 (6a)
Number of open flues	0 * 20 =	0.0000 (6b)
Number of chimneys / flues attached to closed fire	0 * 10 =	0.0000 (6c)
Number of flues attached to solid fuel boiler	0 * 20 =	0.0000 (6d)
Number of flues attached to other heater	0 * 35 =	0.0000 (6e)
Number of blocked chimneys	0 * 20 =	0.0000 (6f)
Number of intermittent extract fans	5 * 10 =	50.0000 (7a)
Number of passive vents	0 * 10 =	0.0000 (7b)
Number of flueless gas fires	0 * 40 =	0.0000 (7c)
Air changes per hour	50.0000 / (5) =	0.0661 (8)
Pressure test	Yes	
Pressure Test Method	Blower Door	
Measured/design AP50	3.0000	(17)
Infiltration rate	0.2161	(18)
Number of sides sheltered	0	(19)
Shelter factor	(20) = 1 - [0.075 x (19)] =	1.0000 (20)
Infiltration rate adjusted to include shelter factor	(21) = (18) x (20) =	0.2161 (21)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Wind speed	5.1000	5.0000	4.9000	4.4000	4.3000	3.8000	3.8000	3.7000	4.0000	4.3000	4.5000	4.7000 (22)
Wind factor	1.2750	1.2500	1.2250	1.1000	1.0750	0.9500	0.9500	0.9250	1.0000	1.0750	1.1250	1.1750 (22a)
Adj infilt rate	0.2756	0.2702	0.2648	0.2378	0.2323	0.2053	0.2053	0.1999	0.2161	0.2323	0.2432	0.2540 (22b)
Effective ac	0.5380	0.5365	0.5351	0.5283	0.5270	0.5211	0.5211	0.5200	0.5234	0.5270	0.5296	0.5322 (25)

3. Heat losses and heat loss parameter

Element	Gross m ²	Openings m ²	NetArea m ²	U-value W/m ² K	A x U W/K	K-value kJ/m ² K	A x K kJ/K
Opening Type 1 (Uw = 1.20)			85.4000	1.1450	97.7863		(27)
Opening Type 3			2.2500	1.0000	2.2500		(26)
Opening			6.6000	1.1450	7.5573		(27a)
Opening			1.4000	1.1450	1.6031		(27a)
Heatloss Floor 1			150.0000	0.1100	16.5000	110.0000	16500.0000 (28a)
External Wall - GF	143.5000	28.5500	114.9500	0.1400	16.0930	190.0000	21840.5000 (29a)
External Wall - 1ST	91.2000	36.5000	54.7000	0.1400	7.6580	190.0000	10393.0000 (29a)
External Wall - 2ND	54.3000	22.6000	31.7000	0.1400	4.4380	190.0000	6023.0000 (29a)
External Roof 1	60.0000	1.4000	58.6000	0.1100	6.4460	9.0000	527.4000 (30)
External Roof 2	42.5000	6.6000	35.9000	0.1100	3.9490	9.0000	323.1000 (30)
Total net area of external elements Aum(A, m ²)			541.5000				(31)
Fabric heat loss, W/K = Sum (A x U)				(26)...(30) + (32) =	164.2806		(33)
Internal Wall - gf			200.0000			100.0000	20000.0000 (32c)
Internal Wall - 1st			162.0000			100.0000	16200.0000 (32c)
Internal Wall - 2nd			123.8000			100.0000	12380.0000 (32c)
Internal Ceiling 1			60.0000			9.0000	540.0000 (32e)
Internal Ceiling 2			90.0000			9.0000	810.0000 (32e)

Full SAP Calculation Printout



Heat capacity Cm = Sum(A x k)
 Thermal mass parameter (TMP = Cm / TFA) in kJ/m2K
 Thermal bridges (User defined value 0.095 * total exposed area)
 Point Thermal bridges
 Total fabric heat loss

(28)...(30) + (32) + (32a)...(32e) = 105537.0000 (34)
 351.7900 (35)
 51.4425 (36)
 (36a) = 0.0000
 (33) + (36) + (36a) = 215.7231 (37)

Ventilation heat loss calculated monthly (38)m = 0.33 x (25)m x (5)												
(38)m	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Heat transfer coeff	134.2130	133.8451	133.4846	131.7910	131.4742	129.9991	129.9991	129.7260	130.5673	131.4742	132.1152	132.7853 (38)
Average = Sum(39)m / 12 =	349.9360	349.5682	349.2076	347.5141	347.1972	345.7222	345.7222	345.4490	346.2903	347.1972	347.8382	348.5084 (39)
												347.5126
HLP	1.1665	1.1652	1.1640	1.1584	1.1573	1.1524	1.1524	1.1515	1.1543	1.1573	1.1595	1.1617 (40)
HLP (average)												1.1584
Days in mont	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31

4. Water heating energy requirements (kWh/year)

Assumed occupancy												
Hot water usage for mixer showers												3.1319 (42)
Hot water usage for baths	76.7321	75.5789	73.8986	70.6836	68.3109	65.6650	64.1611	65.8287	67.6567	70.4977	73.7817	76.4381 (42a)
Hot water usage for other uses	33.1205	32.6286	31.9360	30.6588	29.7024	28.6420	28.0692	28.7571	29.5060	30.6407	31.9442	33.0086 (42b)
Average daily hot water use (litres/day)	46.7041	45.0058	43.3074	41.6091	39.9108	38.2124	38.2124	39.9108	41.6091	43.3074	45.0058	46.7041 (42c)
												143.9106 (43)
Daily hot water use	156.5567	153.2133	149.1420	142.9514	137.9242	132.5195	130.4428	134.4966	138.7718	144.4458	150.7317	156.1507 (44)
Energy content (annual)	247.9475	218.1737	229.2257	195.6934	185.6724	162.9482	157.7592	166.5348	171.1196	196.0116	214.7449	244.4943 (45)
Distribution loss (46)m = 0.15 x (45)m	37.1921	32.7261	34.3839	29.3540	27.8509	24.4422	23.6639	24.9802	25.6679	29.4017	32.2117	36.6741 (46)
Water storage loss:												200.0000 (47)
Store volume												2.0900 (48)
a) If manufacturer declared loss factor is known (kWh/day):												0.5400 (49)
Temperature factor from Table 2b												1.1286 (55)
Enter (49) or (54) in (55)												
Total storage loss	34.9866	31.6008	34.9866	33.8580	34.9866	33.8580	34.9866	34.9866	33.8580	34.9866	33.8580	34.9866 (56)
If cylinder contains dedicated solar storage	34.9866	31.6008	34.9866	33.8580	34.9866	33.8580	34.9866	34.9866	33.8580	34.9866	33.8580	34.9866 (57)
Primary loss	23.2624	21.0112	23.2624	22.5120	23.2624	22.5120	23.2624	23.2624	22.5120	23.2624	22.5120	23.2624 (59)
Combi loss	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (61)
Total heat required for water heating calculated for each month	306.1965	270.7857	287.4747	252.0634	243.9214	219.3182	216.0082	224.7838	227.4896	254.2606	271.1149	302.7433 (62)
WWHRS	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (63a)
PV diverter	-0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000 (63b)
Solar input	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (63c)
FGHRS	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (63d)
Output from w/h	306.1965	270.7857	287.4747	252.0634	243.9214	219.3182	216.0082	224.7838	227.4896	254.2606	271.1149	302.7433 (64)
12Total per year (kWh/year)												3076.1603 (64)
Electric shower(s)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (64a)
Total Energy used by instantaneous electric shower(s) (kWh/year) = Sum(64a)m =												0.0000 (64a)
Heat gains from water heating, kWh/month	129.0418	114.6324	122.8167	110.1640	108.3353	99.2763	99.0541	101.9720	101.9933	111.7730	116.4987	127.8936 (65)

5. Internal gains (see Table 5 and 5a)

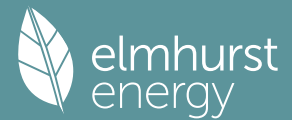
Metabolic gains (Table 5), Watts												
(66)m	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Lighting gains (calculated in Appendix L, equation L9 or L9a), also see Table 5	231.1418	255.9070	231.1418	238.8465	231.1418	238.8465	231.1418	231.1418	238.8465	231.1418	238.8465	231.1418 (67)
Appliances gains (calculated in Appendix L, equation L13 or L13a), also see Table 5	458.2645	463.0199	451.0365	425.5254	393.3223	363.0558	342.8360	338.0806	350.0640	375.5750	407.7782	438.0447 (68)
Cooking gains (calculated in Appendix L, equation L15 or L15a), also see Table 5	38.6596	38.6596	38.6596	38.6596	38.6596	38.6596	38.6596	38.6596	38.6596	38.6596	38.6596	38.6596 (69)
Pumps, fans	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (70)
Losses e.g. evaporation (negative values) (Table 5)	-125.2772	-125.2772	-125.2772	-125.2772	-125.2772	-125.2772	-125.2772	-125.2772	-125.2772	-125.2772	-125.2772	-125.2772 (71)
Water heating gains (Table 5)	173.4432	170.5839	165.0763	153.0056	145.6119	137.8837	133.1373	137.0592	141.6573	150.2326	161.8037	171.8999 (72)
Total internal gains	932.8285	959.4897	917.2336	887.3566	840.0550	809.7650	777.0940	776.2606	800.5467	826.9284	878.4074	911.0654 (73)

6. Solar gains

[Jan]	Area m2	Solar flux Table 6a W/m2	Specific data or Table 6b	Specific data or Table 6c	FF	Access factor Table 6d	Gains W					
Southeast	26.8000	36.7938	0.7200	0.7000	0.7700	344.4083 (77)						
Northwest	58.6000	11.2829	0.7200	0.7000	0.7700	230.9318 (81)						
Northeast	8.0000	26.0000	0.7200	0.7000	1.0000	94.3488 (82)						
Solar gains	669.6889	1252.6783	1997.9650	2929.7631	3680.3377	3824.9044	3616.6893	3033.3477	2318.4293	1462.3400	822.8441	559.5370 (83)
Total gains	1602.5174	2212.1680	2915.1986	3817.1196	4520.3927	4634.6694	4393.7833	3809.6083	3118.9761	2289.2684	1701.2515	1470.6024 (84)

7. Mean internal temperature (heating season)

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Temperature during heating periods in the living area from Table 9, Th1 (C)												21.0000 (85)
Utilisation factor for gains for living area, nil,m (see Table 9a)												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
tau	83.7748	83.8630	83.9496	84.3587	84.4357	84.7959	84.7959	84.8630	84.6568	84.4357	84.2801	84.1180
alpha	6.5850	6.5909	6.5966	6.6239	6.6290	6.6531	6.6531	6.6575	6.6438	6.6290	6.6187	6.6079
util living area	0.9999	0.9987	0.9887	0.9069	0.6905	0.4756	0.3460	0.4164	0.7310	0.9816	0.9994	0.9999 (86)
Living	20.0948	20.2612	20.5115	20.8026	20.9314	20.9516	20.9531	20.9528	20.9310	20.6769	20.3183	20.0655
Non living	18.8810	19.0950	19.4132	19.7596	19.8804	19.8977	19.8983	19.8990	19.8857	19.6265	19.1724	18.8466
24 / 16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24 / 9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 / 9	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
MIT	20.5369	20.2612	20.5115	20.8026	20.9314	20.9516	20.9531	20.9528	20.9310	20.6769	20.3183	20.1962 (87)
Th 2	19.9469	19.9479	19.9489	19.9534	19.9543	19.9583	19.9583	19.9590	19.9567	19.9543	19.9526	19.9508 (88)
util rest of house	0.9998	0.9981	0.9832	0.8716	0.6223	0.3992	0.2642	0.3226	0.6367	0.9688	0.9990	0.9999 (89)
MIT 2	19.5220	19.0950	19.4132	19.7596	19.8804	19.8977	19.8983	19.8990	19.8857	19.6265	19.1724	19.0456 (90)
Living area fraction										FLA = Living area / (4) =		0.2833 (91)
MIT	19.8096	19.4254	19.7244	20.0551	20.1782	20.1963	20.1972	20.1976	20.1819	19.9241	19.4970	19.3716 (92)
Temperature adjustment												0.0000
adjusted MIT	19.8096	19.4254	19.7244	20.0551	20.1782	20.1963	20.1972	20.1976	20.1819	19.9241	19.4970	19.3716 (93)

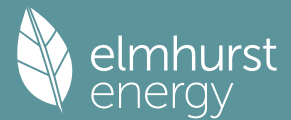
8. Space heating requirement

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Utilisation	0.9998	0.9976	0.9817	0.8754	0.6374	0.4167	0.2830	0.3442	0.6583	0.9683	0.9987	0.9998 (94)
Useful gains	1602.1507	2206.9335	2861.8874	3341.6872	2881.4760	1931.3819	1243.4163	1311.1495	2053.1158	2216.6924	1699.0649	1470.3767 (95)
Ext temp.	4.3000	4.9000	6.5000	8.9000	11.7000	14.6000	16.6000	16.4000	14.1000	10.6000	7.1000	4.2000 (96)
Heat loss rate W	5427.3555	5077.6295	4618.0719	3876.5510	2943.6045	1934.7577	1243.6174	1311.8612	2106.1054	3237.2987	4312.1677	5287.4270 (97)
Space heating kWh	2845.9523	1929.1077	1306.6013	385.1019	46.2236	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	759.3311	1881.4340	2839.8855 (98a)
Space heating requirement - total per year (kWh/year)												11993.6375
Solar heating kWh	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (98b)
Solar heating contribution - total per year (kWh/year)												0.0000
Space heating kWh	2845.9523	1929.1077	1306.6013	385.1019	46.2236	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	759.3311	1881.4340	2839.8855 (98c)
Space heating requirement after solar contribution - total per year (kWh/year)												11993.6375
Space heating per m2										(98c) / (4) =		39.9788 (99)

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 %)												215.7552 (206)
Efficiency of main space heating system 2 (in %)												0.0000 (207)
Efficiency of secondary/supplementary heating system, %												0.0000 (208)
Space heating requirement	2845.9523	1929.1077	1306.6013	385.1019	46.2236	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	759.3311	1881.4340	2839.8855 (98)
Space heating efficiency (main heating system 1)	215.7552	215.7552	215.7552	215.7552	215.7552	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	215.7552	215.7552	215.7552 (210)
Space heating fuel (main heating system)	1319.0652	894.1186	605.5942	178.4902	21.4241	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	351.9410	872.0224	1316.2533 (211)
Space heating efficiency (main heating system 2)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (212)
Space heating fuel (main heating system 2)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (213)
Space heating fuel (secondary)	0.0000	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 requirement	306.1965	270.7857	287.4747	252.0634	243.9214	219.3182	216.0082	224.7838	227.4896	254.2606	271.1149	302.7433 (64)
Efficiency of water heater (217)m	167.9071	167.9071	167.9071	167.9071	167.9071	167.9071	167.9071	167.9071	167.9071	167.9071	167.9071	167.9071 (216)
Fuel for water heating, kWh/month	182.3607	161.2712	171.2105	150.1207	145.2717	130.6188	128.6475	133.8739	135.4854	151.4293	161.4672	180.3040 (219)
Space cooling fuel requirement (221)m	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (221)
Pumps and Fa	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (231)
Lighting	47.0465	37.7424	33.9829	24.8973	19.2314	15.7122	17.5435	22.8037	29.6198	38.8628	43.8954	48.3540 (232)
Electricity generated by PVs (Appendix M) (negative quantity) (233a)m	-45.1912	-71.4145	-112.8671	-130.7235	-141.6490	-133.5178	-131.4415	-120.0038	-100.4146	-82.9786	-51.7096	-38.0217 (233a)
Electricity generated by wind turbines (Appendix M) (negative quantity) (234a)m	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (234a)
Electricity generated by hydro-electric generators (Appendix M) (negative quantity) (235a)m	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (235a)
Electricity used or net electricity generated by micro-CHP (Appendix N) (negative if net generation) (235c)m	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (235c)
Electricity generated by PVs (Appendix M) (negative quantity) (233b)m	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (233b)
Electricity generated by wind turbines (Appendix M) (negative quantity) (234b)m	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (234b)
Electricity generated by hydro-electric generators (Appendix M) (negative quantity) (235b)m	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (235b)
Electricity used or net electricity generated by micro-CHP (Appendix N) (negative if net generation) (235d)m	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (235d)
Annual totals kWh/year												
Space heating fuel - main system 1												5558.9089 (211)
Space heating fuel - main system 2												0.0000 (213)
Space heating fuel - secondary												0.0000 (215)
Efficiency of water heater												167.9071
Water heating fuel used												1832.0608 (219)
Space cooling fuel												0.0000 (221)
Electricity for pumps and fans:												
Total electricity for the above, kWh/year												0.0000 (231)
Electricity for lighting (calculated in Appendix L)												379.6920 (232)
Energy saving/generation technologies (Appendices M ,N and Q)												
PV generation												-1159.9329 (233)

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Wind generation	0.0000 (234)
Hydro-electric generation (Appendix N)	0.0000 (235a)
Electricity generated - Micro CHP (Appendix N)	0.0000 (235)
Appendix Q - special features	
Energy saved or generated	-0.0000 (236)
Energy used	0.0000 (237)
Total delivered energy for all uses	6610.7289 (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	5558.9089	0.1571	873.1632 (261)
Total CO2 associated with community systems			0.0000 (373)
Water heating (other fuel)	1832.0608	0.1409	258.2092 (264)
Space and water heating			1131.3724 (265)
Pumps, fans and electric keep-hot	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (267)
Energy for lighting	379.6920	0.1443	54.8013 (268)
Energy saving/generation technologies			
PV Unit electricity used in dwelling	-1159.9329	0.1337	-155.0462
PV Unit electricity exported	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total			-155.0462 (269)
Total CO2, kg/year			1031.1275 (272)
EPC Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER)			3.4400 (273)

13a. Primary energy - Individual heating systems including micro-CHP

	Energy kWh/year	Primary energy factor kg CO2/kWh	Primary energy kWh/year
Space heating - main system 1	5558.9089	1.5815	8791.1931 (275)
Total CO2 associated with community systems			0.0000 (473)
Water heating (other fuel)	1832.0608	1.5211	2786.8285 (278)
Space and water heating			11578.0216 (279)
Pumps, fans and electric keep-hot	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (281)
Energy for lighting	379.6920	1.5338	582.3843 (282)
Energy saving/generation technologies			
PV Unit electricity used in dwelling	-1159.9329	1.4940	-1732.9222
PV Unit electricity exported	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total			-1732.9222 (283)
Total Primary energy kWh/year			10427.4837 (286)
Dwelling Primary energy Rate (DPER)			34.7600 (287)

SAP 10 WORKSHEET FOR New Build (As Designed) (Version 10.2, February 2022) CALCULATION OF TARGET EMISSIONS

1. Overall dwelling characteristics

	Area (m2)	Storey height (m)	Volume (m3)
Ground floor	150.0000 (1b)	x 2.7000 (2b)	= 405.0000 (1b) - (3b)
First floor	90.0000 (1c)	x 2.3000 (2c)	= 207.0000 (1c) - (3c)
Second floor	60.0000 (1d)	x 2.4000 (2d)	= 144.0000 (1d) - (3d)
Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)	300.0000		(4)
Dwelling volume		(3a)+(3b)+(3c)+(3d)+(3e)...(3n) =	756.0000 (5)

2. Ventilation rate

	m3 per hour
Number of open chimneys	0 * 80 = 0.0000 (6a)
Number of open flues	0 * 20 = 0.0000 (6b)
Number of chimneys / flues attached to closed fire	0 * 10 = 0.0000 (6c)
Number of flues attached to solid fuel boiler	0 * 20 = 0.0000 (6d)
Number of flues attached to other heater	0 * 35 = 0.0000 (6e)
Number of blocked chimneys	0 * 20 = 0.0000 (6f)
Number of intermittent extract fans	4 * 10 = 40.0000 (7a)
Number of passive vents	0 * 10 = 0.0000 (7b)
Number of flueless gas fires	0 * 40 = 0.0000 (7c)
Infiltration due to chimneys, flues and fans = (6a)+(6b)+(6c)+(6d)+(6e)+(6f)+(6g)+(7a)+(7b)+(7c) =	40.0000 / (5) = 0.0529 (8)
Pressure test	Yes
Pressure Test Method	Blower Door
Measured/design AP50	5.0000 (17)
Infiltration rate	0.3029 (18)
Number of sides sheltered	0 (19)
Shelter factor	(20) = 1 - [0.075 x (19)] = 1.0000 (20)
Infiltration rate adjusted to include shelter factor	(21) = (18) x (20) = 0.3029 (21)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Wind speed	5.1000	5.0000	4.9000	4.4000	4.3000	3.8000	3.8000	3.7000	4.0000	4.3000	4.5000	4.7000 (22)
Wind factor	1.2750	1.2500	1.2250	1.1000	1.0750	0.9500	0.9500	0.9250	1.0000	1.0750	1.1250	1.1750 (22a)
Adj infilt rate	0.3862	0.3786	0.3711	0.3332	0.3256	0.2878	0.2878	0.2802	0.3029	0.3256	0.3408	0.3559 (22b)
Effective ac	0.5746	0.5717	0.5688	0.5555	0.5530	0.5414	0.5414	0.5393	0.5459	0.5530	0.5581	0.5633 (25)

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3. Heat losses and heat loss parameter

Element	Gross m2	Openings m2	NetArea m2	U-value W/m2K	A x U W/K	K-value kJ/m2K	A x K kJ/K	
TER Opaque door			2.2500	1.0000	2.2500			(26)
TER Opening Type (Uw = 1.20)			66.5200	1.1450	76.1679			(27)
Opening			5.1400	1.5918	8.1816			(27a)
Opening			1.0900	1.5918	1.7350			(27a)
Heatloss Floor 1			150.0000	0.1300	19.5000			(28a)
External Wall - GF	143.5000	22.7400	120.7600	0.1800	21.7368			(29a)
External Wall - 1ST	91.2000	28.4300	62.7700	0.1800	11.2986			(29a)
External Wall - 2ND	54.3000	17.6000	36.7000	0.1800	6.6060			(29a)
External Roof 1	60.0000	1.0900	58.9100	0.1100	6.4801			(30)
External Roof 2	42.5000	5.1400	37.3600	0.1100	4.1096			(30)
Total net area of external elements Aum(A, m2)			541.5000					(31)
Fabric heat loss, W/K = Sum (A x U)					(26)...(30) + (32) =	158.0657		(33)

Thermal mass parameter (TMP = Cm / TFA) in kJ/m2K

351.7900 (35)

List of Thermal Bridges

K1 Element	Length	Psi-value	Total
E1 Steel lintel with perforated steel base plate	37.8000	0.0500	1.8900
E3 Sill	37.8000	0.0500	1.8900
E4 Jamb	34.0000	0.0500	1.7000
E5 Ground floor (normal)	53.2000	0.1600	8.5120
E6 Intermediate floor within a dwelling	73.0000	0.0000	0.0000
E11 Eaves (insulation at rafter level)	23.0000	0.0400	0.9200
E13 Gable (insulation at rafter level)	20.0000	0.0800	1.6000
E14 Flat roof	20.0000	0.0800	1.6000
E16 Corner (normal)	30.1000	0.0900	2.7090
E17 Corner (inverted - internal area greater than external area)	7.7000	-0.0900	-0.6930
E24 Eaves (insulation at ceiling level - inverted)	10.0000	0.2400	2.4000
R2 Sill of roof window	13.4000	0.0600	0.8040
R3 Jamb of roof window	15.8000	0.0800	1.2640
R4 Ridge (vaulted ceiling)	12.0000	0.0800	0.9600
R7 Flat ceiling (inverted)	11.8000	0.0400	0.4720
R9 Roof to wall (flat ceiling)	17.3000	0.0400	0.6920
E12 Gable (insulation at ceiling level)	5.6000	0.0600	0.3360
E10 Eaves (insulation at ceiling level)	5.0000	0.0600	0.3000

Thermal bridges (Sum(L x Psi) calculated using Appendix K)

27.3560 (36)

Point Thermal bridges

(36a) = 0.0000

Total fabric heat loss

(33) + (36) + (36a) = 185.4217 (37)

Ventilation heat loss calculated monthly (38)m = 0.33 x (25)m x (5)

(38)m	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Heat transfer coeff	143.3460	142.6235	141.9153	138.5890	137.9667	135.0695	135.0695	134.5330	136.1855	137.9667	139.2257	140.5419
Average = Sum(39)m / 12 =	328.7677	328.0452	327.3370	324.0107	323.3884	320.4912	320.4912	319.9547	321.6072	323.3884	324.6474	325.9636

Days in mont

324.0077 (39)

HLP	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
HLP (average)	1.0959	1.0935	1.0911	1.0800	1.0780	1.0683	1.0683	1.0665	1.0720	1.0780	1.0822	1.0865
Days in mont	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31

1.0800 (40)

4. Water heating energy requirements (kWh/year)

Assumed occupancy													3.1319 (42)
Hot water usage for mixer showers	76.7321	75.5789	73.8986	70.6836	68.3109	65.6650	64.1611	65.8287	67.6567	70.4977	73.7817	76.4381	(42a)
Hot water usage for baths	33.1205	32.6286	31.9360	30.6588	29.7024	28.6420	28.0692	28.7571	29.5060	30.6407	31.9442	33.0086	(42b)
Hot water usage for other uses	46.7041	45.0058	43.3074	41.6091	39.9108	38.2124	38.2124	39.9108	41.6091	43.3074	45.0058	46.7041	(42c)
Average daily hot water use (litres/day)													143.9106 (43)

Daily hot water use	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Energy conte	156.5567	153.2133	149.1420	142.9514	137.9242	132.5195	130.4428	134.4966	138.7718	144.4458	150.7317	156.1507	
Energy content (annual)	247.9475	218.1737	229.2257	195.6934	185.6724	162.9482	157.7592	166.5348	171.1196	196.0116	214.7449	244.4943	
Distribution loss (46)m = 0.15 x (45)m	37.1921	32.7261	34.3839	29.3540	27.8509	24.4422	23.6639	24.9802	25.6679	29.4017	32.2117	36.6741	
Water storage loss:													200.0000 (47)

Store volume

a) If manufacturer declared loss factor is known (kWh/day):

Temperature factor from Table 2b

Enter (49) or (54) in (55)

Total storage loss

27.6637 24.9865 27.6637 26.7713 27.6637 26.7713 27.6637 27.6637 27.6637 26.7713 27.6637 26.7713 27.6637 (56)

If cylinder contains dedicated solar storage

27.6637 24.9865 27.6637 26.7713 27.6637 26.7713 27.6637 27.6637 27.6637 26.7713 27.6637 26.7713 27.6637 (57)

Primary loss 23.2624 21.0112 23.2624 22.5120 23.2624 22.5120 23.2624 23.2624 22.5120 23.2624 22.5120 23.2624 (59)

Combi loss 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 (61)

Total heat required for water heating calculated for each month

298.8736 264.1715 280.1517 244.9767 236.5985 212.2315 208.6853 217.4609 220.4029 246.9376 264.0282 295.4204 (62)

WWHRS -35.0787 -31.0239 -32.4864 -26.9000 -25.0699 -21.4525 -20.1083 -21.3831 -22.1956 -26.1661 -29.6430 -34.4291 (63a)

PV diverter -0.0000 -0.0000 -0.0000 -0.0000 -0.0000 -0.0000 -0.0000 -0.0000 -0.0000 -0.0000 -0.0000 -0.0000 (63b)

Solar input 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 (63c)

FGHRS 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 (63d)

Output from w/h 263.7949 233.1476 247.6653 218.0766 211.5286 190.7790 188.5770 196.0778 198.2073 220.7715 234.3852 260.9913 (64)

12Total per year (kWh/year) Total per year (kWh/year) = Sum(64)m = 2664.0022 (64)

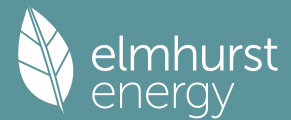
Electric shower(s) 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 (64a)

Total Energy used by instantaneous electric shower (s) (kWh/year) = Sum(64a)m = 0.0000 (64a)

Heat gains from water heating, kWh/month 123.1834 109.3410 116.9584 104.4947 102.4769 93.6069 93.1958 96.1137 96.3239 105.9147 110.8293 122.0352 (65)

5. Internal gains (see Table 5 and 5a)

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Metabolic gains (Table 5), Watts	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
(66)m	156.5965	156.5965	156.5965	156.5965	156.5965	156.5965	156.5965	156.5965	156.5965	156.5965	156.5965	156.5965	(66)
Lighting gains (calculated in Appendix L, equation L9 or L9a), also see Table 5	231.1418	255.9070	231.1418	238.8465	231.1418	238.8465	231.1418	231.1418	238.8465	231.1418	238.8465	231.1418	(67)
Appliances gains (calculated in Appendix L, equation L13 or L13a), also see Table 5	458.2645	463.0199	451.0365	425.5254	393.3223	363.0558	342.8360	338.0806	350.0640	375.5750	407.7782	438.0447	(68)
Cooking gains (calculated in Appendix L, equation L15 or L15a), also see Table 5	38.6596	38.6596	38.6596	38.6596	38.6596	38.6596	38.6596	38.6596	38.6596	38.6596	38.6596	38.6596	(69)
Pumps, fans	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	(70)
Losses e.g. evaporation (negative values) (Table 5)	-125.2772	-125.2772	-125.2772	-125.2772	-125.2772	-125.2772	-125.2772	-125.2772	-125.2772	-125.2772	-125.2772	-125.2772	(71)
Water heating gains (Table 5)	165.5691	162.7098	157.2021	145.1315	137.7378	130.0096	125.2632	129.1851	133.7832	142.3585	153.9296	164.0258	(72)
Total internal gains	927.9544	954.6156	912.3594	882.4824	835.1809	801.8909	769.2199	768.3865	792.6726	822.0543	873.5333	906.1913	(73)

6. Solar gains

[Jan]	Area m2	Solar flux Table 6a W/m2	g Specific data or Table 6b	FF Specific data or Table 6c	Access factor Table 6d	Gains W							
Southeast	20.8800	36.7938	0.6300	0.7000	0.7700	234.7888 (77)							
Northwest	45.6400	11.2829	0.6300	0.7000	0.7700	157.3765 (81)							
Northeast	6.2300	26.0000	0.6300	0.7000	1.0000	64.2899 (82)							
Solar gains	456.4551	853.8016	1361.7412	1996.7764	2508.2972	2606.8130	2464.9116	2067.3617	1580.1427	996.6938	560.8418	381.3782	(83)
Total gains	1384.4095	1808.4172	2274.1007	2879.2588	3343.4781	3408.7039	3234.1315	2835.7482	2372.8153	1818.7480	1434.3752	1287.5695	(84)

7. Mean internal temperature (heating season)

Temperature during heating periods in the living area from Table 9, Th1 (C)													21.0000 (85)
Utilisation factor for gains for living area, nil,m (see Table 9a)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
tau	89.1688	89.3652	89.5586	90.4780	90.6521	91.4716	91.4716	91.6249	91.1542	90.6521	90.3005	89.9359	
alpha	6.9446	6.9577	6.9706	7.0319	7.0435	7.0981	7.0981	7.1083	7.0769	7.0435	7.0200	6.9957	
util living area	0.9999	0.9996	0.9969	0.9669	0.8247	0.5951	0.4353	0.5166	0.8449	0.9939	0.9998	1.0000	(86)
MIT	19.8817	20.0536	20.3243	20.6898	20.9317	20.9938	20.9994	20.9982	20.9415	20.5753	20.1600	19.8578	(87)
Th 2	20.0042	20.0062	20.0081	20.0172	20.0189	20.0268	20.0268	20.0283	20.0237	20.0189	20.0154	20.0118	(88)
util rest of house	0.9999	0.9994	0.9953	0.9502	0.7635	0.5081	0.3395	0.4090	0.7626	0.9892	0.9996	1.0000	(89)
MIT 2	18.6836	18.9056	19.2533	19.7138	19.9707	20.0243	20.0267	20.0279	19.9902	19.5820	19.0494	18.6588	(90)
Living area fraction									fLA = Living area / (4) =				0.2833 (91)
MIT	19.0231	19.2309	19.5568	19.9903	20.2430	20.2990	20.3023	20.3028	20.2597	19.8635	19.3640	18.9985	(92)
Temperature adjustment												0.0000	
adjusted MIT	19.0231	19.2309	19.5568	19.9903	20.2430	20.2990	20.3023	20.3028	20.2597	19.8635	19.3640	18.9985	(93)

8. Space heating requirement

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Utilisation	0.9999	0.9992	0.9942	0.9497	0.7786	0.5328	0.3667	0.4396	0.7848	0.9881	0.9995	0.9999	(94)
Useful gains	1384.2436	1806.9724	2260.9257	2734.3244	2603.1428	1816.2952	1185.9407	1246.6550	1862.1341	1797.0983	1433.6669	1287.4779	(95)
Ext temp.	4.3000	4.9000	6.5000	8.9000	11.7000	14.6000	16.6000	16.4000	14.1000	10.6000	7.1000	4.2000	(96)
Heat loss rate W	4840.4779	4701.1769	4273.9602	3593.3889	2762.6942	1826.4732	1186.5501	1248.7105	1981.0138	2995.6926	3981.4878	4823.7798	(97)
Space heating kWh	2571.4383	1944.9054	1497.6977	618.5264	118.7063	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	891.7541	1834.4311	2631.0086	(98a)
Space heating requirement - total per year (kWh/year)												12108.4680	
Solar heating kWh	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	(98b)
Solar heating contribution - total per year (kWh/year)												0.0000	
Space heating kWh	2571.4383	1944.9054	1497.6977	618.5264	118.7063	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	891.7541	1834.4311	2631.0086	(98c)
Space heating requirement after solar contribution - total per year (kWh/year)												12108.4680	
Space heating per m2										(98c) / (4) =		40.3616	(99)

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 %)													92.3000 (206)
Efficiency of main space heating system 2 (in %)													0.0000 (207)
Efficiency of secondary/supplementary heating system, %													0.0000 (208)
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Space heating requirement	2571.4383	1944.9054	1497.6977	618.5264	118.7063	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	891.7541	1834.4311	2631.0086	(98)
Space heating efficiency (main heating system 1)	92.3000	92.3000	92.3000	92.3000	92.3000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	92.3000	92.3000	92.3000	(210)
Space heating fuel (main heating system)	2785.9570	2107.1565	1622.6410	670.1261	128.6092	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	966.1475	1987.4660	2850.4969	(211)
Space heating efficiency (main heating system 2)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	(212)
Space heating fuel (main heating system 2)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	(213)
Space heating fuel (secondary)	0.0000	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	263.7949	233.1476	247.6653	218.0766	211.5286	190.7790	188.5770	196.0778	198.2073	220.7715	234.3852	260.9913	(64)
Efficiency of water heater												79.8000	(216)
(217)m	87.8779	87.7407	87.4013	86.2639	82.8172	79.8000	79.8000	79.8000	79.8000	86.8561	87.6797	87.9053	(217)
Fuel for water heating, kWh/month													

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Space cooling fuel requirement	300.1836	265.7233	283.3658	252.8016	255.4164	239.0714	236.3121	245.7115	248.3801	254.1808	267.3199	296.9005	(219)
(221)m	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	(221)
Pumps and Fa	7.3041	6.5973	7.3041	7.0685	7.3041	7.0685	7.3041	7.0685	7.3041	7.0685	7.3041	7.0685	(231)
Lighting	48.0267	38.5288	34.6909	25.4161	19.6321	16.0396	17.9090	23.2789	30.2369	39.6725	44.8100	49.3615	(232)
Electricity generated by PVs (Appendix M) (negative quantity)													
(233a)m	-117.7331	-155.6847	-209.9239	-220.7221	-225.5350	-205.7843	-202.7278	-196.9351	-185.7165	-169.7969	-125.4687	-102.9892	(233a)
Electricity generated by wind turbines (Appendix M) (negative quantity)													
(234a)m	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	(234a)
Electricity generated by hydro-electric generators (Appendix M) (negative quantity)													
(235a)m	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	(235a)
Electricity used or net electricity generated by micro-CHP (Appendix N) (negative if net generation)													
(235c)m	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	(235c)
Electricity generated by PVs (Appendix M) (negative quantity)													
(233b)m	-101.8965	-208.9721	-406.0347	-597.0824	-777.8667	-777.8156	-769.1054	-656.8320	-488.7712	-295.0045	-134.6848	-81.0428	(233b)
Electricity generated by wind turbines (Appendix M) (negative quantity)													
(234b)m	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	(234b)
Electricity generated by hydro-electric generators (Appendix M) (negative quantity)													
(235b)m	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	(235b)
Electricity used or net electricity generated by micro-CHP (Appendix N) (negative if net generation)													
(235d)m	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	(235d)
Annual totals kWh/year													
Space heating fuel - main system 1												13118.6002	(211)
Space heating fuel - main system 2												0.0000	(213)
Space heating fuel - secondary												0.0000	(215)
Efficiency of water heater												79.8000	
Water heating fuel used												3145.3670	(219)
Space cooling fuel												0.0000	(221)
Electricity for pumps and fans:													
Total electricity for the above, kWh/year												86.0000	(231)
Electricity for lighting (calculated in Appendix L)												387.6030	(232)
Energy saving/generation technologies (Appendices M ,N and Q)													
PV generation												-7414.1258	(233)
Wind generation												0.0000	(234)
Hydro-electric generation (Appendix N)												0.0000	(235a)
Electricity generated - Micro CHP (Appendix N)												0.0000	(235)
Appendix Q - special features													
Energy saved or generated												-0.0000	(236)
Energy used												0.0000	(237)
Total delivered energy for all uses												9323.4444	(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	13118.6002	0.2100	2754.9060 (261)
Total CO2 associated with community systems			0.0000 (373)
Water heating (other fuel)	3145.3670	0.2100	660.5271 (264)
Space and water heating			3415.4331 (265)
Pumps, fans and electric keep-hot	86.0000	0.1387	11.9293 (267)
Energy for lighting	387.6030	0.1443	55.9431 (268)
Energy saving/generation technologies			
PV Unit electricity used in dwelling	-2119.0173	0.1360	-288.2887
PV Unit electricity exported	-5295.1085	0.1265	-669.9250
Total			-958.2137 (269)
Total CO2, kg/year			2525.0917 (272)
EPC Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER)			8.4200 (273)

13a. Primary energy - Individual heating systems including micro-CHP

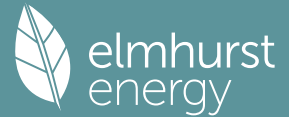
	Energy kWh/year	Primary energy factor kg CO2/kWh	Primary energy kWh/year
Space heating - main system 1	13118.6002	1.1300	14824.0182 (275)
Total CO2 associated with community systems			0.0000 (473)
Water heating (other fuel)	3145.3670	1.1300	3554.2647 (278)
Space and water heating			18378.2829 (279)
Pumps, fans and electric keep-hot	86.0000	1.5128	130.1008 (281)
Energy for lighting	387.6030	1.5338	594.5185 (282)
Energy saving/generation technologies			
PV Unit electricity used in dwelling	-2119.0173	1.5029	-3184.6535
PV Unit electricity exported	-5295.1085	0.4644	-2459.2254
Total			-5643.8790 (283)
Total Primary energy kWh/year			13459.0232 (286)
Target Primary Energy Rate (TPER)			44.8600 (287)

SAP 10 WORKSHEET FOR New Build (As Designed) (Version 10.2, February 2022) CALCULATION OF FABRIC ENERGY EFFICIENCY

1. Overall dwelling characteristics

	Area (m2)	Storey height (m)	Volume (m3)
Ground floor	150.0000 (1b)	x 2.7000 (2b)	= 405.0000 (1b) - (3b)
First floor	90.0000 (1c)	x 2.3000 (2c)	= 207.0000 (1c) - (3c)
Second floor	60.0000 (1d)	x 2.4000 (2d)	= 144.0000 (1d) - (3d)
Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)	300.0000		(4)
Dwelling volume		(3a) + (3b) + (3c) + (3d) + (3e) ... (3n) =	756.0000 (5)

Full SAP Calculation Printout



Total gains	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	5073.3109	4806.7654	4145.6656	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	(103)	
Space cooling kWh	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1361.3784	1689.5296	1169.1681	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	(104)	
Cooled fraction	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1361.3784	1689.5296	1169.1681	fc = cooled area / (4) =				1.0000	(105)
Intermittency factor (Table 10b)	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	(106)	
Space cooling kWh	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	340.3446	422.3824	292.2920	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	(107)	
Space cooling requirement													1055.0190	(107)
Energy for space heating													40.5768	(99)
Energy for space cooling													3.5167	(108)
Total													44.0935	(109)
Fabric Energy Efficiency (DFEE)													44.1	(109)

SAP 10 WORKSHEET FOR New Build (As Designed) (Version 10.2, February 2022)
CALCULATION OF TARGET FABRIC ENERGY EFFICIENCY

1. Overall dwelling characteristics

	Area (m2)	Storey height (m)	Volume (m3)	
Ground floor	150.0000 (1b)	x 2.7000 (2b)	= 405.0000 (1b)	- (3b)
First floor	90.0000 (1c)	x 2.3000 (2c)	= 207.0000 (1c)	- (3c)
Second floor	60.0000 (1d)	x 2.4000 (2d)	= 144.0000 (1d)	- (3d)
Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)	300.0000			(4)
Dwelling volume		(3a)+(3b)+(3c)+(3d)+(3e)...(3n)	= 756.0000	(5)

2. Ventilation rate

		m3 per hour	
Number of open chimneys	0 * 80 =	0.0000	(6a)
Number of open flues	0 * 20 =	0.0000	(6b)
Number of chimneys / flues attached to closed fire	0 * 10 =	0.0000	(6c)
Number of flues attached to solid fuel boiler	0 * 20 =	0.0000	(6d)
Number of flues attached to other heater	0 * 35 =	0.0000	(6e)
Number of blocked chimneys	0 * 20 =	0.0000	(6f)
Number of intermittent extract fans	4 * 10 =	40.0000	(7a)
Number of passive vents	0 * 10 =	0.0000	(7b)
Number of flueless gas fires	0 * 40 =	0.0000	(7c)
Infiltration due to chimneys, flues and fans = (6a)+(6b)+(6c)+(6d)+(6e)+(6f)+(6g)+(7a)+(7b)+(7c)	40.0000 / (5) =	0.0529	(8)
Pressure test	Yes		
Pressure Test Method	Blower Door		
Measured/design AP50	5.0000		(17)
Infiltration rate	0.3029		(18)
Number of sides sheltered	0		(19)
Shelter factor	(20) = 1 - [0.075 x (19)] =	1.0000	(20)
Infiltration rate adjusted to include shelter factor	(21) = (18) x (20) =	0.3029	(21)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		
Wind speed	5.1000	5.0000	4.9000	4.4000	4.3000	3.8000	3.8000	3.7000	4.0000	4.3000	4.5000	4.7000	(22)	
Wind factor	1.2750	1.2500	1.2250	1.1000	1.0750	0.9500	0.9500	0.9250	1.0000	1.0750	1.1250	1.1750	(22a)	
Adj infilt rate	0.3862	0.3786	0.3711	0.3332	0.3256	0.2878	0.2878	0.2802	0.3029	0.3256	0.3408	0.3559	(22b)	
If exhaust air heat pump using Appendix N, (23b) = (23a) x Fmv (equation (N5)), otherwise (23b) = (23a)													0.0000	(23b)
If balanced with heat recovery: efficiency in % allowing for in-use factor (from Table 4h) =													0.0000	(23c)
Effective ac	0.5746	0.5717	0.5688	0.5555	0.5530	0.5414	0.5414	0.5393	0.5459	0.5530	0.5581	0.5633	(25)	

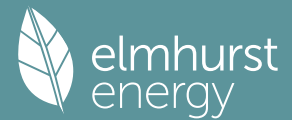
3. Heat losses and heat loss parameter

Element	Gross m2	Openings m2	NetArea m2	U-value W/m2K	A x U W/K	K-value kJ/m2K	A x K kJ/K	
TER Opaque door			2.2500	1.0000	2.2500		(26)	
TER Opening Type (Uw = 1.20)			66.5200	1.1450	76.1679		(27)	
Opening			5.1400	1.5918	8.1816		(27a)	
Opening			1.0900	1.5918	1.7350		(27a)	
Heatloss Floor 1			150.0000	0.1300	19.5000		(28a)	
External Wall - GF	143.5000	22.7400	120.7600	0.1800	21.7368		(29a)	
External Wall - 1st	91.2000	28.4300	62.7700	0.1800	11.2986		(29a)	
External Wall - 2nd	54.3000	17.6000	36.7000	0.1800	6.6060		(29a)	
External Roof 1	60.0000	1.0900	58.9100	0.1100	6.4801		(30)	
External Roof 2	42.5000	5.1400	37.3600	0.1100	4.1096		(30)	
Total net area of external elements Aum(A, m2)			541.5000				(31)	
Fabric heat loss, W/K = Sum (A x U)				(26)...(30) + (32) =	158.0657		(33)	
Thermal mass parameter (TMP = Cm / TFA) in kJ/m2K							351.7900	(35)

List of Thermal Bridges

K1 Element	Length	Psi-value	Total
E1 Steel lintel with perforated steel base plate	37.8000	0.0500	1.8900
E3 Sill	37.8000	0.0500	1.8900
E4 Jamb	34.0000	0.0500	1.7000
E5 Ground floor (normal)	53.2000	0.1600	8.5120
E6 Intermediate floor within a dwelling	73.0000	0.0000	0.0000
E11 Eaves (insulation at rafter level)	23.0000	0.0400	0.9200
E13 Gable (insulation at rafter level)	20.0000	0.0800	1.6000
E14 Flat roof	20.0000	0.0800	1.6000
E16 Corner (normal)	30.1000	0.0900	2.7090
E17 Corner (inverted - internal area greater than external area)	7.7000	-0.0900	-0.6930

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E24 Eaves (insulation at ceiling level - inverted)	10.0000	0.2400	2.4000
R2 Sill of roof window	13.4000	0.0600	0.8040
R3 Jamb of roof window	15.8000	0.0800	1.2640
R4 Ridge (vaulted ceiling)	12.0000	0.0800	0.9600
R7 Flat ceiling (inverted)	11.8000	0.0400	0.4720
R9 Roof to wall (flat ceiling)	17.3000	0.0400	0.6920
E12 Gable (insulation at ceiling level)	5.6000	0.0600	0.3360
E10 Eaves (insulation at ceiling level)	5.0000	0.0600	0.3000

Thermal bridges (Sum(L x Psi) calculated using Appendix K) 27.3560 (36)
 Point Thermal bridges 0.0000
 Total fabric heat loss (33) + (36) + (36a) = 185.4217 (37)

Ventilation heat loss calculated monthly (38)m = 0.33 x (25)m x (5)

(38)m	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Heat transfer coeff	143.3460	142.6235	141.9153	138.5890	137.9667	135.0695	135.0695	134.5330	136.1855	137.9667	139.2257	140.5419 (38)
Average = Sum(39)m / 12 =	328.7677	328.0452	327.3370	324.0107	323.3884	320.4912	320.4912	319.9547	321.6072	323.3884	324.6474	325.9636 (39)
												324.0077

HLP	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
HLP (average)	1.0959	1.0935	1.0911	1.0800	1.0780	1.0683	1.0683	1.0665	1.0720	1.0780	1.0822	1.0865 (40)
Days in mont	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31

4. Water heating energy requirements (kWh/year)

Assumed occupancy 3.1319 (42)

Hot water usage for mixer showers 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 (42a)

Hot water usage for baths 33.1205 32.6286 31.9360 30.6588 29.7024 28.6420 28.0692 28.7571 29.5060 30.6407 31.9442 33.0086 (42b)

Hot water usage for other uses 46.7041 45.0058 43.3074 41.6091 39.9108 38.2124 38.2124 39.9108 41.6091 43.3074 45.0058 46.7041 (42c)

Average daily hot water use (litres/day) 46.7041 45.0058 43.3074 41.6091 39.9108 38.2124 38.2124 39.9108 41.6091 43.3074 45.0058 46.7041 (42c)

Daily hot water use	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Energy conte	79.8246	77.6344	75.2434	72.2679	69.6132	66.8545	66.2817	68.6678	71.1151	73.9481	76.9499	79.7126 (44)
Energy content (annual)	126.4227	110.5503	115.6463	98.9311	93.7128	82.2054	80.1619	85.0251	87.6920	100.3469	109.6293	124.8107 (45)
Distribution loss (46)m = 0.15 x (45)m	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (46)
Water storage loss:												
Total storage loss	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (56)
If cylinder contains dedicated solar storage												
Primary loss	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (57)
Combi loss	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (59)
Total heat required for water heating calculated for each month	107.4593	93.9678	98.2993	84.0915	79.6559	69.8746	68.1377	72.2714	74.5382	85.2949	93.1849	106.0891 (62)
WWHRS	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (63a)
PV diverter	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (63b)
Solar input	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (63c)
FGHRS	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (63d)
Output from w/h	107.4593	93.9678	98.2993	84.0915	79.6559	69.8746	68.1377	72.2714	74.5382	85.2949	93.1849	106.0891 (64)
12Total per year (kWh/year)												1032.8644 (64)
Electric shower(s)	61.4496	54.7521	59.7872	57.0542	58.1248	55.4454	57.2936	58.1248	57.0542	59.7872	58.6630	61.4496 (64a)
Total Energy used by instantaneous electric shower(s) (kWh/year) = Sum(64a)m =												698.9856 (64a)
Heat gains from water heating, kWh/month	42.2272	37.1800	39.5216	35.2864	34.4452	31.3300	31.3578	32.5990	32.8981	36.2705	37.9620	41.8847 (65)

5. Internal gains (see Table 5 and 5a)

Metabolic gains (Table 5), Watts

(66)m	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Lighting gains (calculated in Appendix L, equation L9 or L9a), also see Table 5	156.5965	156.5965	156.5965	156.5965	156.5965	156.5965	156.5965	156.5965	156.5965	156.5965	156.5965	156.5965 (66)
Appliances gains (calculated in Appendix L, equation L13 or L13a), also see Table 5	231.1418	255.9070	231.1418	238.8465	231.1418	238.8465	231.1418	231.1418	238.8465	231.1418	238.8465	231.1418 (67)
Cooking gains (calculated in Appendix L, equation L15 or L15a), also see Table 5	458.2645	463.0199	451.0365	425.5254	393.3223	363.0558	342.8360	338.0806	350.0640	375.5750	407.7782	438.0447 (68)
Pumps, fans	38.6596	38.6596	38.6596	38.6596	38.6596	38.6596	38.6596	38.6596	38.6596	38.6596	38.6596	38.6596 (69)
Losses e.g. evaporation (negative values) (Table 5)	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (70)
Water heating gains (Table 5)	-125.2772	-125.2772	-125.2772	-125.2772	-125.2772	-125.2772	-125.2772	-125.2772	-125.2772	-125.2772	-125.2772	-125.2772 (71)
Total internal gains	56.7570	55.3273	53.1205	49.0089	46.2973	43.5139	42.1476	43.8159	45.6918	48.7507	52.7249	56.2966 (72)
	816.1423	844.2332	805.2778	783.3598	740.7403	715.3952	686.1043	683.0173	704.5813	725.4465	769.3287	795.4621 (73)

6. Solar gains

[Jan]	Area m2	Solar flux Table 6a W/m2	g Specific data or Table 6b	FF Specific data or Table 6c	Access factor Table 6d	Gains W						
Southeast	20.8800	36.7938	0.6300	0.7000	0.7700	234.7888 (77)						
Northwest	45.6400	11.2829	0.6300	0.7000	0.7700	157.3765 (81)						
Northeast	6.2300	26.0000	0.6300	0.7000	1.0000	64.2899 (82)						
Solar gains	456.4551	853.8016	1361.7412	1996.7764	2508.2972	2606.8130	2464.9116	2067.3617	1580.1427	996.6938	560.8418	381.3782 (83)
Total gains	1272.5974	1698.0348	2167.0190	2780.1362	3249.0375	3322.2082	3151.0159	2750.3790	2284.7240	1722.1403	1330.1705	1176.8403 (84)

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7. Mean internal temperature (heating season)

Temperature during heating periods in the living area from Table 9, Th1 (C)												21.0000 (85)
Utilisation factor for gains for living area, nil,m (see Table 9a)												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
tau	89.1688	89.3652	89.5586	90.4780	90.6521	91.4716	91.4716	91.6249	91.1542	90.6521	90.3005	89.9359
alpha	6.9446	6.9577	6.9706	7.0319	7.0435	7.0981	7.0981	7.1083	7.0769	7.0435	7.0200	6.9957
util living area	1.0000	0.9997	0.9977	0.9723	0.8394	0.6095	0.4467	0.5322	0.8631	0.9956	0.9999	1.0000 (86)
MIT	19.8513	20.0236	20.2957	20.6677	20.9234	20.9929	20.9993	20.9978	20.9324	20.5499	20.1316	19.8276 (87)
Th 2	20.0042	20.0062	20.0081	20.0172	20.0189	20.0268	20.0268	20.0283	20.0237	20.0189	20.0154	20.0118 (88)
util rest of house	1.0000	0.9996	0.9965	0.9578	0.7797	0.5210	0.3484	0.4216	0.7841	0.9921	0.9998	1.0000 (89)
MIT 2	18.9446	19.1185	19.3915	19.7608	19.9761	20.0245	20.0267	20.0279	19.9927	19.6537	19.2342	18.9272 (90)
Living area fraction									fLA = Living area / (4) =			0.2833 (91)
MIT	19.2015	19.3750	19.6477	20.0178	20.2445	20.2989	20.3023	20.3027	20.2589	19.9076	19.4885	19.1823 (92)
Temperature adjustment												0.0000
adjusted MIT	19.2015	19.3750	19.6477	20.0178	20.2445	20.2989	20.3023	20.3027	20.2589	19.9076	19.4885	19.1823 (93)

8. Space heating requirement

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Utilisation	0.9999	0.9995	0.9958	0.9578	0.7947	0.5462	0.3763	0.4531	0.8056	0.9915	0.9997	1.0000 (94)
Useful gains	1272.5164	1697.1826	2157.9723	2662.8674	2581.8797	1814.5729	1185.8205	1246.1893	1840.5556	1707.5436	1329.7936	1176.7979 (95)
Ext temp.	4.3000	4.9000	6.5000	8.9000	11.7000	14.6000	16.6000	16.4000	14.1000	10.6000	7.1000	4.2000 (96)
Heat loss rate W	4899.1371	4748.4435	4303.7333	3602.2750	2763.1866	1826.4369	1186.5424	1248.6817	1980.7602	3009.9786	4021.8781	4883.6934 (97)
Space heating kWh	2698.2058	2050.4474	1596.4462	676.3735	134.8923	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	969.0117	1938.3009	2757.9302 (98a)
Space heating requirement - total per year (kWh/year)												12821.6080
Solar heating kWh	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (98b)
Solar heating contribution - total per year (kWh/year)												0.0000
Space heating kWh	2698.2058	2050.4474	1596.4462	676.3735	134.8923	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	969.0117	1938.3009	2757.9302 (98c)
Space heating requirement after solar contribution - total per year (kWh/year)												12821.6080
Space heating per m2												(98c) / (4) = 42.7387 (99)

8c. Space cooling requirement

Calculated for June, July and August. See Table 10b												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Ext. temp.	4.3000	4.9000	6.5000	8.9000	11.7000	14.6000	16.6000	16.4000	14.1000	10.6000	7.1000	4.2000
Heat loss rate W	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	3012.6176	2371.6351	2431.6559	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (100)
Utilisation	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.9460	0.9787	0.9516	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (101)
Useful loss	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2849.8050	2321.0049	2314.0059	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (102)
Total gains	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	3688.6053	3497.4222	3047.2355	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (103)
Space cooling kWh	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	603.9363	875.2545	545.5229	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (104)
Cooled fraction									fc = cooled area / (4) =			1.0000 (105)
Intermittency factor (Table 10b)	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500 (106)
Space cooling kWh	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	150.9841	218.8136	136.3807	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (107)
Space cooling requirement												506.1784 (107)
Energy for space heating												42.7387 (99)
Energy for space cooling												1.6873 (108)
Total												44.4260 (109)
Fabric Energy Efficiency (TFEE)												44.4 (109)