



The PES

Energy & Sustainability Statement

18th March 2024

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1.0 Executive Summary

The proposed development project at Grove Avenue, Barnet involves the development of a new single dwelling residential development.

It has been designed to achieve the highest of environmental performance standards following the Energy Hierarchy as set down by the London Plan and the London Borough of Barnet's local plan policies.

The report takes on board the latest GLA guidance on writing energy statements (June 2022) as well as taking into account matters raised with the recently adopted London Plan.

The PES Ltd have been appointed to develop a strategy and advise how the proposed development of new build apartments will comply with these requirements.

A 'Lean, Clean, Green' has been adopted and the development achieves an overall improvement (DER/TER) in regulated emissions at over **70%** above Part L 2021 standard, through the adoption of passive design standards, high standards of insulation with heating and hot water to be provided via heat pump technology.

2.0 The Site & Proposal

The proposal site is located to the rear of 10 Grove Avenue, and fronts on to Falkland Avenue

The proposals for the site include the demolition of the existing garage building and redevelopment of the site as a two storey studio dwelling.

2.1 Local Planning Context

The project sits within the London Borough of Barnet (Barnet).

Barnet's Local Plan (Core Strategy) Development Plan Document was adopted in September 2012; Policy CS13 states:-

We will seek to minimise Barnet's contribution to climate change and ensure that through the efficient use of natural resources the borough develops in a way which respects environmental limits and improves quality of life.

- We will promote the highest environmental standards for development and through our SPDs on Sustainable Design and Construction and Green Infrastructure we will continue working to deliver exemplary levels of sustainability throughout Barnet in order to mitigate and adapt to the effects of a changing climate.
- We will expect all development to be energy efficient and seek to minimise any wasted heat or power.
- In line with London Plan Policy 5.2 – Minimising Carbon Dioxide Emissions we will expect major development in accordance with the Mayor's energy hierarchy to reduce carbon dioxide emissions beyond the 2010 Building Regulations.
- We will maximise opportunities for implementing new district-wide networks supplied by decentralised energy (including renewable generation) in partnership with key stakeholders in areas of major mixed use growth including town centres. Where feasible we will expect all development to contribute to new and existing frameworks.
- We will support solutions that minimise or avoid harm to a heritage asset's significance while delivering improved energy performance or generation.
- We will make Barnet a water efficient borough and minimise the potential for fluvial and surface flooding by ensuring development does not cause harm to the water environment, water quality and drainage systems. Development should utilise Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) in order to reduce surface water run-off and ensure such run-off is managed as close to its source as possible subject to local geology and ground water levels.

- We will improve air and noise quality by requiring Air Quality Assessments and Noise Impact Assessments from development in line with Barnet's SPD on Sustainable Design and Construction.

Barnet's Development Management Policies – also adopted in 2012 – Policy DM04 states:

- a. All major development will be required to demonstrate through an Energy Statement compliance with the Mayor's targets for reductions in carbon dioxide emissions within the framework of the Mayor's energy hierarchy.
- b. Where Decentralised Energy (DE) is feasible or planned, major development will either provide:
 - i. suitable connection
 - ii. the ability to connect in future
 - iii. a feasibility study
 - iv. a financial contribution to a proposed feasibility study.
- c.
 - i. Where there is a localised source of air pollution, buildings should be designed and sited to reduce exposure to air pollutants.
 - ii. Development proposals will ensure that development is not contributing to poor air quality and provide air quality assessments where appropriate.
- g. Development should demonstrate compliance with the London Plan water hierarchy for run off especially in areas identified as prone to flooding from surface water run off. All new development in areas at risk from fluvial flooding must demonstrate application of the sequential approach set out in the NPPF (paras 100 to 104) and provide information on the known flood risk potential of the application site.
- h. Development proposals will wherever possible be expected to naturalise a water course, ensure an adequate buffer zone is created and enable public accessibility. Where appropriate, contributions towards river restoration

Following an initial dialogue with Barnet; a pre-application document and response is in place, and confirms:-

Sustainability

Barnet's Sustainable Design and Construction SPD (2016) states:-

If the proposal is a 'major' development* then the London Plan Policy 5.2 requires that major developments meet the required targets for carbon dioxide emissions reduction in buildings.

These targets are expressed as minimum improvements over the Target Emission Rate (TER) outlined in the national Building Regulations leading to zero carbon residential buildings from 2016 and zero carbon non-domestic buildings from 2019. Greater policy details are set out in London Plan Policy 5.2 for the applicant to review.

Major development proposals should include a detailed energy assessment to demonstrate how the targets for carbon dioxide emissions reduction outlined above are to be met within the framework of the energy hierarchy.

The carbon dioxide reduction targets should be met on-site. Where it is clearly demonstrated that the specific targets cannot be fully achieved on-site, any shortfall may be provided off-site or through a cash in lieu contribution to the relevant borough to be ring fenced to secure delivery of carbon dioxide savings elsewhere.

2.2 The London Plan

Chapter 9 deals with Sustainable Infrastructure:-

Policy SI2 - Minimising greenhouse gas emissions

Major development should be net zero-carbon.¹⁵¹ This means reducing greenhouse gas emissions in operation and minimising both annual and peak energy demand in accordance with the following energy hierarchy:

- 1) be lean: use less energy and manage demand during operation
- 2) be clean: exploit local energy resources (such as secondary heat) and supply energy efficiently and cleanly
- 3) be green: maximise opportunities for renewable energy by producing, storing and using renewable energy on-site
- 4) be seen: monitor, verify and report on energy performance.

B Major development should include a detailed energy strategy to demonstrate how the zero-carbon target will be met within the framework of the energy hierarchy and will be expected to monitor and report on energy performance.

C In meeting the zero-carbon target a minimum on-site reduction of at least 35 per cent beyond Building Regulations is expected. Residential development should aim to achieve 10 per cent, and non-residential development should aim to achieve 15 per cent through energy efficiency measures. Where it is clearly demonstrated that the zero-carbon target cannot be fully achieved on-site, any shortfall should be provided:

- 1) through a cash in lieu contribution to the relevant borough's carbon offset fund, and/or
- 2) off-site provided that an alternative proposal is identified and delivery is certain.

Policy SI3 - Energy infrastructure

A Boroughs and developers should engage at an early stage with relevant energy companies and bodies to establish the future energy and infrastructure requirements arising from large-scale development proposals such as Opportunity Areas, Town Centres, other growth areas or clusters of significant new development.

B Energy masterplans should be developed for large-scale development locations (such as those outlined in Part A and other opportunities) which establish the most effective energy supply options. Energy masterplans should identify:

- 1) major heat loads (including anchor heat loads, with particular reference to sites such as universities, hospitals and social housing)
- 2) heat loads from existing buildings that can be connected to future phases of a heat network
- 3) major heat supply plant including opportunities to utilise heat from energy from waste plants
- 4) secondary heat sources, including both environmental and waste heat
- 5) opportunities for low and ambient temperature heat networks
- 6) possible land for energy centres and/or energy storage
- 7) possible heating and cooling network routes
- 8) opportunities for futureproofing utility infrastructure networks to minimise the impact from road works
- 9) infrastructure and land requirements for electricity and gas supplies
- 10) implementation options for delivering feasible projects, considering issues of procurement, funding and risk, and the role of the public sector
- 11) opportunities to maximise renewable electricity generation and incorporate demand-side response measures.

D Major development proposals within Heat Network Priority Areas should have a communal low-temperature heating system:

- 1) the heat source for the communal heating system should be selected in accordance with the following heating hierarchy:
 - a) connect to local existing or planned heat networks
 - b) use zero-emission or local secondary heat sources (in conjunction with heat pump, if required)
 - c) use low-emission combined heat and power (CHP) (only where there is a case for CHP to enable the delivery of an area-wide heat network, meet the development's electricity demand and provide demand response to the local electricity network)
 - d) use ultra-low NO_x gas boilers
- 2) CHP and ultra-low NO_x gas boiler communal or district heating systems should be designed to ensure that they meet the requirements in Part B of Policy SI 1 Improving air quality
- 3) where a heat network is planned but not yet in existence the development should be designed to allow for the cost-effective connection at a later date.

Policy SI4 - Managing heat risk

A Development proposals should minimise adverse impacts on the urban heat island through design, layout, orientation, materials and the incorporation of green infrastructure.

B Major development proposals should demonstrate through an energy strategy how they will reduce the potential for internal overheating and reliance on air conditioning systems in accordance with the following cooling hierarchy:

- 1) reduce the amount of heat entering a building through orientation, shading, high albedo materials, fenestration, insulation and the provision of green infrastructure
- 2) minimise internal heat generation through energy efficient design
- 3) manage the heat within the building through exposed internal thermal mass and high ceilings
- 4) provide passive ventilation
- 5) provide mechanical ventilation
- 6) provide active cooling systems.

Policy SI5 Water infrastructure

C Development proposals should:

- 1) through the use of Planning Conditions minimise the use of mains water in line with the Optional Requirement of the Building Regulations (residential development), achieving mains water consumption of 105 litres or less per head per day (excluding allowance of up to five litres for external water consumption)
- 2) achieve at least the BREEAM excellent standard for the 'Wat 01' water category¹⁶⁰ or equivalent (commercial development)
- 3) incorporate measures such as smart metering, water saving and recycling measures, including retrofitting, to help to achieve lower water consumption rates and to maximise future-proofing.

Policy SI12 - Flood risk management

C Development proposals should ensure that flood risk is minimised and mitigated, and that residual risk is addressed. This should include, where possible, making space for water and aiming for development to be set back from the banks of watercourses.

E Development proposals for utility services should be designed to remain operational under flood conditions and buildings should be designed for quick recovery following a flood.

F Development proposals adjacent to flood defences will be required to protect the integrity of flood defences and allow access for future maintenance and upgrading.

Unless exceptional circumstances are demonstrated for not doing so, development proposals should be set back from flood defences to allow for any foreseeable future maintenance and upgrades in a sustainable and cost-effective way.

G Natural flood management methods should be employed in development proposals due to their multiple benefits including increasing flood storage and creating recreational areas and habitat.

Policy SI13 - Sustainable drainage

A Lead Local Flood Authorities should identify – through their Local Flood Risk Management Strategies and Surface Water Management Plans – areas where there are particular surface water management issues and aim to reduce these risks. Increases in surface water run-off outside these areas also need to be identified and addressed.

B Development proposals should aim to achieve greenfield run-off rates and ensure that surface water run-off is managed as close to its source as possible. There should also be a preference for green over grey features, in line with the following drainage hierarchy:

- 1) rainwater use as a resource (for example rainwater harvesting, blue roofs for irrigation)
- 2) rainwater infiltration to ground at or close to source
- 3) rainwater attenuation in green infrastructure features for gradual release (for example green roofs, rain gardens) It is noted that the proposed non-domestic development is greater than 1,000m² and would be considered major development.
- 4) rainwater discharge direct to a watercourse (unless not appropriate)
- 5) controlled rainwater discharge to a surface water sewer or drain
- 6) controlled rainwater discharge to a combined sewer.

C Development proposals for impermeable surfacing should normally be resisted unless they can be shown to be unavoidable, including on small surfaces such as front gardens and driveways.

D Drainage should be designed and implemented in ways that promote multiple benefits including increased water use efficiency, improved water quality, and enhanced biodiversity, urban greening, amenity and recreation.

It is noted that the single dwelling development at the Grove Avenue would be considered a non-major full planning application and this report is informed accordingly based upon SAP10.2 calculation methodology.

In order to populate the Tables within this report, the GLA Part L reporting spreadsheet is attached at **Appendix D**.

3.0 Baseline energy results

The first stage of the Mayor's Energy Hierarchy is to consider the baseline energy model.

The following section details the baseline energy requirements for the development – the starting point when considering the energy hierarchy.

3.1 New Build Dwellings

The baseline emission levels – the Target Emission Rate (TER) - is obtained by applying the design to a reference 'notional' building the characteristics of which are set by regulations – SAP10.2; The new Part L Building Regulations 2021 came into force in June 2022 and introduced a completely new notional dwelling as detailed below:-

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	$U = 0.18 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$
Party walls	$U = 0$
Floors	$U = 0.13 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$
Roofs	$U = 0.11 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$
Opaque door (less than 30% glazed area)	$U = 1.0 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$
Semi-glazed door (30–60% glazed area)	$U = 1.0 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$
Windows and glazed doors with greater than 60% glazed area	$U = 1.2 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$ Frame factor = 0.7
Roof windows	$U = 1.2 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$, when in vertical position (for correction due to angle, see specification in SAP 10 Appendix R)
Rooflights	$U = 1.7 \text{ W/(m}^2\text{K)}$, 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	$5 \text{ m}^3/(\text{h}\cdot\text{m}^2)$ 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 = $0.85 \times (0.2 + 0.051 \text{ V}^{1/3}) \text{ kWh/day}$ 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.

SAP first creates the notional reference building, based upon the same shape and form as the proposed dwelling and applies the above the characteristics as defined in SAP10.2, prior to applying the actual construction and HVAC solution of the proposed dwellings to generate the Dwelling Emission Rate (DER).

3.2 Unregulated Energy Use

The baseline un-regulated energy use for cooking & appliances in the residential units have been calculated using the SAP Section 16 methodology; the same calculation used for Code for Sustainable Homes (CfSH) Ene 7.

$$\text{Appliances} = E_A = 207.8 \times (\text{TFA} \times N)^{0.4714}$$

$$\text{Cooking} = (138 + 28N)/\text{TFA}$$

N = no of occupant SAP table 1B

TFA – Total Floor Areas

The unregulated energy use per sqm is summarised in Table 1 below and amended to reflect SAP10.2 emission values.

The GLA reporting spreadsheet of all calculations for the project is attached at **Appendix D**.

Table 1 – Unregulated Energy Use

Unit	Unregulated Energy Use SAP10.2 Kg/annum
Grove Avenue	197

The un-regulated emission rates are added to the baseline regulated emission rates (as calculated under 3.1 above) in order to set the total baseline emission rates before then applying the energy hierarchy in line with London Plan and Barnet policies.

3.3 Baseline Results

The baseline building results have been calculated and are presented in Table 2 below.

The Baseline SAP outputs (which summarise the key data) are attached at **Appendix A**. The GLA reporting spreadsheet is attached at **Appendix D**.

Table 2 – Baseline energy consumption and CO2 emissions

Unit	Target Emission Rate (regulated energy use) Kg/annum	Unregulated Energy Use Kg/annum	Total baseline emissions Kg
Grove Avenue	879	197	1,076
Scheme Total	879	197	1,076

4.0 Design for energy efficiency

The first step in the Mayor's 'Energy Hierarchy' as laid out in Chapter 9 of the New London Plan, requests that buildings be designed to use improved energy efficiency measures – Be Lean. This will reduce demand for heating, cooling, and lighting, and therefore reduce operational costs while also minimizing associated carbon dioxide emissions.

This section sets out the measures included within the design of the development, to reduce the demand for energy, both gas and electricity (not including energy from renewable sources). The table at the end of this section details the amount of energy used and CO₂ produced by the building after the energy efficiency measures have been included. From these figures the overall reduction in CO₂ emissions, as a result of passive design measures, can be calculated. To achieve reductions in energy demand the following measures have been included within the design and specification of the building:

4.1 Passive Design

The National Planning Policy Framework emphasises the need to take account of climate change over the longer term and plan new developments to avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change. The UK Climate Impacts Programme 2009 projections suggest that by the 2080's the UK is likely to experience summer temperatures that are up to 4.2°C higher than they are today.

Accordingly, designers are to ensure buildings are designed and constructed to be comfortable in higher temperatures, without resorting to energy intensive air conditioning.

In line with current GLA Guidance, the project at the Grove Avenue has been designed to ensure the building is not vulnerable to overheating; to instigate consideration of the risk of overheating with the proposed development, the design team have followed the guidance within the London Plan, Chapter 9, which consider the control of overheating using the Cooling Hierarchy.

1. minimise internal heat generation through energy efficient design

The project will be designed to best practice thermal insulation levels as noted, full details of which are noted under 4.3 below.

Not only does good insulation assist in reducing heat losses in the winter, it has a significant impact on preventing heat travelling through the build fabric during the summer.

LED lighting and low energy electrical goods will further reduce internal gains and the potential for overheating issues.

2. reduce the amount of heat entering a building in summer through orientation, shading, albedo, fenestration, insulation and green roofs and wall

The development is design with the main living area to the south westerly aspect

As such, the living areas harvest useful excessive solar gains whilst introducing plenty of natural daylight.

The secondary spaces to the rear do not have glazed area, aside from a single rooflight, thus reducing heat losses.

The glazing specification will utilise an element of solar control to further protect the internal spaces from risk of overheating.

3. manage the heat within the building through exposed internal thermal mass and high ceilings

The house is designed with floor to ceiling heights at circa 2.5m.

The new build structure is expected to be a of a traditional brick and block construction with solid floors offering significant thermal mass able to absorb heat during the summer months, which can then be ventilated during the evening or overnight.

4. passive ventilation

The main glazed areas also have opening areas to introduce high levels of natural “purge” ventilation to maximise the natural cooling impact.

5. mechanical ventilation

The passive ventilation and cooling strategy as out lined above; it is considered acceptable for occupants to be able to open glazing for background and purge ventilation, reducing any overheating risk.

4.2 Heating System

The “notional” heating system considered under the “be lean – use less energy” section of the Energy Hierarchy, will consist of high efficiency condensing gas boilers providing under floor heating and domestic hot water.

- A Rated boiler systems – (92.3%+ SEDBUK efficiency) & load compensation.
- Insulated primary pipework

To increase the efficiency in the use of the heating system, the following controls will be used to eliminate needless firing of the boilers.

- Boilers fitted with weather compensation systems

4.3 Fabric heat loss

Insulation measures will be utilised to ensure the calculated U-values exceed the Building Regulations minima, with specific guidance taken from the design team: -

- New wall constructions will be of a highly insulated cavity wall system using full-fill PIR insulation and will target a U-Value of $0.15\text{W/m}^2\text{k}$ or better.
- Lower ground floors walls will be of a solid construction targeting $0.12\text{W/m}^2\text{k}$.
- New flat and pitched roof constructions are yet to be specified, but constructions achieving a U-Value of $0.10\text{W/m}^2\text{k}$ will be targeted.

Glazing

- The new glazing for windows and doors will be triple glazed with an area weighted average U-Value of $1.0\text{W/m}^2\text{K}$ or better.

Air Tightness

- The new house will be tested to $4\text{m}^3/\text{hr/m}^2$ in line with best practice for naturally ventilated buildings.

Construction Details

- Heat loss via non-repeating thermal bridging within the new build elements will be minimised by the use of Accredited Construction Details for these new build units. An overall Y-Value <0.07 is targeted.

4.4 Ventilation

As noted above, the house is to utilise a low energy natural ventilation strategy, with trickle (background) ventilators, opening windows for additional purge ventilation and wet room extracts; AD Part F System 1.

4.5 Lighting and appliances

The house will incorporate high efficiency light fittings utilising LED lamps and any external lighting will utilise photocell controls to ensure lighting is not left on during the day.

4.6 Waste Water Heat Recovery

The showers are to be fitted with waster water heat recovery systems working at some 45% effieincy

4.7 Energy efficiency results

The above data has been used to update the SAP models; the Dwelling Emission Rate outputs of which are attached at **Appendix B**, with the GLA spreadsheet at **Appendix D**.

The following Table 3 shows the unit emission levels, as well as the overall emissions from the building.

Table 3 – Energy Efficient emission levels

Unit	Target Emission Rate (regulated energy use) Kg/annum	Unregulated Energy Use Kg/annum	Total emissions Kg
Grove Avenue	749	197	946
Scheme Total	749	197	946

The results show that the energy efficiency measures introduced have resulted in the reduction in CO₂ emissions from the development of **12.1%**.

Regulated emissions have been reduced by **14.8%**.

The total Part L Fabric Energy Efficiency Standard (FEES) for the development – set out in Table 4 below:-

Table 4 – Residential FEES

	Target Fabric Energy Efficiency (MWh/year)	Design Fabric Energy Efficiency (MWh/year)	Improvement (percent)
Development Total	43.07	39.18	9%

5.0 Supplying Energy Efficiently

The second stage in the Mayor's 'Energy Hierarchy' is to ensure efficient and low carbon energy supply – Be Clean. In particular, this concerns provision of decentralised energy where practical and appropriate.

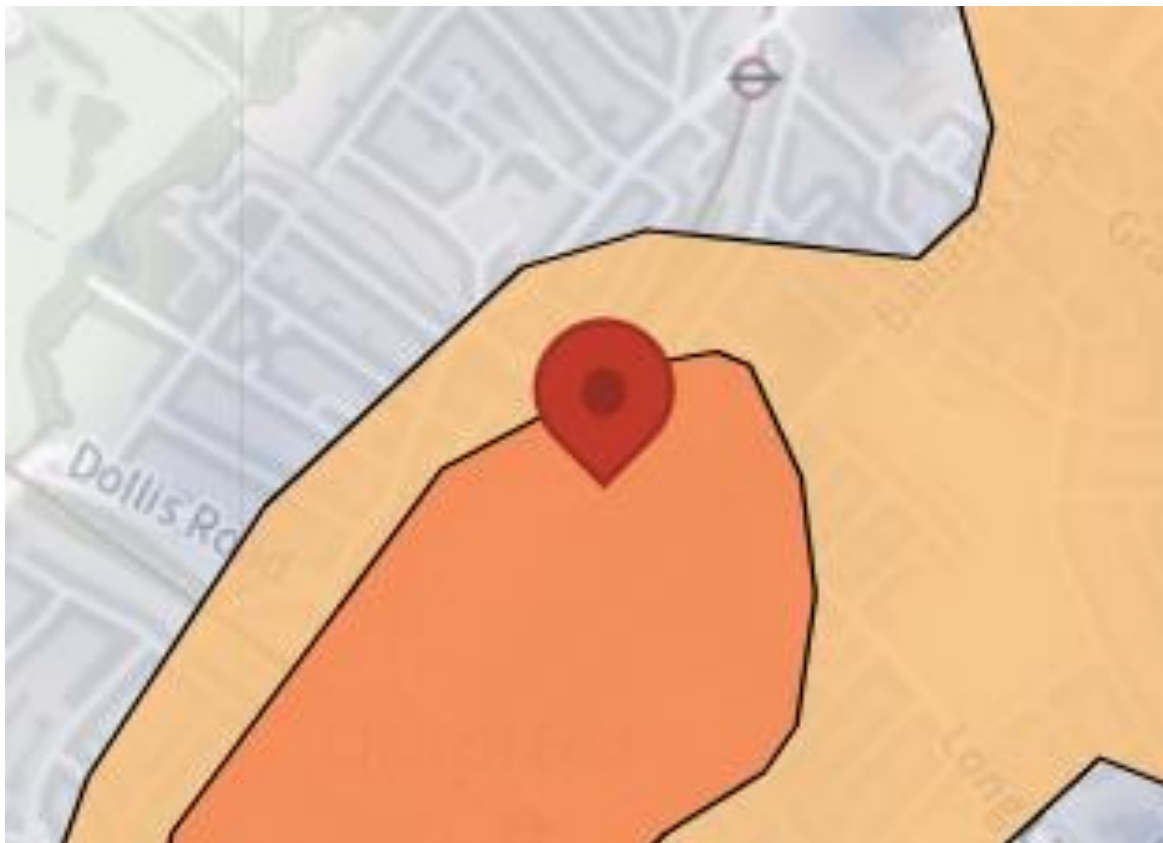
The London Plan requires that:-

"Major development proposals within Heat Network Priority Areas should have a communal heating system

1) the heat source for the communal heating system should be selected in accordance with the following heating hierarchy:

a) connect to local existing or planned heat networks"

The extract from the London Heat Map (reproduced below) identifies that the site is not in reach of a proposed heat network, but is within a high heat network priority area.



Extract from London Heat Map

Clearly, as non major scheme, this matter of DEN connections need not be considered further, however, the proposed LTHW heating system would be compatible with a DEN connection should one become available.

6.0 Renewable Energy Options

The final element of the Mayor's 'Energy Hierarchy' requires development proposals should provide a reduction in expected carbon dioxide emissions through the use of on-site renewable energy generation, where feasible – Be Green.

Renewable energy can be defined as energy taken from naturally occurring or renewable sources, such as sunlight, wind, wave's tides, geothermal etc. Harnessing these energy sources can involve a direct use of natural energy, such as solar water heating panels, or it can be a more indirect process, such as the use of Biofuels produced from plants, which have harnessed and embodied the sun's energy through photosynthesis.

The energy efficiency measures and the sourcing the energy efficiently outlined above have the most significant impact on the heating and hot water energy requirements for the development, and the associated reduction in energy consumption.

This section then sets out the feasibility of implementing different energy technologies in consideration of: -

- Potential for Carbon savings
- Capital costs
- Running costs
- Payback period as a result of energy saved/Government incentives
- Maturity/availability of technology
- Reliability of the technology and need for back up or alternative systems.

6.1 Government incentives

6.1.1 Smart Export Guarantee (SEG)

Introduced in 2020, the SEG will enable solar photovoltaic (PV), wind, hydro and anaerobic digestion (AD) installations up to 5MW and micro-combined heat and power (micro-CHP) up to 50kW will be able to receive an export tariff under the policy.

The SEG is a market-led initiative, requiring electricity supply licensees to offer export tariffs to eligible generators. Suppliers are free to set their own SEG compliant tariff price (provided it is above zero pence at all times) and decide how their tariffs work.

Installation owners are able to shop around and select the Licensee of their choice based upon an offer of the most appropriate tariff.

Payment are made against metered exports only.

6.1.2 Renewable Heat Incentive

The Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI) was formally closed to applications in March 2022.

6.2 Wind turbines

Wind turbines come in two main types'- horizontal axis and vertical axis. The more traditional horizontal axis systems rotate around the central pivot to face into the wind, whilst vertical axis systems work with wind from all directions.

The potential application of wind energy technologies at a particular site is dependent upon a variety of factors. But mainly these are: -

- Wind speed
- Wind turbulence
- Visual impact
- Noise impact
- Impact upon ecology

The availability and consistency of wind in urban environments is largely dependent upon the proximity, scale and orientation of surrounding obstructions. The site is flanked by other low – medium rise properties to all directions. To overcome these obstructions and to receive practical amounts of non-turbulent wind, the blades of a wind turbine would need to be placed significantly above the roof level of these buildings and the proposed project at the Grove Avenue itself.

It is inconceivable that any wind turbines of this size would be considered acceptable in this location.

6.3 Solar Energy

The proposed development has areas of flat roof that could accommodate solar panels orientated to the south east.

In general, the roofs will have an unrestricted aspect, so there is scope therefore to site solar photovoltaic (PV) or water heating equipment at roof level.

6.3.1 Solar water heating

Solar water heating panels come in two main types; flat plate collectors and evacuated tubes. Flat plate collectors feed water, or other types of fluid used specifically to carry heat, through a roof mounted collector and into a hot water storage tank. Evacuated tube collectors are slightly more advanced as they employ sealed vacuum tubes, which capture and harness the heat more effectively.

Both collector types can capture heat whether the sky is overcast or clear. Depending on location, approximately 900–1100 kWh of solar energy falls on each m² of unshaded UK roof surface annually. The usable energy output per m² of solar panel as a result of this amount of insolation ranges from between 380 – 550 kWh/yr.

Solar hot water systems are of course, displacing gas for DHW provision (as noted above), and due to the low cost of gas as a source of energy, solar thermal systems tend

to have a very poor pay back model unless there is a reliable and consultant demand for hot water; a medium size residential scheme simply does not provide this

Accordingly, given the limited roof space available and the strategy to off-set the electrical use, solar PV may be a stronger candidate (see below) and offer a greater return on investment.

Accordingly, solar thermal would not be the optimum solution for the proposed development.

6.3.2 Photovoltaics (PV)

A 1kWp (1 kilowatt peak) system in the UK could be expected to produce between 790-800kWh of electricity per year based upon a south east orientation according to SAP2005 methodology used by the Microgeneration Certification Scheme (MCS).

The figure given in the London Renewables Toolkit is 783 kWh per year for a development in London.

Despite the withdrawal of the Feed in Tariff, the returns on PV installations can still achieve returns in excess in 4-5% due to the electricity cost savings.

However, the PV installation would be highly limited, would be overlooked by neighbours and would also have a very negative impact on building aesthetics – so the design team are to pursue alternative renewable technologies.

6.4 Biomass heating

Biomass is a term given to fuel derived directly from biological sources for example rapeseed oil, wood chip/pellets or gas from anaerobic digestion. It can only be considered as a renewable energy source if the carbon dioxide emitted from burning the fuel is later recaptured in reproducing the fuel source (i.e. trees that are grown to become wood fuel, capture carbon as they grow).

Biomass heating systems require space to site a boiler and fuel hopper along with a supply of fuel – which can be very bulky items. There also needs to be a local source of biomass fuel that can be delivered on a regular basis. There are also issues with fuel storage and delivery which mitigate against this technology.

Additionally, a boiler of this type would replace the need for a conventional gas boiler and therefore offset all the gas energy typically used for space and water heating. However, biomass releases high levels of NO_x emissions and particulate matters, as well as other pollutants and would therefore have to be considered carefully against the high standard of air quality requirements within the London boroughs. Accordingly, the use of biomass is not considered appropriate for this project.

6.5 Ground source heat pump

Ground source heating or cooling requires a source of consistent ground temperature, which could be a vertical borehole or a spread of pipework loops and a 'heat pump'. The system uses a loop of fluid to collect the more constant temperature in the ground and transport it to a heat pump. In a cooling system this principle works in reverse and the heat is distributed into the ground.

The heat pump then generates increased temperatures by 'condensing' the heat taken from the ground, producing hot water temperatures in the region of 45°C. This water can then be used as pre-heated water for a conventional boiler or to provide space heating with an under floor heating system.

The use of a ground source heating/cooling system will therefore require:

- Vertical borehole or ground loop
- Use of under floor heating
- Space for heat pump unit

Clearly, there is sufficient land area to install low level collector loops to enable a ground source heating solution.

However, with the advance of air source heat pump technology, and taking into account the high capital cost, it consider that air source heating could offer a more practical solution.

6.6 Air source heat pump

Air source heating or cooling also employs the principle of a heat pump. This time either, upgrading the ambient external air temperature to provide higher temperatures for water and space heating, or taking warmth from within the building and dissipating it to the outdoor air.

It must be remembered that heat pumps utilise grid based electricity, so calculations base the benefits on SAP10.2 emissions data

Assuming a seasonal system efficiency of 320% (Coefficient of Performance of 3.2) and that the air source heat pump will replace 100% of the space heating/hot water demand, then the system would reduce the overall CO₂ emissions by approximately 60%. The table below demonstrates, on the assumption of a demand of 10,000kWh/year for heating and hot water.

Table 5 – Air Source Heat Pump Performance

Type of Array	Energy Consumption (kWh/yr.)	Emission factor (kgCO ₂ /h)	Total CO ₂ emissions (kg/annum)
90% efficient gas boiler	11111	0.210	2333
320% efficient ASHP	2813	0.136	383
100% efficient immersion (back-up)	1000	0.136	136

A theoretical carbon saving of 77%

Overall system efficiency is conservatively expected to be around 330% based on the delivery of DHW at higher temperatures. Accordingly, the design team are proposing the use of an individual heat pump systems to service the heating & DHW requirements for the new dwelling.

The use of these highly efficient electrically driven HVAC systems also offer the benefit of having a zero contribution to local environment’s nitrous oxide and particulate levels; this is considered to be a significant advantage.

6.7 Final Emissions Calculation

Given the outcome of the feasibility study above, the developer is proposing the use of the above noted air source heat pump system for the heating and DHW requirements for the dwelling.

The final table – Table 6 – summarises the final outputs from the SAP models; attached at **Appendix C**.

Table 6 – “Be Green” emission levels

Unit	Target Emission Rate (regulated energy use) Kg/annum	Unregulated Energy Use Kg/annum	Total baseline emissions Kg
Grove Avenue	263	197	460
Scheme Total	263	197	460

The data at Table 6 confirms that overall emissions – including unregulated energy use - have been reduced by **57.3%** over and above the baseline model, with a **45%** reduction in emissions directly from the use of energy generating and renewable technologies, i.e. over and above the energy efficient model.

Excluding the un-regulated use, i.e. considering emissions controlled under AD Part L, then the final reduction in DER/TER equates to **70.1%**.

7.0 Sustainable Design & Construction

7.1 Domestic Accommodation

The Code for Sustainable Homes (the Code) was the national standard for the sustainable design and construction of new homes.

This was formally withdrawn by DCLG, and planning authorities are no longer able to require developments to meet the technical guidance within the Code for Sustainable Homes

However, the applicants do acknowledge some requirements of the Code, and intend to incorporate the following measures in order to underline the suitability credentials of the proposed development

- Water use - Ensuring that internal wholesome water use will be limited to 105 litres/person/day. A sample Part G internal water use calculation is attached at **Appendix E**.
- SuDs – the existing site is a mix of buildings, hard standing and soft landscaping; with the introduction of new SuDs strategies, surface water run-off will be reduced. A SuDs strategy and report will accompany the application under separate cover.
- Waste and recycling – appropriate internal and external storage space will be provided to ensure that residents can sort, store and dispose of waste and recyclable materials.
- The principle contractor will be required to produce a site waste management plan and sustainable procurement plan, to ensure the use of responsibly sourced materials and to ensure that construction waste sent to landfill is kept to a minimum.
- The contractor will also produce a construction management plan highlighting best practice construction site standards to avoid the potential for air (dust) pollution, ground water pollution or indeed, noise pollution.
- An energy display devices will be provided for the house. These would monitor the electrical consumption and heating fuel to enable enhanced management of utility costs.
- Only appliances with a high EU energy rating to be installed - typically these would be a washer/dryer, a fridge/freezer and a dishwasher.

8.0 Conclusions

This report has detailed the baseline energy requirements for the proposed new dwelling at Grove Avenue, the reduction in energy demand as a result of energy efficiency measures and the potential to achieve further CO₂ reductions using renewable energy technologies.

The baseline results have shown that if the development was built to a standard to meet only the minimum requirements of current building regulations, the total amount of CO₂ emissions would be **1,076Kg/year**.

Following the introduction of passive energy efficiency measures into the development, as detailed in section 4, the total amount of CO₂ emissions would be reduced to **946Kg/year**

There is also a requirement to reduce CO₂ emissions across the development using renewable or low-carbon energy sources. Therefore, the report has considered the feasibility of the following technologies:

- Wind turbines
- Solar hot water
- Photovoltaic systems
- Biomass heating
- CHP (Combined heat and power)
- Ground & Air source heating

The results of the assessment of suitable technologies relative to the nature, locations and type of development suggest that the most suitable solution to meeting reduction in CO₂ emissions would be via the use of heat pump technology for the generation of heating & hot water.

This has been used in the SAP models (reproduced at **Appendix C**) for the development which have also been detailed above in Table 6, which show a final gross emission level of **460Kg/year**, representing a total reduction in emission over the baseline model, taking into account unregulated energy, of **57.3%**.

In addition, the final SAP outputs at Appendix C demonstrate that the development achieves an overall improvement over the Building Regulations Part L2021 standards for regulated emissions of minimum of 70.1%.

Tables 7 & 8 Demonstrate how the Grove Avenue project complies with the London Plan requirements and the GLA guidance relating to zero carbon development.

Table 7 – Carbon Emission Reductions – Domestic Buildings

Key	Tonnes/annum
Baseline CO ₂ emissions (Part L 2021 of the Building Regulations Compliant Development)	0.9
CO ₂ emissions after energy demand reduction (be lean)	0.7
CO ₂ emissions after energy demand reduction (be lean) AND heat network (be clean)	0.7
CO ₂ emissions after energy demand reduction (be lean) AND heat network (be clean) AND renewable energy (be green)	0.3

Table 8 – Regulated Emissions Savings – Domestic Buildings

	Regulated Carbon Dioxide Savings	
	(Tonnes CO ₂ per annum)	%
Savings from energy demand reduction	0.1	15
Savings from heat network	0.0	0
Savings from renewable energy	0.5	55
Total Cumulative Savings	0.6	70
	(Tonnes CO ₂)	
Carbon Shortfall	0.3	
Cumulative savings for off-set payment	8	
Cash-in-lieu Contribution	N/A	



Appendix A

Baseline/Un-regulated Energy Use:-

SAP Outputs & Target Emission Rates

Property Reference	1 LEAN Grove Avenue		Issued on Date	14/03/2024	
Assessment Reference	Grove Avenue	Prop Type Ref			
Property					
SAP Rating	85 B	DER	15.16	TER	12.91
Environmental	88 B	% DER < TER	-17.43		
CO ₂ Emissions (t/year)	0.91	DFEE	39.18	TFEE	43.07
Compliance Check	See BREL	% DFEE < TFEE	9.02		
% DPER < TPER	-23.50	DPER	83.67	TPER	67.75
Client	Mr. Neil Ingham		Assessor ID	AV35-0001	

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)
Basement floor	44.3400 (1a)	x 2.5000 (2a)	= 110.8500 (1a) - (3a)
Ground floor	23.7400 (1b)	x 3.1000 (2b)	= 73.5940 (1b) - (3b)
Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)	68.0800		(4)
Dwelling volume		(3a)+(3b)+(3c)+(3d)+(3e)...(3n)	= 184.4440 (5)

2. Ventilation rate

	m ³ 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	2 * 10 = 20.0000 (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) =	20.0000 / (5) = 0.1084 (8)
Pressure test	Yes
Pressure Test Method	Blower Door
Measured/design AP50	4.0000 (17)
Infiltration rate	0.3084 (18)
Number of sides sheltered	2 (19)
Shelter factor	(20) = 1 - [0.075 x (19)] = 0.8500 (20)
Infiltration rate adjusted to include shelter factor	(21) = (18) x (20) = 0.2622 (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	0.3343	0.3277	0.3212	0.2884	0.2818	0.2491	0.2491	0.2425	0.2622	0.2818	0.2949	0.3080 (22b)
Effective ac	0.5559	0.5537	0.5516	0.5416	0.5397	0.5310	0.5310	0.5294	0.5344	0.5397	0.5435	0.5474 (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
G (Uw = 0.90)			17.4300	0.8687	15.1419		(27)
DOOR			2.0000	1.0000	2.0000		(26)
Opening			2.6600	0.8687	2.3108		(27a)
GF			37.5000	0.1200	4.5000	110.0000	4125.0000 (28a)
EW	150.5700	19.4300	131.1400	0.1300	17.0482	140.0000	18359.6000 (29a)
External Roof 1	44.3400	2.6600	41.6800	0.1000	4.1680	9.0000	375.1200 (30)
Total net area of external elements Aum(A, m ²)			232.4100				(31)
Fabric heat loss, W/K = Sum (A x U)					(26)...(30) + (32) =	45.1689	(33)
IS			94.8000			9.0000	853.2000 (32c)
IF			23.7400			18.0000	427.3200 (32d)
IC			23.7400			9.0000	213.6600 (32e)
Heat capacity Cm = Sum(A x k)					(28)...(30) + (32) + (32a)...(32e) =	24353.9000 (34)	
Thermal mass parameter (TMP = Cm / TFA) in kJ/m ² K							357.7247 (35)
Thermal bridges (User defined value 0.050 * total exposed area)							11.6205 (36)
Point Thermal bridges						(36a) =	0.0000
Total fabric heat loss					(33) + (36) + (36a) =		56.7894 (37)

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

	0.9944	0.9799	0.9375	0.8131	0.6140	0.4067	0.2626	0.2990	0.5389	0.8736	0.9830	0.9961 (89)
MIT 2	18.9178	19.1447	19.4050	19.6472	19.7428	19.7668	19.7681	19.7692	19.7590	19.6163	19.2230	18.8786 (90)
Living area fraction									fLA = Living area / (4) =			0.3183 (91)
MIT	19.3286	19.5403	19.7854	20.0183	20.1168	20.1419	20.1437	20.1444	20.1329	19.9847	19.6114	19.2909 (92)
Temperature adjustment												-0.1500
adjusted MIT	19.1786	19.3903	19.6354	19.8683	19.9668	19.9919	19.9937	19.9944	19.9829	19.8347	19.4614	19.1409 (93)

8. Space heating requirement

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Utilisation	0.9931	0.9770	0.9341	0.8150	0.6232	0.4188	0.2755	0.3128	0.5522	0.8739	0.9805	0.9950 (94)
Useful gains	650.9928	797.7216	884.9543	880.3045	722.2083	479.0152	302.3299	319.7539	518.3971	695.7975	656.8188	612.5445 (95)
Net solar gain	1348.3428	1311.2453	1186.9329	984.4476	741.0378	480.4712	302.4186	319.9451	525.4260	827.7942	1110.9206	1346.3345 (97)
Space heating kWh	518.8284	345.0879	224.6721	74.9830	14.0091	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	98.2055	326.9533	545.9397 (98a)
Space heating requirement - total per year (kWh/year)												2148.6792
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	518.8284	345.0879	224.6721	74.9830	14.0091	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	98.2055	326.9533	545.9397 (98c)
Space heating requirement after solar contribution - total per year (kWh/year)												2148.6792
Space heating per m ²												(98c) / (4) = 31.5611 (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)
Space heating requirement	518.8284	345.0879	224.6721	74.9830	14.0091	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	98.2055	326.9533	545.9397 (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)	562.1110	373.8764	243.4151	81.2384	15.1778	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	106.3982	354.2289	591.4840 (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	201.1683	177.9888	189.7523	168.9264	165.0542	150.1848	149.5046	154.7756	155.6885	171.8086	180.4025	199.2927 (64)
Efficiency of water heater	88.4298	87.6293	86.1231	83.2667	80.6546	79.8000	79.8000	79.8000	79.8000	83.9343	87.4303	79.8000 (216)
Fuel for water heating, kWh/month	227.4893	203.1156	220.3268	202.8739	204.6433	188.2015	187.3491	193.9544	195.0984	204.6943	206.3386	224.9632 (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	3.4822	3.1452	3.4822	3.3699	3.4822	3.3699	3.4822	3.3699	3.3699	3.4822	3.3699	3.4822 (231)
Lighting	18.1825	14.5867	13.1337	9.6223	7.4326	6.0725	6.7802	8.8132	11.4475	15.0197	16.9647	18.6879 (232)
Electricity generated by PVs (Appendix M) (negative quantity)												
(233a)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 (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												2327.9298 (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												2459.0484 (219)
Space cooling fuel												0.0000 (221)
Electricity for pumps and fans:												
central heating pump												41.0000 (230c)
Total electricity for the above, kWh/year												41.0000 (231)
Electricity for lighting (calculated in Appendix L)												146.7435 (232)
Energy saving/generation technologies (Appendices M ,N and Q)												
PV generation												0.0000 (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												4974.7217 (238)

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

Energy kWh/year	Emission factor kg CO ₂ /kWh	Emissions kg CO ₂ /year
-----------------	---	------------------------------------

Space heating - main system 1	2327.9298	0.2100	488.8652 (261)
Total CO2 associated with community systems			0.0000 (373)
Water heating (other fuel)	2459.0484	0.2100	516.4002 (264)
Space and water heating			1005.2654 (265)
Pumps, fans and electric keep-hot	41.0000	0.1387	5.6872 (267)
Energy for lighting	146.7435	0.1443	21.1796 (268)
Total CO2, kg/year			1032.1322 (272)
EPC Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER)			15.1600 (273)

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

	Energy kWh/year	Primary energy factor kg CO2/kWh	Primary energy kWh/year
Total CO2 associated with community systems	2327.9298	1.1300	2630.5606 (275)
Water heating (other fuel)	2459.0484	1.1300	0.0000 (473)
Space and water heating			2778.7247 (278)
Pumps, fans and electric keep-hot	41.0000	1.5128	5409.2854 (279)
Energy for lighting	146.7435	1.5338	62.0248 (281)
Total Primary energy kWh/year			225.0801 (282)
Dwelling Primary energy Rate (DPER)			5696.3902 (286)
			83.6700 (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)
Basement floor	44.3400 (1a)	x 2.5000 (2a)	= 110.8500 (1a) - (3a)
Ground floor	23.7400 (1b)	x 3.1000 (2b)	= 73.5940 (1b) - (3b)
Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)	68.0800		(4)
Dwelling volume		(3a)+(3b)+(3c)+(3d)+(3e)...(3n)	= 184.4440 (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	2 * 10 =	20.0000 (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) =	20.0000 / (5) =	0.1084 (8)
Pressure test	Yes	
Pressure Test Method	Blower Door	
Measured/design AP50		5.0000 (17)
Infiltration rate		0.3584 (18)
Number of sides sheltered		2 (19)
Shelter factor	(20) = 1 - [0.075 x (19)] =	0.8500 (20)
Infiltration rate adjusted to include shelter factor	(21) = (18) x (20) =	0.3047 (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	0.3885	0.3808	0.3732	0.3351	0.3275	0.2894	0.2894	0.2818	0.3047	0.3275	0.3428	0.3580 (22b)
Effective ac	0.5754	0.5725	0.5696	0.5562	0.5536	0.5419	0.5419	0.5397	0.5464	0.5536	0.5587	0.5641 (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			2.0000	1.0000	2.0000		(26)
TER Opening Type (Uw = 1.20)			13.0300	1.1450	14.9198		(27)
Opening			1.9900	2.0221	4.0239		(27a)
GF			37.5000	0.1300	4.8750		(28a)
EW	150.5700	15.0300	135.5400	0.1800	24.3972		(29a)
External Roof 1	44.3400	1.9900	42.3500	0.1100	4.6585		(30)
Total net area of external elements Aum(A, m2)			232.4100				(31)
Fabric heat loss, W/K = Sum (A x U)				(26)...(30) + (32) =	54.8744		(33)
Thermal mass parameter (TMP = Cm / TFA) in kJ/m2K							357.7247 (35)
List of Thermal Bridges							
K1 Element				Length	Psi-value	Total	
E1 Steel lintel with perforated steel base plate				60.0000	0.0500	3.0000	
Thermal bridges (Sum(L x Psi) calculated using Appendix K)							3.0000 (36)
Point Thermal bridges						(36a) =	0.0000
Total fabric heat loss						(33) + (36) + (36a) =	57.8744 (37)

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

	0.9958	0.9865	0.9595	0.8686	0.6882	0.4642	0.2998	0.3396	0.6026	0.9099	0.9879	0.9970 (89)
MIT 2	18.5893	18.8633	19.2034	19.5714	19.7570	19.8099	19.8136	19.8149	19.7936	19.5419	19.0008	18.5469 (90)
Living area fraction									FLA = Living area / (4) =			0.3183 (91)
MIT	19.0182	19.2733	19.5921	19.9419	20.1289	20.1854	20.1908	20.1913	20.1660	19.9095	19.3993	18.9772 (92)
Temperature adjustment												0.0000
adjusted MIT	19.0182	19.2733	19.5921	19.9419	20.1289	20.1854	20.1908	20.1913	20.1660	19.9095	19.3993	18.9772 (93)

8. Space heating requirement

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Utilisation	0.9946	0.9840	0.9568	0.8736	0.7098	0.4961	0.3348	0.3767	0.6355	0.9134	0.9859	0.9960 (94)	
Useful gains	617.9878	744.5833	824.6565	846.5983	731.4193	503.3657	325.9326	343.3308	536.5864	665.8512	619.7225	584.2015 (95)	
Net solar gains	1367.3157	1332.7193	1211.6290	1012.8275	771.8558	507.4699	326.2524	343.9677	552.8086	852.4913	1130.1000	1362.5695 (97)	
Space heating kWh	557.5000	395.2274	287.9075	119.6850	30.0848	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	138.8603	367.4718	579.1058 (98a)	
Space heating requirement - total per year (kWh/year)												2475.8426	
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	557.5000	395.2274	287.9075	119.6850	30.0848	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	138.8603	367.4718	579.1058 (98c)	
Space heating requirement after solar contribution - total per year (kWh/year)												2475.8426	
Space heating per m ²										(98c) / (4) =		36.3667 (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 %)		92.4000 (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	557.5000	395.2274	287.9075	119.6850	30.0848	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	138.8603	367.4718	579.1058 (98)	
Space heating efficiency (main heating system 1)	92.4000	92.4000	92.4000	92.4000	92.4000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	92.4000	92.4000	92.4000 (210)	
Space heating fuel (main heating system)	603.3550	427.7353	311.5882	129.5292	32.5593	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	150.2817	397.6968	626.7379 (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	220.4025	194.9997	207.5651	183.6761	178.8004	161.9475	160.5303	166.5003	167.8587	186.1559	196.6563	218.1707 (64)	
Efficiency of water heater	86.2819	85.8619	85.0827	83.4863	81.4346	80.3000	80.3000	80.3000	80.3000	83.7619	85.7004	86.3688 (216)	
Fuel for water heating, kWh/month	255.4448	227.1084	243.9570	220.0074	219.5631	201.6781	199.9132	207.3478	209.0395	222.2441	229.4695	252.6036 (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	7.3041	6.5973	7.3041	7.0685	7.3041	7.0685	7.3041	7.3041	7.0685	7.3041	7.0685	7.3041 (231)	
Lighting	20.1991	16.2045	14.5903	10.6895	8.2569	6.7459	7.5322	9.7906	12.7171	16.6855	18.8462	20.7605 (232)	
Electricity generated by PVs (Appendix M) (negative quantity)													
(233a)m	-39.1032	-53.9554	-75.9473	-83.5948	-88.6950	-82.3092	-81.3024	-77.4481	-70.4400	-60.8509	-42.5754	-33.9478 (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	-25.8193	-53.8371	-106.1301	-158.1482	-207.9106	-208.4429	-205.9715	-174.9255	-128.9386	-76.5445	-34.3259	-20.4520 (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													2679.4833 (211)
Space heating fuel - main system 2													0.0000 (213)
Space heating fuel - secondary													0.0000 (215)
Efficiency of water heater													80.3000
Water heating fuel used													2688.3765 (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)													163.0184 (232)
Energy saving/generation technologies (Appendices M, N and Q)													
PV generation													-2191.6156 (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													3425.2626 (238)

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

	Energy kWh/year	Emission factor kg CO ₂ /kWh	Emissions kg CO ₂ /year	
Space heating - main system 1	2679.4833	0.2100	562.6915 (261)	

Total CO2 associated with community systems			0.0000 (373)
Water heating (other fuel)	2688.3765	0.2100	564.5591 (264)
Space and water heating			1127.2506 (265)
Pumps, fans and electric keep-hot	86.0000	0.1387	11.9293 (267)
Energy for lighting	163.0184	0.1443	23.5286 (268)
Energy saving/generation technologies			
PV Unit electricity used in dwelling	-790.1695	0.1350	-106.6961
PV Unit electricity exported	-1401.4461	0.1261	-176.7684
Total			-283.4645 (269)
Total CO2, kg/year			879.2439 (272)
EPC Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER)			12.9100 (273)

Επιμέτρηση Κατανάλωσης Ενέργειας για Συστήματα θέρμανσης συμπεριλαμβανομένων μικρο-CHP

	Energy kWh/year	Primary energy factor kg CO2/kWh	Primary energy kWh/year
Space heating - main system 1	2679.4833	1.1300	3027.8162 (275)
Total CO2 associated with community systems			0.0000 (473)
Water heating (other fuel)	2688.3765	1.1300	3037.8654 (278)
Space and water heating			6065.6816 (279)
Pumps, fans and electric keep-hot	86.0000	1.5128	130.1008 (281)
Energy for lighting	163.0184	1.5338	250.0430 (282)
Energy saving/generation technologies			
PV Unit electricity used in dwelling	-790.1695	1.4991	-1184.5193
PV Unit electricity exported	-1401.4461	0.4630	-648.8773
Total			-1833.3966 (283)
Total Primary energy kWh/year			4612.4287 (286)
Target Primary Energy Rate (TPER)			67.7500 (287)

Appendix B

Energy Efficient Design:-

SAP Outputs & Dwelling Emission Rates

Full SAP Calculation Printout



Property Reference	1 LEAN Grove Avenue		Issued on Date	14/03/2024	
Assessment Reference	Grove Avenue	Prop Type Ref			
Property					
SAP Rating	85 B	DER	15.16	TER	12.91
Environmental	88 B	% DER < TER	-17.43		
CO ₂ Emissions (t/year)	0.91	DFEE	39.18	TFEE	43.07
Compliance Check	See BREL	% DFEE < TFEE	9.02		
% DPER < TPER	-23.50	DPER	83.67	TPER	67.75
Assessor Details	Mr. Neil Ingham			Assessor ID	AV35-0001
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)
Basement floor	44.3400 (1a)	2.5000 (2a)	110.8500 (1a) - (3a)
Ground floor	23.7400 (1b)	3.1000 (2b)	73.5940 (1b) - (3b)
Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)	68.0800		(3a)+(3b)+(3c)+(3d)+(3e)...(3n) = 184.4440 (5)
Dwelling volume			

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	2 * 10 = 20.0000	(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) =	20.0000 / (5) = 0.1084	(8)
Pressure test	Yes	
Pressure Test Method	Blower Door	
Measured/design AP50	4.0000	(17)
Infiltration rate	0.3084	(18)
Number of sides sheltered	2	(19)
Shelter factor	(20) = 1 - [0.075 x (19)] = 0.8500	(20)
Infiltration rate adjusted to include shelter factor	(21) = (18) x (20) = 0.2622	(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
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
Adj infilt rate	0.3343	0.3277	0.3212	0.2884	0.2818	0.2491	0.2491	0.2425	0.2622	0.2818	0.2949	0.3080
Effective ac	0.5559	0.5537	0.5516	0.5416	0.5397	0.5310	0.5310	0.5294	0.5344	0.5397	0.5435	0.5474

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
G (Uw = 0.90)			17.4300	0.8687	15.1419		(27)
DOOR			2.0000	1.0000	2.0000		(26)
Opening			2.6600	0.8687	2.3108		(27a)
GF			37.5000	0.1200	4.5000	110.0000	4125.0000 (28a)
EW	150.5700	19.4300	131.1400	0.1300	17.0482	140.0000	18359.6000 (29a)
External Roof 1	44.3400	2.6600	41.6800	0.1000	4.1680	9.0000	375.1200 (30)
Total net area of external elements Aum(A, m ²)			232.4100				(31)
Fabric heat loss, W/K = Sum (A x U)					(26)...(30) + (32) = 45.1689		(33)
IS			94.8000			9.0000	853.2000 (32c)
IF			23.7400			18.0000	427.3200 (32d)
IC			23.7400			9.0000	213.6600 (32e)
Heat capacity Cm = Sum(A x k)						(28)...(30) + (32) + (32a)...(32e) = 24353.9000	(34)
Thermal mass parameter (TMP = Cm / TFA) in kJ/m ² K							357.7247 (35)
Thermal bridges (User defined value 0.050 * total exposed area)							11.6205 (36)
Point Thermal bridges						(36a) =	0.0000
Total fabric heat loss						(33) + (36) + (36a) =	56.7894 (37)

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

MIT 2	0.9944	0.9799	0.9375	0.8131	0.6140	0.4067	0.2626	0.2990	0.5389	0.8736	0.9830	0.9961 (89)
Living area fraction	18.9178	19.1447	19.4050	19.6472	19.7428	19.7668	19.7681	19.7692	19.7590	19.6163	19.2230	18.8786 (90)
MIT	19.3286	19.5403	19.7854	20.0183	20.1168	20.1419	20.1437	20.1444	20.1329	19.9847	19.6114	19.2909 (92)
Temperature adjustment												-0.1500
adjusted MIT	19.1786	19.3903	19.6354	19.8683	19.9668	19.9919	19.9937	19.9944	19.9829	19.8347	19.4614	19.1409 (93)

8. Space heating requirement

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Utilisation	0.9931	0.9770	0.9341	0.8150	0.6232	0.4188	0.2755	0.3128	0.5522	0.8739	0.9805	0.9950 (94)
Useful gains	650.9928	797.7216	884.9543	880.3045	722.2083	479.0152	302.3299	319.7539	518.3971	695.7975	656.8188	612.5445 (95)
Space heating requirement	1348.3428	1311.2453	1186.9329	984.4476	741.0378	480.4712	302.4186	319.9451	525.4260	827.7942	1110.9206	1346.3345 (97)
Space heating requirement - total per year (kWh/year)												2148.6792
Solar heating contribution - total per year (kWh/year)												0.0000 (98b)
Space heating requirement after solar contribution - total per year (kWh/year)												2148.6792 (98c)
Space heating per m ²												31.5611 (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)
Space heating requirement	518.8284	345.0879	224.6721	74.9830	14.0091	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	98.2055	326.9533	545.9397 (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)	562.1110	373.8764	243.4151	81.2384	15.1778	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	106.3982	354.2289	591.4840 (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	201.1683	177.9888	189.7523	168.9264	165.0542	150.1848	149.5046	154.7756	155.6885	171.8086	180.4025	199.2927 (64)
Efficiency of water heater												79.8000 (216)
Fuel for water heating, kWh/month	227.4893	203.1156	220.3268	202.8739	204.6433	188.2015	187.3491	193.9544	195.0984	204.6943	206.3386	224.9632 (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	3.4822	3.1452	3.4822	3.3699	3.4822	3.3699	3.4822	3.3699	3.3699	3.4822	3.3699	3.4822 (231)
Lighting	18.1825	14.5867	13.1337	9.6223	7.4326	6.0725	6.7802	8.8132	11.4475	15.0197	16.9647	18.6879 (232)
Electricity generated by PVs (Appendix M) (negative quantity)												
(233a)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 (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												2327.9298 (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												2459.0484 (219)
Space cooling fuel												0.0000 (221)
Electricity for pumps and fans:												
central heating pump												41.0000 (230c)
Total electricity for the above, kWh/year												41.0000 (231)
Electricity for lighting (calculated in Appendix L)												146.7435 (232)
Energy saving/generation technologies (Appendices M ,N and Q)												
PV generation												0.0000 (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												4974.7217 (238)

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

Energy kWh/year	Emission factor kg CO ₂ /kWh	Emissions kg CO ₂ /year
-----------------	---	------------------------------------

Space heating - main system 1	2327.9298	0.2100	488.8652 (261)
Total CO2 associated with community systems			0.0000 (373)
Water heating (other fuel)	2459.0484	0.2100	516.4002 (264)
Space and water heating			1005.2654 (265)
Pumps, fans and electric keep-hot	41.0000	0.1387	5.6872 (267)
Energy for lighting	146.7435	0.1443	21.1796 (268)
Total CO2, kg/year			1032.1322 (272)
EPC Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER)			15.1600 (273)

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

	Energy kWh/year	Primary energy factor kg CO2/kWh	Primary energy kWh/year
Total CO2 associated with community systems	2327.9298	1.1300	2630.5606 (275)
Water heating (other fuel)	2459.0484	1.1300	0.0000 (473)
Space and water heating			2778.7247 (278)
Pumps, fans and electric keep-hot	41.0000	1.5128	5409.2854 (279)
Energy for lighting	146.7435	1.5338	62.0248 (281)
Total Primary energy kWh/year			225.0801 (282)
Dwelling Primary energy Rate (DPER)			5696.3902 (286)
			83.6700 (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)
Basement floor	44.3400 (1a)	x 2.5000 (2a)	= 110.8500 (1a) - (3a)
Ground floor	23.7400 (1b)	x 3.1000 (2b)	= 73.5940 (1b) - (3b)
Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)	68.0800		(4)
Dwelling volume		(3a)+(3b)+(3c)+(3d)+(3e)...(3n)	= 184.4440 (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	2 * 10 =	20.0000 (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) =	20.0000 / (5) =	0.1084 (8)
Pressure test	Yes	
Pressure Test Method	Blower Door	
Measured/design AP50		5.0000 (17)
Infiltration rate		0.3584 (18)
Number of sides sheltered		2 (19)
Shelter factor	(20) = 1 - [0.075 x (19)] =	0.8500 (20)
Infiltration rate adjusted to include shelter factor	(21) = (18) x (20) =	0.3047 (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	0.3885	0.3808	0.3732	0.3351	0.3275	0.2894	0.2894	0.2818	0.3047	0.3275	0.3428	0.3580 (22b)
Effective ac	0.5754	0.5725	0.5696	0.5562	0.5536	0.5419	0.5419	0.5397	0.5464	0.5536	0.5587	0.5641 (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			2.0000	1.0000	2.0000		(26)
TER Opening Type (Uw = 1.20)			13.0300	1.1450	14.9198		(27)
Opening			1.9900	2.0221	4.0239		(27a)
GF			37.5000	0.1300	4.8750		(28a)
EW	150.5700	15.0300	135.5400	0.1800	24.3972		(29a)
External Roof 1	44.3400	1.9900	42.3500	0.1100	4.6585		(30)
Total net area of external elements Aum(A, m2)			232.4100				(31)
Fabric heat loss, W/K = Sum (A x U)				(26)...(30) + (32) =	54.8744		(33)
Thermal mass parameter (TMP = Cm / TFA) in kJ/m2K							357.7247 (35)
List of Thermal Bridges							
K1 Element				Length	Psi-value	Total	
E1 Steel lintel with perforated steel base plate				60.0000	0.0500	3.0000	
Thermal bridges (Sum(L x Psi) calculated using Appendix K)							3.0000 (36)
Point Thermal bridges						(36a) =	0.0000
Total fabric heat loss						(33) + (36) + (36a) =	57.8744 (37)

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

MIT 2	0.9958	0.9865	0.9595	0.8686	0.6882	0.4642	0.2998	0.3396	0.6026	0.9099	0.9879	0.9970 (89)
Living area fraction	18.5893	18.8633	19.2034	19.5714	19.7570	19.8099	19.8136	19.8149	19.7936	19.5419	19.0008	18.5469 (90)
MIT	19.0182	19.2733	19.5921	19.9419	20.1289	20.1854	20.1908	20.1913	20.1660	19.9095	19.3993	18.9772 (92)
Temperature adjustment												0.0000
adjusted MIT	19.0182	19.2733	19.5921	19.9419	20.1289	20.1854	20.1908	20.1913	20.1660	19.9095	19.3993	18.9772 (93)

8. Space heating requirement

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Utilisation	0.9946	0.9840	0.9568	0.8736	0.7098	0.4961	0.3348	0.3767	0.6355	0.9134	0.9859	0.9960 (94)
Useful gains	617.9878	744.5833	824.6565	846.5983	731.4193	503.3657	325.9326	343.3308	536.5864	665.8512	619.7225	584.2015 (95)
Net solar gain	1367.3157	1332.7193	1211.6290	1012.8275	771.8558	507.4699	326.2524	343.9677	552.8086	852.4913	1130.1000	1362.5695 (97)
Space heating kWh	557.5000	395.2274	287.9075	119.6850	30.0848	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	138.8603	367.4718	579.1058 (98a)
Space heating requirement - total per year (kWh/year)												2475.8426
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	557.5000	395.2274	287.9075	119.6850	30.0848	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	138.8603	367.4718	579.1058 (98c)
Space heating requirement after solar contribution - total per year (kWh/year)												2475.8426
Space heating per m ²												(98c) / (4) = 36.3667 (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 %)	92.4000 (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	557.5000	395.2274	287.9075	119.6850	30.0848	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	138.8603	367.4718	579.1058 (98)
Space heating efficiency (main heating system 1)	92.4000	92.4000	92.4000	92.4000	92.4000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	92.4000	92.4000	92.4000 (210)
Space heating fuel (main heating system)	603.3550	427.7353	311.5882	129.5292	32.5593	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	150.2817	397.6968	626.7379 (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	220.4025	194.9997	207.5651	183.6761	178.8004	161.9475	160.5303	166.5003	167.8587	186.1559	196.6563	218.1707 (64)
Efficiency of water heater	86.2819	85.8619	85.0827	83.4863	81.4346	80.3000	80.3000	80.3000	80.3000	83.7619	85.7004	86.3688 (216)
Fuel for water heating, kWh/month	255.4448	227.1084	243.9570	220.0074	219.5631	201.6781	199.9132	207.3478	209.0395	222.2441	229.4695	252.6036 (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	7.3041	6.5973	7.3041	7.0685	7.3041	7.0685	7.3041	7.3041	7.0685	7.3041	7.0685	7.3041 (231)
Lighting	20.1991	16.2045	14.5903	10.6895	8.2569	6.7459	7.5322	9.7906	12.7171	16.6855	18.8462	20.7605 (232)
Electricity generated by PVs (Appendix M) (negative quantity)												
(233a)m	-39.1032	-53.9554	-75.9473	-83.5948	-88.6950	-82.3092	-81.3024	-77.4481	-70.4400	-60.8509	-42.5754	-33.9478 (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	-25.8193	-53.8371	-106.1301	-158.1482	-207.9106	-208.4429	-205.9715	-174.9255	-128.9386	-76.5445	-34.3259	-20.4520 (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												2679.4833 (211)
Space heating fuel - main system 2												0.0000 (213)
Space heating fuel - secondary												0.0000 (215)
Efficiency of water heater												80.3000
Water heating fuel used												2688.3765 (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)												163.0184 (232)
Energy saving/generation technologies (Appendices M, N and Q)												
PV generation												-2191.6156 (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												3425.2626 (238)

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

	Energy kWh/year	Emission factor kg CO ₂ /kWh	Emissions kg CO ₂ /year
Space heating - main system 1	2679.4833	0.2100	562.6915 (261)

Total CO2 associated with community systems			0.0000 (373)
Water heating (other fuel)	2688.3765	0.2100	564.5591 (264)
Space and water heating			1127.2506 (265)
Pumps, fans and electric keep-hot	86.0000	0.1387	11.9293 (267)
Energy for lighting	163.0184	0.1443	23.5286 (268)
Energy saving/generation technologies			
PV Unit electricity used in dwelling	-790.1695	0.1350	-106.6961
PV Unit electricity exported	-1401.4461	0.1261	-176.7684
Total			-283.4645 (269)
Total CO2, kg/year			879.2439 (272)
EPC Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER)			12.9100 (273)

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	Energy kWh/year	Primary energy factor kg CO2/kWh	Primary energy kWh/year
Space heating - main system 1	2679.4833	1.1300	3027.8162 (275)
Total CO2 associated with community systems			0.0000 (473)
Water heating (other fuel)	2688.3765	1.1300	3037.8654 (278)
Space and water heating			6065.6816 (279)
Pumps, fans and electric keep-hot	86.0000	1.5128	130.1008 (281)
Energy for lighting	163.0184	1.5338	250.0430 (282)
Energy saving/generation technologies			
PV Unit electricity used in dwelling	-790.1695	1.4991	-1184.5193
PV Unit electricity exported	-1401.4461	0.4630	-648.8773
Total			-1833.3966 (283)
Total Primary energy kWh/year			4612.4287 (286)
Target Primary Energy Rate (TPER)			67.7500 (287)

Appendix C

Generating energy on-site:-

SAP Outputs Dwelling Emission Rates

Property Reference	2 GREEN GROVE AVENUE		Issued on Date	14/03/2024	
Assessment Reference	Grove Avenue	Prop Type Ref			
Property					
SAP Rating	85 B	DER	3.87	TER	12.37
Environmental	97 A	% DER < TER		68.71	
CO ₂ Emissions (t/year)	0.23	DFEE	39.18	TFEE	43.07
Compliance Check	See BREL	% DFEE < TFEE		9.02	
% DPER < TPER	37.80	DPER	40.32	TPER	64.82
Client	Mr. Neil Ingham		Assessor ID	AV35-0001	

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)
Basement floor	44.3400 (1a)	x 2.5000 (2a)	= 110.8500 (1a) - (3a)
Ground floor	23.7400 (1b)	x 3.1000 (2b)	= 73.5940 (1b) - (3b)
Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)	68.0800		(4)
Dwelling volume		(3a)+(3b)+(3c)+(3d)+(3e)...(3n)	= 184.4440 (5)

2. Ventilation rate

	m ³ 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	2 * 10 = 20.0000 (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)	20.0000 / (5) = 0.1084 (8)
Pressure test	Yes
Pressure Test Method	Blower Door
Measured/design AP50	4.0000 (17)
Infiltration rate	0.3084 (18)
Number of sides sheltered	2 (19)
Shelter factor	(20) = 1 - [0.075 x (19)] = 0.8500 (20)
Infiltration rate adjusted to include shelter factor	(21) = (18) x (20) = 0.2622 (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	0.3343	0.3277	0.3212	0.2884	0.2818	0.2491	0.2491	0.2425	0.2622	0.2818	0.2949	0.3080 (22b)
Effective ac	0.5559	0.5537	0.5516	0.5416	0.5397	0.5310	0.5310	0.5294	0.5344	0.5397	0.5435	0.5474 (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
G (Uw = 0.90)			17.4300	0.8687	15.1419		(27)
DOOR			2.0000	1.0000	2.0000		(26)
Opening			2.6600	0.8687	2.3108		(27a)
GF			37.5000	0.1200	4.5000	110.0000	4125.0000 (28a)
EW	150.5700	19.4300	131.1400	0.1300	17.0482	140.0000	18359.6000 (29a)
External Roof 1	44.3400	2.6600	41.6800	0.1000	4.1680	9.0000	375.1200 (30)
Total net area of external elements Aum(A, m ²)			232.4100				(31)
Fabric heat loss, W/K = Sum (A x U)					(26)...(30) + (32) =	45.1689	(33)
IS			94.8000			9.0000	853.2000 (32c)
IF			23.7400			18.0000	427.3200 (32d)
IC			23.7400			9.0000	213.6600 (32e)
Heat capacity Cm = Sum(A x k)					(28)...(30) + (32) + (32a)...(32e) =	24353.9000 (34)	
Thermal mass parameter (TMP = Cm / TFA) in kJ/m ² K							357.7247 (35)
Thermal bridges (User defined value 0.050 * total exposed area)							11.6205 (36)
Point Thermal bridges						(36a) =	0.0000
Total fabric heat loss						(33) + (36) + (36a) =	56.7894 (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	33.8337	33.7016	33.5722	32.9643	32.8505	32.3211	32.3211	32.2230	32.5250	32.8505	33.0806	33.3212	(38)
Average = Sum(39)m / 12 =	90.6231	90.4910	90.3616	89.7537	89.6399	89.1105	89.1105	89.0124	89.3144	89.6399	89.8700	90.1106	(39)
												89.7531	

HLP	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
HLP (average)	1.3311	1.3292	1.3273	1.3184	1.3167	1.3089	1.3089	1.3075	1.3119	1.3167	1.3201	1.3236	(40)
Days in mont	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	

4. Water heating energy requirements (kWh/year)

Hot water usage for mixer showers													2.1986	(42)
Hot water usage for baths	61.0833	60.1654	58.8277	56.2683	54.3796	52.2733	51.0761	52.4036	53.8588	56.1204	58.7347	60.8493	60.8493	(42a)
Hot water usage for other uses	26.3911	25.9991	25.4472	24.4295	23.6675	22.8225	22.3661	22.9142	23.5109	24.4151	25.4537	26.3018	26.3018	(42b)
Average daily hot water use (litres/day)	37.1461	35.7953	34.4446	33.0938	31.7430	30.3923	30.3923	31.7430	33.0938	34.4446	35.7953	37.1461	114.5546	(42c)
													114.5546	(43)
Daily hot water use	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		
Energy conte	124.6205	121.9598	118.7194	113.7916	109.7901	105.4881	103.8344	107.0608	110.4636	114.9800	119.9837	124.2972	124.2972	(44)
Energy content (annual)	197.3684	173.6691	182.4674	155.7751	147.7986	129.7099	125.5788	132.5637	136.2126	156.0268	170.9388	194.6194	194.6194	(45)
Distribution loss (46)m = 0.15 x (45)m													Total = Sum(45)m =	1902.7285
Water storage loss:	29.6053	26.0504	27.3701	23.3663	22.1698	19.4565	18.8368	19.8845	20.4319	23.4040	25.6408	29.1929	29.1929	(46)
Store volume													170.0000	(47)
a) If manufacturer declared loss factor is known (kWh/day):													1.5600	(48)
Temperature factor from Table 2b													0.5400	(49)
Enter (49) or (54) in (55)													0.8424	(55)
Total storage loss	26.1144	23.5872	26.1144	25.2720	26.1144	25.2720	26.1144	26.1144	25.2720	26.1144	25.2720	26.1144	26.1144	(56)
If cylinder contains dedicated solar storage	26.1144	23.5872	26.1144	25.2720	26.1144	25.2720	26.1144	26.1144	25.2720	26.1144	25.2720	26.1144	26.1144	(57)
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	0.0000	(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	223.4828	197.2563	208.5818	181.0471	173.9130	154.9819	151.6932	158.6781	161.4846	182.1412	196.2108	220.7338	220.7338	(62)
WWHRS	-47.1589	-41.7078	-43.6740	-36.1638	-33.7033	-28.8402	-27.0331	-28.7470	-29.8392	-35.1771	-39.8514	-46.2856	-46.2856	(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	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	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	0.0000	(63d)
Output from w/h	176.3238	155.5486	164.9078	144.8833	140.2097	126.1417	124.6601	129.9311	131.6455	146.9641	156.3595	174.4482	174.4482	(64)
													1772.0233	(64)
12Total per year (kWh/year)													1772	(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	0.0000	(64a)
													0.0000	(64a)
Total Energy used by instantaneous electric shower(s) (kWh/year) = Sum(64a)m =														
Heat gains from water heating, kWh/month	65.6250	57.7450	60.6704	51.7952	49.1430	43.1285	41.7549	44.0774	45.2907	51.8789	56.8372	64.7110	64.7110	(65)

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

Metabolic gains (Table 5), Watts	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		
(66)m	109.9312	109.9312	109.9312	109.9312	109.9312	109.9312	109.9312	109.9312	109.9312	109.9312	109.9312	109.9312	109.9312	(66)
Lighting gains (calculated in Appendix L, equation L9 or L9a), also see Table 5	97.2329	107.6507	97.2329	100.4740	97.2329	100.4740	97.2329	97.2329	100.4740	97.2329	100.4740	97.2329	97.2329	(67)
Appliances gains (calculated in Appendix L, equation L13 or L13a), also see Table 5	192.7750	194.7755	189.7345	179.0029	165.4562	152.7242	144.2185	142.2181	147.2590	157.9906	171.5373	184.2693	184.2693	(68)
Cooking gains (calculated in Appendix L, equation L15 or L15a), also see Table 5	33.9931	33.9931	33.9931	33.9931	33.9931	33.9931	33.9931	33.9931	33.9931	33.9931	33.9931	33.9931	33.9931	(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	0.0000	(70)
Losses e.g. evaporation (negative values) (Table 5)	-87.9449	-87.9449	-87.9449	-87.9449	-87.9449	-87.9449	-87.9449	-87.9449	-87.9449	-87.9449	-87.9449	-87.9449	-87.9449	(71)
Water heating gains (Table 5)	88.2056	85.9300	81.5462	71.9378	66.0525	59.9007	56.1222	59.2438	62.9037	69.7297	78.9405	86.9771	86.9771	(72)
Total internal gains	434.1929	444.3355	424.4930	407.3940	384.7209	369.0783	353.5530	354.6742	366.6161	380.9326	406.9311	424.4586	424.4586	(73)

6. Solar gains

[Jan]		Area	Solar flux	g	FF	Access factor	Gains						
		m2	Table 6a W/m2	Specific data or Table 6b	Specific data or Table 6c	Table 6d	W						
Southeast		4.0500	36.7938	0.6300	0.6300	0.7700	40.9868	(77)					
Southwest		13.3800	36.7938	0.6300	0.6300	0.7700	135.4084	(79)					
North		2.6600	26.0000	0.5700	0.7000	1.0000	24.8354	(82)					
Solar gains	201.2305	352.0474	502.8108	652.6674	753.9549	757.4706	726.6323	650.4311	554.9950	395.1228	242.8026	171.0169	(83)
Total gains	635.4235	796.3829	927.3038	1060.0615	1138.6758	1126.5489	1080.1853	1005.1052	921.6111	776.0554	649.7337	595.4755	(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	74.6496	74.7585	74.8656	75.3726	75.4683	75.9167	75.9167	76.0003	75.7433	75.4683	75.2751	75.0741	75.0741	
alpha	5.9766	5.9839	5.9910	6.0248	6.0312	6.0611	6.0611	6.0667	6.0496	6.0312	6.0183	6.0049	6.0049	
util living area	0.9967	0.9876	0.9595	0.8678	0.6985	0.5022	0.3625	0.4063	0.6481	0.9235	0.9905	0.9978	0.9978	(86)

Item	Length	Psi-value	Total										
List of Thermal Bridges													
K1 Element													
E1 Steel lintel with perforated steel base plate	60.0000	0.0500	3.0000										
Thermal bridges (Sum(L x Psi) calculated using Appendix K)				3.0000 (36)									
Point Thermal bridges				0.0000									
Total fabric heat loss			(33) + (36) + (36a) =	57.8744 (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	35.0255	34.8472	34.6724	33.8514	33.6978	32.9827	32.9827	32.8503	33.2582	33.6978	34.0085	34.3334	(38)
Average = Sum(39)m / 12 =	92.8999	92.7216	92.5468	91.7258	91.5722	90.8572	90.8572	90.7248	91.1326	91.5722	91.8830	92.2078	(39)
	91.7251											91.7251	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
HLP	1.3646	1.3620	1.3594	1.3473	1.3451	1.3346	1.3346	1.3326	1.3386	1.3451	1.3496	1.3544	(40)
Days in month	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	

4. Water heating energy requirements (kWh/year)

Assumed occupancy													2.1986 (42)	
Hot water usage for mixer showers														60.8493 (42a)
Hot water usage for baths														26.3018 (42b)
Hot water usage for other uses														37.1461 (42c)
Average daily hot water use (litres/day)														114.5546 (43)
Daily hot water use	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		
Energy content (annual)	124.6205	121.9598	118.7194	113.7916	109.7901	105.4881	103.8344	107.0608	110.4636	114.9800	119.9837	124.2972	(44)	
Distribution loss (46)m = 0.15 x (45)m	197.3684	173.6691	182.4674	155.7751	147.7986	129.7099	125.5788	132.5637	136.2126	156.0268	170.9388	194.6194	(45)	
Water storage loss:	29.6053	26.0504	27.3701	23.3663	22.1698	19.4565	18.8368	19.8845	20.4319	23.4040	25.6408	29.1929	(46)	
Store volume													150.0000 (47)	
a) If manufacturer declared loss factor is known (kWh/day):													1.3938 (48)	
Temperature factor from Table 2b													0.5400 (49)	
Enter (49) or (54) in (55)													0.7527 (55)	
Total storage loss	23.3325	21.0745	23.3325	22.5798	23.3325	22.5798	23.3325	23.3325	22.5798	23.3325	22.5798	23.3325	(56)	
If cylinder contains dedicated solar storage	23.3325	21.0745	23.3325	22.5798	23.3325	22.5798	23.3325	23.3325	22.5798	23.3325	22.5798	23.3325	(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	243.9633	215.7549	229.0623	200.8669	194.3935	174.8017	172.1737	179.1586	181.3045	202.6217	216.0307	241.2143	(62)	
WWHRS	-27.9247	-24.6969	-25.8611	-21.4140	-19.9571	-17.0775	-16.0074	-17.0223	-17.6690	-20.8298	-23.5976	-27.4076	(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	216.0385	191.0580	203.2011	179.4529	174.4364	157.7243	156.1663	162.1363	163.6355	181.7919	192.4330	213.8067	(64)	
12Total per year (kWh/year)													2191.8808 (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	2192 (64)	
Heat gains from water heating, kWh/month	102.9009	91.4136	97.9463	87.8687	86.4190	79.2020	79.0309	81.3533	81.3642	89.1548	92.9106	101.9869	(65)	

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

Metabolic gains (Table 5), Watts	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
(66)m	109.9312	109.9312	109.9312	109.9312	109.9312	109.9312	109.9312	109.9312	109.9312	109.9312	109.9312	109.9312	(66)
Lighting gains (calculated in Appendix L, equation L9 or L9a), also see Table 5	97.2138	107.6296	97.2138	100.4543	97.2138	100.4543	97.2138	97.2138	100.4543	97.2138	100.4543	97.2138	(67)
Appliances gains (calculated in Appendix L, equation L13 or L13a), also see Table 5	192.7750	194.7755	189.7345	179.0029	165.4562	152.7242	144.2185	142.2181	147.2590	157.9906	171.5373	184.2693	(68)
Cooking gains (calculated in Appendix L, equation L15 or L15a), also see Table 5	33.9931	33.9931	33.9931	33.9931	33.9931	33.9931	33.9931	33.9931	33.9931	33.9931	33.9931	33.9931	(69)
Pumps, fans	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	(70)
Losses e.g. evaporation (negative values) (Table 5)	-87.9449	-87.9449	-87.9449	-87.9449	-87.9449	-87.9449	-87.9449	-87.9449	-87.9449	-87.9449	-87.9449	-87.9449	(71)
Water heating gains (Table 5)	138.3077	136.0321	131.6483	122.0398	116.1545	110.0028	106.2243	109.3459	113.0058	119.8318	129.0425	137.0791	(72)
Total internal gains	487.2759	497.4165	477.5759	460.4764	437.8039	419.1607	403.6359	404.7571	416.6984	434.0155	460.0135	477.5416	(73)

6. Solar gains

[Jan]	Area m ²	Solar flux Table 6a W/m ²	g Specific data or Table 6b	FF Specific data or Table 6c	Access factor Table 6d	Gains W						
Southeast	3.0300	36.7938	0.6300	0.7000	0.7700	34.0714 (77)						
Southwest	10.0000	36.7938	0.6300	0.7000	0.7700	112.4467 (79)						
North	1.9900	26.0000	0.6300	0.7000	1.0000	20.5356 (82)						
Solar gains	167.0537	292.2254	417.3025	541.5834	625.5646	628.4561	602.8805	539.7007	460.5798	327.9619	201.5593	141.9754 (83)
Total gains	654.3296	789.6419	894.8785	1002.0598	1063.3685	1047.6168	1006.5165	944.4578	877.2783	761.9774	661.5728	619.5170 (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	72.8200	72.9600	73.0978	73.7521	73.8758	74.4572	74.4572	74.5659	74.2322	73.8758	73.6260	73.3666
alpha	5.8547	5.8640	5.8732	5.9168	5.9251	5.9638	5.9638	5.9711	5.9488	5.9251	5.9084	5.8911
util living area	0.9963	0.9886	0.9671	0.8953	0.7464	0.5476	0.3962	0.4400	0.6857	0.9322	0.9900	0.9973 (86)
MIT	19.9734	20.1870	20.4559	20.7567	20.9337	20.9910	20.9989	20.9980	20.9688	20.7231	20.2885	19.9358 (87)
Th 2	19.7906	19.7926	19.7946	19.8039	19.8057	19.8139	19.8139	19.8154	19.8107	19.8057	19.8022	19.7985 (88)
util rest of house	0.9946	0.9835	0.9527	0.8546	0.6707	0.4500	0.2900	0.3278	0.5821	0.8951	0.9846	0.9960 (89)
MIT 2	18.6362	18.9074	19.2409	19.5929	19.7631	19.8105	19.8137	19.8150	19.7964	19.5694	19.0454	18.5942 (90)
Living area fraction	fLA = Living area / (4) =											
MIT	19.0619	19.3147	19.6276	19.9633	20.1357	20.1862	20.1909	20.1915	20.1696	19.9366	19.4411	19.0212 (92)
MIT	19.0619	19.3147	19.6276	19.9633	20.1357	20.1862	20.1909	20.1915	20.1696	19.9366	19.4411	0.0000 (93)

8. Space heating requirement

Utilisation	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	0.9931	0.9808	0.9502	0.8608	0.6929	0.4811	0.3239	0.3637	0.6149	0.9000	0.9823	0.9948 (94)
Useful gains	649.8062	774.4718	850.2920	862.5418	736.7604	504.0545	325.9945	343.4588	539.4326	685.7421	649.8707	616.2998 (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	1371.3759	1336.5555	1214.9204	1014.7925	772.4736	507.5505	326.2610	343.9849	553.1363	854.9726	1133.9353	1366.6335 (97)
Space heating kWh	536.8478	377.7202	271.2835	109.6205	26.5706	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	125.9074	348.5265	558.2483 (98a)
Space heating requirement - total per year (kWh/year)	2354.7249											
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	536.8478	377.7202	271.2835	109.6205	26.5706	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	125.9074	348.5265	558.2483 (98c)
Space heating requirement after solar contribution - total per year (kWh/year)	2354.7249											
Space heating per m2	(98c) / (4) = 34.5876 (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	536.8478	377.7202	271.2835	109.6205	26.5706	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	125.9074	348.5265	558.2483 (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)	581.6336	409.2310	293.9149	118.7655	28.7872	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	136.4111	377.6018	604.8193 (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	216.0385	191.0580	203.2011	179.4529	174.4364	157.7243	156.1663	162.1363	163.6355	181.7919	192.4330	213.8067 (64)
Efficiency of water heater (217)m	86.0163	85.5587	84.7086	82.9896	80.8836	79.8000	79.8000	79.8000	79.8000	83.2526	85.3748	79.8000 (216)
Fuel for water heating, kWh/month	251.1600	223.3064	239.8825	216.2354	215.6634	197.6495	195.6971	203.1783	205.0570	218.3617	225.3979	248.2934 (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	7.3041	6.5973	7.3041	7.0685	7.3041	7.0685	7.3041	7.3041	7.0685	7.3041	7.0685	7.3041 (231)
Lighting	20.1991	16.2045	14.5903	10.6895	8.2569	6.7459	7.5322	9.7906	12.7171	16.6855	18.8462	20.7605 (232)
Electricity generated by PVs (Appendix M) (negative quantity)	-39.1032	-53.9555	-75.9473	-83.5948	-88.6950	-82.3092	-81.3024	-77.4481	-70.4400	-60.8509	-42.5754	-33.9478 (233a)
Electricity generated by wind turbines (Appendix M) (negative quantity)	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)	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)	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)	-25.8193	-53.8371	-106.1301	-158.1482	-207.9106	-208.4429	-205.9715	-174.9255	-128.9386	-76.5445	-34.3259	-20.4520 (233b)
Electricity generated by wind turbines (Appendix M) (negative quantity)	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)	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)	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												2551.1645 (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												2639.8825 (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)												163.0184 (232)
Energy saving/generation technologies (Appendices M ,N and Q)												
PV generation												-2191.6156 (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	3248.4498	(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	2551.1645	0.2100	535.7446 (261)
Total CO2 associated with community systems			0.0000 (373)
Water heating (other fuel)	2639.8825	0.2100	554.3753 (264)
Space and water heating			1090.1199 (265)
Pumps, fans and electric keep-hot	86.0000	0.1387	11.9293 (267)
Energy saving/generation technologies			23.5286 (268)
PV Unit electricity used in dwelling	-790.1695	0.1350	-106.6961
PV Unit electricity exported	-1401.4461	0.1261	-176.7684
Total			-283.4645 (269)
Total CO2, kg/year			842.1132 (272)
EPC Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER)			12.3700 (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	2551.1645	1.1300	2882.8159 (275)
Total CO2 associated with community systems			0.0000 (473)
Water heating (other fuel)	2639.8825	1.1300	2983.0672 (278)
Space and water heating			5865.8831 (279)
Pumps, fans and electric keep-hot	86.0000	1.5128	130.1008 (281)
Energy for lighting	163.0184	1.5338	250.0430 (282)
Energy saving/generation technologies			
PV Unit electricity used in dwelling	-790.1695	1.4991	-1184.5193
PV Unit electricity exported	-1401.4461	0.4630	-648.8773
Total			-1833.3966 (283)
Total Primary energy kWh/year			4412.6303 (286)
Target Primary Energy Rate (TPER)			64.8200 (287)

Appendix D

GLA Part L2021 Reporting Spreadsheet

Part L 2021 Performance

Residential

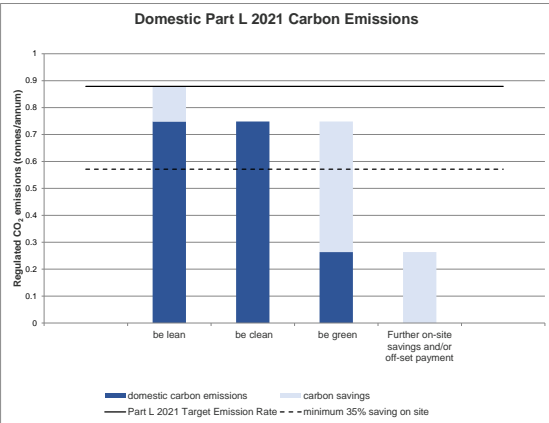
Table 1: Carbon Dioxide Emissions after each stage of the Energy Hierarchy for residential buildings

	Carbon Dioxide Emissions for residential buildings (Tonnes CO ₂ per annum)	
	Regulated	Unregulated
Baseline: Part L 2021 of the Building Regulations Compliant Development	0.9	0.2
After energy demand reduction (be lean)	0.7	0.2
After heat network connection (be clean)	0.7	0.2
After renewable energy (be green)	0.3	0.2

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

	Regulated residential carbon dioxide savings	
	(Tonnes CO ₂ per annum)	(%)
Be lean: savings from energy demand reduction	0.1	15%
Be clean: savings from heat network	0.0	0%
Be green: savings from renewable energy	0.5	55%
Cumulative on site savings	0.6	70%
Annual savings from off-set payment	0.3	-
(Tonnes CO ₂)		
Cumulative savings for off-set payment	8	-
Cash in-lieu contribution (£)	751	-

*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



Non-residential

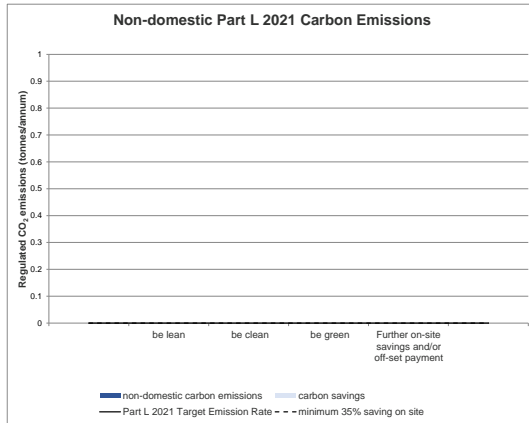
Table 3: Carbon Dioxide Emissions after each stage of the Energy Hierarchy for non-residential buildings

	Carbon Dioxide Emissions for non-residential buildings (Tonnes CO ₂ per annum)	
	Regulated	Unregulated
Baseline: Part L 2021 of the Building Regulations Compliant Development	0.0	
After energy demand reduction (be lean)	0.0	
After heat network connection (be clean)	0.0	
After renewable energy (be green)	0.0	

Table 4: Regulated Carbon Dioxide savings from each stage of the Energy Hierarchy for non-residential buildings

	Regulated non-residential carbon dioxide savings	
	(Tonnes CO ₂ per annum)	(%)
Be lean: savings from energy demand reduction	0.0	0%
Be clean: savings from heat network	0.0	0%
Be green: savings from renewable energy	0.0	0%
Total Cumulative Savings	0.0	0%
Annual savings from off-set payment	0.0	-
(Tonnes CO ₂)		
Cumulative savings for off-set payment	0	-
Cash in-lieu contribution (£)	0	-

*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



SITE-WIDE

	Total regulated emissions (Tonnes CO ₂ / year)	CO ₂ savings (Tonnes CO ₂ / year)	Percentage savings (%)
Part L 2021 baseline	0.9		
Be lean	0.7	0.1	15%
Be clean	0.7	0.0	0%
Be green	0.3	0.5	55%
Total Savings	-	0.6	70%
	-	CO ₂ savings off-set (Tonnes CO ₂)	-
Off-set	-	7.9	-

	Target Fabric Energy Efficiency (kWh/m ²)	Dwelling Fabric Energy Efficiency (kWh/m ²)	Improvement (%)
Development total	43.07	39.18	9%

	Area weighted non-residential cooling demand (MJ/m ²)	Total non-residential cooling demand (MJ/year)
Actual		
Notional		

EUI & space heating demand (predicted energy use)

Residential

Building type	EUI (kWh/m ² /year) (excluding renewable energy)	Space heating demand (kWh/m ² /year) (excluding renewable energy)	EUI value from Table 4 of the guidance (kWh/m ² /year) (excluding renewable energy)	Space heating demand from Table 4 of the guidance (kWh/m ² /year) (excluding renewable energy)	Methodology used (e.g. 'be seen' methodology or an alternative predictive energy modelling methodology)	Explanatory notes (if expected performance differs from the Table 4 values in the guidance)
Residential	0.472385429	36.9706228	35	15	Part L1 - SAP 10.2 & none dwellings / & Landlord Circulation	

Non-residential

Building type	EUI (kWh/m ² /year) (excluding renewable energy)	Space heating demand (kWh/m ² /year) (excluding renewable energy)	EUI value from Table 4 of the guidance (kWh/m ² /year) (excluding renewable energy)	Space heating demand from Table 4 of the guidance (kWh/m ² /year) (excluding renewable energy)	Methodology used (e.g. 'be seen' methodology or an alternative predictive energy modelling methodology)	Explanatory notes (if expected performance differs from the Table 4 values in the guidance)

Appendix E

Internal Water Use

Part G Calculation



Job no:	23124
Date:	Nov-22
Assessor name:	Neil Ingham
Registration no:	STRO010583
Development name:	Grove Avenue
Issue Date:	21/11/2022

Rainwater	Greywater	Results
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WATER EFFICIENCY CALCULATOR FOR NEW DWELLINGS
 (for use with the Code for Sustainable Homes issues Wat 1 for the May 2009 and subsequent versions)

Dwelling Description	Grove Avenue
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1st step - Select from options below:

Is a Rain and/or Greywater system specified?	No
Is a shower AND bath present?	Yes
Has a washing machine been specified?	No
Has a dishwasher been specified?	No

2nd step - Build spreadsheet (click button below)

BUILD SPREADSHEET

As soon as this button is pressed the spreadsheet will change according to the options selected previously in the 1st step. Scroll down to see the changes.

3rd step - Enter consumption details for the specified fittings

TAPS (excluding kitchen taps)	Fitting type	Flow rate (litres/min)	Number of fittings
1	Basins	6.50	1
2			
3			
4			
Proportionate flow rate (litres/min)			4.55
Consumption / person / day (Litres)			11.85

BATHS		Fitting type	Capacity to overflow (litres)	Number of fittings
	1	Bath	0.00	0
	2			
	3			
	4			
	Proportionate capacity to overflow (litres)			0.00
Consumption / person / day (Litres)			0.00	

SHOWERS		Fitting type	Flow rate (litres/min)	Number of fittings
	1	Shower	9.50	1
	2			
	3			
	4			
	Proportionate flow rate (litres/min)			6.65
Consumption / person / day (Litres)			41.52	

DISHWASHER			
Where no dishwasher is specified, a default consumption figure of 1.25 litres per place setting is used.			
Consumption / person / day (Litres)		4.50	

WASHING MACHINES		Number of fittings
Where no washing machine is specified, a default consumption figure of 8.17 litres per kilogram of dry load is		

used.	
Where no washing machines have been specified but plumbing for future supply of grey/rainwater was installed, please enter details:	

Consumption / person / day (Litres)	17.16
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WC's	Fitting Type	Flush Type	Volume**	Number of fittings
1	Toilet	Full Flush	6.00	1
		Part Flush	4.00	
2		Full Flush		
		Part Flush		
3		Full Flush		
		Part Flush		
4		Full Flush		
		Part Flush		
Average effective flushing volume (litres)				4.66

Consumption / person / day (Litres)	20.60
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KITCHEN SINK TAPS		Fitting Type	Flow rate (litres/minute)	Number of fittings
1	Kitchen	6.50	1	
2				
3				
4				
Proportionate flow rate (litres/min)				4.55

Consumption / person / day (Litres)	13.22
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WASTE DISPOSAL UNIT

Is a waste disposal unit specified for the dwelling?	No
--	----

Consumption / person / day (Litres)	0.00
-------------------------------------	------

WATER SOFTENER

Water Softener in use?	No
Total capacity used per regeneration (%)	

Water consumed per regeneration (litres)	
Average number of regeneration cycles per day (No.)	
Number of occupants served by the system (No.)	
Water consumed beyond 4% person / day (Litres)	0.00

4th step - Analyse Results[Go to Start](#)**INTERNAL WATER CONSUMPTION**

NET INTERNAL WATER CONSUMPTION	(litres/person/day)	108.85
RAINWATER ONLY COLLECTION SAVING	(litres/person/day)	0.00
GREYWATER ONLY RECYCLING SAVING	(litres/person/day)	0.00
RAIN/GREYWATER COLLECTION SAVING (combined system)	(litres/person/day)	0.00
NORMALISATION FACTOR	(litres/person/day)	0.91
TOTAL WATER CONSUMPTION	(litres/person/day)	99.1
CSH CREDITS ACHIEVED		3
CSH MANDATORY LEVEL:		Level 3/4

17. K COMPLIANCE

EXTERNAL WATER USE	(litres / person / day)	5.00
TOTAL WATER CONSUMPTION	(litres / person / day)	104.1
17. K COMPLIANCE?		Yes

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