



TwoEighty
CONSULTING



Land at rear of 175 Briar Road

Energy and Sustainability Statement
March 2024



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Audit Sheet

Revision	Issued for	Date	Author
0	Draft	28/03/24	OE
1	Submission	05/04/24	OE

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Executive Summary

This Energy and Sustainability statement reports how the proposed scheme at Land at rear of 175 Briar Road, Watford, WD25 0HL has responded to local policy requirements regarding sustainability, energy and climate change.

This assessment is prepared to support the planning application for the construction of a one-bedroom bungalow at land at the rear of 175 Briar Road.

This assessment has been prepared in line with the requirements of Watford’s local policy surrounding Energy and Climate Change. The scheme complies with all relevant to Energy and Sustainability contained in Watford’s Local Plan (2021).

The proposed energy strategy is set out in this report and the scheme achieves an on-site **CO2 reduction of 59%**, surpassing the 19% CO2 reduction required by local policy.

With regards to sustainability, the scheme aspires to reduce its environmental impact by incorporating sustainable measures across the design. Additional sustainability measures that will be integrated are contained in the body of this report.

Table 1: Regulated domestic carbon dioxide savings achieved on-site.

	Regulated domestic carbon dioxide emissions	
	Tonnes CO2 per annum	% Reduction
Baseline Part L (2021) Compliant Scheme	0.6	-
Watford Policy: 19% Reduction Requirement	0.5	19%
Proposed Scheme at 175 Briar Road	0.2	59%
Total regulated carbon dioxide reduction	0.4	59%

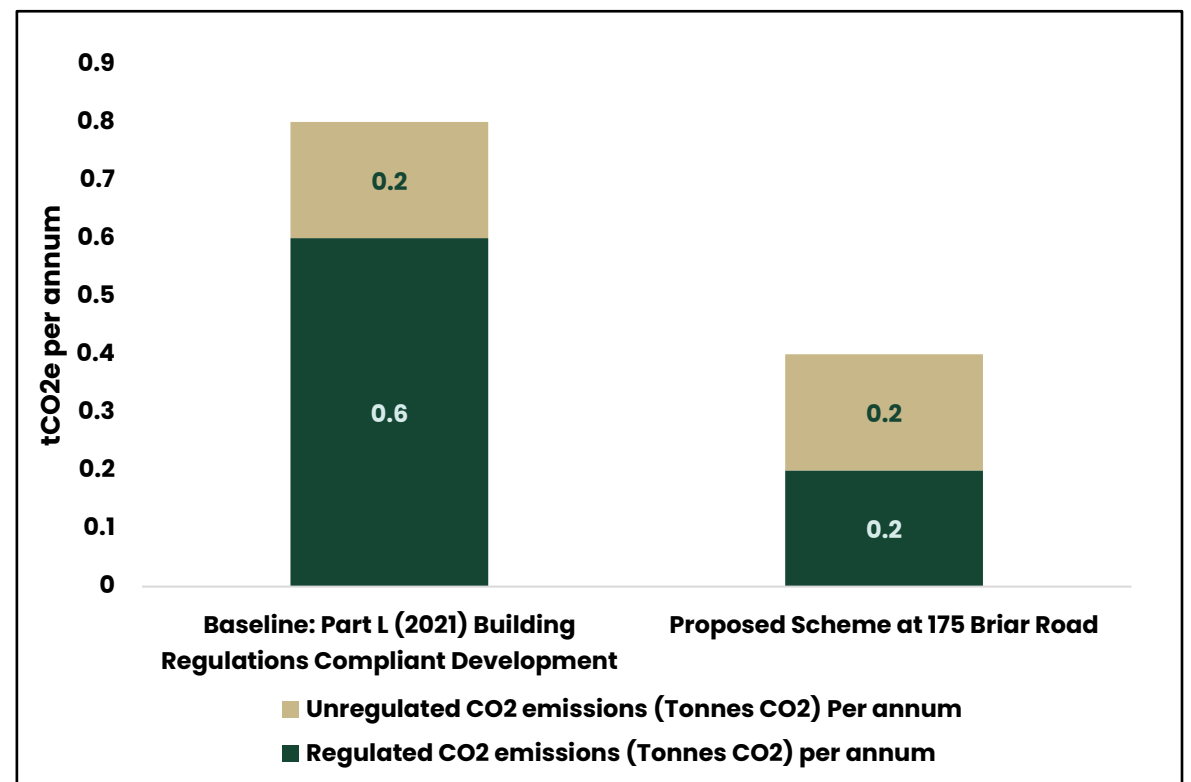


Figure 1: Carbon dioxide emissions per annum at the proposed scheme.

*SAP 10.2 Carbon Factors have been used to assess the scheme, with the following emission rates:

- Natural Gas: 0.210kgCO2/kWh
- Grid Electricity: 0.136 kgCO2/kWh



1. Introduction

1.1 Site Overview

TwoEighty are appointed to prepare this Energy and Sustainability Statement for the proposed scheme at Land at rear of 175 Briar Road, Watford, WD25 0HL . The site plan is shown in Figure 2 to the right.

The proposed development is construction of a one-bedroom bungalow at land at the rear of 175 Briar Road.

The site is situated within the jurisdiction of Watford Borough Council. This assessment details how the proposed scheme adheres to regional and local policy requirements regarding energy and sustainability.



Figure 2: Site location (green).



2. Overview of Policies

2.1 National Policy

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (December 2023) establishes the Government's planning policies for England and denotes how these are expected to be applied. It provides a clear framework for which local authorities can use to develop their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans. At the heart of the NPPF is a presumption in favour of sustainable development, which should be a core principle of plan making and decision taking. The core elements of the NPPF relating to sustainability focused decisions are listed below:

Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development. For plan-making this means that:

- a) *all plans should promote a sustainable pattern of development that seeks to: meet the development needs of their area; align growth and infrastructure; improve the environment; mitigate climate change (including by making effective use of land in urban areas) and adapt to its effects;*
- b) *strategic policies should, as a minimum, provide for objectively assessed needs for housing and other uses, as well as any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas⁶, unless: i. the application of policies in this Framework that protect areas or assets of particular importance provides a strong reason for restricting the overall scale, type or distribution of development in the plan area; or ii. any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole. For decision-taking this means:*
- c) *approving development proposals that accord with an up-to-date development plan without delay; or*
- d) *where there are no relevant development plan policies, or the policies which are most important for determining the application are out-of-date, granting permission unless:*
 - i. *the application of policies in this Framework that protect areas or assets of particular importance provides a clear reason for refusing the development proposed⁷; or*
 - ii. *any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole.*

The NPPF also acknowledges that the planning system should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change. It should help to: shape places in ways that contribute to radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimise vulnerability and improve resilience; encourage the reuse of existing resources, including the conversion of existing buildings; and support renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure. To this extent, the policies relevant to procuring a low carbon future include:

New development should be planned for in ways that:

- a) *avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change. When new development is brought forward in areas which are vulnerable, care should be taken to ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaptation measures, including through the planning of green infrastructure; and*
- b) *can help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as through its location, orientation and design. Any local requirements for the sustainability of buildings should reflect the Government's policy for national technical standards.*

To help increase the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy and heat, plans should:

- a) *provide a positive strategy for energy from these sources, that maximises the potential for suitable development, and their future re-powering and life extension, while ensuring that adverse impacts are addressed appropriately (including cumulative landscape and visual impacts);*
- b) *consider identifying suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources, and supporting infrastructure, where this would help secure their development; and*
- c) *identify opportunities for development to draw its energy supply from decentralised, renewable or low carbon energy supply systems and for colocating potential heat customers and suppliers.*



2. Overview of Policies

2.2 Local Policy: Watford Local Plan (2021 – 2038)

Watford Borough Council adopted their new local plan on 17th October 2022. The Local Plan contains planning policies and site allocations to guide new development and inform planning decisions that help shape Watford's future.

Watford declared a climate emergency in 2019, setting a goal to be a carbon-neutral borough by 2030. This means that the borough is committed to reducing carbon dioxide emissions of new development.

The Local Plan enforces this requirement, with the following policies deemed relevant to this Energy and Sustainability Statement:

- **Policy CC8.1: Mitigating Climate Change and Reducing Carbon Emissions**
- **Policy CC8.3: Sustainable Construction and Resource Management**

The local plan places significant emphasis on reducing regulated carbon emissions of new development through use of energy efficient building fabric and use of low and zero carbon technologies.

Policy CC8.1 requires new development to employ sustainable construction methods, to be high quality and use on-site low carbon and renewable technologies. Policy CC8.3 then stipulates that new development must achieve a 19% improvement for carbon emission over the target emission rate as set out in Part L (2013) or any updated government standards. In lieu of these policies, the proposed scheme targeted to meet or exceed a 19% improvement for carbon emissions as set out in Part L (2021), which is the latest governmental standard and therefore represents best practice.

The proposed scheme has exceeded the 19% carbon reduction requirements stipulated in local policy, achieving an on-site regulated carbon reduction of 59%.

Other policy requirements relevant to residential development, include conserving water use, managing flood risk and improving biodiversity.

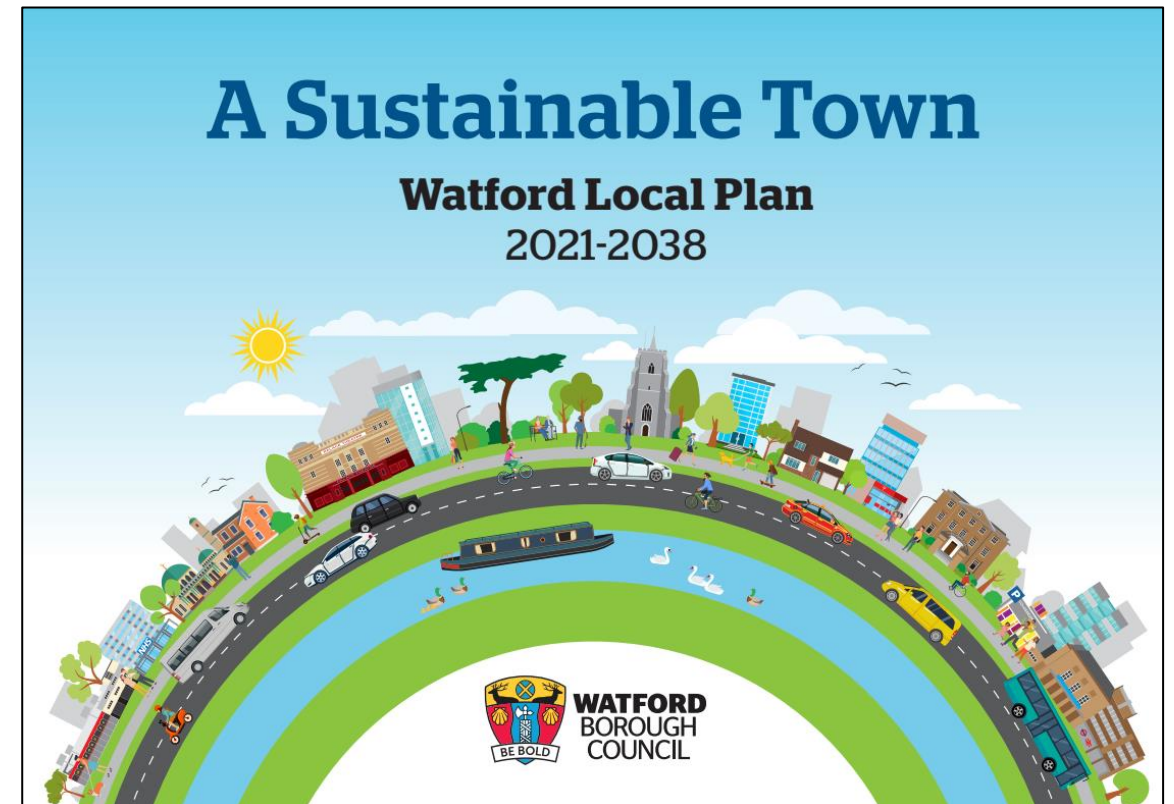


Figure 3: Watford Borough Council's Local Plan (2021 – 2038).



3. Methodology

3.1 Energy Hierarchy Application

In accordance with local policy, the proposed scheme has adopted the Energy Hierarchy, comprised of:

- Be Lean – use less energy; achieved through implementation of building envelope upgrades and passive design measures.
- Be Clean – supply energy efficiently; connecting to existing or future District Heating networks.
- Be Green – use renewable technology; achieved through the implementation of green measures, such as Air Source Heat Pumps.

3.2 Energy Modelling

The latest version (SAP 10.2) of SAP software has been used to model the proposed scheme and accordingly, SAP 10.2 carbon factors have also been used. For the purposes of this report, renewable technology includes the provision of low carbon technologies such as Heat Pump technologies.

For the purposes of 'Be Lean' energy modelling, space heating and domestic hot water is provided by gas boilers with 89.5% efficiency, to standardise a target for comparison of energy efficiency. The 'Be Green' stage of the energy modelling then utilises an energy strategy comprised of Air Source Heat Pumps (ASHPs) which is the proposed energy strategy for this scheme.

The scheme has been modelled utilising the latest drawing set received from RP Project Design on the 20th March 2024.

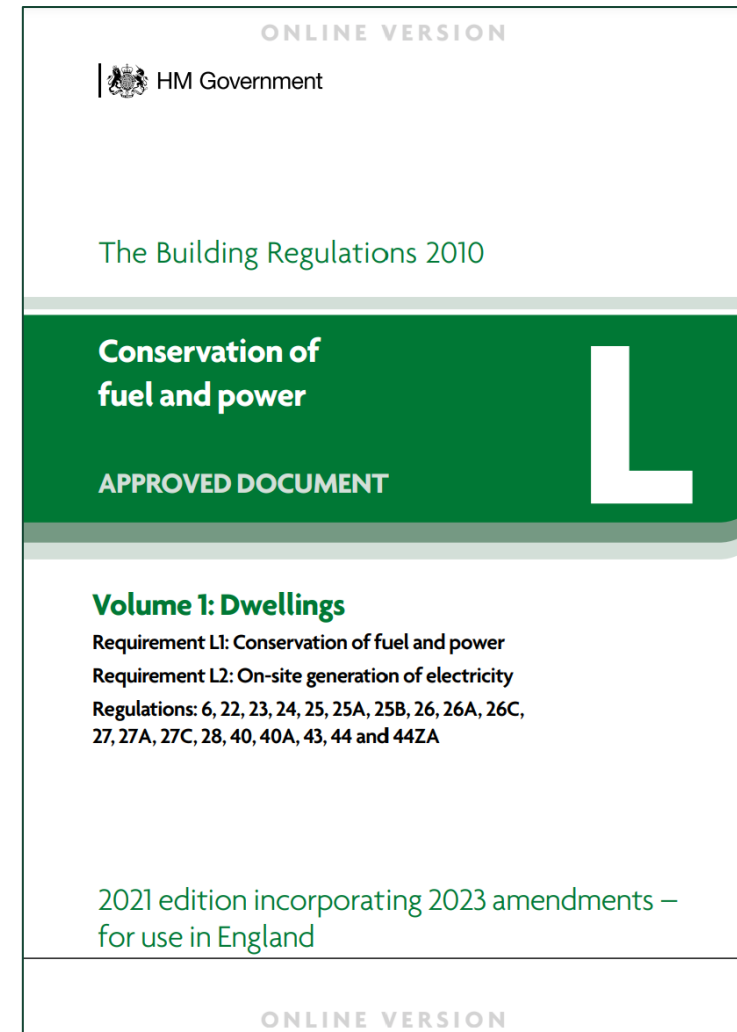


Figure 6: Building Regulations Part L (2021).



4. Energy: Be Lean

Be Lean refers to the passive design and energy efficient solutions to minimise energy demand on-site.

4.1 Passive Measures

The following passive design measures will be included in the design to reduce energy demand and subsequent CO₂ emissions emanating from the proposed development. The proposed building fabric values represent an improvement in comparison to the Part L (2021) backstop values. The following typical envelope performance characteristics and passive design measures will be included (see Table 2).

Table 2: Building fabric parameters included in the proposed scheme's energy model.

Parameter	Input	Unit
Floor U-Value	0.13	W/m ² K
Roof U-Value	0.13	W/m ² K
External Walls U-Value	0.17	W/m ² K
Glazing U-Value	1.2	W/m ² K
Glazing G-Value	0.76	-
Frame Factor	0.7 (Default)	-
Thermal Mass Parameter	250 (Medium)	kJ/m ² K
Thermal Bridge Y-Value	<0.1 (Default)	-
Ventilation Method	Passive	-
Air Permeability	3.0 @ 50Pa (m ³ /(h.m ²))	-
Wastewater Heat Recovery	Recoup: Pipe HEX	Efficiency 63.6%

A number of Passive Measures will be included on site, comprised of:

- An improved building fabric by comparison to the Part L (2021) back stop values.
- High performance glazing.
- Low air permeability to minimise heat loss.
- An orientation that suits sunlight and daylight access.
- Wastewater Heat Recovery system provided to the bathroom to maximise domestic hot water efficiency.

4.2 Active Measures

The scheme will benefit from high efficiency LED lighting throughout with a minimum efficacy of 90 lumens/Watt.

4.3 Fabric Energy Efficiency

The proposed scheme also has a Dwelling Fabric Energy Efficiency (DFEE) score that exceeds the Target Fabric Energy Efficiency (TFEE) rating representing a fabric efficiency improvement against Building Regulations Part L (2021).



4. Energy: Be Lean

4.4 Passive Overheating Mitigation Measures

Whilst the Be Lean stage predominantly relates to Energy Reduction through design, passive measures to mitigate overheating risk have also been considered, and include:

- Minimising internal heat through fully insulated pipework.
- Reducing heat entering through the use of, ~200mm window reveals and internal shutters.
- Openable windows with large free area to maximise passive ventilation to habitable spaces.
- Careful design of internal spaces to facilitate natural and cross-ventilation as much as possible at the scheme.
- Active cooling has been avoided due to the increased energy consumption associated with its use.

It is envisioned that through the combination of the above measures, and by adopting principles included within Part O (2021) Building Regulations, the overheating risk of the scheme is reduced.



5. Energy: Be Clean

Be Clean refers to measures that serve to reduce the overall emissions of the development using either District Heating Networks or Combined Heat and Power (CHP) engines. This can be achieved through exploiting local energy resources in proximity to the site boundary, such as secondary heat. The Be Clean stage is reviewed after development has made all reasonable efforts to reduce energy demand at the Be Lean Stage.

5.1 Area Wide Energy Networks: Existing and Planned

The first stage in assessing feasibility of the Be Clean stage is to evaluate localised opportunities for connecting to District Heating Networks (DHN) that are either already existing or planned within the vicinity of the proposed development.

An investigation has been carried out to determine the presence of any area wide district heating networks in the area or if any are planned in the future. This investigation has been conducted utilising the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero's (DESNZ) [Heat Network Planning Database](#).

The investigation concluded that there are no District Heat Networks, either in situ or proposed, in vicinity of the site, with the closest heat network more than 1 mile from the proposed scheme. In addition, as a development of only one residential unit, it is not envisioned that the on-site space heating and domestic hot water demand would be sufficiently large enough to warrant any form of on-site communal or district heating systems. Therefore, there are no carbon savings at this stage of the energy hierarchy.



6. Energy: Be Green

Once all Be Lean and Be Clean measures have been incorporated into the design, the scheme should then look to reduce the overall emissions of the development through the inclusion of renewable and low carbon technologies such as Air Source Heat Pumps or Solar Photovoltaic Panels (PV panels).

This section addresses policies contained within the IPPPS and the Carbon Offsetting SPD. Several renewable and low carbon technologies were assessed for their compatibility with the project.

6.1 Renewable and Low Carbon Technologies Appraisal

The following renewable and low carbon technologies were reviewed for their compatibility with the proposed scheme and discussed with the design team:

- **Solar Photovoltaic Panels (PV):** PV panels generate electricity on site through exposure to solar radiation.
- **Solar Thermal Panels:** Solar Thermal panels capture long-wave radiation and use it to heat fluid contained in vacuum sealed circuits.
- **Biomass Heating:** Biomass relies on the combustion of organic material such as woodchips to provide space heating and domestic hot water.
- **Air Source Ground Heat Pumps (ASHPs):** ASHPs work by capturing energy from the ambient outdoor air and use it to evaporate and compress refrigerant. This compression generates heat. ASHPs can be used for both space heating and/or domestic hot water supply.
- **Ground Source Heat Pumps (GSHPs):** GSHPs capture heat from the earth or sub-terrain aquifers and use this heat to evaporate and compress refrigerant; generating heat.

6.2 Site Constraints Review

A review of the potential low carbon technologies listed above illustrated that Air Source Heat Pumps were best suited to the proposed scheme, partially for their ability to provide both space heating and domestic hot water at very high efficiencies.

Biomass was ruled out as a Be Green measure, owing to its requirements for large storage areas for fuel, and equally because of the potential impact on local Air Quality. Any combustion process can emit oxides of nitrogen and particulate matter.

Ground Source Heat Pumps were assessed for their feasibility at the site, however due to complications with both their requirement for borehole or slinky arrangements and subsequent potential for further environmental complications, they were ruled out.

Further information regarding the chosen technologies for the site can be found overleaf.



6. Energy: Be Green

6.3 Included Low Carbon Technologies: Air Source Heat Pump

The scheme has opted to utilise an individual Air Source Heat Pump (ASHP) solution to provide space heating and domestic hot water (DHW) for the proposed dwelling.

Heat Pumps work by extracting energy from the ambient air temperature outside, and using it to evaporate and compress refrigerant, which in turn, generates hot water. They capture the energy from ambient air via an external condenser unit (Figure 8), which connects to an internal heat pump unit. It is currently proposed that the condensers will be discreetly situated at the scheme, away from any local sensitive noise receptors.

The water generated by the Heat Pump system will be stored in a well-insulated hot water cylinder. The space will be heated using an underfloor heating system to maximise efficiency.

The Heat Pump will seek to comply with the minimum performance standards as set out in the Enhanced Capital Allowances (ECA) criteria and the Microgeneration Certification Scheme for Heat Pump Certification.

Table 3: Summary of Space Heating and Domestic Hot Water Strategy at the Be Green Stage.

Space Heating and DHW Strategy	Type	Details
Space Heating System	ASHP	170% default efficiency. (MCS)
Heating Emitter	Underfloor Heating	-
Domestic Hot Water System	ASHP	170% default efficiency. (MCS)
DHW Storage	Yes	~200 litres, 150 mm foam insulation
Low / Zero Carbon Technologies Used	ASHP	170% default efficiency.

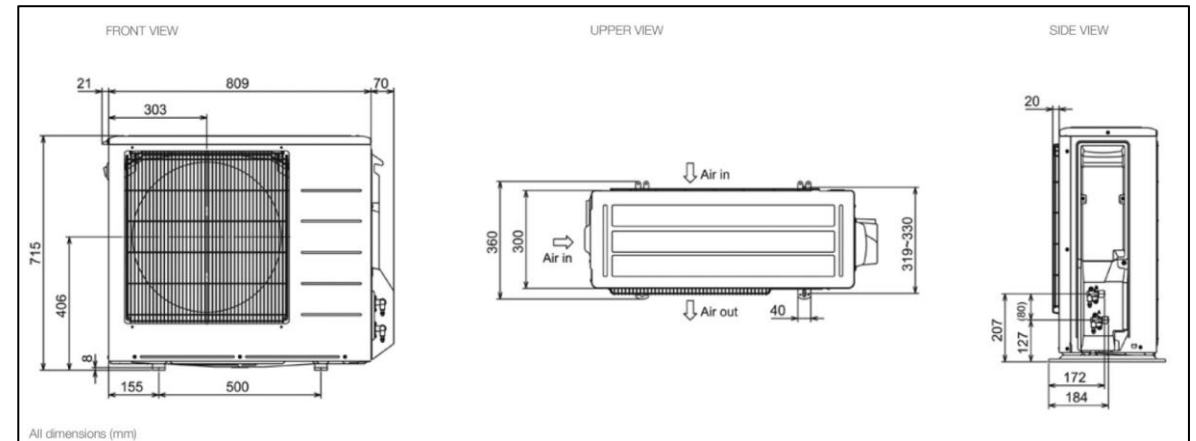


Figure 8: Dimensions of a Mitsubishi external condenser unit.

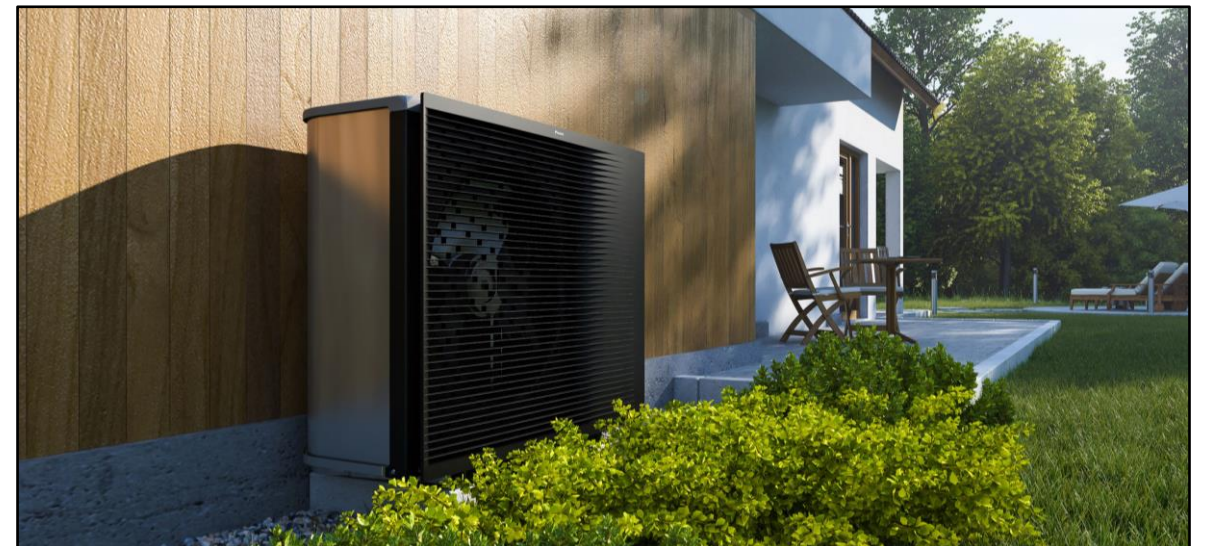


Figure 9: Indicative example of Daikin Altherma External Condenser (Source: Daikin).



7. Site Wide Carbon Reduction Summary

The scheme has adopted the Energy Hierarchy, with Be Lean measures comprising a building envelope that exceeds Part L (2021) requirements combined with the inclusion of Wastewater Heat Recovery (WWHRs) systems. Be Green measures include a low carbon space heating and domestic hot water strategy utilising Air Source Heat pump technology.

The scheme achieves an overall **on-site regulated CO2 reduction of 59%**, surpassing the 19% requirement set out in local policy.

Table 5: Summary of carbon dioxide emissions from the baseline scheme.

	Carbon dioxide emissions (tonnes CO2 per annum)	
	Regulated	Unregulated
Baseline Scheme Compliant with Part L (2021) Building Regulations	0.6	0.2
Watford Local Plan Target Requirements	0.6	0.2
After application of Energy Hierarchy at 175 Briar Road.	4.0	5.3

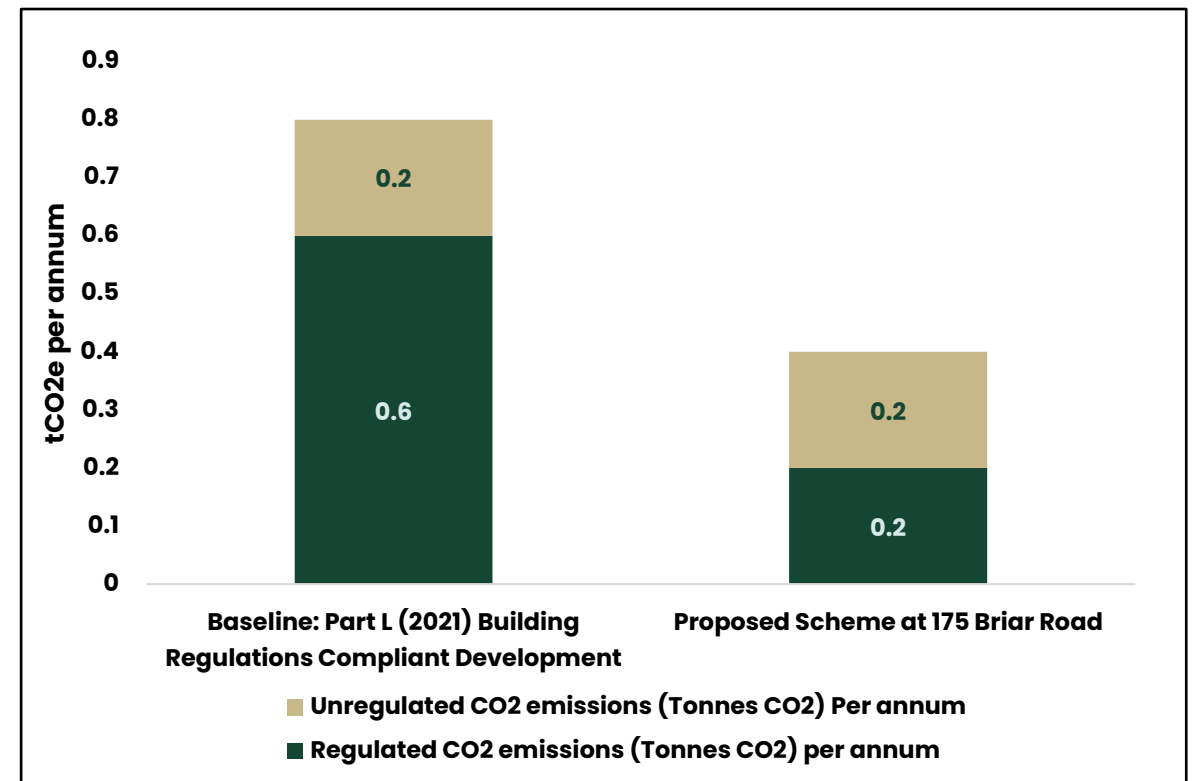


Figure 11: Carbon emissions summary of the proposed scheme at 175 Briar Road.



8. Sustainability

8.1 Sustainability Summary

Sustainability is a core focal point of the design which constitutes the construction of an energy efficient dwelling. The dwelling's target is to meet or exceed the required carbon reduction target, and compliance at the design stage has been demonstrated in the body of this report.

Additional sustainability measures that will be incorporated and adhered to are detailed below, to assist with compliance with both local and regional policies regarding Energy and Sustainability.

8.2 Management

To ensure that the construction site is managed in a way that is not detrimental to the environment or neighbours, the contractor will be selected with consideration of their ability to comply with the principles of the Considerate Constructors Scheme. The principal contractors and subcontractors will be encouraged to monitor their energy and water consumption on-site to promote conservation use and all timber used will be legally harvested and FSC certified.

To ensure that the proposed building services and energy strategy are sufficiently installed, the scheme will look to achieve MCS certification for the Air Source Heat Pump.

Post completion, a building user guide will be provided to occupants to ensure that the occupants are familiar with the building systems and to answer any questions that might impact on the use of the space. This will ensure that the proposed scheme is used in an efficient manner.

8.3 Health and Wellbeing

The development is designed to encourage a healthy and safe internal and external environment. All habitable spaces will look to meet daylight targets set by the Building Research Establishment's publication on *Site Layout: Planning for Daylight and Sunlight – A guide to good practice* (2022)

Building materials will be specified to improve both the thermal efficiency of the unit, and to improve sound insulation between dwellings and external noise sources.

The unit will be capable of using passive ventilation methods to ensure a constant and fresh flow of air. Cross ventilation has been maximised in accordance with best practice to reduce overheating risk in hotter periods.

8.4 Energy

The proposed scheme demonstrates a carbon reduction that surpasses regulated CO2 reduction targets set in Local and Regional Policy and equates to an 0.4 tonne CO2 reduction beyond Building Regulations Part L (2021).

To further support with energy conservation, the scheme will benefit from the ability to display energy consumption data and record energy use, which will enable residents to reduce their unregulated energy use.

Where white goods are provided to the unit, the scheme will look to procure A-rated energy efficient appliances where feasible. This will reduce both energy consumption and carbon emissions from appliance use within the unit.

All external lighting will use energy efficient bulbs and operate on either a timer or passive infrared (PIR) sensor to minimise use when the spaces aren't in use.

8.5 Transport

To promote the use of public transport, occupants will be provided with details of the local public transport connections in the vicinity of the site. This includes the Briar Road bus stop approximately 150 metres to the north west of the site, providing accessibility to bus route 319. This routes provide frequent trips to Watford, Woodside and Kingswood. The site is also situated within a 2 mile walk of North Watford Train Station.



8. Sustainability

8.5 Transport Continued

The site is situated in proximity to local amenities which could be reached via walking or cycling. There is a local grocery store and pharmacy within 500m of the site.

To promote the adoption of cycling by residents and reduce need for short vehicle trips, a bike storage facility will be provided on site for occupants use. In accordance with Part S of Building Regulations electric Vehicle charging infrastructure will also be incorporated as part of the scheme. This will encourage electric vehicle trips and reduce the use of Internal Combustion Engine (ICE) vehicles, benefitting local air quality.

8.6 Water

Reducing the consumption of potable water will be a significant consideration for the scheme. The water consumption criteria for occupants will be in line with the 110 litres per person per day, as required by Building Regulations Part G.

Water use will be reduced as much as possible, primarily through the specification of efficient sanitary ware and water efficient fittings. External water use will be reduced through providing space for the provision of a water butt in the private amenity space at the rear of the scheme.

8.7 Flood Risk

The scheme is situated within flood Zone 1, meaning the site has a low risk of fluvial flooding.

<https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/location>

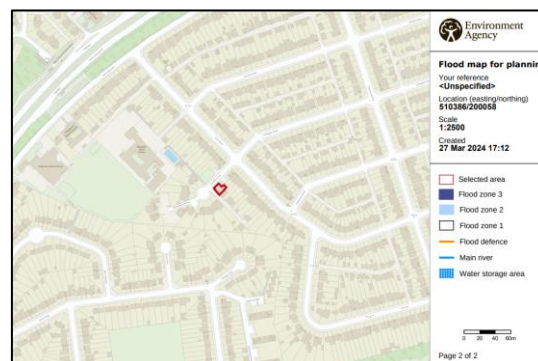


Figure 12: Flood risk map for planning. Site (red).

8.8 Materials and Embodied Carbon

Materials with a low environmental impact and low embodied carbon footprint will be implemented where feasible. Recycled, sustainable and locally sourced materials will be prioritised. Where possible, building materials should achieve a rating of A+ to D in the BRE's Green Guide on Materials.

Circular economy principles will be adopted and any waste arising from the demolition of existing structures on site will be assessed for practicability of reusing the waste in the new scheme.

8.9 Waste

Where possible, closed loop recycling will be practiced on site, and where this isn't possible, open loop recycling will be undertaken to minimise the amount of waste generated. Additionally, a construction site waste management strategy will be implemented to set out targets to minimise waste and procedures for handling any hazardous materials that may arise as a result of the proposed works.

Municipal waste will be minimised through the installation of on-site recycling space and storage. Residents will be requested to separate and recycle their waste in dedicated recycling containers provided.



8. Sustainability

8.10 Pollution

To reduce both the carbon dioxide and nitrogen oxide (NOX) emissions associated with the proposed site, there will be no combustion boilers provided.

All external lighting provided will be designed with the consideration of reducing nighttime pollution.

8.11 Land Use and Ecology

To promote an improvement in ecological value, the site will look to protect existing ecological features during the construction stage. The scheme will also benefit from new planting of shrubs and other native species in the garden area to the rear of the site.

8.12 Sustainability Conclusion

The measures identified and detailed in this section promote a holistically sustainable scheme that demonstrates a significant improvement in comparison to the existing dwelling on site. The proposed scheme will benefit from:

- Reduced regulated carbon dioxide emissions.
- No nitrogen oxide emissions from the energy strategy.
- Low flow water appliances.
- Promotion of public transport and active travel, supported by proximity of local transport links and amenities.
- Planting of new shrubs and native species to garden.
- Minimising waste arising from construction and occupation through adoption of circular economy principles.



9. Conclusion

An Energy and Sustainability Statement has been undertaken to demonstrate how the proposed scheme at Land at rear of 175 Briar Road, Watford, WD25 0HL has responded to local policy requirements regarding sustainability, energy and climate change.

This assessment is prepared to support the planning application for the construction of a one-bedroom bungalow at land at the rear of 175 Briar Road.

The proposed energy strategy complies with all local policies relevant to Climate Change and Energy and exceeds the CO2 reduction requirement set out in Watford’s Local Plan.

The scheme will benefit from passive design and energy efficiency improvements, including an improved building fabric, beyond requirements of Part L (2021), a Wastewater Heat Recovery System and low energy lighting. The energy strategy is comprised of an Air Source Heat Pump solution providing space heating and domestic hot water, offering a low carbon solution.

The energy strategy follows the energy hierarchy; Be Lean, Be Clean, Be Green to maximise the carbon reduction. The proposed energy strategy is set out in this report and the scheme achieves an on-site regulated **CO2 reduction of 59%** beyond Building Regulations Part L (2021).

The scheme has incorporated the core principles of sustainability in its design and will continue to integrate the sustainability requirements set out in local and regional policy throughout the next stages of the development.

Table 7: Percentage of carbon dioxide reductions achieved at scheme.

	Regulated domestic carbon dioxide emissions	
	Tonnes CO2 per annum	% Reduction
Baseline Part L (2021) Compliant Scheme	0.6	-
Watford Policy: 19% Reduction Requirement	0.5	19%
Proposed Scheme at 175 Briar Road	0.2	59%
Total regulated carbon dioxide reduction	0.4	59%

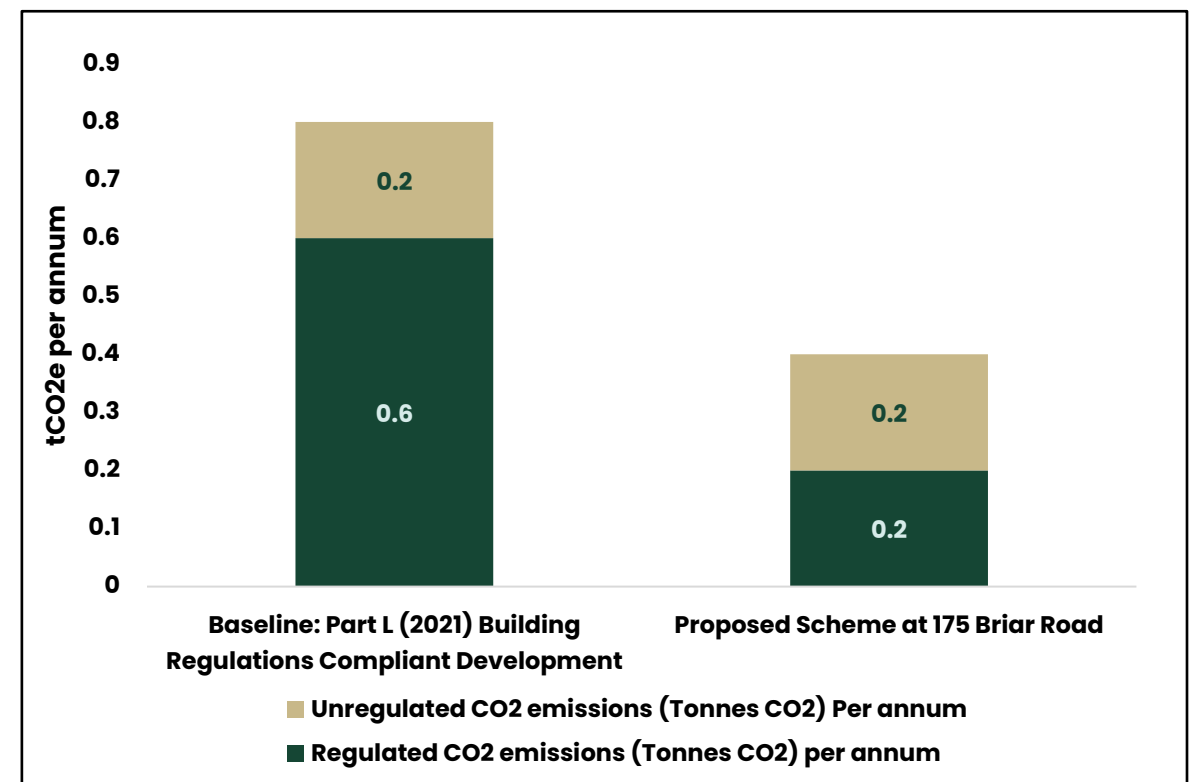


Figure 13 Carbon dioxide emissions per annum at the proposed scheme.

*SAP 10.2 Carbon Factors have been used to assess the scheme, with the following emission rates:

- Natural Gas: 0.210kgCO2/kWh
- Grid Electricity: 0.136 kgCO2/kWh



10. Appendices



10.1 Appendix A – SAP Worksheets

Full SAP Calculation Printout



Property Reference	Rear of 175 Briar Road		Issued on Date	05/04/2024	
Assessment Reference	Be Green	Prop Type Ref			
Property	Rear of 175 Briar Road, Watford, WD25 0HL				
SAP Rating	81 B	DER	6.57	TER	15.36
Environmental	96 A	% DER < TER			57.23
CO ₂ Emissions (t/year)	0.23	DFEE	49.61	TFEE	50.01
Compliance Check	See BREL	% DFEE < TFEE			0.80
% DPER < TPER	15.56	DPER	69.27	TPER	82.04
Assessor Details	Mr. Oliver Eggenton			Assessor ID	AQ01-0001
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

Ground floor		Area (m ²)	Storey height (m)	Volume (m ³)
Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)	37.7400	37.7400 (1b)	x 2.4000 (2b)	= 90.5760 (1b) - (3b)
Dwelling volume				(3a)+(3b)+(3c)+(3d)+(3e)...(3n) = 90.5760 (5)

2. Ventilation rate

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	1 * 10 =	10.0000 (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)	10.0000 / (5) =	0.1104 (8)
Pressure test	Yes	
Pressure Test Method	Blower Door	
Measured/design AP50		3.0000 (17)
Infiltration rate		0.2604 (18)
Number of sides sheltered		0 (19)

Shelter factor	(20) = 1 - [0.075 x (19)] =	1.0000 (20)
Infiltration rate adjusted to include shelter factor	(21) = (18) x (20) =	0.2604 (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	0.3320	0.3255	0.3190	0.2864	0.2799	0.2474	0.2474	0.2409	0.2604	0.2799	0.2930	0.3060 (22b)
Effective ac	0.5551	0.5530	0.5509	0.5410	0.5392	0.5306	0.5306	0.5290	0.5339	0.5392	0.5429	0.5468 (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
Window (Uw = 1.20)			8.0000	1.1450	9.1603		(27)
Door			1.3000	1.0000	1.3000		(26)
Heatloss Floor 1			37.7400	0.1300	4.9062	110.0000	4151.4000 (28a)
External Wall 1	65.0000	9.3000	55.7000	0.1700	9.4690	60.0000	3342.0000 (29a)
External Roof 1	37.7400		37.7400	0.1300	4.9062	9.0000	339.6600 (30)
Total net area of external elements Aum(A, m ²)			140.4800				(31)
Fabric heat loss, W/K = Sum (A x U)					(26)...(30) + (32) =	29.7417	(33)

Heat capacity Cm = Sum(A x k)	(28)...(30) + (32) + (32a)...(32e) =	7833.0600 (34)
Thermal mass parameter (TMP = Cm / TFA) in kJ/m ² K		207.5533 (35)
Thermal bridges (User defined value 0.050 * total exposed area)		7.0240 (36)
Point Thermal bridges	(36a) =	0.0000
Total fabric heat loss	(33) + (36) + (36a) =	36.7657 (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	16.5925	16.5285	16.4658	16.1713	16.1162	15.8597	15.8597	15.8122	15.9585	16.1162	16.2277	16.3442 (38)
Average = Sum(39)m / 12 =	53.3582	53.2942	53.2315	52.9370	52.8819	52.6254	52.6254	52.5779	52.7242	52.8819	52.9934	53.1099 (39)
												52.9367

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util rest of house	0.9597	0.9368	0.8925	0.7882	0.6236	0.4294	0.2818	0.3214	0.5618	0.8220	0.9313	0.9642 (89)
MIT 2	18.3717	18.5917	18.9102	19.2933	19.5385	19.6407	19.6591	19.6580	19.6020	19.2987	18.7902	18.3341 (90)
Living area fraction									fLA = Living area / (4) =			0.3590 (91)
MIT	18.8761	19.0804	19.3778	19.7397	19.9800	20.0853	20.1074	20.1050	20.0416	19.7406	19.2625	18.8401 (92)
Temperature adjustment												0.0000
adjusted MIT	18.8761	19.0804	19.3778	19.7397	19.9800	20.0853	20.1074	20.1050	20.0416	19.7406	19.2625	18.8401 (93)

8. Space heating requirement

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Utilisation	0.9524	0.9285	0.8849	0.7874	0.6360	0.4533	0.3112	0.3522	0.5836	0.8211	0.9236	0.9573 (94)	
Useful gains	395.3689	434.8054	454.8324	453.7160	394.6363	279.5491	182.9419	192.1703	290.2204	364.7826	379.4581	383.5990 (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	777.7528	755.7360	685.5049	573.8216	437.8620	288.6638	184.5807	194.7989	313.2666	483.3743	644.5305	777.5347 (97)	
Space heating kWh	284.4937	215.6654	171.6203	86.4761	32.1599	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	88.2322	190.8521	293.0882 (98a)	
Space heating requirement - total per year (kWh/year)												1362.5880	
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	284.4937	215.6654	171.6203	86.4761	32.1599	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	88.2322	190.8521	293.0882 (98c)	
Space heating requirement after solar contribution - total per year (kWh/year)												1362.5880	
Space heating per m2												(98c) / (4) =	36.1046 (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 %)												219.3000 (206)	
Efficiency of main space heating system 2 (in %)												0.0000 (207)	
Efficiency of secondary/supplementary heating system, %												0.0000 (208)	
Space heating requirement	284.4937	215.6654	171.6203	86.4761	32.1599	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	88.2322	190.8521	293.0882 (98)	
Space heating efficiency (main heating system 1)	219.3000	219.3000	219.3000	219.3000	219.3000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	219.3000	219.3000	219.3000 (210)	
Space heating fuel (main heating system)	129.7281	98.3426	78.2583	39.4328	14.6648	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	40.2336	87.0279	133.6472 (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	177.8543	157.7843	169.1400	155.0165	152.9589	138.7966	136.3812	144.0225	143.0318	157.3832	163.3905	177.5396 (64)	
Efficiency of water heater (217)m	190.4000	190.4000	190.4000	190.4000	190.4000	190.4000	190.4000	190.4000	190.4000	190.4000	190.4000	190.4000 (216)	
Fuel for water heating, kWh/month	93.4109	82.8699	88.8340	81.4162	80.3355	72.8974	71.6288	75.6421	75.1217	82.6593	85.8143	93.2456 (219)	
Space cooling fuel requirement (221)m	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (221)	
Pumps and Fa	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (231)	
Lighting	11.3257	9.0859	8.1809	5.9937	4.6297	3.7825	4.2233	5.4897	7.1305	9.3556	10.5672	11.6405 (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												621.3351 (211)	
Space heating fuel - main system 2												0.0000 (213)	
Space heating fuel - secondary												0.0000 (215)	
Efficiency of water heater												190.4000	
Water heating fuel used												983.8757 (219)	
Space cooling fuel												0.0000 (221)	
Electricity for pumps and fans:													
Total electricity for the above, kWh/year												0.0000 (231)	
Electricity for lighting (calculated in Appendix L)												91.4053 (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												1696.6161 (238)	

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

	Energy kWh/year	Emission factor kg CO2/kWh	Emissions kg CO2/year
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Space heating - main system 1	621.3351	0.1558	96.8261 (261)
Total CO2 associated with community systems			0.0000 (373)
Water heating (other fuel)	983.8757	0.1403	138.0575 (264)
Space and water heating			234.8836 (265)
Pumps, fans and electric keep-hot	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (267)
Energy for lighting	91.4053	0.1443	13.1926 (268)
Total CO2, kg/year			248.0762 (272)
EPC Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER)			6.5700 (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	621.3351	1.5769	979.8026 (275)
Total CO2 associated with community systems			0.0000 (473)
Water heating (other fuel)	983.8757	1.5188	1494.3330 (278)
Space and water heating			2474.1356 (279)
Pumps, fans and electric keep-hot	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (281)
Energy for lighting	91.4053	1.5338	140.2005 (282)
Total Primary energy kWh/year			2614.3361 (286)
Dwelling Primary energy Rate (DPER)			69.2700 (287)

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

 1. Overall dwelling characteristics

	Area (m2)	Storey height (m)	Volume (m3)
Ground floor	37.7400 (1b)	x 2.4000 (2b)	= 90.5760 (1b) - (3b)
Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)	37.7400		(4)
Dwelling volume		(3a)+(3b)+(3c)+(3d)+(3e)...(3n)	= 90.5760 (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)	
			Air changes per hour
Infiltration due to chimneys, flues and fans = (6a)+(6b)+(6c)+(6d)+(6e)+(6f)+(6g)+(7a)+(7b)+(7c) =	20.0000 / (5) =	0.2208 (8)	
Pressure test		Yes	
Pressure Test Method		Blower Door	
Measured/design AP50		5.0000 (17)	
Infiltration rate		0.4708 (18)	
Number of sides sheltered		0 (19)	
Shelter factor	(20) = 1 - [0.075 x (19)] =	1.0000 (20)	
Infiltration rate adjusted to include shelter factor	(21) = (18) x (20) =	0.4708 (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	0.6003	0.5885	0.5767	0.5179	0.5061	0.4473	0.4473	0.4355	0.4708	0.5061	0.5297	0.5532 (22b)
Effective ac	0.6802	0.6732	0.6663	0.6341	0.6281	0.6000	0.6000	0.5948	0.6108	0.6281	0.6403	0.6530 (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			1.3000	1.0000	1.3000		(26)					
TER Opening Type (Uw = 1.20)			8.0000	1.1450	9.1603		(27)					
Heatloss Floor 1			37.7400	0.1300	4.9062		(28a)					
External Wall 1	65.0000	9.3000	55.7000	0.1800	10.0260		(29a)					
External Roof 1	37.7400		37.7400	0.1100	4.1514		(30)					
Total net area of external elements Aum(A, m2)			140.4800				(31)					
Fabric heat loss, W/K = Sum (A x U)					(26)...(30) + (32) =	29.5439	(33)					
Thermal mass parameter (TMP = Cm / TFA) in kJ/m2K							207.5533 (35)					
List of Thermal Bridges												
K1 Element				Length	Psi-value	Total						
E5 Ground floor (normal)				25.0000	0.1600	4.0000						
E16 Corner (normal)				9.6000	0.0900	0.8640						
Thermal bridges (Sum(L x Psi) calculated using Appendix K)							4.8640 (36)					
Point Thermal bridges						(36a) =	0.0000					
Total fabric heat loss						(33) + (36) + (36a) =	34.4079 (37)					
Ventilation heat loss calculated monthly (38)m = 0.33 x (25)m x (5)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

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	Energy kWh/year	Emission factor kg CO2/kWh	Emissions kg CO2/year
Space heating - main system 1	1602.3343	0.2100	336.4902 (261)
Total CO2 associated with community systems			0.0000 (373)
Water heating (other fuel)	2183.1527	0.2100	458.4621 (264)
Space and water heating			794.9523 (265)
Pumps, fans and electric keep-hot	86.0000	0.1387	11.9293 (267)
Energy for lighting	98.2318	0.1443	14.1779 (268)
Energy saving/generation technologies			
PV Unit electricity used in dwelling	-574.7964	0.1356	-77.9508
PV Unit electricity exported	-1290.5977	0.1265	-163.2356
Total			-241.1864 (269)
Total CO2, kg/year			579.8730 (272)
EPC Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER)			15.3600 (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	1602.3343	1.1300	1810.6377 (275)
Total CO2 associated with community systems			0.0000 (473)
Water heating (other fuel)	2183.1527	1.1300	2466.9625 (278)
Space and water heating			4277.6002 (279)
Pumps, fans and electric keep-hot	86.0000	1.5128	130.1008 (281)
Energy for lighting	98.2318	1.5338	150.6713 (282)
Energy saving/generation technologies			
PV Unit electricity used in dwelling	-574.7964	1.5013	-862.9212
PV Unit electricity exported	-1290.5977	0.4643	-599.2226
Total			-1462.1438 (283)
Total Primary energy kWh/year			3096.2286 (286)
Target Primary Energy Rate (TPER)			82.0400 (287)