

	Assessment Criteria								
	Capital Cost	Operating Cost	Low carbon potential	Ease of Installation	Resource availability	Spatial Requirements	Weighted Average score		
Technology	20%	20%	40%	5%	10%	5%	Weight	Recommendation	Comments
Air Source Heat Pump	2	4	4	3	3	3	3.4	✓ 1	Include - Lower CAPEX than ground source heat pumps - defensible route to Net zero. However, reduced seasonal efficiencies resulting in higher operational costs.
Open loop - Surface Water Source Heat Pump	1	5	4	1	0	0	0	✗ 0	Exclude - not viable - no access to local river or water body and cooling tower is required, which is not permitted by Greater London Authority
Closed loop - Surface Water Source Heat Pump	1	5	4	1	1	0	0	✗ 0	Exclude - not viable - no access to local river or water body and cooling tower is required, which is not permitted by Greater London Authority
Open loop - Ground Source Heat Pump	1	5	4	1	0	1	0	✗ 0	Exclude - not favourable for location with urban setting and limited area around the building - no cooling balancing
Closed loop - Ground Source Heat Pump	1	5	4	1	1	1	3	✗ 0	Exclude - not favourable for location with urban setting and limited area around the building - no cooling balancing
Electric Resistive boilers	2	2	2	3	5	4	2.45	✗ 0	Exclude - not favoured for location - no cooling balancing
Gas CHP	4	4	0	5	5	3	0	✗ 0	Exclude- not a defensible route to Net zero
Gas Boiler	5	4	0	5	5	4	0	✗ 0	Exclude- not a defensible route to Net zero
Biomass Boiler	3	3	2	2	1	1	2.25	✗ 0	Exclude- not a defensible route to achieving Net zero, local air quality impacted and resource availability not known
Biomass CHP	2	3	2	2	1	1	2.05	✗ 0	Exclude- not a defensible route to Net zero and fuel supply unknown
Deep Geothermal	1	3	4	1	1	0	0	✗ 0	High capital invtment for drilling >1,000m - high payback expected
Green Hydrogen Boiler	4	2	5	4	0	4	0	✗ 0	Exclude- high cost and not competetive with alternative technologies
Standalone Air Source Heat Pump and DX units for cooling	1	3	4	2	4	3	3.05	✗ 0	Exclude- More units will be needed, high maintenance required, and more pipework is required, along with reduced seasonal efficiencies resulting in higher operational costs as well as embodied carbon.