



HODKINSON



Energy Statement

Designated Contractors Ltd

17-27 & 25 Ferdinand Street

Final

S Gowing

BSc (hons), MSc, MEI, MInstP

June 2019

DOCUMENT CONTROL RECORD

REPORT STATUS: FINAL

Version	Date	Reason for issue	Author	Checked by	Approved for Issue by Project Manager
V1	24.06.19	Draft	SG	ND	SG
V2	26.06.19	Final	SG	-	SG
V3	27.06.19	Final	SG	-	SG

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Executive Summary

This Energy Statement provides an energy strategy for the development at 17, 25 and 27 Ferdinand Street which comprises of the erection of additional 4th and 5th floors, 5 storey extension to courtyard (west) elevation, single storey extension to east elevation at 17 and 27 Ferdinand Street and redevelopment of 25 Ferdinand Street to create a 5 storey building to provide 10 additional residential units (19 units in total including 9 in situ) and 103m² Class B1a office floorspace.

The energy strategy has been formulated following The London Plan Energy Hierarchy: **Be Lean**, **Be Clean** and **Be Green**. The overriding objective in the formulation of the strategy is to maximise the reductions in Regulated CO₂ emissions through the application of this Hierarchy with a cost-effective, viable and technically appropriate approach.

The development will be registered to Approved Document (AD) Part L1B (dwellings) and AD Part L2B (office). Conversions (and change of use) require special attention to ensure a holistic approach to energy reductions includes other considerations such as moisture management, ventilation, and traditional look. However, significant CO₂ reduction can be achieved with through-through performance uplifts benefiting the development.

A range of advanced **Be Lean** energy efficiency measures are proposed including upgrading all thermal elements in the conversion and for the new builds; low U-values psi-values (and thermal bridge).

The **Be Lean** measures enable the development to meet the energy efficiency requirements of AD Part L1B and L2B (2013). Improving existing thermal elements in the conversion, reducing air leakiness, and selective high performing materials for new thermal elements all assist in the conversions to exceed the original buildings CO₂ baseline by **49.5%**.

Target Emissions Rate (TER) and Target Fabric Energy Efficiency (TFEE) have been taken from energy assessments based on the pre-developed building specification. In this manner we can state the improvement upon the existing building in terms of Regulated CO₂ emissions end fabric energy efficiency.

This represents a good level of sustainable design and construction and indicates the Applicant's commitment to reducing energy demands across the site.

In line with the London Plan, the feasibility of decentralised energy production as a **Be Clean** measure has been carefully examined. There are no existing district heat networks in proximity to the site. Due to the small number of dwellings and space restrictions of the Development site a sitewide communal heating scheme has not been deemed viable, this is inline with the Greater London Authority (GLA) guidance on energy statements.

Significant CO₂ emissions savings have been maximised and made at the **Be Lean** stage. Although not selected, the full spectrum of **Be Green** renewable energy generating technologies has been considered.

The 35% reduction in on-site Regulated CO₂ emissions has been exceeded and the development is considered compliant with London Plan Policy 5.2 and Camden’s CC01 policy. Policy 5.7 (B) of the London Plan states provision of renewables is ‘within the framework of the energy hierarchy’, which firmly requires energy efficiency measures to be prioritised.

Table 1 below summarises the anticipated Domestic CO₂ emissions savings across the scheme. As shown, the combination of **Be Lean** measures results in an exceedance of the 35% CO₂ reduction requirement. **Be Clean** and **Be Green** measures are shown in the table for completion, although the on-site policy target is wholly met within the **Be Lean** Measures.

In line with the GLA Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance, the development will commit to offset the remaining domestic CO₂ emissions. The remaining CO₂ emissions to be offset should be based upon **32.62 Tonnes CO₂ per annum**.

Table 1: Domestic Carbon Dioxide Emissions and Savings after each stage of the Energy Hierarchy

Stage	Carbon Dioxide Emissions (Tonnes CO ₂ per Annum)	
	Regulated	Unregulated
Baseline	64.51	23.58
After <i>Be Lean</i> Measures	32.62	23.58
After <i>Be Clean</i> Measures	32.62	23.58
After <i>Be Green</i> Measures	32.62	23.58
After Carbon off-setting	0	23.58
Stage	Regulated Carbon Dioxide Savings	
	Tonnes CO ₂ per Annum	Percentage
Savings from <i>Be Lean</i> Measures	31.89	49.4%
Savings from <i>Be Clean</i> Measures	0	0%
Savings from <i>Be Green</i> Measures	0	0%
After Carbon off-setting	32.62	50.6%
Cumulative Savings	64.51	100%

The Non-domestic area is expected to realise a 50% reduction in Regulated CO₂ emissions, see Table 2 below.

Table 2: Non-Domestic Carbon Dioxide Emissions and Savings after each stage of the Energy Hierarchy

Stage	Carbon Dioxide Emissions (Tonnes CO ₂ per Annum)	
	Regulated	Unregulated
Baseline	6.82	2.25
After <i>Be Lean</i> Measures	3.39	2.25
After <i>Be Clean</i> Measures	3.39	2.25
After <i>Be Green</i> Measures	3.39	2.25
Stage	Regulated Carbon Dioxide Savings	
	Tonnes CO ₂ per Annum	Percentage
Savings from <i>Be Lean</i> Measures	3.43	50.3%
Savings from <i>Be Clean</i> Measures	0	0%
Savings from <i>Be Green</i> Measures	0	0%
Cumulative Savings	3.43	50.3%

Following the energy hierarchy and accounting for Carbon Offsetting the Proposed Development is expected to reduce 95.3% of the developments Regulated CO₂ emissions, see Table 3 below.

Table 3: Total Carbon Dioxide Emissions and Savings after each stage of the Energy Hierarchy

Stage	Carbon Dioxide Emissions (Tonnes CO ₂ per Annum)	
	Regulated	Unregulated
Baseline	71.33	25.83
After <i>Be Lean</i> Measures	36.01	25.83
After <i>Be Clean</i> Measures	36.01	25.83
After <i>Be Green</i> Measures	36.01	25.83
After Carbon off-setting	3.39	25.83
Stage	Regulated Carbon Dioxide Savings	
	Tonnes CO ₂ per Annum	Percentage
Savings from <i>Be Lean</i> Measures	35.32	49.5%
Savings from <i>Be Clean</i> Measures	0	0%
Savings from <i>Be Green</i> Measures	0	0%
After Carbon off-setting	32.62	45.8%
Cumulative Savings	67.94	95.3%

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document has been prepared by Hodkinson Consultancy, a specialist energy and environmental consultancy for planning and development.
- 1.2 The Energy Statement sets out the energy strategy on behalf of Designated Contractors Ltd (The ‘Applicant’) in respect to the planning application for the development of 17, 25 and 27 Ferdinand Street, which includes additional floors creating 10 additional dwellings (to the 9 already in situ) and 103m² of office space.
- 1.3 The energy strategy for the Site has been formulated to achieve the maximum viable reduction in Regulated CO₂ emissions in line with the Energy Hierarchy outlined in the London Plan. The following understanding of the hierarchy will be used to construct the energy strategy:
 - > Initially implementing **Be Lean** measures to reduce energy consumption through improvements to building fabric performance and auxiliary systems; then
 - > Consideration, and implementation of, **Be Clean** options, including the use of decentralised energy generation; and finally
 - > Reviewing the feasibility of **Be Green** measures, in order to generate renewable energy, and implementing them where appropriate.
- 1.4 A baseline CO₂ emission rate will be initially established for the development using the latest relevant methodology in Part L (2013) of the Building Regulations 2010.
- 1.5 The dwellings within the conversion and top floor extension to the upper floors will be assessed under Part L1B. The proposed office space will be assessed under Part L2B.
- 1.6 The baseline emissions will be based on a combination of the current building’s specification and of the new build.

2. DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

Site Location

- 2.1 The development site at 17, 25 & 27 Ferdinand Street in the London Borough of Camden is located between Chalk Farm Road, Ferdinand Street, and Mead Close, as shown in Figure 1 below. The current building is used for a range of commercial units and 9 existing dwellings. The proposed scheme comprises the erection of additional 4th and 5th floors, 5 storey extension to courtyard (west) elevation, single storey extension to east elevation at 17 and 27 Ferdinand Street and redevelopment of 25 Ferdinand Street to create a 5 storey building to provide 10 additional residential units (19 units in total including 9 in situ) and 103m² Class B1a office floorspace.

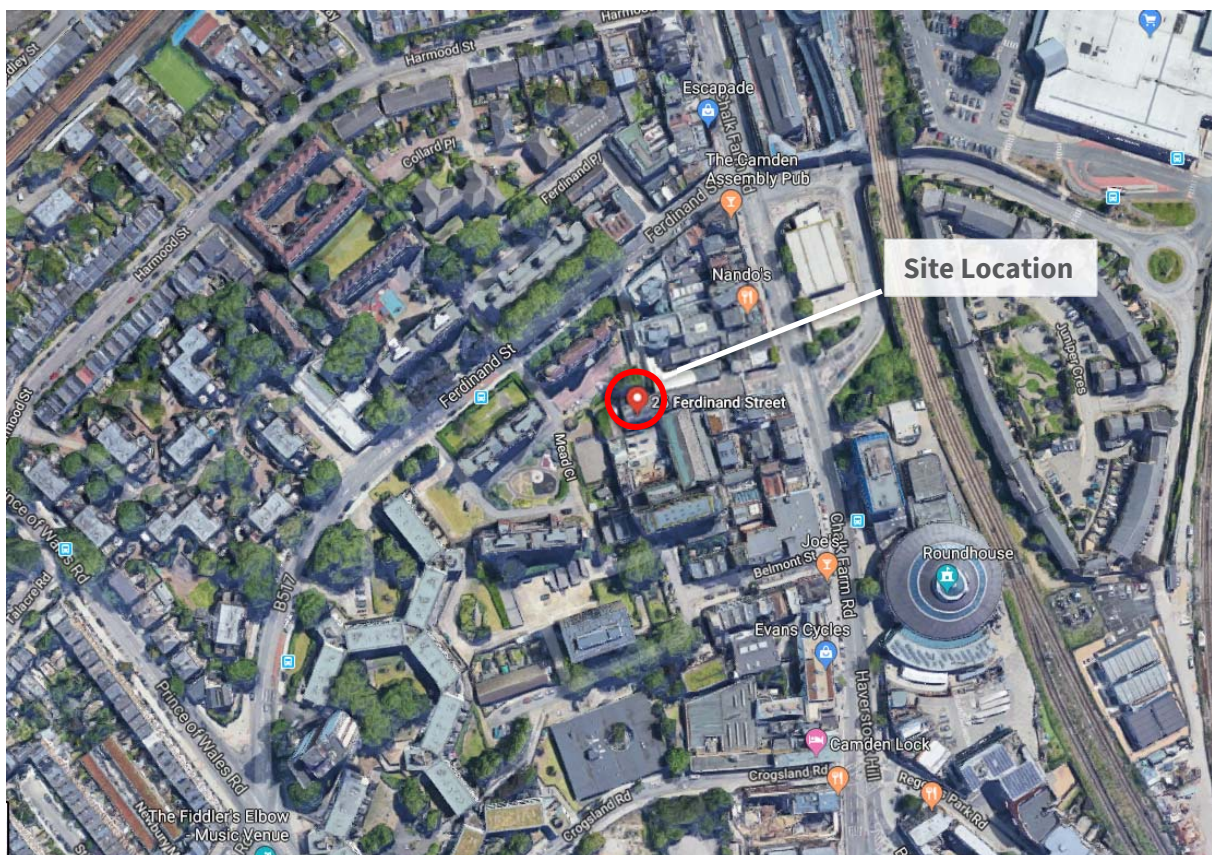


Figure 1: Site Location – Map data © 2018 Google

Proposed Development

2.2 The Proposed Development is described as follows:

“Variation of condition 2 (approved plans) of planning permission 2015/0925/P dated 27/11/2015 for the ‘Erection of additional 4th and 5th floors, 5 storey extension to courtyard (west) elevation, single storey extension to east elevation all at 17 and 27 Ferdinand Street and redevelopment of 25 Ferdinand Street to create 5 storey building to provide 10 additional residential units (9 units already in situ) and Class B1a office floorspace’, namely to extend the approved single storey east elevation extension to 5 storeys.”

2.3 The Proposed Second Floor Plan in Figure 2 below illustrates the site location in more detail.

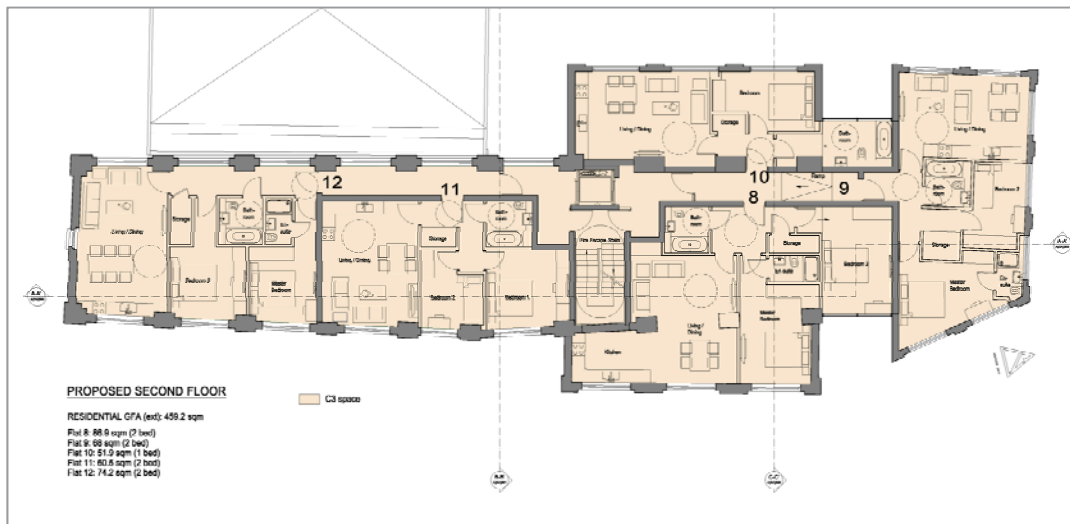


Figure 2: Proposed Second Floor - 2019 (Contemporary Design Solutions)

3. RELEVANT PLANNING POLICY

3.1 The following planning policies and requirements have informed the sustainable design of the proposed development.

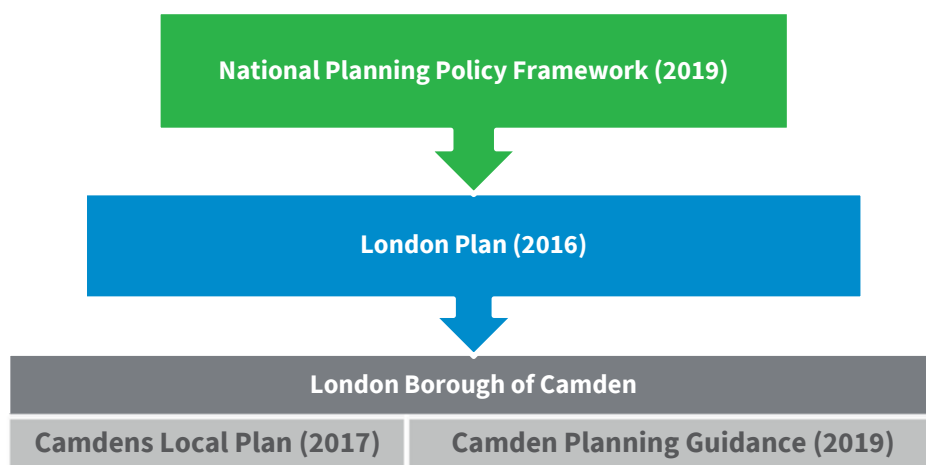


Figure 3: Relevant Planning Policy Documents

National Policy: NPPF

3.2 The revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on the 19th February 2019 and sets out the Government’s planning policies for England.

3.3 The NPPF provides a framework for achieving sustainable development, which has been summarised as “meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” (Resolution 42/187 of the United National General Assembly). At the heart of the framework is a **presumption in favour of sustainable development**.

3.4 The document states that the planning system has three overarching objectives which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways:

- a) **An economic objective** – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure;
- b) **A social objective** – to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering a well-designed and safe built environment, with

accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being; and

- c) **An environmental objective** – to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.

Regional Policy: The London Plan

3.5 The draft London Plan showing Minor Suggested Changes (published on 13th August 2018) has recently been considered by a formal Examination in Public. It is now with the Panel of Inspectors to report the findings and provide any recommendations, with the final published New London Plan expected in early 2020. Once adopted, it will inform decisions on London's development between 2019 and 2041.

3.6 The existing London Plan sets out an integrated economic, environmental, transport and social framework for the development of London. The following policies are considered relevant to the proposed development and this Statement:

3.7 **Policy 5.3 – Sustainable Design and Construction** states that the highest standards of sustainable design and construction should be achieved in London to improve the environmental performance of new developments and to adapt to the effects of climate change over their lifetime.

3.8 Development proposals should demonstrate that sustainable design standards are integral to the proposal, including its construction and operation, and ensure that they are considered at the beginning of the design process.

3.9 Major development proposals should meet the minimum standards outlined in the Mayor's supplementary planning guidance and this should be clearly demonstrated within a design and access statement. The standards include measures to achieve other policies in the London Plan and the following sustainable design principles:

- > Minimising carbon dioxide emissions across the site, including the building and services (such as heating and cooling systems).
- > Avoiding internal overheating and contributing to the urban heat island effect.
- > Efficient use of natural resources (including water), including making the most of natural systems both within and around buildings.



- > Minimising pollution (including noise, air and urban runoff).
 - > Ensuring developments are comfortable and secure for users, including avoiding the creation of adverse local climatic conditions.
 - > Securing sustainable procurement of materials, using local supplies where feasible, and
 - > Promoting and protecting biodiversity and green infrastructure.
- 3.10 Policy 5.2 – Minimising Carbon Dioxide Emissions** requires development proposals to make the fullest contribution to minimising carbon dioxide emissions in accordance with the Energy Hierarchy: Be Lean, Be Clean and Be Green. This includes a requirement for all residential buildings to achieve Zero Carbon status from 2016.
- 3.11** GLA Definition: ‘Zero carbon’ homes are homes forming part of major development applications where the residential element of the application achieves at least a 35% reduction in regulated carbon dioxide emissions (beyond Part L 2013) on-site. The remaining regulated carbon dioxide emissions, to 100%, are to be off-set through a cash-in-lieu contribution to the relevant borough to be ring fenced to secure delivery of carbon dioxide savings elsewhere.
- 3.12 Policy 5.5 – Decentralised Energy Networks** states that the Mayor expects 25 per cent of the heat and power used in London to be generated through the use of localised decentralised energy systems by 2025. The Mayor will prioritise the development of decentralised heating and cooling networks at the development and area wide levels, including larger scale heat transmission networks.
- 3.13 Policy 5.6 – Decentralised Energy** requires that all developments should evaluate the feasibility of Combined Heat and Power (CHP) systems and examine the opportunities to extend the system beyond the site boundary to adjacent sites.
- 3.14 Policy 5.7 – Renewable Energy** states that within the framework of the energy hierarchy, major development proposals should provide a reduction in expected carbon dioxide emissions through the use of on-site renewable energy generation, where feasible.
- 3.15 Policy 5.8 – Innovative Energy Technologies** encourages the more widespread use of innovative energy technologies to reduce use of fossil fuels and carbon dioxide emissions.
- 3.16 Policy 5.9 – Overheating and Cooling** seeks to reduce the impact of the urban heat island effect, reduce potential overheating and reduce reliance on air conditioning systems in line with the cooling hierarchy.

Local Policy: London Borough of Camden

Camden Local Plan 2016-2031

- 3.17** The London Borough of Camden's Local Plan 2013-2031 document was adopted in July 2017 and sets out the Councils Strategy for the next 12 years. The following policies are considered relevant to this Statement:
- 3.18 Policy CC1: Climate Change Mitigation** – Promotes Zero Carbon through use of the Energy Hierarchy and encourages the highest financially feasible environmental standards (during construction and occupation). The energy strategy should first optimise resource efficiency, then assess decentralised energy networks, and monitor any low carbon generation.
- 3.19 Policy CC2: Adapting to Climate Change** – Requires measures to reduce the impact of urban and dwelling overheating including application of the cooling hierarchy which aims to reduce the need for active cooling.

Camden Planning Guidance (CPG)

The guidance was adopted 15th March 2019 and provides key messages (not policy) that should be considered. These include:

- > Energy Strategies should reduce regulated CO₂ emissions in accordance with the energy hierarchy (**Be Lean, Be Clean, Be Green**)
- > Natural 'passive' measures should be priorities over active-measures to reduce energy
- > Major development to assess feasibility of decentralised energy network;
- > Targeting a 20% CO₂ reduction through onsite renewable energy technologies.

Summary

- 3.20** The Development should follow the London Plan Policies and the Energy Assessment Guidance (2018). A minimum 35% CO₂ reduction over the existing development baseline will be targeted, remaining CO₂ emission will be offset through a cash-in-lieu payment to the Council.

4. BUILDING REGULATIONS BASELINE

Methodology

- 4.1 In line with London Plan policy and GLA Energy Assessment Guidance (2018), this report first establishes a baseline assessment of the energy demands and associated CO₂ emissions for the development site based on AD Part L (2013) of the Building Regulations.
- 4.2 The estimated annual energy demand for the residential portion of the Proposed Development has been calculated using Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP 2012) methodology. SAP calculates the Regulated energy demands associated with hot water, space heating and fixed electrical items.
- 4.3 The Unregulated domestic energy demands for appliances and cooking are taken from Chapter 16 of the SAP methodology and converted into CO₂ emissions. This methodology is similar to the BREEDEM methodology and consider then same sources of unregulated CO₂.
- 4.4 Unregulated Non-domestic energy demands, and associated CO₂ emissions have been taken from the BRUKL report. The equipment consumption (kWh/m²) is multiplied by the unit's area and the carbon factor of electricity (0.519) to provide the unregulated non-domestic CO₂ emissions.
- 4.5 SAP calculations have been carried out for representative home types. Three units have been selected and assessed; a mid-floor, mid-floor with exposed roof, and a top-floor unit. This represents a fair aggregation of units at the site.
- 4.6 In order to provide energy demands across the Proposed Development, a selection of dwelling types have been modelled and extrapolated up to provide a reasonable estimation of the Proposed Developments energy demands and use.
- 4.7 The Commercial Unit has been assessed following the methodology within the Simplified Building Energy Model (SBEM). Area weighted energy demands, and CO₂ emission have been applied to a similar shell and core office assessment.

Baseline Calculation

- 4.8 As the development is a conversion of an existing building the dwellings will be registered under AD Part L1B of the Building Regulations. Therefore, the Proposed Development SAP calculations will be compared to the Dwelling Emission Rate (DER) calculated from the pre-developed building specification using values detailed in the SAP (2012) methodology. This process is in line with the GLA guidance on Energy Statements (October 2018).
- 4.9 The existing building and the baseline emission rate calculation includes the following existing and default performance standards:

- > Single glazing with a U-value of 4.8 W/m²K;
- > External wall U-value – 1.21 W/m²K (330mm solid brick with drylining)
- > Sheltered wall to corridor – 2.1 W/m²K (290mm brick wall with ISO 6946 shelter factor);
- > Party wall – Solid brick to have an effective 0.00W/m²K;
- > Ground floor U-value – 1.2 W/m²K;
- > Flat and Mansard roof U-values – 1.5 W/m²K; and
- > Natural ventilation with intermittent extract fans with an air leakage rate of 15m³/m²/hr (default untested).

4.10 The proposed heating strategy is applied to the existing and proposed dwellings. This ensures CO₂ emissions are not over estimated. Heating systems are the most likely to be in line with recent energy efficiency minimum standards. A boiler efficiency of 89.1% based on a commercially available boiler has also been incorporated within the commercial unit as the baseline case.

4.11 Each of the SAP calculations carried out has been multiplied up by the unit’s floor area, and then by the number of homes proposed for that unit type, across the development. A table showing the homes selected, the total floor area (TFA) of that unit, and proposed number of homes is shown in **Appendix A**.

4.12 Using the Baseline discussed above a Target Emission Rate and Target Fabric Energy Efficiency can be applied.

4.13 Table 4 shows the Regulated and Unregulated baseline CO₂ emissions rates for both the residential and non-domestic elements. Pre-conversion DER worksheets for the dwellings and Pre-conversion BRUKL reports are provided in **Appendices B and C** to support these.

Table 4: Regulated and Unregulated Carbon Dioxide Emissions Baseline			
	Carbon Dioxide Emissions (Tonnes CO₂ per Annum)		
	Domestic	Non-Domestic	Cumulative
Regulated	64.51	6.82	71.33
Unregulated	23.58	2.25	25.83

5. BE LEAN: DEMAND REDUCTION

- 5.1 In line with the London Plan Energy Hierarchy, several measures are proposed in order to reduce energy demands across the development.
- 5.2 The indicative specifications outlined achieve the following standards that the Developer is committing to achieve:
- > The AD Part L1B and L2B (2013) CO₂ baseline through energy efficiency measures alone;
- 5.3 Similar specifications may be utilised during detailed design to achieve the above performance standards.
- 5.4 Throughout the design process to date, the Applicant has given consideration to building form and massing, and what impacts these have on energy use, daylighting and overheating. The objective of this consideration is to carefully balance these sometimes-opposing objectives.

Domestic units (Part L1B)

Fabric Performance

- 5.5 The converted units will promote energy efficiency by improving the fabric.
- 5.6 Upgraded and new thermal elements of the fabric should target or improve on the performance U-values detailed in Building Regulations Part L1B. These are detailed below in Table 5 and Table 6.

Table 5: Upgrading retained thermal elements (Part L1B)		
Element	Threshold U-value	Minimum improvement value U-value
External Wall – Cavity insulation	0.70 W/m ² K	0.55 W/m ² K
External Wall – external or internal insulation	0.70 W/m ² K	0.30 W/m ² K
Floor	0.70 W/m ² K	0.25 W/m ² K
Pitched Roof – insulation at ceiling level	0.70 W/m ² K	0.16 W/m ² K
Pitched Roof – insulation between rafters	0.35 W/m ² K	0.18 W/m ² K
Flat Roof	0.35 W/m ² K	0.18 W/m ² K

- 5.7 New elements within the extension will meet or improve upon the maximum U-values shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Standards for new thermal elements (Part L1B)	
Element	Limiting U-value
Wall	0.28 W/m ² K
Pitched Roof – insulation at ceiling level	0.16 W/m ² K
Pitched Roof – insulation between rafters	0.18 W/m ² K
Flat Roof	0.18 W/m ² K
Floors	0.22 W/m ² K
Windows	1.6 W/m ² K (WER* Band C)
Doors	1.8 W/m ² K (DSER** Band E)

*Window Energy rating, ** Door set energy rating

- 5.8** It is expected that the converted dwellings will incorporate improved U-values and on average achieve the following:
- > External wall U-values of 0.28 W/m²K (e.g. 125mm mineral wool, 70mm of internal phenolic insulation, or 50mm aerogel such as ‘Spacetherm’);
 - > New External Walls should target 0.18W/m²K;
 - > Top floor curtain walling U-value of 1.80W/m²K
 - > Party walls will be either solid or fully filled and sealed or solid (achieving an effective U-value of 0.00 W/m²K);
 - > Walls to corridor of 0.28 W/m²K including sheltering factors (e.g. 90mm insulation between steel frame either side of 50mm cavity);
 - > Double glazing with whole unit U-value of 1.30 W/m²K, (with a default g-factor of 0.63);
 - > Roofs to achieve a U-value of 0.18 W/m²K;
 - > Floors with a U-value of 0.22 W/m²K.

Air Tightness & Ventilation

- 5.9** Natural ventilation with intermittent extract fans (system 1) is proposed allowing simple solution to ventilate the dwelling and remove stale or humid air from the kitchen and wet rooms.
- 5.10** All homes will have openable windows and therefore the ability to increase ventilation should the occupant desire. This will facilitate convective ventilation and night purging of heat, as illustrated in Figure 4

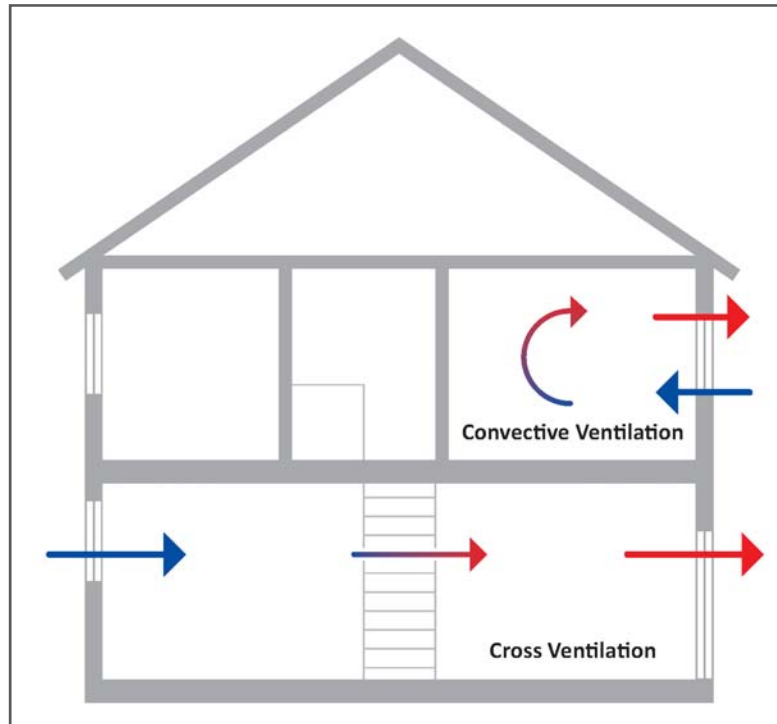


Figure 4: Natural Ventilation

- 5.11 In order to minimise ventilate heat losses, uncontrolled ventilation will be reduced through targeting a low air permeability (building leakage) figure of $6\text{m}^3/\text{hr}/\text{m}^2$. This has been used in the Energy Statement calculations.
- 5.12 Consideration to air tightness membranes, detailing, and suitable construction skills will be required to ensure the target air permeability will be achieved when air tested upon completion.

Thermal Bridging

- 5.13 Low thermal bridge heat loss values cannot be designed into conversions as the existing building limits the ability for specific detailing.
- 5.14 However, best practice will be followed where possible such as ACDs for window surrounds.

Space Heating & Hot Water

- 5.15 The development will include individual high efficiency condensing gas boilers.
- 5.16 Sophisticated heated controls will allow heating time and temperature to be allocated to different zones of the dwelling.

Lighting

5.17 Energy efficient lighting will be installed in 100% of internal fittings in the homes.

Unregulated Energy Demands

5.18 Unregulated energy demands are typically defined as the energy needed for cooking and powering appliances within the home. There is difficulty in reducing the energy associated with these uses as they are entirely dependent on the occupant of a home and can vary substantially. However, the Applicant is committed to ensuring that all efforts are made to enable the residents to minimise their unregulated electricity consumption.

Mitigation against Summer Overheating

5.19 In line with the Cooling Hierarchy within London Plan Policy 5.9, it is proposed to reduce the need for active cooling as far as possible.

5.20 Reducing the summertime overheating risk will be done through the specification of non-mechanical measures such as good thermal insulation and air tightness. When combined with cross ventilation and openable windows to non-noise sensitive dwellings, the risk of overheating has been reduced to appropriate levels. This is demonstrated in section 9 of the DER worksheet in Appendix E.

Non- Domestic unit (Part L2B)

Fabric Performance

5.21 The office space will promote energy efficiency by improving the fabric.

5.22 Upgraded and new thermal elements of the fabric should target or improve on the performance U-values detailed in Building Regulations AD Part L2B. These are detailed below in Table 5 and Table 6.

Table 7: Upgrading retained thermal elements (Part L2B)		
Element	Threshold U-value	Minimum improvement value U-value
External Wall – Cavity insulation	0.70 W/m ² K	0.55 W/m ² K
External Wall – external or internal insulation	0.70 W/m ² K	0.30 W/m ² K
Floor	0.70 W/m ² K	0.25 W/m ² K
Pitched Roof – insulation at ceiling level	0.70 W/m ² K	0.16 W/m ² K
Pitched Roof – insulation between rafters	0.35 W/m ² K	0.18 W/m ² K
Flat Roof	0.35 W/m ² K	0.18 W/m ² K

Table 8: Standards for new thermal elements (Part L2B)	
Element	Limiting U-value
Wall	0.28 W/m ² K
Pitched Roof – insulation at ceiling level	0.16 W/m ² K
Pitched Roof – insulation between rafters	0.18 W/m ² K
Flat Roof	0.18 W/m ² K
Floors	0.22 W/m ² K
Domestic in character windows	1.6 W/m ² K (WER* Band C)
All other windows (roof lights etc.)	1.8 W/m ² K
Doors - Pedestrian/ High usage pedestrian / Vehicles	1.8 W/m ² K /3.5 W/m ² K /1.5 W/m ² K

*Window Energy rating, ** Door set energy rating

- 5.23** It is expected that the office will incorporate improved U-values and on average achieve the following:
- > External wall U-values of 0.28 W/m²K (e.g. 125mm mineral wool, 60mm of internal phenolic insulation, or 40mm aerogel such as ‘Spacetherm’);
 - > Curtain walling U-value of 1.80W/m²K
 - > Party walls will be either solid or fully filled and sealed or solid (achieving an effective U-value of 0.00 W/m²K);
 - > Walls to corridor of 0.28 W/m²K including sheltering factors (e.g. 90mm insulation between steel frame either side of 50mm cavity);
 - > Double glazing with whole unit U-value of 1.30 W/m²K, (with a default g-factor of 0.5 and light transmittance of 0.74);
 - > Roofs to achieve a U-value of 0.18 W/m²K;
 - > Floors with a U-value of 0.22 W/m²K.

Air Tightness & Ventilation

- 5.24** It is expected that ventilation is provided by a mechanical ventilation and heat recovery system. This system allows heat to be recovered reducing the heating demands for they system. Low specific fan powers and high heat recovery efficiencies should be considered when selecting the unit at the detailed design stage.

- 5.25 Due to the small size of the office unit it is not required to be pressure tested. Therefore, the default air permeability has been used in the Energy Statement calculations.

Thermal Bridging

- 5.26 Low thermal bridge heat loss values cannot be designed into conversions as the existing building limits the ability for specific detailing.
- 5.27 However, best practice will be followed where possible such as ACDs for window surrounds and openings.

Space Heating & Hot Water

- 5.28 The commercial ambient space heating demands, and low hot water demands) are more suited an efficient heating ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) system.
- 5.29 The office will include individual high efficiency Air Source Heat Pumps (ASHP) with compensators (e.g. weather compensators) to further increase the efficiency. An SCOP from a similar completed project of 3.04 has been used in the calculations.
- 5.30 Sophisticated heated controls will allow heating time and temperature to be allocated to different zones of the dwelling.
- 5.31 Hot water is expected to be provide by a point of use electric water heater.

Lighting

- 5.32 Energy efficient lighting will be installed in 100% of internal fittings and be sub-metered. Photoelectric switching reduces light usage when not required and provides energy savings.

Mitigation against Summer Overheating

- 5.33 In line with the Cooling Hierarchy within London Plan Policy 5.9, it is proposed to reduce the need for active cooling as far as possible.
- 5.34 Reducing the summertime overheating risk will be done through the specification of non-mechanical measures such as good thermal insulation. However, it is expected that cooling is supplied from the ASHP. Existing product Energy Efficiency Rating (EER) 2.64 has been used in the calculations, taken from a similar completed project.
- 5.35 The heating, ventilation, and cooling systems described meet the minimum requirements of the Building Services Guide.

CO₂ Emissions at *Be Lean* Stage

5.36 Table 4, below, details the site wide Regulated CO₂ emissions of the development after the application of the performance standards specified above. It can be seen that these measures enable the targets in Part L (2013) of the Building Regulations, to be met through energy efficiency measures alone. A summary table of these results is presented in **Appendix A**. DER worksheets supporting these calculations are presented in **Appendices C and D**.

Table 9: Regulated Carbon Dioxide Emissions at *Be Lean* Stage

	Carbon Dioxide Emissions (Tonnes CO ₂ per Annum)		
	Domestic	Non-Domestic	Cumulative
Baseline	64.51	6.82	71.33
After <i>Be Lean</i> Measures	32.62	3.39	36.01
Total Emissions Reduction	31.89	3.43	35.32
Percentage Reduction	49.4%	50.3%	49.5%

5.37 Other than the U-values stated in AD Part L1B there is not a Fabric Energy Efficiency (FEE) criteria. To show how the development is expected to improve on the existing buildings fabric a baseline Target FEE (TFEE) has been calculation from the baseline specification. This allows the developments average Dwelling Fabric Energy Efficiency (DFEE) to be compared to the pre-developed building. The DFEE weighted by the net internal floor areas of the dwellings, has been calculated as 74.8 kWh/m². This represents a 59% improvement over the pre-conversion FEE calculated at the baseline stage. A summary of the FEE scores for each dwelling are presented in **Appendix A**.

6. **BE CLEAN: HEATING INFRASTRUCTURE**

- 6.1 In line with Policy 5.6 of the London Plan and the CPG, the energy systems required on site have been evaluated and optimised based on the Proposed Development's scale and density. The London Plan outlines the following order of preference for energy generation:
- > Connection to existing heating or cooling networks;
 - > Site wide CHP network;
 - > Communal heating and cooling.
- 6.2 The inclusion of a decentralised heating and cooling network has been investigated in terms of appropriateness to the Proposed Development and, to be in line with the priorities for this energy strategy, whether it is the best technology to provide the greatest reductions in CO₂ emissions.

Local Networks

- 6.3 The London Borough of Camden have ascertained that the area has potential for a future district heating network and are seeking to deliver area-wide heat networks. Figure 5 shows the existing Gospel Oak heat network (red line) is 720m away for the development site (red circle) and the proposed initial network corridor (230m away) which runs across Prince of Wales Road (black line).
- 6.4 It would be technically difficult to connect due to the Proposed Developments location as the development's location is bounded by the adjacent buildings and surrounded by private land. The access road is small and would increase a heat network connection length and cost.
- 6.5 For this reason, connection to an offsite energy network is not proposed.

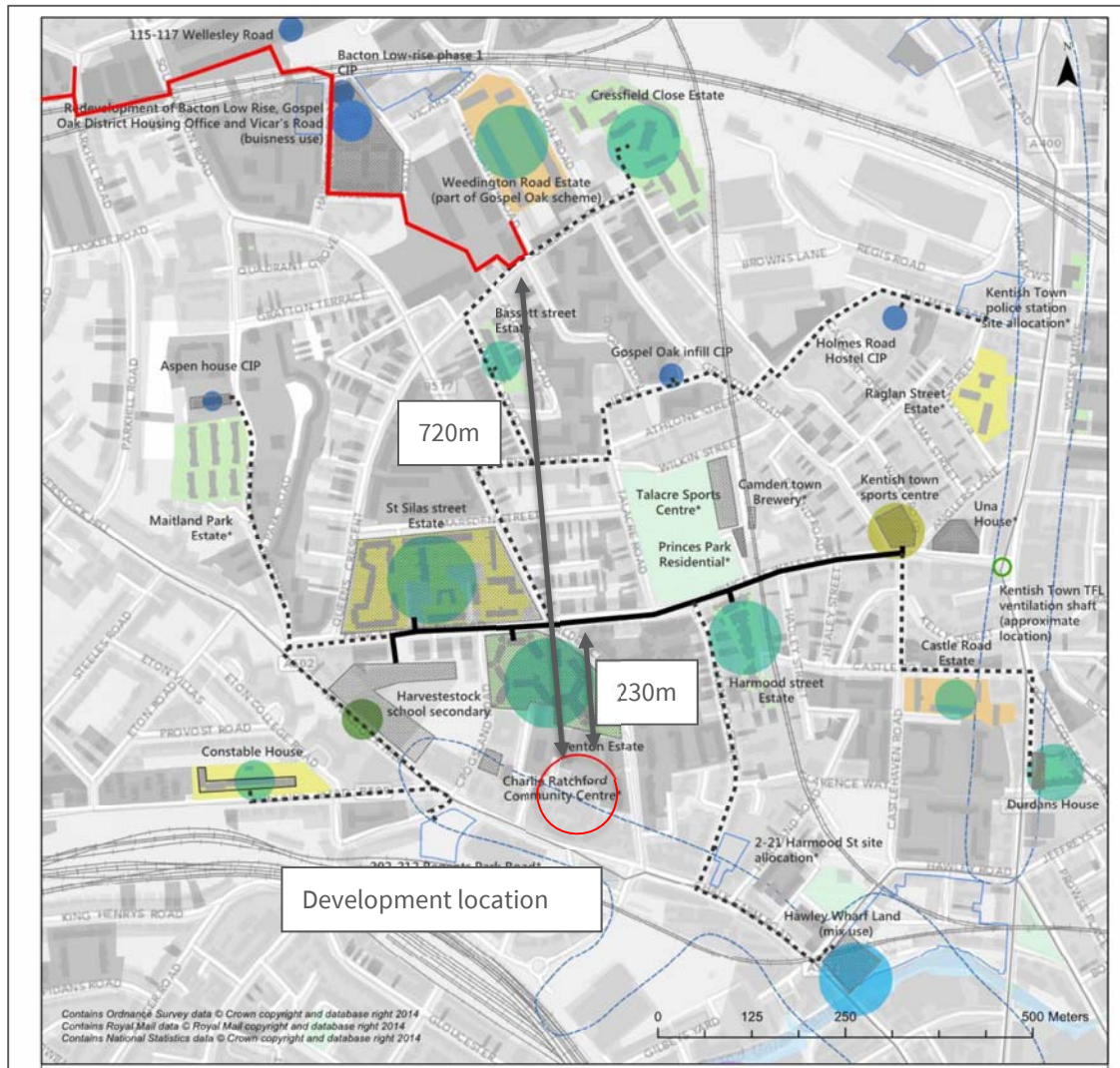


Figure 5: Borough Wide Heat Demand and Heat Source mapping (Copyright © 1976 - 2015 BuroHappold Engineering)

Site-Wide Heat Network

- 6.6 Incorporating a sitewide energy network would require plant rooms or energy centres and increased riser space. With only the possibility of a future connection a site wide network becomes unfeasible. Recuperating high capital costs and high fixed operation and maintenance costs associated with operating an energy centre divided between so few final customers becomes significantly expensive for the occupants.

- 6.7 This has been considered in line with Camden’s Policy CC1 which encourages the **highest financially feasible** environmental standards (during construction **and occupation**).
- 6.8 A site-wide heat network would be uneconomical for 19 small units with minimised heat demands. The following details specific disadvantages associated with applying an on-site community heating scheme:
- > **Diversity of demand:** Communal boilers can run more efficiently in developments where there is a diversity of energy demand resulting in a more constant load. A large mixed-use scheme, or a large residential scheme (>1000 homes) will have extended periods of the day in which there is a continuous demand for heat. On a small residential scheme such as this, there will be long periods of low or very low heat demand with two sharp peaks in demand for hot water in the morning and evening. Sharp peaks in demand must be dealt with the specification of an oversized communal boiler, which would run efficiently at lower loads.
 - > **Space:** There is not space on site to house a communal plant room to house a communal boiler and associated equipment.
 - > **Distribution Heat Losses:** Even the best insulated heating distribution networks have large standing heat losses. When communal systems satisfy a small and intermittent demand, these standing losses will represent a large part (often over 30%) of total demand. CO₂ savings gained within the dwelling through association with a heat network (and potential low carbon heat) may be considerably reduced by the additional losses associated with the network. Furthermore, the build-up of this heat in residential circulation spaces proves hard to dissipate and can increase to an uncomfortable level. Strategies for the rapid ventilation of this heat reduce the efficiency of the system as a whole by throwing heat away.
 - > **Installed Costs:** The installed cost of a heat distribution network benefits from economies of scale when compared with individual heating systems. On a smaller scheme the upfront cost of commercial heating plant must be divided into relatively few numbers of units.
 - > **Running Costs:** Fixed costs associated with the management and operation of a communal plant room must be shared by occupants as part of an energy standing charge; hence the fewer the number of units, the greater the cost for the individual occupant.
- 6.9 It has been concluded that both a connection to a heat network or an onsite heat network (community heating) would be uneconomical and incur high resident heating cost in terms of service charges.
- 6.10 As such the individual gas boiler strategy (and ASHP for the office) from the **Be Lean** stage will be kept.

CO₂ Emissions at *Be Clean* Stage

6.11 Table 10 details the site wide Regulated CO₂ emission reduction of the development after the implementation any *Be Clean* measures.

Table 10: Regulated Carbon Dioxide Emissions at <i>Be Clean</i> Stage			
	Carbon Dioxide Emissions (Tonnes CO ₂ per Annum)		
	Domestic	Non-Domestic	Cumulative
After <i>Be Lean</i> Measures	32.62	3.39	36.01
After <i>Be Clean</i> Measures	32.62	3.39	36.01
Total Emissions Reduction	0	0	0
Percentage Reduction	0%	0%	0%

7. **BE GREEN: RENEWABLE ENERGY**

- 7.1 The final part of the London Plan Energy Hierarchy is **Be Green** which seeks for renewable energy technologies to be specified to provide, where feasible, a reduction in expected CO₂ emissions (Policy 5.7). Camden's key messages in the CGP also looks toward low and zero carbon technologies to reduce CO₂ a further 20%.
- 7.2 Due to the prioritisation and optimisation of energy efficiency measures, the requirement for low carbon and renewable energy technologies is reduced.
- 7.3 This section will summarise low carbon and renewable technologies along with their feasibility. A feasibility table is presented in **Appendix F**.

Biomass Boiler

- 7.4 Biomass boilers generate heat on a renewable basis as they are run on biomass fuel which can be considered as carbon neutral. A biomass boiler would require a central plant room and heat distribution network and would therefore be liable to high capital and running costs.
- 7.5 Additional plant equipment would be required to limit wood burning on the local air quality.
- 7.6 Biomass boilers have therefore been considered not appropriate for this scheme.

Ground and Air Source Heat Pumps (GSHPs and ASHPs)

- 7.7 Heat Pumps upgrade energy from the ground or air and utilise it for space heating and hot water. Heat Pumps are able to provide substantial reductions in energy. This space heating demand has been reduced by the energy efficiency measure detailed in the **Be Lean** chapter.
- 7.8 Ground Source Heat Pumps (GSHPs) require costly ground excavation works to bury the coils – boreholes would be required for the proposed development due to the high space requirements of ground coils and this is not possible on this site.
- 7.9 Air Source Heat Pumps (ASHPs) are a more economical alternative to GSHPs as they do not require ground works, but they require external space (e.g. roof or balcony) for the external unit. Suitable space for the individual external units is limited on the development.
- 7.10 ASHPs can provide efficient space heating, for low temperature systems. Hot water is still generally provided by electrical resistance immersion heating (to meet the required higher temperatures) and therefore requires space for a hot water cylinder within the unit.

- 7.11 Electricity is still significantly more expensive than gas, so energy bills are not necessarily reduced by heat pumps as much as by other simpler technologies. Gas boilers have lower maintenance costs than ASHP further reducing the resident's costs.
- 7.12 Considering the above heat pump technology has not been applied to domestic aspect of this development.
- 7.13 Non-domestic areas are more suited to the use of ASHPs as they are able to provide cooling negating the need for an additional air conditioning system. An ASHP has been applied to the non-domestic unit within the **Be Lean** part of the energy hierarchy as it also provides cooling and cannot be considered within the **Be Green** part of the hierarchy.

Wind Turbines

- 7.14 Wind turbines generate electricity via the rotation of the turbine's blades caused by wind. They generally need a minimum constant wind speed of ~5-7m/s. However, the Proposed Development is situated in an urban location. It has been shown that such locations often experience highly turbulent and low speed wind conditions. Because of this, and due to space requirements, the installation of wind turbines would not be a cost effective or appropriate method for the generation of renewable energy on this development.
- 7.15 Wind turbines will therefore not be installed on the site.

Solar Thermal Panels

- 7.16 Solar thermal panels use the sun's energy to generate hot water for each dwelling. Due to the seasonality of solar radiation, solar thermal panels can provide up to ~60% of a dwellings hot water demand, with the remainder being provided as top-up by the conventional gas boiler. They are a robust technology that provides substantial benefits to residents in terms of 'free' energy.
- 7.17 The developments building has some limited flat roof area suitable for solar thermal panel. However, the technical requirements for running the systems heat transfer liquid (usually glycol based) to each of the units on multiple floors would be difficult to practically install.
- 7.18 Solar thermal panels providing CO₂ reductions are linked to providing hot water which limits the CO₂ savings they would provide.
- 7.19 Considering the limited potential CO₂ savings and the technical difficulties (space and dwelling connection) solar thermal panels have not been included within this energy strategy.

Solar Photovoltaics (PV)

- 7.20 PV panels generate electricity from solar radiation. The generating potential of PV panels is not dependent on development demand, but only on available roof space for installation and ensuring that they are not over shaded.
- 7.21 The development is required to include green roofs to meet Camden's Policy CC2c; "*Incorporating bio-diverse roofs...*". Green roofs increase the biodiversity in an urban area and reduce the urban heat island effect by cooling the local area through evapotranspiration. The prioritisation of green roofs reduces the available roof space for PV due to the additional weight loads and wind (ballast) required.
- 7.22 Therefore, it is not proposed to install any PV due to already achieving target CO₂ reductions by following the energy hierarchy in the most appropriate manner. This reflects Policy 5.7 (B) of the London Plan which states provision of renewables is '*within the framework of the energy hierarchy*', which firmly requires energy efficiency measures to be prioritised. In line with the hierarchy, the CO₂ reductions required by policy are achieved through **Be Lean** measures alone.
- 7.23 A roof plan is shown in **Appendix G**.

Be Green Summary

- 7.24 Significant CO₂ emissions savings have been made at the **Be Lean** stage. It is not proposed to install renewable energy technologies since the energy hierarchy has been appropriately followed to maximise CO₂ reductions in the most appropriate manner.
- 7.25 Roof mounted low and zero carbon technologies have been considered, but on balance a green roof would be a more suitable allocation of space providing biodiversity, pleasing view, and localised cooling.

8. ZERO CARBON HOMES

- 8.1** London Plan Policy 5.6 required all domestic major developments to be Zero Carbon by 2016. The GLA has stipulated that ‘Zero Carbon’ requires all Regulated CO₂ emission to removed; where this cannot be achieved onsite this will be through a carbon offset payment to the Local Authority
- 8.2** Camden’s Policy CC1 promotes Zero Carbon development. ‘Zero Carbon’ has been defined by the Government as reducing Regulated CO₂ to zero. The CPG state the Council may accept the provision of carbon reduction measures elsewhere in the borough or secure a S106 financial contribution to Camden’s Carbon Offset Fund if the CO₂ standards have not been met. Camden has aligned their carbon offsetting price to the GLAs; £60 per tonnes per annum for 30 years.
- 8.3** The ‘Zero Carbon’ Policy will only apply to dwellings. Domestic Regulated CO₂ emission after the application of **Be Lean** measures totals 32.62 Tonnes CO₂ per Annum (see).
- 8.4** The Applicant will offset this remaining CO₂ following further discussion and agreement with the London Borough of Camden.

Table 11: Zero Carbon Homes Offset Payment

Residential Residual CO ₂ emissions (Tonnes CO ₂ per Annum)	32.62 t.CO ₂ /a
Carbon Offset Price per Tonne CO ₂	£60
Carbon Offset Price per Tonne CO ₂ for lifetime of building (30 years)	£1,800
Total Carbon Offset Payment	£58,716.00

9. SUMMARY

- 9.1** This Energy Statement provides an energy strategy for the development at 17, 25 and 27 Ferdinand Street which comprises of the erection of additional 4th and 5th floors, 5 storey extension to courtyard (west) elevation, single storey extension to east elevation at 17 and 27 Ferdinand Street and redevelopment of 25 Ferdinand Street to create a 5 storey building to provide 10 additional residential units (19 units in total including 9 in situ) and 103m² Class B1a office floorspace.
- 9.2** The energy strategy has been formulated following The London Plan Energy Hierarchy: **Be Lean, Be Clean** and **Be Green**. The overriding objective in the formulation of the strategy is to maximise the reductions in Regulated CO₂ emissions through the application of this Hierarchy with a cost-effective, viable and technically appropriate approach.
- 9.3** The development will be registered to Approved Document (AD) Part L1B (dwellings) and AD Part L2B (office). Conversions (and change of use) require special attention to ensure a holistic approach to energy reductions includes other considerations such as moisture management, ventilation, and traditional look. However, significant CO₂ reduction can be achieved with through-through performance uplifts benefiting the development.
- 9.4** A range of advanced **Be Lean** energy efficiency measures are proposed including upgrading all thermal elements in the conversion and for the new builds; low U-values psi-values (and thermal bridge).
- 9.5** The **Be Lean** measures enable the development to meet the energy efficiency requirements of AD Part L1B and L2B (2013). Improving existing thermal elements in the conversion, reducing air leakiness, and selective high performing materials for new thermal elements all assist in the conversions to exceed the original buildings CO₂ baseline by **49.5%**.
- 9.6** Target Emissions Rate (TER) and Target Fabric Energy Efficiency (TFEE) have been taken from energy assessments based on the pre-developed building specification. In this manner we can state the improvement upon the existing building in terms of Regulated CO₂ emissions end fabric energy efficiency.
- 9.7** This represents a good level of sustainable design and construction and indicates the Applicant's commitment to reducing energy demands across the site.
- 9.8** In line with the London Plan, the feasibility of decentralised energy production as a **Be Clean** measure has been carefully examined. There are no existing district heat networks in proximity to the site. Due to the small number of dwellings and space restrictions of the Development site a sitewide communal heating scheme has not been deemed viable, this is inline with the Greater London Authority (GLA) guidance on energy statements.

- 9.9** Significant CO₂ emissions savings have been maximised and made at the **Be Lean** stage. Although not selected, the full spectrum of **Be Green** renewable energy generating technologies has been considered.
- 9.10** The 35% reduction in on-site Regulated CO₂ emissions has been exceeded and the development is considered compliant with London Plan Policy 5.2 and Camden’s CC01 policy. Policy 5.7 (B) of the London Plan states provision of renewables is ‘within the framework of the energy hierarchy’, which firmly requires energy efficiency measures to be prioritised.
- 9.11** Table 12 below summarises the anticipated Domestic CO₂ emissions savings across the scheme. As shown, the combination of **Be Lean** measures results in an exceedance of the 35% CO₂ reduction requirement. **Be Clean** and **Be Green** measures are shown in the table for completion, although the on-site policy target is wholly met within the **Be Lean** Measures.
- 9.12** In line with the GLA Housing Supplementary Planning Guidance, the development will commit to offset the remaining domestic CO₂ emissions. The remaining CO₂ emissions to be offset should be based upon **32.62 Tonnes CO₂ per annum**.

Table 12: Domestic Carbon Dioxide Emissions and Savings after each stage of the Energy Hierarchy

Stage	Carbon Dioxide Emissions (Tonnes CO ₂ per Annum)	
	Regulated	Unregulated
Baseline	64.51	23.58
After <i>Be Lean</i> Measures	32.62	23.58
After <i>Be Clean</i> Measures	32.62	23.58
After <i>Be Green</i> Measures	32.62	23.58
After Carbon off-setting	0	23.58
Stage	Regulated Carbon Dioxide Savings	
	Tonnes CO ₂ per Annum	Percentage
Savings from <i>Be Lean</i> Measures	31.89	49.4%
Savings from <i>Be Clean</i> Measures	0	0%
Savings from <i>Be Green</i> Measures	0	0%
After Carbon off-setting	32.62	50.6%
Cumulative Savings	64.51	100%

9.13 The Non-domestic area is expected to realise a 50% reduction in Regulated CO₂ emissions, see Table 13 below.

Table 13: Non-Domestic Carbon Dioxide Emissions and Savings after each stage of the Energy Hierarchy

Stage	Carbon Dioxide Emissions (Tonnes CO ₂ per Annum)	
	Regulated	Unregulated
Baseline	6.82	2.25
After <i>Be Lean</i> Measures	3.39	2.25
After <i>Be Clean</i> Measures	3.39	2.25
After <i>Be Green</i> Measures	3.39	2.25
Stage	Regulated Carbon Dioxide Savings	
	Tonnes CO ₂ per Annum	Percentage
Savings from <i>Be Lean</i> Measures	3.43	50.3%
Savings from <i>Be Clean</i> Measures	0	0%
Savings from <i>Be Green</i> Measures	0	0%
Cumulative Savings	3.43	50.3%

9.14 Following the energy hierarchy and accounting for Carbon Offsetting the Proposed Development is expected to reduce 95.3% of the developments Regulated CO₂ emissions, see Table 14 below.

Table 14: Total Carbon Dioxide Emissions and Savings after each stage of the Energy Hierarchy

Stage	Carbon Dioxide Emissions (Tonnes CO ₂ per Annum)	
	Regulated	Unregulated
Baseline	71.33	25.83
After <i>Be Lean</i> Measures	36.01	25.83
After <i>Be Clean</i> Measures	36.01	25.83
After <i>Be Green</i> Measures	36.01	25.83
After Carbon off-setting	3.39	25.83
Stage	Regulated Carbon Dioxide Savings	
	Tonnes CO ₂ per Annum	Percentage
Savings from <i>Be Lean</i> Measures	35.32	49.5%
Savings from <i>Be Clean</i> Measures	0	0%
Savings from <i>Be Green</i> Measures	0	0%
After Carbon off-setting	32.62	45.8%
Cumulative Savings	67.94	95.3%

APPENDICES

Appendix A

Summary Baseline and *Be Lean* CO₂ emissions and Fabric Energy Efficiency

Appendix B

Domestic Pre-Conversion DER Worksheets (TER baseline)

Appendix C

Non-Domestic Pre-Conversion BRUKL report (TER Baseline)

Appendix D

Domestic *Be Lean* Dwelling Emission Rate (DER) worksheets

Appendix E

Non- Domestic *Be Lean* BRUKL report

Appendix F

Low and Zero Carbon Technology Feasibility Table

Appendix G

Roof Plans

Appendix A

Summary Baseline and *Be Lean* CO₂ emissions and Fabric Energy Efficiency

CO₂ Emissions at Be Lean Stage

Unit Type Description	Individual			Number of Units	Total			Emissions Rate Improvement
	Unit Floor Area	Dwelling Emissions Rate	Target Emissions Rate		Total Floor Area	Dwelling Emissions Rate	Target Emissions Rate	
Domestic	m ²	kg CO ₂ /m ² /year	kg CO ₂ /m ² /year		m ²	kg CO ₂ /year	kg CO ₂ /year	-
Mid Floor dwelling	53	26.2	51.7	10	530	13,907	27,411	49.3%
Mid floor dwellings with heat loss roof and Ground Floors	68	23.2	51.9	7	475	11,035	24,669	55.3%
Top Floor dwellings	110	34.9	56.6	2	220	7,679	12,432	38.2%
			Domestic Subtotal	19	1,225	32,621	64,512	49.4%
Non-domestic								
Office	103	32.9	66.2	1	103	3,389	6,819	50.3%
			Non-Domestic Subtotal		103	3,389	6,819	50.3%
			Total for All Units		1,328	36,010	71,331	49.5%

Fabric Energy Efficiency

Unit Type Description	Individual			Number of Units	Total			Fabric Energy Efficiency Improvement
	Unit Floor Area	Dwelling Fabric Energy Efficiency	Target Fabric Energy Efficiency		Total Floor Area	Dwelling Fabric Energy Efficiency	Target Fabric Energy Efficiency	
Domestic								
Mid Floor dwelling	53	67.6	178.7	10	530	35,866	94,756	62.1%
Mid floor dwellings with heat loss roof and Ground Floors	68	61.5	175.6	7	475	29,203	83,469	65.0%
Top Floor dwellings	110	121.3	206.1	2	220	26,658	45,307	41.2%
			Floor Weighted Average	19	1,225	74.8	182.4	59.0%

Appendix B

Domestic Pre-Conversion DER Worksheets (TER baseline)

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



Property Reference	Plot 04		Issued on Date	24/06/2019	
Assessment Reference	Baseline	Prop Type Ref	Mid		
Property	Plot 014, Ferdinand Street, Camden, LONDON, LONDON, NW1 8EU				
SAP Rating	66 D	DER	51.68	TER	21.02
Environmental	64 D	% DER<TER	-145.87		
CO ₂ Emissions (t/year)	2.25	DFEE	178.65	TFEE	56.54
General Requirements Compliance	Fail	% DFEE<TFEE	-215.95		
Assessor Details	Mr. Simon Gowing, Simon Gowing, Tel: 02036031616, Simon@hodkinsonconsultancy.com			Assessor ID	T271-0001
Client					

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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

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

DWELLING AS DESIGNED

Mid-floor flat, total floor area 53 m²

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

1a TER and DER

Fuel for main heating: Mains gas
 Fuel factor: 1.00 (mains gas)
 Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER) 21.02 kgCO₂/m²
 Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER) 51.68 kgCO₂/m² Fail
 Excess emissions = 30.66 kgCO₂/m² (146.0%)

1b TFEE and DFEE

Target Fabric Energy Efficiency (TFEE) 56.5 kWh/m²/yr
 Dwelling Fabric Energy Efficiency (DFEE) 178.7 kWh/m²/yr Fail
 Excess energy = 122.2 kWh/m²/yr (216.0%)

2 Fabric U-values

Element	Average	Highest	
External wall	0.96 (max. 0.30)	1.21 (max. 0.70)	Fail
Party wall	0.00 (max. 0.20)	-	OK
Floor (no floor)			
Roof (no roof)			
Openings	4.43 (max. 2.00)	4.80 (max. 3.30)	Fail

2a Thermal bridging

Thermal bridging calculated using default ψ -value of 0.15

3 Air permeability

Air permeability at 50 pascals: 15.00 (assumed) OK

4 Heating efficiency

Main heating system: Boiler system with radiators or underfloor - Mains gas

Data from database

Worcester Greenstar 29CDi Classic ExP

Combi boiler

Efficiency: 89.1% SEDBUK2009

Minimum: 88.0% OK

Secondary heating system: None

5 Cylinder insulation

Hot water storage: No cylinder

6 Controls

Space heating controls: Programmer and at least two room thermostats OK

Hot water controls: No cylinder

Boiler interlock

Boiler interlock: Yes OK

7 Low energy lights

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

Minimum: 75% OK

8 Mechanical ventilation

Not applicable

9 Summertime temperature

Overheating risk (Thames Valley): Slight OK

Based on:

Overshading: Average

Windows facing West: 19.56 m², No overhang

Air change rate: 3.00 ach

Blinds/curtains: Dark-coloured curtain or roller blind, closed 100% of daylight hours

10 Key Features

Party wall U-value: 0.00 W/m²K

Door U-value: 1.00 W/m²K

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



Property Reference	Plot 14		Issued on Date	24/06/2019	
Assessment Reference	Baseline	Prop Type Ref	Mid With Heat loss		
Property	Plot 014, Ferdinand Street, Camden, LONDON, LONDON, NW1 8EU				
SAP Rating	64 D	DER	51.91	TER	18.97
Environmental	60 D	% DER<TER	-173.63		
CO ₂ Emissions (t/year)	2.89	DFEE	175.64	TFEE	51.86
General Requirements Compliance	Fail	% DFEE<TFEE	-238.69		
Assessor Details	Mr. Simon Gowing, Simon Gowing, Tel: 02036031616, Simon@hodkinsonconsultancy.com			Assessor ID	T271-0001
Client					

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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

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

DWELLING AS DESIGNED

Mid-floor flat, total floor area 68 m²

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

1a TER and DER

Fuel for main heating: Mains gas
 Fuel factor: 1.00 (mains gas)
 Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER) 18.97 kgCO₂/m²
 Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER) 51.91 kgCO₂/m² Fail
 Excess emissions = 32.94 kgCO₂/m² (174.0%)

1b DFEE and DPEE

Target Fabric Energy Efficiency (DFEE) 51.9 kWh/m²/yr
 Dwelling Fabric Energy Efficiency (DFEE) 175.6 kWh/m²/yr Fail
 Excess energy = 123.7 kWh/m²/yr (238.0%)

2 Fabric U-values

Element	Average	Highest	
External wall	1.119 (max. 0.30)	1.21 (max. 0.70)	Fail
Party wall	0.00 (max. 0.20)	-	OK
Floor (no floor)			
Roof	1.50 (max. 0.20)	1.50 (max. 0.35)	Fail
Openings	4.52 (max. 2.00)	4.80 (max. 3.30)	Fail

2a Thermal bridging

Thermal bridging calculated using default ψ -value of 0.15

3 Air permeability

Air permeability at 50 pascals: 15.00 (assumed) OK

4 Heating efficiency

Main heating system: Boiler system with radiators or underfloor - Mains gas
 Data from database
 Worcester Greenstar 29CDi Classic ExP
 Combi boiler
 Efficiency: 89.1% SEDBUK2009
 Minimum: 88.0% OK

5 Cylinder insulation

Hot water storage: No cylinder

6 Controls

Space heating controls: Programmer and at least two room thermostats OK

Hot water controls:

No cylinder

Boiler interlock

Yes OK

7 Low energy lights

Percentage of fixed lights with low-energy fittings: 0%
 Minimum 75% Fail

8 Mechanical ventilation

Not applicable

9 Summertime temperature

Overheating risk (Thames Valley): Slight OK

Based on:

Overshading: Average

Windows facing North East: 11.46 m², No overhang

Windows facing East: 7.64 m², No overhang

Windows facing North West: 7.64 m², No overhang

Air change rate: 3.00 ach

Blinds/curtains: Dark-coloured curtain or roller blind, closed 100% of daylight hours

10 Key features

Party wall U-value: 0.00 W/m²K

Door U-value: 1.00 W/m²K

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

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

Fraction of space heat from secondary/supplementary system (Table 11) 0.0000 (201)

Fraction of space heat from main system(s) 1.0000 (202)

Efficiency of main space heating system 1 (in %) 90.0000 (206)

Efficiency of secondary/supplementary heating system, % 0.0000 (208)

Space heating requirement 12633.8304 (211)

Space heating requirement 2036.9879 1690.1648 1531.9503 1010.1466 586.4493 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 964.8940 1511.3063 2038.5482 (98)

Space heating efficiency (main heating system 1) 90.0000 90.0000 90.0000 90.0000 90.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 90.0000 90.0000 90.0000 (210)

Space heating fuel (main heating system) 2263.3139 1877.9609 1702.1670 1122.3851 651.6104 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 1072.1044 1679.2292 2265.0536 (211)

Water heating requirement 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 (215)

Water heating requirement 180.0219 158.5228 166.1668 148.5320 145.2434 129.3438 123.8244 136.4406 136.3917 154.0627 163.4377 175.5544 (64)

Efficiency of water heater (217)m 89.7227 89.7072 89.6660 89.5630 89.3251 86.7000 86.7000 86.7000 86.7000 89.5308 89.6669 89.7292 (217)

Fuel for water heating, kWh/month 200.6426 176.7114 185.3175 165.8408 162.6009 149.1855 142.8193 157.3709 157.3145 172.0778 182.2720 195.6491 (219)

Water heating fuel used 2047.8023 (219)

Annual totals kWh/year 12633.8304 (211)

Space heating fuel - main system 0.0000 (215)

Space heating fuel - secondary 30.0000 (230c)

Electricity for pumps and fans: central heating pump 45.0000 (230e)

main heating flue fan 75.0000 (231)

Total electricity for the above, kWh/year 605.5987 (232)

Electricity for lighting (calculated in Appendix L) 15362.2315 (238)

Total delivered energy for all uses

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

Energy kWh/year 12633.8304

Space heating - main system 1 0.0000

Space heating - secondary 2047.8023

Water heating (other fuel) 75.0000

Space and water heating 605.5987

Pumps and fans 0.5190

Energy for lighting 314.3057 (288)

Total CO₂, kg/year 3524.4634 (272)

Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER) 51.9100 (273)

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

DER 51.9100 ZC1

Total Floor Area 67.8900

Assumed number of occupants 2.1938

CO₂ emission factor in Table 12 for electricity displaced from grid 0.5190

CO₂ emissions from appliances, equation (L14) 16.7870 ZC2

CO₂ emissions from cooking, equation (L16) 2.5284 ZC3

Total CO₂ emissions 71.2253 ZC4

Residual CO₂ emissions offset from biofuel CHP 0.0000 ZC5

Additional allowable electricity generation, kWh/m²/year 0.0000 ZC6

Resulting CO₂ emissions offset from additional allowable electricity generation 0.0000 ZC7

Net CO₂ emissions 71.2253 ZC8

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF FABRIC ENERGY EFFICIENCY 09 Jan 2014

SAP 2012 WORKSHEET FOR New Build (As Designed) (Version 9.92, January 2014)

CALCULATION OF FABRIC ENERGY EFFICIENCY 09 Jan 2014

1. Overall dwelling dimensions

Area (m ²)	Storey height (m)	Volume (m ³)
Ground floor	2.8000 (2b)	190.0920 (1b) - (3b)
Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)		(4)
Dwelling volume		(3a)+(3b)+(3c)+(3d)+(3e)...(3n) = 190.0920 (5)

2. Ventilation rate

	main heating	secondary heating	other	total	m ³ per hour
Number of chimneys	0	0	0	0	0 * 40 = 0.0000 (6a)
Number of open flues	0	0	0	0	0 * 20 = 0.0000 (6b)
Number of intermittent fans	0	0	0	0	2 * 10 = 20.0000 (7a)
Number of passive vents	0	0	0	0	0 * 10 = 0.0000 (7b)
Number of flueless gas fires	0	0	0	0	0 * 40 = 0.0000 (7c)
Infiltration due to chimneys, flues and fans = (6a)+(6b)+(7a)+(7b)+(7c) =				20.0000 / (5) =	0.1052 (8)
Pressure test				No	
Measured/design APS0				15.0000	
Infiltration rate					0.8552 (18)
Number of sides sheltered				1	(19)
Shelter factor				(20) = 1 - (0.075 x (19)) =	0.9250 (20)
Infiltration rate adjusted to include shelter factor				(21) = (18) x (20) =	0.7911 (21)

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	F-value kJ/m ² K	A x K kJ/K
Normal Window (Uw = 4.80)	26.7400		26.7400	4.0268	107.6779		(27)
Corridor Door	2.1000		2.1000	2.1000	4.4100		(28)
Corridor	1.6000		1.6000	0.7266	1.1626		(29a)
Back Wall	73.2200	26.7400	46.4800	1.2100	56.2408		(29b)
External Roof 1	23.7500		23.7500	1.5000	35.6250		(30)
Total net area of external elements Sum(A, m ²)			100.4700				(31)
Fabric heat loss, W/K = Sum (A x U)			(26)...(30) + (32) =		202.8063		(33)
Party Wall 1			29.7900	0.0000	0.0000		(32)
Party Floor 1			67.8900	0.0000	0.0000		(32a)
Thermal mass parameter (TMP = Cm / TFA) in kJ/m ² K							250.0000 (35)
Thermal bridges (Default value 0.150 * total exposed area)							15.1005 (36)
Total fabric heat loss							(33) + (36) = 217.9068 (37)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
63.2708	62.0341	60.8197	55.1152	54.0479	49.0796	49.0796	48.1595	50.9933	54.0479	56.2070	58.4643 (38)
Heat transfer coeff											
281.1776	279.9409	278.7264	273.0220	271.9547	266.9864	266.9864	266.0663	268.9001	271.9547	274.1138	276.3711 (39)
Average = Sum(39)m / 12 =											
4.1417	4.1234	4.1056	4.0215	4.0058	3.9326	3.9326	3.9191	3.9608	4.0058	4.0376	4.0709 (40)
HLP (average)											
Days in month											
31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31 (41)

4. Water heating energy requirements (kWh/years)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
84.9338	91.4816	88.0295	84.5774	81.1252	77.6731	77.6731	81.1252	84.5774	88.0295	91.4816	94.9338 (44)
140.7840	123.1306	127.0598	110.7738	106.2901	91.7203	84.9923	97.5299	98.6947	115.0192	125.5524	136.3418 (45)
Energy content (annual)											
Distribution loss = (46)m = 0.15 x (45)m											
Water storage loss:											
Total storage loss											
0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (46)

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



Property Reference	Plot 19		Issued on Date	24/06/2019	
Assessment Reference	Baseline	Prop Type Ref	Top Floor Pent House		
Property	Plot 019, Ferdinand Street, Camden, LONDON, LONDON, NW1 8EU				
SAP Rating	57 D	DER	56.55	TER	17.80
Environmental	49 E	% DER<TER	-217.74		
CO ₂ Emissions (t/year)	5.13	DFEE	206.09	TFEE	59.16
General Requirements Compliance	Fail	% DFEE<TFEE	-248.34		
Assessor Details	Mr. Simon Gowing, Simon Gowing, Tel: 02036031616, Simon@hodkinsonconsultancy.com			Assessor ID	T271-0001
Client					

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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

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

DWELLING AS DESIGNED

Top-floor flat, total floor area 110 m²

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

1a TER and DER
Fuel for main heating:Mains gas
Fuel factor:1.00 (mains gas)
Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER) 17.80 kgCO₂/m²
Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER) 56.55 kgCO₂/m²Fail
Excess emissions =38.75 kgCO₂/m² (218.0%)

1b TFEE and DFEE
Target Fabric Energy Efficiency (TFEE)59.2 kWh/m²/yr
Dwelling Fabric Energy Efficiency (DFEE)206.1 kWh/m²/yrFail
Excess energy =146.9 kWh/m²/yr (248.0%)

2 Fabric U-values

Element	Average	Highest	
External wall	1.08 (max. 0.30)	1.21 (max. 0.70)	Fail
Floor (no floor)			
Roof	1.50 (max. 0.20)	1.50 (max. 0.35)	Fail
Openings	4.80 (max. 2.00)	4.80 (max. 3.30)	Fail

2a Thermal bridging
Thermal bridging calculated using default y-value of 0.15

3 Air permeability
Air permeability at 50 pascals: 15.00 (assumed) OK

4 Heating efficiency
Main heating system: Boiler system with radiators or underfloor - Mains gas
Data from database
Worcester Greenstar 24i System
Efficiency: 89.2% SEDBUK2009
Minimum: 88.0% OK

Secondary heating system: None

5 Cylinder insulation
Hot water storage: Measured cylinder loss: 1.72 kWh/day
Permitted by BS609 2.30 OK
Primary pipework insulated: Yes OK

6 Controls
Space heating controls: Programmer and at least two room thermostats OK

Hot water controls: Cylinderstat OK
Independent timer for DHW OK

Boiler interlock: Yes OK

7 Low energy lights
Percentage of fixed lights with low-energy fittings:0%
Minimum: 75% Fail

8 Mechanical ventilation
Not applicable

9 Summertime temperature
Overheating risk (Thames Valley): Not significant OK
Based on:
Overshading: Average
Windows facing North: 10.13 m², No overhang
Windows facing South: 10.13 m², No overhang
Windows facing West: 5.15 m², No overhang
Air change rate: 3.00 ach
Blinds/curtains: Light-coloured curtain or roller blind, closed 100% of daylight hours

10 Key features
None

Appendix C

Non-Domestic Pre-Conversion BRUKL report (TER Baseline)

Project name

Shell and Core

Office

As built

Date: Fri Jun 21 13:23:10 2019

Administrative information

Building Details

Address: London,

Certification tool

Calculation engine: SBEM

Calculation engine version: v5.6.a.1

Interface to calculation engine: DesignBuilder SBEM

Interface to calculation engine version: v6.1.0

BRUKL compliance check version: v5.6.a.1

Owner Details

Name:

Telephone number:

Address: , ,

Certifier details

Name:

Telephone number:

Address: , ,

Criterion 1: The calculated CO₂ emission rate for the building must not exceed the target

The building does not comply with England Building Regulations Part L 2013

CO ₂ emission rate from the notional building, kgCO ₂ /m ² .annum	18.3
Target CO ₂ emission rate (TER), kgCO ₂ /m ² .annum	18.3
Building CO ₂ emission rate (BER), kgCO ₂ /m ² .annum	66.2
Are emissions from the building less than or equal to the target?	BER > TER
Are as built details the same as used in the BER calculations?	Separate submission

Criterion 2: The performance of the building fabric and fixed building services should achieve reasonable overall standards of energy efficiency

Values which do not achieve the standards in the Non-Domestic Building Services Compliance Guide and Part L are displayed in red.

Building fabric

Element	U _a -Limit	U _a -Calc	U _i -Calc	Surface where the maximum value occurs*
Wall**	0.35	1.21	1.21	01 Ground Floor - Office_W_8
Floor	0.25	1.2	1.2	01 Ground Floor - Office_F_3
Roof	0.25	-	-	"No heat loss roofs"
Windows***, roof windows, and rooflights	2.2	4.8	4.8	01 Ground Floor - Office_G_12
Personnel doors	2.2	-	-	"No external personnel doors"
Vehicle access & similar large doors	1.5	-	-	"No external vehicle access doors"
High usage entrance doors	3.5	-	-	"No external high usage entrance doors"
U _a -Limit = Limiting area-weighted average U-values [W/(m ² K)]				
U _a -Calc = Calculated area-weighted average U-values [W/(m ² K)]		U _i -Calc = Calculated maximum individual element U-values [W/(m ² K)]		
* There might be more than one surface where the maximum U-value occurs.				
** Automatic U-value check by the tool does not apply to curtain walls whose limiting standard is similar to that for windows.				
*** Display windows and similar glazing are excluded from the U-value check.				
N.B.: Neither roof ventilators (inc. smoke vents) nor swimming pool basins are modelled or checked against the limiting standards by the tool.				

Air Permeability	Worst acceptable standard	This building
m ³ /(h.m ²) at 50 Pa	10	25

Building services

The standard values listed below are minimum values for efficiencies and maximum values for SFPs. Refer to the Non-Domestic Building Services Compliance Guide for details.

Whole building lighting automatic monitoring & targeting with alarms for out-of-range values	NO
Whole building electric power factor achieved by power factor correction	<0.9

1- Project HVAC

	Heating efficiency	Cooling efficiency	Radiant efficiency	SFP [W/(l/s)]	HR efficiency
This system	0.89	-	-	-	-
Standard value	0.91*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Automatic monitoring & targeting with alarms for out-of-range values for this HVAC system

NO

* Standard shown is for gas single boiler systems <=2 MW output. For single boiler systems >2 MW or multi-boiler systems, (overall) limiting efficiency is 0.86. For any individual boiler in a multi-boiler system, limiting efficiency is 0.82.

1- Project DHW

	Water heating efficiency	Storage loss factor [kWh/litre per day]
This building	1	0.005
Standard value	1	N/A

"No zones in project where local mechanical ventilation, exhaust, or terminal unit is applicable"

Shell and core configuration

Zone	Excluded from calculation?
01 Ground Floor - Office	NO

General lighting and display lighting

Zone name	Luminous efficacy [lm/W]			General lighting [W]
	Luminaire	Lamp	Display lamp	
Standard value	60	60	22	
01 Ground Floor - Office	28	-	-	5510

Criterion 3: The spaces in the building should have appropriate passive control measures to limit solar gains

Zone	Solar gain limit exceeded? (%)	Internal blinds used?
01 Ground Floor - Office	YES (+11%)	NO

Criterion 4: The performance of the building, as built, should be consistent with the calculated BER

Separate submission

Criterion 5: The necessary provisions for enabling energy-efficient operation of the building should be in place

Separate submission

EPBD (Recast): Consideration of alternative energy systems

Were alternative energy systems considered and analysed as part of the design process?	NO
Is evidence of such assessment available as a separate submission?	NO
Are any such measures included in the proposed design?	NO

Technical Data Sheet (Actual vs. Notional Building)

Building Global Parameters			Building Use	
	Actual	Notional	% Area	Building Type
Area [m ²]	250.1	250.1		A1/A2 Retail/Financial and Professional services
External area [m ²]	467.6	467.6		A3/A4/A5 Restaurants and Cafes/Drinking Est./Takeaways
Weather	LON	LON		100 B1 Offices and Workshop businesses
Infiltration [m ³ /hm ² @ 50Pa]	25	3		B2 to B7 General Industrial and Special Industrial Groups
Average conductance [W/K]	807.06	228.15		B8 Storage or Distribution
Average U-value [W/m ² K]	1.73	0.49		C1 Hotels
Alpha value* [%]	3.47	15.11		C2 Residential Institutions: Hospitals and Care Homes
				C2 Residential Institutions: Residential schools
				C2 Residential Institutions: Universities and colleges
				C2A Secure Residential Institutions
				Residential spaces
				D1 Non-residential Institutions: Community/Day Centre
				D1 Non-residential Institutions: Libraries, Museums, and Galleries
				D1 Non-residential Institutions: Education
				D1 Non-residential Institutions: Primary Health Care Building
				D1 Non-residential Institutions: Crown and County Courts
				D2 General Assembly and Leisure, Night Clubs, and Theatres
				Others: Passenger terminals
				Others: Emergency services
				Others: Miscellaneous 24hr activities
				Others: Car Parks 24 hrs
				Others: Stand alone utility block

* Percentage of the building's average heat transfer coefficient which is due to thermal bridging

Energy Consumption by End Use [kWh/m²]

	Actual	Notional
Heating	131.96	30.95
Cooling	0	0
Auxiliary	2.13	1.01
Lighting	66.87	19.79
Hot water	3.68	3.34
Equipment*	42.18	42.18
TOTAL**	204.64	55.09

* Energy used by equipment does not count towards the total for consumption or calculating emissions.

** Total is net of any electrical energy displaced by CHP generators, if applicable.

Energy Production by Technology [kWh/m²]

	Actual	Notional
Photovoltaic systems	0	0
Wind turbines	0	0
CHP generators	0	0
Solar thermal systems	0	0

Energy & CO₂ Emissions Summary

	Actual	Notional
Heating + cooling demand [MJ/m ²]	576.11	232.39
Primary energy* [kWh/m ²]	384.13	103.7
Total emissions [kg/m ²]	66.2	18.3

* Primary energy is net of any electrical energy displaced by CHP generators, if applicable.

HVAC Systems Performance

System Type	Heat dem MJ/m2	Cool dem MJ/m2	Heat con kWh/m2	Cool con kWh/m2	Aux con kWh/m2	Heat SSEFF	Cool SSEER	Heat gen SEFF	Cool gen SEER
[ST] Central heating using water: radiators, [HS] LTHW boiler, [HFT] Natural Gas, [CFT] Natural Gas									
Actual	377.7	198.4	132	0	2.1	0.8	0	0.89	0
Notional	91.3	141.1	31	0	1	0.82	0	----	----

Key to terms

Heat dem [MJ/m2]	= Heating energy demand
Cool dem [MJ/m2]	= Cooling energy demand
Heat con [kWh/m2]	= Heating energy consumption
Cool con [kWh/m2]	= Cooling energy consumption
Aux con [kWh/m2]	= Auxiliary energy consumption
Heat SSEFF	= Heating system seasonal efficiency (for notional building, value depends on activity glazing class)
Cool SSEER	= Cooling system seasonal energy efficiency ratio
Heat gen SSEFF	= Heating generator seasonal efficiency
Cool gen SSEER	= Cooling generator seasonal energy efficiency ratio
ST	= System type
HS	= Heat source
HFT	= Heating fuel type
CFT	= Cooling fuel type

Key Features

The Building Control Body is advised to give particular attention to items whose specifications are better than typically expected.

Building fabric

Element	U _{i-Typ}	U _{i-Min}	Surface where the minimum value occurs*
Wall	0.23	1.21	01 Ground Floor - Office_W_8
Floor	0.2	1.2	01 Ground Floor - Office_F_3
Roof	0.15	-	"No heat loss roofs"
Windows, roof windows, and rooflights	1.5	4.8	01 Ground Floor - Office_G_12
Personnel doors	1.5	-	"No external personnel doors"
Vehicle access & similar large doors	1.5	-	"No external vehicle access doors"
High usage entrance doors	1.5	-	"No external high usage entrance doors"
U _{i-Typ} = Typical individual element U-values [W/(m ² K)]		U _{i-Min} = Minimum individual element U-values [W/(m ² K)]	
* There might be more than one surface where the minimum U-value occurs.			

Air Permeability	Typical value	This building
m ³ /(h.m ²) at 50 Pa	5	25

Appendix D

Domestic ***Be Lean*** Dwelling Emission Rate (DER) worksheets

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



Property Reference	Plot 04		Issued on Date	24/06/2019	
Assessment Reference	Be Lean	Prop Type Ref	Mid		
Property	Plot 014, Ferdinand Street, Camden, LONDON, LONDON, NW1 8EU				
SAP Rating	79 C	DER	26.22	TER	21.02
Environmental	82 B	% DER<TER	-24.74		
CO ₂ Emissions (t/year)	1.17	DFEE	67.62	TFEE	56.54
General Requirements Compliance	Fail	% DFEE<TFEE	-19.59		
Assessor Details	Mr. Simon Gowing, Simon Gowing, Tel: 02036031616, Simon@hodkinsonconsultancy.com			Assessor ID	T271-0001
Client					

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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

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

DWELLING AS DESIGNED

Mid-floor flat, total floor area 53 m²

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

1a TER and DER

Fuel for main heating:Mains gas
 Fuel factor:1.00 (mains gas)
 Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER) 21.02 kgCO₂/m²
 Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER) 26.22 kgCO₂/m²Fail
 Excess emissions =5.20 kgCO₂/m² (24.7%)

1b DFEE and TFEE

Target Fabric Energy Efficiency (TFEE)56.5 kWh/m²/yr
 Dwelling Fabric Energy Efficiency (DFEE)67.6 kWh/m²/yrFail
 Excess energy =11.1 kWh/m²/yr (19.6%)

2 Fabric U-values

Element	Average	Highest	
External wall	0.26 (max. 0.30)	0.30 (max. 0.70)	OK
Party wall	0.00 (max. 0.20)	-	OK
Floor (no floor)			
Roof (no roof)			
Openings	1.27 (max. 2.00)	1.30 (max. 3.30)	OK

2a Thermal bridging

Thermal bridging calculated using default y-value of 0.15

3 Air permeability

Air permeability at 50 pascals: 6.00 (design value)
 Maximum 10.0 OK

4 Heating efficiency

Main heating system: Boiler system with radiators or underfloor - Mains gas
 Data from database
 Worcester Greenstar 29CDi Classic ErP
 Combi boiler
 Efficiency: 89.1% SEDBUK2009
 Minimum: 88.0% OK

Secondary heating system:

None

5 Cylinder insulation

Hot water storage: No cylinder

6 Controls

Space heating controls: Programmer and at least two room thermostats OK

Hot water controls:

No cylinder

Boiler interlock

Yes OK

7 Low energy lights

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

8 Mechanical ventilation

Not applicable

9 Summertime temperature

Overheating risk (Thames Valley): Medium OK

Based on:

Overshading: Average
 Windows facing West: 19.56 m², No overhang
 Air change rate: 3.00 ach
 Blinds/curtains: Dark-coloured curtain or roller blind, closed 100% of daylight hours

10 Key features

Party wall U-value 0.00 W/m²K
 Door U-value 1.00 W/m²K

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT
Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

Table with 12 columns: Category, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec. Includes rows for Total loss, Total gains, Month fraction, Space cooling kWh, Intermittency factor, Space heating kWh, Space cooling per m2.

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

Table with 12 columns: Category, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec. Includes rows for Fraction of space heat, Efficiency of main space heating system, Cooling System Energy Efficiency Ratio, Water heating requirement, Annual totals kWh/year, Electricity for pumps and fans, Total electricity for the above, Total delivered energy for all uses.

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

Table with 3 columns: Category, Emission factor kg CO2/kWh, Emissions kg CO2/year. Includes rows for Space heating - main system, Space heating - secondary, Space and water heating, Pumps and fans, Electricity for lighting, Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER).

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

Table with 4 columns: Category, TFA, N, EF. Includes rows for DER, Total Floor Area, Assumed number of occupants, CO2 emission factor, CO2 emissions from appliances, CO2 emissions from cooking, Total CO2 emissions, Residual CO2 emissions offset, Additional allowable electricity generation, Resulting CO2 emissions offset, Net CO2 emissions.

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT
Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF FABRIC ENERGY EFFICIENCY 09 Jan 2014

SAP 2012 WORKSHEET FOR New Build (As Designed) (Version 9.92, January 2014)
CALCULATION OF FABRIC ENERGY EFFICIENCY 09 Jan 2014

1. Overall dwelling dimensions

Table with 3 columns: Area (m2), Storey height (m), Volume (m3). Includes rows for Ground floor, Total floor area TFA, Dwelling volume.

2. Ventilation rate

Table with 12 columns: Category, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec. Includes rows for Number of chimneys, Number of open flues, Number of intermittent fans, Number of passive vents, Number of flueless gas fires, Infiltration due to chimneys, flues and fans, Pressure test, Measured/design APSD, Shelter factor, Infiltration rate adjusted to include shelter factor, Wind speed, Wind factor, Adj infiltr rate, Effective ac.

3. Heat losses and heat loss parameter

Table with 7 columns: 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. Includes rows for Normal Window, Corridor Door, Corridor, Bick Wall, Total net area of external elements, Party Wall 1, Party Floor 1, Party Ceilings 1, Thermal mass parameter, Thermal bridges, Total fabric heat loss.

Table with 12 columns: Category, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec. Includes rows for Ventilation heat loss calculated monthly, Average = Sum(39)m / 12, HLP, HLP (average), Days in month.

4. Water heating energy requirements (kWh/years)

Table with 12 columns: Category, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec. Includes rows for Assumed occupancy, Average daily hot water use (litres/day), Daily hot water use, Energy conte, Energy content (annual), Distribution Loss, Water storage loss, Total storage loss.

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



Property Reference	Plot 14		Issued on Date	24/06/2019	
Assessment Reference	Be Lean	Prop Type Ref	Mid With Heat loss		
Property	Plot 014, Ferdinand Street, Camden, LONDON, LONDON, NW1 8EU				
SAP Rating	80 C	DER	23.22	TER	18.97
Environmental	83 B	% DER<TER	-22.40		
CO ₂ Emissions (t/year)	1.30	DFEE	61.45	TFEE	51.86
General Requirements Compliance	Fail	% DFEE<TFEE	-18.50		
Assessor Details	Mr. Simon Gowing, Simon Gowing, Tel: 02036031616, Simon@hodkinsonconsultancy.com			Assessor ID	T271-0001
Client					

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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DWELLING AS DESIGNED

Mid-floor flat, total floor area 68 m²

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

1a TER and DER

Fuel for main heating:Mains gas
Fuel factor:1.00 (mains gas)
Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER) 18.97 kgCO₂/m²
Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER) 23.22 kgCO₂/m²Fail
Excess emissions =4.25 kgCO₂/m² (22.4%)

1b DFEE and EFEE

Target Fabric Energy Efficiency (EFEE)51.9 kWh/m²/yr
Dwelling Fabric Energy Efficiency (DFEE)61.5 kWh/m²/yrFail
Excess energy =9.6 kWh/m²/yr (18.5%)

2 Fabric U-values

Element	Average	Highest	
External wall	0.30 (max. 0.30)	0.30 (max. 0.70)	OK
Party wall	0.00 (max. 0.20)	-	OK
Floor (no floor)			
Roof	0.13 (max. 0.20)	0.13 (max. 0.35)	OK
Openings	1.28 (max. 2.00)	1.30 (max. 3.30)	OK

2a Thermal bridging

Thermal bridging calculated using default ψ -value of 0.15

3 Air permeability

Air permeability at 50 pascals: 6.00 (design value)
Maximum 10.0 OK

4 Heating efficiency

Main heating system: Boiler system with radiators or underfloor - Mains gas
Data from database
Worcester Greenstar 29CDi Classic ErP
Combi boiler
Efficiency: 89.1% SEDBUK2009
Minimum: 88.0% OK

Secondary heating system:

None

5 Cylinder insulation

Hot water storage: No cylinder

6 Controls

Space heating controls: Programmer and at least two room thermostats OK

Hot water controls:

No cylinder

Boiler interlock

Yes OK

7 Low energy lights

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

8 Mechanical ventilation

Not applicable

9 Summertime temperature

Overheating risk (Thames Valley): Medium OK

Based on:

Overshading: Average

Windows facing North East: 11.46 m², No overhang

Windows facing East: 7.64 m², No overhang

Windows facing North West: 7.64 m², No overhang

Air change rate: 3.00 ach

Blinds/curtains: Dark-coloured curtain or roller blind, closed 100% of daylight hours

10 Key features

Party wall U-value 0.00 W/m²K

Door U-value 1.00 W/m²K

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

SAP 2012 WORKSHEET FOR New Build (As Designed) (Version 9.92, January 2014)
 CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

1. Overall dwelling dimensions

Ground floor	Area (m2)	Storey height (m)	Volume (m3)
67.8900 (1b)	x	2.8000 (2b)	= 190.0920 (1b) - (3b)
Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)			67.8900 (4)
Dwelling volume			(3a)+(3b)+(3c)+(3d)+(3e)...(3n) = 190.0920 (5)

2. Ventilation rate

	main heating	secondary heating	other	total	m3 per hour
Number of chimneys	0	+	0	=	0 * 40 = 0.0000 (6a)
Number of open flues	0	+	0	=	0 * 20 = 0.0000 (6b)
Number of intermittent fans	0	+	0	=	2 * 10 = 20.0000 (7a)
Number of passive vents	0	+	0	=	0 * 10 = 0.0000 (7b)
Number of fuelless gas fires	0	+	0	=	0 * 40 = 0.0000 (7c)

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
Normal Window (Uw = 1.30)			26.7400	1.2357	33.0437	(27)	(27)
Corridor Door			2.1000	1.0000	2.1000	(28)	(28)
Corridor	3.7000	2.1000	1.6000	0.2300	0.3680	(29a)	(29a)
Back Wall	73.2200	26.7400	46.4800	0.3000	13.9440	(29b)	(29b)
External Roof 1	23.7500		23.7500	0.1300	3.0875	(30)	(30)
Total net area of external elements Sum(A, m2)			100.6700			(31)	(31)
Fabric heat loss, W/K = Sum (A x U)			(26)...(30) + (32) =		52.5432	(32)	(32)
Party Wall 1			29.7900	0.0000	0.0000	(32)	(32)
Party Floor 1			67.8900			(32a)	(32a)

4. Water heating energy requirements (kWh/year)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
HLP (average)	1.5639	1.5598	1.5558	1.5369	1.5334	1.5170	1.5170	1.5139	1.5233	1.5334	1.5405	1.5480 (40)
Days in month	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31 (41)

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
(66m)	109.6914	109.6914	109.6914	109.6914	109.6914	109.6914	109.6914	109.6914	109.6914	109.6914	109.6914	109.6914 (66)

6. Solar gains

[Jan]	Area m2	Solar flux Table 6a W/m2	g Table 6b	Specific data or Table 6b	Specific data or Table 6c	Access Factor Table 6d	Gains W
Northeast	11.4600		0.6300	0.8000	0.8000	0.7700	45.1617 (75)
East	7.6400	19.6403	0.6300	0.8000	0.8000	0.7700	52.4088 (76)
Northwest	7.6400	11.2829	0.6300	0.8000	0.8000	0.7700	30.1078 (81)

7. Mean internal temperature (heating season)

tau	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
tau	44.4051	44.5217	44.6366	45.1845	45.2885	45.7790	45.7790	45.8710	45.8888	45.2885	45.0786	44.8612

8. Space heating requirement

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Utilisation	0.9929	0.9825	0.9473	0.8373	0.6443	0.4388	0.2978	0.3625	0.6672	0.9277	0.9859	0.9946 (94)

8c. Space cooling requirement

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Ext. temp.	4.3000	4.9000	6.5000	8.9000	11.7000	14.6000	16.6000	16.4000	14.1000	10.6000	7.1000	4.2000 (96)



FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

If cylinder contains dedicated solar storage

	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Combi loss	39.4379	35.3922	39.1071	37.7592	38.9533	37.6236	38.8321	38.9107	37.6969	39.0435	37.8852	39.2126 (61)

Total heat required for water heating calculated for each month

	180.0219	158.5228	166.1668	148.5320	145.2434	129.3438	123.8244	136.4406	136.3917	154.0627	163.4377	175.5544 (62)
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 (63)

Output from W/h

	180.0219	158.5228	166.1668	148.5320	145.2434	129.3438	123.8244	136.4406	136.3917	154.0627	163.4377	175.5544 (64)
Heat gains from water heating, kWh/month	56.6202	49.7890	52.0241	46.2718	45.0798	39.9029	37.9680	42.1564	42.2402	48.0048	51.2175	55.1368 (65)

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

Lighting gains (calculated in Appendix L, equation L9 or L9a), also see Table 5	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
(66m)	17.1458	15.2287	12.3848	9.3761	7.0087	5.9171	6.3936	8.3107	11.1545	14.1633	16.5306	17.6223 (67)

6. Solar gains

[Jan]	Area m2	Solar flux Table 6a W/m2	g Table 6b	Specific data or Table 6b	Specific data or Table 6c	Access Factor Table 6d	Gains W
Northeast	11.4600		0.6300	0.8000	0.8000	0.7700	45.1617 (75)
East	7.6400	19.6403	0.6300	0.8000	0.8000	0.7700	52.4088 (76)
Northwest	7.6400	11.2829	0.6300	0.8000	0.8000	0.7700	30.1078 (81)

7. Mean internal temperature (heating season)

MIT	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
MIT	19.3242	19.5676	19.9919	20.5158	20.8461	20.9670	20.9920	20.9843	20.8597	20.3462	19.7347	19.2873 (87)

8. Space heating requirement

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Useful gains	468.8015	587.8153	734.5412	846.2965	774.9664	540.2299	346.0635	363.5283	539.3189	960.4322	471.0136	436.6741 (95)

8c. Space cooling requirement

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Ext. temp.	4.3000	4.9000	6.5000	8.9000	11.7000	14.6000	16.6000	16.4000	14.1000	10.6000	7.1000	4.2000 (96)



FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



Property Reference	Plot 19		Issued on Date	24/06/2019	
Assessment Reference	Be Lean	Prop Type Ref	Top Floor Pent House		
Property	Plot 019, Ferdinand Street, Camden, LONDON, LONDON, NW1 8EU				
SAP Rating	72 C	DER	34.93	TER	18.05
Environmental	69 C	% DER<TER	-93.50		
CO ₂ Emissions (t/year)	3.15	DFEE	121.26	TFEE	60.48
General Requirements Compliance	Fail	% DFEE<TFEE	-100.48		
Assessor Details	Mr. Simon Gowing, Simon Gowing, Tel: 02036031616, Simon@hodkinsonconsultancy.com			Assessor ID	T271-0001
Client					

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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DWELLING AS DESIGNED

Top-floor flat, total floor area 110 m²

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

1a TER and DER

Fuel for main heating:Mains gas
 Fuel factor:1.00 (mains gas)
 Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER) 18.05 kgCO₂/m²
 Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER) 34.93 kgCO₂/m²Fail
 Excess emissions =16.88 kgCO₂/m² (93.5%)

1b DFEE and DPEE

Target Fabric Energy Efficiency (TFEE) 60.5 kWh/m²/yr
 Dwelling Fabric Energy Efficiency (DFEE)121.3 kWh/m²/yrFail
 Excess energy =60.8 kWh/m²/yr (100.0%)

2 Fabric U-values

Element	Average	Highest	
External wall	0.24 (max. 0.30)	0.32 (max. 0.70)	OK
Floor (no floor)			
Roof	0.13 (max. 0.20)	0.13 (max. 0.35)	OK
Openings and curtain wall	1.72 (max. 2.00)	1.80 (max. 3.30)	OK

2a Thermal bridging

Thermal bridging calculated using default ψ -value of 0.15

3 Air permeability

Air permeability at 50 pascals: 6.00 (design value)
 Maximum 10.0 OK

4 Heating efficiency

Main heating system: Boiler system with radiators or underfloor - Mains gas
 Data from database Worcester Greenstar 24i System
 Efficiency: 89.2% SEDBUK2009
 Minimum: 88.0% OK

Secondary heating system:

None

5 Cylinder insulation

Hot water storage: Measured cylinder loss: 1.72 kWh/day
 Permitted by DBSCG 2.30 OK

Primary pipework insulated:

Yes OK

6 Controls

Space heating controls: Programmer and at least two room thermostats OK

Hot water controls:

Cylinderstat OK
 Independent timer for DHW OK

Boiler interlock

Yes OK

7 Low energy lights

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

8 Mechanical ventilation

Not applicable

9 Summertime temperature

Overheating risk (Thames Valley): Not significant OK

Based on:

Overshading: Average

Windows facing North: 10.13 m², No overhang

Windows facing South: 10.13 m², No overhang

Windows facing West: 5.15 m², No overhang

Air change rate: 3.00 ach

Blinds/curtains: Light-coloured curtain or roller blind, closed 100% of daylight hours

10 Key features

None

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

SAP 2012 WORKSHEET FOR New Build (As Designed) (Version 9.92, January 2014)
 CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

1. Overall dwelling dimensions

Ground floor	Area (m ²)	Storey height (m)	Volume (m ³)
109.9200 (1b)	x	3.0400 (2b)	= 334.1568 (1b) - (3b)
Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)	109.9200		
Dwelling volume	(3a)+(3b)+(3c)+(3d)+(3e)...(3n)		= 334.1568 (5)

2. Ventilation rate

Number of chimneys	main heating	secondary heating	other	total	m ³ per hour
0	0	0	0	0	0 * 40 = 0.0000 (6a)
Number of open flues	0	0	0	0	0 * 20 = 0.0000 (6b)
Number of intermittent fans	0	0	0	0	3 * 10 = 30.0000 (7a)
Number of passive vents	0	0	0	0	0 * 10 = 0.0000 (7b)
Number of fuelless gas fires	0	0	0	0	0 * 40 = 0.0000 (7c)

3. Heat losses and heat loss parameter

Element	Gross m ²	Openings m ²	NetArea m ²	U-value W/m ² K	A x U W/K	K-value kJ/m ² K	A x K kJ/K
Opening Type 1 (Uw = 1.50)			25.4100	1.4151	35.9575		(27)
Curtain Walling	98.4700	25.4100	73.0600	1.8000	131.5080		(29a)
External Wall 2	18.8500		18.8500	0.2300	4.3351		(29a)
Solid Core	3.7000		3.7000	0.3152	1.1662		(29a)
External Roof 1	109.9200		109.9200	0.1300	14.2896		(30)
Total net area of external elements Sum(A, m ²)			239.9400				(31)
Fabric heat loss, W/K = Sum (A x U)			(26)...(30) + (32)		187.2564		(33)
Party Floor 1			109.9200				(32a)

4. Water heating energy requirements (kWh/year)

Assumed occupancy	2.8143 (42)											
Average daily hot water use (litres/day)	101.0407 (43)											
Daily hot water use	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Energy cont	111.1448	107.1031	103.0615	99.0199	94.9782	90.9366	90.9366	94.9782	99.0199	103.0615	107.1031	111.1448
Energy content (annual)	154.8245	144.1565	148.7566	129.6896	124.4403	107.3825	99.5057	114.1842	115.5479	134.6600	146.9919	159.6237
Distribution loss (46)m = 0.15 x (45)m	2.8143 (42)											
Water storage loss:	24.7237											
Store volume	210.0000 (47)											
a) If manufacturer declared loss factor is known (kWh/day):	1.7200 (48)											
Temperature factor from Table 2b	0.5400 (49)											



FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

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

Total storage loss (W) 28.7928 26.0064 28.7928 27.8640 28.7928 27.8640 28.7928 27.8640 28.7928 27.8640 28.7928 27.8640

If cylinder contains dedicated solar storage 28.7928 26.0064 28.7928 27.8640 28.7928 27.8640 28.7928 27.8640 28.7928 27.8640 28.7928 27.8640

Primary loss 23.2624 21.0112 23.2624 22.5120 23.2624 22.5120 23.2624 22.5120 23.2624 22.5120 23.2624 22.5120

Total heat required for water heating calculated for each month 216.8797 191.1741 200.8118 180.0656 176.4955 157.7585 151.5609 166.2394 165.9239 186.7152 197.3679 211.6789

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

Output from w/h 216.8797 191.1741 200.8118 180.0656 176.4955 157.7585 151.5609 166.2394 165.9239 186.7152 197.3679 211.6789

Heat gains from water heating, kWh/month 96.4483 85.5461 91.1057 83.4226 83.0206 76.0055 74.7298 79.6104 78.7205 86.4186 89.1756 94.7190

5. Internal gains (see Table 5 and 6a)

Metabolic gains (Table 5), Watts

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
140.7172	140.7172	140.7172	140.7172	140.7172	140.7172	140.7172	140.7172	140.7172	140.7172	140.7172	140.7172

Lighting gains (calculated in Appendix L, equation L9 or L9a), also see Table 5

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
24.1992	21.4935	17.4797	13.2332	9.9320	8.3512	9.0238	11.7295	15.7433	19.9897	23.3310	24.8717

Appliances gains (calculated in Appendix L, equation L13 or L13a), also see Table 5

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
271.4410	274.2577	267.1597	252.0489	232.9742	215.0466	203.0699	200.2532	207.3513	222.4621	241.5368	259.4643

Cooking gains (calculated in Appendix L, equation L15 or L15a), also see Table 5

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
37.0717	37.0717	37.0717	37.0717	37.0717	37.0717	37.0717	37.0717	37.0717	37.0717	37.0717	37.0717

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

Losses e.g. evaporation (negative values) (Table 5)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
-112.5738	-112.5738	-112.5738	-112.5738	-112.5738	-112.5738	-112.5738	-112.5738	-112.5738	-112.5738	-112.5738	-112.5738

Water heating gains (Table 5)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
129.6348	127.3008	122.4540	115.8647	111.5868	105.5632	100.4433	107.0032	109.3340	116.1540	123.8550	127.3105

Total internal gains 493.4902 491.2672 475.3085 449.3620 422.6681 397.1762 380.7522 387.2012 400.6437 426.8210 456.9380 479.8618

6. Solar gains

[Jan]	Area m ²	Solar Flux W/m ²	Specific data g or Table 6a	Specific data or Table 6b	FF factor or Table 6c	Access factor Table 6d	Gains W
North	10.1300	10.6334	0.5000	0.8000	0.7700	0.7700	29.8589 (74)
South	10.1300	46.7521	0.5000	0.8000	0.7700	0.7700	131.2815 (78)
West	5.1500	19.6403	0.5000	0.8000	0.7700	0.7700	28.0380 (80)

Solar gains 189.1785 326.9156 461.1682 597.0256 693.8154 700.2957 670.3412 596.0708 507.7331 364.9104 227.4083 161.3883

Total gains 682.6687 818.1828 936.4768 1046.3877 1116.4836 1097.4719 1051.0935 983.2720 908.3768 791.7314 684.3463 641.2501

7. Mean internal temperature (heating season)

Temperature during heating periods in the living area from Table 9, Th1 (C)

Utilisation factor for gains for living area, util,m (see Table 9a)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
26.4418	26.4833	26.5241	26.7175	26.7540	26.9252	26.9252	26.9571	26.8590	26.7540	26.6802	26.6036

util living area 0.9961 0.9932 0.9876 0.9746 0.9459 0.8862 0.7959 0.9337 0.9337 0.9813 0.9938 0.9968

MIT 18.2117 18.4210 18.8103 19.3525 19.9197 20.4293 20.7215 20.6700 20.2463 19.5186 18.7726 18.1781

Th 2 18.9485 18.9508 18.9531 18.9638 18.9658 18.9752 18.9752 18.9769 18.9716 18.9658 18.9617 18.9575

util rest of house 0.9946 0.9904 0.9819 0.9609 0.9088 0.7798 0.5593 0.6195 0.8670 0.9685 0.9906 0.9955

MIT 2 16.5582 16.7682 17.1570 17.6998 18.2500 18.7144 18.9172 18.8952 18.5672 17.8701 17.1269 16.5306

Living area fraction 17.1006 17.3104 17.6994 18.2420 18.7977 19.2770 19.5091 19.4774 19.1181 18.4109 17.6668 16.5306

Temperature adjustment adjusted MIT 16.9506 17.1604 17.5494 18.0920 18.6477 19.1270 19.3591 19.3274 18.9681 18.2609 17.5168 16.9211

8. Space heating requirement

Utilisation	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Useful gains	677.2621	807.1415	913.8492	996.1402	1005.1447	868.2458	652.2438	659.7762	787.3922	761.1810	675.4722	636.9947
Ext temp.	4.3000	4.9000	6.5000	8.9000	11.7000	14.6000	16.6000	16.4000	14.1000	10.6000	7.1000	4.2000
Heat loss rate W	3652.0461	3533.8361	3179.8811	2626.2078	1982.3037	1283.4152	782.2185	828.9418	1383.5055	2185.7827	2980.2922	3650.0381
Month fracti	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Space heating kWh	2213.2393	1832.3387	1685.9277	1173.6487	727.0063	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1059.9037	1659.4704	2241.7043
Space heating	12593.2390 (98)											
Space heating per m ²	(98) / (4) = 114.5673 (99)											

8c. Space cooling requirement

Calculated for June, July and August. See Table 10b



Appendix E

Non- Domestic ***Be Lean*** BRUKL report

Project name

Shell and Core

Office

As built

Date: Fri Jun 21 13:20:33 2019

Administrative information

Building Details

Address: London,

Certification tool

Calculation engine: SBEM

Calculation engine version: v5.6.a.1

Interface to calculation engine: DesignBuilder SBEM

Interface to calculation engine version: v6.1.0

BRUKL compliance check version: v5.6.a.1

Owner Details

Name:

Telephone number:

Address: , ,

Certifier details

Name:

Telephone number:

Address: , ,

Criterion 1: The calculated CO₂ emission rate for the building must not exceed the target

The building does not comply with England Building Regulations Part L 2013

CO ₂ emission rate from the notional building, kgCO ₂ /m ² .annum	20.9
Target CO ₂ emission rate (TER), kgCO ₂ /m ² .annum	20.9
Building CO ₂ emission rate (BER), kgCO ₂ /m ² .annum	32.9
Are emissions from the building less than or equal to the target?	BER > TER
Are as built details the same as used in the BER calculations?	Separate submission

Criterion 2: The performance of the building fabric and fixed building services should achieve reasonable overall standards of energy efficiency

Values which do not achieve the standards in the Non-Domestic Building Services Compliance Guide and Part L are displayed in red.

Building fabric

Element	U _a -Limit	U _a -Calc	U _i -Calc	Surface where the maximum value occurs*
Wall**	0.35	0.28	0.28	01 Ground Floor - Office_W_8
Floor	0.25	0.22	0.22	01 Ground Floor - Office_F_3
Roof	0.25	-	-	"No heat loss roofs"
Windows***, roof windows, and rooflights	2.2	1.3	1.3	01 Ground Floor - Office_G_12
Personnel doors	2.2	-	-	"No external personnel doors"
Vehicle access & similar large doors	1.5	-	-	"No external vehicle access doors"
High usage entrance doors	3.5	-	-	"No external high usage entrance doors"
U _a -Limit = Limiting area-weighted average U-values [W/(m ² K)]		U _i -Calc = Calculated maximum individual element U-values [W/(m ² K)]		
U _a -Calc = Calculated area-weighted average U-values [W/(m ² K)]				
* There might be more than one surface where the maximum U-value occurs.				
** Automatic U-value check by the tool does not apply to curtain walls whose limiting standard is similar to that for windows.				
*** Display windows and similar glazing are excluded from the U-value check.				
N.B.: Neither roof ventilators (inc. smoke vents) nor swimming pool basins are modelled or checked against the limiting standards by the tool.				

Air Permeability	Worst acceptable standard	This building
m ³ /(h.m ²) at 50 Pa	10	25

Building services

The standard values listed below are minimum values for efficiencies and maximum values for SFPs. Refer to the Non-Domestic Building Services Compliance Guide for details.

Whole building lighting automatic monitoring & targeting with alarms for out-of-range values	NO
Whole building electric power factor achieved by power factor correction	<0.9

1- Project HVAC

	Heating efficiency	Cooling efficiency	Radiant efficiency	SFP [W/(l/s)]	HR efficiency
This system	3.04	2.64	-	-	-
Standard value	2.5*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Automatic monitoring & targeting with alarms for out-of-range values for this HVAC system

NO

* Standard shown is for all types >12 kW output, except absorption and gas engine heat pumps. For types <=12 kW output, refer to EN 14825 for limiting standards.

1- Project DHW

	Water heating efficiency	Storage loss factor [kWh/litre per day]
This building	1	0.005
Standard value	1	N/A

Local mechanical ventilation, exhaust, and terminal units

ID	System type in Non-domestic Building Services Compliance Guide
A	Local supply or extract ventilation units serving a single area
B	Zonal supply system where the fan is remote from the zone
C	Zonal extract system where the fan is remote from the zone
D	Zonal supply and extract ventilation units serving a single room or zone with heating and heat recovery
E	Local supply and extract ventilation system serving a single area with heating and heat recovery
F	Other local ventilation units
G	Fan-assisted terminal VAV unit
H	Fan coil units
I	Zonal extract system where the fan is remote from the zone with grease filter

Zone name	ID of system type	SFP [W/(l/s)]									HR efficiency	
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	Zone	Standard
01 Ground Floor - Office	Standard value	0.3	1.1	0.5	1.9	1.6	0.5	1.1	0.5	1	0.69	0.5
		-	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	-	-		

Shell and core configuration

Zone	Excluded from calculation?
01 Ground Floor - Office	NO

General lighting and display lighting

Zone name	Luminous efficacy [lm/W]			General lighting [W]
	Luminaire	Lamp	Display lamp	
	Standard value			
01 Ground Floor - Office	65	-	-	2331

Criterion 3: The spaces in the building should have appropriate passive control measures to limit solar gains

Zone	Solar gain limit exceeded? (%)	Internal blinds used?
01 Ground Floor - Office	NO (-27%)	NO

Criterion 4: The performance of the building, as built, should be consistent with the calculated BER

Separate submission

Criterion 5: The necessary provisions for enabling energy-efficient operation of the building should be in place

Separate submission

EPBD (Recast): Consideration of alternative energy systems

Were alternative energy systems considered and analysed as part of the design process?	NO
Is evidence of such assessment available as a separate submission?	NO
Are any such measures included in the proposed design?	NO

Technical Data Sheet (Actual vs. Notional Building)

Building Global Parameters			Building Use	
	Actual	Notional	% Area	Building Type
Area [m ²]	250.1	250.1		A1/A2 Retail/Financial and Professional services
External area [m ²]	467.6	467.6		A3/A4/A5 Restaurants and Cafes/Drinking Est./Takeaways
Weather	LON	LON	100	B1 Offices and Workshop businesses
Infiltration [m ³ /hm ² @ 50Pa]	25	3		B2 to B7 General Industrial and Special Industrial Groups
Average conductance [W/K]	185.18	228.15		B8 Storage or Distribution
Average U-value [W/m ² K]	0.4	0.49		C1 Hotels
Alpha value* [%]	15.12	15.11		C2 Residential Institutions: Hospitals and Care Homes
				C2 Residential Institutions: Residential schools
				C2 Residential Institutions: Universities and colleges
				C2A Secure Residential Institutions
				Residential spaces
				D1 Non-residential Institutions: Community/Day Centre
				D1 Non-residential Institutions: Libraries, Museums, and Galleries
				D1 Non-residential Institutions: Education
				D1 Non-residential Institutions: Primary Health Care Building
				D1 Non-residential Institutions: Crown and County Courts
				D2 General Assembly and Leisure, Night Clubs, and Theatres
				Others: Passenger terminals
				Others: Emergency services
				Others: Miscellaneous 24hr activities
				Others: Car Parks 24 hrs
				Others: Stand alone utility block

* Percentage of the building's average heat transfer coefficient which is due to thermal bridging

Energy Consumption by End Use [kWh/m²]

	Actual	Notional
Heating	11.71	5.73
Cooling	17.69	11.03
Auxiliary	5.46	2.7
Lighting	24.87	19.79
Hot water	3.68	3.34
Equipment*	42.18	42.18
TOTAL**	63.42	42.58

* Energy used by equipment does not count towards the total for consumption or calculating emissions.

** Total is net of any electrical energy displaced by CHP generators, if applicable.

Energy Production by Technology [kWh/m²]

	Actual	Notional
Photovoltaic systems	0	0
Wind turbines	0	0
CHP generators	0	0
Solar thermal systems	0	0

Energy & CO₂ Emissions Summary

	Actual	Notional
Heating + cooling demand [MJ/m ²]	238.81	192.99
Primary energy* [kWh/m ²]	194.71	121.14
Total emissions [kg/m ²]	32.9	20.9

* Primary energy is net of any electrical energy displaced by CHP generators, if applicable.

HVAC Systems Performance									
System Type	Heat dem MJ/m2	Cool dem MJ/m2	Heat con kWh/m2	Cool con kWh/m2	Aux con kWh/m2	Heat SSEFF	Cool SSEER	Heat gen SEFF	Cool gen SEER
[ST] Split or multi-split system, [HS] Heat pump (electric): air source, [HFT] Electricity, [CFT] Electricity									
Actual	119.5	119.4	11.7	17.7	5.5	2.83	1.87	3.04	2.64
Notional	50.1	142.9	5.7	11	2.7	2.43	3.6	----	----

Key to terms

- Heat dem [MJ/m2] = Heating energy demand
- Cool dem [MJ/m2] = Cooling energy demand
- Heat con [kWh/m2] = Heating energy consumption
- Cool con [kWh/m2] = Cooling energy consumption
- Aux con [kWh/m2] = Auxiliary energy consumption
- Heat SSEFF = Heating system seasonal efficiency (for notional building, value depends on activity glazing class)
- Cool SSEER = Cooling system seasonal energy efficiency ratio
- Heat gen SSEFF = Heating generator seasonal efficiency
- Cool gen SSEER = Cooling generator seasonal energy efficiency ratio
- ST = System type
- HS = Heat source
- HFT = Heating fuel type
- CFT = Cooling fuel type

Key Features

The Building Control Body is advised to give particular attention to items whose specifications are better than typically expected.

Building fabric

Element	U _{i-Typ}	U _{i-Min}	Surface where the minimum value occurs*
Wall	0.23	0.28	01 Ground Floor - Office_W_8
Floor	0.2	0.22	01 Ground Floor - Office_F_3
Roof	0.15	-	"No heat loss roofs"
Windows, roof windows, and rooflights	1.5	1.3	01 Ground Floor - Office_G_12
Personnel doors	1.5	-	"No external personnel doors"
Vehicle access & similar large doors	1.5	-	"No external vehicle access doors"
High usage entrance doors	1.5	-	"No external high usage entrance doors"
U _{i-Typ} = Typical individual element U-values [W/(m²K)]		U _{i-Min} = Minimum individual element U-values [W/(m²K)]	
* There might be more than one surface where the minimum U-value occurs.			

Air Permeability	Typical value	This building
m³/(h.m²) at 50 Pa	5	25

Appendix F

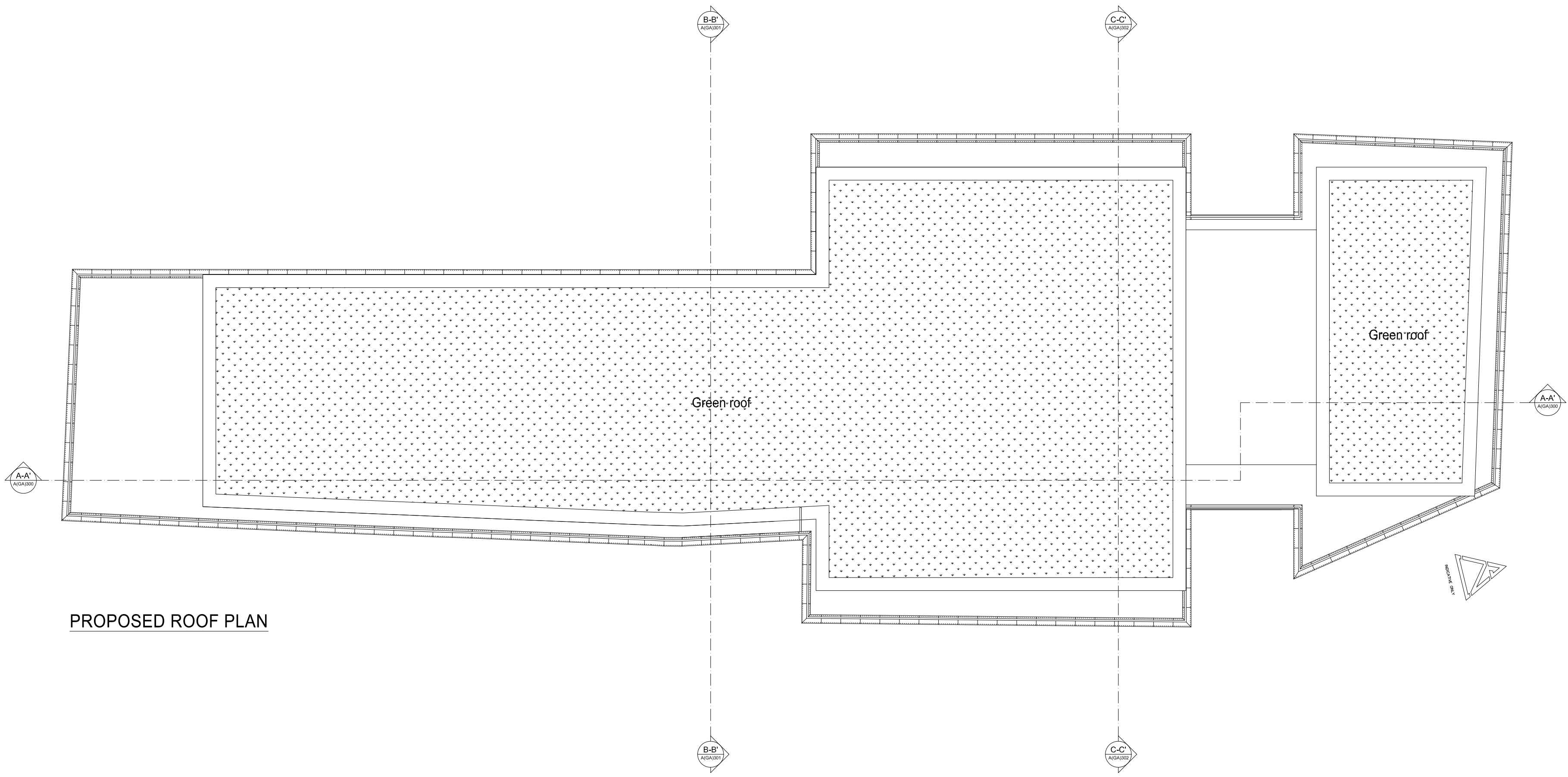
Low and Zero Carbon Technology Feasibility Table

Appendix F - Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Technology Feasibility Study

Feasibility Study Table									
Technology	Sufficient Energy Generated?	Payback	Land Use Issues	Local Planning Requirements	Noise	Carbon Payback	Available Grants	Feasible?	Reason not Feasible or Selected
Combined Heat & Power (CHP)	Yes	Medium	Air quality in residential area	Encouraged for large scale developments	In Plant Room	Yes	Tax Relief - ECA, RHI	No	No available connection. High maintenance costs increasing resident bills.
Biomass	Yes	None	Air quality in residential area	Encouraged for large scale developments	In Plant Room	Yes	RHI; Bio-energy Capital Grants Scheme	No	Requires district heating to be suitable. District heating not suitable due to high costs (as CHP).
Solar Thermal	Yes	High	Sufficient roof space required	Encouraged	None	~2 years	RHI	No	No suitable roof space (green roof instead), technical difficulties for in dwelling use.
Solar Photovoltaic (PV)	Yes	Very High	Sufficient roof space required	Encouraged	None	2-5 years	No	No	No suitable roof space (green roof instead)
Ground Source Heat Pumps (GSHPs)	Yes	High	Requires large area for coils or borehole	Encouraged	None	Low	RHI	No	No suitable space (expensive boreholes required) High resident costs.
Air Source Heat Pumps (ASHPs)	Yes	Very High	Visual intrusion of external units	None	Low	Low	RHI	No	No suitable external space for domestic areas High resident costs.
Wind Power	No	Low	Urban Area - low and turbulent wind; Visual impact	Encouraged for large scale developments	Yes	~1 year	No	No	Wind speeds in area insufficient
Hydro Power	No	Medium	Requires suitable water resource; Visual impact	None	Low	~1 year	No	No	No nearby sources

Appendix G

Roof Plans



PROPOSED ROOF PLAN