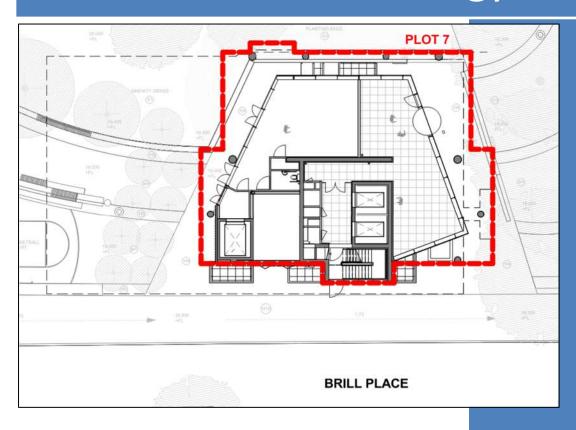
Energy Statement





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1.0 Executive Summary

This preliminary report considers the predicted energy demand for the proposed development at Brill Place, London.

This document complies with the requirements at both national and local level, as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (2019), The London Plan (2016), Intend to Publish London Plan (2019), GLA Energy Assessment Guidance (2018) and the London Borough of Camden Local Plan (Adopted July 2017).

As of January 2019, the GLAs energy assessment guidance encourages planning applications to utilise the updated (SAP 10) carbon emission factor in order to assess the expected carbon performance of new developments unless the application is connecting to a CHP heating network. Therefore, the following calculations are based on SAP 2012 carbon emission factors.

The energy requirements of the development have been modelled in compliance with Part L of the Building Regulations 2013 and are based on the site layout plans provided by Stiff and Trevillion Architects.

This report includes annualised baseline calculations which predict the likely energy consumption and associated CO₂ emissions for the entire development. The total baseline energy and carbon emissions for the entire development, taking into account regulated energy demands are:

- 364,499.65 kWh/Annum
- 90.73 Tonnes CO₂/Annum

Unregulated energy use is not covered by existing regulations and includes energy consumed by the occupants through activities and appliances; in this case it would typically be small power usage (computers, equipment, appliances *etc.*). The following unregulated energy use for the development was calculated:

- 164,631.05 kWh/Annum
- 82.56 Tonnes CO₂/Annum

The following energy hierarchy has been adhered to in order to determine the most appropriate strategy for the development:

- 1. Be Lean, Reduce energy and carbon emissions through the use of passive design and energy efficiency measures;
- Be Clean, Reduce energy and carbon emissions by investigating the possibility of installing a site wide CHP system or connecting to an existing decentralised Combined Heat and Power (CHP) network;
- 3. Be Green, Reduce energy and carbon emissions by installing Low or Zero Carbon (LZC) Technologies such as Solar panels, Photovoltaics, Wind Turbines etc.



4. A requirement for all major development to 'be seen' i.e. to monitor and report its energy performance post-construction to ensure that the actual carbon performance of the development is aligned with the Mayor's net zero carbon target. (Be Seen Policy)

Be Lean

In order to initially reduce carbon emissions from a base Part L 2013 compliant development, passive design and energy efficiency measures have been incorporated, such as:

- Additional improvements to the thermal performance of the fabric of the buildings;
- The provision of energy efficient lighting;
- The provision of time and temperature zone controls.

Further examples of the proposed measures to be provided are in Section 7.0 'Passive Design and Energy Efficiency Measures' of this report.

Following the incorporation of the above measures the total baseline energy and carbon emissions for the development, taking into account regulated energy demands, are reduced to:

- 329,468.22 kWh/Annum
- 86.57 Tonnes CO₂/Annum

Be Clean

The following two 'be clean' strategies have been considered for the development:

- 1. Connection to an existing Combined Cooling Heat and Power (CCHP) / Combined Heat and Power (CHP) distribution Networks.
 - There are currently no existing CHP distribution networks available to connect to.
- 2. A Gas fired site wide CCHP/CHP
 - A site wide CHP heating network is suggested for the development due to the high heating and hot water load due to the fact the development is largely residential. The CHP network will provide 75% of the heating and domestic hot water demand within the development.

Be Green

After analysing the various renewable energy options, it is considered that the most appropriate low or zero carbon (LZC) technology are Air Source Heat Pumps (ASHP) which will provide the heating and cooling demands within the retail unit on the ground floor of the development.

Further details of the feasibility analysis of low or zero carbon technologies are detailed within Section 9.0 'Renewable Energy' of this report.

Following the inclusion of the CHP network and ASHP (Retail unit only), the total baseline energy and carbon emissions for the development, taking into account regulated energy demands have further reduced to:



- 127,500.90 kWh/Annum

- 39.49 Tonnes CO₂/Annum

<u>Proposed Energy Strategy for the Brill Place development:</u>

In summary the energy strategy comprises of:

- Passive Design and Energy Efficient Measures (Section 7.0)
- CHP site wide heating network (Section 8.0)
- Air Source Heat Pumps (ASHP in Retail unit only) (Section 9.0)

The strategy takes into consideration the site layout and requirements for the building type to produce a design that incorporates the most appropriate technologies available to the site. This provides a scheme that is commercially viable whilst targeting compliance with all policies applicable to this development. The Energy Strategy consists of passive design and energy efficient measures such as the provision of energy efficient lighting, the provision of time and temperature zone heating controls, and accredited construction details for the development. The use of further/ emerging technologies may be included for use within this development if their feasibility increases in the future, in line with best practice.

The Energy Centre Building Management / Control system shall incorporate the necessary software & interfaces to allow the performance of the Air Source Heat Pumps to be monitored post construction. The software shall obtain both recorded, historical & 'live' data at 5-minute intervals. The system shall allow remote interrogation from each Apartment as well as the BMS.

This review has resulted in the formation of an Energy Strategy to be adopted for the development which involves the use of passive design and energy efficiency measures, and the use of a CHP community heating network as well as ASHP.

The strategy for the residential areas of the development is shown in Table 1.1 below.

Residential Element Energy Strategy		
	On-Site Communal Heating Network via CHP (75% of the annual	
Heating	heating and hot water demand) and high efficiency boilers (25% of the	
	annual heating and hot water demand)	
On-Site Communal Heating Network via CHP (75% of the annu		
Hot water (DHW)	heating and hot water demand) and high efficiency boilers (25% of the	
	annual heating and hot water demand)	
Cooling	Central chilled water system (occupied areas only)	
Ventilation	Natural Ventilation via openable windows, and MVHR where required	
Lighting	Energy efficient LED lighting where applicable	

Table 1.1 Proposed Energy Strategy for the residential elements of the development

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The strategy for the commercial areas of the development is shown in Table 1.2 below.

Commercial Element Energy Strategy		
	On-Site Communal Heating Network via CHP (75% of the annual heating	
	and hot water demand) and high efficiency boilers (25% of the annual	
Heating	heating and hot water demand)	
	On-Site Communal Heating Network via CHP (75% of the annual heatin	
and hot water demand) and high efficiency boilers (25% of the annu		
Hot water (DHW)	heating and hot water demand)	
Cooling	Split system Direct Expansion units with high efficiency (Retail unit)	
Ventilation	Mechanical ventilation to meet Approved Document Part F requirements	
Lighting	Energy efficient LED lighting where applicable	

Table 1.2 Proposed Energy Strategy for the commercial elements of the development

Table 1.3 - 1.6, highlight the carbon and energy savings that are currently anticipated for the entire development from a base Part L 2013 compliant build.

Davidanment	Predicted Energy Consumption (kWh/Annum)		
Development	Regulated	Unregulated	
Baseline: Part L 2013 of the Building Regulations Compliant Development	364,499.65	164,631.05	
After Energy Efficient and Passive Measures	329,468.22	-	
After CHP + ASHP (Retail unit only)	127,500.90	-	

Table 1.3 Predicted Energy Consumption

Dovolonment	Regulated Energy Savings		
Development	kWh/Annum	%	
Savings from Passive	35,031.43	9.61%	
Savings from CHP + ASHP	201,967.33	55.41%	
Total Cumulative Saving	236,998.76	65.02%	

Table 1.4 Regulated Energy Savings

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Davidanment	Carbon Dioxide Emissions (Tonnes/Annum)		
Development	Regulated	Unregulated	
Baseline: Part L 2013 of the Building Regulations Compliant Development	90.73	82.56	
After Energy Efficient and Passive Measures	86.57	80.08	
After CHP + ASHP (Retail unit only)	39.49	-	

Table 1.5 Predicted Carbon Emissions

Dovolonment	Regulated Carbon Dioxide Emissions		
Development	Tonnes/Annum	%	
Savings from Passive	4.16	4.58%	
Savings from CHP + ASHP	47.08	51.89%	
Total Cumulative Saving	51.24	56.47%	

Table 1.6 Regulated Carbon Emissions

The development shall have an anticipated CO₂ improvement of 56.47% beyond Part L 2013, complying with local policy requirements. The energy and carbon calculations for the development, as well as the building rating at each stage (baseline, passive measures, CHP and ASHP), are displayed in full within Appendix A. Furthermore, sample SAP calculations for the residential element are displayed in Appendix E and the SBEM/BRUKL documents for the commercial element are displayed in Appendix D. The development's energy consumption and carbon emissions are shown in Figures 1.1 and 1.2.





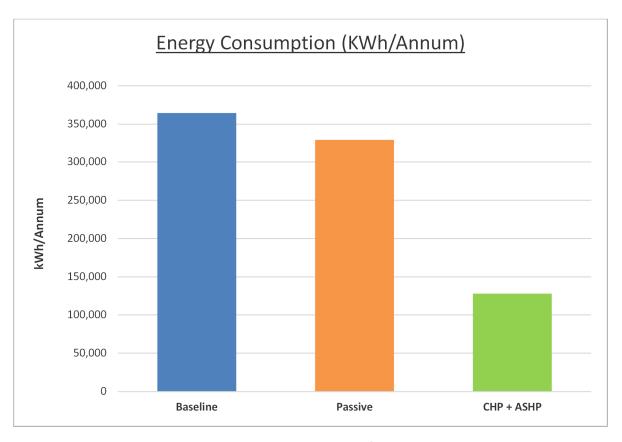


Figure 1.1 Annual Energy Consumption for the development

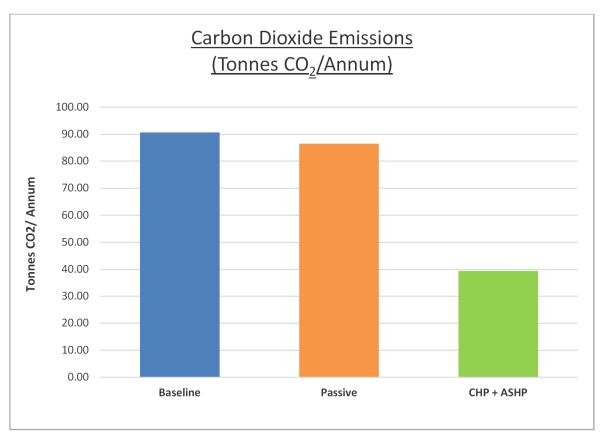


Figure 1.2 Annual Carbon Emissions for the development

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2.0 Introduction

This report has been prepared by Cudd Bentley Consulting to develop an energy strategy for the Brill Place development in Camden as part of the planning application.

Government policies now require significant energy reductions from proposed buildings. Building a greener future sets a planned trajectory outlined via Part L 2013 of the Building Regulations. These commitments have been the key focus point in addressing policies and strategies to reduce energy use and carbon emissions through energy efficiency and low or zero carbon technologies (LZC).

In line with best practice the following approach has been adopted in forming the energy strategy for the development:

- 1. To propose to improve the building fabric from minimum Part L 2013 Building Regulations requirements; (BE LEAN)
- 2. To propose to reduce energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions through passive and energy efficiency measures; (**BE LEAN**)
- 3. Investigate the feasibility of connecting into an existing district heat network and where this is not available investigate the feasibility of providing a central CHP Plant to serve the base heating and hot water requirements for the development; (BE CLEAN)
- 4. To propose to reduce energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions further through the use of on-site renewable / LZC energy technologies. (**BE GREEN**)

The recommended strategy takes into consideration the site layout and requirements for the building to produce a design that incorporates the most appropriate technologies available to the site that are commercially viable, whilst targeting compliance with all policies applicable to this development.



3.0 Policy Review

3.1 National Planning Policy

An effective planning system is required to contribute to achieving sustainable development. The **National Planning Policy Framework** (NPPF), 2019, outlines what the government deems as sustainable development in England.

Sustainable development is defined as having the following three overarching objectives which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways: an economic objective, a social objective, and an environmental objective.

- 1. 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;
- 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
- 3. 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.

The above objectives can be described as an energy trilemma, this is demonstrated in Figure 3.1 below. Each dimension is dependent on each other and sustainable development proposals should adhere to each role. This energy statement shall ensure the proposed Development is one that contributes economically, socially and environmentally in accordance with the NPPF, 2019.

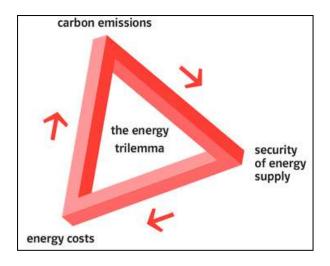


Figure 3.1 The Energy Trilemma

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Guidance has been followed from the (NPPF) 2019, to provide an energy strategy which reduces energy use and carbon emissions, in line with best practice. This will provide a balanced scheme which focuses on optimal use of non-renewable resources (energy efficiency measures) whilst providing a renewable energy strategy best suited to the sites and their building uses. Below are some key extracts relevant to the development from Chapter fourteen 'Meeting the Challenge of Climate Change, Flooding & Coastal Change':

Paragraph 149

Plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for flood risk, coastal change, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes, and the risk of overheating from rising temperatures. Policies should support appropriate measures to ensure the future resilience of communities and infrastructure to climate change impacts, such as providing space for physical protection measures, or making provision for the possible future relocation of vulnerable development and infrastructure.

Paragraph 150

New development should be planned for in ways that:

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

Paragraph 151

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

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

Paragraph 152

Local planning authorities should support community-led initiatives for renewable and low carbon energy, including developments outside areas identified in local plans or other strategic policies that are being taken forward through neighbourhood planning.



Paragraph 153

In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should expect new development to:

- a. comply with any development plan policies on local requirements for decentralised energy supply unless it can be demonstrated by the applicant, having regard to the type of development involved and its design, that this is not feasible or viable; and
- b. take account of landform, layout, building orientation, massing and landscaping to minimise energy consumption.

3.2 Local Planning Policy

The London Plan (March 2016)

Policy 5.2 Minimising Carbon Dioxide Emissions

Development proposals should make the fullest contribution to minimising carbon dioxide emissions in accordance with the following energy hierarchy:

- Be Lean: use less energy –This involves the use of passive and energy efficiency design measures to reduce the energy requirement and subsequent carbon footprint of the site.
 These provide a footprint which delivers compliance with Building Regulations Part L (2013) and the Baseline Energy and Carbon emission figures for the development.
- Be Clean: supply energy efficiently The use of a central energy centre has been considered
 to serve the development, to provide the primary heating and cooling requirements for the
 development.
- Be Green: use renewable energy The use of renewable energy has been investigated in the context of the site and the overall usage patterns of energy throughout the development.

The Mayor will work with boroughs and developers to ensure that major developments meet the following targets for carbon dioxide emissions reduction in buildings. These targets are expressed as minimum improvements over the Target Emission Rate (TER) outlined in the national Building Regulations leading to zero carbon residential buildings from 2016 and zero carbon non-domestic buildings from 2019.

Residential Buildings:

Year	Improvement on 2010 Building Regulations	
2010 – 2013	25 per cent (Code for Sustainable Homes level 4)t	
2013 – 2016	40 per cent	
2016 – 2031	Zero Carbon	

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



As a minimum, energy assessments should include the following details:

- calculation of the energy demand and carbon dioxide emissions covered by Building Regulations and, separately, the energy demand and carbon dioxide emissions from any other part of the development, including plant or equipment, that are not covered by the Building Regulations (see paragraph 5.22) at each stage of the energy hierarchy
- proposals to reduce carbon dioxide emissions through the energy efficient design of the site, buildings and services c proposals to further reduce carbon dioxide emissions through the use of decentralised energy where feasible, such as district heating and cooling and combined heat and power (CHP)
- proposals to further reduce carbon dioxide emissions through the use of on-site renewable energy technologies.

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

The GLAs Energy Planning guidance requires carbon reduction for schemes received on or after the 1st October 2016 to be zero carbon for residential development and 35% below Part L 2013 for commercial development.

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

Within LDFs boroughs should consider the need to develop more detailed policies and proposals based on the sustainable design principles outlined above and those which are outlined in the Mayor's supplementary planning guidance that are specific to their local circumstances

Energy Assessment Guidance (October 2018)

The report will adhere to the guidance as part of the document stated above.

Please note that from January 2019, planning applicants are encouraged to use updated (SAP 10) carbon emission factors to assess the expected carbon performance of a new development. Applicants should continue to use the current Building Regulations methodology for estimating energy performance against Part L 2013 requirements but with the outputs manually converted for the SAP 10 emission factors.



The London Plan (December 2019) – Intend to Publish

Policy SI2 Minimising greenhouse gas emissions

- A) Major development should be net zero-carbon. This means reducing greenhouse emissions in operation and minimising both annual and peak energy demand in accordance with the following energy hierarchy:
 - 1. be lean: use less energy and manage demand during operation.
 - 2. be clean: exploit local energy resources (such as secondary heat) and supply energy efficiently and cleanly.
 - 3. be green: maximise opportunities for renewable energy by producing, storing and using renewable energy on-site.
 - 4. be seen: monitor, verify and report energy performance.
- B) Major development proposals should include a detailed energy strategy to demonstrate how the zero-carbon target will be met within the framework of the energy hierarchy.
- C) A minimum on-site reduction of at least 35 per cent beyond Building Regulations is required for major development. Residential development should achieve 10 per cent, and non-residential development should achieve 15 per cent through energy efficiency measures. Where it is clearly demonstrated that the zero-carbon target cannot be fully achieved on-site, any shortfall should be provided, in agreement with the borough, either:
 - 1. through a cash in lieu contribution to the borough's carbon offset fund, or
 - 2. off-site provided that an alternative proposal is identified and delivery is certain.
- D) Boroughs must establish and administer a carbon offset fund. Offset fund payments must be ring-fenced to implement projects that deliver carbon reductions. The operation of offset funds should be monitored and reported on annually.
- E) Major development proposals should calculate and minimise carbon emissions from any other part of the development, including plant or equipment, that are not covered by Building Regulations, i.e. unregulated emissions.
- F) Development proposals referable to the Mayor should calculate whole life-cycle carbon emissions through a nationally recognised Whole Life-Cycle Carbon Assessment and demonstrate actions taken to reduce life-cycle carbon emissions.

Greater London Authority guidance on Preparing Energy Assessments as part of Planning Applications (April 2020)

Since January 2019, applicants submitting referable applications have been encouraged to use the SAP 10.0 emission factors in areas where there are no opportunities to connect to existing or planned district heat networks. This approach will remain in place until national government updates building regulations, so that new development better reflects the actual carbon emissions associated with their operation.

To comply with London Plan Policy SI 3, developments in Heat Network Priority Areas (HNPAs) (i.e. areas in London where the heat density is sufficient for heat networks to provide a competitive solution for supplying heat to buildings and consumers) should have a communal low-temperature heating system and should select a heat source in accordance with the following heating hierarchy:



- a. connect to local existing or planned heat networks
- b. use zero-emission or local secondary heat sources (in conjunction with heat pump, if required)
- c. use low-emission combined heat and power (only where there is a case for CHP to enable the delivery of an area-wide heat network, meet the development's electricity demand and provide demand response to the local electricity network)

use ultra-low NOx gas boilers (CHP and ultra-low NOx gas boiler communal or district heating systems should be designed to ensure that they meet the requirements in Part B of London Plan Policy SI 1 Improving air quality)

London Borough of Camden Local Plan (Adopted July 2017)

Policy CC1 Climate change mitigation

The Council will require all development to minimise the effects of climate change and encourage all developments to meet the highest feasible environmental standards that are financially viable during construction and occupation.

We will:

- a) promote zero carbon development and require all development to reduce carbon dioxide emissions through following the steps in the energy hierarchy;
- b) require all major development to demonstrate how London Plan targets for carbon dioxide emissions have been met;
- c) ensure that the location of development and mix of land uses minimise the need to travel by car and help to support decentralised energy networks;
- d) support and encourage sensitive energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings;
- e) require all proposals that involve substantial demolition to demonstrate that it is not possible to retain and improve the existing building; and
- f) expect all developments to optimise resource efficiency.

For decentralised energy networks, we will promote decentralised energy by:

- g) working with local organisations and developers to implement decentralised energy networks in the parts of Camden most likely to support them;
- h) protecting existing decentralised energy networks (e.g. at Gower Street, Bloomsbury, King's Cross, Gospel Oak and Somers Town) and safeguarding potential network routes; and
- i) requiring all major developments to assess the feasibility of connecting to an existing decentralised energy network, or where this is not possible establishing a new network.

To ensure that the Council can monitor the effectiveness of renewable and low carbon technologies, major developments will be required to install appropriate monitoring equipment.



4.0 Development Approach

This report adopts the following approach to provide compliance with the Local and National Planning Policies:

- 1. To propose to improve building fabric from minimum Part L (2013) Building Regulations requirements
- 2. To propose to reduce energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions through passive and energy efficiency measures
- 3. Investigate the possibility of connection into existing District Heating / Cooling Networks
- 4. To propose to reduce energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions further through the use of on-site renewable / LZC energy technologies.

Table 4.1 below outlines the Part L Building Regulations that the development shall be assessed under:

Building Element	Part L Building Regulations Applicable
Residential Element	Part L1A (2013)
Commercial units	Part L2A (2013)

Table 4.1 Part L Building Regulations Applicable



5.0 Details of Proposed Development

The proposed development is located in Camden and consists of a residential block, with one retail unit on the ground floor.

The site area and elevations of the development are shown in Figure 5.1.

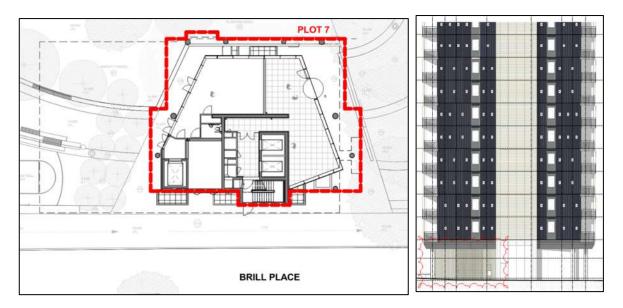


Figure 5.1 Site Area and South Elevation (Lower levels)

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6.0 Assessment of Baseline Energy Demand

The primary energy demands of the development will be:

Heating

• Lighting

Hot Water

General Power

Cooling

Ventilation

To assess the preliminary energy consumption of the proposed development, calculations have been completed using approved SBEM software (Hevacomp V8i SS1 SP10). The calculations generate annualised energy consumption for the buildings, from which the "carbon footprint" can be assessed.

The assessment of the energy demand for the site has been based on the notional development according to the building's uses, through the construction of a building model in compliance with the requirements of Part L 2013 of the Building Regulations.

The total baseline energy and carbon emissions for the entire development, taking into account regulated energy demands are:

- 364,499.65 kWh/Annum

- 90.73 Tonnes CO₂/Annum

(A full set of calculations supporting these figures included in Appendix A of this document)



7.0 Passive Design and Energy Efficient Measures

The 'U' values shown in Table 7.1 shall be targeted within the residential element of the development, in accordance with Part L1A (2013), these 'U' values go beyond the minimum requirements of Part L1A 2013.

Feature	U – Value (W/m².K)	
Curtain Walling	0.54	
Exposed Roofs	0.13	
Glazing	U=0.7 G'=0.4	
Air Permeability	3 m³/hr/m²@ 50 Pa	

Table 7.1 U - Values targeted in the residential elements of the development.

Please note that Accredited Construction Details in accordance with Table K1 of Appendix K of Part L are to be achieved in all junctions.

The following 'U' values shall be targeted within the commercial element of the development, in accordance with Part L2A (2013), these 'U' values go beyond the minimum requirements of Part L2A 2013.

Feature	U – Value (W/m².K)	
External Walls	0.26	
Exposed Floors	0.22	
Glazing	U=1.4 G'=0.35	
Air Permeability	4 m³/hr/m²@ 50 Pa	

Table 7.2 U – Values targeted in the commercial elements of the development.

In conjunction with the GLAs Energy Assessment Guidance, the domestic element of the development has targeted a 10% carbon emission improvement beyond Part L from passive and energy efficiency measures. Similarly, the non-domestic development has targeted at least a 15% carbon emission improvement beyond Part L from energy efficiency. The total energy and carbon missions taking into account the following energy efficiency and passive measures will be calculated:

- The provision of energy efficient lighting
- Provision of PIR controls and occupancy sensing in relevant areas;
- The provision of zonal thermal and lighting controls;
- Electric power factor correction;
- Provision of MVHR with heat recovery of seasonal efficiency beyond minimum requirements;
- The provision of variable speed pumps and fans;
- The enhancement of pipework and ductwork, thermal insulation;
- Specific Fan Powers improved beyond Part L requirements;
- High performance double glazing with low G values and shading co-efficient to limit the effects of solar gain;
- The provision of time and temperature zone control on HVAC systems.

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The commercial space and each residential unit will be able to monitor their energy usage via electrical, heat and water meters. The landlord energy usage will also be monitored to help the landlord reduce their energy usage as well. All major items of plant equipment will be monitored, and the systems will be monitored to enable a minimum of 90% of the energy used in the building to be easily attributed to an end use. Electrical supplies will be metered by smart meters. Heat will be billed and metered as required by the Metering and Billing Regulations 2014.

From the utilisation of the above measures the total energy and carbon emissions for the development (built to Part L 2013) are reduced to:

- 329,468.22 kWh/Annum

- 86.57 Tonnes CO₂/Annum

(A full set of calculations supporting these figures included in Appendix A of this document)

7.1 Fabric Energy Efficiency (FEE)

The development's overall Part L Fabric Energy Efficiency (FEE) performance has been considered and calculated for the 'be lean' as compared to the baseline stage of the energy hierarchy, see below in Table 7.3. Note the amount of energy (MWh/annum) which is saved that would be required to maintain comfortable internal temperatures in each dwelling type.

		Baseline	Passive			
Unit	Area	Quantity	TFEE (kWh/m2 /annum)	DFEE (kWh/m2 /annum)	% Improvement	MWh/Annum
1 Bed First Floor	55.1	2	59.54	50.92	14.48	5.61
2 Bed First Floor	71	2	56.34	44.31	21.35	6.29
1 bed Midd Floor	55.1	31	48.09	42.66	11.29	72.87
2 Bed Midd Floor	71	30	45.43	36.33	20.03	77.38
3 Bed Top Floor	135.6	3	45.38	34.67	23.60	14.10

Table 7.3 Fabric Energy Efficiency Performance



7.2 Cooling

In order to prevent and mitigate any potential overheating risks and minimise excessive heat generation contributing to the urban heat island effect, in accordance with Policy 5.9 of the London Plan 2015, the following design strategies have been considered for inclusion within the development following the GLA cooling hierarchy displayed in Table 7.4.

Cooling Hierarchy	Design Strategy	
Minimise internal heat generation through energy efficient design.	Energy efficient measures as per the list above in section 7.0.	
Reduce the amount of heat entering a building in summer through orientation, shading, albedo, fenestration, insulation and green roofs and walls.	Effective double glazing to be provided with low G values and shading co-efficient to limit the effects of areas with large proportions of glazing. High performance internal blinds optional.	
Manage the heat within the building through exposed internal thermal mass and high ceilings.	The majority residential nature of the development limits the feasibility due to the proposed floor levels and heights.	
Passive ventilation.	Openable windows.	
Mechanical ventilation.	Mechanical ventilation with high efficiency plate heat exchanger heat recovery units are to be installed.	
Active cooling systems (ensuring they are the lowest carbon options).	The commercial element will utilise ASHPs for cooling which are considered as low or zero carbon technology.	

Table 7.4 Part L Building Regulations Applicable

The actual and notional cooling demand of the commercial units has been calculated via the SBEM modelling software and is displayed below in Table 7.5. Please note, as required by the GLA Energy Planning Guidance (2018), the area weighted average actual cooling demand is less than the area weighted notional cooling demand.

Area Weighted Average Cooling Demand (MJ/m²)			
	Commercial		
Actual	344.6		
Notional 410.89			

Table 7.5 Non-Domestic Cooling Demand

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8.0 Decentralised Energy

Decentralised energy refers to energy that is generated off the main grid, which may include microrenewables, heating and cooling. It can refer to energy from waste plants, combined heat and power, district heating and cooling, as well as geothermal, biomass or solar energy. Decentralised Energy schemes can serve a single building or a whole community, even being built out across entire cities.

In line with the Draft London Plan, Policy SI3 Energy infrastructure, major development proposals within Heat Network Priority Areas should have a communal low-temperature heating system that adheres to the following:

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

- 1. Connect to local or existing planned heat networks
 - a. Use zero-emission or local secondary heat sources (in conjunction with heat pump, if required)
 - b. Use low-emission combined heat and power (CHP) (only where there is a case for CHP to enable the delivery of an area-wide heat network)
 - c. Use ultra-low NOx gas boilers
- 2. CHP and ultra-low NOx gas boiler communal or district heating systems should be designed to ensure that they meet the requirements of policy SI1 (A)
- 3. Where a heat network is planned but not yet in existence the development should be designed for connection at a later date.

8.1 Existing Community Heating Network

Existing District Heating Networks have been investigated through the UK CHP Development Map which confirms there is no district heating network to which a connection is technically feasible (As shown in Appendix C). Furthermore, as the development has less than 800 dwellings, GLA Energy Assessment Guidance suggests that a connection with an ESCO wide heat network is unlikely to be a feasible option.

8.2 Site Wide Heat Network

The use of CHP and high efficiency boilers is proposed in a communal heat network which will provide heating and hot water for the residential units, and the hot water for the commercial element. A future connection to an external district heating network shall be provided from the plant rooms of each building.

The technical viability of installing a single site wide CHP system has been explored to deliver the heating and hot water demand of the units. It is considered viable for the following reasons:

• A total of 4,000 running hours per year are required in order for the CHP system to be feasible. Based on the building type being residential, there is a high hot water demand throughout the year which is anticipated to require circa 4,368 running hours per year. Thus, the

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implementation of a CHP unit to provide the heating and hot water demand is viable, shown below in Table 8.1.

Months	Load per Day (hrs)	Load per week (hrs)	Load per month (hrs)	Load for 6 months (hrs)	
April to					
Sept	10	70	280	1,680	
October					
to					
March	16	112	448	2,688	
Total approximate load		nd for a year (hours)		4,368	
		Minimum required hours			4,000

Table 8.1 CHP Analysis

In order to reduce distribution losses, the use of variable flow control systems to lower flow rates and lower return temperatures at part-load is to be investigated and included within the heat loss calculation. At the design stage it is recommended that careful attention is paid to ensure that condensing boilers operate with low return water temperatures, in line with the CIBSE Heat Networks: Code of Practice for the UK.

Please note, details of the district heating network have been taken the from the Hoare Lea report 'REP-2323397-5A-TH-20191122-Part L TM59 Inputs Results-Rev03' as no details were received from the district heating network provider.

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9.0 Renewable Energy

The use of renewable and low or zero carbon (LZC) technologies within the development has been addressed and the following, Table 9.1, reviews the primary options for generation of on-site renewable / LZC energy and considers their suitability for use on the development.

Renewable Technology Feasibility Assessment		
Bio Fuel Boilers	Bio-fuel boilers are specifically designed to burn solid biomass or liquid bio-fuel in order to heat water or raise steam. This can then be used for space heating or domestic hot water (DHW) supply. Bio-fuel boilers are not proposed for use within the development for the following reasons 1. Biomass boilers generate increased Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) and particulates (PM10) which would affect air quality 2. The requirement of bio-fuel would involve a vehicular movement of articulated lorries fortnightly delivering to the site. As this is a city centre location, this would not be desirable 3. The storage requirements for the biofuel would require a large plant space, with an auxiliary storage facility to allow for a two-week period where delivery of fuel might not be available	No
Land Use Large volumes of storage are required for fuel at ground level or basement level with sufficient vehicular access for fuel delivered. Noise		
Noise levels are generated by the operation of the bio-fuel boiler and associated deliveries of the bio-fuel. The plant room enclosure would have to be attenuated to acceptable levels imposed by planning and Acoustician recommendations. Delivery schedules would have to be scheduled to minimise potential noise issues.		



Renewable Technology Feasibility Assessment

Feasible?

Wind Turbines



Wind turbines convert the kinetic energy in the wind into mechanical energy which is then converted into electricity. Wind turbines can provide electrical power either directly to a load or via a battery system.

Wind Turbines are not proposed for use within the development for the following reasons:

- Wind turbines are considered inappropriate on spatial, planning, aesthetic and noise grounds due to the urban location. Noise pollution from commercial wind turbines can be quite significant within a few hundred metres
- 2. The site is not ideal; an ideal site is a hill with a flat, clear exposure. It should be free from strong turbulence and obstructions like large trees, houses or other buildings. As the building is located in an urban area, other buildings will produce turbulence
- 3. The financial viability of a small-scale installation on the site would be compromised by the operational efficiency of the units (circa 30%)
- 4. Wind turbines can cause electrical interference within a 2km radius
- 5. Wind speeds for the site can be seen in Appendix B, which shows that at 10m the site has a wind speed of 5.0mph. A minimum of 5.5mph is recommended.

Land Use

The site plans demonstrate that there is in-sufficient space for the allocation of a suitably sized wind turbine.

Noise

Noise levels are generated by the rotating blades; these noise levels will vary dependent on wind velocity and will need to be in acceptable levels imposed by planning and Acoustician recommendations.

No

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Renewable Technology F	easibility Assessment	Feasible?
Ground Source Heat Pumps	Space cooling and heating can be provided by circulating water cooled or heated directly by the ground or via subterranean water. Ground water cooling and heating through the use of aquifers makes use of the relatively stable ground/ water temperature which is available at a temperature range of 10 – 14°C. The use of Ground Source Heat Pumps is not recommended for this development for the following reasons: 1. Cost of boreholes may be prohibitive (subject to site geological conditions). 2. Favourable ground conditions may not exist. 3. Problems can arise with boreholes silting up (openloop). Changes in local ground conditions could affect water quality and the amount that can be extracted (open-loop).	
Land Use This installation would require Environment Agency approval. Ground and Hydrology analysis would be required to investigate if favourable conditions exist.		
Solar Water Heating Solar Water Heating systems use radiant energy from the sun to heat water. Systems comprise of a roof mounted heat collector piped to a coil located within a hot water storage cylinder. Solar Panels are not proposed for use within the proposed development for the following reasons: 1. Heating and hot water demand to be provided via CHP		
Land Use Roof space is required for the installation of solar panels; optimum installation is south facing at an angle of 30 degrees. Noise Noise levels are generated by pumps at roof level, these are insignificant so should pose no issues.		

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Renewable Technology F	easibility Assessment	Feasible?
Air Source Heat Pumps	An Air Source Heat Pump extracts heat from the outside air in the same way that a fridge extracts heat from its inside. It can extract heat from the air even when the outside temperature is as low as minus 15°C. Air Source Heat Pumps (ASHP) are proposed for use within the development to meet the heating and cooling demand in the commercial element of the development.	Yes
Land Use Air Source Heat Pumps can be installed on ground mounted, roof mounted or wall mounted frames. When installing Air Source Heat Pumps there are various factors to consider; Heat Pumps should be positioned to provide shelter from high winds which can reduce efficiency by causing defrost problems and be kept free from leaves and debris. Noise Noise levels are generated by fans, and compressors causing vibrations. The noise levels are dependent on manufacturer and vary accordingly, these will need to be in acceptable levels imposed by planning and Acoustician recommendations.		
Photovoltaics Photovoltaic (PV) modules convert sunlight directly to DC electricity. The solar cells consist of a thin piece of semiconductor material, in most cases silicon. Photovoltaics will not be used on this development due to there being no safe access available, as the 21 st floor is where the BMU is situated for faced cleaning and maintenance. There is also not enough significant space left to offset energy in a meaningful way.		No
Land Use There are no land issues or adverse visual impacts as the solar panels are roof mounted. Noise There are no noise issues generated by this technology.		

Table 9.1 Renewable Technology Feasibility Assessment

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Following the inclusion of the CHP network and ASHP (Retail unit only), the total baseline energy and carbon emissions for the entire development, taking into account regulated energy demands, have further reduced to:

- 127,500.90 kWh/Annum
- 39.49 Tonnes CO₂/Annum

(A full set of calculations supporting these figures included in Appendix A of this document)

9.1 Be Seen

The 'be seen' reporting spreadsheet will be completed by developer during detailed design stage. Also, the be seen report will be completed by developer at in-use stage, the development will be designed to enable post construction monitoring. All relevant reports will be submitted to the GLA along with any other relevant material. The guidance from "GLA_energy_assessment_guidance_april_2020" will be utilised.



10.0 Summary of Proposed Scheme

Consideration has been given in Sections 8.0 and 9.0, of this document, to the options that are available for the development in relation to passive measures, Low Zero Carbon technologies and renewable energy technologies. The technologies considered are as follows:

- Biofuel Boilers
- Wind Turbines
- Ground Source Heat Pumps

- Solar Water Heating
- Air Source Heat Pumps
- Photovoltaics

This review has resulted in the formulation of the following energy strategy displayed in Tables 10.1.

Residential Element Energy Strategy			
	On-Site Communal Heating Network via CHP (75% of the annual heating		
Heating	and hot water demand) and high efficiency boilers (25% of the annual		
	heating and hot water demand)		
	On-Site Communal Heating Network via CHP (75% of the annual heating		
Hot water (DHW)	and hot water demand) and high efficiency boilers (25% of the annual		
	heating and hot water demand)		
Cooling	Central chilled water system (occupied areas only)		
Ventilation	Natural Ventilation via openable windows, and MVHR where required		
Lighting	Energy efficient LED lighting where applicable		

Table 10.1 Proposed Energy Strategy for Residential Element

Commercial Element Energy Strategy				
	On-Site Communal Heating Network via CHP (75% of the annual heating			
	and hot water demand) and high efficiency boilers (25% of the annual			
Heating	heating and hot water demand)			
	On-Site Communal Heating Network via CHP (75% of the annual heating			
	and hot water demand) and high efficiency boilers (25% of the annual			
Hot water (DHW)	heating and hot water demand)			
Cooling	Split system Direct Expansion units with high efficiency			
Ventilation	Mechanical ventilation to meet Approved Document Part F requirements			
Lighting	Energy efficient LED lighting where applicable			

Table 10.2 Proposed Energy Strategy for Commercial Element

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The following Tables 10.3 to 10.8 highlight the carbon emissions and savings that are currently anticipated for the development from a base Part L 2013 compliant build. Based on the analysis within this report, it is confirmed that the development achieves Part L 2013 compliance and with the local planning requirements.

Commercial Element

For Commercial	Carbon Dioxide Emissions (Tonnes/Annum)		
For Commercial	Regulated	Unregulated	
Baseline: Part L 2013 of the Building Regulations Compliant Development	11.14	2.35	
After Energy Efficient and Passive Measures	10.8	2.27	
After CHP + ASHP (Retail unit only)	8.00	-	

Table 10.3 Carbon Dioxide Emissions of Commercial Element

For Commercial	Regulated Carbon Dioxide Emissions		
For Commercial	Tonnes/Annum	%	
Savings from Passive	0.34	3.06%	
Savings from CHP + ASHP	2.8	25.13%	
Total Cumulative Saving	3.14	28.19%	
Total Target Savings	11.14	100%	
Annual Surplus	-8.00	-71.81%	

Table 10.4 Regulated Carbon Savings of Commercial Element

Residential Element

For Residential	Carbon Dioxide Emissions (Tonnes/Annum)		
FOI RESIDEILUAI	Regulated	Unregulated	
Baseline: Part L 2013 of the Building Regulations Compliant Development	79.59	80.21	
After Energy Efficient and Passive Measures	75.78	77.8	
After CHP + ASHP (Retail unit only)	31.49	-	

Table 10.5 Carbon Dioxide Emissions of Residential Element

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For Residential	Regulated Carbon Dioxide Emissions										
roi kesidelitiai	Tonnes/Annum	%									
Savings from Passive	3.81	4.79%									
Savings from CHP + ASHP	44.29	55.65%									
Total Cumulative Saving	48.1	60.43%									
Total Target Savings	79.59	100%									
Annual Surplus	-31.49	-39.57%									

Table 10.6 Regulated Carbon Savings of Residential Element

Development

Development	Carbon Dioxide Emissions (Tonnes/Annum)										
Development	Regulated	Unregulated									
Baseline: Part L 2013 of the Building Regulations Compliant Development	90.73	82.56									
After Energy Efficient and Passive Measures	86.57	80.08									
After CHP + ASHP (Retail unit only)	39.49	-									

Table 10.7 Carbon Dioxide Emissions of Development

Dovolonment	Regulated Carbon Dioxide Emissions									
Development	Tonnes/Annum	%								
Savings from Passive	4.16	4.58%								
Savings from CHP + ASHP	47.08	51.89%								
Total Cumulative Saving	51.24	56.47%								

Table 10.8 Regulated Carbon Savings of Development

The development shall have an anticipated CO₂ improvement of 56.47% beyond Part L 2013, complying with local policy requirements. The energy and carbon calculations for the development, as well as the building rating at each stage (baseline, passive measures, CHP and ASHP), are displayed in full within Appendix A. Furthermore, sample SAP calculations for the residential element are displayed in Appendix F and the SBEM/BRUKL documents for the commercial element are displayed in Appendix E. The energy and carbon savings achieved are visually represented in the figures 10.1 and 10.2 below:





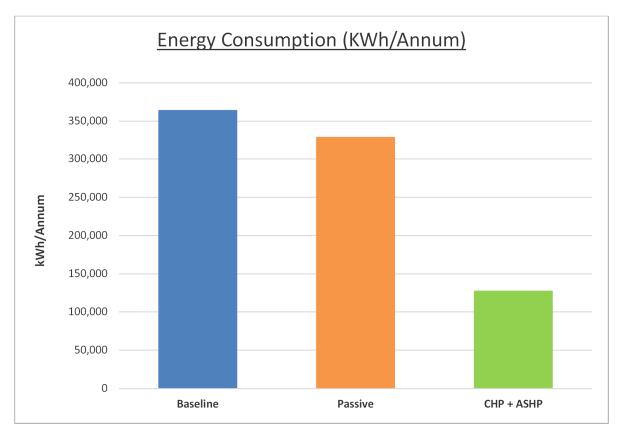


Figure 10.1 Annual Energy Consumption for the development

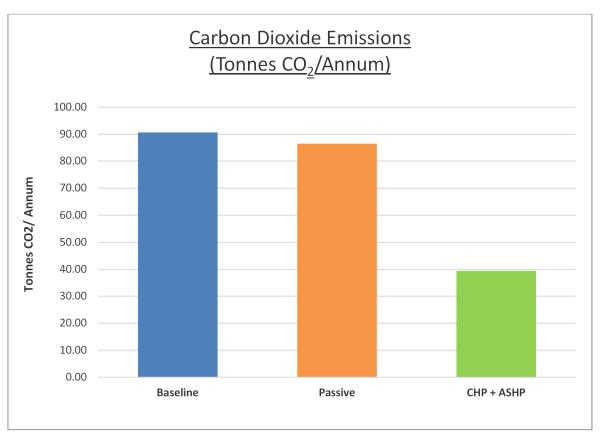


Figure 10.2 Annual Carbon Emissions for the development

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10.1 SAP 10 Carbon Factor Consideration

The latest GLA guidance (April 2020) states that it is expected that SAP 10 emission factors will be used for referable applications unless the application:

- Is in a Heat Network Priority Area; and
- There is potential to connect to an existing network using gas-engine CHP or a new network using low-emission CHP.

As this development is connecting to a communal CHP heating network there is no requirement to convert the carbon emissions from SAP 2012 to SAP 10 in accordance with GLA guidance. Therefore the figures stated previously within this report remain unchanged from SAP 2012.

10.2 Carbon Cash-in-Lieu Contribution

As a result of the zero-carbon target having not been achieved in line with The London Plan Policy 5.2E, the cash in lieu contribution requirement has been calculated and displayed below in Table 10.11. Assuming a carbon off-set price of £95 per tonne of carbon dioxide for a period of 30 years, the contribution for offsite renewable solutions is displayed below in Table 10.9.

Development Element	Annual Shortfall Tonnes CO2 per Annum	Carbon Off-set Contribution (£)
Residential	31.49	89,746.50
Commercial	8.00	22,800.00
Total	39.49	112,546.50

Table 10.9 Calculated Carbon Shortfall and Cash in Lieu Contribution



Appendix A – Energy Calculations

Residential - Baseline

Unit			Total	VALIDAT	IDATION CHECK REGULATED ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER UNIT (LYL p.a.) - TER WORKSHEET								REGULATED C	O2 EMISSIC	INS PER UNI	T (kgCO2 p.:	a.)	REGULATED CO2 EMISSIONS PER UNIT										
identifier (e.g. plot number, dwelling type etc.)	floor	Number of units		Calculated TER 2012 (kgCO2 /	Worksheet	Space Heating	Feel type Space Heating	Domestic Hot Water	Feel type Domestic Hot Water	Lighting	Auziliary	Cooling	Space Heating	Domestic Hot Vater	Lighting	Auxiliary	Cooling	2012 CO2 emissions (kgCO2 p.a.)	Space Heating	Domestic Hot Water	Lighting	Auxiliary	Cooling	emissions	Calculated TER SAP10 (kgCO2 / m2)	Target Fabric Energy Efficiency		
	TER Vorkske et (Row 4)				TER Vorksheet (Row 273)	Vorksheet (Row 211)		TER Vorksheet (Row 219)		TER Vorksheet (Row 232)		N/A																
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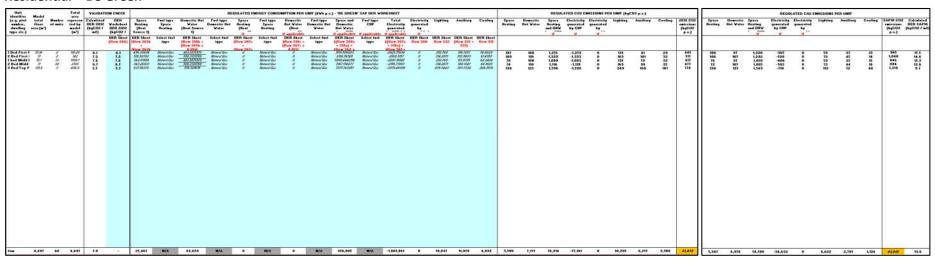


Residential – Be Lean

Unit Total VALIDATION CHEC						IN CHECK GULATED ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER UNIT (LVL p.s.) - "BE LEAN" SAP DER VORKSHE									REGULATED CO2 EMISSIONS PER UNIT (kgCO2 p.a.)							REGULATED	CO2 EMISSI	ONS PER UN	ııı		Energy	ergy EGULATED ENERGY DEMAND PER UNIT PER ANNUM (NWN p.					
(e.g. plot	total floor area (m	Numb of un	er repres	DER 2	012	DER Forkskeet DER 2012 (kgCO2 /	Space Heating	Fuel type Space Heating	Domestic Hot Water	Fuel type Domestic Hot Water	Lighting	Auxiliary	Cooling	Space Heating	Domestic Hot Water	Lighting	Auziliary	Cooling	2012 CO2 cmissions (hgCO2 p.a.)	Space Heating CO2 emissions	Domestic Hot Water CO2 emissions	Lighting CO2 emissions (kgCO2	Auxiliary CO2 emissions (hgCO2	Cooling CO2 emissions (kgCO2	emissions	Calculated DER SAP10 (bgCO2 / m2)	Dwelling Fabric Energy Efficiency	Heating			Auxiliary (AVA p.a.)		
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Residential - Be Green





Commercial - Baseline

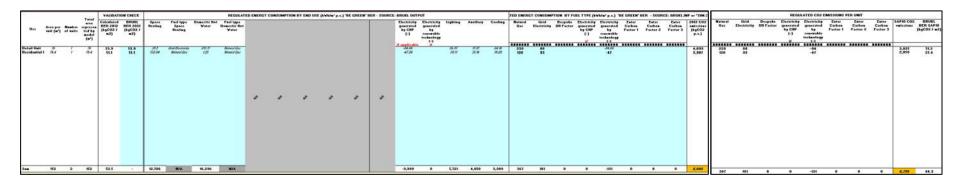
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Commercial – Be Lean

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Residential I	L Mr	,	0 3	26.4	44.2	64.2	78.62	Hotwolfer	460	Netwol Ser	28.11	JEN	MZP	75	93			4,902	75	13		2,146	37.3		6,013	53	2,912	2,605	1,473
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Commercial – Be Green

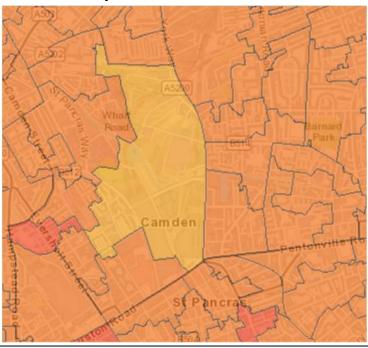


Appendix B -Wind Data



Wind Data Taken from RENSmart Wind Map

Appendix C – CHP Availability



Sector Name	Share	Total MWh
Communications and Transport	0.86%	62 MWh
Commercial Offices	3.41%	245 MWh
Domestic	87.89%	6,332 MWh
Education	2.83%	204 MWh
Government Buildings	0%	0 MWh
Hotels	1.57%	113 MWh
Large Industrial	0%	0 MWh
Health	0%	0 MWh
Other	0.13%	9 MWh
Small Industrial	0.02%	1 MWh
Prisons	0%	0 MWh
Retail	3.3%	238 MWh
Sport and Leisure	0%	0 MWh
Warehouses	0.01%	1 MWh
District Heating	0%	0 MWh
Total heat load in Area		7,205 MWh

CHP Search Area for Development Site

Appendix D – BRUKL Reports

BRUKL Output Document



Compliance with England Building Regulations Part L 2013

Project name

Lobby - Baseline

As designed

Date: Tue Jan 12 15:53:12 2021

Administrative information

Building Details

Address: ,

Certification tool

Calculation engine: SBEM

Calculation engine version: v5.4.a.1

Interface to calculation engine: Design Database

Interface to calculation engine version: v26.06.00.06

BRUKL compliance check version: v5.4.a.1

Owner Details

Name: Information not provided by the user

Telephone number: Information not provided by the user

Address: Information not provided by the user, Information
not provided by the user, Information not provided

by the user

Certifier details

Name: Information not provided by the user Telephone number: 01344 628821

Address: Cudd Bentley, Ashurst Manor, Sunninghill, SL5

7DD

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

CO ₂ emission rate from the notional building, kgCO ₂ /m ² .annum	66.5
Target CO ₂ emission rate (TER), kgCO ₂ /m ² .annum	66.5
Building CO ₂ emission rate (BER), kgCO ₂ /m ² .annum	66.5
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	Ua-Limit	Ua-Calc	Ui-Calc	Surface where the maximum value occurs*
Wall**	0.35	0.26	0.26	0.LOBBY Wall 1
Floor	0.25	-		"No heat loss floors"
Roof	0.25	-	-	"No heat loss roofs"
Windows***, roof windows, and rooflights	2.2	1.4	1.4	0.LOBBY Window 1 (1)
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/(m²K)]

U_{a-Calc} = Calculated area-weighted average U-values [W/(m²K)]

U_{i-Calc} = Calculated maximum individual element U-values [W/(m²K)]

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
m³/(h.m²) at 50 Pa	10	4

^{*} 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.

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- Lobby

	Heating efficiency	Cooling efficiency	Radiant efficiency	SFP [W/(I/s)]	HR efficiency						
This system	0.91	4.5		1.5	0.73						
Standard value	0.91*	3.9	N/A	1.6^	0.5						
Automatic monitoring & targeting with alarms for out-of-range values for this HVAC system YES											

^{*} 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- Default DHW

	Water heating efficiency	Storage loss factor [kWh/litre per day]
This building	0.91	12
Standard value	0.8	N/A

Local mechanical ventilation, exhaust, and terminal units

ID	System type in Non-domestic Building Services Compliance Guide						
Α	Local supply or extract ventilation units serving a single area						
В	Zonal supply system where the fan is remote from the zone						
С	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						
Н	Fan coil units						
1	Zonal extract system where the fan is remote from the zone with grease filter						

Zone name		SFP [W/(I/s)]										UD efficience		
	ID of system type	Α	В	C	D	E	F	G	Н	1	HRE	efficiency		
	Standard value	0.3	1.1	0.5	1.9	1.6	0.5	1.1	0.5	1	Zone	Standard		
0.LOBBY		-	;=);	-	-	-	-	_	0.3	-	-	N/A		

General lighting and display lighting	Lumino	ous effic		
Zone name	Luminaire	Lamp	Display lamp	General lighting [W]
Standard value	60	60	22	
0.LOBBY	(<u>=</u>	231	27	262

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?	
0.LOBBY	NO (-2.6%)	NO	

[^] Limiting SFP may be extended by the amounts specified in the Non-Domestic Building Services Compliance Guide if the system includes additional components as listed in the Guide.

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?		
Is evidence of such assessment available as a separate submission?		
Are any such measures included in the proposed design?	NO	

Technical Data Sheet (Actual vs. Notional Building)

Building Global Parameters

	Actual	Notional
Area [m²]	76.4	76.4
External area [m²]	123.1	123.1
Weather	LON	LON
Infiltration [m³/hm²@ 50Pa]	4	5
Average conductance [W/K]	137.34	76.39
Average U-value [W/m²K]	1.12	0.62
Alpha value* [%]	23.55	19.11

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

Building Use

% Area	Building Type
	A1/A2 Retail/Financial and Professional services
	A3/A4/A5 Restaurants and Cafes/Drinking Est./Takeaways
	B1 Offices and Workshop businesses
	B2 to B7 General Industrial and Special Industrial Groups
	B8 Storage or Distribution
100	C1 Hotels
	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

Energy Consumption by End Use [kWh/m²]

	Actual	Notional
Heating	79.59	19.06
Cooling	19.29	26.88
Auxiliary	35.14	33.8
Lighting	40.2	62.2
Hot water	0.69	0.73
Equipment*	28.78	28.78
TOTAL**	174.92	142.67

^{*} 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 & CO, Emissions Summary

	Actual	Notional
Heating + cooling demand [MJ/m ²]	526.43	404.56
Primary energy* [kWh/m²]	388.49	391.97
Total emissions [kg/m²]	66.5	66.5

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

ŀ	HVAC Sys	stems Per	formanc	е						
System Type Heat dem MJ/m2 Heat con kWh/m2 KWh/m2 KWh/m2 Heat Cool Heat gen SEFF SEER								Cool gen SEER		
[S]	[ST] Fan coil systems, [HS] LTHW boiler, [HFT] Natural Gas, [CFT] Electricity									
	Actual	238.1	288.3	79.6	19.3	35.1	0.83	4.15	0.91	4.5
	Notional	56.2	348.4	19.1	26.9	33.8	0.82	3.6	5 7777.	(material)

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-Тур}	U _{i-Min}	Surface where the minimum value occurs*
Wall	0.23	0.26	0.LOBBY Wall 1
Floor	0.2	-	"No heat loss floors"
Roof	0.15	-	"No heat loss roofs"
Windows, roof windows, and rooflights	1.5	1.4	0.LOBBY Window 1 (1)
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/(m²h	<)]		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	4

BRUKL Output Document



Compliance with England Building Regulations Part L 2013

Project name

Lobby - Baseline + Passive

As designed

Date: Tue Jan 12 15:55:57 2021

Administrative information

Building Details

Address: ,

Certification tool

Calculation engine: SBEM

Calculation engine version: v5.4.a.1

Interface to calculation engine: Design Database

Interface to calculation engine version: v26.06.00.06

BRUKL compliance check version: v5.4.a.1

Owner Details

Name: Information not provided by the user

Telephone number: Information not provided by the user

Address: Information not provided by the user, Information
not provided by the user, Information not provided

by the user

Certifier details

Name: Information not provided by the user Telephone number: 01344 628821

Address: Cudd Bentley, Ashurst Manor, Sunninghill, SL5

7DD

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

CO ₂ emission rate from the notional building, kgCO ₂ /m ² .annum	66.5
Target CO ₂ emission rate (TER), kgCO ₂ /m ² .annum	66.5
Building CO ₂ emission rate (BER), kgCO ₂ /m ² .annum	64.2
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	Ua-Limit	Ua-Calc	Ui-Calc	Surface where the maximum value occurs*
Wall**	0.35	0.26	0.26	0.LOBBY Wall 1
Floor	0.25	-		"No heat loss floors"
Roof	0.25	-	-	"No heat loss roofs"
Windows***, roof windows, and rooflights	2.2	1.4	1.4	0.LOBBY Window 1 (1)
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/(m²K)]

U_{a-Calc} = Calculated area-weighted average U-values [W/(m²K)]

U_{i-Calc} = Calculated maximum individual element U-values [W/(m²K)]

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
m³/(h.m²) at 50 Pa	10	4

^{*} 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.

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	YES
Whole building electric power factor achieved by power factor correction	>0.95

1- Lobby

	Heating efficiency	Cooling efficiency	Radiant efficiency	SFP [W/(I/s)]	HR efficiency
This system	0.91	4.5		1.5	0.73
Standard value	0.91*	3.9	N/A	1.6^	0.5
Automatic moni	toring & targeting w	ith alarms for out-of	-range values for thi	is HVAC syster	n YES

^{*} 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- Default DHW

	Water heating efficiency	Storage loss factor [kWh/litre per day]
This building	0.91	12
Standard value	0.8	N/A

Local mechanical ventilation, exhaust, and terminal units

ID	System type in Non-domestic Building Services Compliance Guide
Α	Local supply or extract ventilation units serving a single area
В	Zonal supply system where the fan is remote from the zone
С	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
Н	Fan coil units
1	Zonal extract system where the fan is remote from the zone with grease filter

Zone name		ne SFP [W/(I/s)]					up.	UD -#:-:				
	ID of system type	Α	В	C	D	E	F	G	Н	I	HRE	efficiency
	Standard value	0.3	1.1	0.5	1.9	1.6	0.5	1.1	0.5	1	Zone	Standard
0.LOBBY		-		-	-	-8	-	-	0.3	-	-	N/A

General lighting and display lighting	Lumino	ous effic	acy [lm/W]	
Zone name	Luminaire	Lamp	Display lamp	General lighting [W]
Standard value	60	60	22	-
0.LOBBY	6 =	231	27	262

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?
0.LOBBY	NO (-2.6%)	NO

[^] Limiting SFP may be extended by the amounts specified in the Non-Domestic Building Services Compliance Guide if the system includes additional components as listed in the Guide.

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

	Actual	Notional
Area [m²]	76.4	76.4
External area [m²]	123.1	123.1
Weather	LON	LON
Infiltration [m³/hm²@ 50Pa]	4	5
Average conductance [W/K]	137.34	76.39
Average U-value [W/m²K]	1.12	0.62
Alpha value* [%]	23.55	19.11

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

Building Use

Building Type
A1/A2 Retail/Financial and Professional services
A3/A4/A5 Restaurants and Cafes/Drinking Est./Takeaways
B1 Offices and Workshop businesses
B2 to B7 General Industrial and Special Industrial Groups
B8 Storage or Distribution
C1 Hotels
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

Energy Consumption by End Use [kWh/m²]

	Actual	Notional	
Heating	79.62	19.06	
Cooling	19.28	26.88	
Auxiliary	35.14	33.8	
Lighting	38.11	62.2	
Hot water	0.69	0.73	
Equipment*	28.78	28.78	
TOTAL**	172.84	142.67	

^{*} 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 & CO, Emissions Summary

	Actual	Notional
Heating + cooling demand [MJ/m ²]	526.33	404.56
Primary energy* [kWh/m²]	374.95	391.97
Total emissions [kg/m²]	64.2	66.5

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

ŀ	IVAC Sys	stems Per	rformanc	е						
Sy	stem Type	Heat dem MJ/m2	Cool dem MJ/m2	Heat con kWh/m2	Cool con kWh/m2	Aux con kWh/m2	Heat SSEEF	Cool SSEER	Heat gen SEFF	Cool gen SEER
[S]	[ST] Fan coil systems, [HS] LTHW boiler, [HFT] Natural Gas, [CFT] Electricity									
	Actual	238.2	288.1	79.6	19.3	35.1	0.83	4.15	0.91	4.5
	Notional	56.2	348.4	19.1	26.9	33.8	0.82	3.6		A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH

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-Тур}	U _{i-Min}	Surface where the minimum value occurs*
Wall	0.23	0.26	0.LOBBY Wall 1
Floor	0.2	:-:	"No heat loss floors"
Roof	0.15	-	"No heat loss roofs"
Windows, roof windows, and rooflights	1.5	1.4	0.LOBBY Window 1 (1)
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/(m²h	()]	TV.	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	4

BRUKL Output Document



Compliance with England Building Regulations Part L 2013

Project name

Lobby - Baseline + Passive + CHP

As designed

Date: Tue Jan 12 15:59:22 2021

Administrative information

Building Details

Address: ,

Certification tool

Calculation engine: SBEM

outoutation origino. OBEM

Calculation engine version: v5.4.a.1

Interface to calculation engine: Design Database

Interface to calculation engine version: v26.06.00.06

BRUKL compliance check version: v5.4.a.1

Owner Details

Name: Information not provided by the user

Telephone number: Information not provided by the user

Address: Information not provided by the user, Information
not provided by the user, Information not provided

by the user

Certifier details

Name: Information not provided by the user Telephone number: 01344 628821

Address: Cudd Bentley, Ashurst Manor, Sunninghill, SL5

7DF

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

CO ₂ emission rate from the notional building, kgCO ₂ /m ² .annum	66.5
Target CO ₂ emission rate (TER), kgCO ₂ /m ² .annum	66.5
Building CO ₂ emission rate (BER), kgCO ₂ /m ² .annum	51.1
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	Ua-Limit	Ua-Calc	Ui-Calc	Surface where the maximum value occurs*
Wall**	0.35	0.26	0.26	0.LOBBY Wall 1
Floor	0.25	-		"No heat loss floors"
Roof	0.25	-	-	"No heat loss roofs"
Windows***, roof windows, and rooflights	2.2	1.4	1.4	0.LOBBY Window 1 (1)
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/(m²K)]

U_{a-Calc} = Calculated area-weighted average U-values [W/(m²K)]

U_{i-Calc} = Calculated maximum individual element U-values [W/(m²K)]

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
m³/(h.m²) at 50 Pa	10	4

^{*} 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.

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	YES
Whole building electric power factor achieved by power factor correction	>0.95

1- Lobby

8	Heating efficiency	Cooling efficiency	Radiant efficiency	SFP [W/(I/s)]	HR efficiency		
This system	0.91	4.5		1.5	0.73		
Standard value	0.91*	3.9	N/A	1.6^	0.5		
Automatic monitoring & targeting with alarms for out-of-range values for this HVAC system YES							

^{*} 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- Default DHW

	Water heating efficiency	Storage loss factor [kWh/litre per day]
This building	Hot water provided by HVAC system	
Standard value	N/A	N/A

1- CCHP-GENERATOR in NCM

2	CHPQA quality index	CHP electrical efficiency
This building	100 mg	0.42
Standard value	Not provided	N/A

Local mechanical ventilation, exhaust, and terminal units

ID	System type in Non-domestic Building Services Compliance Guide
Α	Local supply or extract ventilation units serving a single area
В	Zonal supply system where the fan is remote from the zone
С	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
Е	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
Н	Fan coil units
1	Zonal extract system where the fan is remote from the zone with grease filter

Zone name					SI	FP [W	((l/s)]				UD a	fficionau
45	ID of system type	Α	В	C	D	E	F	G	Н	I	nke	efficiency
	Standard value	0.3	1.1	0.5	1.9	1.6	0.5	1.1	0.5	1	Zone	Standard
0.LOBBY		2	-		-	-	141	-	0.3	-	-	N/A

General lighting and display lighting	Lumino	ous effic	acy [lm/W]	
Zone name	Luminaire	Lamp	Display lamp	General lighting [W]
Standard value	60	60	22	
0.LOBBY	-	231	27	262

[^] Limiting SFP may be extended by the amounts specified in the Non-Domestic Building Services Compliance Guide if the system includes additional components as listed in the Guide.

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?
0.LOBBY	NO (-2.6%)	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?	YES
Is evidence of such assessment available as a separate submission?	YES
Are any such measures included in the proposed design?	YES

Technical Data Sheet (Actual vs. Notional Building)

Building Global Parameters

	Actual	Notional
Area [m²]	76.4	76.4
External area [m²]	123.1	123.1
Weather	LON	LON
Infiltration [m³/hm²@ 50Pa]	4	5
Average conductance [W/K]	137.34	76.39
Average U-value [W/m²K]	1.12	0.62
Alpha value* [%]	23.55	19.11

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

Building Use

% Area	Building Type	
	A1/A2 Retail/Financial and Professional services	
	A3/A4/A5 Restaurants and Cafes/Drinking Est./Takeaways	
	B1 Offices and Workshop businesses	
	B2 to B7 General Industrial and Special Industrial Groups	
	B8 Storage or Distribution	
100	C1 Hotels	
	C2 Residential Institutions: Hospitals and Care Homes	
	C2 Residential Institutions: Residential schools	
	C2 Residential Institutions: Universities and colleges	
	C2A Secure Residential Institutions	
	Desidential access	

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

Energy Consumption by End Use [kWh/m²]

	Actual	Notional
Heating	132.04	19.06
Cooling	19.28	26.88
Auxiliary	35.14	33.8
Lighting	38.11	62.2
Hot water	1.25	0.73
Equipment*	28.78	28.78
TOTAL**	178.56	142.67

^{*} 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	47.26	0
Solar thermal systems	0	0

Energy & CO, Emissions Summary

	Actual	Notional
Heating + cooling demand [MJ/m ²]	526.33	404.56
Primary energy* [kWh/m²]	294.49	391.97
Total emissions [kg/m²]	51.1	66.5

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

H	HVAC Sys	stems Per	formanc	е						
Sy	stem Type	Heat dem MJ/m2	Cool dem MJ/m2	Heat con kWh/m2	Cool con kWh/m2	Aux con kWh/m2	Heat SSEEF	Cool SSEER	Heat gen SEFF	Cool gen SEER
[S]	[] Fan coil s	ystems, [HS	S] LTHW bo	iler, [HFT]	Natural Gas	s, [CFT] Ele	ctricity	-02		
	Actual	59.5	288.1	19.9	19.3	35.1	0.83	4.15	0.91	4.5
	Notional	56.2	348.4	19.1	26.9	33.8	0.82	3.6		And the second

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-Тур}	U _{i-Min}	Surface where the minimum value occurs*
Wall	0.23	0.26	0.LOBBY Wall 1
Floor	0.2	:-:	"No heat loss floors"
Roof	0.15	-	"No heat loss roofs"
Windows, roof windows, and rooflights	1.5	1.4	0.LOBBY Window 1 (1)
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/(m²h	()]	TV.	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	4

Appendix E – Sample SAP Worksheets



Property Reference	Brill place-FF-F2				Issued on Date	13/01/2021				
Assessment	001-Baseline			Prop Type Ref	6024					
Reference										
Property	L1.03, Brill Place, London	L1.03, Brill Place, London, NW1 1HG								
SAP Rating		82 B	DER	19.25	TER	19.25				
Environmental		85 B	% DER <ter< th=""><th></th><th colspan="4">0.02</th></ter<>		0.02					
CO ₂ Emissions (t/ye	ear)	1.16	DFEE	46.53	46.53 TFEE					
General Requireme	ents Compliance	Pass	% DFEE <tfe< th=""><th>E</th><th>17.40</th><th></th></tfe<>	E	17.40					
Assessor Details	Mr. Seyedali Mirnajafizadeh, Ali.Mirnajafi@cuddbentley.co	•	najafizadeh, Te	: 07943 6388893	Assessor ID	W408-0001				
Client										





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 71 m^2 This report covers items included within the SAP calculations. It is not a complete report of regulations compliance. la TER and DER
Fuel for main heating:Mains gas (c)
Fuel factor:1.00 (mains gas)
Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER) 19.25 kgCOU/m²
Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER) 19.25 kgCOU/m²OK Target Fabric Energy Efficiency (TFEE)56.3 kWh/m²/yr Dwelling Fabric Energy Efficiency (DFEE)46.5 kWh/m²/yrOK Party wall 0.00 (max. 0.20)
Floor 0.13 (max. 0.25)
Roof (no roof) Highest Element Party wall Floor Roof Openings and 0.13 (max. 0.70) 0.62 (max. 2.00) curtain wall 0.70 (max. 3.30) 2a Thermal bridging Thermal bridging calculated from linear thermal transmittances for each junction 3 Air permeability Air permeability at 50 pascals: Maximum 5.82 (design value) 4 Heating efficiency Main heating system: Community heating scheme Secondary heating system: 5 Cylinder insulation Hot water storage No cylinder Space heating controls: Charging system linked to use of community heating, programmer and TRVsOK Hot water controls: 75% 8 Mechanical ventilation Continuous supply and extract system Specific fan power: Maximum OK MVHR efficiency: Minimum: 9 Summertime temperature 9 Summertime temperature
Overheating risk (Thames Valley):
Based on:
Overshading:
Windows facing North East:
Windows facing North West: Medium OK Average $16.97~\text{m}^2$, No overhang $9.99~\text{m}^2$, No overhang 6.00~ach None Air change rate: Blinds/curtains: 10 Key features Party wall U-value Window U-value 0.00 W/m²K 0.70 W/m²K





CALCULATION	ON OF D	WELLIN	G EMISSI	ONS FOR	REGULAT	IONS CO	OMPLIAN	ICE 0	9 Jan 2014				
AP 2012 WORKSH					9.92, Januar								
ALCULATION OF						Jan 2014							
. Overall dwel								Area	Stor	ey height		Volume	
Ground floor								(m2) 71.0000		(m) 2.6000	(2b) =	(m3) 184.6000	
otal floor are welling volume	a TFA = (1	a) + (1b) + (1c	c) + (1d) + (1e))(1n)	7	71.0000		(3a)+(3b)+(3c)	+(3d)+(3e)	(3n) =	184.6000	(4) (5)
. Ventilation													
					main		 econdary		other	tot	al m	3 per hour	
umber of chimn					heating 0 0	+ +	heating 0	+	0 =		0 * 40 =	0.0000	
umber of open : umber of inter umber of passi	mittent fa	ns			U	+	0	+	0 =		0 * 20 = 0 * 10 = 0 * 10 =	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	(7a)
umber of fluel		res									0 * 40 =	0.0000	(7c)
nfiltration du	e to chimn	eys, flues	and fans	= (6a)+(6b)	+(7a)+(7b)+	(7c) =				0.0000	Air change / (5) =	s per hour 0.0000 Yes	(8)
easured/design nfiltration ra	te											5.8200 0.2910	(18)
umber of sides	sheltered								(20) = 1 -	[0 07=	(19)1 =	0.8500	(19)
nfiltration ra	te adjuste	d to inclu	de shelter	factor						1) = (18)		0.2474	
ind speed	Jan 5.1000	Feb 5.0000	Mar 4.9000	Apr 4.4000	May 4.3000	Jun 3.8000	Jul 3.8000	Aug 3.7000	Sep 4.0000	Oct 4.3000	Nov 4.5000	Dec 4.7000	(22)
ind speed ind factor dj infilt rate	1.2750	1.2500	1.2250	1.1000	1.0750	0.9500	0.9500	0.9250		1.0750	1.1250	1.1750	
Balanced mecha:	0.3154 nical vent		0.3030 th heat rec	0.2721 overy	0.2659	0.2350	0.2350	0.2288	0.2474	0.2659	0.2783	0.2906	
f mechanical ve f balanced with			iciency in	% allowing f	or in-use fa	actor (from	n Table 4h)	=				0.5000 75.6500	
ffective ac	0.4371	0.4309	0.4248	0.3938	0.3877	0.3567	0.3567	0.3505	0.3691	0.3877	0.4000	0.4124	(25)
. Heat losses													
lement				Gross m2	Openings m2	Net	:Area m2	U-value W/m2K	A x W/		-value kJ/m2K	A x K kJ/K	
indows (Uw = 0 xposed floor	.70)			50 4700	05.0500	37.	.9600 .9100	0.6809	18.358 4.928	3			(27) (28a)
xternal Wall otal net area abric heat los:			Aum(A, m2)	53.1700	26.9600		.2100 .0800 (26)(0.5400 30) + (32)	14.153 = 37.439				(29a) (31) (33)
arty Wall						42	.1400	0.0000	0.000				(32)
hermal mass par hermal bridges otal fabric he	(Sum(L x									(33)	+ (36) =	100.0000 11.6547 49.0944	(36)
entilation hea	t loss cal												,
38)m eat transfer c	Jan 26.6286	Feb 26.2519	Mar 25.8751	Apr 23.9916	May 23.6149	Jun 21.7314	Jul 21.7314	Aug 21.3547	Sep 22.4848	Oct 23.6149	Nov 24.3683	Dec 25.1217	(38)
verage = Sum(3	75.7229	75.3462	74.9695	73.0860	72.7093	70.8258	70.8258	70.4491	71.5792	72.7093	73.4627	74.2161 72.9918	
	Jan 1.0665	Feb	Mar	Apr 1.0294	May	Jun 0.9975	Jul	Aug 0.9922	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
HLP (average) Days in month	1.0005	1.0612	1.0559	1.0294	1.0241	0.99/5	0.9975	0.9922	1.0082	1.0241	1.0347	1.0453 1.0281	
	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	(41)
. Water heating	g energy r	equirement	s (kWh/year)									
ssumed occupan- verage daily h	су											2.2702 88.1162	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Daily hot water Energy conte	96.9278	93.4032 125.7169	89.8785 129.7286	86.3539 113.1005	82.8292 108.5227	79.3046 93.6468	79.3046 86.7775	82.8292 99.5785		89.8785 117.4351	93.4032 128.1896	96.9278 139.2056	
nergy content istribution lo	(annual) ss (46)m	= 0.15 x (45)m							Total = S	um (45) m =	1386.4109	(45)
Mater storage l	21.5612 oss:	18.8575	19.4593	16.9651	16.2784	14.0470	13.0166	14.9368	15.1152	17.6153	19.2284	20.8808	(46)



Water storage loss: Store volume

110.0000 (47)



CALCULAT	ION OF I	OWELLIN!	G EMISSI	ONS FOR	R REGULA	TIONS C	OMPLIAN	CE 09	Jan 2014	ļ			
b) If manufa Hot water st Volume facto Temperature	orage loss r from Tab	factor from			day)							0.0152 1.0294 0.6000	(52)
Enter (49) or Total storage	loss											1.0327	
If cylinder co	ntains ded		r storage	30.9817	32.0144	30.9817	32.0144	32.0144	30.9817		30.9817	32.0144	
Primary loss Total heat req		21.0112	23.2624		32.0144 23.2624	30.9817 22.5120	32.0144 23.2624	32.0144 23.2624	30.9817 22.5120	32.0144 23.2624	30.9817 22.5120	32.0144 23.2624	
		175.6444 0.0000				147.1405 0.0000	142.0543	154.8553 0.0000	154.2615 0.0000	172.7119 0.0000	181.6833 0.0000	194.4824 0.0000	
Output from w/		175.6444	185.0054	166.5942	163.7995	147.1405	142.0543	154.8553	ut (sum of :	172.7119	181.6833	0.0000	(64)
Heat gains from				00 4000	00 2052	72 0225	72 0750		er year (kWl		ım(64)m = 85.4180		
	92.0154	81.7428	87.3562	80.4009	80.3052	/3.9325	/3.0/50	77.3313	76.3002	83.2686	85.4180	90.5073	(65)
5. Internal ga													
Metabolic gain													
	113.5078				May 113.5078			Aug 113.5078	Sep 113.5078	Oct 113.5078	Nov 113.5078	Dec 113.5078	(66)
Lighting gains	17.7962	15.8065	12.8547	9.7318	7.2746	6.1416	6.6362	8.6260	11.5777	14.7006	17.1578	18.2908	(67)
Appliances gai Cooking gains	199.6196	201.6911	196.4711	185.3585	171.3309	158.1468	149.3391	147.2676	152.4876	163.6002	177.6279	190.8119	(68)
Pumps, fans	34.3508	34.3508 0.0000	34.3508 0.0000	34.3508	34.3508	34.3508	34.3508 0.0000	34.3508 0.0000	34.3508 0.0000	34.3508 0.0000	34.3508 0.0000	34.3508 0.0000	
Losses e.g. ev					-90.8062	-90.8062	-90.8062	-90.8062	-90.8062	-90.8062	-90.8062	-90.8062	(71)
Water heating	123.6766		117.4143	111.6679	107.9371	102.6840	98.2190	103.9399	105.9725	111.9202	118.6361	121.6496	(72)
Total internal		396.1910	383.7924	363.8106	343.5950	324.0248	311.2466	316.8858	327.0902	347.2733	370.4741	387.8047	(73)
6. Solar gains													
[Jan]				m2	Solar flux Table 6a W/m2	Speci or	g fic data Table 6b	Specific or Tab	FF data le 6c	Acces facto Table (or	Gains W	
Northeast Northwest			16.9 9.9	700 900	11.2829 11.2829		0.4000 0.4000	0	.0000	0.770		58.9732 34.7167	
Solar gains Total gains	93.6899 491.8347	190.7086 586.8996			758.5079 1102.1029							76.5119 464.3166	
7. Mean intern	al tempera	ture (heati	ng season)										
Temperature du	ring heati	ng periods	in the livi	ng area fro	om Table 9, 3							21.0000	(85)
Utilisation fa	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr		Jun 27 8461	Jul 27 8461	Aug 27 9950	Sep 27.5530	Oct 27.1248	Nov 26.8466	Dec 26.5740	
alpha util living ar	2.7363	2.7450	2.7538			2.8564	2.8564	2.8663	2.8369	2.8083	2.7898	2.7716	
, , ,	0.9525	0.9247	0.8595	0.7187	0.5423	0.3821	0.2857	0.3406	0.5748	0.8259	0.9290	0.9584	(86)
MIT Th 2 util rest of h	18.9371 20.0283	19.2596 20.0326	19.7986 20.0370	20.4294 20.0589	20.7935 20.0633	20.9456 20.0854	20.9825 20.0854	20.9714 20.0898	20.8273 20.0765		19.5127 20.0545	18.9064 20.0458	
MIT 2	0.9458 17.2736	0.9145 17.7380	0.8413 18.5022	0.6875 19.3763	0.4998 19.8427	0.3322 20.0379	0.2285 20.0741	0.2771 20.0702	0.5163 19.9108	0.7966 19.1932	0.9177 18.1217	0.9525 17.2398	(90)
Living area fr	17.8994	18.3104	18.9899	19.7724	20.2004	20.3794	20.4158	20.4093		Living area 19.5989	18.6450	0.3762 17.8667	
Temperature ad adjusted MIT		18.3104	18.9899	19.7724	20.2004	20.3794	20.4158	20.4093	20.2556	19.5989	18.6450	0.0000 17.8667	(93)
Conso booki													
8. Space heati													
Utilisation Useful gains Ext temp.	4.3000		Mar 0.8182 595.1695 6.5000	Apr 0.6773 628.5570 8.9000	557.9218	Jun 0.3485 394.7620 14.6000	Jul 0.2494 266.2502 16.6000	Aug 0.2997 275.7456 16.4000	Sep 0.5282 393.8944 14.1000	Oct 0.7799 452.6082 10.6000	Nov 0.8962 437.6891 7.1000	Dec 0.9344 433.8466 4.2000	(95)
Month fracti	1.0000	1010.4229	936.3593 1.0000	794.6235 1.0000		409.3281 0.0000	270.2575 0.0000	282.4486	440.6121 0.0000	654.3009 1.0000	848.1279 1.0000	1014.2927 1.0000	
Space heating		327.4128	253.8452	119.5678	44.7389	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	150.0594	295.5159	431.8518	
Space heating Space heating	per m2									(98)	(4) =	2050.2426 28.8767	





c. Space coolin													
-	ng requirem	ent											
lculated for	June, July	and August.	See Table	10b									
t. temp. at loss rate W	4.3000	Feb 4.9000	Mar 6.5000	Apr 8.9000	May 11.7000	Jun 14.6000	Jul 16.6000	Aug 16.4000	Sep 14.1000	Oct 10.6000	Nov 7.1000	Dec 4.2000	
	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	665.7626		535.4132	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		
ilisation eful loss	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.9330 621.1543	0.9555 500.7908	0.9366 501.4455	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		
al gains	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1395.5472	1318.1897	1146.4894	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	(103
nth fracti ace cooling k	0.0000 Wh	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	(103
-	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	557.5629	608.1448	479.9127	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		
ace cooling oled fraction									fC =	cooled area /	(4) =	1645.6204 0.7413	
termittency fa	actor (Tabl	e 10b) 0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	(106
ace cooling kt		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	103.3258	112.6995	88.9359	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		
ace cooling ace cooling pe	er m2											304.9613 4.2952	(107
. Energy requ												0.0000	/201
action of space action of space	ce heat from	m community	system	ary system	(labie ii	,						1.0000	(302
action of heat action of total				ers								1.0000	
ctor for cont	rol and cha	rging metho	d (Table 4c	c(3)) for c								1.0000	(305
ctor for cont: stribution lo:						ater heatin	g					1.0000	
ace heating:					-								
nual space hea ace heat from			x 1.00 x 1	10								2050.2426 2255.2668	
iciency of se ice heating fi					(from Tabl	e 4a or App	endix E)					0.0000	
ter heating		1	-	-									
nual water hea ter heat from			v 1 nn v 1	1.0								2037.2507 2240.9757	
ectricity used				.10								44.9624	
oling System 1					+ O)							5.0625 60.2393	
ace cooling (: nual totals k		a lixed CO	oring syste	III, II HOU	enter 0)							60.2393	(31.
ectricity for													
(BalancedWit mechanical ve					.2500, SFP	= 0.7000)						157.6484	(330
tal electrici	ty for the	above, kWh/	year									157.6484	(331
ectricity for	lighting (aalaulatad	in Appendix	: L)								314.2871 5028.4174	(332
													1220
												3020.4174	(338
tal delivered	energy for	all uses	nity heatir	ng scheme								3020.4174	(338
2b. Carbon dio:	energy for	all uses	nity heatir	ng scheme						ion factor kg CO2/kWh		Emissions kg CO2/year	
b. Carbon dion	eat source :	all uses	nity heatir	ng scheme				Energy kWh/year		0.2160		Emissions kg CO2/year 91.0000 1067.2400	(367
b. Carbon dio: ficiency of hace heating f: ectrical ener.	eat source :	all uses ons - Commu Boilers distributi	nity heatir	ng scheme				Energy kWh/year		kg CO2/kWh		Emissions kg CO2/year 91.0000 1067.2400 23.3355	(365 (365 (372
b. Carbon dion ficiency of heace heating frectrical enertal CO2 associated	eat source : rom Boilers gy for heat iated with e allowed s	all uses ons - Commu Boilers distributi community s	nity heatir	ng scheme				Energy kWh/year		0.2160		Emissions kg CO2/year 91.0000 1067.2400 23.3355 1090.5755	(36° (36° (37°) (37°)
o. Carbon dio. ficiency of hace heating ficetrical enertal CO2 associated and the control of th	eat source : rom Boilers gy for heat iated with e allowed s	all uses ons - Commu Boilers distributi community s	nity heatir	ng scheme				Energy kWh/year		0.2160 0.5190		Emissions kg CO2/year 91.0000 1067.2400 23.3355	(36° (36° (37° (37°)
c. Carbon dio: Ciciency of hetce heating frectrical energial CO2 associated and water to colong ups and fans	eat source: rom Boilers gy for heat iated with e allowed s heating	all uses ons - Commu Boilers distributi community s	nity heatir	ng scheme				Energy kWh/year 4940.9259 44.9624 60.2393 157.6484		0.2160 0.5190 0.5190 0.5190 0.5190		Emissions kg CO2/year 91.0000 1067.2400 23.3355 1090.5755 1090.5755 31.2642 81.8195	(365) (365) (372) (376) (376) (378)
al delivered Carbon dio:	eat source: com Boilers gy for heat ided with e allowed s heating	all uses ons - Commu Boilers distributi community s	nity heatir	ng scheme				Energy kWh/year 4940.9259 44.9624		0.2160 0.5190		Emissions kg CO2/year 91.0000 1067.2400 23.3355 1090.5755 1090.5755	(365) (365) (372) (376) (376) (378) (378)
c. Carbon dior. Ciciency of he toe heating front it is contained as a secure and water toe cooling aps and fans argy for light all CO2, kg/y.	eat source : rom Boilers gy for heat iated with e allowed s heating ting ear	all uses ons - Commu Boilers distributi community s ince DFEE <	on ystems = TFEE)	ng scheme				Energy kWh/year 4940.9259 44.9624 60.2393 157.6484		0.2160 0.5190 0.5190 0.5190 0.5190		Emissions kg CO2/year 91.0000 1067.2400 23.3355 1090.5755 1090.5755 31.2642 81.8195 163.1150	(365 (367 (372 (373 (376 (378 (378 (378 (383
al delivered	eat source : rom Boilers gy for heat iated with e allowed s heating ting ear Dioxide Em	all uses ons - Commu Boilers distributi community s ince DFEE <	on ystems = TFEE)	ng scheme				Energy kWh/year 4940.9259 44.9624 60.2393 157.6484 314.2871		0.2160 0.5190 0.5190 0.5190 0.5190		Emissions kg CO2/year 91.0000 1067.2400 23.3355 1090.5755 31.2642 81.8195 163.1150 1366.7742 19.2500	(367) (373) (373) (376) (377) (378) (383)
c. Carbon dio: Ciciency of heice heating frectrical energative value and water toe cooling mps and fans gray for light al CO2 EMISSION:	eat source : com Boilers gy for heat iated with e allowed s heating ting ear Dioxide Em	all uses ons - Commu Boilers distributi community s ince DFEE <	on ystems = TFEE)	ng scheme				Energy kWh/year 4940.9259 44.9624 60.2393 157.6484 314.2871		0.2160 0.5190 0.5190 0.5190 0.5190	TFA	Emissions kg CO2/year 91.0000 1067.2400 23.3355 1090.5755 31.2642 81.8195 163.1150 1366.7742 19.2500	(365) (372) (373) (374) (375) (378) (384)
cal delivered c. Carbon dio: ficiency of heace heating frectrical energial CO2 associated and water ace cooling aps and fans gray for light cal CO2, kg/yelling Carbon CO2 EMISSION: Cal Floor Areasumed number of	eat source: rom Boilers gor beat isted with e allowed s heating ting ear Dioxide Em S ASSOCIATE a of occupant	all uses ons - Commu Boilers distributi community s ince DFEE < ission Rate D WITH APPL	on ystems = TFEE) (DER)	cooking An	D SITE-WID			Energy kWh/year 4940.9259 44.9624 60.2393 157.6484 314.2871		0.2160 0.5190 0.5190 0.5190 0.5190	TFA N	Emissions kg CO2/year 91.0000 1067.2400 23.3355 1090.5755 31.2642 81.8195 163.1150 1366.7742 19.2500	(36f) (372 (373 (377) (377) (378) (384) (384)
Ecclipion of he acce heating freetrical energative value and water acc cooling apps and fans bright for light al CO2, kg/yelling Carbon CO2 EMISSION: R cal Floor Area 2 emission fac 2 emission fac	eat source : rom Boilers gy for heat iated with e allowed s heating ting ear Dioxide Em S ASSOCIATE a of occupant	all uses ons - Commu Boilers distributi community s ince DFEE < ission Rate D WITH APPL s le 12 for e	on ystems = TFEE) (DER) JANCES AND	cooking An	D SITE-WID			Energy kWh/year 4940.9259 44.9624 60.2393 157.6484 314.2871		0.2160 0.5190 0.5190 0.5190 0.5190	TFA	Emissions kg CO2/year 91.0000 1067.2400 23.3355 1090.5755 31.2642 81.8195 163.1150 1366.7742 19.2500	(366) (372) (373) (376) (377) (378) (383) (384)
c. Carbon dio: Ciciency of heace heating frectrical energial CO2 associated and water are cooling aps and fans gray for light all CO2, kg/yelling Carbon CO2 EMISSION: CO2 EMISSION: CO3 emission face emissions face emissions face	eat source: rom Boilers gor beat ided with e allowed s heating ting ear Dioxide Em S ASSOCIATE a of occupant ctor in Tab rom applian rom cooking	all uses DODS - COMMU Boilers distributi community s ince DFEE < ission Rate D WITH APPL s le 12 for e ces, equati	on ystems = TFEE) (DER) JANCES AND	cooking An	D SITE-WID			Energy kWh/year 4940.9259 44.9624 60.2393 157.6484 314.2871		0.2160 0.5190 0.5190 0.5190 0.5190	TFA N	Emissions kg CO2/year 91.0000 1067.2400 23.3355 1090.5755 31.2642 81.8195 163.1150 1366.7742 19.2500 71.0000 2.2702 0.5190 16.66006	(366 (367) (377) (377) (378) (378) (384) ZC1
ficiency of hace heating ficetrical energial CO2 associated and fans ergy for lightal CO2, kg/ytelling Carbon CO2 EMISSION: R. al Floor Areasumed number of 2 emissions ficetmissions f	eat source: rom Boilers gy for heat iated with e allowed s heating ting ear Dioxide Em S ASSOCIATE a of occupant ctor in Tab rom applian rom cooking ions	Boilers distributi community s ince DFEE < ission Rate D WITH APPL s le 12 for e ces, equati , equation	on ystems = TFEE) (DER) IANCES AND lectricity on (L14) (L16)	cooking An	D SITE-WID			Energy kWh/year 4940.9259 44.9624 60.2393 157.6484 314.2871		0.2160 0.5190 0.5190 0.5190 0.5190	TFA N	Emissions kg CO2/year 91.0000 1067.2400 23.3355 1090.5755 31.2642 81.8195 1366.7752 19.2500 71.0000 2.2702 0.5190 16.6606 2.4434 38.3541	(366 (367) (377) (377) (377) (38) ZC1 ZC2 ZC3 ZC4
cal delivered cal delivered carbon dio: Carbon dio: Ciciency of heace heating firethrical energial CO2 associated and water according may and fans ergy for lightial CO2, kg/yelling Carbon CO2 EMISSION: CO2 EMISSION: CO3 EMISSION: CO3 EMISSION: CO3 EMISSION: CO4 EMISSION: CO5 EMISSION: CO5 EMISSION: CO6 EMISSION: CO7 EMISSION: CO8 EMISSION factor CO9 EMISSION factor CO	eat source: com Boilers gy for heat iated with e allowed s heating ting ear Dioxide Em S ASSOCIATE a of occupant ctor in Tab rom applian rom cooking issions off wable elect	all uses ons - Commu Boilers distributi community s ince DFEE < ission Rate D WITH APPL s le 12 for e ces, equati , equation ricity gene	on ystems = TFEE) (DER) LANCES AND lectricity on (L14) (L16) ofuel CHP ration, kWF	COOKING AN	D SITE-WID	E ELECTRICI		Energy kWh/year 4940.9259 44.9624 60.2393 157.6484 314.2871		0.2160 0.5190 0.5190 0.5190 0.5190	TFA N	Emissions kg CO2/year 91.0000 1067.2400 23.3355 1090.5755 31.2642 81.8195 1366.7742 19.2500 71.0000 2.2702 0.5190 16.66006 2.4434 38.3541 0.0000 0.0000	(366 (367) (377) (377) (377) (377) (38) (38) ZC1 ZC2 ZC3 ZC4 ZC5 ZC5 ZC6
o. Carbon dio: ficiency of heace heating ficturial energiated CO2 associated	eat source : rom Boilers gy for heat ided with eallowed s heating ting ear Dioxide Em S ASSOCIATE a of occupant ctor in Tab rom applian rom cooking ions issions off wable elect missions of	all uses ons - Commu Boilers distributi community s ince DFEE < ission Rate D WITH APPL s le 12 for e ces, equati , equation ricity gene	on ystems = TFEE) (DER) LANCES AND lectricity on (L14) (L16) ofuel CHP ration, kWF	COOKING AN	D SITE-WID	E ELECTRICI		Energy kWh/year 4940.9259 44.9624 60.2393 157.6484 314.2871		0.2160 0.5190 0.5190 0.5190 0.5190	TFA N	Emissions kg CO2/year 91.0000 1067.2400 23.3355 1090.5755 31.2642 81.8195 163.1150 1366.7742 19.2500 19.2500 19.2500 2.2702 0.5190 16.6606 2.4434 38.3541 0.0000	(36°) (37°) (37°) (37°) (37°) (38°) (38°) (38°) 20°) 20°) 20°) 20°) 20°) 20°) 20°) 20





CALCULATION OF TARGET EMISSIONS 09 Jan 2014

SAP 2012 WORKSHEET FOR New Build (As Designed) (Version 9.92, January 2014)
CALCULATION OF TARGET EMISSIONS 09 Jan 2014 1. Overall dwelling dimensions Volume (m3) 184.6000 (1b) - (3b) (m) x 2.6000 (2b) 71.0000 (1b) Ground floor Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)Dwelling volume 71.0000 184.6000 (5) $(3a) + (3b) + (3c) + (3d) + (3e) \dots (3n) =$ main secondary total m3 per hour heating 0 0 Number of chimneys Number of open flues 0 * 40 = 0 * 20 = 3 * 10 = 0.0000 (6a) 0.0000 (6b) Number of intermittent fans Number of passive vents Number of flueless gas fires 30.0000 (7a) 0.0000 0 * 40 = Air changes per hour 30.0000 / (5) = Infiltration due to chimneys, flues and fans = (6a) + (6b) + (7a) + (7b) + (7c) =0.1625 (8) Pressure test Measured/design AP50 0.4125 (18) Infiltration rate Number of sides sheltered 2 (19) - [0.075 x (19)] (21) = (18) x (20) Shelter factor Infiltration rate adjusted to include shelter factor 0.8500 (20) May 4.3000 1.0750 Sep 4.0000 1.0000 5.1000 5.0000 1.2500 4.9000 1.2250 4.4000 1.1000 4.3000 4.5000 1.1250 4.7000 (22) 1.1750 (22a) Wind speed Wind factor Adj infilt rate 0.4471 0.4383 0.4295 0.3857 0.3769 0.3331 0.3331 0.3506 0.3769 0.3945 0.4120 (22b) 0.3243 Effective ac 0.5849 (25) 3. Heat losses and heat loss parameter Openings A x U W/K 25.1038 Element Gross NetArea U-value K-value m2 17.7400 37.9100 35.4300 (27) TER Opening Type Curtain (Uw = 1.50) Exposed floor External Wall 4.9283 (28a) (29a) 17.7400 53.1700 0.1800 Total net area of external elements Aum(A, m2) Fabric heat loss, W/K = Sum (A x U) 91.0800 (31) (26)...(30) + (32) = 36.4095 Thermal mass parameter (TMP = Cm / TFA) in kJ/m2K250.0000 (35) Thermal bridges (Sum(L x Psi) calculated using Appendix K) Total fabric heat loss 12.3633 (36) (33) + (36) = 48.7728 (37) Ventilation heat loss calculated monthly $(38)m = 0.33 \times (25)m \times (5)$ Jan Feb Mar Apr 34.9902 May 34.7866 Jun Jul Nov Sep 34.2038 Jan (38)m 36.5467 Heat transfer coeff 85.3194 36.3103 36.0786 33.6632 33.8387 33.8387 34.7866 35.6292 (38) Average = Sum(39)m / 12 = 83.7620 (39) Dec 1.1888 (40) 1.1797 (40) Mar 1.1951 Aug 1.1611 Feb 1.1984 Apr 1.1798 May 1.1769 Jun 1.1635 Sep 1.1687 Oct 1.1769 Nov 1.1827 1.2017 1.1635 HLP (average) Davs in month 31 (41) 31 28 31 30 31 30 31 31 30 31 30 4. Water heating energy requirements (kWh/year) Assumed occupancy Average daily hot water use (litres/day) 2.2702 (42) 88.1162 (43) Sep Aug Daily hot water use
96.9278 93.4032 89
Energy conte 143.7412 125.7169 129
Energy content (annual)
Distribution loss (46)m = 0.15 x (45)m
21.5612 18.8575 19 89.8785 86.3539 79.3046 79.3046 86.3539 93.4032 96.9278 (44) 93.4032 89.8785 125.7169 129.7286 128.1896 139.2056 (45) 1386.4109 (45) 93.6468 117.4351 19.4593 16.2784 14.0470 13.0166 15.1152 17.6153 19.2284 20.8808 (46) 16.9651 14.9368 Water storage loss: Water storage loss: Store volume a) If manufacturer declared loss factor is known (kWh/day): Temperature factor from Table 2b Enter (49) or (54) in (55) 150.0000 (47) 1.3938 (48) 0.5400 (49) 0.7527 (55) Enter (49) 01 10-1 2... Total storage loss 23.3325 21.0745 23.3325 22.5798 23.3325 23.3325 23.3325 (56)



Regs Region: England Elmhurst Energy Systems SAP2012 Calculator (Design System) version 4.14r16



CALCULAT	ION OF 1	ARGET I	EMISSION	IS 09 J	an 2014								
If cylinder co				00 5700	22 2225	22 5700	22 2225	22 2225	22 5700	22 2225	22 5700	22 2225	(57)
Primary loss Total heat red	23.3325 23.2624	21.0745 21.0112	23.3325 23.2624	22.5798 22.5120	23.3325 23.2624	22.5798 22.5120	23.3325 23.2624	23.3325 23.2624	22.5798 22.5120	23.3325 23.2624	22.5798 22.5120	23.3325 23.2624	
Solar input			176.3235 0.0000			138.7387	133.3724	146.1734 0.0000	145.8596 0.0000	164.0300	173.2815 0.0000	185.8005 0.0000	
Output from w/										months) = Su		0.0000	
			176.3235	158.1924	155.1176	138.7387	133.3724			164.0300 h/year) = Su			
Heat gains fro	om water hea 85.0699	ating, kWh/ 75.4695	month 80.4107	73.6794	73.3597	67.2110	66.1295	70.3858	69.5788	76.3231	78.6965	83.5618	(65)
5. Internal ga			5a)										
Metabolic gair	ns (Table 5)), Watts											
(66) m	113.5078		Mar 113.5078				Jul 113.5078	Aug 113.5078	Sep 113.5078	Oct 113.5078	Nov 113.5078	Dec 113.5078	(66)
Lighting gains Appliances gai	17.7962	15.8065	12.8547	9.7318	7.2746	6.1416	6.6362	8.6260	11.5777	14.7006	17.1578	18.2908	(67)
Cooking gains	199.6196	201.6911	196.4711	185.3585	171.3309	158.1468	149.3391	147.2676	152.4876	163.6002	177.6279	190.8119	(68)
Pumps, fans	34.3508 3.0000	34.3508 3.0000	34.3508	34.3508 3.0000	34.3508 3.0000	34.3508 3.0000							
Losses e.g. ev	-90.8062	-90.8062	ralues) (Tabi -90.8062		-90.8062	-90.8062	-90.8062	-90.8062	-90.8062	-90.8062	-90.8062	-90.8062	(71)
Water heating Total internal	114.3412	112.3057	108.0789	102.3325	98.6018	93.3487	88.8837	94.6045	96.6372	102.5848	109.3007	112.3142	(72)
Total internal		389.8556	377.4570	357.4752	337.2596	317.6894	304.9113	310.5505	320.7548	340.9379	364.1387	381.4693	(73)
6. Solar gains	3												
[Jan]					Solar flux		g		FF	Acces	19	Gains	
[oun]				m2				Specific or Tab		facto Table 6	r	W	
Northeast			11.10	600	11.2829		0.6300	0	.7000	0.770		38.4821	
Northwest			6.58		11.2829		0.6300		.7000	0.770	10	22.6892	(81)
Solar gains Total gains			224.3382 601.7952							152.1684 493.1063	76.9693 441.1080	49.9556 431.4249	
7 Maan intans													
7. Mean interr 												21.0000	(85)
Utilisation fa						Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
tau alpha		57.9499 4.8633	58.1082 4.8739	58.8632 4.9242	59.0066 4.9338	59.6837 4.9789	59.6837 4.9789	59.8108 4.9874	59.4210 4.9614	59.0066 4.9338	58.7172 4.9145	58.4176 4.8945	
util living ar	rea 0.9974	0.9947	0.9841	0.9363	0.8016	0.6011	0.4501	0.5268	0.8165	0.9726	0.9948	0.9979	(86)
MIT Th 2	19.7249 19.9187	19.8747 19.9213	20.1628 19.9239	20.5608 19.9362	20.8555 19.9385	20.9732 19.9493	20.9948 19.9493	20.9892 19.9513	20.8847 19.9451	20.4874 19.9385	20.0422	19.7030 19.9290	
util rest of h		0.9928		0.9142	0.7440	0.5125	0.3452	0.4126	0.7383	0.9591	0.9926		
MIT 2 Living area fr	18.2274	18.4476	18.8666	19.4337	19.8055	19.9328	19.9475	19.9471	19.8556 fLA =	19.3459 Living area	18.7016	18.2027 0.3762	(90) (91)
MIT Temperature ac	djustment	18.9845	19.3543	19.8577	20.2005	20.3242	20.3415	20.3391		19.7753		0.0000	
adjusted MIT	18.7907	18.9845	19.3543	19.8577	20.2005	20.3242	20.3415	20.3391	20.2427	19.7753	19.2060	18.7671	(93)
8. Space heati													
W-111	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	(0.4)
Utilisation Useful gains Ext temp.	450.7773	509.5358	586.4608		632.2164		307.4063	321.0081	453.1707		436.9525	429.7576	(95)
Heat loss rate	∍ W		1090.7007							766.6851			
Month fracti Space heating	1.0000 kWh	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	(97a)
Space heating	584.4601	462.8825	375.1545	184.0467	58.0934	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	219.5439		2896.4987	(98)
Space heating	per m2									(98)	/ (4) =	40.7958	(99)
8c. Space cool	ling require	ement											
Not applicable	e												





CALCULATION OF TARGET EMISSIONS 09 Jan 2014

9a. Energy requirements - Individual he											
Fraction of space heat from secondary/: Fraction of space heat from main system Efficiency of main space heating system Efficiency of secondary/supplementary in Space heating requirement	supplementar m(s) m 1 (in %)	ry system								0.0000 1.0000 93.5000 0.0000 3097.8595	(202) (206) (208)
Jan Feb Space heating requirement	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
2 2		34.0467	58.0934	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	219.5439	417.3124	595.0050	(98)
	93.5000	3.5000	93.5000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	93.5000	93.5000	93.5000	(210)
625.0911 495.0615 4		06.8414	62.1320	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	234.8064	446.3234	636.3690	(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											
	76.3235 15	8.1924	155.1176	138.7387	133.3724	146.1734	145.8596	164.0300	173.2815	185.8005	
	86.7797 8	35.2183	82.4563	79.8000	79.8000	79.8000	79.8000	85.5922	87.0744	79.8000 87.7017	
	03.1853 18	35.6318	188.1210	173.8580	167.1334	183.1747	182.7815	191.6414	199.0039	211.8551	
Water heating fuel used Annual totals kWh/year										2295.6618	
Space heating fuel - main system Space heating fuel - secondary										3097.8595 0.0000	
Electricity for pumps and fans: central heating pump main heating flue fan Total electricity for the above, kWh/y Electricity for lighting (calculated in Total delivered energy for all uses		<u>-</u>)								30.0000 45.0000 75.0000 314.2871 5782.8084	(230e) (231) (232)
12a. Carbon dioxide emissions - Individ											
Space heating - main system 1 Space heating - secondary Water heating (other fuel) Space and water heating						Energy kWh/year 3097.8595 0.0000 2295.6618		ion factor kg CO2/kWh 0.2160 0.0000 0.2160	k	Emissions g CO2/year 669.1377 0.0000 495.8629 1165.0006	(263) (264)
Pumps and fans Energy for lighting Total CO2, kg/m2/year Emissions per m2 for space and water he Fuel factor (mains gas) Emissions per m2 for lighting Emissions per m2 for pumps and fans Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (Ti		085 * 1.0	(O) + 2.297	4 + 0.5482,	rounded to	75.0000 314.2871 2 d.p.		0.5190 0.5190		38.9250 163.1150 1367.0406 16.4085 1.0000 2.2974 0.5482 19.2500	(267) (268) (272) (272a) (272b) (272c)





Property Reference	Brill place-Top F-F5				Issued on Date	13/01/2021				
Assessment	002-Passive			Prop Type Ref	6024					
Reference										
Property	L16.03, Brill Place, London	L16.03, Brill Place, London, NW1 1HG								
SAP Rating		86 B	DER	12.29	TER	13.75				
Environmental		88 B	% DER <ter< th=""><th></th><th colspan="4">10.61</th></ter<>		10.61					
CO ₂ Emissions (t/ye	ear)	1.45	DFEE	34.67	34.67 TFEE					
General Requireme	ents Compliance	Pass	% DFEE <tfe< th=""><th>E</th><th colspan="4">23.60</th></tfe<>	E	23.60					
Assessor Details	Mr. Seyedali Mirnajafizadeh, Ali.Mirnajafi@cuddbentley.co		ajafizadeh, Te	l: 07943 6388893	Assessor ID	W408-0001				
Client										





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

REGULATIONS COM	PLIANCE REPORT - Approve	d Document L1A, 2013 Editi	on, England	
DWELLING AS DES	IGNED			
Top-floor flat,	total floor area 136 m²			
It is not a com	ers items included withi plete report of regulati	ons compliance.		
Fuel factor:1.0 Target Carbon D Dwelling Carbon	eating:Mains gas (c) 0 (mains gas) ioxide Emission Rate (TE Dioxide Emission Rate (DER) 12.29 kgCOU/m2OK		
1b TFEE and DFE Target Fabric E Dwelling Fabric		5.4 kWh/m²/yr)34.7 kWh/m²/yrOK		
2 Fabric U-valu	es			
External wall	Average 0.09 (max. 0.30) 0.00 (max. 0.20)	Highest 0.09 (max. 0.70)	OK OK	
Floor	(no floor)	0.13 (max. 0.35)	OK OK	
	0.63 (max. 2.00)		OK	
2a Thermal brid Thermal bridgin	g calculated from linear	thermal transmittances fo	r each junction	
3 Air permeabil Air permeabilit Maximum	ity y at 50 pascals:	3.00 (design value) 10.0		OK
4 Heating effic Main heating sy	iency	Community heating scheme		-
Secondary heati	ng system:	None		
5 Cylinder insu Hot water stora		No cylinder		
6 Controls Space heating c	ontrols:	Charging system linked to	use of community heating	g, programmer and TRVsOK
Hot water contr	ols:	No cylinder		
7 Low energy li		ray fittinge 100%		
Minimum		75%		OK
8 Mechanical ve Continuous supp Specific fan po	ly and extract system	0.56		
Maximum MVHR efficiency		1.5 89%		OK
Minimum:		70%		OK
9 Summertime te Overheating ris Based on:		Medium		OK
Overshading:	Manth Bast	Average		
Windows facing Windows facing	North West:	17.86 m ² , No overhang 16.44 m ² , No overhang		
Air change rate Blinds/curtains	:	6.00 ach Dark-coloured curtain or	roller blind, closed 70%	
10 Key features External wall U Party wall U-va	-value	0.09 W/m ² K 0.00 W/m ² K		
Window U-value Roof window U-v		0.70 W/m ² K 0.70 W/m ² K		
Air permeabilit	У	3.0 m ³ /m ² h		



elmhurst



CALCULATI	ON OF D	WELLING	G EMISSI	ONS FOR	REGULAT	TIONS CO	OMPLIAN	ICE 09) Jan 2014				
SAP 2012 WORKS	HEET FOR New	Build (As	s Designed)	(Version	9.92, Janua	 ry 2014)							
CALCULATION OF					NCE 09	Jan 2014							
1. Overall dwel													
								Area (m2)	Sto	rey height		Volume (m3)	
Ground floor Total floor are		ı)+(1b)+(1c	c)+(1d)+(1e)(1n)	1	35.6900		135.6900		2.2800		309.3732	(1b) - (3b) (4)
Dwelling volume	=							(3	3a)+(3b)+(3c))+(3d)+(3e)	(3n) =	309.3732	(5)
2. Ventilation	rate												
Number of chim	nave				main heating O		econdary heating 0	±	other	tot	0 * 40 =	0.0000	(62)
Number of open Number of inter	flues	ıs			0	+	0	+	0 =	-	0 * 20 = 0 * 10 =	0.0000	(6b)
Number of passi Number of flue	ive vents										0 * 10 = 0 * 40 =	0.0000	
Infiltration du	ue to chimne	ys, flues	and fans	= (6a)+(6b)+(7a)+(7b)+	(7c) =				0.0000	Air change / (5) =	s per hour 0.0000	(8)
Pressure test Measured/design Infiltration ra												Yes 3.0000 0.1500	
Number of sides									(20) 1	10 075	(10) 1	2	(19)
Shelter factor Infiltration ra	ate adjusted	to includ	de shelter	factor					(20) = 1 -	21) = (18)		0.8500 0.1275	
Wind speed	Jan 5.1000	Feb 5.0000	Mar 4.9000	Apr 4.4000	May 4.3000	Jun 3.8000	Jul 3.8000	Aug 3.7000	Sep 4.0000	Oct 4.3000	Nov 4.5000	Dec 4.7000	(22)
Wind factor Adj infilt rate	1.2750	1.2500	1.2250	1.1000	1.0750	0.9500	0.9500	0.9250	1.0000	1.0750	1.1250	1.1750	(22a)
Balanced mecha If mechanical v			0.1562 th heat rec	0.1403 overy	0.1371	0.1211	0.1211	0.1179	0.1275	0.1371	0.1434	0.1498	
If balanced wit	th heat reco	very: eff							0.0403	0.0500	0.0650	75.6500	(23c)
Effective ac	0.2843	0.2811	0.2779	0.2620	0.2588	0.2429	0.2429	0.2397	0.2493	0.2588	0.2652	0.2716	(23)
3. Heat losses					0		tArea		Ах		-value		
Element Windows (Uw = 0	0.70)			Gross m2	Openings m2		m2 .3000	U-value W/m2K 0.6809	A x W, 23.356	/K	kJ/m2K	A x K kJ/K	
Roof light (Uw External Wall				71.3700	34.3000	18 37	.4800 .0700	0.6809 0.5400	12.583	37 78			(27a) (29a)
Stud wall*0.72 Roof @ rafter Roof @ Joists				5.5800 56.2600 47.8000	18.4800	37	.5800 .7800 .8000	0.0900 0.1300 0.1300	0.502 4.913 6.214	L 4			(29a) (30) (30)
Total net area Fabric heat los Party Wall			Aum(A, m2)				.0100 (26)(30) + (32) 0.0000		51			(31) (33)
Thermal mass pa						42	.0400	0.0000	0.000	50		100.0000	
Thermal bridges Total fabric he		si) calcul	lated using	Appendix K)					(33)	+ (36) =	10.8709 78.4560	
Ventilation hea	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	(20)
(38)m Heat transfer o	107.4823	28.7009 107.1569	28.3755 106.8315	26.7484	26.4230 104.8790	24.7959 103.2519	24.7959 103.2519	24.4705 102.9264	25.4467 103.9027	26.4230 104.8790	27.0738 105.5298	27.7247 106.1807	
Average = Sum(3	39)m / 12 =	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	105.1230 Dec	(39)
HLP HLP (average)	0.7921	0.7897	0.7873	0.7753	0.7729	0.7609	0.7609	0.7585	0.7657	0.7729	0.7777	0.7825 0.7747	
Days in month	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	(41)
4. Water heating	ng energy re	quirements	s (kWh/year)									
Assumed occupar Average daily h	ncy											2.9084 103.2742	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Daily hot water Energy conte	113.6016		105.3397 152.0449	101.2087 132.5565	97.0778 127.1911	92.9468 109.7562	92.9468 101.7053	97.0778 116.7083		105.3397 137.6367	109.4707 150.2412	113.6016 163.1522	
Energy content Distribution lo	(annual)										um (45) m =		





CALCULAT	ION OF	DWELLIN	G EMISS	IONS FOI	R REGULA	TIONS C	OMPLIAN	NCE 09	Jan 2014	ļ			
	25.2702	22.1015	22.8067	19.8835	19.0787	16.4634	15.2558	17.5062	17.7153	20.6455	22.5362	24.4728	(46)
Water storage Store volume b) If manufa	loss:											110.0000	, -,
Hot water st Volume factor Temperature	torage loss or from Tab	factor fro			day)							0.0152 1.0294 0.6000	(52)
Enter (49) or Total storage	(54) in (5 loss	55)										1.0327	
If cylinder co	ontains ded	licated sola	r storage		32.0144	30.9817	32.0144		30.9817			32.0144	
Primary loss	23.2624	21.0112		22.5120	23.2624	30.9817 22.5120	32.0144 23.2624		30.9817 22.5120	32.0144 23.2624	30.9817 22.5120	32.0144 23.2624	
Total heat red Solar input					182.4679	163.2499 0.0000	156.9821 0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	192.9135 0.0000 months) = S	0.0000	218.4290 0.0000 0.0000	(63)
Output from w		197.2706	207.3217	186.0501	182.4679	163.2499	156.9821	171.9851	171.5958	192.9135 Th/year) = S	203.7349	218.4290	(64)
Heat gains fro		eating, kWh/ 88.9335		86.8700	86.5125	79.2889	78.0384	83.0270	82.0639	89.9856	92.7501	98.4696	
5. Internal ga													
Metabolic gair (66)m	Jan	Feb	Mar 145.4194	Apr 145.4194	May 145.4194	Jun 145.4194	Jul 145.4194	Aug 145.4194	Sep 145.4194	Oct 145.4194	Nov 145.4194	Dec 145.4194	(66)
Lighting gains	27.1425	24.1077	19.6057	14.8428	11.0951	9.3670	10.1214	13.1561	17.6581	22.4210	26.1687	27.8968	(67)
Appliances gas Cooking gains	304.4558	307.6151	299.6538	282.7051	261.3103	241.2023	227.7689	224.6096	232.5709	249.5197	270.9144	291.0224	(68)
Pumps, fans		37.5419		37.5419	37.5419			37.5419 0.0000	37.5419 0.0000	37.5419 0.0000	37.5419 0.0000	37.5419 0.0000	
Losses e.g. ev	vaporation	(negative v	ralues) (Tab	ole 5)	-116.3355								
Water heating	gains (Tab	ole 5)	127.3876			110.1235	104.8904	111.5954	113.9777	120.9484	128.8196	132.3516	
Total internal		530.6902	513.2729	484.8264	455.3115	427.3186	409.4065	415.9869	430.8325	459.5150	492.5285	517.8966	(73)
6. Solar gains													
[Jan]				m2	Solar flux Table 6a W/m2	. Speci or	g fic data Table 6b	Specific or Tab	FF data le 6c	Acce fact Table	or	Gains W	
[Jan] Northeast Northwest Southwest			17.8 16.4	m2	Table 6a W/m2	Speci or	fic data Table 6b	Specific or Tab		fact	or 6d 00		(81)
Northeast Northwest	392.9292	762.1666	17.8 16.4 18.4	m2 8600 4400 1800	Table 6a W/m2 11.2829 11.2829	Speci or 	fic data Table 6b 	Specific or Tab 0 0 0 0	data le 6c .0000 .0000 .0000	fact Table 0.77 0.77 1.00	or 6d 00 00 00 00	62.0661 57.1314 273.7317	(81) (82)
Northeast Northwest Southwest Solar gains Total gains	392.9292 925.8805	762.1666 1292.8568	17.8 16.4 18.4 1264.0906 1777.3635	m2 8600 4400 1800	Table 6a W/m2 11.2829 11.2829 37.0308	Speci or 	fic data Table 6b 	Specific or Tab 0 0 0 0	data le 6c .0000 .0000 .0000	fact Table 0.77 0.77 1.00	or 6d 00 00 00 00	62.0661 57.1314 273.7317	(81) (82)
Northeast Northwest Southwest	392.9292 925.8805 nal tempera	762.1666 1292.8568 Lture (heati	17.8 16.4 18.4 1264.0906 1777.3635	m2 	Table 6a W/m2 11.2829 11.2829 37.0308 2393.8858 2849.1973	2487.5855 2914.9041	fic data Table 6b 0.4000 0.4000 0.4000 2352.6912 2762.0976	Specific or Table 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	data le 6c .0000 .0000 .0000	fact Table 0.77 0.77 1.00	or 6d 00 00 00 00	62.0661 57.1314 273.7317	(81) (82) (83) (84)
Northeast Northwest Southwest	392.9292 925.8805 nal tempera uring heati actor for g Jan 35.0678	762.1666 1292.8568 Lture (heati- .ng periods pains for li Feb 35.1743	17.8 16.4 18.4 1264.0906 1777.3635 1777.3635 in the livi ving area, Mar 35.2814	m2 	Table 6a W/m2 11,2829 11,2829 37,0308 2393.8858 2849.1973 om Table 9, Table 9a) May 35,9382	2487.5855 2914.9041 Th1 (C) Jun 36.5046	fic data Table 6b 0.4000 0.4000 0.4000 2352.6912 2762.0976	Specific or Tab	data 1e 6c .0000 .0000 .0000 1483.7502 1914.5828	fact Table 0.77 0.77 1.00 904.4676 1363.9826	or 6d 00 00 00 488.1655 980.6940 Nov 35.7166	W 62.0661 57.1314 273.7317 324.5911 842.4877 21.0000 Dec 35.4977	(81) (82) (83) (84)
Northeast Northwest Southwest Solar gains Total gains 7. Mean inter Temperature di	392.9292 925.8805 mal tempera- uring heati actor for g Jan 35.0678 3.3379	762.1666 1292.8568 iture (heati- ing periods pains for li Feb 35.1743 3.3450	17.8 16.4 18.4 1264.0906 1777.3635 1777.3635 1777.3635 1777.3635 1777.3635 1777.3635 1777.3635 1777.3635	m2 1895.6444 2380.4708 ng area fro nil,m (see Apr 35.8271 3.3885	Table 6a W/m2 11.2829 11.2829 37.0308 2393.8858 2849.1973 om Table 9, Table 9a) May 35.9382 3.3959	2487.5855 2914.9041 Th1 (C) Jun 36.5046 3.4336	Jul 36,5046 3,4336	Specific or Tab 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	data le 6c .0000 .0000 .0000 1483.7502 1914.5828 Sep 36.2759 3.4184	fact Table 0.777 0.77 1.00 904.4676 1363.9826	or 6d 00 00 00 00 488.1655 980.6940 Nov 35.7166 3.3811	W 62.0661 57.1314 273.7317 324.5911 842.4877 21.0000 Dec 35.4977 3.3665	(81) (82) (83) (84)
Northeast Northwest Southwest Solar gains Total gains 7. Mean interr Temperature du Utilisation fa tau alpha util living an	392.9292 925.8805 nal tempera uring heati actor for g Jan 35.0678 3.3379 rea	762.1666 1292.8568 Liture (heati- 	17.8 16.4 18.4 1264.0906 1777.3635 in the livi ving area, Mar 35.2814 3.3521 0.7147	m2 	Table 6a W/m2 11.2829 37.0308 2393.8858 2849.1973	2487.5855 2914.9041 Th1 (C) Jun 36.5046 3.4336 0.2256	Jul 36.5046 3.4336 0.1642	Specific or Tab 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	data le 6c .0000 .0000 .0000 1483.7502 1914.5828 Sep 36.2759 3.4184 0.3662	fact Table 0.77 0.77 1.00 904.4676 1363.9826 Oct 35.9382 3.3959 0.6798	or 6d 00 00 00 488.1655 980.6940 Nov 35.7166 3.3811 0.8975	W 62.0661 57.1314 273.7317 324.5911 842.4877 21.0000 Dec 35.4977 3.3665 0.9561	(81) (82) (83) (84) (85)
Northeast Northwest Southwest Solar gains Total gains Total gains Tutal gains Tutal gains	392.9292 925.8805 mal tempera uring heati actor for g Jan 35.0678 3.3379 rea 0.9437 19.6154 20.2602	762.1666 1292.8568 iture (heati- ing periods pains for li Feb 35.1743 3.3450	17.8 16.4 18.4 1264.0906 1777.3635 1777.3635 1777.3635 1777.3635 1777.3635 1777.3635 1777.3635 1777.3635	m2	Table 6a W/m2 11.2829 37.0308 2849.1973 2393.8858 2849.1973 2393.8959 0.3364 20.9743	2487.5855 2914.9041 Th1 (C) Jun 36.5046 3.4336	Jul 36,5046 3,4336	Specific or Tab 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	data le 6c .0000 .0000 .0000 1483.7502 1914.5828 Sep 36.2759 3.4184	fact Table 0.77 0.77 1.00 904.4676 1363.9826	or 6d 00 00 00 00 488.1655 980.6940 Nov 35.7166 3.3811 0.8975	W 62.0661 57.1314 273.7317 324.5911 842.4877 21.0000 Dec 35.4977 3.3665	(81) (82) (83) (84) (85)
Northeast Northwest Southwest Solar gains Total gains 7. Mean interr Temperature du Utilisation fa tau alpha util living an MIT Th 2 util rest of 1	392.9292 925.8805 mal tempera uring heati actor for g Jan 35.0678 3.3379 rea 0.9437 19.6154 20.2602 house 0.9369 18.3934	762.1666 1292.8568 Lture (heati- .ng periods rains for li Feb 35.1743 3.3450 0.8664 20.0896	17.8 16.4 18.4 1264.0906 1777.3635 1777.3635 1777.3635 1777.3635 1777.3635 1777.3635 1777.3635 1777.3635 1777.3635 1777.3635 1777.3635	m2	Table 6a W/m2 11.2829 37.0308 2393.8858 2849.1973 om Table 9a) May 35.9382 3.3959 0.3364 20.9743 20.2769 0.3114	2487.5855 2914.9041 Th1 (C) Jun 36.5046 3.4336 0.2256 20.9952	fic data Table 6b	Specific or Tab	data 1e 6c .0000 .0000 .0000 .1483.7502 1914.5828 Sep 36.2759 3.4184 0.3662 20.9760 20.2831 0.3302 20.2602	fact Table 0.777 0.77 1.00 904.4676 1363.9826 Oct 35.9382 3.3959 0.6798 20.7524 20.2769 0.6481 19.9866	Nov 35.7166 3.3811 0.8975 20.1131 20.2727 0.8844 19.1152	W 62.0661 57.1314 273.7317 324.5911 842.4877 21.0000 Dec 35.4977 3.3665 0.9561 19.5239 20.2685 0.9507 18.2681	(81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90)
Northeast Northwest Southwest Solar gains Total gains 7. Mean interr Temperature du Utilisation fa tau alpha util living an MIT Th 2 util rest of h MIT 2 Living area fi	392.9292 925.8805 mal tempera uring heati actor for g Jan 35.0678 3.3379 rea 0.9437 19.6154 20.2602 house 0.9369 18.3934 raction 19.0362	762.1666 1292.8568 iture (heati- ing periods pains for li Feb 35.1743 3.3450 0.8664 20.0896 20.2623 0.8528 19.0645	17.8. 16.4 18.4 1264.0906 1777.3635 in the livi ving area, Mar 35.2814 3.3521 0.7147 20.5803 20.2643 0.6926	m2	Table 6a W/m2 11.2829 37.0308 2393.8858 2849.1973 om Table 9a) May 35.9382 3.3959 0.3364 20.9743 20.2769 0.3114 20.2495	2487.5855 2914.9041 Th1 (C) Jun 36.5046 3.4336 0.2256 20.9952 20.2873 0.2008	Jul 36.5046 3.4336 0.1642 20.9988 20.2873 0.1377	Aug 36.6200 3.4413 0.1979 20.9978 20.2894 0.1675	data 1e 6c .0000 .0000 .0000 .1483.7502 1914.5828 Sep 36.2759 3.4184 0.3662 20.9760 20.2831 0.3302 20.2602	fact Table 0.77 0.77 1.00 904.4676 1363.9826 Oct 35.9382 3.3959 0.6798 20.7524 20.2769 0.6481 19.9866 Living are	or 6d 00 00 00 488.1655 980.6940 Nov 35.7166 3.3811 0.8975 20.1131 20.2727 0.8844 19.1152 a / (4) =	W 62.0661 57.1314 273.7317 324.5911 842.4877 21.0000 Dec 35.4977 3.3665 0.9561 19.5239 20.2685 0.9507 18.2681 0.5261 18.9287	(81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92)
Northeast Northwest Southwest Southwest Total gains Total gains 7. Mean interr Temperature di Utilisation fe tau alpha util living an MIT Th 2 util rest of h MIT 2 Living area fo	392.9292 925.8805 mal tempera uring heati actor for g Jan 35.0678 3.3379 rea 0.9437 19.6154 20.2602 house 0.9369 18.3934 raction 19.0362 djustment	762.1666 1292.8568 	17.8 16.4 18.4 1264.0906 1777.3635 10.9 10.9 10.9 10.9 10.9 10.9 10.9 10.9	m2	Table 6a W/m2 11.2829 37.0308 2393.8858 2849.1973 2393.8359 33.3959 0.3364 20.9743 20.2769 0.3114 20.2495 20.6307	2487.5855 2914.9041 Th1 (C) Jun 36.5046 3.4336 0.2256 20.9952 20.2873 0.2008 20.2830	Jul 36.5046 3.4336 0.1642 20.9988 20.2873 0.1377 20.2865	Aug 36.6200 3.4413 0.1979 20.9978 20.2894 0.1675 20.2878	data le 6c .0000 .0000 .0000 1483.7502 1914.5828 Sep 36.2759 3.4184 0.3662 20.9760 20.2831 0.3302 20.2602 flA =	fact Table 0.777 0.77 1.00 904.4676 1363.9826 Oct 35.9382 3.3959 0.6798 20.7524 20.2769 0.6481 19.9866 E Living are 20.3895	Nov 35.7166 3.3811 0.8975 20.1131 20.2727 0.8844 19.1152 a / (4) = 19.6401	0 4 62.0661 57.1314 273.7317 324.5911 842.4877 21.0000 Dec 35.4977 3.3665 0.9561 19.5239 20.2685 0.9507 18.2681 0.5261 18.9287 0.0000	(81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92)
Northeast Northwest Southwest Southwest Total gains 7. Mean interr Temperature du Utilisation fa tau alpha util living an MIT Th 2 util rest of l MIT 2 Living area f: MIT Temperature ac adjusted MIT 8. Space heat:	392.9292 925.8805 	762.1666 1292.8568 Liture (heati	17.8. 16.4. 18.4 1264.0906 1777.3635	m2	Table 6a W/m2 11.2829 37.0308 2393.8858 2849.1973 Dom Table 9a) May 35.9382 3.3959 0.3364 20.9743 20.2769 0.3114 20.2495 20.6307	2487.5855 2914.9041 Th1 (C) Jun 36.5046 3.4336 0.2256 20.9952 20.2873 0.2008 20.2830 20.6577 20.6577	Jul 36.5046 3.4336 0.1642 20.9988 20.2873 0.1377 20.2865 20.6612 20.6612	Aug 36.6200 3.4413 0.1979 20.9978 20.2894 20.6613 20.6613	Sep 36.2759 3.4184 0.3662 20.9760 20.2831 0.3302 20.2602 £LA = 20.6367	fact Table 0.777 0.77 1.00 904.4676 1363.9826 Oct 35.9382 3.3959 0.6798 20.7524 20.2769 0.6481 19.9866 E Living are 20.3895	Nov 35.7166 3.3811 0.8975 20.1131 20.2727 0.8844 19.1152 a / (4) = 19.6401	0 4 62.0661 57.1314 273.7317 324.5911 842.4877 21.0000 Dec 35.4977 3.3665 0.9561 19.5239 20.2685 0.9507 18.2681 0.5261 18.9287 0.0000	(81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92)
Northeast Northwest Southwest Solar gains Total gains 7. Mean interr Temperature du Utilisation fa tau alpha util living an MIT Th 2 util rest of 1 MIT 2 Living area fr MIT Temperature ac adjusted MIT	392.9292 925.8805 	762.1666 1292.8568 Liture (heati- Ing periods pains for li Feb 35.1743 3.3450 0.8664 20.0896 20.2623 0.8528 19.0645 19.6037 19.6037	17.8. 16.4. 1264.0906 1777.3635 1264.0906 1777.3635 10.0000000000000000000000000000000000	m2	Table 6a W/m2 11.2829 37.0308 2393.8858 2849.1973 om Table 9a) May 35.9382 3.3959 0.3364 20.9743 20.2769 0.3114 20.2495 20.6307 20.6307	2487.5855 2914.9041 Th1 (C) Jun 36.5046 3.4336 0.2256 20.9952 20.2873 0.2008 20.2830 20.6577 20.6577	Jul 36.5046 3.4336 0.1642 20.9988 20.2873 20.6612 20.6612	Aug 36.6200 3.4413 0.1979 20.9978 20.2894 20.6613 20.6613	Sep 36.2759 3.4184 0.3662 20.9760 20.2831 0.3302 20.6367 20.6367	fact Table 0.77 0.77 0.77 1.00 904.4676 1363.9826 Oct 35.9382 3.3959 0.6798 20.7524 20.2769 0.6481 19.9866 Living are 20.3895 20.3895	Nov 35.7166 3.3811 0.8975 20.1131 20.2727 0.8844 19.1152 a / (4) = 19.6401	W 62.0661 57.1314 273.7317 324.5911 842.4877 21.0000 Dec 35.4977 3.3665 0.9561 19.5239 20.2685 0.9507 18.2681 0.5261 18.9287 0.0000 18.9287	(81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92)
Northeast Northwest Southwest Southwest Total gains Total gains Total gains Total gains The second of the second o	392.9292 925.8805 mal tempera mal tempera uring heati actor for g Jan 35.0678 3.3379 rea 0.9437 19.6154 20.2602 house 0.9369 18.3934 raction 19.0362 djustment 19.0362 djustment 19.0362 Jan 0.9233 854.8766 4.3000	762.1666 1292.8568 Liture (heati- ling periods pains for li Feb 35.1743 3.3450 0.8664 20.0896 20.2623 0.8528 19.0645 19.6037 19.6037	17.8 16.4 18.4 1264.0906 1777.3635 19.1 19.1 19.1 19.1 19.1 19.1 19.1 19.	m2	Table 6a W/m2 11.2829 37.0308 2393.8858 2849.1973 Dom Table 9a) May 35.9382 3.3959 0.3364 20.9743 20.2769 0.3114 20.2495 20.6307 20.6307	2487.5855 2914.9041 Th1 (C) Jun 36.5046 3.4336 0.2256 20.9952 20.2873 0.2008 20.2830 20.6577 20.6577	Jul 36.5046 3.4336 0.1642 20.9988 20.2873 20.6612 20.6612 Jul 0.1516	Aug 36.6200 3.4413 0.1979 20.9978 20.2894 20.6613 20.6613 443 437.5452	data le 6c .0000 .0000 .0000 .1483.7502 1914.5828 Sep 36.2759 3.4184 0.3662 20.9760 20.2831 0.3302 20.2602 fLA = 20.6367 20.6367	fact Table 0.77 0.77 0.77 1.00 904.4676 1363.9826 Oct 35.9382 3.3959 0.6798 20.7524 20.2769 0.6481 19.9866 Eliving are 20.3895 20.3895	Nov 35.7166 3.3811 0.8975 20.1131 20.2727 0.8844 19.152 a / (4) = 19.6401 19.6401	0 4 62.0661 57.1314 273.7317 324.5911 842.4877 21.0000 Dec 35.4977 3.3665 0.9561 19.5239 20.2685 0.9507 18.2681 0.5261 18.9287 0.0000	(81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93)
Northeast Northwest Southwest Southwest Total gains Total gains Total gains Total gains The second of the second o	392.9292 925.8805 al tempera uring heati actor for g Jan 35.0678 3.3379 rea 0.9437 19.6154 20.2602 house 0.9369 18.3934 raction 19.0362 djustment 19.0362 djustment 19.0362 djustment 19.0362 e W 1583.8834 1.0000	762.1666 1292.8568 Liture (heati- ling periods rains for li Feb 35.1743 3.3450 0.8664 20.0896 20.2623 0.8528 19.0645 19.6037 19.6037	17.8. 16.4 18.4 1264.0906 1777.3635	m2	Table 6a W/m2 11.2829 11.2829 37.0308 2393.8858 2849.1973 Dom Table 9a) May 35.9382 20.2769 0.3114 20.2495 20.6307 20.6307 May 0.3237 922.1588 11.7000 936.6477	2487.5855 2914.9041 2487.5855 2914.9041 Th1 (C) Jun 36.5046 3.4336 0.2256 20.9952 20.2873 0.2088 20.2830 20.6577 20.6577	Jul 36.5046 3.4336 0.1642 20.9988 20.2873 0.1377 20.2865 20.6612 Jul 0.1516 418.7789	Aug 36.6200 3.4413 0.1979 20.9978 20.2894 20.6613 20.6613 4437.5452 16.4000	data le 6c .0000 .0000 .0000 .0000 .0000 1483.7502 1914.5828 Sep 36.2759 3.4184 0.3662 20.9760 20.2831 0.3302 20.2602 £IA = 20.6367 20.6367	fact Table 0.77 0.77 0.77 1.00 904.4676 1363.9826 Oct 35.9382 3.3959 0.6798 20.7524 20.2769 0.6481 19.9866 Living are 20.3895 20.3895	Nov 35.7166 3.3811 0.8975 20.1131 20.2727 0.8844 19.1152 a / (4) = 19.6401 19.6401 Nov 0.8714 854.5684 7.1000	W 62.0661 57.1314 273.7317 324.5911 842.4877 21.0000 Dec 35.4977 3.3665 0.9561 19.5239 20.2685 0.9507 18.2681 0.5261 18.9287 0.0000 18.9287	(81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (93)
Northeast Northwest Southwest Southwest Total gains Total gains 7. Mean interr Temperature du Utilisation for tau alpha util living an MIT Th 2 util rest of l MIT 2 Living area fr MIT Temperature ac adjusted MIT 8. Space heat: Utilisation Useful gains Ext temp. Heat loss rate	392.9292 925.8805 mal tempera uring heati actor for g Jan 35.0678 3.3379 rea 0.9437 19.6154 20.2602 house 0.9369 18.3934 raction 19.0362 djustment 19.0362 djustment 19.0362 djustment 19.0362 djustment 19.0362 djustment 19.0362	762.1666 1292.8568 Liture (heating periods rains for life periods rains	17.8. 16.4 18.4 1264.0906 1777.3635 19.7 10 the livity in a great, Mar 35.2814 3.3521 0.7147 20.5803 20.2643 0.6926 19.7362 20.1802 Mar 0.6900 1226.3519 6.5000 1461.4809	m2	Table 6a W/m2 11.2829 37.0308 2393.8858 2849.1973 Dom Table 9a) May 35.9382 3.3959 0.3364 20.9743 20.2769 0.3114 20.2495 20.6307 20.6307	2487.5855 2914.9041 Th1 (C) Jun 36.5046 3.4336 0.2256 20.9952 20.2873 0.2008 20.2830 20.6577 20.6577	Jul 36.5046 3.4336 0.1642 20.9988 20.2873 0.1377 20.2865 20.6612 Jul 6.1516 418.7789 16.6000 419.3286	Aug 36.6200 3.4413 0.1979 20.9978 20.2894 20.6613 20.6613 437.5452 16.4000 438.5997	Sep 36.2759 3.4184 0.3662 20.9760 20.2831 0.3302 20.2602 fLA = 20.6367 20.6367	fact Table 0.77 0.77 0.77 1.00 904.4676 1363.9826 Oct 35.9382 3.3959 0.6798 20.7524 20.2769 0.6481 1.0000 100.6532 891.0197 10.6000 100.9522	Nov 35.7166 3.3811 0.8975 20.1131 20.2727 0.8844 19.1152 a / (4) = 19.6401 Nov 0.8714 854.5684 7.1000	W 62.0661 57.1314 273.7317 324.5911 842.4877 21.0000 Dec 35.4977 3.3665 0.9561 19.5239 20.2685 0.9507 18.2681 0.5261 18.9287 0.0000 18.9287	(81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (97a)





CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

8c. Space coolin													
Calculated for Ext. temp.	Jan 4.3000		See Table Mar 6.5000	10b Apr 8.9000	May 11.7000	Jun 14.6000	Jul 16.6000	Aug 16.4000	Sep 14.1000	Oct 10.6000	Nov 7.1000	Dec 4.2000	
Utilisation Useful loss Total gains Month fracti	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	0.0000	970.5675 0.9891 959.9643 3268.3513 1.0000	0.9938	782.2410 0.9899 774.3176 2692.1017 1.0000	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	(101) (102) (103)
Space cooling kt Space cooling Cooled fraction	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1662.0387	1740.5886	1426.8314	0.0000 fC =	0.0000 cooled area /	0.0000	0.0000 4829.4586 0.8788	(104)
Intermittency fa	actor (Table 0.0000	10b) 0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	(106)
Space cooling kt	Wh 0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	365.1671	382.4254	313.4896	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
Space cooling Space cooling pe												1061.0821 7.8199	(107)
9b. Energy requ	irements												
Fraction of space Fraction of space Fraction of hear Fraction of total Factor for contractor for contractor for contractor for contractor los Space heating:	ce heat from t from commu- al space hear rol and char- rol and char-	community nity Boile t from com ging metho ging metho	system rs munity Boil d (Table 4c d (Table 4c	ers :(3)) for co	ommunity s	pace heatin						0.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.1000	(302) (303a) (304a) (305) (305a)
Annual space hea Space heat from Efficiency of se Space heating for	Boilers = (econdary/sup	98) x 1.00 plementary	heating sy	stem in %	(from Tabl	e 4a or App	endix E)					2118.9671 2330.8639 0.0000 0.0000	(307a) (308)
Water heating Annual water he Water heat from Electricity used Cooling System I Space cooling (Annual totals kt	Boilers = (d for heat d Energy Effic if there is	64) x 1.00 istributio iency Rati	n o		enter 0)							2275.7455 2503.3200 48.3418 5.0625 209.5965	(310a) (313) (314)
Electricity for (BalancedWin mechanical ve Total electricity Electricity for Total delivered	thHeatRecove entilation f ty for the a lighting (c	ry, Databa ans (SFP = bove, kWh/ alculated	0.70 year	100)	.2500, SFP	= 0.7000)						264.2047 264.2047 479.3443 5787.3294	(331) (332)
12b. Carbon dio		ns - Commu	nity heatin	g scheme									
								Energy kWh/year		on factor g CO2/kWh		Emissions g CO2/year	
Efficiency of he Space heating f: Electrical energy Total CO2 assoc: (negative value	rom Boilers gy for heat iated with c	distributi ommunity s	ystems					5312.2900 48.3418		0.2160 0.5190		91.0000 1147.4546 25.0894 1172.5441	(367) (372)
Space and water Space cooling Pumps and fans Energy for light Total CO2, kg/ye Dwelling Carbon	heating ting ear							209.5965 264.2047 479.3443		0.5190 0.5190 0.5190		1172.5441 108.7806 137.1222 248.7797 1667.2265 12.2900	(377) (378) (379) (383)
16 CO2 EMISSION: DER Total Floor Are Assumed number of CO2 emission fat CO2 emissions f: CO2 emissions f: Total CO2 emiss Residual CO2 em Additional allor Resulting CO2 em Net CO2 emission	a of occupants ctor in Tabl- rom applianc- rom cooking, ions issions offs- wable electr missions off	e 12 for e es, equati equation et from bi icity gene	lectricity on (L14) (L16) ofuel CHP ration, kWh	displaced :	from grid			ON TECHNOLOGI	ES		TFA N EF	12.2900 135.6900 2.9084 0.5190 13.2961 1.3914 26.9775 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 26.9775	ZC2 ZC3 ZC4 ZC5 ZC6 ZC7





CALCULATION OF TARGET EMISSIONS 09 Jan 2014

SAP 2012 WORKSHEET FOR New Build (As Designed) (Version 9.92, January 2014)
CALCULATION OF TARGET EMISSIONS 09 Jan 2014 1. Overall dwelling dimensions Volume (m3) 309.3732 (1b) - (3b) (m) x 2.2800 (2b) 135.6900 (1b) Ground floor Total floor area TFA = $(1a) + (1b) + (1c) + (1d) + (1e) \dots (1n)$ Dwelling volume 135.6900 $(3a) + (3b) + (3c) + (3d) + (3e) \dots (3n) =$ 309.3732 (5) main secondary total m3 per hour Number of chimneys Number of open flues 0 * 40 = 0 * 20 = 4 * 10 = 0.0000 (6a) 0.0000 (6b) Number of intermittent fans Number of passive vents Number of flueless gas fires 40.0000 (7a) 0.0000 0 * 40 = Air changes per hour 40.0000 / (5) = Infiltration due to chimneys, flues and fans = (6a) + (6b) + (7a) + (7b) + (7c) =0.1293 (8) Pressure test Measured/design AP50 0.3793 (18) Infiltration rate Number of sides sheltered 2 (19) - [0.075 x (19)] (21) = (18) x (20) Shelter factor Infiltration rate adjusted to include shelter factor May 4.3000 1.0750 Sep 4.0000 1.0000 5.1000 5.0000 1.2500 4.9000 1.2250 4.4000 1.1000 4.3000 4.5000 1.1250 4.7000 (22) 1.1750 (22a) Wind speed Wind factor Adi infilt rate 0.4111 0.4030 0.3949 0.3546 0.3466 0.3063 0.3063 0.2982 0.3224 0.3466 0.3627 0.3788 (22b) Effective ac 3. Heat losses and heat loss parameter Openings A x U W/K 31.2028 Element Gross NetArea U-value K-value TER Opening Type Curtain (Uw = 1.50) TER Room Window (Uw = 1.70) External Wall 22.0500 (27) 11.8800 49.3200 1.5918 18.9101 8.8776 (27a) (29a) 71.3700 22.0500 0.1800 Stud wall*0.72 Roof @ rafter Roof @ Joists 5.5800 5.5800 0.1800 1.0044 (29a) Total net area of external elements Aum(A, m2) 181.0100 (31)71.9783 Fabric heat loss, $W/K = Sum (A \times U)$ (26)...(30) + (32) =(33) Thermal mass parameter (TMP = Cm / TFA) in kJ/m2K Thermal bridges (Sum(L x Psi) calculated using Appendix K) Total fabric heat loss 250.0000 (35) 10.9289 (36) 82.9072 (37) (33) + (36) = Ventilation heat loss calculated monthly (38)m = 0.33 x (25)m x (5)
 Jan Feb Mar Apr May May 57.1782 Aug 55.5864 Sep 56.3524 Nov 57.7618 Feb 59.3370 Apr 57.4667 59.0087 57.1782 (38) m 59.6719 58.3720 (38) 55.8351 55.8351 Heat transfer coeff 142.5792 Average = Sum(39)m / 12 142.2442 141 9159 140.3739 140.0854 138 7424 138 7424 138 4936 139 2597 140 0854 140.6690 Feb Apr 1.0345 May 1.0324 Jun 1.0225 Aug 1.0207 Sep 1.0263 1.0508 1.0459 1.0412 (40) 1.0345 (40) 1.0483 1.0225 1.0324 1.0367 HLP (average) Days in month 31 (41) 4. Water heating energy requirements (kWh/year) 2.9084 (42) 103.2742 (43) Assumed occupancy Average daily hot water use (litres/day) Feb May Jun Jul Aug Nov Apr Sep Daily hot water use 113.6016 Daily hot water use

113.6016 109.4707 105.3397

Energy conte 168.4680 147.3432 152.0449

Energy content (annual)

Distribution loss (46)m = 0.15 x (45)m

25.2702 22.1015 22.8067 97.0778 92.9468 92.9468 132.5565 127.1911 109.7562 101.7053 116.7083 118.1022 137.6367 150.2412 Total = Sum(45)m = 163.1522 (45) 1624.9057 (45) Water storage loss: Store volume
a) If manufacturer declared loss factor is known (kWh/day):
Temperature factor from Table 2b 150.0000 (47) 1.3938 (48) 0.5400 (49)





CALCULAT	ION OF 1	TARGET I	MISSION	IS 09 J	an 2014								
Enter (49) or		5)										0.7527	(55)
Total storage If cylinder co	23.3325		23.3325 r storage	22.5798	23.3325	22.5798	23.3325	23.3325	22.5798	23.3325	22.5798	23.3325	(56)
Primary loss	23.3325 23.2624	21.0745 21.0112	23.3325 23.2624		23.2624	22.5798 22.5120	23.3325 23.2624	23.3325 23.2624	22.5798 22.5120	23.3325 23.2624	22.5798 22.5120	23.3325 23.2624	
Total heat red Solar input					month 173.7860 0.0000	154.8481 0.0000	148.3002 0.0000	0.0000	163.1940 0.0000 out (sum of	0.0000	0.0000	209.7471 0.0000 0.0000	(63)
Output from w/		189.4289	198.6398	177.6483	173.7860	154.8481	148.3002	163.3032	163.1940	184.2316	195.3331	209.7471	(64)
Heat gains fro		ating, kWh/ 82.6602		80.1485	79.5670	72.5674	71.0929	Total p	per year (kW 75.3424	Nh/year) = S 83.0401	um(64)m =	91.5240	
	33.2313	02.0002	07.0303	00.1403	73.3070	72.3074	71.0323	70.0014	73.3424	03.0401	00.0207	31.0240	(03)
5. Internal ga	ains (see T	able 5 and	5a)										
Metabolic gair	ns (Table 5		Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
(66)m Lighting gains	145.4194	145.4194	145.4194	145.4194	145.4194	145.4194	145.4194					145.4194	(66)
Appliances gai	27.1425	24.1077	19.6057	14.8428	11.0951	9.3670	10.1214	13.1561	17.6581	22.4210	26.1687	27.8968	(67)
Cooking gains	(calculate	d in Append	lix L, equat	ion L15 or		see Table	5		232.5709				
Pumps, fans	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	37.5419 3.0000	37.5419 3.0000	37.5419 3.0000	37.5419 3.0000	37.5419 3.0000	37.5419 3.0000	37.5419 3.0000	37.5419 3.0000	
Losses e.g. ev	-116.3355	-116.3355			-116.3355	-116.3355	-116.3355	-116.3355	-116.3355	-116.3355	-116.3355	-116.3355	(71)
Total internal	125.3918		118.0522	111.3174	106.9448	100.7881	95.5550	102.2600	104.6423	111.6131	119.4843	123.0162	(72)
Total Intellia		524.3548	506.9375	478.4910	448.9761	420.9832	403.0711	409.6515	424.4972	453.1796	486.1932	511.5613	(73)
6. Solar gains													
[Jan]			A	rea	Solar flux		g		FF : data	Acce fact		Gains W	
										Table			
Northeast Northwest Southwest			10.5 11.8	700 800	11.2829 11.2829 37.0308		0.6300 0.6300	0	0.7000 0.7000 0.7000	0.77 0.77 1.00	00	39.5855 36.4476 174.6066	(81)
Solar gains Total gains					1526.9999 1975.9760								
7. Mean interr													
Temperature du												21.0000	(85)
Utilisation fa	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
tau alpha util living ar	66.0890 5.4059	66.2446 5.4163			67.2655 5.4844	67.9167 5.5278	67.9167 5.5278		67.6644 5.5110	67.2655 5.4844	66.9864 5.4658	66.6971 5.4465	
ucii iiving ai	0.9984	0.9933	0.9665	0.8483	0.6348	0.4395	0.3203	0.3813	0.6681	0.9511	0.9956	0.9990	(86)
MIT Th 2 util rest of h	19.8686 20.0412	20.0929 20.0433	20.4437 20.0453	20.8113 20.0547	20.9657 20.0564	20.9961 20.0646	20.9995 20.0646	20.9986 20.0662	20.9681 20.0615	20.6625 20.0564	20.1793 20.0529		
MIT 2	0.9979 18.5249		0.9561 19.3564	0.8122 19.8526	0.5783 20.0275	0.3765 20.0624	0.2524 20.0644						
Living area fr				20.3569	20.5210	20.5536	20.5563	20.5564		Living are		0.5261	(91)
Temperature ac adjusted MIT		19.5052	19.9284	20.3569	20.5210	20.5536	20.5563	20.5564	20.5279	20.1954	19.6144	0.0000 19.1885	
8. Space heati													
Utilisation Useful gains Ext temp.	775.1260			1391.4457					863.5203	962.0741		717.2897	(95)
Heat loss rate	W 2128.9598	2077.5035			1235.6996		548.9075 0.0000	575.6410	895.1445	1344.1770			(97)
Space heating	kWh		485.0949			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		284.2846		1041.8062	(98)
Space heating Space heating	per m2									(98) / (4) =	4423.6027 32.6008	
8c. Space cool													
Not applicable													



Regs Region: England Elmhurst Energy Systems SAP2012 Calculator (Design System) version 4.14r16



CALCULATION OF TARGET EMISSIONS 09 Jan 2014

9a. Energy requirement												
Fraction of space he. Fraction of space he. Efficiency of main s Efficiency of second. Space heating require	at from seconda at from main sy pace heating sy ary/supplementa	ry/supplement stem(s) stem 1 (in	ntary system %)								0.0000 1.0000 93.5000 0.0000 4731.1259	(202) (206) (208)
Jan Space heating require	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
1007.2 Space heating efficient	523 724.1161	485.0949	156.1023	27.5556	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	284.2846	697.3908	1041.8062	(98)
93.5	000 93.5000	93.5000	93.5000	93.5000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	93.5000	93.5000	93.5000	(210)
Space heating fuel (1077.2	752 774.4557	518.8181	166.9543	29.4712	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	304.0477	745.8725	1114.2313	(211)
Water heating require 0.0		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	(215)
Water heating												
	629 189.4289	198.6398	177.6483	173.7860	154.8481	148.3002	163.3032	163.1940	184.2316	195.3331	209.7471	
Efficiency of water 1 (217)m 88.4		87.1068	84.4712	81.1125	79.8000	79.8000	79.8000	79.8000	85.9673	87.9205	79.8000 88.5110	
Fuel for water heating 243.2		228.0418	210.3063	214.2530	194.0452	185.8398	204.6406	204.5038	214.3042	222.1700	236.9728	(219)
Water heating fuel us Annual totals kWh/yes											2573.4557	(219)
Space heating fuel - Space heating fuel -											4731.1259 0.0000	
Electricity for pump central heating p main heating flue Total electricity fo Electricity for ligh Total delivered energy	ump fan r the above, kW ting (calculate	d in Append	ix L)								30.0000 45.0000 75.0000 479.3443 7858.9259	(230e) (231) (232)
12a. Carbon dioxide												
							Energy kWh/year 4731.1259		ion factor kg CO2/kWh 0.2160	k	Emissions cg CO2/year 1021.9232	(261)
Space heating - main Space heating - secon	ndary						0.0000		0.0000		0.0000	(263)
Water heating (other Space and water heat							2573.4557		0.2160		555.8664 1577.7896	
Pumps and fans Energy for lighting							75.0000 479.3443		0.5190 0.5190		38.9250 248.7797	
Total CO2, kg/m2/yea:							4/2.5443		0.5130		1865.4943	(272)
Emissions per m2 for Fuel factor (mains q		r heating									11.6279 1.0000	(272a)
Emissions per m2 for											1.8334	(272b)
Emissions per m2 for Target Carbon Dioxide			1.6279 * 1.	00) + 1.833	4 + 0.2869,	rounded to	2 d.p.				0.2869 13.7500	





Property Reference	Brill place-Midd F-F4				Issued on Date	13/01/2021
Assessment Reference	003-CHP			Prop Type Ref	6024	
Property	L4.03, Brill Place, London	, NW1 1HG				
SAP Rating		86 B	DER	6.71	TER	16.53
Environmental		95 A	% DER <ter< th=""><th></th><th>59.40</th><th></th></ter<>		59.40	
CO ₂ Emissions (t/ye	ear)	0.45	DFEE	36.33	TFEE	45.43
General Requireme	ents Compliance	Pass	% DFEE <tfe< th=""><th>E</th><th>20.02</th><th></th></tfe<>	E	20.02	
Assessor Details	Mr. Seyedali Mirnajafizadeh, Ali.Mirnajafi@cuddbentley.co	•	najafizadeh, Te	: 07943 6388893	Assessor ID	W408-0001
Client						





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 71 m^2 This report covers items included within the SAP calculations. It is not a complete report of regulations compliance. la TER and DER
Fuel for main heating:Mains gas (c)
Fuel factor:1.00 (mains gas)
Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER) 16.53 kgCOU/m²
Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER) 6.71 kgCOU/m²OK Target Fabric Energy Efficiency (TFEE)45.4 kWh/m²/yr Dwelling Fabric Energy Efficiency (DFEE)36.3 kWh/m²/yrOK 2 Fabric U-values
Element Average
Party wall 0.00 (max. 0.20)
Floor (no floor)
Roof (no roof) Highest Element Party wall Floor Roof Openings and 0.62 (max. 2.00) curtain wall 0.70 (max. 3.30) 2a Thermal bridging
Thermal bridging calculated from linear thermal transmittances for each junction

3 Air permeability
Air permeability at 50 pascals:

Maximum

3.00 (design value) 3.00 (design value) 10.0 4 Heating efficiency Main heating system: Community heating scheme Secondary heating system: 5 Cylinder insulation Hot water storage
Permitted by DBSCG 0.29
Primary pipework insulated: Measured cylinder loss: 0.20 kWh/day $$\rm OK$$ No primary pipework 6 Controls Space heating controls: Charging system linked to use of community heating, programmer and TRVsOK Hot water controls: No cylinderstat 7 Low energy lights Percentage of fixed lights with low-energy fittings:100% 8 Mechanical ventilation o medianical ventilation
Continuous supply and extract system
Specific fan power:
Maximum
MVRR efficiency:
Minimum: Minimum: 70% 9 Summertime temperature
Overheating risk (Thames Valley): Medium
Based on:
Overshading: Average Windows facing North East: Windows facing North West: Air change rate: 16.97 m², No overhang 9.99 m², No overhang 6.00 ach Blinds/curtains: None 10 Key features Party wall U-value Window U-value Air permeability Community CHP, Mains gas 3.0 m3/m2h





CALCULATI	ON OF D	WELLING	G EMISSI	ONS FOR	REGULAT	IONS CO	OMPLIAN	ICE 09	9 Jan 2014				
AP 2012 WORKSH						ry 2014) Jan 2014							
Overall dwel	lling dimen	sions											
								Area (m2)		rey height		Volume (m3)	
cound floor otal floor are welling volume		a) + (1b) + (1c	c) + (1d) + (1e))(ln)	5	71.0000		71.0000	(1b) x 3a)+(3b)+(3c)	2.6000)+(3d)+(3e)		184.6000 184.6000	(4)
	rate												
					main heating		econdary heating		other	tot	al m	3 per hour	
umber of chimm umber of open umber of inter umber of passi umber of fluel	flues rmittent fa: ive vents				0	+ +	0	+ +	0 =	=	0 * 40 = 0 * 20 = 0 * 10 = 0 * 10 = 0 * 40 =	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	(6b) (7a) (7b)
filtration du essure test asured/design	n AP50	eys, flues	and fans	= (6a)+(6b)	+(7a)+(7b)+	(7c) =				0.0000	Air change: / (5) =	0.0000 Yes 3.0000 0.1500	
umber of sides melter factor mfiltration ra	s sheltered	d to includ	de shelter :	factor					(20) = 1	- [0.075 x 21) = (18)			(19)
.nd speed .nd factor	Jan 5.1000 1.2750	Feb 5.0000 1.2500	Mar 4.9000 1.2250	Apr 4.4000 1.1000	May 4.3000 1.0750	Jun 3.8000 0.9500	Jul 3.8000 0.9500	Aug 3.7000 0.9250		Oct 4.3000 1.0750	Nov 4.5000 1.1250	Dec 4.7000 1.1750	
j infilt rate	0.1626	0.1594	0.1562	0.1403	0.1371	0.1211	0.1211	0.1179		0.1371	0.1434	0.1498	
alanced mecha mechanical v balanced wit	ventilation	:		=	For in-use fa	actor (fro	m Table 4h)	=				0.5000 75.6500	
fective ac	0.2843	0.2811	0.2779	0.2620	0.2588	0.2429	0.2429	0.2397	0.2493	0.2588	0.2652	0.2716	(25)
Heat losses	and heat l	oss paramet	ter										
ement ndows (Uw = 0 ternal Wall tal net area bric heat los rty Wall	of externa		Aum(A, m2)	Gross m2 53.1700	Openings m2 26.9600	26 26 53	tArea m2 .9600 .2100 .1700 (26)(U-value W/m2K 0.6809 0.5400 30) + (32) 0.0000	18.358 14.153	/K 30 34	-value kJ/m2K	A x K kJ/K	
ermal mass pa ermal bridges tal fabric he	s (Sum(L x					42	.1400	0.0000	0.000		+ (36) =	100.0000 4.5123 37.0237	(35) (36)
ntilation hea		culated mor	nthly (38)m Mar	= 0.33 x (2	25)m x (5) May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	(4.7
8)m at transfer o	17.3197	17.1256 54.1492	16.9314 53.9551	15.9605 52.9842	15.7663 52.7900	14.7955 51.8191	14.7955	Aug 14.6013 51.6250	15.1838	15.7663 52.7900	16.1547 53.1784	16.5430 53.5667	
erage = Sum(3	Jan 0.7654	Feb 0.7627	Mar 0.7599	Apr 0.7463	May 0.7435	Jun 0.7298	Jul 0.7298	Aug 0.7271	Sep 0.7353	Oct 0.7435	Nov 0.7490	52.9356 Dec 0.7545	
P (average) Mys in month	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31		31	30	0.7456	(40)
Water heatin	ng energy r	equirements	s (kWh/year)										
sumed occupar erage daily h	ncy											2.2702 88.1162	
ily hot water		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
ergy conte ergy content stribution lo	(annual) oss (46)m :			86.3539 113.1005	82.8292 108.5227	79.3046 93.6468	79.3046 86.7775	82.8292 99.5785	100.7678		Sum (45) m =	96.9278 139.2056 1386.4109	(45) (45)
ter storage l	21.5612	18.8575	19.4593	16.9651	16.2784	14.0470	13.0166	14.9368	15.1152	17.6153	19.2284	20.8808	
ore volume If manufact	turer decla	red loss fa	actor is kno	own (kWh/da	ay):							1.0000	





CALCULAT	ION OF I	OWELLIN	G EMISSI	ONS FOR	R REGULA	TIONS C	OMPLIAN	ICE 09	Jan 2014	ļ			
Temperature												1.0000	
Enter (49) or Total storage	loss			5 0000							5 0000	0.2000	
If cylinder co	6.2000 ontains ded 6.2000	5.6000 icated sola 5.6000	6.2000 r storage 6.2000	6.0000	6.2000	6.0000	6.2000	6.2000	6.0000	6.2000	6.0000	6.2000	
Primary loss Total heat red	23.2624	21.0112	23.2624	22.5120	23.2624	22.5120	23.2624	23.2624	22.5120	23.2624	22.5120	23.2624	
Solar input	173.2036	152.3281	159.1910 0.0000	141.6125 0.0000	137.9851 0.0000	122.1588	116.2399	129.0409 0.0000	129.2798 0.0000	146.8975 0.0000 months) = Si	156.7016 0.0000	168.6680 0.0000 0.0000	(63)
Output from w		152.3281	159.1910	141.6125	137.9851	122.1588	116.2399	129.0409	129.2798	146.8975	156.7016	168.6680	(64)
Heat gains fro	om water he 71.3639	ating, kWh/ 63.0898	month 66.7047	60.4155	59.6537	53.9472	52.4235	56.6798	er year (kw. 56.3149	h/year) = Si 62.6171	65.4326	1733.3069 69.8558	
5. Internal ga	ains (see T	able 5 and	5a)										
Metabolic gair			Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
(66)m Lighting gains	113.5078	113.5078	113.5078	113.5078	113.5078	113.5078	113.5078	113.5078	113.5078	113.5078	113.5078	113.5078	(66)
Appliances ga:	17.7962 ins (calcul	15.8065 ated in App	12.8547 endix L, eq	9.7318 uation L13	7.2746 or L13a), al	6.1416 Lso see Tab	6.6362	8.6260	11.5777	14.7006	17.1578	18.2908	(67)
Cooking gains	(calculate	d in Append	ix L, equat	ion L15 or		see Table		147.2676	152.4876	163.6002	177.6279	190.8119	
Pumps, fans	0.0000	34.3508 0.0000	0.0000	34.3508	34.3508 0.0000	34.3508 0.0000	34.3508 0.0000	34.3508 0.0000	34.3508 0.0000	34.3508 0.0000	34.3508 0.0000	34.3508 0.0000	
Losses e.g. ev	-90.8062	-90.8062		-90.8062	-90.8062	-90.8062	-90.8062	-90.8062	-90.8062	-90.8062	-90.8062	-90.8062	(71)
Total internal	95.9192	93.8837	89.6568	83.9105	80.1797	74.9266	70.4616	76.1825	78.2151	84.1628	90.8787	93.8922	(72)
10041 111001114		368.4336	356.0350	336.0531	315.8376	296.2673	283.4892	289.1284	299.3328	319.5159	342.7166	360.0473	(73)
6. Solar gains													
[Jan]				rea m2	Solar flux Table 6a W/m2	Speci or	g fic data Table 6b	Specific or Tab	FF data le 6c	Acce: facte Table	or	Gains W	
Northeast Northwest			16.9	700 900	11.2829 11.2829		0.4000 0.4000	0	.0000	0.77		58.9732 34.7167	
Solar gains		190.7086			758.5079				418.6773	233.0610	117.8862	76.5119	(83)
Total gains	464.0773	559.1421	699.6312	900.3368	1074.3455	1104.9171	1039.9645	892.1993	718.0101	552.5769	460.6028	436.5592	(84)
7. Mean intern												21.0000	(85)
Utilisation fa			ving area, n	nil,m (see		Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	(03)
tau alpha	36.2918 3.4195	36.4220 3.4281	36.5530 3.4369	37.2228 3.4815	37.3598	38.0597 3.5373	38.0597 3.5373	38.2029 3.5469	37.7766 3.5184	37.3598 3.4907	37.0869 3.4725	36.8181 3.4545	
util living an	0.9480	0.9090	0.8158	0.6317	0.4404	0.2972	0.2184	0.2644	0.4786	0.7748	0.9171	0.9559	(86)
MIT Th 2	19.6425 20.2834	19.9435 20.2858	20.3844 20.2882	20.7882 20.3002	20.9477 20.3025	20.9903 20.3145	20.9976 20.3145	20.9953 20.3169	20.9513 20.3097	20.6460 20.3025	20.0743 20.2978	19.5928 20.2930	
util rest of b	0.9417 18.4484	0.8989 18.8789	0.7978 19.4965	0.6048 20.0453	0.4104 20.2457	0.2661 20.3056	0.1847 20.3128	0.2257 20.3135	0.4360 20.2618	0.7469 19.8759	0.9061 19.0801	0.9506 18.3836	(90)
Living area fi	18.8976	19.2794	19.8305	20.3248	20.5098	20.5632	20.5704	20.5700	fLA = 20.5212	Living area		0.3762 18.8385	
Temperature ac adjusted MIT		19.2794	19.8305	20.3248	20.5098	20.5632	20.5704	20.5700	20.5212	20.1656	19.4541	0.0000 18.8385	(93)
8. Space heat:	ng require	ment											
Utilisation	Jan 0.9268	Feb 0.8822	Mar 0.7852	Apr 0.6058	May 0.4194	Jun 0.2774	Jul 0.1973	Aug 0.2401	Sep 0.4493	Oct 0.7411	Nov 0.8905	Dec 0.9367	(94)
Useful gains Ext temp.	430.1071 4.3000	493.2928			450.5434			214.2178		409.5020 10.6000		408.9371	(95)
Heat loss rate	793.2848	778.6321		605.3327			205.7431		335.2323	504.9690			
Month fracti Space heating	kWh	1.0000		1.0000 43.1305		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000 279.1484	
Space heating Space heating		191./401	120.401/	45.1303	10.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000) / (4) =	1170.1529 16.4810	(98)
8c. Space cool	ling requir	ement											
Calculated for													





CALCULATION OF	DWELLING	EMISSIC	NS FOR	REGULA	TIONS C	OMPLIAN	ICE 09	Jan 2014	ļ.			
Jan Ext. temp. 4.3000	Feb 4.9000	Mar 6.5000	Apr 8.9000	May 11.7000	Jun 14.6000	Jul 16.6000	Aug 16.4000	Sep 14.1000	Oct 10.6000	Nov 7.1000	Dec 4.2000	
Heat loss rate W 0.0000 Utilisation 0.0000 Useful loss 0.0000 Total gains 0.0000 Month fracti 0.0000	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	487.0999 0.9831 478.8904	383.4616 0.9904	392.3497 0.9841 386.1005	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000	(101) (102) (103)
Space cooling kWh 0.0000 Space cooling		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	640.0075	677.5385	545.0779	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 1862.6239	(104) (104)
Cooled fraction Intermittency factor (T 0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.7413	
Space cooling kWh 0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	118.6042	125.5593	101.0121	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		
Space cooling Space cooling per m2											345.1757 4.8616	
9b. Energy requirements												
Fraction of space heat Fraction of space heat Fraction of heat from c Fraction of heat from c Fraction of total space Fraction for total space Fraction for control and Factor for control and Distribution loss facto Space heating:	from community Comb ommunity Boil- heat from con heat from con charging meth- charging meth-	y system ined Heat ar ers mmunity Comb mmunity Boil od (Table 40 od (Table 40	oined Heat ers c(3)) for c c(3)) for c	and Power ommunity s	pace heatin						0.0000 1.0000 0.7500 0.2500 0.7500 1.0000 1.0000	(302) (303a) (303b) (304a) (304b) (305) (305a)
Annual space heating re Space heat from Combine Space heat from Boilers Efficiency of secondary Space heating fuel for	d Heat and Po = (98) x 0.2 /supplementar	5 x 1.00 x 1 y heating sy	05 stem in %		e 4a or App	endix E)					1170.1529 921.4954 307.1651 0.0000 0.0000	(307a) (307b) (308)
Water heating Annual water heating re Water heat from Combine Water heat from Boilers Electricity used for he Cooling System Energy E Space cooling (if there Annual totals kWh/year	d Heat and Po = (64) x 0.2 at distributi fficiency Rat	5 x 1.00 x 1 on io	05								1733.3069 1364.9792 454.9931 30.4863 5.0625 68.1829	(310a) (310b) (313) (314)
Electricity for pumps a (BalancedWithHeatRe mechanical ventilati Total electricity for t Electricity for lightin Total delivered energy	covery, Datab on fans (SFP) he above, kWh g (calculated	= 0.70 /year	100)	.2500, SFP	= 0.7000)						157.6484 157.6484 314.2871 3588.7512	(331) (332)
12b. Carbon dioxide emi												
							Energy kWh/year		ion factor kg CO2/kWh		Emissions kg CO2/year	
Electrical efficiency o Heat efficiency of CHP Space heating from Comb less credit emissions Water heating from Comb less credit emissions Efficiency of heat sour Space heating from Boll Electrical energy for h Total CO2 associated w	unit ined Heat and for electrici ined Heat and for electrici ce Boilers ers eat distribut th community	ty Power ty ion systems					2082.4756 -869.4336 3084.6987 -1287.8617 851.5734 30.4863		0.2160 0.5190 0.2160 0.5190 0.2160 0.5190		41.7500 44.2500 449.8147 -451.2360 666.2949 -668.4002 89.5000 183.9399 15.8224 196.2357	(362) (363) (364) (365) (366) (367b) (368) (372)
(negative value allowe Space and water heating Space cooling Pumps and fans Energy for lighting Total CO2, kg/year Dwelling Carbon Dioxide							68.1829 157.6484 314.2871		0.5190 0.5190 0.5190		196.2357 35.3869 81.8195 163.1150 476.5571 6.7100	(377) (378) (379) (383)
16 CO2 EMISSIONS ASSOCI DER Total Floor Area Assumed number of occup CO2 emission factor in CO2 emissions from appl CO2 emissions from cook Total CO2 emissions Residual CO2 emissions Additional allowable el Resulting CO2 emissions Net CO2 emissions	ants Table 12 for iances, equating, equation offset from bectricity gen	electricity ion (L14) (L16) iofuel CHP eration, kWh	displaced	from grid			ON TECHNOLOG	GIES		TFA N EF	6.7100 71.0000 2.2702 0.5190 16.66006 2.4434 25.8141 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 25.8141	ZC2 ZC3 ZC4 ZC5 ZC6 ZC7





CALCULATION OF TARGET EMISSIONS 09 Jan 2014

SAP 2012 WORKSHEET FOR New Build (As Designed) (Version 9.92, January 2014)
CALCULATION OF TARGET EMISSIONS 09 Jan 2014 1. Overall dwelling dimensions Volume (m3) 184.6000 (1b) - (3b) (m) x 2.6000 (2b) 71.0000 (1b) Ground floor Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)Dwelling volume 71.0000 $(3a) + (3b) + (3c) + (3d) + (3e) \dots (3n) =$ 184.6000 (5) main secondary total m3 per hour heating 0 0 Number of chimneys Number of open flues 0 * 40 = 0 * 20 = 3 * 10 = 0.0000 (6a) 0.0000 (6b) Number of intermittent fans Number of passive vents Number of flueless gas fires 30.0000 (7a) 0.0000 0 * 40 = Air changes per hour 30.0000 / (5) = Infiltration due to chimneys, flues and fans = (6a) + (6b) + (7a) + (7b) + (7c) =0.1625 (8) Pressure test Measured/design AP50 0.4125 (18) Infiltration rate Number of sides sheltered 2 (19) - [0.075 x (19)] (21) = (18) x (20) Shelter factor Infiltration rate adjusted to include shelter factor 0.8500 (20) May 4.3000 1.0750 Aug 3.7000 0.9250 Sep 4.0000 1.0000 5.1000 1.2750 5.0000 1.2500 4.9000 1.2250 4.4000 1.1000 4.3000 4.5000 1.1250 4.7000 (22) 1.1750 (22a) Wind speed Wind factor Adj infilt rate 0.4471 0.4383 0.4295 0.3857 0.3769 0.3331 0.3331 0.3506 0.3769 0.3945 0.4120 (22b) 0.3243 Effective ac 0.5849 (25) 3. Heat losses and heat loss parameter Openings Element Gross NetArea U-value A x U W/K K-value m2 17.7400 35.4300 TER Opening Type Curtain (Uw = 1.50) External Wall 25.1038 (27) 53.1700 17.7400 0.1800 6.3774 (29a) (31) Total net area of external elements Aum(A, m2) 53.1700 Fabric heat loss, $W/K = Sum (A \times U)$ (26)...(30) + (32) = 31.4812 (33) Thermal mass parameter (TMP = Cm / TFA) in kJ/m2K Thermal bridges (Sum(L x Psi) calculated using Appendix K) 250.0000 (35) 5.2209 (36) (33) + (36) = Total fabric heat loss 36.7021 (37) Ventilation heat loss calculated monthly $(38)m = 0.33 \times (25)m \times (5)$ Jan Feb 36.3103 Mar 36.0786 Apr 34.9902 May 34.7866 Aug 33.6632 Sep 34.2038 Oct 34.7866 Nov 35.1985 Dec 35.6292 (38) (38)m 36.5467 33.8387 33.8387 Heat transfer coeff 73.2487 Average = Sum(39)m / 12 73.0123 72.7806 71.4887 70.5408 70.5408 70.3652 70 9059 71.9006 Feb Mar Jul 1 0317 1 0283 1 0251 1 0098 1 0069 0 9935 0 9935 0 9911 0 9987 1 0069 1 0127 1.0188 (40) 1.0097 (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/year) Assumed occupancy 2.2702 (42) 88.1162 (43) Average daily hot water use (litres/day) Feh Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Daily hot water use 96.9278
Energy conte 143.7412 93.4032 89.8785 125.7169 129.7286 93.4032 128.1896 96.9278 (44) 139.2056 (45) 79.3046 113.1005 108.5227 93.6468 99.5785 100.7678 117.4351 Energy content (annual)
Distribution loss (46) m = 0.15 x (45) m
21.5612 18.8575 19.4593 Total = Sum(45)m = 1386.4109 (45) Water storage loss:
Store volume
a) If manufacturer declared loss factor is known (kWh/day):
Temperature factor from Table 2b
Enter (49) or (54) in (55)
Total storage loss
3.5715
3.2259
3.5715
3.4563 13.0166 20.8808 (46) 1.0000 (47) 0.2134 (48) 0.5400 (49) 0.1152 (55) 3.5715 3.4563 3.5715 3.5715 3.4563 3.5715 3.4563 3.5715 (56)





CALCULAT	ION OF 1	ARGET E	MISSION	IS 09.	lan 2014								
Primary loss	3.5715 23.2624	3.2259 21.0112	3.5715 23.2624	3.4563 22.5120	3.5715 23.2624	3.4563 22.5120	3.5715 23.2624	3.5715 23.2624	3.4563 22.5120	3.5715 23.2624	3.4563 22.5120	3.5715 23.2624	
Total heat red Solar input	uired for	water heati				119.6151 0.0000	113.6114	126.4124	126.7360 0.0000	144.2690	0.0000	166.0395 0.0000	(62) (63)
Output from w/		149.9540	156.5625	139.0688	135.3565	119.6151	113.6114	126.4124	126.7360	months) = Si 144.2690	154.1579		(64)
Heat gains fro		ating, kWh/		58.3805	57.5509	51.9122	50.3206	Total po	er year (kW 54.2799	h/year) = Si 60.5143	im (64) m = 63.3977	1702.3582 67.7530	
5. Internal ga	ins (see T	able 5 and	5a)										
Metabolic gair	s (Table 5		Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
(66)m Lighting gains	(calculate	ed in Appen	dix L, equa	tion L9 or		see Table 5		113.5078 8.6260	113.5078	113.5078	113.5078	113.5078	
Appliances gai	ns (calcul	ated in App	endix L, eq	uation L13	7.2746 or L13a), a 171.3309	lso see Tab			11.5777 152.4876	14.7006 163.6002	17.1578 177.6279	18.2908	
Cooking gains	(calculate	d in Append		ion L15 or		see Table		34.3508	34.3508	34.3508	34.3508	34.3508	
Pumps, fans Losses e.g. ev	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	
Water heating	gains (Tab	le 5)			-90.8062		-90.8062	-90.8062	-90.8062	-90.8062	-90.8062	-90.8062	, ,
Total internal	gains	91.0573		81.0841	77.3533	72.1003	67.6353	73.3561	75.3888	81.3364	88.0523	91.0658	
	370.5610	368.6072	356.2086	336.2268	316.0112	296.4410	283.6628	289.3020	299.5064	319.6895	342.8903	360.2209	(73)
6. Solar gains	5												
[Jan]				m2	Solar flux Table 6a W/m2	Speci or	g fic data Table 6b	Specific or Tab	FF data le 6c	Acces facto Table 6	or	Gains W	
Northeast Northwest			11.1 6.5	600 800	11.2829 11.2829		0.6300 0.6300	0	.7000 .7000	0.770		38.4821 22.6892	
Solar gains Total gains	61.1713 431.7323	124.5160 493.1232	224.3382 580.5468		495.2391 811.2503					152.1684 471.8579	76.9693 419.8596		
7. Mean interr	nal tempera	ture (heati	ng season) in the livi	ng area fro	om Table 9,							21.0000	(85)
tau	Jan 67.3125	Feb 67.5304	Mar 67.7454	Apr 68.7739	May 68.9697	Jun 69.8965	Jul 69.8965	Aug 70.0709	Sep 69.5366	Oct 68.9697	Nov 68.5746	Dec 68.1663	
alpha util living an		5.5020 0.9951	5.5164 0.9830	5.5849 0.9212		5.6598 0.5393	5.6598 0.3978	5.6714 0.4702	5.6358 0.7751	5.5980 0.9698	5.5716 0.9954	5.5444 0.9984	
MIT	19.9287	20.0737	20.3440	20.7036	20.9268	20.9906	20.9986	20.9966	20.9385	20.6118	20.2111	19.9082	
Th 2 util rest of h		20.0598	20.0625	20.0752	20.0776	20.0887	20.0887	20.0908	20.0844	20.0776	20.0728	20.0677	
MIT 2	0.9972 18.6241	0.9935 18.8374	0.9772 19.2303	0.8969 19.7389	0.6974 20.0117	0.4662 20.0830	0.3162 20.0882	0.3792 20.0895	0.6997 20.0377	0.9559 19.6270	0.9935 19.0482	0.9979 18.6021	(90)
Living area fr MIT Temperature ac	19.1149	19.3025	19.6493	20.1018	20.3560	20.4245	20.4307	20.4307	20.3766	Living area 19.9975	19.4857	0.3762 19.0934 0.0000	(92)
adjusted MIT	19.1149	19.3025	19.6493	20.1018	20.3560	20.4245	20.4307	20.4307	20.3766	19.9975	19.4857	19.0934	
8. Space heati	ng require	ment											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Utilisation Useful gains Ext temp.	4.3000	0.9917 489.0328 4.9000	0.9740 565.4739 6.5000	0.8977 632.5711 8.9000	0.7150 580.0770 11.7000	0.4935 406.8202 14.6000	0.3469 269.7755 16.6000	0.4136 282.4852 16.4000	0.7255 415.5984 14.1000	0.9544 450.3322 10.6000	0.9919 416.4721 7.1000	0.9971 408.9727 4.2000	(95)
Heat loss rate Month fracti		1051.5607	957.0146 1.0000	803.0828 1.0000		410.8612	270.2208	283.6231	445.0447	671.8142 1.0000	890.5382 1.0000	1077.2613	
Space heating	kWh			122.7684		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	164.7826		497.2067	(98)
Space heating Space heating	per m2									(98)	/ (4) =	2311.6143 32.5579	
8c. Space cool	ing require	ement											
Not applicable													
9a. Energy red					cluding micro								





CALCULATION OF TARGET EMISSIONS 09 Jan 2014

Fraction of space heat from material Fraction of space heat from material Fraction of main space heat Efficiency of secondary/suppl Space heating requirement	secondar main sys ting sys	y/supplemer tem(s) tem 1 (in %	ntary system								0.0000 1.0000 93.5000 0.0000 2472.3147	(202) (206) (208)
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Space heating requirement 487.3922 378 Space heating efficiency (mai	8.0188	291.3062	122.7684	28.8117	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	164.7826	341.3276	497.2067	(98)
93.5000 93	3.5000	93.5000	93.5000	93.5000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	93.5000	93.5000	93.5000	(210)
	1.2982	311.5575	131.3031	30.8147	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	176.2381	365.0562	531.7719	(211)
Water heating requirement 0.0000 0	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												
	9.9540	156.5625	139.0688	135.3565	119.6151	113.6114	126.4124	126.7360	144.2690	154.1579	166.0395	
	7.1800	86.4480	84.4834	81.4909	79.8000	79.8000	79.8000	79.8000	85.1690	86.8758	79.8000 87.5608	
Water heating fuel used	month 2.0051	181.1060	164.6108	166.1001	149.8936	142.3702	158.4115	158.8171	169.3914	177.4463	189.6276 2024.8123	
Annual totals kWh/year Space heating fuel - main sys Space heating fuel - secondar											2472.3147	
Electricity for pumps and far central heating pump main heating flue fan Total electricity for the abc Electricity for lighting (cal Total delivered energy for al	ove, kWh lculated		x L)								30.0000 45.0000 75.0000 314.2871 4886.4141	(230e) (231) (232)
12a. Carbon dioxide emissions	s - Indi	vidual heat	ing systems	s including	micro-CHP							
Space heating - main system 1 Space heating - secondary Water heating (other fuel) Space and water heating Pumps and fans Energy for lighting Total CO2, kg/m2/year Emissions per m2 for space ar Fuel factor (mains gas) Emissions per m2 for lighting	l nd water						Energy kWh/year 2472.3147 0.0000 2024.8123 75.0000 314.2871		ion factor kg CO2/kWh 0.2160 0.0000 0.2160 0.5190 0.5190	k	Emissions g CO2/year 534.0200 0.0000 437.3595 971.3794 38.9250 163.1150 1173.4194 13.6814 1.0000 2.2974	(263) (264) (265) (267) (268) (272) (272a)
Emissions per m2 for pumps ar Target Carbon Dioxide Emission	nd fans	(TER) = (13	3.6814 * 1.0	00) + 2.297	4 + 0.5482,	rounded to	2 d.p.				0.5482 16.5300	(272c)



Brill Place, Grand Central

Appendix F – SAP Specification

Residential Unit Specification (Coombe Road Development)

Fabric Specification:

Fabric	U-Value(w/m²ĸ)
External wall	0.54 - Curtain wall (Low thermal mass)
Corridor area	Heated
Exposed floor	0.13
Exposed Roof	0.13 (Low thermal mass)
Windows	0.70
Roof light	0.70
Door	1.40
Air permeability : 3.	00 m³/h.m² @ 50Pa
Windows G-value : (0.40 (BFRC Approve)
Low Ther	mal Mass

Mechanical and Electrical services;

System	Description
Space Heating	Heat Source: Community network with CHP and
	Gas boiler
	Boiler efficiency : 89.50%
	CHP Efficiency : 86.00%
	CHP heat: 44.25
	CHP electrical: 41.75
	CHP heat to power ratio 1.06
	Distribution loss factor: 1.05
	Control: Room thermostat and TRV
Domestic Hot Water	Heat source: same as heating system
	Type: Heat Interface Unit (HIU)
	Declared loss factor: 1 liter: 0.2 kWh/day
	Water use <125 litres/person/day
	No Cylinder
Background ventilation	MVHR, (WHHR-Maxi Plus BY)
	Ductwork to be rigid and insulated
Cooling	All occupied area
	SEER 4.05
Lighting	All fixed lighting installed in apartments to be
	low energy lamps.