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Energy Statement

St Edward Homes Limited

Syon Gardens Homebase Brentford Site

Final

Marek Chmel (MSc, MEng, TechIOA)

Eleanor Risby (BSc (Hons), AMEI)

March 2021

DOCUMENT CONTROL RECORD

REPORT STATUS: FINAL

Version	Date	Reason for issue	Author	Checked by	Approved for Issue by Project Manager
v.1	18/12/19	Draft [Work in Progress]	M. Chmel	D Sinclair	C. Scobie
v.2	20/12/19	Draft [Work in Progress]	M. Chmel	D Sinclair	C. Scobie
v.3	23/01/2020	Draft	M. Chmel	D Sinclair	C. Scobie
v.4	24/03/2020	Final Draft	M.Chmel	D Sinclair	C. Scobie
v.5	06/07/2020	Final Draft	M.Chmel	D Sinclair	D Sinclair
v.6	10/07/2020	Final Draft – ASHP Update	M.Chmel	D Sinclair	D Sinclair
v.7	24/07/2020	Final Draft	M.Chmel	D Sinclair	C. Scobie
v.8	30/07/2020	Final Version	M.Chmel	D Sinclair	C. Scobie
v.9	04/09/2020	Final	E. Risby	D Sinclair	D Sinclair
v.10	09/09/2020	Final	E. Risby	D Sinclair	D Sinclair
v.11	17/12/2020	Updated Heating Strategy – Final	E. Risby	D Sinclair	D Sinclair
v.12	17/12/2020	Final	E. Risby	D Sinclair	D Sinclair
v.13	15/01/2021	Final	E. Risby	D Sinclair	D Sinclair
v.14	05/03/2021	Final	E. Risby	D Sinclair	D Sinclair

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Executive Summary

The purpose of this Energy Statement is to outline the proposed energy strategy for the full planning application for the development at the Homebase Brentford Site, in the London Borough of Hounslow, by St Edward Homes Limited. The energy strategy has been formulated following the London Plan Energy Hierarchy: **Be Lean**, **Be Clean** and **Be Green**. This is an updated strategy in response to comments from the council on the Energy Statement submitted in September 2020 (Ref: P/2020/3099) as well as more recent comments from the Council's sustainability officer.

A range of advanced **Be Lean** energy efficiency measures are proposed. They enable the Development to achieve a **12%** reduction in regulated carbon emissions for the residential areas, and **24%** for non-residential areas, which exceeds the London Plan requirements. This also significantly exceeds minimum Part L 2013 requirements and shows a high level of fabric energy efficiency performance.

In line with the London Plan, the feasibility of decentralised energy production as a **Be Clean** measure has been carefully examined. There are no existing district heat networks in proximity to the Site. It is proposed that a site wide heat network is installed, supplying heat from a network sourced by high temperature air source heat pumps. All homes will be connected to the heat network, with connection points provided to all non-residential units (with the exception of the Tesco store, which will have a standalone heating strategy). Provision will be made for future connection to external heat networks. This delivers a site wide CO₂ reduction of **17%** over the Part L 2013 baseline.

The full spectrum of **Be Green** renewable energy generating technologies has been considered. Appropriate available roof space will be used to provide approximately 72.5 kWp of Solar PV.

Table *iii*, below, summarises the anticipated CO₂ emissions savings across the entire scheme following the **Be Lean**, **Be Clean** and **Be Green** measures proposed. This results in an estimated Regulated CO₂ emissions reduction of **51%** over the Part L 2013 baseline, significantly exceeding London Plan policy requirements.

In line with the GLA guidance, the development will commit to offset the remaining CO₂ emissions for the whole development through a payment to the London Borough of Hounslow. The remaining CO₂ emissions to be offset are calculated in Table *iv* and are estimated as **396 Tonnes CO₂ per annum**, resulting in the estimated payment of **£1,128,600**, assuming the carbon offset price of £95 per tonne CO₂, for a period of 30 years.

With the proposed strategy, it is expected that the CO₂ emissions from the development will continue to reduce in the future with the ongoing decarbonisation of the electricity Grid. In reality, the CO₂ emissions will already be lower than presented in this report, as SAP 10 carbon emission factors have been used in line with GLA guidance, not the more up to date SAP 10.1 carbon emission factors.

Table i: Residential Carbon Dioxide Emissions and Savings after each stage of the Energy Hierarchy

Stage	Carbon Dioxide Emissions [Tonnes CO ₂ per Annum]	
	Regulated	Unregulated
Baseline: Part L 2013 Compliant Development	443	263
After <i>Be Lean</i> Measures	391	263
After <i>Be Clean</i> Measures	189	263
After <i>Be Green</i> Measures	176	263

Stage	Regulated Carbon Dioxide Savings	
	[Tonnes CO ₂ per Annum]	Percentage
Savings from <i>Be Lean</i> Measures	53	12%
Savings from <i>Be Clean</i> Measures	202	46%
Savings from <i>Be Green</i> Measures	13	3%
Cumulative On-Site Savings	267	60%

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

Stage	Carbon Dioxide Emissions [Tonnes CO ₂ per Annum]	
	Regulated	Unregulated
Baseline: Part L 2013 Compliant Development	364	366
After <i>Be Lean</i> Measures	276	366
After <i>Be Clean</i> Measures	220	366
After <i>Be Green</i> Measures	220	366

Stage	Regulated Carbon Dioxide Savings	
	[Tonnes CO ₂ per Annum]	Percentage
Savings from <i>Be Lean</i> Measures	88	24%
Savings from <i>Be Clean</i> Measures	56	15%
Savings from <i>Be Green</i> Measures	0	0%
Cumulative On-Site Savings	144	40%

Table iii: Site Wide Carbon Dioxide Emissions and Cumulative Savings

Stage	Regulated Carbon Dioxide Emissions [Tonnes CO ₂ per Annum]	Regulated Carbon Dioxide Savings	
		Tonnes CO ₂ per Annum	Percentage
Baseline: Part L 2013 Compliant Development	807	-	-
After <i>Be Lean</i> Measures	666	141	17%
After <i>Be Clean</i> Measures	409	258	32%
After <i>Be Green</i> Measures	396	13	2%
Cumulative On-Site Savings	-	412	51%

Table iv: Carbon Offset

	Residential	Non-Residential	Total
Residual CO ₂ [TCO ₂ /year]	176	220	396
Carbon Price (£/t)	£95	£95	£95
Carbon Offset Payment	£501,600	£627,000	£1,128,600

V18 Updates – Response to Council Comments

This version responds to comments from the Council’s Sustainability Officer in February 2021. Table v, below, summarises the comments, gives brief responses, and highlights where in the report the comments are addressed.

Table v: Summary of version updates

Comment	Response	Report Location
<p>The glazing and external/to corridor walls proposed are not better than the notional part L dwelling. This should certainly be lower than the notional dwelling.</p>	<p>Achieving a 12% reduction over Part L 2013 shows that a good fabric energy strategy is proposed and is in excess of the minimum 10% policy standard. It is considered an appropriate and balanced strategy. All areas meet the notional dwelling requirements as a minimum, and many areas target improved performance (floors, roofs, ventilation). This balances out the areas that do not exceed notional dwelling targets (walls, glazing), but the cost and technical practicalities of improved performance in these areas is not considered practical for the amount of performance gain it gives.</p> <p>Regarding the walls, non-flammable insulation (e.g. Rockwool) will be used to limit fire risk in the façade. Thicker amounts of non-flammable insulation products are required to achieve the same thermal performance as could be achieved with phenolic insulation that has a lesser fire rating. The thickness of the wall to achieve a U-value of 0.18 W/m²K is already significant (approx. 450-500mm), and to increase it further would make it significantly challenging and costly to maintain structural integrity in the walls.</p>	<p>Section 5, Paragraph 5.2</p>
<p>It looks as the area of PV is optimised, however the assumed efficiency of 250W is disappointing, I would push for 370w or preferably 400w.</p>	<p>The energy hierarchy approach has been followed. Therefore, attention and investment has been focused on energy efficiency and on the heat network. Substantial improvements over the minimum requirements have been achieved, particularly on the heat network. This is considered a more beneficial investment in carbon terms than on PV. It is important to note here that the carbon benefit of PV declines over time in the future because of the decarbonisation of the electricity grid. Conversely, the carbon benefit of heat pumps increases over time for the same reason. Focusing the investment on the heat pumps is therefore considered to be preferential.</p> <p>The roof space that is available for PV has been maximised. The assumptions made to calculate the kWp output of the solar PV is considered to estimate the minimum performance that can be expected from solar PV within this roof area. The layout, type and performance of panels will be considered further at the detailed</p>	<p>Section 7, Paragraphs 7.13-7.15</p>

	design stage. It is expected that actual performance of the solar PV array will be equal to, or improve upon, estimates within this report.	
The offsetting figure uses £60/tonne, not £95, and also covers only the residential which is in line with the current London Plan but not the 'very material consideration' of the overdue updated London Plan.	The carbon offset calculations have been updated, assuming the price of £95 per tonne CO ₂ for a period of 30 years. This has been calculated to include both residential and non-residential development.	Section 9
BREEAM Very Good is targeted. Not Excellent. If mechanisms can be put in place to require a BREEAM Fit out Excellent I would recommend this.	The developer is only committed to providing the Shell of the Tesco Store. They will ensure that Excellent is achieved for the Shell only development, as this is the element that is within their control. The energy performance already achieved the required standards for BREEAM Excellent, so not updated within this report. The Sustainability Statement has been updated to confirm this,	See Sustainability Statement

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1** This document has been prepared by Hodkinson Consultancy, a specialist energy and environmental consultancy for planning and development. The statement sets out the energy strategy on behalf of St Edward Homes Limited (The 'Applicant') in respect to the planning application for the development of the Homebase Brentford site. The Site is situated within the London Borough of Hounslow.
- 1.2** This document presents an updated heating strategy in response to comments from the council on the previous version the Energy Statement issued in September 2020 (Ref: P/2020/3099).
- 1.3** The energy strategy for the site has been formulated to address a number of key objectives:
- > To provide comfortable high-quality homes that people aspire to live in;
 - > To be low carbon from the outset;
 - > To adapt to climate change;
 - > To take account of specific site characteristics that link to the energy strategy, for instance acoustics and air quality;
 - > Provision of a resilient supply of low-cost heat to residents;
 - > Address energy planning policy.
- 1.4** A number of these objectives compete with each other. This energy strategy and the development proposals seek to provide a sensible balance between them.
- 1.5** In Line with GLA's Energy Assessment Guidance (2020), SAP10 carbon emission factors have been used to estimate carbon emissions from the development. Despite this, the calculations have also been tested against the current Part L 2013 to ensure there are no Building Regulation energy compliance issues.

2. DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

Site Location

- 2.1 St Edward Homes Limited is bringing forward the redevelopment of both the Tesco Osterley and Homebase Brentford sites. The existing Tesco store would be re-provided on the Homebase site as part of a mixed-use development with residential above, which releases the opportunity to deliver a comprehensive residential-led mixed-use development on the Tesco site.
- 2.2 The Homebase Brentford site on Syon Lane is approximately 1.4 hectares and is located on the eastern corner of the junction between Syon Lane and the Great Western Road in Brentford, TW7 5QE within the London Borough of Hounslow, as shown in



- 2.3 Figure 1, below.

Figure 1: Site Location (Map data © 2019 Google)

- 2.4 The site is developed with a large Homebase store (4,180sqm) and associated surface car parking and under-croft car parking (295 spaces). The Homebase store comprises of a large industrial style shed with metal cladding. The building is effectively two storeys high with a central pylon to the front.

- 2.5** The site is bound by the A4 Great West Road to the north, and Syon Lane to the south-west. There is a car showroom to the east, and a service road, Syon Gate Way which extends along the south-eastern boundary, and further along is the railway line.
- 2.6** The site is 400 metres from the nearest small neighbourhood centre at 1-9A Spur Road and 142-156 London Road which south-east of the Tesco Osterley Site. St Johns Road Neighbourhood Centre is around 2km to the south of the site. The site is also approximately 900 metres west from Brentford Town Centre and over 2km east from Hounslow Town Centre.
- 2.7** The site has a public transport accessibility rating of PTAL 2/3. The southern part of the site falls into a PTAL 3 area, due to its proximity to bus services on London Road. Syon Lane station is in Zone 4. National Rail services direct to London Waterloo, Richmond and Weybridge. Furthermore, Osterley Station provides access to the Piccadilly line service and is within 2km of the site. There are bus stops directly adjacent to the site on A4 Great West Road and Syon Lane within 50m. Bus stops on London Road, adjacent to Syon Park are also accessible to the site, approximately 600m south of the site.
- 2.8** The surrounding area comprises a mix of uses including commercial and residential development. There are semi-detached houses on the western side of Syon Lane, opposite the site. Along the Great West Road there is a variety of commercial and industrial uses as well as some residential uses, and further along Syon Lane the uses are predominantly residential.
- 2.9** The existing site was designed by architect Sir Nicholas Grimshaw in 1987 and consists of a large industrial style shed with metal cladding. The current building is effectively 2 storeys high. Figure 2, below, shows the existing site.



Figure 2: Existing Site

Description of Development

“Full planning application for the demolition of existing building and car park and erection of buildings to provide residential units, a replacement retail foodstore, with additional commercial, business and service space, and a flexible community space, and ancillary plant, access, servicing and car parking, landscaping and associated works”

Summary of Scheme

2.10 The development will comprise of:

- > Delivery of 473 high quality homes;
- > 38% affordable housing (on a habitable room basis);
- > A new and modern Tesco retail store of circa 10,550 sqm (GIA);
- > 200 sqm (GIA) community space;
- > 137 sqm (GIA) of flexible commercial, business and service space;

- > 400 retail car parking spaces;
- > 100 residential car parking spaces, 3 residential visitor car parking spaces and 2 car club spaces;
- > 204 retail cycle parking spaces and 896 residential cycle parking spaces;
- > Building heights include a four-storey podium with blocks ranging up to seventeen storeys.

2.11 Key site constraints relevant to the energy strategy are the acoustic & air quality environments. This is due to being on the flightpath into Heathrow as well as being adjacent to the Great West Road and a railway line. Further detail is found within the Acoustic Report submitted with the application.

3. RELEVANT PLANNING POLICY

- 3.1 The following planning policies and requirements will inform the energy strategy for the development.

National Planning Policy

- 3.2 The revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on the 19th February 2019 and sets out the Government's planning policies for England.
- 3.3 The NPPF provides a framework for achieving sustainable development, which has been summarised as "*meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*" (Resolution 42/187 of the United National General Assembly). At the heart of the framework is a **presumption in favour of sustainable development**.
- 3.4 The document states that the planning system has three overarching objectives which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways:
- a) **An economic objective** – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure;
 - b) **A social objective** – to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering a well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being; and
 - c) **An environmental objective** – to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.

Regional Policy

Adopted London Plan (March 2021)

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

3.6 Policy SI2 Minimising Greenhouse Gas Emissions, states:

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

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

A minimum on-site reduction of at least 35 per cent beyond Building Regulations is required for major development. Residential development should achieve 10 percent through energy efficiency measures.’

3.7 Policy SI3 Energy Infrastructure, states:

‘Major development proposals within Heat Network Priority Areas should have a communal low-temperature heating system. The heat source for the communal heating system should be selected in accordance with the following heating hierarchy:

- a) Connect to local existing or planned heat networks;*
- b) Use zero-emission or local secondary heat sources (in conjunction with heat pump, if required);*
- c) Use low-emission combined heat and power (CHP) (only where there is a case for CHP to enable the delivery of an area-wide heat network);*
- d) Use ultra-low NOx gas boilers.’*

3.8 Policy SI4 Managing Heat Risk seeks for energy strategies to demonstrate how they intend to reduce the risk of internal overheating, in line with the cooling hierarchy. This is further examined in the Overheating Report in Appendix F.

Local Policy: London Borough of Hounslow

Adopted Hounslow Local Plan 2015 - 2030

- 3.9** The Hounslow Local London Plan was adopted on 15th September 2015 by Hounslow Borough Council. Until 2030, it will form part of the planning framework of the borough.
- 3.10** Hounslow Local Plan 2015 to 2030 volume one has the following requirements for Environmental Quality:
- > Policy EQ1 – Energy & Carbon Reduction, requiring all developments to “meet the carbon emission reduction requirements set out in the London Plan”.
 - > Policy EQ2 – Sustainable Design and Construction, stating that “all new development should meet the standards for sustainable design and construction set out in the London Plan, including any of the ‘optional’ Building Regulations requirements it adopts”

Policy Target Summary

- 3.11** The policy targets can be summarised as:
- > Residential units to achieve a 10% reduction in carbon emissions from energy efficiency, with 15% for non-residential;
 - > Maximising on-site carbon savings, with a minimum 35% reduction over Part L 2013;
 - > Carbon offsetting payments for residual carbon of residential dwellings.

4. METHODOLOGY & CARBON EMISSIONS BASELINE

Methodology

- 4.1 In line with the GLA's Energy Assessment Guidance (2020), the CO₂ emission performance against London Plan policies will be assessed using "SAP 10.0" carbon emission factors. This is to better estimate actual carbon emissions from the proposed development compared to Part L 2013 emission factors. As such, this approach reflects the objectives listed within the Introduction to this document.

Residential

- 4.2 The estimated energy demand for the residential portion of the development has been calculated using Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP 2012) methodology. SAP calculates the Regulated energy demand for residential dwellings.
- 4.3 SAP calculations have been carried out for ten representative home types. These encompass ground, mid floor and top floor flats. Therefore, these represent a fair aggregation of the unit mix of the site.
- 4.4 In order to calculate energy demands across the entire scheme, the accommodation schedule detailing the number of residential units per type has been used to extrapolate the results from the modelled units.
- 4.5 The Unregulated energy demands for the residential development has been calculated using the methodology outlined in the SAP 2012 document (version 9.92 – October 2013). This calculates the CO₂ emissions associated with appliances and cooking. The Unregulated energy demands for the non-residential areas have been taken from the BRUKL documents.
- 4.6 In line with GLA guidance, the GLA's Carbon Emissions Reporting spreadsheet (v1.1 2018) has been used to convert the predicted energy performance of the development using SAP 10 carbon emission factors.

Non-Residential

- 4.7 The estimated annual energy demand for the non-residential elements of the development has been calculated using Simplified Building Energy Model (SBEM) software, developed using the National Calculation Method (NCM 2013 Edition). SBEM calculates the Regulated energy demands associated with hot water, space heating and fixed electrical items, as well as the Unregulated energy demands.

- 4.8** Sample SBEM calculations have been carried out on representative areas of all non-domestic uses. Results from these calculations have been extrapolated in order to gain energy demand estimates for the outline scheme.
- 4.9** Future alterations to Part L for non-residential have not yet been consulted upon. As such, SBEM2013 calculations have been undertaken with appropriate conversions made to allow for SAP 10 carbon factors.

Baseline Carbon Emissions

- 4.10** Table 1, below, shows the baseline Regulated, Unregulated & Total CO₂ emissions for the development. TER and BRUKL worksheets supporting these emissions are presented in Appendices A and D respectively.

Table 1: Part L2013 Baseline (SAP 10 Carbon Factors)

	Regulated [TCO ₂ /year]	Unregulated [TCO ₂ /year]	Total [TCO ₂ /year]
Residential	443	263	706
Non-Residential	364	366	730
Total	807	629	1,436

- 4.11** In addition to the TER, the residential areas will need to meet the Target Fabric Energy Efficiency (TFEE) requirement. A floor weighted average TFEE of 42.38 kWh/m²/year has been calculated for the development.

5. BE LEAN: DEMAND REDUCTION

- 5.1 The first stage of the London Plan Energy Hierarchy is demand reduction from fabric energy efficiency measures. A number of measures are proposed in order to reduce energy demands across the development. The fabric energy strategy will aim to go above and beyond baseline Part L 2013 CO₂ emission reduction requirements and meet the London Plan target of 10% reduction in CO₂ emissions for residential and 15% for non-residential from the **Be Lean** stage of the energy hierarchy. Achieving these standards shows a very high level of fabric energy efficiency performance.
- 5.2 The proposed energy strategy for this development is considered the most appropriate combination of measures to achieve policy requirements. Most areas of the proposed specification exceed the targets within the SAP notional dwelling. Increasing the wall thickness would result in a reduction in floor area of the dwellings, which is considered too significant an impact in comparison to the reduction that a lower wall U-value would give. Additionally, for the walls, non-flammable insulation (e.g. Rockwool) will be used to limit fire risk in the façade. Thicker amounts of non-flammable insulation are required to achieve the same thermal performance as could be achieved with phenolic insulation that has a lesser fire rating. The required thickness of the wall to achieve a U-value of 0.18 W/m²K is already significant (450-500mm), and to increase it further would make it significantly challenging and costly to maintain the structural integrity of the walls.
- 5.3 The fabric energy efficiency strategy should be reviewed at each detailed stage of the development, to ensure the most recent policy targets are being achieved.

Residential

Building Fabric

- 5.4 The following fabric energy efficiency targets have been assumed to estimate the energy performance for the proposed development:
- > Double glazing with a whole unit U-value of 1.40 W/m².K, and a g-value of 0.40 as recommended in the overheating assessment;
 - > External wall U-values of 0.18 W/m².K;
 - > Corridor wall U-values of 0.18 W/m².K (total required wall thickness 300mm and above);
 - > Party walls will be fully insulated and sealed (achieving an effective U-value of 0.00 W/m².K);
 - > Flat roofs with a U-value of 0.10 W/m².K;

- > Exposed floors with a U-value of 0.10 W/m².K.

Air Tightness & Ventilation

- 5.5 All dwellings will be fitted with an efficient **Mechanical Ventilation with Heat Recovery (MVHR)** system. This system provides a whole dwelling ventilation system that supplies and extracts air, reusing heat that would have been lost, as illustrated in Figure 6. The dwelling MVHR unit should target a specific fan power (SFP) of 0.42-0.44 W/l/s and have an efficiency of 91%.

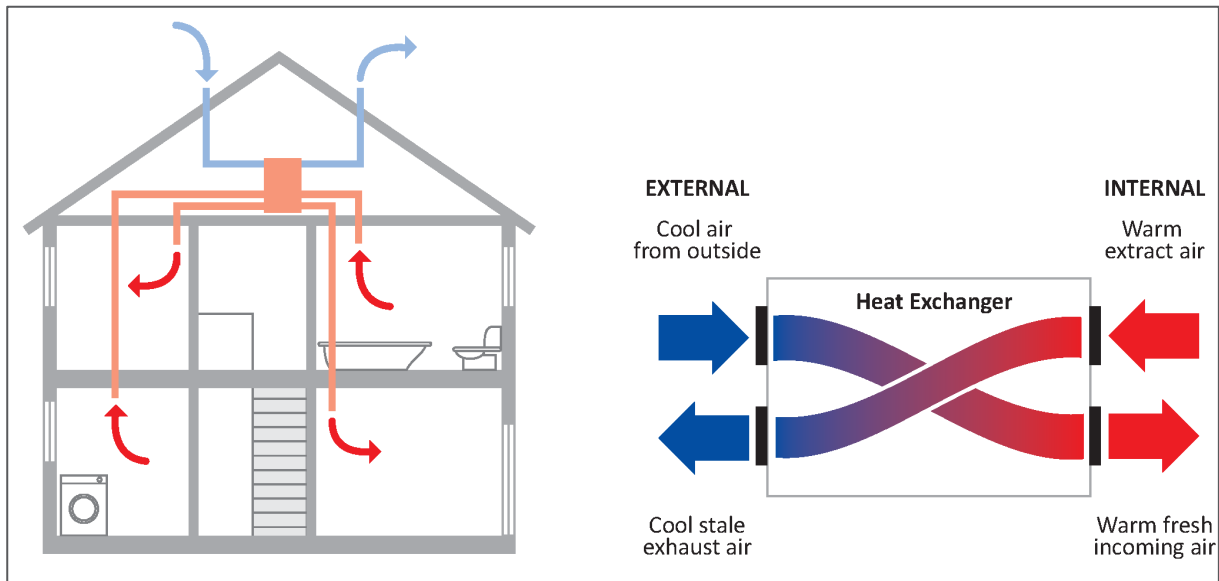


Figure 3: Mechanical Ventilation with Heat Recovery

- 5.6 All dwellings will be air tested on completion and will target a design air permeability rate of **3.0m³/hr.m²**.
- 5.7 Additionally, all dwellings will have openable windows and therefore the ability to naturally ventilate should the occupant desire. This will facilitate convective ventilation and night purging of heat.

Thermal Bridging

- 5.8 In well insulated buildings, as much as 30% of heat loss can occur through thermal bridges, which arise when elements are disrupted by changes in construction or penetrations through the insulation layer, as shown in Figure 4.

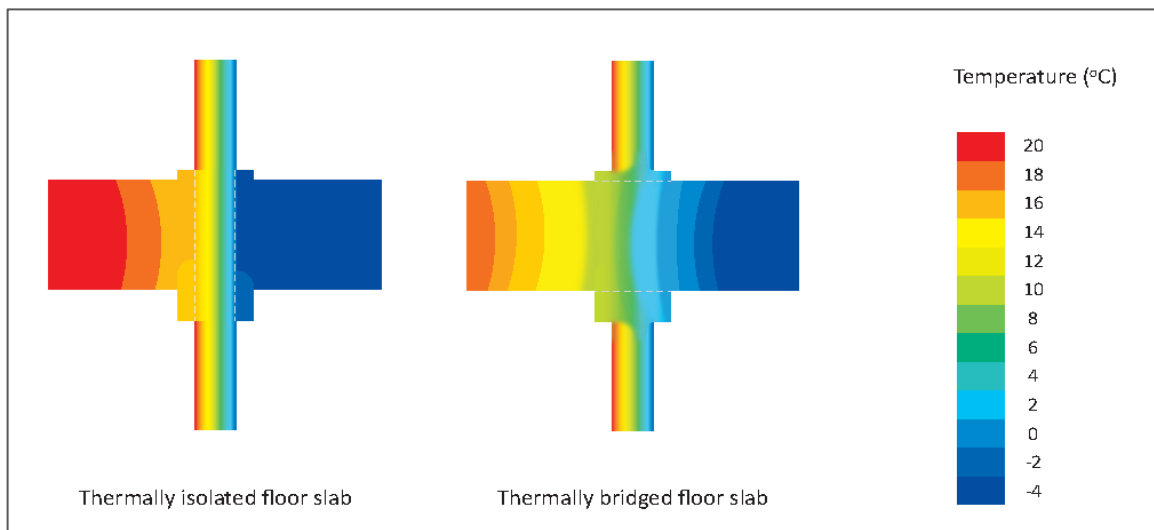


Figure 4: Thermal Bridges

- 5.9 Part L1A now places increased importance on addressing heat losses through thermal bridging. As such, the Applicant is committed to develop a building fabric where these are minimised as far as practicable.
- 5.10 The analysis of construction details would be premature at this stage; however, the Applicant is committed to assessing and improving the heat lost through thermal bridges. Bespoke calculations that improve on the default psi values will be targeted. The target psi values at this stage are summarised in Table 2. These target psi values are based on what has been achieved on schemes with a similar construction.

Table 2: Thermal Bridging Psi Value Targets

SAP Ref.	Junction	Default value	Target performance
E1	Lintels	1	0.20
E3	Sill	0.08	0.04
E4	Jamb	0.1	0.05
E5	Ground floor to external wall	0.32	0.16
E20	Exposed floor to external wall	0.32	0.32
E7	Intermediate Floor	0.14	0.10
E23	Balconies	1	0.20
E15	Flat roof with parapet	0.56	0.40
E16	External corner	0.18	0.09
E17	Inverted corner	0.00	-0.09
E18	Party corner	0.12	0.06
P7	Party exposed floor	0.16	0.10
P4	Party roof	0.24	0.15

Space Heating & Hot Water

- 5.11** At the **Be Lean** stage, it is assumed the heating and hot water is supplied by a communal gas boiler system, with an efficiency of 89.5% for the residential areas & 92% for the non-domestic areas.
- 5.12** It is proposed that hot water will be supplied by means of a Heat Interface Unit (HIU), installed in each dwelling. No temperature top-up is required at the HIU – the heat network will supply sufficient temperature for space heating and hot water.
- 5.13** The HIU unit should be from a supplier whose product has been tested by an independent third-party, such as BESA (Building Engineering Service Association) to enable performance to be evaluated.
- 5.14** Heat loss of HIU should be minimized by fully insulating:
- > Whole unit;
 - > Valves;
 - > Pipework from HIU to the connection point;
- 5.15** Heat loss 0.744 kWh per day has been specified for the SAP calculations.

Lighting

- 5.16** Energy efficient lighting will be installed in 100% of internal fittings in the homes. External lighting will also be low energy lighting and controlled through PIR sensors, daylight cut-off devices, or time switches where possible.
- 5.17** The electricity used for lighting is calculated according to the procedure described in SAP 2012, Appendix C. The calculation of lighting energy use is based on the quantity and efficacy of the fixed lighting, and on the contribution of daylight. Where it is not possible to obtain the efficacy of fixed lighting from manufacturer's data, default luminous efficacy should be used.

Unregulated Energy Demands

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

Mitigation against Summer Overheating

- 5.19** A separate Summer Overheating Mitigation Report has been prepared for the development as part of this application and it is attached to this report in Appendix F.
- 5.20** In line with the Cooling Hierarchy within London Plan Policy SI 4, it is proposed to reduce the need for active cooling as far as possible. A dynamic overheating assessment has been completed for the residential areas, in line with guidance published by the Chartered Institute of Building Services Engineers (CIBSE) guidance document TM59: Design methodology for the assessment of overheating risk in homes (2017). Assumed worst case units have been modelled against a range of weather data to assess performance in both current and predicted future climates.
- 5.21** The results of this assessment are presented in the Dynamic Overheating Assessment report, which is provided in Appendix F. This report includes results from dynamic overheating modelling in line with CIBSE TM59, plus the GHA domestic overheating checklist.
- 5.22** The results indicate that the development has incorporated as many passive design solutions as practical following the cooling hierarchy and effectively accounting for noise constraints to reduce the risk of overheating. Proposed passive measures are as follows:
- > Reduced glazing ratio and solar control glass specifications (g-value of 0.4)
 - > Raised sill height where possible massing arrangement and use of external shading in form of balconies to reduce solar gains and provide shades

- > Natural ventilation through open windows during unoccupied hours to limit residents' exposure to external noise
- > Use of trees and vegetation at podium level to provide additional shadings
- > Background mechanical ventilation to assist natural ventilation

5.23 Throughout the design process, St Edward and the design team has developed a fabric specification that takes into account the site constraints and environmental considerations. These include; building form and massing and its impact on energy efficiency; noise impact; air quality; sunlight and daylight; the internal overheating of dwellings and CIBSE TM59 compliance. Further passive measures were considered by the design team during the course of the design evolution. Multiple iterations and scenarios were tested in order to ensure that compliance with the overheating requirements was achieved as far as possible.

Non-Residential

- 5.24** The proposed servicing strategies for the shell non-domestic units will fall under the responsibility of future tenants. However, as the developer is responsible for the fabric elements, these will meet the requirements outlined within this section of the Energy Statement. The efficiency of services will be discussed and negotiated with potential tenants as the development progresses.

Building Fabric

- 5.25** The Tesco unit within the development should aim to achieve the following fabric energy efficiency targets:
- > External Wall U-values of 0.18 W/m²K;
 - > Exposed Floor U-value of 0.25 W/m²K;
 - > Glazing U-value of 1.3 W/m²K, with a g-value of 0.32 and light transmittance of 0.59.
- 5.26** Other non-residential units within the development (Kiosk, Community, Residential facility) should aim to achieve the following fabric energy efficiency targets:
- > Ground Floor U-Values of 0.25 W/m²K;
 - > External Wall U-values of 0.18 W/m²K;
 - > Exposed Floor U-value of 0.1 W/m²K;
 - > Glazing U-value of 1.3 W/m²K, with a g-value of 0.3 and light transmittance of 0.6.

Ventilation

- 5.27** It is anticipated that the Tesco non-residential unit will utilise a Fan Coil Unit with Heat Recovery system. The specification of this system will be the responsibility of the tenant fitting out the unit. The unit performance should be:
- > Specific Fan Power (SFP) of 1.5 W/l/s;
 - > ≥ 85% heat recovery;
 - > MVHR controls: Summer bypass.
- 5.28** The other non-residential units (Kiosk, Community, Residential facility) across the development will utilise a very efficient Mechanical Ventilation with Heat Recovery.

- > Specific fan power of 1.3 W/l/s;
- > 85% heat recovery;
- > MVHR controls: Summer bypass and demand control ventilation (variable speed control with CO₂ sensors).
- > Extract fans for WCs: specific fan power: 0.3 W/l/s

5.29 All units should target an air permeability rate that is below the default of 5m³/m².h.

Lighting

- 5.30 The Tesco unit is proposed to have high efficiency LED lighting throughout to a minimum 80 lm/W and light output ratio 1. It is assumed photoelectric lighting with dimming will be in all perimeter zones, and occupation sensor auto on/off controls utilised.
- 5.31 The other non-residential units (Kiosk, Community, Residential facility) are assumed to have high efficiency LED lighting throughout to a minimum 120 lm/W and light output ratio 1. It is assumed photoelectric lighting with dimming will be in all perimeter zones, and occupation sensor auto on/off controls utilised. Display lighting for dining room to have 110lm/W.

Space Heating and Hot Water

- 5.32 At the **Be Lean** stage, it is assumed that the heating and hot water to the non-residential units is supplied by a communal gas boiler, with an efficiency of 91%.

Cooling

- 5.33 The risk of excessive solar gains has been evaluated for the non-domestic spaces through SBEM software. All units assessed demonstrate sufficient measures to avoid excessive solar gains. The cooling demand for these units will be provided by an efficient heat pump system, the demands for which have been included within the CO₂ emissions assessment.
- 5.34 The final performance of the heat pump system for cooling will be the responsibility of the tenant fitting out the unit. Energy Efficiency Ratio (EER) and Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio (SEER) have been assumed to be:
- > The Tesco unit: SEER: 6.0, EER: 4.0
 - > The other non-residential units (Kiosk, Community, Residential facility): SEER: 6.5, EER: 4.10
- 5.35 The cooling demands for the retail and office spaces are shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Cooling Demands - Non-Domestic Areas

Scheme Component	Area weighted average non-domestic cooling demand [MJ/m ²]	Total area weighted non-domestic cooling demand [MJ/year]
Actual	144	1,167,000
Notional	223	1,712,000

CO₂ Emissions at Be Lean Stage

5.36 Table 4, below, shows the estimated carbon performance as a result of applying the energy efficiency measures outlined in the above.

5.37 These measures result in a CO₂ emission reduction of **12%** for residential units and **24%** for non-residential units over the Part L 2013 baseline, which exceeds London Plan policy requirements and is a significant improvement on Part L 2013 minimum standards, showing a high level of fabric energy efficiency performance. A calculation of these results is presented in Appendix C. Full SAP worksheets & BRUKL Outputs worksheets supporting these calculations are presented in Appendices A and D respectively.

Table 4: Be Lean using SAP 10 Carbon Factors (Regulated CO₂)

	Baseline (Part L 2013) [TCO ₂ /year]	Be Lean [TCO ₂ /year]	Reduction Achieved [%]
Residential	443	391	12%
Non-Residential	364	276	24%
Total	807	666	17%

Whole Life Cycle Assessment

5.38 A whole life cycle assessment has been carried for the development. A separate report has been produced and it is shown in Appendix I.

6. BE CLEAN: HEATING INFRASTRUCTURE

- 6.1 In line with the London Plan Policy SI3 Energy Infrastructure, the heat source for the onsite communal heat network has been considered in line with the following hierarchy:
- a. *connect to local existing or planned heat networks*
 - b. *use zero-emission or local secondary heat sources (in conjunction with heat pump, if required)*
 - c. *use low-emission combined heat and power (CHP) (only where there is a case for CHP to enable the delivery of an area-wide heat network, meet the development's electricity demand and provide demand response to the local electricity network)*
 - d. *use ultra-low NOx gas boilers*

Connection to Local Existing or Planned Heat Networks

- 6.2 The London Heat Map has been reviewed to see if there are any existing or planned heat networks within the vicinity of the site, which is shown in Figure 5. No networks are shown.



Figure 5: London Heat Map (<https://maps.london.gov.uk/heatmap/projects/homebase-syon-lane-heat-network-1>)

- 6.3 Furthermore, there is no Hounslow Energy Masterplan to consult on this issue.

- 6.4** Consideration has also been given to potential heat sources that are not shown on the Heat Map. The Sky campus is the only potential site identified. They have been contacted in relation to the supply of heat with no response from their side. Evidence shown in Appendix J.
- 6.5** Therefore, connection to existing or planned heat networks is not possible. An onsite strategy is therefore to be adopted to provide heat to all homes from a single Energy Centre. Connection points will also be provided to the non-residential units, with the exception of the Tesco store, which will have a standalone heating strategy.
- 6.6** It is not proposed to connect the Tesco store to the heat network, as it is a large store that has significant heating and cooling demands. It is more efficient for the store to have both heating and cooling provided from the same plant instead of a separate heating and cooling plant.
- 6.7** It is proposed that the heating and cooling demand of the Tesco store will be provided by heat pump with seasonal coefficient of performance (SCOP) > 4.2.

Zero-Emission or Local Secondary Heat Sources (with Heat Pumps)

- 6.8** Consideration has been given to the available secondary heat sources. Ground source heat pumps require extensive groundworks which have high capital cost, and is not considered appropriate for the Proposed Development. There are no known water source or waste heat sources in close proximity to the development. Only air is considered feasible. Therefore, it is proposed that the lead heat source for the development is air source heat pumps.
- 6.9** It is proposed that the heating and hot water for the development is provided by a heat network led by high temperature air source heat pumps.
- 6.10** The current proposed strategy is to utilise high temperature heat pumps, which can supply 100% of the energy demand meaning electricity is used as the fuel source. In a single stage these would increase the water temperature from 30°C and 60°C.
- 6.11** A minimum seasonal coefficient of performance (SCOP) of 3.0 can be expected from this type of heat pump. The final plant selection and design may have a slightly better performance, but 3.0 has been assumed to ensure that the performance allowed for can realistically be achieved in construction.
- 6.12** It is expected that a distribution loss factor of 1.3 can be achieved. Heat losses are assumed to align with the CIBSE Heat Networks Code of Practice, which the heat network will adhere to in the design and construction of the network.
- 6.13** For resilience, gas boilers are to be designed to the full peak capacity of the site. This would only be used in the event of heat pump failure.

- 6.14** These units are to be located in the roof of Block C and fed down to the Energy Centre which is located in the basement of Block C. An indicative roof plan of Block C is provided within Appendix G to illustrate the extent of the heat pump external units.
- 6.15** In addition to the heat pump internal units and back-up gas boilers, the Energy Centre will also contain thermal stores and other ancillary plant. The Energy Centre has been sized at 191.6 m², with a floor to ceiling height of 5m. This is illustrated within the drawings in Appendix H. This was based on the previous strategy. The updated strategy may enable a reduction in size of the energy centre, but plenty of space has been allowed for.
- 6.16** The Energy Centre could easily be adapted in the future for connection to an area-wide heat network should one become available and it was appropriate to connect. This would be achieved through replacement of some heat generating plant (i.e. boilers, heat pump or thermal store) with interposing heat exchangers. The potential for future connection has been fully incorporated into the design. However, full measures to facilitate this (such as the heat exchangers) will not be installed until required, as there is a risk they will be incorrectly designed when full details of the potential heat network, including network temperatures, is not known.

Heat Network Operation

- 6.17** Heat networks within Berkeley Group schemes provide a fully managed service, either through ESCO contracts or contracts for operation, maintenance, and customer services. These provide all necessary information to residents when they move in (a welcome pack) and throughout. Furthermore, HIUs are generally serviced at regular intervals without call-out charge.
- 6.18** Standard monitoring of the Energy Centre and heat network will be undertaken during operation. As a minimum, meters will be provided for: incoming utilities, bulk heat output of the Energy Centre; and inputs/outputs from the heat pumps. This allows boiler and heat pump efficiencies to be calculated.

Air Quality

- 6.19** Information of the air quality assessment can be found within the Environmental Statement submitted as part of the planning application (Ref: P/2020/3099). The assessment has not been updated with the updated heating strategy, but it is expected that emissions would be reduced with the updated strategy. The conclusions of the assessment carried out previously (which did not identify any significant effects) remains valid and represents a worst case scenario.
- 6.20** Boilers will be provided as a back up, but it is only intended that these would be used in the event of heat pump failure. It is not expected that they will often be required, but they are provided for resilience.

CO₂ Emissions at Be Clean Stage

6.21 Table 5, below, shows the expected CO₂ reduction following the **Be Clean** measures, this has been calculated using SAP 10 carbon emission factors.

Table 5: Be Clean using SAP 10 Carbon Factors (Regulated CO₂)			
	Be Lean [TCO ₂ /year]	Be Clean [TCO ₂ /year]	Reduction Achieved [%]
Residential	391	189	46%
Non-Residential	276	220	15%
Total	666	409	32%

7. BE GREEN: RENEWABLE ENERGY

- 7.1 The final part of the London Plan Energy Hierarchy is **Be Green** which seeks for renewable energy technologies to be specified to provide, where feasible, a reduction in expected CO₂ emissions.
- 7.2 This section outlines the feasibility of a range of renewable energy technologies for the development.
- 7.3 The policy requirement for an onsite 35% reduction in CO₂ emissions has been achieved through a focus on the upper parts of the energy hierarchy, namely energy efficiency measures and heat networks (with heat pumps). Therefore, no further technologies are required to achieve this policy target.

Biomass

- 7.4 Biomass boilers generate heat on a renewable basis as they are run on biomass fuel which is virtually carbon neutral. However, it does produce significant particulate matter (PM). This would have to be mitigated through selection of appropriate additional filtration systems.
- 7.5 Biomass fuel also required frequent delivery trucks, likely HGV trucks, to supply the fuel to the Site. This would increase local traffic leading to an increase in congestion and local pollution levels. Therefore, this option has not been considered the most appropriate technology for this development.

Wind Turbines

- 7.6 As an electricity generating technology, wind turbines would not conflict with the heat network. However, the development is situated in an urban location and is constrained. It has been shown that such locations often experience highly turbulent and low speed wind conditions. The development is also under a flightpath. Because of all of this, the installation of wind turbines would not be a cost-effective method for the generation of renewable energy. Wind turbines will therefore not be installed on Site.

Heat Pumps

- 7.7 Whilst reducing energy consumption, heat pumps replace gas as the heating fuel with electricity. The electricity grid is expected to decarbonise and therefore the emissions associated with this technology are likely to drop.
- 7.8 Ground source heat pumps (GSHP) can provide reductions in energy. However, they are generally limited to sites with large amounts of space. The development is located on a brownfield site. This

increases the complexity and subsequent costs for applying the technology. As a result, GSHP have not been selected for this development.

- 7.9 Air source heat pumps (ASHP) are a more economical alternative to GSHPs as they do not require ground works.
- 7.10 Air source heat pump utilise the ambient air temperature to generate heat. Communal heat pumps are proposed for the development and have been considered in the **Be Clean** section of the report.
- 7.11 As mentioned previously, for Tesco the heating & cooling will be provided by heat pump with seasonal coefficient of performance (SCOP) > 4.2.

Photovoltaics (PV)

- 7.12 PV panels generate electricity from solar radiation. The generating potential of PV panels is not dependent on development demand, but only on available roof space for installation and ensuring that they are not over-shaded.
- 7.13 It is proposed to install solar PV on available roof space on Blocks A, D and E. Block C is being used for the heat pump units and is therefore unavailable. The upper roofs only of each block will be used for PV to ensure there will be no overshadowing. It is estimated that approximately 1,200m² is available for Solar PV. It is estimated this will provide approximately 72.5 kWp of PV, allowing for spacing between and around panels.
- 7.14 It is assumed that the panels will be tilted slightly by approximately 10° and orientated towards the south. It is assumed that 50% of the available roof area is suitable for panels, to allow for the required spacing around and between panels, as well as maintenance access. Of the available space, it is assumed that 8m² would be required per kWp.
- 7.15 The availability of roof space for PV has been maximised. The assumptions outlined above is considered to be the minimum solar output (kWp) that could be gained from the available roof space. The actual sizing and efficiency of panels will be considered further at the detailed design stage, but it is expected that the final output would be equal to, or better than, the estimated amount within this report. An indicative roof layout showing the proposed locations of PV panels is shown in Appendix K. This will be reviewed at the detailed design stage.

CO₂ Emissions at Be Green Stage

- 7.16 Table 6 below shows the expected Regulated CO₂ emissions following the inclusion of the proposed **Be Green** measures, which results in a further 2% site wide CO₂ reduction. The benefit of the heat pump for the Tesco unit has been included within the **Be Clean** stage. The CO₂ reduction has been estimated using SAP 10 carbon emission factors.

Table 6: Be Clean using SAP 10 Carbon Factors (Regulated CO₂)

	Be Clean [TCO ₂ /year]	Be Green [TCO ₂ /year]	Reduction Achieved [%]
Residential	189	176	3%
Non-Residential	220	220	0%
Total	409	396	2%

Further Decarbonisation

- 7.17** In addition to maximisation of heat pump use on the heat network, the feasibility of incorporating other renewable technologies (solar PV) has also been reviewed. Significant investment is being made by the applicant in a 100% heat pump strategy in order to substantially exceed minimum onsite carbon requirements.
- 7.18** This updated strategy is expected to achieve a site wide 51% CO₂ reduction, which significantly exceeds the minimum onsite CO₂ reduction target of 35% as required in London Plan policy, and, with the heating strategy intended to be 100% electric, is future-proofed to enable further carbon reductions in the future. This is currently considered to be the optimal energy strategy for the scheme, with the maximum CO₂ that can be achieved on site, taking into account the cost, practicality and feasibility of each area of the specification.
- 7.19** CO₂ emissions for the development will naturally continue to reduce over time with the ongoing decarbonisation of the grid. It is estimated that for the residential portion of the development, there would be approximately an 87% reduction in CO₂ emissions over a Part L 2013 baseline by 2030. This is shown in the table below.
- 7.20** It is expected that CO₂ emissions reduction will already be greater in reality than is presented in this report, as the BRE have issued more up to date “SAP 10.1” carbon emission factors, that supersede the SAP 10 emission factors that have been used as requested by the GLA.

	SAP10.0	SAP10.1 (expected for Part L 2021)	BEIS 2030 Carbon Factors
CO₂ reduction over Part L 2013 (Residential)	60%	77%	87%

8. BE SEEN

- 8.1** The new London Plan introduces a fourth stage to the energy hierarchy; the ‘*Be Seen*’ stage, which requires monitoring and reporting of the actual operational energy performance of major developments for at least five years.
- 8.2** An effectively implemented post-construction monitoring regime can have a number of benefits including environmental (e.g. reduced grid infrastructure strain, carbon emissions reduction) and socio-economic (e.g. reduced occupants’ bills, raised awareness around energy usage).
- 8.3** The ***Be Seen*** stage aims to ensure that the actual energy and carbon performance of buildings is aligned with the estimated energy and carbon performance will be a key factor in achieving a zero-carbon London.
- 8.4** Standard monitoring of the Energy Centre and heat network will be undertaken during operation. As a minimum, the following will be metered:
- > Gas, electricity, and water used in the Energy Centre;
 - > Heat leaving the Energy Centre;
 - > Heat entering each block;
 - > Final customer heat consumption.
- 8.5** The metering and controls strategy is to be further developed during the detailed design process.

9. ZERO CARBON HOMES

- 9.1 Since 2016, London Plan policy has required that all major residential developments are subject to an additional offset payment to meet a 100% reduction in Regulated CO₂ emissions to achieve the standard of *Zero Carbon*. This payment is made to the local borough's Carbon Offsetting Fund and is expected to be allocated to carbon reduction savings elsewhere in the borough.
- 9.2 With the adoption of the new London Plan in March 2021, the carbon offset applies to non-residential development too.
- 9.3 The new London Plan sets the offset payment price for all development at £95 per tonne of Regulated CO₂ per year, for a period of 30 years.
- 9.4 The estimated remaining residential Regulated CO₂ emissions after the **Be Lean, Be Clean** and **Be Green** stages of the Energy Hierarchy are calculated to be **176 tonnes CO₂ per annum** for the residential development, and **220 tonnes CO₂ per annum** for non-residential development. Therefore, the estimated payment due to the London Borough of Hounslow is **£1,128,600**. The calculation is shown in Table 7, below.

Stage	Residual CO₂ (Tonnes)	Offset Payment (£95/tonne/30yrs)
Residential	176	£501,600
Non-Residential	220	£627,000
Total	396	£1,128,600

- 9.5 These calculations should be refined at each detailed stage of the development. They should be updated based on the accurate heat network efficiencies and based on current Building Regulations and carbon factors at the time of application.

10. SUMMARY

- 10.1** The purpose of this Energy Statement is to outline the proposed energy strategy for the full planning application for the development at the Homebase Brentford Site, in the London Borough of Hounslow, by St Edward Homes Limited. The energy strategy has been formulated following the London Plan Energy Hierarchy: **Be Lean**, **Be Clean** and **Be Green**. This is an updated strategy in response to comments from the council on the Energy Statement submitted in September 2020 (Ref: P/2020/3099) as well as more recent comments from the Council's sustainability officer.
- 10.2** A range of advanced **Be Lean** energy efficiency measures are proposed. They enable the Development to achieve a **12%** reduction in regulated carbon emissions for the residential areas, and **24%** for non-residential areas, which exceeds the London Plan requirements. This also significantly exceeds minimum Part L 2013 requirements and shows a high level of fabric energy efficiency performance.
- 10.3** In line with the London Plan, the feasibility of decentralised energy production as a **Be Clean** measure has been carefully examined. It is proposed that a site wide heat network is installed, supplying heat from a network sourced by high temperature air source heat pumps. All homes will be connected to the heat network, with connection points provided to all non-residential units (with the exception of the Tesco store, which will have a standalone heating strategy). Provision will be made for future connection to external heat networks. This delivers a site wide CO₂ reduction of **17%** over the Part L 2013 baseline.
- 10.4** The full spectrum of **Be Green** renewable energy generating technologies has been considered. Available roof space will be used to provide approximately 72.5 kWp of Solar PV.
- 10.5** Table 8, below, summarises the anticipated CO₂ emissions savings across the entire scheme following the **Be Lean**, **Be Clean** and **Be Green** measures proposed. This results in an estimated Regulated CO₂ emissions reduction of **51%** over the Part L 2013 baseline, exceeding London Plan policy requirements.
- 10.6** In line with the GLA guidance, the development will commit to offset the remaining CO₂ emissions for the whole development through a payment to the London Borough of Hounslow. The remaining CO₂ emissions to be offset are estimated as **396 Tonnes CO₂ per annum**, resulting in the estimated payment of **£1,128,600**, assuming the carbon offset price of £95 per tonne CO₂, for a period of 30 years.
- 10.7** With the proposed strategy, it is expected that the CO₂ emissions from the development will continue to reduce in the future with the ongoing decarbonisation of the electricity Grid. In reality, the CO₂ emissions will already be lower than presented in this report, as SAP 10 carbon emission factors have been used in line with GLA guidance, not the more up to date SAP 10.1 carbon emission factors.

Table 8: Site Wide Carbon Dioxide Emissions and Cumulative Savings

Stage	Regulated Carbon Dioxide Emissions [Tonnes CO ₂ per Annum]	Regulated Carbon Dioxide Savings	
		Tonnes CO ₂ per Annum	Percentage
Baseline: Part L 2013 Compliant Development	807	-	-
After Be Lean Measures	666	141	17%
After Be Clean Measures	409	258	32%
After Be Green Measures	396	13	2%
Cumulative On-Site Savings		412	51%

APPENDICES

Appendix A

Full SAP 2012 Outputs – *Be Lean*

Appendix B

Full SAP 2012 Outputs– *Be Clean*

Appendix C

GLA Carbon Emission Reporting Spreadsheet

Appendix D

BRUKL Outputs – *Be Lean*

Appendix E

BRUKL Outputs – *Be Clean*

Appendix F

Dynamic Overheating Assessment report

Appendix G

Indicative ASHP Roof Plant Layout

Appendix H

Indicative Energy Centre Plan

Appendix I

Whole Life Cycle Assessment Report

Appendix J

Correspondence with Sky Campus

Appendix K

Indicative PV Locations

Appendix A

Full SAP 2012 – Be Lean

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



Property Reference	001 Block A2-1B2P-03281		Issued on Date	22/07/2020	
Assessment Reference	1B2P no cooling	Prop Type Ref	Exposed Floor		
Property	001 Block A2-1B2P, Syon Lane, Brentford, London, TW7 5QE				
SAP Rating	84 B	DER	16.39	TER	19.63
Environmental	90 B	% DER<TER	16.50		
CO ₂ Emissions (t/year)	0.72	DFEE	42.26	TFEE	52.53
General Requirements Compliance	Pass	% DFEE<TFEE	19.54		
Assessor Details	Mr. Marek Chmel, Marek Chmel, Tel: 07715818901, marek@hodkinsonconsultancy.com			Assessor ID	T305-0001
Client	St Edward Homes				

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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

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

DWELLING AS DESIGNED

Mid-floor flat, total floor area 56 m²

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

1a TER and DER

Fuel for main heating: Mains gas (c)
 Fuel factor: 1.00 (mains gas)
 Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER) 19.63 kgCO₂/m²
 Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER) 16.39 kgCO₂/m²OK

1b TFEE and DFEE

Target Fabric Energy Efficiency (TFEE) 52.5 kWh/m²/yr
 Dwelling Fabric Energy Efficiency (DFEE) 42.3 kWh/m²/yrOK

2 Fabric U-values

Element	Average	Highest	
External wall	0.17 (max. 0.30)	0.18 (max. 0.70)	OK
Party wall	0.00 (max. 0.20)	-	OK
Floor	0.10 (max. 0.25)	0.10 (max. 0.70)	OK
Roof (no roof)	-	-	-
Openings	1.26 (max. 2.00)	1.40 (max. 3.30)	OK

2a Thermal bridging

Thermal bridging calculated from linear thermal transmittances for each junction

3 Air permeability

Air permeability at 50 pascals: 3.00 (design value)
 Maximum 10.0 OK

4 Heating efficiency

Main heating system: Community heating scheme -

Secondary heating system: None

5 Cylinder insulation

Hot water storage: Nominal cylinder loss: 0.22 kWh/day
 Permitted by DBSOG 0.35 OK
 Primary pipework insulated: No primary pipework

6 Controls

Space heating controls: Charging system linked to use of community heating, programmer and at least two room statsOK

Hot water controls: No cylinder stat

7 Low energy lights

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

8 Mechanical ventilation

Continuous supply and extract system
 Specific fan power: 0.42
 Maximum 1.5 OK
 WWR efficiency: 91%
 Minimum: 70% OK

9 Summer time temperature

Overheating risk (Midlands): Slight OK
 Based on:
 Overheating: Average
 Windows facing North: 6.98 m², No overhang
 Air change rate: 2.00 ach
 Blinds/curtains: None

10 Key features

Party wall U-value: 0.00 W/m²K
 Exposed floor U-value: 0.10 W/m²K
 Door U-value: 0.82 W/m²K
 Air permeability: 3.0 m³/m²h

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



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

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

1. Overall dwelling dimensions
Table with columns for Area (m2), Storey height (m), Volume (m3). Includes Ground Floor, Total floor area TFA, and Dwelling volume.

2. Ventilation rate
Table with columns for main heating, secondary heating, other, total. Includes Number of chimneys, open flues, intermittent fans, passive vents, and fireless gas fires.

3. Heat losses and heat loss parameter
Table with columns for Element, Gross, Openings, NetArea, U-value, A x U, K-value, A x K. Includes Window Double-Glazed, Door, Exposed, External Wall, Wall to Stairwell, Party Wall 1, and Party Ceilings 1.

4. Water heating energy requirements (kWh/year)
Table with columns for Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec. Includes Assumed occupancy, Daily hot water use, Energy content, and Distribution loss.

5. Internal gains (see Table 5 and 5a)
Table with columns for Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec. Includes Metabolic gains, Lighting gains, Appliances gains, Cooking gains, Pumps, fans, Losses, and Water heating gains.

6. Solar gains
Table with columns for Area, Solar flux, Specific data. Includes Total solar gains and Total internal gains.

7. Mean internal temperature (heating season)
Table with columns for Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec. Includes Temperature during heating periods and Utilisation factor for living areas.

8. Space heating requirement
Table with columns for Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec. Includes Utilisation, Useful gains, Ext temp, Heat loss rate, and Space heating per m2.



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



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

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

1. Overall dwelling dimensions
Table with columns for Area (m2), Storey height (m), Volume (m3). Includes Ground Floor, Total floor area TFA, and Dwelling volume.

2. Ventilation rate
Table with columns for main heating, secondary heating, other, total. Includes Number of chimneys, open flues, intermittent fans, passive vents, and fireless gas fires.

3. Heat losses and heat loss parameter
Table with columns for Element, Gross, Openings, NetArea, U-value, A x U, K-value, A x K. Includes Window Double-Glazed, Door, Exposed, External Wall, Wall to Stairwell, Party Wall 1, and Party Ceilings 1.

4. Water heating energy requirements (kWh/year)
Table with columns for Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec. Includes Assumed occupancy, Daily hot water use, Energy content, and Distribution loss.

5. Internal gains (see Table 5 and 5a)
Table with columns for Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec. Includes Metabolic gains, Lighting gains, Appliances gains, Cooking gains, Pumps, fans, Losses, and Water heating gains.

6. Solar gains
Table with columns for Area, Solar flux, Specific data. Includes Total solar gains and Total internal gains.

7. Mean internal temperature (heating season)
Table with columns for Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec. Includes Temperature during heating periods and Utilisation factor for living areas.

8. Space heating requirement
Table with columns for Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec. Includes Utilisation, Useful gains, Ext temp, Heat loss rate, and Space heating per m2.



FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

8c. Space cooling requirement

Not applicable

9b. Energy requirements

Fraction of space heat from secondary/supplementary system (Table 11)	0.0000 (301)
Fraction of space heat from community system	1.0000 (302)
Fraction of heat from community Boilers	1.0000 (303a)
Fraction of total space heat from community Boilers	1.0000 (304a)
Factor for control and charging method (Table 4c(3)) for community space heating	1.0000 (305)
Factor for control and charging method (Table 4c(3)) for community water heating	1.0000 (305a)
Distribution loss factor (Table 12c) for community heating system	1.0500 (306)
Space heating:	
Annual space heating requirement	1196.8396 (98)
Space heat from Boilers = (98) x 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.05	1256.6816 (307a)
Efficiency of secondary/supplementary heating system in % (from Table 4a or Appendix E)	0.0000 (308)
Space heating fuel for secondary/supplementary system	0.0000 (309)
Water heating	
Annual water heating requirement	1584.4432 (64)
Water heat from Boilers = (64) x 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.05	1663.6654 (310a)
Electricity used for heat distribution	29.2035 (313)
Annual totals kWh/year	
Electricity for pumps and fans:	
(BalancedWithHeatRecovery, Database: in-use factor = 1.2500, SFP = 0.5250)	
mechanical ventilation fans (SFP = 0.5250)	89.0295 (330a)
Total electricity for the above, kWh/year	89.0295 (331)
Electricity for lighting (calculated in Appendix L)	279.8198 (332)
Total delivered energy for all uses	3269.1962 (338)

12b. Carbon dioxide emissions - Community heating scheme

Energy kWh/year	Emission factor kg CO2/kWh	Emissions kg CO2/year
Efficiency of heat source Boilers		89.5000 (367a)
Space heating from Boilers	0.2160	704.7988 (367)
Electrical energy for heat distribution	0.5190	15.1566 (372)
Total CO2 associated with community systems (negative value allowed since DFEE <= TFER)		719.9554 (373)
Space and water heating		719.9554 (376)
Pumps and fans	0.5190	46.2063 (378)
Energy for lighting	0.5190	145.2265 (379)
Total CO2, kg/year		911.3882 (383)
Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER)		16.3900 (384)

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

DER	TFA	N	EP	CO2 emissions from appliances, equation (L14)	CO2 emissions from cooking, equation (L16)	Total CO2 emissions	Residual CO2 emissions offset from biofuel CHP	Additional allowable electricity generation, kWh/m ² /year	Resulting CO2 emissions offset from additional allowable electricity generation	Net CO2 emissions
16.3900 ZC1	55.6000	1.8549	0.5190	17.2371 ZC2	2.9410 ZC3	36.5680 ZC4	0.0000 ZC5	0.0000 ZC6	0.0000 ZC7	36.5680 ZC8

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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

Area (m ²)	Storey height (m)	Volume (m ³)
Ground floor		
Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)	55.6000 (1b) x 2.5000 (2b)	139.0000 (1b) - (3b)
Dwelling volume		(3a)+(3b)+(3c)+(3d)+(3e)...(3n) = 139.0000 (5)

2. Ventilation rate

	main heating	secondary heating	other	total	m ³ per hour
Number of chimneys	0	0	0	0	0 * 40 = 0.0000 (6a)
Number of open flues	0	0	0	0	0 * 20 = 0.0000 (6b)
Number of intermittent fans					2 * 10 = 20.0000 (7a)
Number of passive vents					0 * 10 = 0.0000 (7b)
Number of fuelless gas fires					0 * 40 = 0.0000 (7c)
Infiltration due to chimneys, flues and fans = (6a)+(6b)+(7a)+(7b)+(7c) =					20.0000 / (5) = 0.1439 (8)
Pressure test					Yes
Measured/design AFS0					5.0000
Infiltration rate					0.3939 (18)
Number of sides sheltered					3 (19)
Shelter factor					(20) = 1 - [0.075 x (19)] = 0.7750 (20)
Infiltration rate adjusted to include shelter factor					(21) = (18) x (20) = 0.3053 (21)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Wind speed	5.1000	5.0000	4.9000	4.4000	4.3000	3.8000	3.8000	3.7000	4.0000	4.3000	4.5000	4.7000 (22)
Wind factor	1.2750	1.2500	1.2250	1.1000	1.0750	0.9500	0.9500	0.9250	1.0000	1.0750	1.1250	1.1750 (22a)
Adj infiltr rate	0.3892	0.3816	0.3739	0.3358	0.3282	0.2900	0.2900	0.2824	0.3053	0.3282	0.3434	0.3587 (22b)
Effective ac	0.5757	0.5728	0.5699	0.5564	0.5420	0.5420	0.5399	0.5466	0.5538	0.5590	0.5643 (25)	

3. Heat losses and heat loss parameter

Element	Gross m ²	Openings m ²	NetArea m ²	U-value W/m ² K	A x U W/K	K-value kJ/m ² K	A x K kJ/K					
TER Opaque door			2.1200	1.0000	2.1200		(26)					
TER Opening Type (Uw = 1.40)			6.9800	1.3258	9.2538		(27)					
Exposed			55.6000	0.1300	7.2280		(28b)					
External Wall	17.5000	6.9800	10.5200	0.1800	1.8936		(29a)					
Wall to Stairwell	17.5000	2.1200	15.3800	0.1800	2.7684		(29b)					
Total net area of external elements Aum(A, m ²)			90.6000				(31)					
Fabric heat loss, W/K = Sum (A x U)							(26)...(30) + (32) = 23.2638	(33)				
Thermal mass parameter (TMP = Cm / TFA) in kJ/m ² K							250.0000 (35)					
Thermal bridges (Sum(L x Psi) calculated using Appendix K)							9.6435 (36)					
Total fabric heat loss							(33) + (36) = 32.9073 (37)					
Ventilation heat loss calculated monthly (38)m = 0.33 x (25)m x (5)												
(38)m	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Heat transfer coeff	26.4093	26.2743	26.1421	25.5210	25.4048	24.8638	24.8638	24.7636	25.0722	25.4048	25.6399	25.8856 (38)
Average = Sum(39)m / 12 =	59.3165	59.1816	59.0494	58.4283	58.3121	57.7711	57.7711	57.6709	57.9795	58.3121	58.5472	58.7929 (39)
H/P	1.0668	1.0644	1.0620	1.0509	1.0488	1.0390	1.0390	1.0372	1.0428	1.0488	1.0530	1.0574 (40)
H/P (average)												
Days in month	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31 (41)

4. Water heating energy requirements (kWh/year)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Daily hot water use	86.0797	82.9495	79.8194	76.6892	73.5590	70.4289	70.4289	73.5590	76.6892	79.8194	82.9495	86.0797 (44)
Energy conte	127.6537	111.6468	115.2095	100.4424	96.3769	83.1659	77.0654	88.4337	89.4899	104.2919	113.8427	123.6258 (45)
Energy content (annual)												
Distribution loss (46)m = 0.15 x (45)m												
Water storage loss:	19.1481	16.7470	17.2814	15.0664	14.4565	12.4749	11.5598	13.2651	13.4235	15.6438	17.0764	18.5439 (46)
Store volume												
a) If manufacturer declared loss factor is known (kWh/day):												
Temperature factor from Table 2b												
Enter (49) or (54) in (55)												

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



Property Reference	002 Block D2-3B5P-03281		Issued on Date	22/07/2020	
Assessment Reference	3B5P no cooling	Prop Type Ref	Exposed Floor		
Property	002 Block D2-3B5P, Syon Lane, Brentford, London, TW7 5QE				
SAP Rating	85 B	DER	14.32	TER	15.79
Environmental	89 B	% DER<TER	9.28		
CO ₂ Emissions (t/year)	0.97	DFEE	40.85	TFEE	45.14
General Requirements Compliance	Pass	% DFEE<TFEE	9.50		
Assessor Details	Mr. Marek Chmel, Marek Chmel, Tel: 07715818901, marek@hodkinsonconsultancy.com			Assessor ID	T305-0001
Client	St Edward Homes				

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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

DWELLING AS DESIGNED

Mid-floor flat, total floor area 87 m²

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

1a TER and DER

Fuel for main heating: Mains gas (c)
Fuel factor: 1.00 (mains gas)
Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER) 15.79 kgCO₂/m²
Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER) 14.32 kgCO₂/m²OK

1b TFEE and DFEE

Target Fabric Energy Efficiency (TFEE) 45.1 kWh/m²/yr
Dwelling Fabric Energy Efficiency (DFEE) 40.9 kWh/m²/yrOK

2 Fabric U-values

Element	Average	Highest	
External wall	0.17 (max. 0.30)	0.18 (max. 0.70)	OK
Party wall	0.00 (max. 0.20)	-	OK
Floor	0.10 (max. 0.25)	0.10 (max. 0.70)	OK
Roof (no roof)			
Openings	1.33 (max. 2.00)	1.40 (max. 3.30)	OK

2a Thermal bridging

Thermal bridging calculated from linear thermal transmittances for each junction

3 Air permeability

Air permeability at 50 pascals: 3.00 (design value)
Maximum 10.0 OK

4 Heating efficiency

Main heating system: Community heating scheme -

Secondary heating system: None

5 Cylinder insulation

Hot water storage: Nominal cylinder loss: 0.22 kWh/day

Permitted by DBSOG 0.35 OK

Primary pipework insulated: No primary pipework

6 Controls

Space heating controls: Charging system linked to use of community heating, programmer and at least two room statsOK

Hot water controls: No cylinder stat

7 Low energy lights

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

8 Mechanical ventilation

Continuous supply and extract system

Specific fan power: 0.44
Maximum 1.5 OK
WHR efficiency: 91% OK
Minimum: 70% OK

9 Summer time temperature

Overheating risk (Midlands): Slight OK

Based on:

Overhanging: Average
Windows facing South East: 16.35 m², No overhang
Air change rate: 2.00 ach
Blinds/curtains: None

10 Key features

Party wall U-value: 0.00 W/m²K
Exposed floor U-value: 0.10 W/m²K
Door U-value: 0.82 W/m²K
Air permeability: 3.0 m³/m²h

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

8c. Space cooling requirement

Not applicable

9b. Energy requirements

Fraction of space heat from secondary/supplementary system (Table 11)	0.0000 (301)
Fraction of space heat from community system	1.0000 (302)
Fraction of heat from community Boilers	1.0000 (303a)
Fraction of total space heat from community Boilers	1.0000 (304a)
Factor for control and charging method (Table 4c(3)) for community space heating	1.0000 (305)
Factor for control and charging method (Table 4c(3)) for community water heating	1.0000 (305a)
Distribution loss factor (Table 12c) for community heating system	1.0500 (306)
Space heating:	
Annual space heating requirement	1899.6146 (98)
Space heat from Boilers = (98) x 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.05	1994.5953 (307a)
Efficiency of secondary/supplementary heating system in % (from Table 4a or Appendix E)	0.0000 (308)
Space heating fuel for secondary/supplementary system	0.0000 (309)
Water heating	
Annual water heating requirement	1853.9964 (64)
Water heat from Boilers = (64) x 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.05	1946.6962 (310a)
Electricity used for heat distribution	39.4129 (313)
Annual totals kWh/year	
Electricity for pumps and fans:	
(BalancedWithHeatRecovery, Database: in-use factor = 1.2500, SFP = 0.5500)	
mechanical ventilation fans (SFP = 0.5500)	145.2715 (330a)
Total electricity for the above, kWh/year	145.2715 (331)
Electricity for lighting (calculated in Appendix L)	371.5144 (332)
Total delivered energy for all uses	4456.0774 (338)

12b. Carbon dioxide emissions - Community heating scheme

Energy kWh/year	Emission factor kg CO2/kWh	Emissions kg CO2/year
Efficiency of heat source Boilers		89.5000 (367a)
Space heating from Boilers	0.2160	951.1944 (367)
Electrical energy for heat distribution	0.5190	20.4553 (372)
Total CO2 associated with community systems (negative value allowed since DFEE <= TFER)		971.6497 (373)
Space and water heating		971.6497 (376)
Pumps and fans	0.5190	75.3959 (378)
Energy for lighting	0.5190	192.8160 (379)
Total CO2, kg/year		1239.8615 (383)
Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER)		14.3200 (384)

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

DER	TFA	N	EF	CO2 emissions
DER	14.3200	ZC1		
Total Floor Area	86.6000			
Assumed number of occupants	2.5763			
CO2 emission factor in Table 12 for electricity displaced from grid	0.5190			
CO2 emissions from appliances, equation (L14)	15.9217	ZC2		
CO2 emissions from cooking, equation (L16)	2.0981	ZC3		
Total CO2 emissions	32.3299	ZC4		
Residual CO2 emissions offset from biofuel CHP	0.0000	ZC5		
Additional allowable electricity generation, kWh/m ² /year	0.0000	ZC6		
Resulting CO2 emissions offset from additional allowable electricity generation	0.0000	ZC7		
Net CO2 emissions	32.3299	ZC8		



FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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

Area (m ²)	Storey height (m)	Volume (m ³)
Ground floor	2.5000 (2b)	216.5000 (1b) - (3b)
Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)		216.5000 (4)
Dwelling volume		216.5000 (5)

2. Ventilation rate

	main heating	secondary heating	other	total	m ³ per hour
Number of chimneys	0	0	0	0	0 * 40 = 0.0000 (6a)
Number of open flues	0	0	0	0	0 * 20 = 0.0000 (6b)
Number of intermittent fans	0	0	0	0	3 * 10 = 30.0000 (7a)
Number of passive vents	0	0	0	0	0 * 10 = 0.0000 (7b)
Number of fireless gas fires	0	0	0	0	0 * 40 = 0.0000 (7c)
Infiltration due to chimneys, flues and fans = (6a)+(6b)+(7a)+(7b)+(7c) =					30.0000 / (5) = 0.1386 (8)
Pressure test					Yes
Measured/design AP50					5.0000
Infiltration rate					0.3886 (18)
Number of sides sheltered					3 (19)
Shelter factor					(20) = 1 - [0.075 x (19)] = 0.7750 (20)
Infiltration rate adjusted to include shelter factor					(21) = (18) x (20) = 0.3011 (21)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Wind speed	5.1000	5.0000	4.9000	4.4000	4.3000	3.8000	3.8000	3.7000	4.0000	4.3000	4.5000	4.7000 (22)
Wind factor	1.2750	1.2500	1.2250	1.1000	1.0750	0.9500	0.9500	0.9250	1.0000	1.0750	1.1250	1.1750 (22a)
Adj infiltr rate	0.3840	0.3764	0.3689	0.3313	0.3237	0.2861	0.2861	0.2786	0.3011	0.3237	0.3388	0.3538 (22b)
Effective ac	0.5737	0.5708	0.5680	0.5549	0.5524	0.5409	0.5409	0.5388	0.5453	0.5524	0.5574	0.5626 (25)

3. Heat losses and heat loss parameter

Element	Gross m ²	Openings m ²	NetArea m ²	U-value W/m ² K	A x U W/K	K-value kJ/m ² K	A x K kJ/K	
TER Opaque door			2.1200	1.0000	2.1200		(26)	
TER Opening Type (Uw = 1.40)			16.3500	1.3258	21.6761		(27)	
Exposed			86.6000	0.1300	11.2580		(28b)	
External Wall	33.9000	16.3500	17.5500	0.1800	3.1590		(29a)	
Wall to Stairwell	29.8500	2.1200	27.7300	0.1800	4.9914		(29a)	
Total net area of external elements Aum(A, m ²)			150.3500				(31)	
Fabric heat loss, W/K = Sum (A x U)							(26)...(30) + (32) = 43.2045	(33)
Thermal mass parameter (TMP = Cm / TFA) in kJ/m ² K							250.0000 (35)	
Thermal bridges (Sum(L x Psi) calculated using Appendix K)							12.1385 (36)	
Total fabric heat loss							(33) + (36) = 55.3430 (37)	

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Ventilation heat loss calculated monthly (38)m = 0.33 x (25)m x (5)	40.9887	40.7842	40.5838	39.6423	39.4662	38.6462	38.6462	38.4943	38.9620	39.4662	39.8225	40.1951 (38)
Heat transfer coeff	96.3318	96.1273	95.9268	94.9853	94.8092	93.9892	93.9892	93.8373	94.3050	94.8092	95.1655	95.5381 (39)
Average = Sum(39)m / 12 =												
H/P	1.1124	1.1100	1.1077	1.0968	1.0948	1.0853	1.0853	1.0836	1.0890	1.0948	1.0989	1.1032 (40)
H/P (average)												
Days in month	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31 (41)

4. Water heating energy requirements (kWh/year)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Assumed occupancy												
Average daily hot water use (Litres/day)												
Daily hot water use	104.9249	101.1095	97.2940	93.4786	89.6631	85.8477	85.8477	89.6631	93.4786	97.2940	101.1095	104.9249 (44)
Energy conte	155.6006	136.0893	140.4320	122.4320	117.4764	101.3732	93.9372	107.7943	109.0817	127.1242	138.7660	150.6909 (45)
Energy content (annual)												
Distribution loss (46)m = 0.15 x (45)m												
Water storage loss:	23.3401	20.4134	21.0648	18.3648	17.6215	15.2060	14.0906	16.1691	16.3623	19.0686	20.8149	22.6036 (46)
Store volume												
a) If manufacturer declared loss factor is known (kWh/day):												
Temperature factor from Table 2b												
Enter (49) or (54) in (55)												



FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



Property Reference	003 Block E1-1B1P-03281		Issued on Date	22/07/2020	
Assessment Reference	1B1P no cooling	Prop Type Ref	Middle floor		
Property	003 Block E1-1B1P, Syon Lane, Brentford, London, TW7 5QE				
SAP Rating	82 B	DER	21.88	TER	24.16
Environmental	88 B	% DER<TER	9.44		
CO ₂ Emissions (t/year)	0.71	DFEE	59.39	TFEE	56.20
General Requirements Compliance	Fail	% DFEE<TFEE	-5.68		
Assessor Details	Mr. Marek Chmel, Marek Chmel, Tel: 07715818901, marek@hodkinsonconsultancy.com			Assessor ID	T305-0001
Client	St Edward Homes				

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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

DWELLING AS DESIGNED

Mid-floor flat, total floor area 40 m²

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

1a TER and DER

Fuel for main heating: Mains gas (c)
 Fuel factor: 1.00 (mains gas)
 Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER) 24.16 kgCO₂/m²
 Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER) 21.88 kgCO₂/m² OK

1b TFEE and DFEE

Target Fabric Energy Efficiency (TFEE) 56.2 kWh/m²/yr
 Dwelling Fabric Energy Efficiency (DFEE) 59.4 kWh/m²/yr Fail
 Excess energy = 3.2 kWh/m²/yr (5.7%)

2 Fabric U-values

Element	Average	Highest	
External wall	0.17 (max. 0.30)	0.18 (max. 0.70)	OK
Party wall	0.00 (max. 0.20)	-	OK
Floor (no roof)	-	-	-
Roof (no roof)	-	-	-
Openings	1.32 (max. 2.00)	1.40 (max. 3.30)	OK

2a Thermal bridging

Thermal bridging calculated from linear thermal transmittances for each junction

3 Air permeability

Air permeability at 50 pascals: 3.00 (design value) OK
 Maximum 10.0

4 Heating efficiency

Main heating system: Community heating scheme -
 Secondary heating system: None

5 Cylinder insulation

Hot water storage: Permitted by DBSG 0.35 OK
 Primary pipework insulated: No primary pipework

6 Controls

Space heating controls: Charging system linked to use of community heating, programmer and at least two room stats OK

Hot water controls:

No cylinder stat

7 Low energy lights

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

8 Mechanical ventilation

Continuous supply and extract system
 Specific fan power: 0.42
 Maximum 1.5 OK
 MVHR efficiency: 91%
 Minimum: 70% OK

9 Summertime temperature

Overheating risk (Midlands): Medium OK
 Based on:
 Overshading: Average
 Windows facing North East: 2.55 m², No overhang
 Windows facing North West: 10.75 m², No overhang
 Air change rates: 2.00 ach
 Blinds/curtains: None

10 Key features

Party wall U-value: 0.00 W/m²K
 Door U-value: 0.82 W/m²K
 Air permeability: 3.0 m³/m²h

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

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

1. Overall dwelling dimensions

Area (m ²)	Storey height (m)	Volume (m ³)
40.3000 (1b) x 2.5000 (2b) =	100.7500 (1b) - (3b)	(4)
Ground Floor		(5)
Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)		100.7500 (5)
Dwelling volume		(3a)+(3b)+(3c)+(3d)+(3e)...(3n) =

2. Ventilation rate

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

Air changes per hour

Infiltration due to chimneys, flues and fans = (6a)+(6b)+(7a)+(7b)+(7c) = 0.0000 / (5) = 0.0000 (8)

Pressure test

Measured/design AP50

Infiltration rate

Number of sides sheltered

Shelter factor

Infiltration rate adjusted to include shelter factor

(20) = 1 - [0.075 x (19)] = 0.7750 (20)

(21) = (18) x (20) = 0.1163 (21)

Wind speed	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Wind factor	5.1000	5.0000	4.9000	4.4000	4.3000	3.8000	3.8000	3.7000	4.0000	4.3000	4.5000	4.7000 (22)
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 mechanical ventilation with heat recovery

If mechanical ventilation:

If balanced with heat recovery: efficiency in % allowing for in-use factor (from Table 4h) = 0.5000 (23a)

Effective ac

0.2615 0.2586 0.2557 0.2411 0.2382 0.2237 0.2237 0.2208 0.2295 0.2382 0.2440 0.2498 (25)

3. Heat losses and heat loss parameter

Element	Gross m ²	Openings m ²	NetArea m ²	U-value W/m ² K	A x U W/K	K-value kJ/m ² K	A x K kJ/K
Window Double-Glazed (Uw = 1.40)	13.3000	1.3258	11.9742	1.3258	17.6326	0.8200	10.8200 (27)
Door	2.1200	0.8200	1.3000	1.7364	2.2704	0.8200	1.0820 (28)
External Wall	22.8300	13.3000	9.5300	1.8000	17.1540	0.8200	7.7960 (29a)
Wall to CA	40.7500	2.1200	38.6300	0.1671	6.4539	0.8200	3.2040 (29b)
Total net area of external elements Sum(A, m ²)			63.9800				33.8960 (30)
Fabric heat loss, W/K = Sum (A x U)					(26)...(30) + (32) =		27.5402 (31)
Party Wall 1	14.0500	0.0000	14.0500	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (32)
Party Floor 1	40.3000	0.0000	40.3000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (32a)
Party Ceilings 1	40.3000	0.0000	40.3000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (32b)

Thermal mass parameter (TMP = Cm / TFA) in kJ/m²K

Thermal bridges (Sum(L x Psi) calculated using Appendix K)

Total fabric heat loss

(33) + (36) = 35.9650 (37)

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

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
8.6932	8.5966	8.4999	8.0168	7.9202	7.4371	7.4371	7.3404	7.6303	7.9202	8.1134	8.3067 (38)

Heat transfer coeff

44.6582 44.5616 44.4650 43.9818 43.8852 43.4021 43.4021 43.3055 43.5953 43.8852 44.0785 44.2717 (39)

Average = Sum(39)m / 12 = 43.9577 (39)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1.1081	1.1057	1.1033	1.0914	1.0890	1.0770	1.0770	1.0746	1.0818	1.0890	1.0938	1.0986 (40)

HLP (average)

1.0908 (40)

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

Average daily hot water use (litres/day)

67.7904 (43)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
74.5694	71.8578	69.1462	66.4346	63.7230	61.0113	61.0113	63.7230	66.4346	69.1462	71.8578	74.5694 (44)

Energy conte

110.5843 96.7177 99.8040 87.0116 83.4897 72.0452 66.7605 76.6087 77.5236 90.3463 98.6201 107.0950 (45)

Energy content (annual)

Distribution loss (46)m = 0.15 x (45)m = 10.6637 (45)



FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

Water storage loss:

Store volume

b) If manufacturer declared loss factor is not known :
 Hot water storage loss factor from Table 2 (kWh/litre/day)

Volume factor from Table 2a

Temperature factor from Table 2b

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

Total storage loss

If cylinder contains dedicated solar storage

Primary loss

Total heat required for water heating calculated for each month

Solar input

Output from w/h

Heat gains from water heating, kWh/month

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

Metabolic gains (Table 5), Watts

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
70.7166	70.7166	70.7166	70.7166	70.7166	70.7166	70.7166	70.7166	70.7166	70.7166	70.7166	70.7166 (66)

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

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

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

Pumps, fans

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

Water heating gains (Table 5)

Total internal gains

6. Solar gains

[Jan]	Area m ²	Solar flux Table 6a W/m ²	Specific data or Table 6b	g Specific data or Table 6c	FP Access factor Table 6d	Gains W
Northwest	2.5500	11.2829	0.4000	0.7000	0.7700	5.5828 (75)
Northwest	10.7500	11.2829	0.4000	0.7000	0.7700	23.5354 (81)

Solar gains

Total gains

7. Mean internal temperature (heating season)

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

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

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
62.6673	62.8032	62.9397	63.6310	63.7711	64.4810	64.4810	64.6249	64.1952	63.7711	63.4916	63.2144

util living area

0.9955 0.9919 0.9790 0.9263 0.7870 0.5847 0.4340 0.4992 0.7810 0.9600 0.9912 0.9964 (86)

MIT

19.9224 20.0528 20.3040 20.6444 20.8894 20.9816 20.9968 20.9937 20.9222 20.5977 20.2061 19.8978 (87)

Th 2

19.9942 19.9961 19.9981 20.0079 20.0099 20.0197 20.0197 20.0157 20.0157 20.0099 20.0059 20.0020 (88)

util rest of house

MIT 2

0.9941 0.9892 0.9719 0.9024 0.7306 0.5024 0.3389 0.3966 0.7024 0.9420 0.9878 0.9952 (89)

Living area fraction

MIT 1

19.6494 19.7920 20.0658 20.4344 20.6915 20.7852 20.7995 20.7971 20.7274 20.3890 19.9610 19.6236 (92)

Temperature adjustment

adjusted MIT

19.6494 19.7920 20.0658 20.4344 20.6915 20.7852 20.7995 20.7971 20.7274 20.3890 19.9610 19.6236 (93)

8. Space heating requirement

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.9934	0.9886	0.9725	0.9135	0.7706	0.5672	0.4147	0.4784	0.7611	0.9497	0.9876	0.9947 (94)

Useful gains

Ext. temp

Heat loss rate W

Month fracti

Space heating kWh

Space heating

Space heating per m²

(98) / (4) = 36.5120 (99)



FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

8c. Space cooling requirement

Not applicable

9b. Energy requirements

Fraction of space heat from secondary/supplementary system (Table 11)	0.0000 (301)
Fraction of space heat from community system	1.0000 (302)
Fraction of heat from community Boilers	1.0000 (303a)
Fraction of total space heat from community Boilers	1.0000 (304a)
Factor for control and charging method (Table 4c(3)) for community space heating	1.0000 (305)
Factor for control and charging method (Table 4c(3)) for community water heating	1.0000 (305a)
Distribution loss factor (Table 12c) for community heating system	1.0500 (306)
Space heating:	
Annual space heating requirement	1471.4342 (98)
Space heat from Boilers = (98) x 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.05	1545.0059 (307a)
Efficiency of secondary/supplementary heating system in % (from Table 4a or Appendix E)	0.0000 (308)
Space heating fuel for secondary/supplementary system	0.0000 (309)

Water heating

Annual water heating requirement	1419.8054 (64)
Water heat from Boilers = (64) x 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.05	1490.7957 (310a)
Electricity used for heat distribution	30.3580 (313)
Annual totals kWh/year	

Electricity for pumps and fans:

Recovery, Database: in-use factor = 1.2500, SFP = 0.5250	
mechanical ventilation fans (SFP = 0.5250)	64.5304 (330a)
Total electricity for the above, kWh/year	64.5304 (331)
Electricity for lighting (calculated in Appendix L)	192.5349 (332)
Total delivered energy for all uses	3292.8668 (338)

12b. Carbon dioxide emissions - Community heating scheme

Energy kWh/year	Emission factor kg CO2/kWh	Emissions kg CO2/year
Space heating from Boilers	0.2160	732.6627 (367)
Electrical energy for heat distribution	0.5190	15.7558 (372)
Total CO2 associated with community systems (negative value allowed since DFEE <= TPFE)		748.4185 (373)
Space and water heating		748.4185 (376)
Pumps and fans	0.5190	33.4923 (378)
Energy for lighting	0.5190	99.9256 (379)
Total CO2, kg/year		881.8354 (383)
Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER)		21.8800 (384)

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

DER	TFA	21.8800	ZC1
Total Floor Area		40.3000	
Assumed number of occupants	N	1.4143	
CO2 emission factor in Table 12 for electricity displaced from grid	EF	0.5190	
CO2 emissions from appliances, equation (L14)		17.9816	ZC2
CO2 emissions from cooking, equation (L16)		3.7951	ZC3
Total CO2 emissions		43.6567	ZC4
Residual CO2 emissions offset from biofuel CHP		0.0000	ZC5
Additional allowable electricity generation, kWh/m ² /year		0.0000	ZC6
Resulting CO2 emissions offset from additional allowable electricity generation		0.0000	ZC7
Net CO2 emissions		43.6567	ZC8



FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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

	Area (m ²)	Storey height (m)	Volume (m ³)
Ground floor	40.3000 (1b)	2.5000 (2b)	100.7500 (1b) - (3b)
Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)	40.3000		
Dwelling volume = (3a)+(3b)+(3c)+(3d)+(3e)...(3n)			100.7500 (5)

2. Ventilation rate

	main heating	secondary heating	other	total	m ³ per hour
Number of chimneys	0	0	0	0	0 * 40 = 0.0000 (6a)
Number of open flues	0	0	0	0	0 * 20 = 0.0000 (6b)
Number of intermittent fans				2	2 * 10 = 20.0000 (7a)
Number of passive vents				0	0 * 10 = 0.0000 (7b)
Number of fireless gas fires				0	0 * 40 = 0.0000 (7c)
Infiltration due to chimneys, flues and fans = (6a)+(6b)+(7a)+(7b)+(7c) =				20.0000 / (5) =	0.1985 (8)
Pressure test					Yes
Measured/design AP50					5.0000
Infiltration rate					0.4485 (18)
Number of sides sheltered					3 (19)
Shelter factor				(20) = 1 - [0.075 x (19)] =	0.7750 (20)
Infiltration rate adjusted to include shelter factor				(21) = (18) x (20) =	0.3476 (21)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Wind speed	5.1000	5.0000	4.9000	4.4000	4.3000	3.8000	3.8000	3.7000	4.0000	4.3000	4.5000	4.7000 (22)
Wind factor	1.2750	1.2500	1.2250	1.1000	1.0750	0.9500	0.9500	0.9250	1.0000	1.0750	1.1250	1.1750 (22a)
Adj infiltr rate	0.4432	0.4345	0.4258	0.3824	0.3737	0.3302	0.3302	0.3215	0.3476	0.3737	0.3910	0.4084 (22b)
Effective ac	0.5982	0.5944	0.5907	0.5731	0.5698	0.5545	0.5545	0.5517	0.5604	0.5698	0.5765	0.5834 (25)

3. Heat losses and heat loss parameter

Element	Gross m ²	Openings m ²	NetArea m ²	U-value W/m ² K	A x U W/K	K-value kJ/m ² K	A x K kJ/K					
TER Opaque door			2.1200	1.0000	2.1200		(26)					
TER Opening Type (Uw = 1.40)			7.9600	1.2238	10.5520		(27)					
External Wall	22.8300	7.9600	14.8700	0.1800	2.6766		(29a)					
Wall to CA	40.7500	2.1200	38.6300	0.1800	6.9534		(29a)					
Total net area of external elements Aum(A, m ²)			63.5800				(31)					
Fabric heat loss, W/K = Sum (A x U)			(26)...(30) + (32) =		22.3030		(33)					
Thermal mass parameter (TMP = Cm / TFA) in kJ/m ² K							250.0000 (35)					
Thermal bridges (Sum(L x Psi) calculated using Appendix K)							5.3077 (36)					
Total fabric heat loss							(33) + (36) = 27.6107 (37)					
Ventilation heat loss calculated monthly (38)m = 0.33 x (25)m x (5)												
(38)m	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Heat transfer coeff	19.8889	19.7621	19.6378	19.0541	18.9449	18.4365	18.4365	18.3423	18.6323	18.9449	19.1658	19.3968 (38)
Average = Sum(39)m / 12 =	47.4996	47.3728	47.2485	46.6648	46.5556	46.0472	46.0472	45.9530	46.2430	46.5556	46.7765	47.0075 (39)
HLP (average)	1.1787	1.1755	1.1724	1.1579	1.1552	1.1426	1.1426	1.1403	1.1475	1.1552	1.1607	1.1664 (40)
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													1.4143 (42)
Average daily hot water use (litres/day)													67.7904 (43)
Daily hot water use	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Energy conte	74.5694	71.8578	69.1462	66.4346	63.7230	61.0113	61.0113	63.7230	66.4346	69.1462	71.8578	74.5694 (44)	
Energy content (annual)	110.5843	96.7177	99.8040	87.0116	83.4697	72.0452	66.7605	67.6087	77.5232	90.3463	98.6201	107.0950 (45)	
Distribution loss (46)m = 0.15 x (45)m	16.5876	14.5077	14.9706	13.0517	12.5235	10.8068	10.0141	11.4913	11.6285	13.5519	14.7930	16.0642 (46)	
Water storage loss:													3.0000 (47)
Store volume													0.2602 (48)
a) If manufacturer declared loss factor is known (kWh/day):													0.5400 (49)
Temperature factor from Table 2b													0.5400 (49)
Enter (49) or (54) in (55)													0.1405 (55)
Total storage loss													



FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



Property Reference	004 Block C1-1B2P-03281		Issued on Date	22/07/2020	
Assessment Reference	1B2P no cooling	Prop Type Ref	Middle floor		
Property	004 Block C1-1B2P, Syon Lane, Brentford, London, TW7 5QE				
SAP Rating	85 B	DER	13.94	TER	15.87
Environmental	91 B	% DER<TER	12.16		
CO ₂ Emissions (t/year)	0.60	DFEE	30.57	TFEE	31.39
General Requirements Compliance	Pass	% DFEE<TFEE	2.61		
Assessor Details	Mr. Marek Chmel, Marek Chmel, Tel: 07715818901, marek@hodkinsonconsultancy.com			Assessor ID	T305-0001
Client	St Edward Homes				

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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

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

DWELLING AS DESIGNED

Mid-floor flat, total floor area 50 m²

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

1a TER and DER

Fuel for main heating: Mains gas (c)
 Fuel factor: 1.00 (mains gas)
 Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER) 15.87 kgCO₂/m²yr
 Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER) 13.94 kgCO₂/m²yrOK

1b TFEE and DFEE

Target Fabric Energy Efficiency (TFEE) 31.4 kWh/m²/yr
 Dwelling Fabric Energy Efficiency (DFEE) 30.6 kWh/m²/yrOK

2 Fabric U-values

Element	Average	Highest	
External wall	0.17 (max. 0.30)	0.18 (max. 0.70)	OK
Party wall	0.00 (max. 0.20)	-	OK
Floor	(no floor)		
Roof	(no roof)		
Openings	1.26 (max. 2.00)	1.40 (max. 3.30)	OK

2a Thermal bridging

Thermal bridging calculated from linear thermal transmittances for each junction

3 Air permeability

Air permeability at 50 pascals: 3.00 (design value)
 Maximum 10.0 OK

4 Heating efficiency

Main heating system: Community heating scheme -

Secondary heating system: None

5 Cylinder insulation

Hot water storage: Nominal cylinder loss: 0.22 kWh/day
 Permitted by DBSG 0.35 OK
 Primary pipework insulated: No primary pipework

6 Controls

Space heating controls: Charging system linked to use of community heating, programmer and at least two room statsOK

Hot water controls:

No cylinder stat

7 Low energy lights

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

8 Mechanical ventilation

Continuous supply and extract system
 Specific fan power: 0.42
 Maximum 1.5 OK
 MVR efficiency: 91%
 Minimum: 70% OK

9 Summer time temperature

Overheating risk (Midlands): Slight OK

Based on:

Overheating: Average
 Windows facing South East: 6.98 m², No overhang
 Air change rate: 2.00 ach
 Blinds/curtains: None

10 Key features

Party wall U-value 0.00 W/m²K
 Door U-value 0.82 W/m²K
 Air permeability 3.0 m³/m²h

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

8c. Space cooling requirement

Not applicable

9b. Energy requirements

Fraction of space heat from secondary/supplementary system (Table 11)	0.0000 (301)
Fraction of space heat from community system	1.0000 (302)
Fraction of heat from community Boilers	1.0000 (303a)
Fraction of total space heat from community Boilers	1.0000 (304a)
Factor for control and charging method (Table 4c(3)) for community space heating	1.0000 (305)
Factor for control and charging method (Table 4c(3)) for community water heating	1.0000 (305a)
Distribution loss factor (Table 12c) for community heating system	1.0500 (306)
Space heating:	
Annual space heating requirement	521.1163 (98)
Space heat from Boilers = (98) x 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.05	547.1723 (307a)
Efficiency of secondary/supplementary heating system in % (from Table 4a or Appendix E)	0.0000 (308)
Space heating fuel for secondary/supplementary system	0.0000 (309)
Water heating	
Annual water heating requirement	1527.2573 (64)
Water heat from Boilers = (64) x 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.05	1603.6202 (310a)
Electricity used for heat distribution	21.5079 (313)
Annual totals kWh/year	
Electricity for pumps and fans:	
(BalancedWithHeatRecovery, Database: in-use factor = 1.2500, SFP = 0.5250)	
mechanical ventilation fans (SFP = 0.5250)	80.7030 (330a)
Total electricity for the above, kWh/year	80.7030 (331)
Electricity for lighting (calculated in Appendix L)	251.0355 (332)
Total delivered energy for all uses	2462.5309 (338)

12b. Carbon dioxide emissions - Community heating scheme

Energy kWh/year	Emission factor kg CO2/kWh	Emissions kg CO2/year
Efficiency of heat source Boilers		89.5000 (367a)
Space heating from Boilers	0.2160	519.0739 (367)
Electrical energy for heat distribution	0.5190	11.1626 (372)
Total CO2 associated with community systems (negative value allowed since DFEE <= TPER)		530.2365 (373)
Space and water heating		530.2365 (376)
Pumps and fans	0.5190	41.8849 (378)
Energy for lighting	0.5190	130.2874 (379)
Total CO2, kg/year		702.4088 (383)
Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER)		13.9400 (384)

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

DER	TFA	N	EF	CO2 emissions kg/year
DER	50.4000			13.9400 ZC1
Total Floor Area	1.7019			1.7019
Assumed number of occupants				0.5190
CO2 emission factor in Table 12 for electricity displaced from grid				17.4332 ZC2
CO2 emissions from appliances, equation (114)				3.1715 ZC3
CO2 emissions from cooking, equation (116)				34.5447 ZC4
Total CO2 emissions				0.0000 ZC5
Residual CO2 emissions offset from biofuel CHP				0.0000 ZC6
Additional allowable electricity generation, kWh/m ² /year				0.0000 ZC7
Resulting CO2 emissions offset from additional allowable electricity generation				34.5447 ZC8
Net CO2 emissions				



FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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

Area (m ²)	Storey height (m)	Volume (m ³)
Ground floor		
Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)	50.4000 (1b) x 2.5000 (2b)	126.0000 (1b) - (3b)
Dwelling volume		(3a)+(3b)+(3c)+(3d)+(3e)...(3n) = 126.0000 (5)

2. Ventilation rate

main heating	secondary heating	other	total	m ³ per hour
Number of chimneys	0	0	0	0 * 40 = 0.0000 (6a)
Number of open flues	0	0	0	0 * 20 = 0.0000 (6b)
Number of intermittent fans	0	0	0	2 * 10 = 20.0000 (7a)
Number of passive vents	0	0	0	0 * 10 = 0.0000 (7b)
Number of fuelless gas fires	0	0	0	0 * 40 = 0.0000 (7c)
Infiltration due to chimneys, flues and fans = (6a)+(6b)+(7a)+(7b)+(7c) =				20.0000 / (5) = 0.1587 (8)
Pressure test				Yes
Measured/design AP50				5.0000
Infiltration rate				0.4087 (18)
Number of sides sheltered				3 (19)
Shelter factor				(20) = 1 - [0.075 x (19)] = 0.7750 (20)
Infiltration rate adjusted to include shelter factor				(21) = (18) x (20) = 0.3168 (21)

Element	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Wind speed	5.1000	5.0000	4.9000	4.4000	4.3000	3.8000	3.8000	3.7000	4.0000	4.3000	4.5000	4.7000 (22)
Wind factor	1.2750	1.2500	1.2250	1.1000	1.0750	0.9500	0.9500	0.9250	1.0000	1.0750	1.1250	1.1750 (22a)
Adj infiltr rate	0.4039	0.3960	0.3880	0.3484	0.3405	0.3009	0.3009	0.2930	0.3168	0.3405	0.3564	0.3722 (22b)
Effective ac	0.5816	0.5784	0.5753	0.5607	0.5580	0.5453	0.5453	0.5429	0.5502	0.5580	0.5635	0.5693 (25)

3. Heat losses and heat loss parameter

Element	Gross m ²	Openings m ²	NetArea m ²	U-value W/m ² K	A x U W/K	K-value kJ/m ² K	A x K kJ/K					
TER Opaque door			2.1200	1.0000	2.1200		(26)					
TER Opening Type (Uw = 1.40)			6.9800	1.2258	9.2538		(27)					
External Wall	18.0800	6.9800	11.1000	0.1800	1.9980		(29a)					
Wall to Stairwell	20.0500	2.1200	17.9300	0.1800	3.2274		(29a)					
Total net area of external elements Aum(A, m ²)			38.1300				(31)					
Fabric heat loss, W/K = Sum (A x U)			(26)...(30) + (32) =	16.5992			(33)					
Thermal mass parameter (TMP = Cm / TFA) in kJ/m ² K							250.0000 (35)					
Thermal bridges (Sum(L x Psi) calculated using Appendix K)							3.6545 (36)					
Total fabric heat loss							(33) + (36) = 20.2637 (37)					
Ventilation heat loss calculated monthly (38)m = 0.33 x (25)m x (5)												
(38)m	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Heat transfer coeff	24.1812	24.0495	23.9204	23.3142	23.2007	22.6727	22.6727	22.5749	22.8761	23.2007	23.4302	23.6701 (38)
Average = Sum(39)m / 12 =	44.4449	44.3132	44.1841	43.5778	43.4644	42.9364	42.9364	42.8386	43.1398	43.4644	43.6939	43.9338 (39)
HLP	0.8818	0.8792	0.8767	0.8646	0.8624	0.8519	0.8519	0.8500	0.8559	0.8624	0.8669	0.8717 (40)
HLP (average)												0.8646 (40)
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	Average daily hot water use (litres/day)											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Daily hot water use	82.0817	79.0969	76.1121	73.1273	70.1425	67.1577	67.1577	70.1425	73.1273	76.1121	79.0969	82.0817 (44)
Energy conte	121.7248	106.4613	109.8585	95.7773	91.9006	79.3032	73.4861	84.3264	85.3363	99.4480	108.5552	117.8839 (45)
Energy content (annual)												Total = Sum(45)m = 1174.0587 (45)
Distribution loss (46)m = 0.15 x (45)m	18.2587	15.9692	16.4788	14.3666	13.7851	11.8955	11.0229	12.6490	12.8000	14.9172	16.2833	17.6826 (46)
Water storage loss:												3.0000 (47)
Store volume												0.2602 (48)
a) If manufacturer declared loss factor is known (kWh/day):												0.5400 (49)
Temperature factor from Table 2b												0.1405 (55)
Enter (49) or (54) in (55)												
Total storage loss												



FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



Property Reference	005 Block D2-2B3P-03281		Issued on Date	22/07/2020	
Assessment Reference	2B3P no cooling	Prop Type Ref	Middle floor		
Property	005 Block D2-2B3P, Syon Lane, Brentford, London, TW7 5QE				
SAP Rating	85 B	DER	14.07	TER	15.32
Environmental	90 B	% DER<TER	8.16		
CO ₂ Emissions (t/year)	0.71	DFEE	34.72	TFEE	34.94
General Requirements Compliance	Pass	% DFEE<TFEE	0.65		
Assessor Details	Mr. Marek Chmel, Marek Chmel, Tel: 07715818901, marek@hodkinsonconsultancy.com			Assessor ID	T305-0001
Client	St Edward Homes				

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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

DWELLING AS DESIGNED

Mid-floor flat, total floor area 62 m²

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

1a TER and DER

Fuel for main heating: Mains gas (c)
 Fuel factor: 1.00 (mains gas)
 Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER) 15.32 kgCO₂/m²yr
 Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER) 14.07 kgCO₂/m²yr OK

1b TFEE and DFEE

Target Fabric Energy Efficiency (TFEE) 34.9 kWh/m²/yr
 Dwelling Fabric Energy Efficiency (DFEE) 34.7 kWh/m²/yr OK

2 Fabric U-values

Element	Average	Highest	
External wall	0.17 (max. 0.30)	0.18 (max. 0.70)	OK
Party wall	0.00 (max. 0.20)	-	OK
Floor	(no floor)		
Roof	(no roof)		
Openings	1.31 (max. 2.00)	1.40 (max. 3.30)	OK

2a Thermal bridging

Thermal bridging calculated from linear thermal transmittances for each junction

3 Air permeability

Air permeability at 50 pascals: 3.00 (design value)
 Maximum 10.0 OK

4 Heating efficiency

Main heating system: Community heating scheme -

Secondary heating system: None

5 Cylinder insulation

Hot water storage: Nominal cylinder loss: 0.22 kWh/day
 Permitted by DBSOG 0.35 OK
 Primary pipework insulated: No primary pipework

6 Controls

Space heating controls: Charging system linked to use of community heating, programmer and at least two room stats OK

Hot water controls:

No cylinder stat

7 Low energy lights

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

8 Mechanical ventilation

Continuous supply and extract system
 Specific fan power: 0.42
 Maximum 1.5 OK
 MVMR efficiency: 91%
 Minimum: 70% OK

9 Summer time temperature

Overheating risk (Midlands): Slight OK
 Based on:
 Overhanging: Average
 Windows facing South East: 10.98 m², No overhang
 Air change rate: 2.00 ach
 Blinds/curtains: None

10 Key features

Party wall U-value 0.00 W/m²K
 Door U-value 0.82 W/m²K
 Air permeability 3.0 m³/m²h

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

8c. Space cooling requirement

Not applicable

9b. Energy requirements

Fraction of space heat from secondary/supplementary system (Table 11)	0.0000 (301)
Fraction of space heat from community system	1.0000 (302)
Fraction of heat from community Boilers	1.0000 (303a)
Fraction of total space heat from community Boilers	1.0000 (304a)
Factor for control and charging method (Table 4c(3)) for community space heating	1.0000 (305)
Factor for control and charging method (Table 4c(3)) for community water heating	1.0000 (305a)
Distribution loss factor (Table 12c) for community heating system	1.0500 (306)
Space heating:	
Annual space heating requirement	948.9207 (98)
Space heat from Boilers = (98) x 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.05	996.3667 (307a)
Efficiency of secondary/supplementary heating system in % (from Table 4a or Appendix E)	0.0000 (308)
Space heating fuel for secondary/supplementary system	0.0000 (309)
Water heating	
Annual water heating requirement	1654.7651 (64)
Water heat from Boilers = (64) x 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.05	1737.5034 (310a)
Electricity used for heat distribution	27.3387 (313)
Annual totals kWh/year	
Electricity for pumps and fans:	
(BalancedWithHeatRecovery, Database: in-use factor = 1.2500, SFP = 0.5250)	
mechanical ventilation fans (SFP = 0.5250)	99.5978 (330a)
Total electricity for the above, kWh/year	99.5978 (331)
Electricity for lighting (calculated in Appendix L)	287.8882 (332)
Total delivered energy for all uses	3121.3561 (338)

12b. Carbon dioxide emissions - Community heating scheme

Energy kWh/year	Emission factor kg CO2/kWh	Emissions kg CO2/year
Efficiency of heat source Boilers		89.5000 (367a)
Space heating from Boilers	0.2160	659.7944 (367)
Electrical energy for heat distribution	0.5190	14.1888 (372)
Total CO2 associated with community systems (negative value allowed since DFEE <= TFER)		673.9831 (373)
Space and water heating		673.9831 (376)
Pumps and fans	0.5190	51.6912 (378)
Energy for lighting	0.5190	149.4140 (379)
Total CO2, kg/year		875.0884 (383)
Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER)		14.0700 (384)

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

Element	TFA	N	EF	CO2 emissions kg CO2/year
DER	62.2000			14.0700 ZC1
Total Floor Area	62.2000			2.0431
Assumed number of occupants				0.5190
CO2 emission factor in Table 12 for electricity displaced from grid				17.0018 ZC2
CO2 emissions from appliances, equation (114)				2.7015 ZC3
CO2 emissions from cooking, equation (116)				33.7733 ZC4
Total CO2 emissions				0.0000 ZC5
Residual CO2 emissions offset from biofuel CHP				0.0000 ZC6
Additional allowable electricity generation, kWh/m ² /year				0.0000 ZC7
Resulting CO2 emissions offset from additional allowable electricity generation				33.7733 ZC8
Net CO2 emissions				



FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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

Area (m ²)	Storey height (m)	Volume (m ³)
Ground floor		
Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)	62.2000 (1b) x 2.5000 (2b)	155.5000 (1b) - (3b)
Dwelling volume		(3a)+(3b)+(3c)+(3d)+(3e)...(3n) = 155.5000 (5)

2. Ventilation rate

	main heating	secondary heating	other	total	m ³ per hour
Number of chimneys	0	0	0	0	0 * 40 = 0.0000 (6a)
Number of open flues	0	0	0	0	0 * 20 = 0.0000 (6b)
Number of intermittent fans	0	0	0	0	2 * 10 = 20.0000 (7a)
Number of passive vents	0	0	0	0	0 * 10 = 0.0000 (7b)
Number of fuelless gas fires	0	0	0	0	0 * 40 = 0.0000 (7c)
Infiltration due to chimneys, flues and fans = (6a)+(6b)+(7a)+(7b)+(7c) =					20.0000 / (5) = 0.1286 (8)
Pressure test					Yes
Measured/design AP50					5.0000
Infiltration rate					0.3786 (18)
Number of sides sheltered					3 (19)
Shelter factor					(20) = 1 - [0.075 x (19)] = 0.7750 (20)
Infiltration rate adjusted to include shelter factor					(21) = (18) x (20) = 0.2934 (21)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Wind speed	5.1000	5.0000	4.9000	4.4000	4.3000	3.8000	3.8000	3.7000	4.0000	4.3000	4.5000	4.7000 (22)
Wind factor	1.2750	1.2500	1.2250	1.1000	1.0750	0.9500	0.9500	0.9250	1.0000	1.0750	1.1250	1.1750 (22a)
Adj infiltr rate	0.3741	0.3668	0.3594	0.3228	0.3154	0.2788	0.2788	0.2714	0.2934	0.3154	0.3301	0.3448 (22b)
Effective ac	0.5700	0.5673	0.5646	0.5521	0.5497	0.5389	0.5389	0.5368	0.5431	0.5497	0.5545	0.5594 (25)

3. Heat losses and heat loss parameter

Element	Gross m ²	Openings m ²	NetArea m ²	U-value W/m ² K	A x U W/K	K-value kJ/m ² K	A x K kJ/K
TER Opaque door			2.1200	1.0000	2.1200		(26)
TER Opening Type (Uw = 1.40)			10.9800	1.3258	14.5568		(27)
External Wall	24.6800	10.9800	13.7000	0.1800	2.4660		(29a)
Wall to CA	36.7000	2.1200	34.5800	0.1800	6.2244		(29a)
Total net area of external elements Aum(A, m ²)			61.3800				(31)
Fabric heat loss, W/K = Sum (A x U)					(26)...(30) + (32) = 25.3672		(33)
Thermal mass parameter (TMP = Cm / TFA) in kJ/m ² K							250.0000 (35)
Thermal bridges (Sum(L x Psi) calculated using Appendix K)							5.2245 (36)
Total fabric heat loss							(33) + (36) = 30.5937 (37)

Ventilation heat loss calculated monthly (38)m = 0.33 x (25)m x (5)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
(38)m	29.2487	29.1092	28.9726	28.3305	28.2104	27.6512	27.6512	27.5477	27.8666	28.2104	28.4534	28.7075 (38)
Heat transfer coeff	59.8424	59.7030	59.5663	58.9243	58.8041	58.2449	58.2449	58.1414	58.4603	58.8041	59.0471	59.3012 (39)
Average = Sum(39)m / 12 =	58.9237 (39)											

HLP	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
HLP (average)	0.9621	0.9599	0.9577	0.9473	0.9454	0.9364	0.9364	0.9347	0.9399	0.9454	0.9493	0.9534 (40)
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	2.0431 (42)											
Average daily hot water use (litres/day)	82.7237 (43)											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Daily hot water use	90.9961	87.6872	84.3782	81.0693	77.7603	74.4514	74.4514	77.7603	81.0693	84.3782	87.6872	90.9961 (44)
Energy conte	134.9446	118.0234	121.7896	106.1791	101.8814	87.9159	81.4670	93.4846	94.6011	110.2484	120.3448	130.6886 (45)
Energy content (annual)	Total = Sum(45)m = 1301.5665 (45)											
Distribution loss (46)m = 0.15 x (45)m	20.2417	17.7035	18.2684	15.9269	15.2822	13.1874	12.2200	14.0227	14.1902	16.5373	18.0517	19.6030 (46)
Water storage loss:	3.0000 (47)											
Store volume	0.2602 (48)											
a) If manufacturer declared loss factor is known (kWh/day):	0.5400 (49)											
Temperature factor from Table 2b	0.5400 (49)											
Enter (49) or (54) in (55)	0.1405 (55)											
Total storage loss												



FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



Property Reference	006 Block E2-2B4P-03281		Issued on Date	22/07/2020	
Assessment Reference	2B4P no cooling	Prop Type Ref	Middle floor		
Property	006 Block E2-2B4P, Syon Lane, Brentford, London, TW7 5QE				
SAP Rating	85 B	DER	14.83	TER	15.44
Environmental	89 B	% DER<TER	3.96		
CO ₂ Emissions (t/year)	0.88	DFEE	40.90	TFEE	40.67
General Requirements Compliance	Fail	% DFEE<TFEE	-0.58		
Assessor Details	Mr. Marek Chmel, Marek Chmel, Tel: 07715818901, marek@hodkinsonconsultancy.com			Assessor ID	T305-0001
Client	St Edward Homes				

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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

DWELLING AS DESIGNED

Mid-floor flat, total floor area 75 m²

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

1a TER and DER

Fuel for main heating: Mains gas (c)
 Fuel factor: 1.00 (mains gas)
 Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER) 15.44 kgCO₂/m²
 Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER) 14.83 kgCO₂/m²OK

1b TFEE and DFEE

Target Fabric Energy Efficiency (TFEE) 40.7 kWh/m²/yr
 Dwelling Fabric Energy Efficiency (DFEE) 40.9 kWh/m²/yr Fail
 Excess energy = 0.2 kWh/m²/yr (0.5%)

2 Fabric U-values

Element	Average	Highest	
External wall	0.17 (max. 0.30)	0.18 (max. 0.70)	OK
Party wall	0.00 (max. 0.20)	-	OK
Floor (no floor)			
Roof (no roof)			
Openings	1.34 (max. 2.00)	1.40 (max. 3.30)	OK

2a Thermal bridging

Thermal bridging calculated from linear thermal transmittances for each junction

3 Air permeability

Air permeability at 50 pascals: 3.00 (design value) OK
 Maximum 10.0

4 Heating efficiency

Main heating system: Community heating scheme -
 Secondary heating system: None

5 Cylinder insulation

Hot water storage: Permitted by DBSG 0.35 OK
 Primary pipework insulated: No primary pipework

6 Controls

Space heating controls: Charging system linked to use of community heating, programmer and at least two room stats OK

Hot water controls:

No cylinder stat

7 Low energy lights

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

8 Mechanical ventilation

Continuous supply and extract system
 Specific fan power: 0.44
 Maximum 1.5 OK
 MVHR efficiency: 91%
 Minimum 70% OK

9 Summertime temperature

Overheating risk (Midlands): Medium OK
 Based on:
 Overshading: Average
 Windows facing North East: 6.00 m², No overhang
 Windows facing South East: 12.90 m², No overhang
 Air change rates: 2.00 ach
 Blinds/curtains: None

10 Key features

Party wall U-value: 0.00 W/m²K
 Door U-value: 0.82 W/m²K
 Air permeability: 3.0 m³/m²h

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

8c. Space cooling requirement

Not applicable

9b. Energy requirements

Fraction of space heat from secondary/supplementary system (Table 11)	0.0000 (301)
Fraction of space heat from community system	1.0000 (302)
Fraction of heat from community Boilers	1.0000 (303a)
Fraction of total space heat from community Boilers	1.0000 (304a)
Factor for control and charging method (Table 4c(3)) for community space heating	1.0000 (305)
Factor for control and charging method (Table 4c(3)) for community water heating	1.0000 (305a)
Distribution loss factor (Table 12c) for community heating system	1.0500 (306)
Space heating:	
Annual space heating requirement	1612.2532 (98)
Space heat from Boilers = (98) x 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.05	1692.8658 (307a)
Efficiency of secondary/supplementary heating system in % (from Table 4a or Appendix E)	0.0000 (308)
Space heating fuel for secondary/supplementary system	0.0000 (309)
Water heating	
Annual water heating requirement	1773.6154 (64)
Water heat from Boilers = (64) x 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.05	1862.2962 (310a)
Electricity used for heat distribution	35.5516 (313)
Annual totals kWh/year	
Electricity for pumps and fans:	
(Balanced)HeatRecovery, Database: in-use factor = 1.2500, SFP = 0.5500	
mechanical ventilation fans (SFP = 0.5500)	125.8125 (330a)
Total electricity for the above, kWh/year	125.8125 (331)
Electricity for lighting (calculated in Appendix L)	328.5442 (332)
Total delivered energy for all uses	4009.5187 (338)

12b. Carbon dioxide emissions - Community heating scheme

Energy kWh/year	Emission factor kg CO2/kWh	Emissions kg CO2/year
Space heating from Boilers	0.2160	89.2000 (367a)
Electrical energy for heat distribution	0.5190	85.2967 (378)
Total CO2 associated with community systems (negative value allowed since DFEC <= TPFE)		18.4513 (372)
Space and water heating		876.4569 (373)
Pumps and fans		65.2967 (378)
Energy for lighting		170.5144 (379)
Total CO2, kg/year		1112.2680 (383)
Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER)		14.8300 (384)

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

DER	TFA	N	EF	CO2 emissions from appliances, equation (L14)	CO2 emissions from cooking, equation (L16)	Residual CO2 emissions offset from biofuel CHP	Additional allowable electricity generation, kWh/m ² /year	Resulting CO2 emissions offset from additional allowable electricity generation	Net CO2 emissions
14.8300	75.0000	2.3612	0.5190	16.4875	2.3422	33.6598	0.0000	0.0000	33.6598



FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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

Area (m ²)	Storey height (m)	Volume (m ³)
Ground floor		
Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)	75.0000	187.5000 (1b) - (3b)
Dwelling volume		(3a)+(3b)+(3c)+(3d)+(3e)...(3n) = 187.5000 (5)

2. Ventilation rate

main heating	secondary heating	other	total	m ³ per hour
Number of chimneys	0	0	0	0 * 40 = 0.0000 (6a)
Number of open flues	0	0	0	0 * 20 = 0.0000 (6b)
Number of intermittent fans	0	0	0	3 * 10 = 30.0000 (7a)
Number of passive vents	0	0	0	0 * 10 = 0.0000 (7b)
Number of fireless gas fires	0	0	0	0 * 40 = 0.0000 (7c)
Infiltration due to chimneys, flues and fans = (6a)+(6b)+(7a)+(7b)+(7c) =				30.0000 / (5) = 0.1600 (8)
Pressure test				Yes
Measured/design AP50				5.0000
Infiltration rate				0.4100 (18)
Number of sides sheltered				2 (19)
Shelter factor			(20) = 1 - [0.075 x (19)] =	0.8500 (20)
Infiltration rate adjusted to include shelter factor			(21) = (18) x (20) =	0.3485 (21)

Wind speed	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Wind speed	5.1000	5.0000	4.9000	4.4000	4.3000	3.8000	3.8000	3.7000	4.0000	4.3000	4.5000	4.7000 (22)
Wind factor	1.2750	1.2500	1.2250	1.1000	1.0750	0.9500	0.9500	0.9250	1.0000	1.0750	1.1250	1.1750 (22a)
Adj infiltr rate	0.4443	0.4356	0.4269	0.3834	0.3746	0.3311	0.3311	0.3224	0.3485	0.3746	0.3921	0.4095 (22b)
Effective ac	0.5987	0.5949	0.5911	0.5735	0.5702	0.5548	0.5548	0.5520	0.5607	0.5702	0.5769	0.5838 (25)

3. Heat losses and heat loss parameter

Element	Gross m ²	Openings m ²	NetArea m ²	U-value W/m ² K	A x U W/K	K-value kJ/m ² K	A x K kJ/K					
TER Opaque door			2.1200	1.0000	2.1200		(26)					
TER Opening Type (Uw = 1.40)			16.6300	1.3238	22.0473		(27)					
External Wall	46.0800	16.6300	29.4500	0.1800	5.3010		(29a)					
Wall to CA	30.6800	2.1200	28.5600	0.1800	5.1408		(29a)					
Total net area of external elements Aum(A, m ²)			76.7600				(31)					
Fabric heat loss, W/K = Sum (A x U)			(26)...(30) + (32) =		34.6091		(33)					
Thermal mass parameter (TMP = Cm / TFA) in kJ/m ² K							250.0000 (35)					
Thermal bridges (Sum(L x Psi) calculated using Appendix K)							6.3975 (36)					
Total fabric heat loss							(33) + (36) = 41.0066 (37)					
Ventilation heat loss calculated monthly (38)m = 0.33 x (25)m x (5)												
(38)m	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Heat transfer coeff	37.0457	36.8085	36.5760	35.4840	35.2797	34.3286	34.3286	34.1525	34.6949	35.2797	35.6930	36.1251 (38)
Average = Sum(39)m / 12 =	78.0523	77.8151	77.5826	76.4906	76.2863	75.3352	75.3352	75.1591	75.7016	76.2863	76.6996	77.1317 (39)
HLP	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
HLP (average)	1.0407	1.0375	1.0344	1.0199	1.0172	1.0045	1.0045	1.0021	1.0094	1.0172	1.0227	1.0284 (40)
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													2.3612 (42)
Average daily hot water use (litres/day)													90.2775 (43)
Daily hot water use	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Energy conte	147.2668	128.8005	132.9106	115.8747	111.1845	95.9438	88.9060	102.0210	103.2934	120.3156	131.3339	142.6201 (45)	
Energy content (annual)												Total = Sum(45)m = 1420.4168 (45)	
Distribution loss (46)m = 0.15 x (45)m	22.0900	19.3201	19.9366	17.3812	16.6777	14.3916	13.3359	15.3031	15.4859	18.0473	19.7001	21.3930 (46)	
Water storage loss:												3.0000 (47)	
Store volume												0.2602 (48)	
a) If manufacturer declared loss factor is known (kWh/day):												0.5400 (49)	
Temperature factor from Table 2b												0.1405 (55)	
Enter (49) or (54) in (55)													
Total storage loss													



FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



Property Reference	007 Block B1-2B4P-03281		Issued on Date	22/07/2020	
Assessment Reference	2B4P no cooling	Prop Type Ref	Middle floor		
Property	007 Block B1-2B4P, Syon Lane, Brentford, London, TW7 5QE				
SAP Rating	85 B	DER	14.74	TER	16.15
Environmental	89 B	% DER<TER	8.75		
CO ₂ Emissions (t/year)	0.92	DFEE	42.13	TFEE	45.44
General Requirements Compliance	Pass	% DFEE<TFEE	7.28		
Assessor Details	Mr. Marek Chmel, Marek Chmel, Tel: 07715818901, marek@hodkinsonconsultancy.com			Assessor ID	T305-0001
Client	St Edward Homes				

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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

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

DWELLING AS DESIGNED

Mid-floor flat, total floor area 81 m²

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

1a TER and DER

Fuel for main heating: Mains gas (c)
 Fuel factor: 1.00 (mains gas)
 Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER) 16.15 kgCO₂/m²
 Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER) 14.74 kgCO₂/m²OK

1b TFEE and DFEE

Target Fabric Energy Efficiency (TFEE) 45.4 kWh/m²/yr
 Dwelling Fabric Energy Efficiency (DFEE) 42.1 kWh/m²/yrOK

2 Fabric U-values

Element	Average	Highest	
External wall	0.17 (max. 0.30)	0.18 (max. 0.70)	OK
Party wall	0.00 (max. 0.20)	-	OK
Floor (no floor)			
Roof (no roof)			
Openings	1.33 (max. 2.00)	1.40 (max. 3.30)	OK

2a Thermal bridging

Thermal bridging calculated from linear thermal transmittances for each junction

3 Air permeability

Air permeability at 50 pascals:	3.00 (design value)	
Maximum	10.0	OK

4 Heating efficiency

Main heating system:	Community heating scheme	-
Secondary heating system:	None	

5 Cylinder insulation

Hot water storage	Nominal cylinder loss: 0.22 kWh/day
Permitted by DBSG 0.35	OK
Primary pipework insulated:	No primary pipework

6 Controls

Space heating controls:	Charging system linked to use of community heating, programmer and at least two room statsOK
Hot water controls:	No cylinder stat

7 Low energy lights

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

8 Mechanical ventilation

Continuous supply and extract system	
Specific fan power:	0.42
Maximum	1.5
MVHR efficiency:	91%
Minimum:	70%

9 Summer time temperature

Overheating risk (Midlands):	Slight	OK
Based on:	Average	
Overhanging:	16.25 m ² , No overhang	
Windows facing North East:	2.00 ach	
Air change rate:	None	
Blinds/curtains:		

10 Key features

Party wall U-value	0.00 W/m ² K
Door U-value	0.82 W/m ² K
Air permeability	3.0 m ³ /m ² h

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

8c. Space cooling requirement

Not applicable

9b. Energy requirements

Fraction of space heat from secondary/supplementary system (Table 11)	0.0000 (301)
Fraction of space heat from community system	1.0000 (302)
Fraction of heat from community Boilers	1.0000 (303a)
Fraction of total space heat from community Boilers	1.0000 (304a)
Factor for control and charging method (Table 4c(3)) for community space heating	1.0000 (305)
Factor for control and charging method (Table 4c(3)) for community water heating	1.0000 (305a)
Distribution loss factor (Table 12c) for community heating system	1.0500 (306)
Space heating:	
Annual space heating requirement	1825.1136 (98)
Space heat from Boilers = (98) x 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.05	1916.3693 (307a)
Efficiency of secondary/supplementary heating system in % (from Table 4a or Appendix E)	0.0000 (308)
Space heating fuel for secondary/supplementary system	0.0000 (309)
Water heating	
Annual water heating requirement	1817.9180 (64)
Water heat from Boilers = (64) x 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.05	1908.8139 (310a)
Electricity used for heat distribution	38.2518 (313)
Annual totals kWh/year	
Electricity for pumps and fans:	
(BalancedWithHeatRecovery, Database: in-use factor = 1.2500, SFP = 0.5250)	
mechanical ventilation fans (SFP = 0.5250)	129.5411 (330a)
Total electricity for the above, kWh/year	129.5411 (331)
Electricity for lighting (calculated in Appendix L)	350.7375 (332)
Total delivered energy for all uses	4305.4618 (338)

12b. Carbon dioxide emissions - Community heating scheme

Energy kWh/year	Emission factor kg CO2/kWh	Emissions kg CO2/year
Efficiency of heat source Boilers		89.5000 (367a)
Space heating from Boilers	0.2160	923.1727 (367)
Electrical energy for heat distribution	0.5190	19.8527 (372)
Total CO2 associated with community systems (negative value allowed since DFEE <= TFER)		943.0254 (373)
Space and water heating		943.0254 (376)
Pumps and fans	0.5190	67.2318 (378)
Energy for lighting	0.5190	182.0328 (379)
Total CO2, kg/year		1192.2900 (383)
Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER)		14.7400 (384)

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

Element	TFA	N	EF	CO2 emissions from appliances, equation (114)	CO2 emissions from cooking, equation (116)	Total CO2 emissions	Residual CO2 emissions offset from biofuel CHP	Additional allowable electricity generation, kWh/m ² /year	Resulting CO2 emissions offset from additional allowable electricity generation	Net CO2 emissions
DER	14.7400	ZC1								
Total Floor Area	80.9000									
Assumed number of occupants	2.4797									
CO2 emission factor in Table 12 for electricity displaced from grid				0.5190						
CO2 emissions from appliances, equation (114)				16.2107	ZC2					
CO2 emissions from cooking, equation (116)				2.0666	ZC3					
Total CO2 emissions				33.1573	ZC4					
Residual CO2 emissions offset from biofuel CHP				0.0000	ZC5					
Additional allowable electricity generation, kWh/m ² /year				0.0000	ZC6					
Resulting CO2 emissions offset from additional allowable electricity generation				0.0000	ZC7					
Net CO2 emissions				33.1573	ZC8					



FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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

Area (m ²)	Storey height (m)	Volume (m ³)
Ground floor	80.9000 (1b) x 2.5000 (2b)	202.2500 (1b) - (3b)
Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)		80.9000 (4)
Dwelling volume	(3a)+(3b)+(3c)+(3d)+...+(3n)	202.2500 (5)

2. Ventilation rate

main heating	secondary heating	other	total	m ³ per hour
Number of chimneys	0 +	0 +	0 =	0 * 40 = 0.0000 (6a)
Number of open flues	0 +	0 +	0 =	0 * 20 = 0.0000 (6b)
Number of intermittent fans				3 * 10 = 30.0000 (7a)
Number of passive vents				0 * 10 = 0.0000 (7b)
Number of fuelless gas fires				0 * 40 = 0.0000 (7c)
Infiltration due to chimneys, flues and fans = (6a)+(6b)+(7a)+(7b)+(7c) =				30.0000 / (5) = 0.1483 (8)
Pressure test				Yes
Measured/design AP50				5.0000
Infiltration rate				0.3393 (18)
Number of sides sheltered				3 (19)
Shelter factor			(20) = 1 - [0.075 x (19)] =	0.7750 (20)
Infiltration rate adjusted to include shelter factor			(21) = (18) x (20) =	0.3087 (21)

Element	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Wind speed	5.1000	5.0000	4.9000	4.4000	4.3000	3.8000	3.8000	3.7000	4.0000	4.3000	4.5000	4.7000 (22)
Wind factor	1.2750	1.2500	1.2250	1.1000	1.0750	0.9500	0.9500	0.9250	1.0000	1.0750	1.1250	1.1750 (22a)
Adj infiltr rate	0.3936	0.3859	0.3782	0.3396	0.3319	0.2933	0.2933	0.2856	0.3087	0.3319	0.3473	0.3627 (22b)
Effective ac	0.5775	0.5745	0.5715	0.5577	0.5551	0.5430	0.5430	0.5408	0.5476	0.5551	0.5603	0.5658 (25)

3. Heat losses and heat loss parameter

Element	Gross m ²	Openings m ²	NetArea m ²	U-value W/m ² K	A x U W/K	K-value kJ/m ² K	A x K kJ/K
TER Opaque door			2.1200	1.0000	2.1200		(26)
TER Opening Type (Uw = 1.40)			16.2500	1.3238	21.5436		(27)
External Wall	39.7000	16.2500	23.4500	0.1800	4.2210		(29a)
Wall to CA	41.3000	2.1200	39.1800	0.1800	7.0524		(29a)
Total net area of external elements Aum(A, m ²)			81.0000				(31)
Fabric heat loss, W/K = Sum (A x U)			(26) + ... (30) + (32) =		34.9370		(33)
Thermal mass parameter (TMP = Cm / TFA) in kJ/m ² K							250.0000 (35)
Thermal bridges (Sum(L x Psi) calculated using Appendix K)							6.7365 (36)
Total fabric heat loss							(33) + (36) = 41.7335 (37)

Element	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Ventilation heat loss calculated monthly (38) m = 0.33 x (25)m x (5)												
(38)m	38.5412	38.3404	38.1437	37.2194	37.0465	36.2414	36.2414	36.0924	36.5515	37.0465	37.3963	37.7620 (38)
Heat transfer coeff	80.2746	80.0739	79.8771	78.9528	78.7799	77.9749	77.9749	77.8258	78.2850	78.7799	79.1297	79.4955 (39)
Average = Sum(39)m / 12 =												78.9520 (39)
HLP	0.9923	0.9898	0.9874	0.9759	0.9738	0.9638	0.9638	0.9620	0.9677	0.9738	0.9781	0.9826 (40)
HLP (average)												0.9759 (40)
Days in month	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31 (41)

4. Water heating energy requirements (kWh/year)

Element	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Assumed occupancy												2.4797 (42)
Average daily hot water use (litres/day)												93.0333 (43)
Daily hot water use	102.4026	98.6788	94.9551	91.2314	87.5077	83.7839	83.7839	87.5077	91.2314	94.9551	98.6788	102.4026 (44)
Energy conte	151.8601	132.8178	137.0561	119.4888	114.6523	98.9362	91.6790	106.4594	124.0682	135.4301	147.0684	147.0684 (45)
Energy content (annual)												Total = Sum(45)m = 1464.7193 (45)
Distribution loss (46)m = 0.15 x (45)m												22.7790
Distribution loss (46)m = 0.15 x (45)m												22.7790
Water storage loss:												3.0000 (47)
Store volume												0.2602 (48)
a) If manufacturer declared loss factor is known (kWh/day):												0.5400 (49)
Temperature factor from Table 2b												0.5400 (49)
Enter (49) or (54) in (55)												0.1405 (55)
Total storage loss												



FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



Property Reference	008 Block A2-2B4P-03281		Issued on Date	22/07/2020	
Assessment Reference	2B4P no cooling	Prop Type Ref	Middle floor		
Property	008 Block A2-2B4P, Syon Lane, Brentford, London, TW7 5QE				
SAP Rating	86 B	DER	12.75	TER	13.65
Environmental	91 B	% DER<TER	6.56		
CO ₂ Emissions (t/year)	0.80	DFEE	32.53	TFEE	31.97
General Requirements Compliance	Fail	% DFEE<TFEE	-1.75		
Assessor Details	Mr. Marek Chmel, Marek Chmel, Tel: 07715818901, marek@hodkinsonconsultancy.com			Assessor ID	T305-0001
Client	St Edward Homes				

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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DWELLING AS DESIGNED

Mid-floor flat, total floor area 77 m²

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

1a TER and DER

Fuel for main heating: Mains gas (c)
 Fuel factor: 1.00 (mains gas)
 Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER) 13.65 kgCO₂/m²
 Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER) 12.75 kgCO₂/m²OK

1b TFEE and DFEE

Target Fabric Energy Efficiency (TFEE) 32.0 kWh/m²/yr
 Dwelling Fabric Energy Efficiency (DFEE) 32.5 kWh/m²/yr Fail
 Excess energy = 0.5 kWh/m²/yr (1.6%)

2 Fabric U-values

Element	Average	Highest	
External wall	0.18 (max. 0.30)	0.18 (max. 0.70)	OK
Party wall	0.00 (max. 0.20)	-	OK
Floor	(no roof)		
Roof	(no roof)		
Openings	1.34 (max. 2.00)	1.40 (max. 3.30)	OK

2a Thermal bridging

Thermal bridging calculated from linear thermal transmittances for each junction

3 Air permeability

Air permeability at 50 pascals: 3.00 (design value) OK
 Maximum 10.0

4 Heating efficiency

Main heating system: Community heating scheme -
 Secondary heating system: None

5 Cylinder insulation

Hot water storage: Permitted by DBSG 0.35 OK
 Primary pipework insulated: No primary pipework

6 Controls

Space heating controls: Charging system linked to use of community heating, programmer and at least two room stats OK

Hot water controls:

No cylinder stat

7 Low energy lights

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

8 Mechanical ventilation

Continuous supply and extract system
 Specific fan power: 0.44
 Maximum 1.5 OK
 MVHR efficiency: 91%
 Minimum: 70% OK

9 Summertime temperature

Overheating risk (Midlands): Medium OK
 Based on:
 Overshading: Average
 Windows facing South: 8.10 m², No overhang
 Windows facing South West: 10.13 m², No overhang
 Air change rates: 2.00 ach
 Blinds/curtains: None

10 Key features

Party wall U-value: 0.00 W/m²K
 Door U-value: 0.82 W/m²K
 Air permeability: 3.0 m³/m²h

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

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

1. Overall dwelling dimensions

Area (m ²)	Storey height (m)	Volume (m ³)
76.8000 (1b) x 2.5000 (2b) = 192.0000 (1b) - (3b)		(4)
Ground Floor		(5)
Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)		192.0000 (5)
Dwelling volume	(3a)+(3b)+(3c)+(3d)+(3e)...(3n)	

2. Ventilation rate

Number of chimneys	main heating	secondary heating	other	total	m ³ per hour
0	0	0	0	0	0.0000 (6a)
Number of open flues	0	0	0	0	0.0000 (6b)
Number of intermittent fans	0	0	0	0	0.0000 (7a)
Number of passive vents	0	0	0	0	0.0000 (7b)
Number of fireless gas fires	0	0	0	0	0.0000 (7c)

Infiltration due to chimneys, flues and fans = (6a)+(6b)+(7a)+(7b)+(7c) = 0.0000 / (5) = 0.0000 (8)

Pressure test

Measured/design AP50

Infiltration rate

Number of sides sheltered

Shelter factor

Infiltration rate adjusted to include shelter factor

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
5.1000	5.0000	4.9000	4.4000	4.3000	3.8000	3.8000	3.7000	4.0000	4.3000	4.5000	4.7000 (22)
1.2750	1.2500	1.2250	1.1000	1.0750	0.9500	0.9500	0.9250	1.0000	1.0750	1.1250	1.1750 (22a)

Adj infilt rate

Balanced mechanical ventilation with heat recovery

If mechanical ventilation:

If balanced with heat recovery: efficiency in % allowing for in-use factor (from Table 4h) =

Effective ac	0.2758	0.2726	0.2694	0.2535	0.2503	0.2344	0.2344	0.2312	0.2408	0.2503	0.2567	0.2631 (25)
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3. Heat losses and heat loss parameter

Element	Gross m ²	Openings m ²	NetArea m ²	U-value W/m ² K	A x U W/K	K-value kJ/m ² K	A x K kJ/K
Window Double-Glazed (Uw = 1.40)			18.2300	1.3258	24.1686	0.8200	1.7384 (27)
Door			2.1200	0.8200	1.7384		(26)
External Wall	40.0000	18.2300	21.7700	0.1800	3.9186		(29a)
Wall to CA	12.8000		10.6800	0.1671	1.7843		(29b)
Total net area of external elements Sum(A, m ²)			52.8000				(31)
Fabric heat loss, W/K = Sum (A x U)			(26)...(30) + (32) =		31.6099		(33)
Party Wall 1			36.7500	0.0000	0.0000		(32)
Party Floor 1			76.8000				(32a)
Party Ceilings 1			76.8000				(32b)
Thermal mass parameter (TMP = Cm / TFA) in kJ/m ² K					250.0000 (35)		(34)
Thermal bridges (Sum(L x Psi) calculated using Appendix K)					8.0106 (36)		(34)
Total fabric heat loss			(33) + (36) =		39.6205 (37)		(34)

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

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
17.4755	17.2735	17.0716	16.0618	15.8598	14.8500	14.8500	14.6480	15.2539	15.8598	16.2637	16.6676 (38)

Heat transfer coeff

Average = Sum(39)m / 12 =

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.7434	0.7408	0.7382	0.7250	0.7224	0.7093	0.7093	0.7066	0.7145	0.7224	0.7277	0.7329 (40)

HLP (average)

Days in month

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31 (41)

4. Water heating energy requirements (kWh/year)

Assumed occupancy

Average daily hot water use (litres/day)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
100.3028	96.6554	93.0080	89.3606	85.7133	82.0659	82.0659	85.7133	89.3606	93.0080	96.6554	100.3028 (44)

Daily hot water use

Energy conte

Energy content (annual)

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



FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

Water storage loss:

Store volume

b) If manufacturer declared loss factor is not known:

Hot water storage loss factor from Table 2 (kWh/litre/day)

Volume factor from Table 2a

Temperature factor from Table 2b

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

Total storage loss

If cylinder contains dedicated solar storage

Primary loss

Total heat required for water heating calculated for each month

Solar input

Output from w/h

Heat gains from water heating, kWh/month

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

Metabolic gains (Table 5), Watts

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
119.9670	119.9670	119.9670	119.9670	119.9670	119.9670	119.9670	119.9670	119.9670	119.9670	119.9670	119.9670 (66)

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

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

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

Pumps, fans

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

Water heating gains (Table 5)

Total internal gains

[Jan]

Area m ²	Solar flux Table 6a W/m ²	Specific data or Table 6b	g Specific data or Table 6c	FP Access factor Table 6d	Gains W
South	8.1000		0.4000	0.7000	0.7700
Southwest	10.1300	36.7938	0.4000	0.7000	72.3229 (79)

Solar gains

Total gains

7. Mean internal temperature (heating season)

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

Utilisation factor for gains for living area, m³/m (see Table 9a)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
93.4100	93.7416	94.0756	95.7816	96.1303	97.9124	97.9124	98.2768	97.1917	96.1303	95.4355	94.7506

util living area

MIT

Th 2

util rest of house

MIT 2

Living area fraction

MIT

Temperature adjustment

adjusted MIT

8. Space heating requirement

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.9900	0.9710	0.9257	0.8191	0.6522	0.4580	0.3182	0.3416	0.5431	0.8402	0.9720	0.9930 (94)

Useful gains

Ext. temp.

Heat loss rate W

Month fracti

Space heating kWh

Space heating

Space heating per m²

(98) / (4) = 13.8784 (99)



FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

8c. Space cooling requirement

Not applicable

9b. Energy requirements

Fraction of space heat from secondary/supplementary system (Table 11)	0.0000 (301)
Fraction of space heat from community system	1.0000 (302)
Fraction of heat from community Boilers	1.0000 (303a)
Fraction of total space heat from community Boilers	1.0000 (304a)
Factor for control and charging method (Table 4c(3)) for community space heating	1.0000 (305)
Factor for control and charging method (Table 4c(3)) for community water heating	1.0000 (305a)
Distribution loss factor (Table 12c) for community heating system	1.0500 (306)
Space heating:	
Annual space heating requirement	1065.8575 (98)
Space heat from Boilers = (98) x 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.05	1119.1504 (307a)
Efficiency of secondary/supplementary heating system in % (from Table 4a or Appendix E)	0.0000 (308)
Space heating fuel for secondary/supplementary system	0.0000 (309)
Water heating	
Annual water heating requirement	1787.8832 (64)
Water heat from Boilers = (64) x 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.05	1877.2773 (310a)
Electricity used for heat distribution	29.9643 (313)
Annual totals kWh/year	
Electricity for pumps and fans:	
(Balanced)HeatRecovery, Database: in-use factor = 1.2500, SFP = 0.5500	
mechanical ventilation fans (SFP = 0.5500)	128.8320 (330a)
Total electricity for the above, kWh/year	128.8320 (331)
Electricity for lighting (calculated in Appendix L)	334.7598 (332)
Total delivered energy for all uses	3460.0195 (338)

12b. Carbon dioxide emissions - Community heating scheme

Energy kWh/year	Emission factor kg CO2/kWh	Emissions kg CO2/year
Efficiency of heat source Boilers		89.2000 (367a)
Space heating from Boilers	0.2160	723.1602 (367)
Electrical energy for heat distribution	0.5190	15.5515 (372)
Total CO2 associated with community systems (negative value allowed since DFEE <= TPFE)		738.7117 (373)
Space and water heating		738.7117 (376)
Pumps and fans	0.5190	66.8638 (378)
Energy for lighting	0.5190	173.7403 (379)
Total CO2, kg/year		979.3158 (383)
Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER)		12.7500 (384)

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

DER	TFA	N	EF	CO2 emissions from appliances, equation (L14)	CO2 emissions from cooking, equation (L16)	Residual CO2 emissions offset from biofuel CHP	Additional allowable electricity generation, kWh/m ² /year	Resulting CO2 emissions offset from additional allowable electricity generation	Net CO2 emissions
12.7500	76.8000	2.3993	0.5190	16.4057	2.2993	31.4550	0.0000	0.0000	31.4550

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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

Area (m ²)	Storey height (m)	Volume (m ³)
Ground floor		
Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)	76.8000	192.0000 (5)
Dwelling volume		192.0000 (5)

2. Ventilation rate

	main heating	secondary heating	other	total	m ³ per hour
Number of chimneys	0	0	0	0	0.0000 (6a)
Number of open flues	0	0	0	0	0.0000 (6b)
Number of intermittent fans				3	30.0000 (7a)
Number of passive vents				0	0.0000 (7b)
Number of fireless gas fires				0	0.0000 (7c)
Infiltration due to chimneys, flues and fans = (6a)+(6b)+(7a)+(7b)+(7c) =				30.0000	1.1563 (8)
Pressure test					5.0000
Measured/design AP50					0.4063 (18)
Infiltration rate					2 (19)
Number of sides sheltered					
Shelter factor				(20) = 1 - [0.075 x (19)] =	0.8500 (20)
Infiltration rate adjusted to include shelter factor				(21) = (18) x (20) =	0.3453 (21)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Wind speed	5.1000	5.0000	4.9000	4.4000	4.3000	3.8000	3.8000	3.7000	4.0000	4.3000	4.5000	4.7000 (22)
Wind factor	1.2750	1.2500	1.2250	1.1000	1.0750	0.9500	0.9500	0.9250	1.0000	1.0750	1.1250	1.1750 (22a)
Adj infiltr rate	0.4403	0.4316	0.4230	0.3798	0.3712	0.3280	0.3280	0.3194	0.3453	0.3712	0.3885	0.4057 (22b)
Effective ac	0.5969	0.5932	0.5895	0.5721	0.5689	0.5538	0.5538	0.5510	0.5596	0.5689	0.5755	0.5823 (25)

3. Heat losses and heat loss parameter

Element	Gross m ²	Openings m ²	NetArea m ²	U-value W/m ² K	A x U W/K	K-value kJ/m ² K	A x K kJ/K
TER Opaque door			2.1200	1.0000	2.1200		2.1200 (26)
TER Opening Type (Uw = 1.40)			17.0600	1.3238	22.6174		22.6174 (27)
External Wall	40.0000	17.0600	22.9400	0.1800	4.1292		4.1292 (29a)
Wall to CA	12.8000	2.1200	10.6800	0.1800	1.9224		1.9224 (29a)
Total net area of external elements Aum(A, m ²)			52.8000				33 (31)
Fabric heat loss, W/K = Sum (A x U)			(26)...(30) + (32) =		30.7890		30.7890 (33)
Thermal mass parameter (TMP = Cm / TFA) in kJ/m ² K							250.0000 (35)
Thermal bridges (Sum(L x Psi) calculated using Appendix K)							5.5713 (36)
Total fabric heat loss							(33) + (36) = 36.3603 (37)

Ventilation heat loss calculated monthly (38)m = 0.33 x (25)m x (5)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
(38)m	37.8209	37.5824	37.3487	36.2508	36.0454	35.0892	35.0892	34.9122	35.4575	36.0454	36.4610	36.8954 (38)
Heat transfer coeff	74.1812	73.9427	73.7090	72.6112	72.4058	71.4496	71.4496	71.2725	71.8179	72.4058	72.8213	73.2557 (39)
Average = Sum(39)m / 12 =												72.6102 (39)

HLP	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
HLP (average)	0.9659	0.9628	0.9598	0.9455	0.9428	0.9303	0.9303	0.9280	0.9351	0.9428	0.9482	0.9539 (40)
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	2.3993 (42)											
Average daily hot water use (litres/day)	91.1843 (43)											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Daily hot water use	100.3028	96.6554	93.0080	89.3606	85.7133	82.0659	82.0659	85.7133	89.3606	93.0080	96.6554	100.3028 (44)
Energy conte	148.7461	130.0943	134.2456	117.0386	112.3013	96.9075	96.9075	104.2647	104.2647	121.5241	132.6531	144.0527 (45)
Energy content (annual)												Total = Sum(45)m = 1434.6845 (45)
Distribution loss (46)m = 0.15 x (45)m	22.3119	19.5141	20.1368	17.5558	16.8452	14.5361	14.5361	15.4569	15.6415	18.2286	19.8980	21.6079 (46)
Water storage loss:												3.0000 (47)
Store volume												0.2602 (48)
a) If manufacturer declared loss factor is known (kWh/day):												0.5400 (49)
Temperature factor from Table 2b												0.5400 (49)
Enter (49) or (54) in (55)												0.1405 (55)
Total storage loss												

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



Property Reference	009 Block B3-1B2P-03281		Issued on Date	22/07/2020	
Assessment Reference	1B2P no cooling	Prop Type Ref	Top floor		
Property	009 Block B3-1B2P, Syon Lane, Brentford, London, TW7 5QE				
SAP Rating	82 B	DER	20.91	TER	23.31
Environmental	87 B	% DER<TER	10.30		
CO ₂ Emissions (t/year)	0.85	DFEE	59.05	TFEE	71.55
General Requirements Compliance	Pass	% DFEE<TFEE	17.46		
Assessor Details	Mr. Marek Chmel, Marek Chmel, Tel: 07715818901, marek@hodkinsonconsultancy.com			Assessor ID	T305-0001
Client	St Edward Homes				

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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

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

DWELLING AS DESIGNED

Top-floor flat, total floor area 52 m²

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

1a TER and DER

Fuel for main heating: Mains gas (c)
 Fuel factor: 1.00 (mains gas)
 Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER) 23.31 kgCO₂/m²yr
 Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER) 20.91 kgCO₂/m²yr OK

1b TFEE and DFEE

Target Fabric Energy Efficiency (TFEE) 71.5 kWh/m²/yr
 Dwelling Fabric Energy Efficiency (DFEE) 59.1 kWh/m²/yr OK

2 Fabric U-values

Element	Average	Highest	
External wall	0.18 (max. 0.30)	0.18 (max. 0.70)	OK
Party wall	0.00 (max. 0.20)	-	OK
Floor (no floor)	-	-	-
Roof	0.10 (max. 0.20)	0.10 (max. 0.35)	OK
Openings	1.31 (max. 2.00)	1.40 (max. 3.30)	OK

2a Thermal bridging

Thermal bridging calculated from linear thermal transmittances for each junction

3 Air permeability

Air permeability at 50 pascals: 3.00 (design value)
 Maximum: 10.0 OK

4 Heating efficiency

Main heating system: Community heating scheme -

Secondary heating system: None

5 Cylinder insulation

Hot water storage: Nominal cylinder loss: 0.22 kWh/day

Permitted by DBSOG 0.35 OK

Primary pipework insulated: No primary pipework

6 Controls

Space heating controls: Charging system linked to use of community heating, programmer and at least two room stats OK

Hot water controls: No cylinder stat

7 Low energy lights

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

8 Mechanical ventilation

Continuous supply and extract system

Specific fan power: 0.42
 Maximum: 1.5 OK
 MWH efficiency: 91% OK
 Minimum: 70% OK

9 Summer time temperature

Overheating risk (Midlands): Slight OK

Based on:

Overhanging: Average
 Windows facing North East: 7.98 m², No overhang
 Windows facing North West: 3.00 m², No overhang
 Air change rate: 2.00 ach
 Blinds/curtains: None

10 Key Features

Party wall U-value: 0.00 W/m²K
 Roof U-value: 0.10 W/m²K
 Door U-value: 0.82 W/m²K
 Air permeability: 3.0 m³/m²h

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

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

1. Overall dwelling dimensions

Area (m ²)	Storey height (m)	Volume (m ³)
51.6000 (1b) x 2.5000 (2b) =		129.0000 (1b) - (3b)
Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)		(4)
Dwelling volume	(3a)+(3b)+(3c)+(3d)+(3e)...(3n) =	129.0000 (5)

2. Ventilation rate

Number of chimneys	main heating	secondary heating	other	total	m ³ per hour
0	0	0	0	0	0.0000 (6a)
Number of open flues	0	0	0	0	0.0000 (6b)
Number of intermittent fans	0	0	0	0	0.0000 (7a)
Number of passive vents	0	0	0	0	0.0000 (7b)
Number of fireless gas fires	0	0	0	0	0.0000 (7c)

Air changes per hour

Infiltration due to chimneys, flues and fans = (6a)+(6b)+(7a)+(7b)+(7c) = 0.0000 / (5) = 0.0000 (8)

Pressure test

Measured/design AP50

Infiltration rate

Number of sides sheltered

Shelter factor

Infiltration rate adjusted to include shelter factor

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1.2750	1.2500	1.2250	1.1000	1.0750	0.9500	0.9250	1.0000	1.0750	1.1250	1.1750	1.1750 (22a)

Adj infiltr rate

Balanced mechanical ventilation with heat recovery

If mechanical ventilation:

If balanced with heat recovery: efficiency in % allowing for in-use factor (from Table 4h) =

Effective ac	0.2758	0.2726	0.2694	0.2535	0.2503	0.2344	0.2344	0.2312	0.2408	0.2503	0.2567	0.2631 (25)
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3. Heat losses and heat loss parameter

Element	Gross m ²	Openings m ²	NetArea m ²	U-value W/m ² K	A x U W/K	K-value kJ/m ² K	A x K kJ/K
Window Double-Glazed (Uw = 1.40)	10.9800	1.3258	9.6542	1.3258	12.8000	1.7384	(27)
Door	2.1200	0.8200	1.3000	2.0000	2.6000	4.0000	(28)
External Wall	42.9000	10.9800	31.9200	0.1800	5.7456		(29a)
Wall to CA	20.1000	2.1200	17.9800	0.1671	3.0039		(29a)
External Roof 1	51.6000	0.1000	51.5000	0.1000	5.1600		(30)
Total net area of external elements Aum(A, m ²)			114.6000				(31)
Fabric heat loss, W/K = Sum (A x U)			(26) ... (30) + (32) =		30.2047		(33)
Party Wall 1	22.8000	0.0000	22.8000	0.0000	0.0000		(32)
Party Floor 1	51.6000		51.6000				(32a)
Party Ceilings 1	51.6000		51.6000				(32b)
Thermal mass parameter (TMP = Cm / TFA) in kJ/m ² K					250.0000 (35)		
Thermal bridges (Sum(L x Psi) calculated using Appendix K)					13.6312 (36)		
Total fabric heat loss					(33) + (36) =		43.8359 (37)

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

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
11.7413	11.6056	11.4700	10.7915	10.6558	9.9773	9.9773	9.8417	10.2487	10.6558	10.9272	11.1986 (38)

Heat transfer coeff

Average = Sum(39m) / 12 =

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1.0771	1.0744	1.0718	1.0587	1.0560	1.0429	1.0429	1.0403	1.0482	1.0560	1.0613	1.0666 (40)

HLP (Average)

Days in month

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31 (41)

4. Water heating energy requirements (kWh/year)

Assumed occupancy	1.7373 (42)
Average daily hot water use (litres/day)	75.4602 (43)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
83.0062	79.9878	76.9694	73.9510	70.9326	67.9141	67.9141	70.9326	73.9510	76.9694	79.9878	83.0062 (44)

Energy cont

Energy content (annual)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
123.0958	107.6603	111.0958	96.8560	92.9357	80.1964	74.3138	85.2761	86.2946	100.5680	109.7779	119.2117 (45)

Total = Sum(45m) = 1187.2823 (45)

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

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

Water storage loss:

Store volume

b) If manufacturer declared loss factor is not known:

Hot Water storage loss factor from Table 2 (kWh/litre/day)

Volume factor from Table 2a

Temperature factor from Table 2b

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

Total storage loss

If cylinder contains dedicated solar storage

Primary loss

Total heat required for water heating calculated for each month

Solar input

Output from w/h

Heat gains from water heating, kWh/month

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

Metabolic gains (Table 5), Watts

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
86.8635	86.8635	86.8635	86.8635	86.8635	86.8635	86.8635	86.8635	86.8635	86.8635	86.8635	86.8635 (66)

Lighting gains (calculated in Appendix L, equation L19 or L19a), also see Table 5

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

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

Pumps, fans

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

Water heating gains (Table 5)

Total internal gains

6. Solar gains

[Jan]	Area m ²	Solar flux W/m ²	g	FP	Access factor	Gains W
Northeast	7.9800	11.2829	0.4000	0.7000		17.4709 (75)
Northwest	3.0000	11.2829	0.4000	0.7000		6.5680 (81)

Total gains

7. Mean internal temperature (heating season)

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

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

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
64.4748	64.6326	64.7912	65.5959	65.7592	66.5883	66.5883	66.7566	66.2542	65.7592	65.4334	65.1107

util living area

MIT

Th 2

util rest of house

MIT 2

Living area fraction

MIT

Temperature adjustment

adjusted MIT

8. Space heating requirement

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.9959	0.9934	0.9853	0.9545	0.8620	0.6760	0.4976	0.5612	0.8346	0.9694	0.9923	0.9966 (94)

Useful gains

Ext. temp.

Heat loss rate W

Month fracti

Space heating kWh

Space heating

Space heating per m²



FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

8c. Space cooling requirement

Not applicable

9b. Energy requirements

Fraction of space heat from secondary/supplementary system (Table 11)	0.0000 (301)
Fraction of space heat from community system	1.0000 (302)
Fraction of heat from community Boilers	1.0000 (303a)
Fraction of total space heat from community Boilers	1.0000 (304a)
Factor for control and charging method (Table 4c(3)) for community space heating	1.0000 (305)
Factor for control and charging method (Table 4c(3)) for community water heating	1.0000 (305a)
Distribution loss factor (Table 12c) for community heating system	1.0500 (306)
Space heating:	
Annual space heating requirement	1983.4204 (98)
Space heat from Boilers = (64) x 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.05	2082.5914 (307a)
Efficiency of secondary/supplementary heating system in % (from Table 4a or Appendix E)	0.0000 (308)
Space heating fuel for secondary/supplementary system	0.0000 (309)
Water heating	
Annual water heating requirement	1540.4808 (64)
Water heat from Boilers = (64) x 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.05	1617.5048 (310a)
Electricity used for heat distribution	37.0010 (313)
Annual totals kWh/year	
Electricity for pumps and fans:	
(BalancedWithHeatRecovery, Database: in-use factor = 1.2500, SFP = 0.5250)	
mechanical ventilation fans (SFP = 0.5250)	82.6245 (330a)
Total electricity for the above, kWh/year	82.6245 (331)
Electricity for lighting (calculated in Appendix L)	238.7986 (332)
Total delivered energy for all uses	4021.5194 (338)

12b. Carbon dioxide emissions - Community heating scheme

Energy kWh/year	Emission factor kg CO2/kWh	Emissions kg CO2/year
Efficiency of heat source Boilers		89.5000 (367a)
Space heating from Boilers	0.2160	892.9841 (367)
Electrical energy for heat distribution	0.5190	19.2035 (372)
Total CO2 associated with community systems (negative value allowed since DFEE <= TFEE)		912.1876 (373)
Space and water heating		912.1876 (376)
Pumps and fans	0.5190	42.8821 (378)
Energy for lighting	0.5190	123.9365 (379)
Total CO2, kg/year		1079.0062 (383)
Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER)		20.9100 (384)

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

DER	20.9100	ZC1
Total Floor Area	51.6000	TFA
Assumed number of occupants	1.7373	N
CO2 emission factor in Table 12 for electricity displaced from grid	0.5190	EF
CO2 emissions from appliances, equation (L14)	17.3856	ZC2
CO2 emissions from cooking, equation (L16)	3.1142	ZC3
Total CO2 emissions	41.4098	ZC4
Residual CO2 emissions offset from biofuel CHP	0.0000	ZC5
Additional allowable electricity generation, kWh/m ² /year	0.0000	ZC6
Resulting CO2 emissions offset from additional allowable electricity generation	0.0000	ZC7
Net CO2 emissions	41.4098	ZC8



FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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

Area (m ²)	Storey height (m)	Volume (m ³)
Ground floor		
Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)	51.6000	129.0000 (1b) - (3b)
Dwelling volume		(3a)+(3b)+(3c)+(3d)+(3e)...(3n) = 129.0000 (5)

2. Ventilation rate

main heating	secondary heating	other	total	m ³ per hour
Number of chimneys	0	0	0	0 * 40 = 0.0000 (6a)
Number of open flues	0	0	0	0 * 20 = 0.0000 (6b)
Number of intermittent fans	0	0	2	2 * 10 = 20.0000 (7a)
Number of passive vents	0	0	0	0 * 10 = 0.0000 (7b)
Number of fuelless gas fires	0	0	0	0 * 40 = 0.0000 (7c)
Infiltration due to chimneys, flues and fans = (6a)+(6b)+(7a)+(7b)+(7c) =				20.0000 / (5) = 4.0000 (8)
Pressure test				Yes
Measured/design AP50				5.0000
Infiltration rate				2 (19)
Number of sides sheltered				
Shelter factor			(20) = 1 - [0.075 x (19)] =	0.8500 (20)
Infiltration rate adjusted to include shelter factor			(21) = (18) x (20) =	0.3443 (21)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Wind speed	5.1000	5.0000	4.9000	4.4000	4.3000	3.8000	3.7000	4.0000	4.3000	4.5000	4.7000 (22)
Wind factor	1.2750	1.2500	1.2250	1.1000	1.0750	0.9500	0.9250	1.0000	1.0750	1.1250	1.1750 (22a)
Adj infiltr rate	0.4390	0.4304	0.4217	0.3787	0.3701	0.3271	0.3185	0.3443	0.3701	0.3873	0.4045 (22b)
Effective ac	0.5963	0.5926	0.5889	0.5717	0.5685	0.5535	0.5507	0.5593	0.5685	0.5750	0.5818 (25)

3. Heat losses and heat loss parameter

Element	Gross m ²	Openings m ²	NetArea m ²	U-value W/m ² K	A x U W/K	K-value kJ/m ² K	A x K kJ/K
TER Opaque door			2.1200	1.0000	2.1200		(26)
TER Opening Type (Uw = 1.40)			10.7900	1.3238	14.3049		(27)
External Wall	42.9000	10.7900	32.1100	0.1800	5.7798		(29a)
Wall to CA	20.1000	2.1200	17.9800	0.1800	3.2364		(29a)
External Roof 1	51.6000		51.6000	0.1300	6.7080		(30)
Total net area of external elements Sum(A, m ²)			114.6000				(31)
Fabric heat loss, W/K = Sum (A x U)					(26)...(30) + (32) =	32.1491	(33)
Thermal mass parameter (TMP = Cm / TFA) in kJ/m ² K							250.0000 (35)
Thermal bridges (Sum(L x Psi) calculated using Appendix K)							15.3157 (36)
Total fabric heat loss							(33) + (36) = 47.4648 (37)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
(38)m	25.3863	25.2271	25.0710	24.3377	24.2006	23.5619	23.4437	23.8079	24.2006	24.4781	24.7682 (38)
Heat transfer coeff	72.8512	72.6919	72.5358	71.8026	71.6654	71.0268	71.0268	70.9085	71.2728	71.6654	71.9429
Average = Sum(39)m / 12 =											71.8019 (39)
H/P	1.4118	1.4088	1.4057	1.3915	1.3889	1.3765	1.3765	1.3742	1.3813	1.3889	1.3942
H/P (average)											1.3915 (40)
Days in month	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30

4. Water heating energy requirements (kWh/year)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Daily hot water use	83.0062	79.9878	76.9694	73.9510	70.9326	67.9141	67.9141	70.9326	73.9510	76.9694	79.9878
Energy conte	123.0958	107.6603	111.0958	96.8560	92.9357	80.1964	74.3138	85.2761	86.2946	100.5680	109.7779
Energy content (annual)											
Distribution loss (46)m = 0.15 x (45)m											
Water storage loss:	18.4644	16.1491	16.6644	14.5284	13.9404	12.0295	11.1471	12.7914	12.9442	15.0852	16.4667
Store volume											
a) If manufacturer declared loss factor is known (kWh/day):											
Temperature factor from Table 2b											
Enter (49) or (54) in (55)											



FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



Property Reference	010 Block B1-2B4P-03281		Issued on Date	22/07/2020	
Assessment Reference	2B4P no cooling	Prop Type Ref	Top floor		
Property	010 Block B1-2B4P, Syon Lane, Brentford, London, TW7 5QE				
SAP Rating	84 B	DER	17.50	TER	19.29
Environmental	87 B	% DER<TER	9.29		
CO ₂ Emissions (t/year)	1.06	DFEE	51.63	TFEE	60.81
General Requirements Compliance	Pass	% DFEE<TFEE	15.09		
Assessor Details	Mr. Marek Chmel, Marek Chmel, Tel: 07715818901, marek@hodkinsonconsultancy.com			Assessor ID	T305-0001
Client	St Edward Homes				

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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

DWELLING AS DESIGNED

Top-floor flat, total floor area 78 m²

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

1a TER and DER

Fuel for main heating:Mains gas (c)
Fuel factor:1.00 (mains gas)
Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER) 19.29 kgCO₂/m²yr
Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER) 17.50 kgCO₂/m²yrOK

1b TFEE and DFEE

Target Fabric Energy Efficiency (TFEE)60.8 kWh/m²/yr
Dwelling Fabric Energy Efficiency (DFEE)51.6 kWh/m²/yrOK

2 Fabric U-values

Element	Average	Highest	
External wall	0.17 (max. 0.30)	0.18 (max. 0.70)	OK
Party wall	0.00 (max. 0.20)	-	OK
Floor (no floor)			
Roof	0.10 (max. 0.20)	0.10 (max. 0.35)	OK
Openings	1.33 (max. 2.00)	1.40 (max. 3.30)	OK

2a Thermal bridging

Thermal bridging calculated from linear thermal transmittances for each junction

3 Air permeability

Air permeability at 50 pascals: 3.00 (design value)
Maximum 10.0 OK

4 Heating efficiency

Main heating system: Community heating scheme -

Secondary heating system: None

5 Cylinder insulation

Hot water storage: Nominal cylinder loss: 0.22 kWh/day
Permitted by DBSOG 0.35 OK
Primary pipework insulated: No primary pipework

6 Controls

Space heating controls: Charging system linked to use of community heating, programmer and at least two room statsOK

Hot water controls: No cylinderstat

7 Low energy lights

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

8 Mechanical ventilation

Continuous supply and extract system
Specific fan power: 0.44
Maximum 1.5 OK
MHR efficiency: 91%
Minimum: 70% OK

9 Summer time temperature

Overheating risk (Midlands): Slight OK
Based on:
Overhanging: Average
Windows facing North East: 8.10 m², No overhang
Windows facing South East: 8.10 m², No overhang
Air change rate: 2.00 ach
Blinds/curtains: None

10 Key Features

Party wall U-value 0.00 W/m²K
Roof U-value 0.10 W/m²K
Door U-value 0.82 W/m²K
Air permeability 3.0 m³/m²h

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

8c. Space cooling requirement

Not applicable

9b. Energy requirements

Fraction of space heat from secondary/supplementary system (Table 11)	0.0000 (301)
Fraction of space heat from community system	1.0000 (302)
Fraction of heat from community Boilers	1.0000 (303a)
Fraction of total space heat from community Boilers	1.0000 (304a)
Factor for control and charging method (Table 4c(3)) for community space heating	1.0000 (305)
Factor for control and charging method (Table 4c(3)) for community water heating	1.0000 (305a)
Distribution loss factor (Table 12c) for community heating system	1.0500 (306)
Space heating:	
Annual space heating requirement	2512.4685 (98)
Space heat from Boilers = (64) x 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.05	2638.0913 (307a)
Efficiency of secondary/supplementary heating system in % (from Table 4a or Appendix E)	0.0000 (308)
Space heating fuel for secondary/supplementary system	0.0000 (309)
Water heating:	
Annual water heating requirement	1794.0135 (64)
Water heat from Boilers = (64) x 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.05	1883.7142 (310a)
Electricity used for heat distribution	45.2181 (313)
Annual totals kWh/year	
Electricity for pumps and fans:	
(BalancedWithHeatRecovery, Database: in-use factor = 1.2500, SFP = 0.5500)	
mechanical ventilation fans (SFP = 0.5500)	130.1740 (330a)
Total electricity for the above, kWh/year	130.1740 (331)
Electricity for lighting (calculated in Appendix L)	338.5518 (332)
Total delivered energy for all uses	4990.5319 (338)

12b. Carbon dioxide emissions - Community heating scheme

Energy kWh/year	Emission factor kg CO2/kWh	Emissions kg CO2/year
Efficiency of heat source Boilers		89.5000 (367a)
Space heating from Boilers	0.2160	1091.2962 (367)
Electrical energy for heat distribution	0.5190	23.4682 (372)
Total CO2 associated with community systems (negative value allowed since DFEE <= TFEE)		1114.7644 (373)
Space and water heating		1114.7644 (376)
Pumps and fans	0.5190	67.5603 (378)
Energy for lighting	0.5190	175.7084 (379)
Total CO2, kg/year		1358.0331 (383)
Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER)		17.9300 (384)

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

DER		17.9300 ZC1
Total Floor Area	TFA	77.6000
Assumed number of occupants	N	2.4157
CO2 emission factor in Table 12 for electricity displaced from grid	EF	0.5190
CO2 emissions from appliances, equation (L14)		16.3686 ZC2
CO2 emissions from cooking, equation (L16)		2.2806 ZC3
Total CO2 emissions		36.1492 ZC4
Residual CO2 emissions offset from biofuel CHP		0.0000 ZC5
Additional allowable electricity generation, kWh/m²/year		0.0000 ZC6
Resulting CO2 emissions offset from additional allowable electricity generation		0.0000 ZC7
Net CO2 emissions		36.1492 ZC8

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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

Area (m2)	Storey height (m)	Volume (m3)
Ground floor		
Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)	77.6000 (1b) x 2.5000 (2b)	194.0000 (1b) - (3b)
Dwelling volume	(3a)+(3b)+(3c)+(3d)+(3e)...(3n)	194.0000 (5)

2. Ventilation rate

	main heating	secondary heating	other	total	m3 per hour
Number of chimneys	0	0	0	0	0 * 40 = 0.0000 (6a)
Number of open flues	0	0	0	0	0 * 20 = 0.0000 (6b)
Number of intermittent fans					3 * 10 = 30.0000 (7a)
Number of passive vents					0 * 10 = 0.0000 (7b)
Number of fuelless gas fires					0 * 40 = 0.0000 (7c)
Infiltration due to chimneys, flues and fans = (6a)+(6b)+(7a)+(7b)+(7c)					30.0000 / (5) = 6.0000 (8)
Pressure test					Yes
Measured/design AFS0					5.0000
Infiltration rate					6.4046 (18)
Number of sides sheltered					2 (19)
Shelter factor					(20) = 1 - [0.075 x (19)] = 0.8500 (20)
Infiltration rate adjusted to include shelter factor					(21) = (18) x (20) = 0.3439 (21)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Wind speed	5.1000	5.0000	4.9000	4.4000	4.3000	3.8000	3.8000	3.7000	4.0000	4.3000	4.5000	4.7000 (22)
Wind factor	1.2750	1.2500	1.2250	1.1000	1.0750	0.9500	0.9500	0.9250	1.0000	1.0750	1.1250	1.1750 (22a)
Adj infiltr rate	0.4385	0.4299	0.4213	0.3783	0.3697	0.3267	0.3267	0.3181	0.3439	0.3697	0.3869	0.4041 (22b)
Effective ac	0.5962	0.5924	0.5888	0.5716	0.5684	0.5534	0.5534	0.5506	0.5591	0.5684	0.5749	0.5817 (25)

3. Heat losses and heat loss parameter

Element	Gross m2	Openings m2	NetArea m2	U-value W/m2K	A x U W/K	K-value k3/m2K	A x K kJ/K
TER Opaque door			2.1200	1.0000	2.1200		(26)
TER Opening Type (Uw = 1.40)			16.2000	1.3238	21.4773		(27)
External Wall	53.4800	16.2000	37.2800	0.1800	6.7104		(29a)
Wall to CA	29.6300	2.1200	27.5100	0.1800	4.9518		(29a)
External Roof 1	77.6000		77.6000	0.1300	10.0880		(30)
Total net area of external elements Sum(A, m2)			160.7100				(31)
Fabric heat loss, W/K = Sum (A x U)					(26)...(30) + (32) =	45.3475	(33)
Thermal mass parameter (TMP = Cm / TFA) in kJ/m2K							250.0000 (35)
Thermal bridges (Sum(L x Psi) calculated using Appendix K)							18.4278 (36)
Total fabric heat loss					(33) + (36) =		63.7753 (37)

Ventilation heat loss calculated monthly (38)m = 0.33 x (25)m x (5)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
(38)m	38.1657	37.9267	37.6924	36.5919	36.3860	35.4275	35.4275	35.2500	35.7967	36.3860	36.8025	37.2380 (38)
Heat transfer coeff	101.9410	101.7020	101.4677	100.3672	100.1613	99.2028	99.2028	99.0253	99.5720	100.1613	100.5778	101.0133 (39)
Average = Sum(39)m / 12 =	100.3662 (39)											
H/P	1.3137	1.3106	1.3076	1.2934	1.2907	1.2784	1.2784	1.2761	1.2831	1.2907	1.2961	1.3017 (40)
H/P (average)	1.2934 (40)											
Days in month	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31 (41)

4. Water heating energy requirements (kWh/year)

Average daily hot water use (Litres/day)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Daily hot water use	100.7313	97.0684	93.4054	89.7425	86.0795	82.4166	82.4166	86.0795	89.7425	93.4054	97.0684	100.7313 (44)
Energy conte	149.3817	130.6502	134.8193	117.5387	112.7812	97.3216	90.1828	103.4860	104.7220	122.0434	133.2139	144.6682 (45)
Energy content (annual)	Total = Sum(45)m = 1448.8149 (45)											
Distribution loss (46)m = 0.15 x (45)m	22.4073											
Water storage loss:	19.5975											
Store volume	20.2229											
a) If manufacturer declared loss factor is known (kWh/day):	17.6308											
Temperature factor from Table 2b	16.9172											
Enter (49) or (54) in (55)	14.5982											
	13.5274											
	15.5229											
	15.7083											
	18.3065											
	19.9830											
	21.7002 (46)											
	3.0000 (47)											
	0.2602 (48)											
	0.5400 (49)											
	0.1408 (55)											



Appendix B

Full SAP 2012 – Be Green

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



Property Reference	03 - 001 A2 - 1B2P		Issued on Date	15/12/2020	
Assessment Reference	1B2P Be Clean	Prop Type Ref	Exposed Floor		
Property	Syon Lane, Brentford, London, TW7 5QE				
SAP Rating	83 B	DER	14.17	TER	28.60
Environmental	91 B	% DER<TER	50.46		
CO ₂ Emissions (t/year)	0.61	DFEE	42.82	TFEE	52.53
General Requirements Compliance	Pass	% DFEE<TFEE	18.48		
Assessor Details	Miss Eleanor Ballinger, Hodkinson Consultancy Ltd, Tel: 0203 603 1625, Eleanor@hodkinsonconsultancy.com		Assessor ID	M976-0001	
Client					

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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

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

DWELLING AS DESIGNED

Mid-floor flat, total floor area 56 m²

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

1a TER and DER

Fuel for main heating: Electricity (c)
Fuel factor: 1.55 (electricity)
Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER) 28.60 kgCO₂/m²yr
Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER) 14.17 kgCO₂/m²yrOK

1b TFEE and DFEE

Target Fabric Energy Efficiency (TFEE) 52.5 kWh/m²/yr
Dwelling Fabric Energy Efficiency (DFEE) 42.8 kWh/m²/yrOK

2 Fabric U-values

Element	Average	Highest	
External wall	0.17 (max. 0.30)	0.18 (max. 0.70)	OK
Party wall	0.00 (max. 0.20)	-	OK
Floor	0.10 (max. 0.25)	0.10 (max. 0.70)	OK
Roof (no roof)			
Openings	1.26 (max. 2.00)	1.40 (max. 3.30)	OK

2a Thermal bridging

Thermal bridging calculated from linear thermal transmittances for each junction

3 Air permeability

Air permeability at 50 pascals: 3.00 (design value)
Maximum 10.0 OK

4 Heating efficiency

Main heating system: Community heating scheme -

Secondary heating system: None

5 Cylinder insulation

Hot water storage: Nominal cylinder loss: 0.22 kWh/day
Permitted by DBSOG 0.35 OK
Primary pipework insulated: No primary pipework

6 Controls

Space heating controls: Charging system linked to use of community heating, programmer and at least two room statsOK

Hot water controls: No cylinder stat

7 Low energy lights

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

8 Mechanical ventilation

Continuous supply and extract system
Specific fan power: 0.42
Maximum 1.5 OK
WHR efficiency: 91%
Minimum: 70% OK

9 Summer time temperature

Overheating risk (Midlands): Slight OK
Based on:
Overheating: Average
Windows facing North: 6.98 m², No overhang
Air change rate: 2.00 ach
Blinds/curtains: None

10 Key features

Party wall U-value 0.00 W/m²K
Exposed floor U-value 0.10 W/m²K
Door U-value 0.82 W/m²K
Air permeability 3.0 m³/m²h
Photovoltaic array 0.14 kW

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

8c. Space cooling requirement

Not applicable

9b. Energy requirements

Fraction of space heat from secondary/supplementary system (Table 11)	0.0000 (301)
Fraction of space heat from community system	1.0000 (302)
Fraction of heat from community Heat pump	1.0000 (303b)
Fraction of total space heat from community Heat pump	1.0000 (304b)
Factor for control and charging method (Table 4c(3)) for community space heating	1.0000 (305)
Factor for control and charging method (Table 4c(3)) for community water heating	1.0000 (305a)
Distribution loss factor (Table 12c) for community heating system	1.3000 (306)
Space heating:	
Annual space heating requirement	1228.1098 (98)
Space heat from Heat pump = (98) x 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.30	1596.5428 (307b)
Efficiency of secondary/supplementary heating system in % (from Table 4a or Appendix E)	0.0000 (308)
Space heating fuel for secondary/supplementary system	0.0000 (309)
Water heating	
Annual water heating requirement	1584.4432 (64)
Water heat from Heat pump = (64) x 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.30	2059.7762 (310b)
Electricity used for heat distribution	36.5632 (313)
Annual totals kWh/year	
Electricity for pumps and fans: (BalancedWithHeatRecovery, Database: in-use factor = 1.2500, SFP = 0.5250) mechanical ventilation fans (SFP = 0.5250)	89.0295 (330a) 89.0295 (331) 279.8198 (332)
Energy saving/generation technologies (Appendices M, N and Q) PV Unit 0 (0.80 * 0.14 * 951 * 1.00) =	-106.4690 (333) 3918.6992 (338)

12b. Carbon dioxide emissions - Community heating scheme

Energy kWh/year	Emission factor kg CO2/kWh	Emissions kg CO2/year
Efficiency of heat source Heat pump		300.0000 (367b)
Space heating from Heat pump	0.5190	632.5432 (368)
Electrical energy for heat distribution	0.5190	18.3763 (372)
Total CO2 associated with community systems (negative value allowed since DFEE <= TFEE)		651.5195 (373)
Space and water heating		651.5195 (376)
Pumps and fans	0.5190	46.2063 (378)
Energy for lighting	0.5190	145.2265 (379)
Energy saving/generation technologies PV Unit	0.5190	-55.2574 (380)
Total CO2, kg/year		787.6948 (383)
Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER)		14.1700 (384)

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

DER	
Total Floor Area	14.1700 ZC1
Assumed number of occupants	55.6000
CO2 emission factor in Table 12 for electricity displaced from grid	1.8549 N
CO2 emissions from appliances, equation (L14)	0.5190 EF
CO2 emissions from cooking, equation (L16)	17.2371 ZC2
Total CO2 emissions	2.9410 ZC3
Residual CO2 emissions offset from biofuel CHP	34.3480 ZC4
Additional allowable electricity generation, kWh/m ² /year	0.0000 ZC5
Resulting CO2 emissions offset from additional allowable electricity generation	0.0000 ZC6
Net CO2 emissions	34.3480 ZC8

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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

Area (m2)	Storey height (m)	Volume (m3)
Ground floor	2.5000 (2b)	139.0000 (1b) - (3b)
Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)		4 (4)
Dwelling volume		(3a)+(3b)+(3c)+(3d)+...+(3n) = 139.0000 (5)

2. Ventilation rate

	main heating	secondary heating	other	total	m3 per hour
Number of chimneys	0	0	0	0 * 40 =	0.0000 (6a)
Number of open flues	0	0	0	0 * 20 =	0.0000 (6b)
Number of intermittent fans				2 * 10 =	20.0000 (7a)
Number of passive vents				0 * 10 =	0.0000 (7b)
Number of flameless gas fires				0 * 40 =	0.0000 (7c)
Infiltration due to chimneys, flues and fans = (6a)+(6b)+(7a)+(7b)+(7c) =				20.0000 / (5) =	0.1439 (8)
Pressure test					Yes
Measured/design AP50					5.0000
Infiltration rate					0.3939 (18)
Number of sides sheltered					3 (19)
Shelter factor				(20) = 1 - [(0.075 x (19))] =	0.7750 (20)
Infiltration rate adjusted to include shelter factor				(21) = (18) x (20) =	0.3053 (21)

Wind speed	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Wind factor	5.1000	5.0000	4.9000	4.4000	4.3000	3.8000	3.8000	3.7000	4.0000	4.3000	4.5000	4.7000 (22)
Adj infiltr 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)
Effective ac	0.3892	0.3816	0.3739	0.3358	0.3282	0.2900	0.2900	0.2824	0.3053	0.3282	0.3434	0.3587 (22b)
	0.5757	0.5728	0.5699	0.5564	0.5538	0.5420	0.5420	0.5399	0.5466	0.5538	0.5590	0.5643 (25)

3. Heat losses and heat loss parameter

Element	Gross m2	Openings m2	NetArea m2	U-value W/m2K	A x U W/K	K-value k3/m2K	A x K kJ/K
TER Opaque door			2.1200	1.0000	2.1200		(26)
TER Opening Type (Uw = 1.40)			6.9800	1.3238	9.2538		(27)
Exposed			55.6000	0.1300	7.2280		(28b)
External Wall	17.5000	6.9800	10.5200	0.1800	1.8936		(29a)
Wall to Stairwell			17.5000	2.1200	36.8900		(29b)
Total net area of external elements Sum(A, m2)			90.6000				(31)
Fabric heat loss, W/K = Sum (A x U)					(26)...(30) + (32) =	23.2638	(33)

Thermal mass parameter (TMP = Cm / TFA) in kJ/m2K	250.0000 (35)
Thermal bridges (Sum(L x Psi) calculated using Appendix K)	9.6435 (36)
Total fabric heat loss	(33) + (36) = 32.9073 (37)

Ventilation heat loss calculated monthly (38)m = 0.33 x (25)m x (5)												
(38)m	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Assumed occupancy	26.4093	26.2743	26.1421	25.5210	25.4048	24.8638	24.8638	24.7636	25.0722	25.4048	25.6399	25.8856 (38)
Heat transfer coeff	59.3165	59.1816	59.0494	58.4283	58.3121	57.7711	57.7711	57.6709	57.9795	58.3121	58.5472	58.7929 (39)
Average = Sum(39)m / 12 =												58.4277 (39)

H/P	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
H/P (average)	1.0668	1.0644	1.0620	1.0509	1.0488	1.0390	1.0390	1.0372	1.0428	1.0488	1.0530	1.0574 (40)
Days in month												1.0509 (40)
	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31 (41)

4. Water heating energy requirements (kWh/year)

Assumed occupancy	1.8549 (42)											
Average daily hot water use (Litres/day)	78.2543 (43)											
Daily hot water use	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	86.0797	82.9495	79.8194	76.6892	73.5590	70.4289	70.4289	73.5590	76.6892	79.8194	82.9495	86.0797 (44)
Energy conte	127.6537	111.6468	115.2095	100.4424	96.3769	83.1659	77.0654	88.4337	89.4899	104.2919	113.8427	123.6258 (45)
Energy content (annual)												Total = Sum(45)m = 1231.2445 (45)
Distribution loss (46)m = 0.15 x (45)m												
Water storage loss:	19.1481	16.7470	17.2814	15.0664	14.4565	12.4749	11.5598	13.2651	13.4235	15.6438	17.0764	18.5439 (46)
Store volume												3.0000 (47)
a) If manufacturer declared loss factor is known (kWh/day):												0.2602 (48)
Temperature factor from Table 2b												0.5400 (49)
Enter (49) or (54) in (55)												0.1405 (55)

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF TARGET EMISSIONS 09 Jan 2014

Total storage loss	4.3553	3.9338	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	4.2148
If cylinder contains dedicated solar storage																										
Primary loss	23.2624	21.0112	23.2624	22.5120	23.2624	22.5120	23.2624	22.5120	23.2624	22.5120	23.2624	22.5120	23.2624	22.5120	23.2624	22.5120	23.2624	22.5120	23.2624	22.5120	23.2624	22.5120	23.2624	22.5120	23.2624	22.5120
Total heat required for water heating calculated for each month																										
Solar input	155.2714	136.5918	142.8271	127.1692	123.9945	109.8927	104.6831	116.0514	116.2167	131.9095	140.5695	151.2435	151.2435	140.5695	131.9095	116.2167	116.0514	104.6831	109.8927	123.9945	127.1692	142.8271	136.5918	155.2714	0.0000	0.0000
Output from w/h																										
Heat gains from water heating, kWh/month																										
Total per year (kWh/year) = Sum(64)m =																										

5. Internal gains (see Table 5 and 5a)																								
Metabolic gains (Table 5), Watts																								
(66)m	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec												
Lighting gains (calculated in Appendix L, equation L9 or L9a), also see Table 5																								
Appliances gains (calculated in Appendix L, equation L13 or L13a), also see Table 5																								
Cooking gains (calculated in Appendix L, equation L15 or L15a), also see Table 5																								
Pumps, fans																								
Losses e.g. evaporation (negative values) (Table 5)																								
Water heating gains (Table 5)																								
Total internal gains																								

6. Solar gains																								
[Jan]	Area	Solar flux	g	FF	Access	Gains																		
	m2	Table 6a	Specific data	Specific data	Factor	W																		
North	6.9800	10.6334	0.6300	0.7000	0.7700	22.6829																		
Solar gains	22.6829	43.3482	73.6592	118.3156	159.3820	170.6231	159.2985	126.3830	88.5623	51.6004	27.9823	18.9096												
Total gains	340.8277	359.5920	379.2920	407.0614	431.2618	426.1473	404.1618	376.4202	347.2618	327.3657	323.2647	328.5587												

7. Mean internal temperature (heating season)																								
Temperature during heating periods in the living area from Table 9, Th1 (C)																								
Utilisation factor for gains for living area, nil,m (see Table 9a)																								
tau	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec												
alpha	5.3396	5.3494	5.3592	5.4055	5.4143	5.4556	5.4634	5.4967	5.5045	5.5458	5.5536	5.5869												
util living area																								
MIT																								
Th 2																								
util rest of house																								
MIT 2																								
Living area fraction																								
MIT																								
Temperature adjustment																								
adjusted MIT																								

8. Space heating requirement																								
Utilisation	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec												
Useful gains	339.5769	357.6086	375.0926	394.2385	388.8534	315.8762	225.5105	232.9696	301.5334	319.1946	321.0881	327.5676												
Ext temp	4.3000	4.9000	6.5000	8.9000	11.7000	14.6000	16.6000	16.4000	14.1000	16.6000	7.1000	4.2000												
Heat loss rate W																								
Month fracti	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000												
Space heating kWh	409.7895	337.3685	299.1356	183.5633	85.5070	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	173.0362	297.3014	416.4234												
Space heating per m2																								

8c. Space cooling requirement																								
Not applicable																								

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF TARGET EMISSIONS 09 Jan 2014

9a. Energy requirements - Individual heating systems, including micro-CHP												
Fraction of space heat from secondary/supplementary system (Table 11)												
Fraction of space heat from main system(s)												
Efficiency of main space heating system 1 (in %)												
Efficiency of secondary/supplementary heating system, %												
Space heating requirement												

Space heating requirement	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		
Space heating efficiency (main heating system 1)														
Space heating fuel (main heating system)														
Water heating requirement														
Water heating														
Water heating requirement														
Efficiency of water heater														
Fuel for water heating, kWh/month														
Water heating fuel used														
Annual totals kWh/year														
Space heating fuel - main system														
Space heating fuel - secondary														
Electricity for pumps and fans:														
central heating pump														
main heating flue fan														
Total electricity for the above, kWh/year														
Electricity for lighting (calculated in Appendix L)														
Total delivered energy for all uses														

12a. Carbon dioxide emissions - Individual heating systems including micro-CHP												
Energy kWh/year												
Emission factor kg CO2/kWh												
Emissions kg CO2/year												
Space heating - main system 1												
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 and water heating												
Fuel factor (electricity)												
Emissions per m2 for lighting												
Emissions per m2 for pumps and fans												
Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER) = (16.316 * 1.55) + 2.6120 + 0.7001, rounded to 2 d.p.												

12b. Carbon dioxide emissions - Individual heating systems including micro-CHP												
Energy kWh/year												
Emission factor kg CO2/kWh												
Emissions kg CO2/year												
Space heating - main system 1												
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 and water heating												
Fuel factor (electricity)												
Emissions per m2 for lighting												
Emissions per m2 for pumps and fans												
Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER) = (16.316 * 1.55) + 2.6120 + 0.7001, rounded to 2 d.p.												

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



Property Reference	03 - 002 D2 - 3B5P		Issued on Date	15/12/2020	
Assessment Reference	3B5P Be Clean	Prop Type Ref	Exposed Floor		
Property	Syon Lane, Brentford, London, TW7 5QE				
SAP Rating	84 B	DER	13.20	TER	23.00
Environmental	90 B	% DER<TER	42.60		
CO ₂ Emissions (t/year)	0.90	DFEE	41.14	TFEE	45.14
General Requirements Compliance	Pass	% DFEE<TFEE	8.85		
Assessor Details	Miss Eleanor Ballinger, Hodkinson Consultancy Ltd, Tel: 0203 603 1625, Eleanor@hodkinsonconsultancy.com		Assessor ID	M976-0001	
Client					

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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DWELLING AS DESIGNED

Mid-floor flat, total floor area 87 m²

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

1a TER and DER

Fuel for main heating: Electricity (c)
Fuel factor: 1.55 (electricity)
Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER) 23.00 kgCO₂/m²
Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER) 13.20 kgCO₂/m²OK

1b TFEE and DFEE

Target Fabric Energy Efficiency (TFEE) 45.1 kWh/m²/yr
Dwelling Fabric Energy Efficiency (DFEE) 41.1 kWh/m²/yrOK

2 Fabric U-values

Element	Average	Highest	
External wall	0.17 (max. 0.30)	0.18 (max. 0.70)	OK
Party wall	0.00 (max. 0.20)	-	OK
Floor	0.10 (max. 0.25)	0.10 (max. 0.70)	OK
Roof (no roof)			
Openings	1.33 (max. 2.00)	1.40 (max. 3.30)	OK

2a Thermal bridging

Thermal bridging calculated from linear thermal transmittances for each junction

3 Air permeability

Air permeability at 50 pascals: 3.00 (design value)
Maximum 10.0 OK

4 Heating efficiency

Main heating system: Community heating scheme -

Secondary heating system: None

5 Cylinder insulation

Hot water storage: Nominal cylinder loss: 0.22 kWh/day

Permitted by DBSOG 0.35 OK

Primary pipework insulated: No primary pipework

6 Controls

Space heating controls: Charging system linked to use of community heating, programmer and at least two room statsOK

Hot water controls:

No cylinder stat

7 Low energy lights

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

8 Mechanical ventilation

Continuous supply and extract system

Specific fan power: 0.44
Maximum 1.5 OK
MHR efficiency: 91% OK
Minimum: 70% OK

9 Summer time temperature

Overheating risk (Midlands): Slight OK

Based on:

Overhanging: Average
Windows facing South East: 16.35 m², No overhang
Air change rate: 2.00 ach
Blinds/curtains: None

10 Key features

Party wall U-value: 0.00 W/m²K
Exposed floor U-value: 0.10 W/m²K
Door U-value: 0.82 W/m²K
Air permeability: 3.0 m³/m²h

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

8c. Space cooling requirement

Not applicable

9b. Energy requirements

Fraction of space heat from secondary/supplementary system (Table 11)	0.0000 (301)
Fraction of space heat from community system	1.0000 (302)
Fraction of heat from community Heat pump	1.0000 (303b)
Fraction of total space heat from community Heat pump	1.0000 (304b)
Factor for control and charging method (Table 4c(3)) for community space heating	1.0000 (305)
Factor for control and charging method (Table 4c(3)) for community water heating	1.0000 (305a)
Distribution loss factor (Table 12c) for community heating system	1.3000 (306)
Space heating:	
Annual space heating requirement	1924.5235 (98)
Space heat from Heat pump = (98) x 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.30	2501.8806 (307b)
Efficiency of secondary/supplementary heating system in % (from Table 4a or Appendix E)	0.0000 (308)
Space heating fuel for secondary/supplementary system	0.0000 (309)
Water heating	
Annual water heating requirement	1853.9564 (64)
Water heat from Heat pump = (64) x 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.30	2410.1953 (310b)
Electricity used for heat distribution	49.1208 (313)
Annual totals kWh/year	
Electricity for pumps and fans:	
(BalancedWithHeatRecovery, Database: in-use factor = 1.2500, SFP = 0.5500)	
mechanical ventilation fans (SFP = 0.5500)	145.2715 (330a)
Total electricity for the above, kWh/year	145.2715 (331)
Electricity for lighting (calculated in Appendix L)	371.5144 (332)
Total delivered energy for all uses	5426.8618 (338)

12b. Carbon dioxide emissions - Community heating scheme

Energy kWh/year	Emission factor kg CO2/kWh	Emissions kg CO2/year
Efficiency of heat source Heat pump		300.0000 (367b)
Space heating from Heat pump	0.5190	849.7991 (368)
Electrical energy for heat distribution	0.5190	25.4937 (372)
Total CO2 associated with community systems (negative value allowed since DPEE <= TPFE)		875.2828 (376)
Space and water heating		75.3959 (378)
Pumps and fans	0.5190	182.8160 (379)
Energy for lighting	0.5190	1143.4947 (383)
Total CO2, kg/year		13.2000 (384)
Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER)		

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

DER	TFA	N	EF	CO2 emissions
DER	86.6000	13.2000	ZC1	
Total Floor Area	86.6000			
Assumed number of occupants		2.5763		
CO2 emission factor in Table 12 for electricity displaced from grid		0.5190		
Total CO2 emissions from appliances, equation (L14)		15.9217	ZC2	
CO2 emissions from cooking, equation (L16)		2.0881	ZC3	
Total CO2 emissions		31.2099	ZC4	
Residual CO2 emissions offset from biofuel CHP		0.0000	ZC5	
Additional allowable electricity generation, kWh/m ² /year		0.0000	ZC6	
Resulting CO2 emissions offset from additional allowable electricity generation		0.0000	ZC7	
Net CO2 emissions		31.2099	ZC8	



FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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

Area (m ²)	Storey height (m)	Volume (m ³)
Ground floor		
Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)	86.6000 (1b) x 2.5000 (2b)	216.5000 (1b) - (3b)
Dwelling volume		216.5000 (5)

2. Ventilation rate

	main heating	secondary heating	other	total	m ³ per hour
Number of chimneys	0	0	0	0 * 40 =	0.0000 (6a)
Number of open flues	0	0	0	0 * 20 =	0.0000 (6b)
Number of intermittent fans				3 * 10 =	30.0000 (7a)
Number of passive vents				0 * 10 =	0.0000 (7b)
Number of fireless gas fires				0 * 40 =	0.0000 (7c)
Infiltration due to chimneys, flues and fans = (6a)+(6b)+(7a)+(7b)+(7c) =				30.0000 / (5) =	0.1386 (8)
Pressure test					Yes
Measured/design AP50					5.0000
Infiltration rate					0.3886 (18)
Number of sides sheltered					3 (19)
Shelter factor				(20) = 1 - [0.075 x (19)] =	0.7750 (20)
Infiltration rate adjusted to include shelter factor				(21) = (18) x (20) =	0.3011 (21)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Wind speed	5.1000	5.0000	4.9000	4.4000	4.3000	3.8000	3.8000	3.7000	4.0000	4.3000	4.5000	4.7000 (22)
Wind factor	1.2750	1.2500	1.2250	1.1000	1.0750	0.9500	0.9500	0.9250	1.0000	1.0750	1.1250	1.1750 (22a)
Adj infilt rate												
Effective ac	0.3840	0.3764	0.3689	0.3313	0.3237	0.2861	0.2861	0.2786	0.3011	0.3237	0.3388	0.3538 (22b)
Effective ac	0.5737	0.5708	0.5680	0.5549	0.5524	0.5409	0.5409	0.5388	0.5453	0.5524	0.5574	0.5626 (25)

3. Heat losses and heat loss parameter

Element	Gross m ²	Openings m ²	NetArea m ²	U-value W/m ² K	A x U W/K	K-value kJ/m ² K	A x K kJ/K
TER Opaque door			2.1200	1.0000	2.1200		(26)
TER Opening Type (Uw = 1.40)			16.3500	1.3258	21.6761		(27)
Exposed			86.6000	0.1300	11.2580		(28b)
External Wall	33.9000	16.3500	17.5500	0.1800	3.1590		(29a)
Wall to Stairwell	29.8500	2.1200	27.7300	0.1800	4.9914		(29a)
Total net area of external elements Aum(A, m ²)			150.3500				(31)
Fabric heat loss, W/K = Sum (A x U)				(26)...(30) + (32) =	43.2045		(33)
Thermal mass parameter (TMP = Cm / TFA) in kJ/m ² K							250.0000 (35)
Thermal bridges (Sum(L x Psi) calculated using Appendix K)							12.1385 (36)
Total fabric heat loss							(33) + (36) = 55.3430 (37)

Ventilation heat loss calculated monthly (38)m = 0.33 x (25)m x (5)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
(38)m	40.9887	40.7842	40.5838	39.6423	39.4662	38.6462	38.6462	38.4943	38.9620	39.4662	39.8225	40.1951 (38)
Heat transfer coeff	96.3318	96.1273	95.9268	94.9853	94.8092	93.9892	93.9892	93.8373	94.3050	94.8092	95.1655	95.5381 (39)
Average = Sum(39)m / 12 =												94.9845 (39)
H/P	1.1124	1.1100	1.1077	1.0968	1.0948	1.0853	1.0853	1.0836	1.0890	1.0948	1.0989	1.1032 (40)
H/P (average)												1.0968 (40)
Days in month	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31 (41)

4. Water heating energy requirements (kWh/year)

Average daily hot water use (Litres/day)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Daily hot water use	104.9249	101.1095	97.2940	93.4786	89.6631	85.8477	85.8477	89.6631	93.4786	97.2940	101.1095	104.9249 (44)
Energy conte	155.6006	136.0893	140.4320	122.4320	117.4764	101.3732	93.9372	107.7943	109.0817	127.1242	138.7660	150.6909 (45)
Energy content (annual)												1500.7977 (45)
Distribution loss (46)m = 0.15 x (45)m												
Water storage loss:	23.3401	20.4134	21.0648	18.3648	17.6215	15.2060	14.0906	16.1691	16.3623	19.0686	20.8149	22.6036 (46)
Store volume												3.0000 (47)
a) If manufacturer declared loss factor is known (kWh/day):												0.2602 (48)
Temperature factor from Table 2b												0.5400 (49)
Enter (49) or (54) in (55)												0.1405 (55)



FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



Property Reference	03 - 003 E1 - 1B1P		Issued on Date	15/12/2020	
Assessment Reference	1B1P Be Clean	Prop Type Ref	Middle floor		
Property	Syon Lane, Brentford, London, TW7 5QE				
SAP Rating	80 C	DER	19.93	TER	35.48
Environmental	89 B	% DER<TER	43.82		
CO ₂ Emissions (t/year)	0.65	DFEE	59.39	TFEE	56.20
General Requirements Compliance	Fail	% DFEE<TFEE	-5.68		
Assessor Details	Miss Eleanor Ballinger, Hodkinson Consultancy Ltd, Tel: 0203 603 1625, Eleanor@hodkinsonconsultancy.com		Assessor ID	M976-0001	
Client					

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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DWELLING AS DESIGNED

Mid-floor flat, total floor area 40 m²

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

1a TER and DER
 Fuel for main heating: Electricity (c)
 Fuel factor: 1.55 (electricity)
 Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER) 35.48 kgCO₂/m²
 Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER) 19.93 kgCO₂/m²OK

1b TFEE and DFEE
 Target Fabric Energy Efficiency (TFEE) 56.2 kWh/m²/yr
 Dwelling Fabric Energy Efficiency (DFEE) 59.4 kWh/m²/yrFail
 Excess energy = 3.2 kWh/m²/yr (5.7%)

2 Fabric U-values

Element	Average	Highest	
External wall	0.17 (max. 0.30)	0.18 (max. 0.70)	OK
Party wall	0.00 (max. 0.20)	-	OK
Floor	(no roof)		
Roof	(no roof)		
Openings	1.32 (max. 2.00)	1.40 (max. 3.30)	OK

2a Thermal bridging

Thermal bridging calculated from linear thermal transmittances for each junction

3 Air permeability

Air permeability at 50 pascals: 3.00 (design value) OK
 Maximum 10.0

4 Heating efficiency

Main heating system: Community heating scheme -

Secondary heating system: None

5 Cylinder insulation

Hot water storage: Permitted by DBSG 0.35
 Nominal cylinder loss: 0.22 kWh/day
 Primary pipework insulated: 91% OK
 No primary pipework

6 Controls

Space heating controls: Charging system linked to use of community heating, programmer and at least two room statsOK

Hot water controls: No cylinderstat

7 Low energy lights

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

8 Mechanical ventilation

Continuous supply and extract system
 Specific fan power: 0.42
 Maximum 1.5 OK
 MVHR efficiency: 91%
 Minimum: 70% OK

9 Summertime temperature

Overheating risk (Midlands): Medium OK
 Based on:
 Overshading: Average
 Windows facing North East: 2.55 m², No overhang
 Windows facing North West: 10.75 m², No overhang
 Air change rates: 2.00 ach
 Blinds/curtains: None

10 Key features

Party wall U-value: 0.00 W/m²K
 Door U-value: 0.82 W/m²K
 Air permeability: 3.0 m³/m²h

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

8c. Space cooling requirement

Not applicable

9b. Energy requirements

Fraction of space heat from secondary/supplementary system (Table 11)	0.0000 (301)
Fraction of space heat from community system	1.0000 (302)
Fraction of heat from community Heat pump	1.0000 (303b)
Fraction of total space heat from community Heat pump	1.0000 (304b)
Factor for control and charging method (Table 4c(3)) for community space heating	1.0000 (305)
Factor for control and charging method (Table 4c(3)) for community water heating	1.0000 (305a)
Distribution loss factor (Table 12c) for community heating system	1.3000 (306)
Space heating:	
Annual space heating requirement	1471.4342 (98)
Space heat from Heat pump = (98) x 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.30	1912.8644 (307b)
Efficiency of secondary/supplementary heating system in % (from Table 4a or Appendix E)	0.0000 (308)
Space heating fuel for secondary/supplementary system	0.0000 (309)
Water heating	
Annual water heating requirement	1419.8054 (64)
Water heat from Heat pump = (64) x 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.30	1845.7470 (310b)
Electricity used for heat distribution	37.5861 (313)
Annual totals kWh/year	
Electricity for pumps and fans:	
(BalancedRiskHeatRecovery, Database: in-use factor = 1.2500, SFP = 0.5250)	
mechanical ventilation fans (SFP = 0.5250)	64.5304 (330a)
Total electricity for the above, kWh/year	64.5304 (331)
Electricity for lighting (calculated in Appendix L)	192.5349 (332)
Total delivered energy for all uses	4015.6767 (338)

12b. Carbon dioxide emissions - Community heating scheme

Energy kWh/year	Emission factor kg CO2/kWh	Emissions kg CO2/year
Space heating from Heat pump	0.5190	300.0000 (367b)
Electrical energy for heat distribution	0.5190	650.2398 (368)
Total CO2 associated with community systems (negative value allowed since DFEE <= TPFE)		19.5072 (372)
Space and water heating		669.7470 (373)
Pumps and fans	0.5190	669.7470 (376)
Energy for lighting	0.5190	33.4923 (378)
Total CO2, kg/year		99.9266 (379)
Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER)		803.1638 (383)
		19.9300 (384)

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

DER	TFA	N	EF	CO2 emissions from appliances, equation (L14)	CO2 emissions from cooking, equation (L16)	Residual CO2 emissions offset from biofuel CHP	Additional allowable electricity generation, kWh/m ² /year	Resulting CO2 emissions offset from additional allowable electricity generation	Net CO2 emissions
19.9300	40.3000	1.4143	0.5190	17.9816	3.7951	41.7067	0.0000	0.0000	41.7067

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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

Area (m ²)	Storey height (m)	Volume (m ³)
Ground floor	2.5000 (2b)	100.7500 (1b) - (3b)
Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)		
Dwelling volume		(3a)+(3b)+(3c)+(3d)+(3e)...(3n) = 100.7500 (5)

2. Ventilation rate

main heating	secondary heating	other	total	m ³ per hour
Number of chimneys	0	0	0	0 * 40 = 0.0000 (6a)
Number of open flues	0	0	0	0 * 20 = 0.0000 (6b)
Number of intermittent fans	0	0	2	2 * 10 = 20.0000 (7a)
Number of passive vents	0	0	0	0 * 10 = 0.0000 (7b)
Number of fireless gas fires	0	0	0	0 * 40 = 0.0000 (7c)
Infiltration due to chimneys, flues and fans = (6a)+(6b)+(7a)+(7b)+(7c) =			20.0000 / (5) =	0.1985 (8)
Pressure test				Yes
Measured/design AP50				5.0000
Infiltration rate				0.4485 (18)
Number of sides sheltered				3 (19)
Shelter factor			(20) = 1 - [0.075 x (19)] =	0.7750 (20)
Infiltration rate adjusted to include shelter factor			(21) = (18) x (20) =	0.3476 (21)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Wind speed	5.1000	5.0000	4.9000	4.4000	4.3000	3.8000	3.8000	3.7000	4.0000	4.3000	4.5000	4.7000 (22)
Wind factor	1.2750	1.2500	1.2250	1.1000	1.0750	0.9500	0.9500	0.9250	1.0000	1.0750	1.1250	1.1750 (22a)
Adj infiltr rate	0.4432	0.4345	0.4258	0.3824	0.3737	0.3302	0.3302	0.3215	0.3476	0.3737	0.3910	0.4084 (22b)
Effective ac	0.5982	0.5944	0.5907	0.5731	0.5698	0.5545	0.5545	0.5517	0.5604	0.5698	0.5765	0.5834 (25)

3. Heat losses and heat loss parameter

Element	Gross m ²	Openings m ²	NetArea m ²	U-value W/m ² K	A x U W/K	K-value kJ/m ² K	A x K kJ/K
TER Opaque door			2.1200	1.0000	2.1200		(26)
TER Opening Type (Uw = 1.40)			7.9600	1.3238	10.5520		(27)
External Wall	22.8300	7.9600	14.8700	0.1800	2.6766		(29a)
Wall to CA	40.7500	2.1200	38.6300	0.1800	6.9534		(29a)
Total net area of external elements Aum(A, m ²)			63.5800				(31)
Fabric heat loss, W/K = Sum (A x U)			(26)...(30) + (32) =		22.3030		(33)
Thermal mass parameter (TMP = Cm / TFA) in kJ/m ² K							250.0000 (35)
Thermal bridges (Sum(L x Psi) calculated using Appendix K)							5.3077 (36)
Total fabric heat loss							(33) + (36) = 27.6107 (37)

Ventilation heat loss calculated monthly (38)m = 0.33 x (25)m x (5)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
(38)m	19.8889	19.7621	19.6378	19.0541	18.9449	18.4365	18.4365	18.3423	18.6323	18.9449	19.1658	19.3968 (38)
Heat transfer coeff	47.4996	47.3728	47.2485	46.6648	46.5556	46.0472	46.0472	45.9530	46.2430	46.5556	46.7765	47.0075 (39)
Average = Sum(39)m / 12 =												46.6643 (39)

HLP (average)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
HLP (average)	1.1787	1.1755	1.1724	1.1579	1.1552	1.1426	1.1426	1.1403	1.1475	1.1552	1.1607	1.1664 (40)
Days in month												1.1579 (40)
	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31 (41)

4. Water heating energy requirements (kWh/year)

Assumed occupancy													1.4143 (42)
Average daily hot water use (litres/day)													67.7904 (43)
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Daily hot water use	74.5694	71.8578	69.1462	66.4346	63.7230	61.0113	61.0113	63.7230	66.4346	69.1462	71.8578	74.5694 (44)	
Energy conte	110.5843	96.7177	99.8040	87.0116	83.4897	72.0452	66.7605	67.6087	72.0452	72.0452	90.3463	107.0950 (45)	
Energy content (annual)												Total = Sum(45)m = 1066.6067 (45)	
Distribution loss (46)m = 0.15 x (45)m	16.5876	14.5077	14.9706	13.0517	12.5235	10.8068	10.0141	11.4913	11.6285	13.5519	14.7930	16.0642 (46)	
Water storage loss:												3.0000 (47)	
Store volume												0.2602 (48)	
a) If manufacturer declared loss factor is known (kWh/day):												0.5400 (49)	
Temperature factor from Table 2b												0.5400 (49)	
Enter (49) or (54) in (55)												0.1405 (55)	
Total storage loss													

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



CALCULATION OF TARGET EMISSIONS 09 Jan 2014

4.3553	3.9338	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	4.2148	
If cylinder contains dedicated solar storage																						
Primary loss																						
Total heat required for water heating calculated for each month																						
Solar input																						
Output from w/h																						
Heat gains from water heating, kWh/month																						

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

Metabolic gains (Table 5), Watts																						
(68)m																						
Lighting gains (calculated in Appendix L, equation L10 or L19), also see Table 5																						
Appliances gains (calculated in Appendix L, equation L13 or L13a), also see Table 5																						
Cooking gains (calculated in Appendix L, equation L15 or L15a), also see Table 5																						
Pumps, fans																						
Losses e.g. evaporation (negative values) (Table 5)																						
Water heating gains (Table 5)																						
Total internal gains																						

6. Solar gains

[Jan]	Area m ²	Solar flux Table 6a W/m ²	g Specific data or Table 6b	FF Specific data or Table 6c	Access factor Table 6d	Gains W						
Northeast	1.5300	11.2829	0.6300	0.7000		5.2758 (75)						
Northwest	6.4300	11.2829	0.6300	0.7000		27.1720 (81)						
Solar gains	27.4478	55.8707	100.6613	165.3148	222.2155	236.9053	221.6200	176.6781	122.6574	68.2785	34.5364	22.4152 (83)
Total gains	287.0627	313.9595	350.4770	401.9727	445.8919	447.7636	423.9532	383.3727	335.9370	294.8707	276.4068	275.3806 (84)

7. Mean internal temperature (heating season)

Temperature during heating periods in the living area from Table 9, Th1 (C)												
Utilisation factor for gains for living area, nil,m (see Table 9a)												
util living area												
MIT												
Th 2												
util rest of house												
MIT 2												
Living area fraction												
MIT												
Temperature adjustment												
adjusted MIT												

8. Space heating requirement

Utilisation	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Useful gains	285.5919	311.2710	343.6066	378.0108	372.7640	297.5855	220.3160	225.4407	280.6132	284.8445	273.8846	274.2243 (95)
Ext temp	4.3000	4.9000	6.5000	8.9000	11.7000	14.6000	16.4000	14.1000	10.6000	7.1000	4.2000 (96)	
Heat loss rate W	760.8378	736.5511	671.0639	567.3784	448.5350	315.7047	224.6819	233.2071	336.7647	485.6041	632.4585	756.7189 (97)
Month fracti	1.0000	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 kWh	353.5829	285.7882	243.6282	136.3447	56.3736	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	149.3651	258.1732	358.9760 (98)
Space heating per m ²										(98) / (4) =		45.7130 (99)

8c. Space cooling requirement

Not applicable

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



CALCULATION OF TARGET EMISSIONS 09 Jan 2014

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

Fraction of space heat from secondary/supplementary system (Table 11)																						0.0000 (201)		
Fraction of space heat from main system(s)																							1.0000 (202)	
Efficiency of main space heating system 1 (in %)																							88.5000 (206)	
Efficiency of secondary/supplementary heating system, %																							0.0000 (208)	
Space heating requirement																							2081.6180 (211)	
Space heating requirement	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec												
Space heating requirement	353.5829	285.7882	243.6282	136.3447	56.3736	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	149.3651	258.1732	358.9760 (98)												
Space heating efficiency (main heating system 1)	88.5000	88.5000	88.5000	88.5000	88.5000	88.5000	88.5000	88.5000	88.5000	88.5000	88.5000	88.5000 (210)												
Space heating fuel (main heating system)	399.5287	322.9246	275.2861	154.0618	63.6990	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	168.7741	291.7211	405.6226 (211)												
Water heating requirement	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (215)												
Water heating requirement	138.2020	121.6627	127.4217	113.7384	111.1074	98.7720	94.3782	104.2263	104.2504	117.9640	125.3468	134.7127 (64)												
Water heating requirement	88.5000	88.5000	88.5000	88.5000	88.5000	88.5000	88.5000	88.5000	88.5000	88.5000	88.5000	88.5000 (216)												
Water heating requirement	82.1958	81.9976	81.4966	80.2773	78.0894	74.8000	74.8000	74.8000	74.8000	80.4235	81.6812	82.2880 (217)												
Fuel for water heating, kWh/month	168.1376	148.3735	156.3522	141.6819	142.2822	132.0482	126.1740	139.3400	139.3722	146.6786	153.4587	163.7087 (219)												
Water heating fuel used																								
Annual totals kWh/year																								
Space heating fuel - main system																								
Space heating fuel - secondary																								
Electricity for pumps and fans:																								
central heating pump																								
main heating flue fan																								
Total electricity for the above, kWh/year																								
Electricity for lighting (calculated in Appendix L)																								
Total delivered energy for all uses																								

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

Energy kWh/year	Emission factor kg CO ₂ /kWh	Emissions kg CO ₂ /year
Space heating - main system 1	0.2160	448.6295 (261)
Space heating - secondary	0.0000	0.0000 (263)
Water heating (other fuel)	0.2160	379.6433 (264)
Space and water heating		828.2728 (265)
Pumps and fans	0.5190	43.5960 (267)
Energy for lighting	0.5190	100.7656 (268)
Total CO ₂ , kg/m ² /year		973.6344 (272)
Emissions per m ² for space and water heating		828.2728 (272a)
Fuel factor (electricity)		1.5500
Emissions per m ² for lighting		2.5004 (272b)
Emissions per m ² for pumps and fans		1.0818 (272c)
Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER) = (20.5775 * 1.55) + 2.5004 + 1.0818, rounded to 2 d.p.		35.4800 (273)



FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



Property Reference	03 - 004 C1 - 1B2P		Issued on Date	15/12/2020	
Assessment Reference	1B2P Be Clean	Prop Type Ref	Middle floor		
Property	Syon Lane, Brentford, London, TW7 5QE				
SAP Rating	84 B	DER	12.83	TER	22.75
Environmental	92 A	% DER<TER	43.61		
CO ₂ Emissions (t/year)	0.55	DFEE	30.57	TFEE	31.39
General Requirements Compliance	Pass	% DFEE<TFEE	2.61		
Assessor Details	Miss Eleanor Ballinger, Hodkinson Consultancy Ltd, Tel: 0203 603 1625, Eleanor@hodkinsonconsultancy.com		Assessor ID	M976-0001	
Client					

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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

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

DWELLING AS DESIGNED

Mid-floor flat, total floor area 50 m²

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

1a TER and DER

Fuel for main heating: Electricity (c)
 Fuel factor: 1.55 (electricity)
 Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER) 22.75 kgCO₂/m²
 Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER) 12.83 kgCO₂/m²OK

1b TFEE and DFEE

Target Fabric Energy Efficiency (TFEE) 31.4 kWh/m²/yr
 Dwelling Fabric Energy Efficiency (DFEE) 30.6 kWh/m²/yrOK

2 Fabric U-values

Element	Average	Highest	
External wall	0.17 (max. 0.30)	0.18 (max. 0.70)	OK
Party wall	0.00 (max. 0.20)	-	OK
Floor (no floor)			
Roof (no roof)			
Openings	1.26 (max. 2.00)	1.40 (max. 3.30)	OK

2a Thermal bridging

Thermal bridging calculated from linear thermal transmittances for each junction

3 Air permeability

Air permeability at 50 pascals:	3.00 (design value)	
Maximum	10.0	OK

4 Heating efficiency

Main heating system: Community heating scheme -

Secondary heating system: None

5 Cylinder insulation

Hot water storage: Nominal cylinder loss: 0.22 kWh/day

Permitted by DBSOG 0.35 OK

Primary pipework insulated: No primary pipework

6 Controls

Space heating controls: Charging system linked to use of community heating, programmer and at least two room statsOK

Hot water controls:

No cylinder stat

7 Low energy lights

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

8 Mechanical ventilation

Continuous supply and extract system	
Specific fan power:	0.42
Maximum	1.5 OK
MVHR efficiency:	91%
Minimum:	70% OK

9 Summer time temperature

Overheating risk (Midlands):	Slight	OK
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Based on:

Overhanging: Average
 Windows facing South East: 6.98 m², No overhang
 Air change rate: 2.00 ach
 Blinds/curtains: None

10 Key features

Party wall U-value	0.00 W/m ² K
Door U-value	0.82 W/m ² K
Air permeability	3.0 m ³ /m ² h

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

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

1. Overall dwelling dimensions

Area (m ²)	Storey height (m)	Volume (m ³)
50.4000 (1b) x	2.5000 (2b)	126.0000 (1b) - (3b)
Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)		(4)
Dwelling volume		(3a)+(3b)+(3c)+(3d)+(3e)...(3n) = 126.0000 (5)

2. Ventilation rate

Number of chimneys	main heating	secondary heating	other	total	m ³ per hour
0	0	0	0	0	0.0000 (6a)
Number of open flues	0	0	0	0	0.0000 (6b)
Number of intermittent fans	0	0	0	0	0.0000 (7a)
Number of passive vents	0	0	0	0	0.0000 (7b)
Number of fireless gas fires	0	0	0	0	0.0000 (7c)

Air changes per hour

Infiltration due to chimneys, flues and fans = (6a)+(6b)+(7a)+(7b)+(7c) = 0.0000 / (5) = 0.0000 (8)

Pressure test

Measured/design AP50

Infiltration rate

Number of sides sheltered

Shelter factor

Infiltration rate adjusted to include shelter factor

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1.2750	1.2500	1.2250	1.1000	1.0750	0.9500	0.9500	1.0000	1.0000	1.1250	1.1750	1.1750

Adj infilt rate

Balanced mechanical ventilation with heat recovery

If mechanical ventilation:

If balanced with heat recovery: efficiency in % allowing for in-use factor (from Table 4h) =

Effective ac	0.2615	0.2586	0.2557	0.2411	0.2382	0.2237	0.2237	0.2208	0.2295	0.2382	0.2440	0.2498
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3. Heat losses and heat loss parameter

Element	Gross m ²	Openings m ²	NetArea m ²	U-value W/m ² K	A x U W/K	K-value kJ/m ² K	A x K kJ/K
Window Double-Glazed (Uw = 1.40)			6.9800	1.3258	9.2538		(27)
Door			2.1200	0.8200	1.7384		(26)
External Wall	18.0800	6.9800	11.1000	0.1800	1.9980		(29a)
Wall to Stairwell	20.0500	2.1200	17.9300	0.1671	2.9955		(29a)
Total net area of external elements Sum(A, m ²)			38.1300				(33)
Fabric heat loss, W/K = Sum (A x U)					15.9857		(33)
Party Wall 1			34.3500	0.0000	0.0000		(32)
Party Floor 1			50.4000				(32a)
Party Ceilings 1			50.4000				(32b)
Thermal mass parameter (TMP = Cm / TFA) in kJ/m ² K						250.0000	(35)
Thermal bridges (Sum(L x Psi) calculated using Appendix K)						5.0066	(36)
Total fabric heat loss						(33) + (36) =	21.5923 (37)

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

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
10.8719	10.7510	10.6302	10.0260	9.9051	9.3009	9.3009	9.1801	9.5426	9.9051	10.1468	10.3885

Heat transfer coeff

Average = Sum(39)m / 12 =

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.6441	0.6417	0.6393	0.6273	0.6249	0.6130	0.6130	0.6106	0.6178	0.6249	0.6297	0.6345

HLP (average)

Days in month

31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31
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4. Water heating energy requirements (kWh/year)

Assumed occupancy

Average daily hot water use (litres/day)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
82.0817	79.0969	76.1121	73.1273	70.1425	67.1577	67.1577	70.1425	73.1273	76.1121	79.0969	82.0817

Daily hot water use

Energy conte

Energy content (Annual)

Distribution loss (40)m = 0.15 x (45)m



FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

Water storage loss:

Store volume

b) If manufacturer declared loss factor is not known :
Hot water storage loss factor from Table 2 (kWh/litre/day)

Volume factor from Table 2a

Temperature factor from Table 2b

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

6.7353	6.0835	6.7353	6.5180	6.7353	6.5180	6.7353	6.7353	6.5180	6.7353	6.5180	6.7353	6.5180
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If cylinder contains dedicated solar storage

6.7353	6.0835	6.7353	6.5180	6.7353	6.5180	6.7353	6.7353	6.5180	6.7353	6.5180	6.7353	6.5180
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

Primary loss

Total heat required for water heating calculated for each month

Solar input

Output from w/h

Heat gains from water heating, kWh/month

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

Metabolic gains (Table 5), Watts

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
85.0941	85.0941	85.0941	85.0941	85.0941	85.0941	85.0941	85.0941	85.0941	85.0941	85.0941	85.0941

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

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

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

Pumps, fans

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

Water heating gains (Table 5)

Total internal gains

[Jan]

Area m ²	Solar flux Table 6a W/m ²	Specific data or Table 6b	g	FP	Access factor Table 6d	Gains W
	6.9800		0.4000		0.7000	49.8335 (77)

Southheat

Total gains

7. Mean internal temperature (heating season)

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

Utilisation factor for living area, nil/m (see Table 9a)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
107.8111	108.2139	108.6197	110.6954	111.1200	113.2933	113.2933	113.7382	112.4139	111.1200	110.2739	109.4405

tau

alpha

util living area

MIT

Th 2

util rest of house

MIT 2

Living area fraction

MIT

Temperature adjustment

adjusted MIT

8. Space heating requirement

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.9873	0.9728	0.9368	0.8406	0.6754	0.4754	0.3344	0.3566	0.5605	0.8429	0.9668	0.9903

Utilisation

Useful gains

Ext temp.

Heat loss rate W

Month fracti

Space heating kWh

Space heating

Space heating per m²



FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

8c. Space cooling requirement

Not applicable

9b. Energy requirements

Fraction of space heat from secondary/supplementary system (Table 11)	0.0000 (301)
Fraction of space heat from community system	1.0000 (302)
Fraction of heat from community Heat pump	1.0000 (303b)
Fraction of total space heat from community Heat pump	1.0000 (304b)
Factor for control and charging method (Table 4c(3)) for community space heating	1.0000 (305)
Factor for control and charging method (Table 4c(3)) for community water heating	1.0000 (305a)
Distribution loss factor (Table 12c) for community heating system	1.3000 (306)
Space heating:	
Annual space heating requirement	521.1163 (98)
Space heat from Heat pump = (98) x 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.30	677.4512 (307b)
Efficiency of secondary/supplementary heating system in % (from Table 4a or Appendix E)	0.0000 (308)
Space heating fuel for secondary/supplementary system	0.0000 (309)
Water heating	
Annual water heating requirement	1527.2573 (64)
Water heat from Heat pump = (64) x 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.30	1985.4345 (310b)
Electricity used for heat distribution	26.6289 (313)
Annual totals kWh/year	
Electricity for pumps and fans:	
(BalancedWithHeatRecovery, Database: in-use factor = 1.2500, SFP = 0.5250)	
mechanical ventilation fans (SFP = 0.5250)	80.7030 (330a)
Total electricity for the above, kWh/year	80.7030 (331)
Electricity for lighting (calculated in Appendix L)	251.0355 (332)
Total delivered energy for all uses	2994.6243 (338)

12b. Carbon dioxide emissions - Community heating scheme

	Energy kWh/year	Emission factor kg CO2/kWh	Emissions kg CO2/year
Efficiency of heat source Heat pump			300.0000 (367b)
Space heating from Heat pump	887.6286	0.5190	460.6792 (368)
Electrical energy for heat distribution	26.6289	0.5190	13.8204 (372)
Total CO2 associated with community systems (negative value allowed since DFEE <= TPER)			474.4996 (373)
Space and water heating			474.4996 (376)
Pumps and fans	80.7030	0.5190	41.8849 (378)
Energy for lighting	251.0355	0.5190	130.2874 (379)
Total CO2, kg/year			646.6719 (383)
Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER)			12.8300 (384)

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

	TFA	N	EF	CO2 emissions kg/year
DER				12.8300 ZC1
Total Floor Area	50.4000			
Assumed number of occupants		1.7019		
CO2 emission factor in Table 12 for electricity displaced from grid			0.5190	
CO2 emissions from appliances, equation (114)			17.4332 ZC2	
CO2 emissions from cooking, equation (116)			3.1715 ZC3	
Total CO2 emissions			33.4347 ZC4	
Residual CO2 emissions offset from biofuel CHP			0.0000 ZC5	
Additional allowable electricity generation, kWh/m ² /year			0.0000 ZC6	
Resulting CO2 emissions offset from additional allowable electricity generation			0.0000 ZC7	
Net CO2 emissions			33.4347 ZC8	

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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

	Area (m ²)	Storey height (m)	Volume (m ³)
Ground floor	50.4000 (1b)	x 2.5000 (2b)	= 126.0000 (1b) - (3b)
Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)	50.4000		
Dwelling volume			(3a)+(3b)+(3c)+(3d)+(3e)...(3n) = 126.0000 (5)

2. Ventilation rate

	main heating	secondary heating	other	total	m ³ per hour
Number of chimneys	0	+	0	=	0 * 40 = 0.0000 (6a)
Number of open flues	0	+	0	=	0 * 20 = 0.0000 (6b)
Number of intermittent fans					2 * 10 = 20.0000 (7a)
Number of passive vents					0 * 10 = 0.0000 (7b)
Number of fuelless gas fires					0 * 40 = 0.0000 (7c)
Infiltration due to chimneys, flues and fans = (6a)+(6b)+(7a)+(7b)+(7c) =					20.0000 / (5) = 0.1587 (8)
Pressure test					Yes
Measured/design AP50					5.0000
Infiltration rate					0.4087 (18)
Number of sides sheltered					3 (19)
Shelter factor					(20) = 1 - [0.075 x (19)] = 0.7750 (20)
Infiltration rate adjusted to include shelter factor					(21) = (18) x (20) = 0.3168 (21)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Wind speed	5.1000	5.0000	4.9000	4.4000	4.3000	3.8000	3.8000	3.7000	4.0000	4.3000	4.5000	4.7000 (22)
Wind factor	1.2750	1.2500	1.2250	1.1000	1.0750	0.9500	0.9500	0.9250	1.0000	1.0750	1.1250	1.1750 (22a)
Adj infiltr rate												
Effective ac	0.4039	0.3960	0.3880	0.3484	0.3405	0.3009	0.3009	0.2930	0.3168	0.3405	0.3564	0.3722 (22b)
	0.5816	0.5784	0.5753	0.5607	0.5580	0.5453	0.5453	0.5429	0.5502	0.5580	0.5635	0.5693 (25)

3. Heat losses and heat loss parameter

Element	Gross m ²	Openings m ²	NetArea m ²	U-value W/m ² K	A x U W/K	K-value kJ/m ² K	A x K kJ/K
TER Opaque door			2.1200	1.0000	2.1200		(26)
TER Opening Type (Uw = 1.40)			6.9800	1.2258	9.2538		(27)
External Wall	18.0800	6.9800	11.1000	0.1800	1.9980		(29a)
Wall to Stairwell	20.0500	2.1200	17.9300	0.1800	3.2274		(29a)
Total net area of external elements Aum(A, m ²)			38.1300				(31)
Fabric heat loss, W/K = Sum (A x U)				(26)...(30) + (32) =	16.5992		(33)
Thermal mass parameter (TMP = Cm / TFA) in kJ/m ² K							250.0000 (35)
Thermal bridges (Sum(L x Psi) calculated using Appendix K)							3.6545 (36)
Total fabric heat loss							(33) + (36) = 20.2637 (37)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Ventilation heat loss calculated monthly (38)m = 0.33 x (25)m x (5)												
(38)m	24.1812	24.0495	23.9204	23.3142	23.2007	22.6727	22.6727	22.5749	22.8761	23.2007	23.4302	23.6701 (38)
Heat transfer coeff	44.4449	44.3132	44.1841	43.5778	43.4644	42.9364	42.9364	42.8386	43.1398	43.4644	43.6939	43.9338 (39)
Average = Sum(39)m / 12 =												43.5773 (39)
HLP	0.8818	0.8792	0.8767	0.8646	0.8624	0.8519	0.8519	0.8500	0.8559	0.8624	0.8669	0.8717 (40)
HLP (average)												0.8646 (40)
Days in month	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31 (41)

4. Water heating energy requirements (kWh/year)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Assumed occupancy												1.7019 (42)
Average daily hot water use (litres/day)												74.6197 (43)
Daily hot water use	82.0817	79.0969	76.1121	73.1273	70.1425	67.1577	67.1577	70.1425	73.1273	76.1121	79.0969	82.0817 (44)
Energy conte	121.7248	106.4613	109.8585	95.7773	91.9006	79.3032	73.4861	84.3264	85.3364	99.4480	108.5552	117.8839 (45)
Energy content (annual)												Total = Sum(45)m = 1174.0587 (45)
Distribution loss (46)m = 0.15 x (45)m	18.2587	15.9692	16.4788	14.3666	13.7851	11.8955	11.0229	12.6490	12.8000	14.9172	16.2833	17.6826 (46)
Water storage loss:												3.0000 (47)
Store volume												0.2602 (48)
a) If manufacturer declared loss factor is known (kWh/day):												0.5400 (49)
Temperature factor from Table 2b												0.5400 (49)
Enter (49) or (54) in (55)												0.1405 (55)
Total storage loss												

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



Property Reference	03 - 005 D2 - 2B3P		Issued on Date	15/12/2020	
Assessment Reference	2B3P Be Clean	Prop Type Ref	Middle floor		
Property	Syon Lane, Brentford, London, TW7 5QE				
SAP Rating	84 B	DER	12.93	TER	22.08
Environmental	91 B	% DER<TER	41.44		
CO ₂ Emissions (t/year)	0.66	DFEE	34.72	TFEE	34.94
General Requirements Compliance	Pass	% DFEE<TFEE	0.65		
Assessor Details	Miss Eleanor Ballinger, Hodkinson Consultancy Ltd, Tel: 0203 603 1625, Eleanor@hodkinsonconsultancy.com		Assessor ID	M976-0001	
Client					

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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

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

DWELLING AS DESIGNED

Mid-floor flat, total floor area 62 m²

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

1a TER and DER

Fuel for main heating: Electricity (c)
 Fuel factor: 1.55 (electricity)
 Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER) 22.08 kgCO₂/m²
 Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER) 12.93 kgCO₂/m²OK

1b TFEE and DFEE

Target Fabric Energy Efficiency (TFEE) 34.9 kWh/m²/yr
 Dwelling Fabric Energy Efficiency (DFEE) 34.7 kWh/m²/yrOK

2 Fabric U-values

Element	Average	Highest	
External wall	0.17 (max. 0.30)	0.18 (max. 0.70)	OK
Party wall	0.00 (max. 0.20)	-	OK
Floor (no floor)			
Roof (no roof)			
Openings	1.31 (max. 2.00)	1.40 (max. 3.30)	OK

2a Thermal bridging

Thermal bridging calculated from linear thermal transmittances for each junction

3 Air permeability

Air permeability at 50 pascals:	3.00 (design value)	
Maximum	10.0	OK

4 Heating efficiency

Main heating system:	Community heating scheme	-
Secondary heating system:	None	

5 Cylinder insulation

Hot water storage	Nominal cylinder loss: 0.22 kWh/day
Permitted by DBSOG 0.35	OK
Primary pipework insulated:	No primary pipework

6 Controls

Space heating controls:	Charging system linked to use of community heating, programmer and at least two room statsOK
Hot water controls:	No cylinderstat

7 Low energy lights

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

8 Mechanical ventilation

Continuous supply and extract system	
Specific fan power:	0.42
Maximum	1.5
MVHR efficiency:	91%
Minimum:	70%

9 Summer time temperature

Overheating risk (Midlands):	Slight	OK
Based on:	Average	
Overhanging:	10.98 m ² , No overhang	
Windows facing South East:	2.00 ach	
Air change rate:	None	
Blinds/curtains:		

10 Key features

Party wall U-value	0.00 W/m ² K
Door U-value	0.82 W/m ² K
Air permeability	3.0 m ³ /m ² h

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

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

1. Overall dwelling dimensions

Ground Floor	Area (m ²)	Storey height (m)	Volume (m ³)
Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)	62.2000	2.5000 (2b)	155.5000 (1b) - (3b)
Dwelling volume	(3a)+(3b)+(3c)+(3d)+(3e)...(3n) =		155.5000 (5)

2. Ventilation rate

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

3. Heat losses and heat loss parameter

Element	Gross m ²	Openings m ²	NetArea m ²	U-value W/m ² K	A x U W/K	K-value kJ/m ² K	A x K kJ/K					
Window Double-Glazed (Uw = 1.40)			10.9800	1.3258	14.5568		(27)					
Door			2.1200	0.8200	1.7384		(26)					
External Wall	24.6800	10.9800	13.7000	0.1800	2.4660		(29a)					
Wall to CA	36.7000	2.1200	34.5800	0.1671	5.7772		(29a)					
Total net area of external elements Sum(A, m ²)			61.3800		24.5385		(33)					
Fabric heat loss, W/K = Sum(A x U)			19.9500		0.0000		(32)					
Party Wall 1			62.2000		0.0000		(32a)					
Party Floor 1			62.2000		0.0000		(32b)					
Party Ceilings 1			62.2000		0.0000		(32b)					
Thermal mass parameter (TMP = Cm / TFA) in kJ/m ² K					250.0000		(35)					
Thermal bridges (Sum(L x Psi) calculated using Appendix K)					7.8756		(33)					
Total fabric heat loss			(33) + (36) =		32.4141		(37)					
Ventilation heat loss calculated monthly (38)m = 0.33 x (25)m x (5)												
(38)m	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Heat transfer coeff	13.4173	13.2681	13.1190	12.3733	12.2242	11.4785	11.4785	11.3294	11.17768	12.2242	12.5225	12.8207 (38)
Average = Sum(39m) / 12 =	45.8313	45.6822	45.5331	44.7874	44.6383	43.8926	43.8926	43.7434	44.1909	44.6383	45.3965	45.2348 (39)
	44.7501 (39)											44.7501 (39)
HLP (average)	0.7368	0.7344	0.7320	0.7201	0.7177	0.7057	0.7057	0.7033	0.7105	0.7177	0.7225	0.7272 (40)
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	2.0431 (42)											
Average daily hot water use (litres/day)	82.7237 (43)											
Daily hot water use	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Energy contc	90.9961	87.6872	84.3782	81.0693	77.7603	74.4514	74.4514	77.7603	81.0693	84.3782	87.6872	90.9961 (44)
Energy content (annual)	134.9446	118.0234	121.7896	106.1791	101.8814	87.9159	81.4670	93.4846	94.6011	110.2484	120.3448	130.8866 (45)
Distribution loss (46)m = 0.15 x (45)m												130.15665 (45)



FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

Water storage loss:
 Store volume
 b) If manufacturer declared loss factor is not known :
 Hot water storage loss factor from Table 2 (kWh/litre/day)
 Volume factor from Table 2a
 Temperature factor from Table 2b
 Enter (49) or (54) in (55)
 Total storage loss
 If cylinder contains dedicated solar storage
 Primary loss
 Total heat required for water heating calculated for each month
 Solar input
 Output from w/h
 Heat gains from water heating, kWh/month

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Metabolic gains (Table 5), Watts	102.1552	102.1552	102.1552	102.1552	102.1552	102.1552	102.1552	102.1552	102.1552	102.1552	102.1552 (66)	
Lighting gains (calculated in Appendix L, equation L9 or L9a), also see Table 5	16.3014	14.4788	11.7749	8.9144	6.6636	5.6287	6.0788	7.9014	10.6053	13.4658	15.7166	16.7545 (67)
Appliances gains (calculated in Appendix L, equation L13 or L13a), also see Table 5	178.4593	180.3112	175.6446	165.7099	153.1692	141.3827	133.5086	131.6568	136.3234	146.2580	158.7987	170.5852 (68)
Cooking gains (calculated in Appendix L, equation L15 or L15a), also see Table 5	33.2155	33.2155	33.2155	33.2155	33.2155	33.2155	33.2155	33.2155	33.2155	33.2155	33.2155	33.2155 (69)
Pumps, fans	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (70)
Losses e.g. evaporation (negative values) (Table 5)	-81.7242	-81.7242	-81.7242	-81.7242	-81.7242	-81.7242	-81.7242	-81.7242	-81.7242	-81.7242	-81.7242	-81.7242 (71)
Water heating gains (Table 5)	92.5635	90.6526	86.6844	81.2897	77.7873	72.8556	68.6639	74.0346	75.9429	81.5266	87.8315	90.6606 (72)
Total internal gains	340.9708	339.0891	327.7505	309.5606	291.2667	273.5106	261.8979	267.2394	276.5181	294.8970	315.9934	331.6469 (73)

6. Solar gains

[Jan]	Area m ²	Solar flux Table 6a W/m ²	Specific data or Table 6b	Specific data or Table 6c	FP Access factor Table 6d	Gains W					
Southheat		10.9800			0.7000	0.7000	78.3914 (77)				
Total gains	419.3622	472.6187	182.4515	535.9360	504.5894	489.6495	442.4756	447.5783	447.5783	93.8949	67.0867 (83)

7. Mean internal temperature (heating season)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Temperature during heating periods in the living area from Table 9, ThI (C)	20.3084	20.3105	20.3126	20.3232	20.3598	20.3958	20.4318	20.4678	20.5038	20.5398	20.5758	21.0000 (85)
Utilisation factor for living area, nil/m (see Table 9a)												
tau	94.2465	94.5542	94.8639	96.4433	96.7655	98.4094	98.4094	98.7449	97.7452	96.7655	96.1232	95.4894
alpha	7.2831	7.3036	7.3243	7.4296	7.4510	7.5606	7.5830	7.5163	7.4510	7.4082	7.3660	7.3660
util living area	0.9943	0.9855	0.9610	0.8862	0.7354	0.5326	0.3826	0.4107	0.6343	0.9017	0.9844	0.9959 (86)
MIT	20.4311	20.5594	20.7226	20.8903	20.9762	20.9981	20.9999	20.9998	20.9934	20.8931	20.6379	20.4064 (87)
Th 2	20.3084	20.3105	20.3126	20.3232	20.3598	20.3958	20.4318	20.4678	20.5038	20.5398	20.5758	20.3166 (88)
util rest of house	0.9926	0.9814	0.9504	0.8599	0.6902	0.4784	0.3249	0.3517	0.5764	0.8731	0.9793	0.9946 (89)
MIT 2	19.5493	19.7965	19.9685	20.2014	20.3037	20.3346	20.3358	20.3378	20.3269	20.2105	19.8589	19.5203 (90)
Living area fraction												0.4879 (91)
MIT	19.9796	20.1377	20.3365	20.5375	20.6319	20.6584	20.6598	20.6608	20.6521	20.5436	20.2390	19.9527 (92)
Temperature adjustment												0.0000
adjusted MIT	19.9796	20.1377	20.3365	20.5375	20.6319	20.6584	20.6598	20.6608	20.6521	20.5436	20.2390	19.9527 (93)

8. Space heating requirement

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Utilisation	0.9917	0.9802	0.9508	0.8687	0.7112	0.5048	0.3531	0.3805	0.6045	0.8830	0.9785	0.9938 (94)
Useful gains	410.8660	463.2708	485.3603	465.8864	387.4602	265.1504	178.1515	186.3072	286.7410	390.7268	401.0867	396.2751 (95)
Ext temp.	4.3000	4.9000	6.5000	8.9000	11.7000	14.6000	16.6000	16.6000	14.1000	10.4000	7.1000	4.2000 (96)
Heat loss rate w	718.6169	696.0934	630.0160	521.2142	398.7032	265.9169	178.1956	186.3833	289.5432	443.8633	590.4205	712.5690 (97)
Month fracti	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000 (97a)
Space heating kWh	225.2467	156.4568	107.6239	40.0520	8.3648	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	39.5336	136.3203	235.3227 (98)
Space heating per m ²										(98) / (4) =		15.2560 (99)



FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

8c. Space cooling requirement

Not applicable

9b. Energy requirements

Fraction of space heat from secondary/supplementary system (Table 11)	0.0000 (301)
Fraction of space heat from community system	1.0000 (302)
Fraction of heat from community Heat pump	1.0000 (303b)
Fraction of total space heat from community Heat pump	1.0000 (304b)
Factor for control and charging method (Table 4c(3)) for community space heating	1.0000 (305)
Factor for control and charging method (Table 4c(3)) for community water heating	1.0000 (305a)
Distribution loss factor (Table 12c) for community heating system	1.3000 (306)
Space heating:	
Annual space heating requirement	948.9207 (98)
Space heat from Heat pump = (98) x 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.30	1233.5969 (307b)
Efficiency of secondary/supplementary heating system in % (from Table 4a or Appendix E)	0.0000 (308)
Space heating fuel for secondary/supplementary system	0.0000 (309)
Water heating	
Annual water heating requirement	1654.7651 (64)
Water heat from Heat pump = (64) x 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.30	2151.1946 (310b)
Electricity used for heat distribution	33.8479 (313)
Annual totals kWh/year	
Electricity for pumps and fans:	
(BalancedWithHeatRecovery, Database: in-use factor = 1.2500, SFP = 0.5250)	
mechanical ventilation fans (SFP = 0.5250)	99.5978 (330a)
Total electricity for the above, kWh/year	99.5978 (331)
Electricity for lighting (calculated in Appendix L)	287.8882 (332)
Total delivered energy for all uses	3772.2775 (338)

12b. Carbon dioxide emissions - Community heating scheme

Energy kWh/year	Emission factor kg CO2/kWh	Emissions kg CO2/year
Efficiency of heat source Heat pump		300.0000 (367b)
Space heating from Heat pump	0.5190	585.5689 (368)
Electrical energy for heat distribution	0.5190	17.5671 (372)
Total CO2 associated with community systems (negative value allowed since DFEE <= TFER)		603.1360 (373)
Space and water heating		603.1360 (376)
Pumps and fans	0.5190	51.6912 (378)
Energy for lighting	0.5190	149.4140 (379)
Total CO2, kg/year		804.2412 (383)
Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER)		12.9300 (384)

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

DER	TFA	N	EF	CO2 emissions from grid
12.9300	62.2000	2.0431	0.5190	17.0018 (202)
				2.7015 (203)
				32.6333 (204)
				0.0000 (205)
				0.0000 (206)
				0.0000 (207)
				32.6333 (208)



FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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

Area (m2)	Storey height (m)	Volume (m3)
Ground floor		
Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)	62.2000 (1b) x 2.5000 (2b)	155.5000 (1b) - (3b)
Dwelling volume		(3a)+(3b)+(3c)+(3d)+(3e)...(3n) = 155.5000 (5)

2. Ventilation rate

main heating	secondary heating	other	total	m3 per hour
Number of chimneys	0	0	0	0 * 40 = 0.0000 (6a)
Number of open flues	0	0	0	0 * 20 = 0.0000 (6b)
Number of intermittent fans	0	0	0	2 * 10 = 20.0000 (7a)
Number of passive vents	0	0	0	0 * 10 = 0.0000 (7b)
Number of fireless gas fires	0	0	0	0 * 40 = 0.0000 (7c)
Infiltration due to chimneys, flues and fans = (6a)+(6b)+(7a)+(7b)+(7c) =				20.0000 / (5) = 0.1286 (8)
Pressure test				Yes
Measured/design AP50				5.0000
Infiltration rate				0.3786 (18)
Number of sides sheltered				3 (19)
Shelter factor			(20) = 1 - [0.075 x (19)] =	0.7750 (20)
Infiltration rate adjusted to include shelter factor			(21) = (18) x (20) =	0.2934 (21)

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Wind speed	5.1000	5.0000	4.9000	4.4000	4.3000	3.8000	3.8000	3.7000	4.0000	4.3000	4.5000
Wind factor	1.2750	1.2500	1.2250	1.1000	1.0750	0.9500	0.9500	0.9250	1.0000	1.0750	1.1250
Adj infiltr rate	0.3741	0.3668	0.3594	0.3228	0.3154	0.2788	0.2788	0.2714	0.2934	0.3154	0.3301
Effective ac	0.5700	0.5673	0.5646	0.5521	0.5497	0.5389	0.5389	0.5368	0.5431	0.5497	0.5545

3. Heat losses and heat loss parameter

Element	Gross m2	Openings m2	NetArea m2	U-value W/m2K	A x U W/K	K-value k3/m2K	A x K kJ/K					
TER Opaque door			2.1200	1.0000	2.1200		(26)					
TER Opening Type (Uw = 1.40)			10.9800	1.3258	14.5568		(27)					
External Wall	24.6800	10.9800	13.7000	0.1800	2.4660		(29a)					
Wall to CA	36.7000	2.1200	34.5800	0.1800	6.2244		(29a)					
Total net area of external elements Aum(A, m2)			61.3800				(31)					
Fabric heat loss, W/K = Sum (A x U)					(26)...(30) + (32) =	25.3672	(33)					
Thermal mass parameter (TMP = Cm / TFA) in kJ/m2K							250.0000 (35)					
Thermal bridges (Sum(L x Psi) calculated using Appendix K)							5.2265 (36)					
Total fabric heat loss							(33) + (36) = 30.5937 (37)					
Ventilation heat loss calculated monthly (38)m = 0.33 x (25)m x (5)												
(38)m	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Heat transfer coeff	29.2487	29.1092	28.9726	28.3305	28.2104	27.6512	27.6512	27.5477	27.8666	28.2104	28.4534	28.7075
Average = Sum(39)m / 12 =	59.8424	59.7030	59.5663	58.9243	58.8041	58.2449	58.2449	58.1414	58.4603	58.8041	59.0471	59.3012
HLP	0.9621	0.9599	0.9577	0.9473	0.9454	0.9364	0.9364	0.9347	0.9399	0.9454	0.9493	0.9534
HLP (average)												0.9473 (40)
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	Average daily hot water use (litres/day)											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Daily hot water use	90.9961	87.6872	84.3782	81.0693	77.7603	74.4514	74.4514	77.7603	81.0693	84.3782	87.6872	90.9961 (44)
Energy conte	134.9446	118.0234	121.7896	106.1791	101.8814	87.9159	81.4670	93.4846	94.6011	110.2484	120.3448	130.6886 (45)
Energy content (annual)										Total = Sum(45)m =		1301.5665 (45)
Distribution loss (46)m = 0.15 x (45)m	20.2417	17.7035	18.2684	15.9269	15.2822	13.1874	12.2200	14.0227	14.1902	16.5373	18.0517	19.6030 (46)
Water storage loss:												3.0000 (47)
Store volume												0.2602 (48)
a) If manufacturer declared loss factor is known (kWh/day):												0.5400 (49)
Temperature factor from Table 2b												0.1405 (55)
Enter (49) or (54) in (55)												
Total storage loss												



FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF TARGET EMISSIONS 09 Jan 2014

4.3553	3.9338	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553 (56)
If cylinder contains dedicated solar storage											
4.3553	3.9338	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553 (57)
23.2624	21.0112	23.2624	22.5120	23.2624	22.5120	23.2624	22.5120	23.2624	22.5120	23.2624	(59)
Total heat required for water heating calculated for each month											
162.5623	142.9684	149.4073	132.9059	129.4991	114.6427	109.0847	121.1022	121.3279	137.8661	147.0716	158.3043 (62)
Solar input											
0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (63)
Output from w/h											
162.5623	142.9684	149.4073	132.9059	129.4991	114.6427	109.0847	121.1022	121.3279	137.8661	147.0716	158.3043 (64)
Heat gains from water heating, kWh/month											
66.9632	59.1988	62.5892	56.6860	55.9697	50.6135	49.1819	53.1778	52.8363	58.7517	61.3961	65.5474 (65)

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

Metabolic gains (Table 5), Watts											
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
102.1552	102.1552	102.1552	102.1552	102.1552	102.1552	102.1552	102.1552	102.1552	102.1552	102.1552	102.1552 (66)
Lighting gains (calculated in Appendix L, equation 10 or 15a), also see Table 5											
16.3014	14.4788	11.7749	8.9144	6.6636	5.6257	6.0788	7.9014	10.6053	13.4658	15.7166	16.7545 (67)
Appliances gains (calculated in Appendix L, equation 113 or 113a), also see Table 5											
178.4593	180.3112	175.6446	165.7099	153.1692	141.3827	133.5086	131.6568	136.3234	146.2580	158.7987	170.5852 (68)
Cooking gains (calculated in Appendix L, equation 115 or 115a), also see Table 5											
33.2155	33.2155	33.2155	33.2155	33.2155	33.2155	33.2155	33.2155	33.2155	33.2155	33.2155	33.2155 (69)
Pumps, fans											
3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000 (70)
Losses e.g. evaporation (negative values) (Table 5)											
-81.7242	-81.7242	-81.7242	-81.7242	-81.7242	-81.7242	-81.7242	-81.7242	-81.7242	-81.7242	-81.7242	-81.7242 (71)
Water heating gains (Table 5)											
90.0043	88.0934	84.1252	78.7305	75.2281	70.2965	66.1047	71.4755	73.3837	78.9674	85.2723	88.1014 (72)
Total internal gains											
341.4116	339.5299	328.1913	310.0014	291.7075	273.9515	262.3387	267.6803	276.9589	295.3378	316.4342	332.0877 (73)

6. Solar gains

[Jan]	Area	Solar flux	g	FF	Access	Gains					
	m ²	Table 6a	Specific data	Specific data	Table 6d	W					
		W/m ²	or Table 6b	or Table 6c							
Southeast	10.9800	36.7938	0.6300	0.7000	0.7700	123.4665 (77)					
Total gains											
123.4665	210.3092	287.7542	356.5413	399.3560	396.4681	382.2376	350.2959	311.5769	232.4364	147.8844	105.6616 (83)
464.8782	549.8391	615.9455	666.5428	691.0635	670.4196	644.5763	617.9761	588.5358	527.7742	464.3186	437.7493 (84)

7. Mean internal temperature (heating season)

Temperature during heating periods in the living area from Table 9, T _{hl} (C)												
Utilisation factor for gains for living area, U _{hl} (see Table 9a)												
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
tau	72.1803	72.3489	72.5149	73.3050	73.4548	74.1600	74.1600	74.2921	73.8868	73.4548	73.1525	72.8391
alpha	5.8120	5.8233	5.8343	5.8970	5.8970	5.9440	5.9440	5.9528	5.9258	5.8970	5.8768	5.8559
util living area												
0.9937	0.9831	0.9557	0.8820	0.7395	0.5484	0.3966	0.4311	0.6606	0.9099	0.9844	0.9954 (86)	
MIT												
20.1598	20.3420	20.5696	20.8038	20.9438	20.9919	20.9990	20.9984	20.9771	20.7940	20.4301	20.1223 (87)	
Th 2	20.1150	20.1169	20.1188	20.1275	20.1291	20.1367	20.1367	20.1381	20.1337	20.1291	20.1258	20.1224 (88)
util rest of house												
0.9918	0.9781	0.9431	0.8516	0.6855	0.4778	0.3193	0.3512	0.5874	0.8793	0.9789	0.9940 (89)	
MIT 2												
19.0036	19.2677	19.5909	19.9117	20.0786	20.1317	20.1363	20.1374	20.1176	19.9079	19.4037	18.9547 (90)	
Living area fraction												
MIT	19.5678	19.7919	20.0684	20.3470	20.5008	20.5514	20.5572	20.5575	20.5370	20.3403	19.9045	19.5244 (92)
Temperature adjustment												
adjusted MIT	19.5678	19.7919	20.0684	20.3470	20.5008	20.5514	20.5572	20.5575	20.5370	20.3403	19.9045	19.5244 (93)

8. Space heating requirement

Utilisation											
0.9902	0.9759	0.9422	0.8598	0.7093	0.5120	0.3571	0.3903	0.6223	0.8876	0.9772	0.9928 (94)
Useful gains											
460.3340	536.5619	580.3572	573.1107	490.1850	343.2866	230.1610	241.1717	366.2698	468.4276	453.7421	434.5791 (95)
Ext temp.											
4.3000	4.9000	6.5000	8.9000	11.7000	14.6000	16.6000	16.4000	14.1000	10.6000	7.1000	4.2000 (96)
Heat loss rate W											
913.6608	889.0911	808.2212	674.5066	517.5216	346.6400	230.4891	241.7235	376.3087	572.7706	756.0681	908.7555 (97)
Month fracti											
1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000 (97a)
Space heating kWh											
337.2751	236.8996	169.5308	73.0051	20.3384	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	77.6312	217.6747	352.7873 (98)
Space heating											
Space heating per m ²											
										(98) / (4) =	23.8769 (99)

8c. Space cooling requirement

Not applicable

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF TARGET EMISSIONS 09 Jan 2014

9a. Energy requirements - Individual heating systems, including micro-CHP											
Efficiency of space heat from secondary/supplementary system (Table 11)											
											0.0000 (201)
Efficiency of space heat from main system(s)											
											1.0000 (202)
Efficiency of main space heating system 1 (in %)											
											93.5000 (206)
Efficiency of secondary/supplementary heating system, %											
											0.0000 (208)
Space heating requirement											
											1588.3875 (211)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Space heating requirement												
337.2751	236.8996	169.5308	73.0051	20.3384	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	77.6312	217.6747	352.7873 (98)
Space heating efficiency (main heating system 1)												
93.5000	93.5000	93.5000	93.5000	93.5000	93.5000	93.5000	93.5000	93.5000	93.5000	93.5000	93.5000	93.5000 (210)
Space heating fuel (main heating system)												
360.7221	253.3686	181.3164	78.0803	21.7523	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	83.0280	232.8072	377.3126 (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	0.0000 (215)
Water heating												
Water heating requirement												
162.5623	142.9684	149.4073	132.9059	129.4991	114.6427	109.0847	121.1022	121.3279	137.8661	147.0716	158.3043 (64)	
Efficiency of water heater												
(217)m	86.7183	86.1523	85.1514	83.2915	81.1016	79.8000	79.8000	79.8000	79.8000	83.3501	85.8581	86.8913 (217)
Fuel for water heating, kWh/month												
187.4601	165.9484	175.4607	159.5672	159.6752	143.6625	136.6976	151.7572	152.0399	165.4061	171.2962	182.1866 (219)	
Annual totals kWh/year												
												1588.3875 (211)
												0.0000 (215)
Space heating fuel - main system												
												1588.3875 (211)
Space heating fuel - secondary												
												0.0000 (215)
Electricity for pumps and fans:												
												30.0000 (230c)
												45.0000 (230c)
												75.0000 (231)
												287.8882 (232)
												3902.4333 (238)

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

	Energy	Emission factor	Emissions
	kWh/year	kg CO ₂ /kWh	kg CO ₂ /year
Space heating - main system 1	1588.3875	0.2160	343.0917 (261)
Space heating - secondary	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (263)
Water heating (other fuel)	1951.1576	0.2160	421.4500 (264)
Space and water heating			764.5417 (265)
Pumps and fans	75.0000	0.5190	38.9250 (267)
Energy for lighting	287.8882	0.5190	149.4140 (268)
Total CO ₂ , kg/m ² /year			952.8807 (272)
Emissions per m ² for space and water heating			12.2917 (272a)
Fuel factor (electricity)			1.5500
Emissions per m ² for lighting			2.4022 (272b)
Emissions per m ² for pumps and fans			0.6258 (272c)
Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER) = (12.2917 * 1.55) + 2.4022 + 0.6258, rounded to 2 d.p.			22.0800 (275)



FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



Property Reference	03 - 006 E2 - 2B4P		Issued on Date	15/12/2020	
Assessment Reference	2B4P Be Clean	Prop Type Ref	Middle floor		
Property	Syon Lane, Brentford, London, TW7 5QE				
SAP Rating	84 B	DER	13.60	TER	22.40
Environmental	90 B	% DER<TER	39.28		
CO ₂ Emissions (t/year)	0.81	DFEE	40.90	TFEE	40.67
General Requirements Compliance	Fail	% DFEE<TFEE	-0.58		
Assessor Details	Miss Eleanor Ballinger, Hodkinson Consultancy Ltd, Tel: 0203 603 1625, Eleanor@hodkinsonconsultancy.com		Assessor ID	M976-0001	
Client					

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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

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

DWELLING AS DESIGNED

Mid-floor flat, total floor area 75 m²

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

1a TER and DER

Fuel for main heating: Electricity (c)
 Fuel factor: 1.55 (electricity)
 Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER) 22.40 kgCO₂/m²
 Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER) 13.60 kgCO₂/m²OK

1b TFEE and DFEE

Target Fabric Energy Efficiency (TFEE) 40.7 kWh/m²/yr
 Dwelling Fabric Energy Efficiency (DFEE) 40.9 kWh/m²/yr Fail
 Excess energy = 0.2 kWh/m²/yr (0.5%)

2 Fabric U-values

Element	Average	Highest	
External wall	0.17 (max. 0.30)	0.18 (max. 0.70)	OK
Party wall	0.00 (max. 0.20)	-	OK
Floor	(no roof)		
Roof	(no roof)		
Openings	1.34 (max. 2.00)	1.40 (max. 3.30)	OK

2a Thermal bridging

Thermal bridging calculated from linear thermal transmittances for each junction

3 Air permeability

Air permeability at 50 pascals: 3.00 (design value)
 Maximum 10.0 OK

4 Heating efficiency

Main heating system: Community heating scheme -

Secondary heating system: None

5 Cylinder insulation

Hot water storage: Permitted by DBSG 0.35
 Primary pipework insulated: No primary pipework

6 Controls

Space heating controls: Charging system linked to use of community heating, programmer and at least two room stats OK

Hot water controls: No cylinder stat

7 Low energy lights

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

8 Mechanical ventilation

Continuous supply and extract system
 Specific fan power: 0.44
 Maximum 1.5 OK
 MVHR efficiency: 91%
 Minimum: 70% OK

9 Summertime temperature

Overheating risk (Midlands): Medium OK
 Based on:
 Overshading: Average
 Windows facing North East: 6.00 m², No overhang
 Windows facing South East: 12.90 m², No overhang
 Air change rates: 2.00 ach
 Blinds/curtains: None

10 Key features

Party wall U-value: 0.00 W/m²K
 Door U-value: 0.82 W/m²K
 Air permeability: 3.0 m³/m²h

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

8c. Space cooling requirement

Not applicable

9b. Energy requirements

Fraction of space heat from secondary/supplementary system (Table 11)	0.0000 (301)
Fraction of space heat from community system	1.0000 (302)
Fraction of heat from community Heat pump	1.0000 (303b)
Fraction of total space heat from community Heat pump	1.0000 (304b)
Factor for control and charging method (Table 4c(3)) for community space heating	1.0000 (305)
Factor for control and charging method (Table 4c(3)) for community water heating	1.0000 (305a)
Distribution loss factor (Table 12c) for community heating system	1.3000 (306)
Space heating:	
Annual space heating requirement	1612.2532 (98)
Space heat from Heat pump = (98) x 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.30	2095.9291 (307b)
Efficiency of secondary/supplementary heating system in % (from Table 4a or Appendix E)	0.0000 (308)
Space heating fuel for secondary/supplementary system	0.0000 (309)
Water heating	
Annual water heating requirement	1773.6154 (64)
Water heat from Heat pump = (64) x 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.30	2305.7001 (310b)
Electricity used for heat distribution	44.0163 (313)
Annual totals kWh/year	
Electricity for pumps and fans:	
(Balanced)HeatRecovery, Database: in-use factor = 1.2500, SFP = 0.5500	
mechanical ventilation fans (SFP = 0.5500)	125.8125 (330a)
Total electricity for the above, kWh/year	125.8125 (331)
Electricity for lighting (calculated in Appendix L)	328.5442 (332)
Total delivered energy for all uses	4855.9859 (338)

12b. Carbon dioxide emissions - Community heating scheme

Energy kWh/year	Emission factor kg CO2/kWh	Emissions kg CO2/year
Space heating from Heat pump	0.5190	300.0000 (367b)
Electrical energy for heat distribution	0.5190	22.8445 (372)
Total CO2 associated with community systems (negative value allowed since DFEE <= TPFE)		784.3263 (373)
Space and water heating		784.3263 (376)
Pumps and fans	0.5190	65.2967 (378)
Energy for lighting	0.5190	170.5144 (379)
Total CO2, kg/year		1020.1374 (383)
Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER)		13.6000 (384)

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

DER	TFA	N	EF	CO2 emissions from appliances, equation (L14)	CO2 emissions from cooking, equation (L16)	Residual CO2 emissions offset from biofuel CHP	Additional allowable electricity generation, kWh/m ² /year	Resulting CO2 emissions offset from additional allowable electricity generation	Net CO2 emissions
13.6000	75.0000	2.3612	0.5190	16.4875	2.3422	32.4298	0.0000	0.0000	32.4298

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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

Ground floor	Area (m ²)	Storey height (m)	Volume (m ³)
75.0000 (1b)	x	2.5000 (2b)	= 187.5000 (1b) - (3b)
Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)	75.0000		
Dwelling volume			(3a)+(3b)+(3c)+(3d)+(3e)...(3n) = 187.5000 (5)

2. Ventilation rate

main heating	secondary heating	other	total	m ³ per hour
0	0	0	0	0 * 40 = 0.0000 (6a)
0	0	0	0	0 * 20 = 0.0000 (6b)
0	0	0	0	3 * 10 = 30.0000 (7a)
0	0	0	0	0 * 10 = 0.0000 (7b)
0	0	0	0	0 * 40 = 0.0000 (7c)
Infiltration due to chimneys, flues and fans = (6a)+(6b)+(7a)+(7b)+(7c) =				Air changes per hour 30.0000 / (5) = 0.1600 (8)
Pressure test				Yes
Measured/design AP50				5.0000
Infiltration rate				0.4100 (18)
Number of sides sheltered				2 (19)
Shelter factor				(20) = 1 - [0.075 x (19)] = 0.8500 (20)
Infiltration rate adjusted to include shelter factor				(21) = (18) x (20) = 0.3485 (21)

Wind speed	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Wind speed	5.1000	5.0000	4.9000	4.4000	4.3000	3.8000	3.8000	3.7000	4.0000	4.3000	4.5000	4.7000 (22)
Wind factor	1.2750	1.2500	1.2250	1.1000	1.0750	0.9500	0.9500	0.9250	1.0000	1.0750	1.1250	1.1750 (22a)
Adj infiltr rate	0.4443	0.4356	0.4269	0.3834	0.3746	0.3311	0.3311	0.3224	0.3485	0.3746	0.3921	0.4095 (22b)
Effective ac	0.5987	0.5949	0.5911	0.5735	0.5702	0.5548	0.5548	0.5520	0.5607	0.5702	0.5769	0.5838 (25)

3. Heat losses and heat loss parameter

Element	Gross m ²	Openings m ²	NetArea m ²	U-value W/m ² K	A x U W/K	K-value kJ/m ² K	A x K kJ/K					
TER Opaque door			2.1200	1.0000	2.1200		(26)					
TER Opening Type (Uw = 1.40)			16.6300	1.3238	22.0473		(27)					
External Wall	46.0800	16.6300	29.4500	0.1800	5.3010		(29a)					
Wall to CA	30.6800	2.1200	28.5600	0.1800	5.1408		(29a)					
Total net area of external elements Aum(A, m ²)			76.7600				(31)					
Fabric heat loss, W/K = Sum (A x U)			(26)...(30) + (32) =		34.6091		(33)					
Thermal mass parameter (TMP = Cm / TFA) in kJ/m ² K							250.0000 (35)					
Thermal bridges (Sum(L x Psi) calculated using Appendix K)							6.3375 (36)					
Total fabric heat loss							(33) + (36) = 41.0066 (37)					
Ventilation heat loss calculated monthly (38)m = 0.33 x (25)m x (5)												
(38)m	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Heat transfer coeff	37.0457	36.8085	36.5760	35.4840	35.2797	34.3286	34.3286	34.1525	34.6949	35.2797	35.6930	36.1251 (38)
Average = Sum(39)m / 12 =	78.0523	77.8151	77.5826	76.4906	76.2863	75.3352	75.3352	75.1591	75.7016	76.2863	76.6996	77.1317 (39)
HLP	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
HLP (average)	1.0407	1.0375	1.0344	1.0199	1.0172	1.0045	1.0045	1.0021	1.0094	1.0172	1.0227	1.0284 (40)
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	Average daily hot water use (litres/day)											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Daily hot water use	99.3053	95.6942	92.0831	88.4720	84.8609	81.2498	81.2498	84.8609	88.4720	92.0831	95.6942	99.3053 (44)
Energy conte	147.2668	128.8005	132.9106	115.8747	111.1845	95.9438	88.9060	102.0210	103.2934	120.3156	131.3339	142.6201 (45)
Energy content (annual)												Total = Sum(45)m = 1420.4168 (45)
Distribution loss (46)m = 0.15 x (45)m	22.0900	19.3201	19.9366	17.3812	16.6777	14.3916	13.3359	15.3031	15.4859	18.0473	19.7001	21.3930 (46)
Water storage loss:												3.0000 (47)
Store volume												0.2602 (48)
a) If manufacturer declared loss factor is known (kWh/day):												0.5400 (49)
Temperature factor from Table 2b												0.1405 (55)
Enter (49) or (54) in (55)												
Total storage loss												



FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF TARGET EMISSIONS 09 Jan 2014

4.3553	3.9338	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	4.2148	
If cylinder contains dedicated solar storage																						
Primary loss	23.2624	21.0112	23.2624	22.5120	23.2624	22.5120	23.2624	22.5120	23.2624	22.5120	23.2624	22.5120	23.2624	22.5120	23.2624	22.5120	23.2624	22.5120	23.2624	22.5120	23.2624	
Total heat required for water heating calculated for each month																						
Solar input	174.8845	153.7455	160.5283	142.6015	138.8022	122.6706	116.5237	129.6386	129.9662	147.9332	158.0606	170.2377	170.2377	170.2377	170.2377	170.2377	170.2377	170.2377	170.2377	170.2377	170.2377	
Output from w/h																						
Heat gains from water heating, kWh/month	71.0604	62.7822	66.2869	59.9098	59.0630	53.2827	51.6554	56.0161	55.7085	62.0991	65.0499	69.5153	69.5153	69.5153	69.5153	69.5153	69.5153	69.5153	69.5153	69.5153	69.5153	

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

Metabolic gains (Table 5), Watts																						
(66m)	118.0579	118.0579	118.0579	118.0579	118.0579	118.0579	118.0579	118.0579	118.0579	118.0579	118.0579	118.0579	118.0579	118.0579	118.0579	118.0579	118.0579	118.0579	118.0579	118.0579	118.0579	
Lighting gains (calculated in Appendix L, equation 19 or L9a), also see Table 5																						
Appliances gains (calculated in Appendix L, equation L13 or L13a), also see Table 5	18.6058	16.5255	13.4395	10.1745	7.6056	6.4210	6.9381	9.0184	12.1044	15.3693	17.9383	19.1229	19.1229	19.1229	19.1229	19.1229	19.1229	19.1229	19.1229	19.1229	19.1229	
Cooking gains (calculated in Appendix L, equation L15 or L15a), also see Table 5																						
Pumps, fans	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	
Losses e.g. evaporation (negative values) (Table 5)																						
Water heating gains (Table 5)	-94.4463	-94.4463	-94.4463	-94.4463	-94.4463	-94.4463	-94.4463	-94.4463	-94.4463	-94.4463	-94.4463	-94.4463	-94.4463	-94.4463	-94.4463	-94.4463	-94.4463	-94.4463	-94.4463	-94.4463	-94.4463	
Total internal gains	384.2095	382.2092	369.3359	348.5669	327.5117	307.1630	293.8983	299.6744	310.2997	331.2748	355.3884	373.4426	373.4426	373.4426	373.4426	373.4426	373.4426	373.4426	373.4426	373.4426	373.4426	

6. Solar gains

[Jan]	Area m2	Solar flux Table 6a W/m2	g Specific data or Table 6b	FF Specific data or Table 6c	Access factor Table 6d	Gains W
Northeast	5.2800	11.2829	0.6300	0.7000	0.7700	18.2066 (75)
Southeast	11.3500	36.7938	0.6300	0.7000	0.7700	127.6270 (77)
Solar gains	145.8336	254.4561	364.2211	478.2120	560.2126	566.9713
Total gains	530.0431	636.6653	733.5570	826.7789	887.7243	874.1343

7. Mean internal temperature (heating season)

Temperature during heating periods in the living area from Table 9, Th1 (C)																						
Utilisation factor for gains for living area, nL1,m (see Table 9a)																						
tau	66.7287	66.9321	67.1327	68.0911	68.2735	69.1354	69.1354	69.2974	68.8009	68.2735	67.9056	67.5252	67.5252	67.5252	67.5252	67.5252	67.5252	67.5252	67.5252	67.5252	67.5252	
alpha	5.4486	5.4621	5.4755	5.4394	5.5516	5.6090	5.6090	5.6270	5.8667	5.5516	5.2720	5.2017	5.2017	5.2017	5.2017	5.2017	5.2017	5.2017	5.2017	5.2017	5.2017	
util living area	0.9956	0.9877	0.9643	0.8906	0.7391	0.5426	0.3952	0.4413	0.6925	0.9319	0.9892	0.9968	0.9968	0.9968	0.9968	0.9968	0.9968	0.9968	0.9968	0.9968	0.9968	
MIT	20.0088	20.2023	20.4658	20.7573	20.9316	20.9899	20.9986	20.9974	20.9639	20.7195	20.3069	19.9757	19.9757	19.9757	19.9757	19.9757	19.9757	19.9757	19.9757	19.9757	19.9757	
Th 2	20.0496	20.0522	20.0547	20.0668	20.0691	20.0796	20.0816	20.0816	20.0755	20.0691	20.0645	20.0597	20.0597	20.0597	20.0597	20.0597	20.0597	20.0597	20.0597	20.0597	20.0597	
util rest of house	0.9942	0.9838	0.9534	0.8605	0.6826	0.4685	0.3322	0.3545	0.6147	0.9057	0.9852	0.9958	0.9958	0.9958	0.9958	0.9958	0.9958	0.9958	0.9958	0.9958	0.9958	
MIT 2	18.7353	19.0173	19.3948	19.7988	20.0080	20.0735	20.0791	20.0806	20.0499	19.7614	19.1800	18.6946	18.6946	18.6946	18.6946	18.6946	18.6946	18.6946	18.6946	18.6946	18.6946	
Living area fraction	0.9942	0.9838	0.9534	0.8605	0.6826	0.4685	0.3322	0.3545	0.6147	0.9057	0.9852	0.9958	0.9958	0.9958	0.9958	0.9958	0.9958	0.9958	0.9958	0.9958	0.9958	
MIT	19.3104	19.5524	19.8785	20.2316	20.4251	20.4873	20.4943	20.4946	20.4627	20.1941	19.6889	19.2731	19.2731	19.2731	19.2731	19.2731	19.2731	19.2731	19.2731	19.2731	19.2731	
Temperature adjustment	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	0.0000	
adjusted MIT	19.3104	19.5524	19.8785	20.2316	20.4251	20.4873	20.4943	20.4946	20.4627	20.1941	19.6889	19.2731	19.2731	19.2731	19.2731	19.2731	19.2731	19.2731	19.2731	19.2731	19.2731	

8. Space heating requirement

Utilisation	0.9927	0.9813	0.9510	0.8664	0.7051	0.5018	0.3503	0.3938	0.6485	0.9097	0.9831	0.9946	0.9946	0.9946	0.9946	0.9946	0.9946	0.9946	0.9946	0.9946	0.9946
Useful gains	526.1658	624.7291	697.5978	716.2803	625.9183	438.6080	292.8442	306.7376	462.8481	561.1576	522.1976	494.8539	494.8539	494.8539	494.8539	494.8539	494.8539	494.8539	494.8539	494.8539	494.8539
Ext temp	4.3000	4.9000	6.5000	8.9000	11.7000	14.6000	16.6000	16.4000	14.1000	10.6000	7.1000	4.2000	4.2000	4.2000	4.2000	4.2000	4.2000	4.2000	4.2000	4.2000	4.2000
Heat loss rate W	1171.5971	1140.1794	1037.9383	866.7634	665.6029	443.5237	293.3803	307.7474	481.6630	731.8978	965.5640	1162.6172	1162.6172	1162.6172	1162.6172	1162.6172	1162.6172	1162.6172	1162.6172	1162.6172	1162.6172
Month fracti	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Space heating kWh	480.2009	346.3826	253.2134	108.3478	29.5253	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	127.0307	319.2238	496.8158	496.8158	496.8158	496.8158	496.8158	496.8158	496.8158	496.8158	496.8158	496.8158
Space heating per m2	(98)	(98)	(98)	(98)	(98)	(98)	(98)	(98)	(98)	(98)	(98)	(98)	(98)	(98)	(98)	(98)	(98)	(98)	(98)	(98)	(98)

8c. Space cooling requirement

Not applicable

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF TARGET EMISSIONS 09 Jan 2014

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

Fraction of space heat from secondary/supplementary system (Table 11)		0.0000	(201)
Fraction of space heat from main system(s)		1.0000	(202)
Efficiency of main space heating system 1 (in %)		93.5000	(206)
Efficiency of secondary/supplementary heating system, %		0.0000	(208)
Space heating requirement		2310.9523	(211)
Space heating requirement	480.2009	346.3826	253.2134
Space heating efficiency (main heating system 1)	93.5000	93.5000	93.5000
Space heating fuel (main heating system)	513.5838	370.4627	270.8164
Water heating requirement	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Water heating	174.8845	153.7455	160.5283
Water heating requirement	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Efficiency of water heater	87.3724	86.9173	86.0247
Fuel for water heating, kWh/month	200.1599	176.8871	186.6073
Water heating fuel used	200.1599	176.8871	186.6073
Annual totals kWh/year	2401.9606	2121.7440	2239.2876
Space heating fuel - main system	2310.9523	1924.9585	1812.4712
Space heating fuel - secondary	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Electricity for pumps and fans:			
central heating pump			30.0000
main heating flue fan			45.0000
Total electricity for the above, kWh/year			75.0000
Electricity for lighting (calculated in Appendix L)			328.5844
Total delivered energy for all uses	2700.0000	2121.7440	2239.2876

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

Space heating - main system 1	Energy kWh/year	2310.9523	Emission factor kg CO2/kWh	0.2160	Emissions kg CO2/year	499.1857
Space heating - secondary	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
Water heating (other fuel)	2080.8298	0.2160	449.4592	0.2160	449.4592	
Space and water heating	75.0000	0.5190	38.9250	0.5190	38.9250	
Pumps and fans	328.5844	0.5190	170.5353	0.5190	170.5353	
Energy for lighting			1158.0852		1158.0852	
Total CO2, kg/m2/year			12.6483		12.6483	
Emissions per m2 for space and water heating			1.5500		1.5500	
Fuel factor (electricity)			2.2738		2.2738	
Emissions per m2 for pumps and fans			0.5190		0.5190	
Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER) = (12.6483 * 1.55) + 2.2738 + 0.5190, rounded to 2 d.p.			22.4000		22.4000	

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



Property Reference	03 - 007 B1 - 2B4P		Issued on Date	15/12/2020	
Assessment Reference	2B4P Be Clean	Prop Type Ref	Middle floor		
Property	Syon Lane, Brentford, London, TW7 5QE				
SAP Rating	84 B	DER	13.51	TER	23.54
Environmental	90 B	% DER<TER	42.60		
CO ₂ Emissions (t/year)	0.85	DFEE	42.13	TFEE	45.44
General Requirements Compliance	Pass	% DFEE<TFEE	7.28		
Assessor Details	Miss Eleanor Ballinger, Hodkinson Consultancy Ltd, Tel: 0203 603 1625, Eleanor@hodkinsonconsultancy.com		Assessor ID	M976-0001	
Client					

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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

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

DWELLING AS DESIGNED

Mid-floor flat, total floor area 81 m²

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

1a TER and DER

Fuel for main heating: Electricity (c)
 Fuel factor: 1.55 (electricity)
 Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER) 23.54 kgCO₂/m²yr
 Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER) 13.51 kgCO₂/m²yrOK

1b TFEE and DFEE

Target Fabric Energy Efficiency (TFEE) 45.4 kWh/m²/yr
 Dwelling Fabric Energy Efficiency (DFEE) 42.1 kWh/m²/yrOK

2 Fabric U-values

Element	Average	Highest	
External wall	0.17 (max. 0.30)	0.18 (max. 0.70)	OK
Party wall	0.00 (max. 0.20)	-	OK
Floor (no floor)			
Roof (no roof)			
Openings	1.33 (max. 2.00)	1.40 (max. 3.30)	OK

2a Thermal bridging

Thermal bridging calculated from linear thermal transmittances for each junction

3 Air permeability

Air permeability at 50 pascals: 3.00 (design value)
 Maximum 10.0 OK

4 Heating efficiency

Main heating system: Community heating scheme -

Secondary heating system: None

5 Cylinder insulation

Hot water storage: Nominal cylinder loss: 0.22 kWh/day
 Permitted by DBSOG 0.35 OK
 Primary pipework insulated: No primary pipework

6 Controls

Space heating controls: Charging system linked to use of community heating, programmer and at least two room statsOK

Hot water controls: No cylinderstat

7 Low energy lights

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

8 Mechanical ventilation

Continuous supply and extract system
 Specific fan power: 0.42
 Maximum 1.5 OK
 MVMR efficiency: 91%
 Minimum: 70% OK

9 Summer time temperature

Overheating risk (Midlands): Slight OK
 Based on:
 Overhanging: Average
 Windows facing North East: 16.25 m², No overhang
 Air change rate: 2.00 ach
 Blinds/curtains: None

10 Key features

Party wall U-value 0.00 W/m²K
 Door U-value 0.82 W/m²K
 Air permeability 3.0 m³/m²h

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



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

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

1. Overall dwelling dimensions

Table with columns: Area (m2), Storey height (m), Volume (m3). Rows include Ground floor, Total floor area TFA, and Dwelling volume.

2. Ventilation rate

Table showing ventilation calculations with columns for main heating, secondary heating, and other, resulting in total m3 per hour.

Infiltration due to chimneys, flues and fans = (6a)+(6b)+(7a)+(7b)+(7c) = 0.0000 / (5) =

Table for infiltration and shelter factors, including measured/design AP50, infiltration rate, and shelter factor.

Table showing wind speed and wind factor for January to December.

Table for balanced mechanical ventilation with heat recovery, showing effective air volume.

3. Heat losses and heat loss parameter

Table of heat loss parameters including Element, Gross area, NetArea, U-value, A x U, K-value, A x K, and thermal mass parameter.

Thermal mass parameter (TMP = Cm / TFA) in kJ/m2K
Thermal bridges (Sum(L x Psi) calculated using Appendix K)
Total fabric heat loss (33) + (36) =

Ventilation heat loss calculated monthly (38)m = 0.33 x (25)m x (5)
Heat transfer coeff
Average = Sum(39)m / 12 =

Table showing HLP (average) for January to December.

4. Water heating energy requirements (kWh/year)

Table of water heating energy requirements including assumed occupancy, average daily hot water use, and daily hot water use by month.

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



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

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

Water storage loss: 22.7790
Store volume: 3.0000 (47)
b) If manufacturer declared loss factor is not known: 0.0212 (51)
Hot water storage loss factor from Table 2 (kWh/litre/day) 3.4200 (52)
Volume factor from Table 2a 1.0000 (53)
Temperature factor from Table 2b 0.2173 (55)
Enter (49) or (54) in (55)

Table showing solar gains for January to December, including total heat required for water heating and output from water heating.

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

Table of internal gains including metabolic gains, lighting gains, appliances gains, cooking gains, pumps, fans, and losses.

Table showing total internal gains for January to December.

6. Solar gains
Northheat 0.7000
Solar gains 35.5768
Total gains 437.0671

7. Mean internal temperature (heating season)

Table showing mean internal temperature and temperature during heating periods for January to December.

8. Space heating requirement

Table of space heating requirements including utilisation, useful gains, ext temp, heat loss rate, and month fracti.



FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

8c. Space cooling requirement

Not applicable

9b. Energy requirements

Fraction of space heat from secondary/supplementary system (Table 11)	0.0000 (301)
Fraction of space heat from community system	1.0000 (302)
Fraction of heat from community Heat pump	1.0000 (303b)
Fraction of total space heat from community Heat pump	1.0000 (304b)
Factor for control and charging method (Table 4c(3)) for community space heating	1.0000 (305)
Factor for control and charging method (Table 4c(3)) for community water heating	1.0000 (305a)
Distribution loss factor (Table 12c) for community heating system	1.3000 (306)
Space heating:	
Annual space heating requirement	1825.1136 (98)
Space heat from Heat pump = (98) x 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.30	2372.6477 (307b)
Efficiency of secondary/supplementary heating system in % (from Table 4a or Appendix E)	0.0000 (308)
Space heating fuel for secondary/supplementary system	0.0000 (309)
Water heating	
Annual water heating requirement	1817.9180 (64)
Water heat from Heat pump = (64) x 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.30	2363.2934 (310b)
Electricity used for heat distribution	47.3594 (313)
Annual totals kWh/year	
Electricity for pumps and fans:	
(BalancedWithHeatRecovery, Database: in-use factor = 1.2500, SFP = 0.5250)	
mechanical ventilation fans (SFP = 0.5250)	129.5411 (330a)
Total electricity for the above, kWh/year	129.5411 (331)
Electricity for lighting (calculated in Appendix L)	350.7375 (332)
Total delivered energy for all uses	5216.2197 (338)

12b. Carbon dioxide emissions - Community heating scheme

Energy kWh/year	Emission factor kg CO2/kWh	Emissions kg CO2/year
Efficiency of heat source Heat pump		300.0000 (367b)
Space heating from Heat pump	0.5190	819.3178 (368)
Electrical energy for heat distribution	0.5190	24.5795 (372)
Total CO2 associated with community systems (negative value allowed since DFEE <= TFER)		843.8973 (373)
Space and water heating		843.8973 (376)
Pumps and fans	0.5190	67.2318 (378)
Energy for lighting	0.5190	182.0328 (379)
Total CO2, kg/year		1093.1620 (383)
Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER)		13.5100 (384)

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

DER	TFA	N	EF	CO2 emissions from grid
DER	80.9000			13.5100 ZC1
Total Floor Area	80.9000			
Assumed number of occupants	2.4797			
CO2 emission factor in Table 12 for electricity displaced from grid			0.5190	
CO2 emissions from appliances, equation (114)			16.2107	ZC2
CO2 emissions from cooking, equation (116)			2.2066	ZC3
Total CO2 emissions			31.9273	ZC4
Residual CO2 emissions offset from biofuel CHP			0.0000	ZC5
Additional allowable electricity generation, kWh/m ² /year			0.0000	ZC6
Resulting CO2 emissions offset from additional allowable electricity generation			0.0000	ZC7
Net CO2 emissions			31.9273	ZC8



FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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

Area (m ²)	Storey height (m)	Volume (m ³)
Ground floor	80.9000 (1b) x 2.5000 (2b)	202.2500 (1b) - (3b)
Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)		80.9000 (4)
Dwelling volume		(3a)+(3b)+(3c)+(3d)+...+(3n) = 202.2500 (5)

2. Ventilation rate

	main heating	secondary heating	other	total	m ³ per hour
Number of chimneys	0	+	0	=	0 * 40 = 0.0000 (6a)
Number of open flues	0	+	0	=	0 * 20 = 0.0000 (6b)
Number of intermittent fans					3 * 10 = 30.0000 (7a)
Number of passive vents					0 * 10 = 0.0000 (7b)
Number of fireless gas fires					0 * 40 = 0.0000 (7c)
Infiltration due to chimneys, flues and fans = (6a)+(6b)+(7a)+(7b)+(7c) =					30.0000 / (5) = 0.1483 (8)
Pressure test					Yes
Measured/design AP50					5.0000
Infiltration rate					0.3383 (18)
Number of sides sheltered					3 (19)
Shelter factor					(20) = 1 - [0.075 x (19)] = 0.7750 (20)
Infiltration rate adjusted to include shelter factor					(21) = (18) x (20) = 0.3087 (21)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Wind speed	5.1000	5.0000	4.9000	4.4000	4.3000	3.8000	3.8000	3.7000	4.0000	4.3000	4.5000	4.7000 (22)
Wind factor	1.2750	1.2500	1.2250	1.1000	1.0750	0.9500	0.9500	0.9250	1.0000	1.0750	1.1250	1.1750 (22a)
Adj infiltr rate	0.3936	0.3859	0.3782	0.3396	0.3319	0.2933	0.2933	0.2856	0.3087	0.3319	0.3473	0.3627 (22b)
Effective ac	0.5775	0.5745	0.5715	0.5577	0.5551	0.5430	0.5430	0.5408	0.5476	0.5551	0.5603	0.5658 (25)

3. Heat losses and heat loss parameter

Element	Gross m ²	Openings m ²	NetArea m ²	U-value W/m ² K	A x U W/K	K-value kJ/m ² K	A x K kJ/K	
TER Opaque door			2.1200	1.0000	2.1200		(26)	
TER Opening Type (Uw = 1.40)			16.2500	1.3238	21.5436		(27)	
External Wall	39.7000	16.2500	23.4500	0.1800	4.2210		(29a)	
Wall to CA	41.3000	2.1200	39.1800	0.1800	7.0524		(29a)	
Total net area of external elements Aum(A, m ²)			81.0000				(31)	
Fabric heat loss, W/K = Sum (A x U)			(26)...(30) + (32) =		34.9370		(33)	
Thermal mass parameter (TMP = Cm / TFA) in kJ/m ² K								250.0000 (35)
Thermal bridges (Sum(L x Psi) calculated using Appendix K)								6.7365 (36)
Total fabric heat loss								(33) + (36) = 41.7335 (37)

Ventilation heat loss calculated monthly (38) m = 0.33 x (25)m x (5)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
(38)m	38.5412	38.3404	38.1437	37.2194	37.0465	36.2414	36.2414	36.0924	36.5515	37.0465	37.3963	37.7620 (38)
Heat transfer coeff	80.2746	80.0739	79.8771	78.9528	78.7799	77.9749	77.9749	77.8258	78.2850	78.7799	79.1297	79.4955 (39)
Average = Sum(39)m / 12 =	78.9520 (39)											

HLP	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
HLP (average)	0.9923	0.9898	0.9874	0.9759	0.9738	0.9638	0.9638	0.9620	0.9677	0.9738	0.9781	0.9826 (40)
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												
Average daily hot water use (litres/day)												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Daily hot water use	102.4026	98.6788	94.9551	91.2314	87.5077	83.7839	83.7839	87.5077	91.2314	94.9551	98.6788	102.4026 (44)
Energy conte	151.8601	132.8178	137.0561	119.4888	114.6523	98.9362	91.6790	106.4594	124.0682	135.4301	147.0684	147.0684 (45)
Energy content (annual)	Total = Sum(45)m = 1464.7193 (45)											
Distribution loss (46)m = 0.15 x (45)m	22.7790	19.9227	20.5584	17.9233	17.1979	14.8404	13.7518	15.7804	15.9689	18.6102	20.3145	22.0603 (46)
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												



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



CALCULATION OF TARGET EMISSIONS 09 Jan 2014

Table with columns for months (Jan-Dec) and various energy metrics like solar input, output from w/h, and heat gains from water heating.

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

Table of internal gains for metabolic, lighting, appliances, cooking, pumps, and water heating from Jan to Dec.

6. Solar gains

Table showing solar gains for [Jan] with columns for Area, Solar flux, Specific data, FF, Access factor, and Gains W.

7. Mean internal temperature (heating season)

Table of mean internal temperature during heating periods (Th1 to Th2) from Jan to Dec.

8. Space heating requirement

Table of space heating requirements including utilization, useful gains, ext temp, and heat loss rate from Jan to Dec.

8c. Space cooling requirement

Not applicable

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



CALCULATION OF TARGET EMISSIONS 09 Jan 2014

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

Table of energy requirements for space heating, water heating, and lighting from Jan to Dec.

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

Table of carbon dioxide emissions for space heating, water heating, pumps and fans, and lighting.

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



Property Reference	03 - 008 A2 - 2B4P		Issued on Date	15/12/2020	
Assessment Reference	2B4P Be Clean	Prop Type Ref	Middle floor		
Property	Syon Lane, Brentford, London, TW7 5QE				
SAP Rating	85 B	DER	11.74	TER	19.63
Environmental	91 B	% DER<TER	40.18		
CO ₂ Emissions (t/year)	0.74	DFEE	32.53	TFEE	31.97
General Requirements Compliance	Fail	% DFEE<TFEE	-1.75		
Assessor Details	Miss Eleanor Ballinger, Hodkinson Consultancy Ltd, Tel: 0203 603 1625, Eleanor@hodkinsonconsultancy.com		Assessor ID	M976-0001	
Client					

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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

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

DWELLING AS DESIGNED

Mid-floor flat, total floor area 77 m²

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

1a TER and DER
 Fuel for main heating: Electricity (c)
 Fuel factor: 1.55 (electricity)
 Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER) 19.63 kgCO₂/m²
 Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER) 11.74 kgCO₂/m²OK

1b TFEE and DFEE
 Target Fabric Energy Efficiency (TFEE) 32.0 kWh/m²/yr
 Dwelling Fabric Energy Efficiency (DFEE) 32.5 kWh/m²/yrFail
 Excess energy = 0.5 kWh/m²/yr (1.6%)

2 Fabric U-values

Element	Average	Highest	
External wall	0.18 (max. 0.30)	0.18 (max. 0.70)	OK
Party wall	0.00 (max. 0.20)	-	OK
Floor	(no roof)		
Roof	(no roof)		
Openings	1.34 (max. 2.00)	1.40 (max. 3.30)	OK

2a Thermal bridging

Thermal bridging calculated from linear thermal transmittances for each junction

3 Air permeability

Air permeability at 50 pascals: 3.00 (design value) OK
 Maximum 10.0

4 Heating efficiency

Main heating system: Community heating scheme -
 Secondary heating system: None

5 Cylinder insulation

Hot water storage: Permitted by DBSG 0.35 OK
 Primary pipework insulated: No primary pipework

6 Controls

Space heating controls: Charging system linked to use of community heating, programmer and at least two room statsOK

Hot water controls:

No cylinderstat

7 Low energy lights

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

8 Mechanical ventilation

Continuous supply and extract system
 Specific fan power: 0.44
 Maximum 1.5 OK
 MVHR efficiency: 91%
 Minimum: 70% OK

9 Summertime temperature

Overheating risk (Midlands): Medium OK

Based on:

Overshading: Average
 Windows facing South: 8.10 m², No overhang
 Windows facing South West: 10.13 m², No overhang
 Air change rates: 2.00 ach
 Blinds/curtains: None

10 Key features

Party wall U-value: 0.00 W/m²K
 Door U-value: 0.82 W/m²K
 Air permeability: 3.0 m³/m²h

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

8c. Space cooling requirement

Not applicable

9b. Energy requirements

Fraction of space heat from secondary/supplementary system (Table 11)	0.0000 (301)
Fraction of space heat from community system	1.0000 (302)
Fraction of heat from community Heat pump	1.0000 (303b)
Fraction of total space heat from community Heat pump	1.0000 (304b)
Factor for control and charging method (Table 4c(3)) for community space heating	1.0000 (305)
Factor for control and charging method (Table 4c(3)) for community water heating	1.0000 (305a)
Distribution loss factor (Table 12c) for community heating system	1.3000 (306)
Space heating:	
Annual space heating requirement	1065.8575 (98)
Space heat from Heat pump = (98) x 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.30	1385.6147 (307b)
Efficiency of secondary/supplementary heating system in % (from Table 4a or Appendix E)	0.0000 (308)
Space heating fuel for secondary/supplementary system	0.0000 (309)
Water heating	
Annual water heating requirement	1787.8832 (64)
Water heat from Heat pump = (64) x 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.30	2324.2481 (310b)
Electricity used for heat distribution	37.0986 (313)
Annual totals kWh/year	
Electricity for pumps and fans:	
Balanced/High/Recovery, Database: in-use factor = 1.2500, SFP = 0.5500	
mechanical ventilation fans (SFP = 0.5500)	128.8320 (330a)
Total electricity for the above, kWh/year	128.8320 (331)
Electricity for lighting (calculated in Appendix L)	334.7598 (332)
Total delivered energy for all uses	4173.4547 (338)

12b. Carbon dioxide emissions - Community heating scheme

Energy kWh/year	Emission factor kg CO2/kWh	Emissions kg CO2/year
Space heating from Heat pump	0.5190	641.8063 (368)
Electrical energy for heat distribution	0.5190	19.2542 (372)
Total CO2 associated with community systems (negative value allowed since DFEE <= TPFE)		661.0605 (373)
Space and water heating		
Pumps and fans	0.5190	66.8638 (378)
Energy for lighting	0.5190	173.7403 (379)
Total CO2, kg/year		901.6646 (383)
Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER)		11.7400 (384)

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

DER	TFA	N	EF	CO2 emissions from appliances, equation (L14)	CO2 emissions from cooking, equation (L16)	Residual CO2 emissions offset from biofuel CHP	Additional allowable electricity generation, kWh/m ² /year	Resulting CO2 emissions offset from additional allowable electricity generation	Net CO2 emissions
11.7400	76.8000	2.3993	0.5190	16.4057	2.2993	30.4450	0.0000	0.0000	30.4450



FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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

Area (m ²)	Storey height (m)	Volume (m ³)
Ground floor		
Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)	76.8000	192.0000 (5a)
Dwelling volume		192.0000 (5)

2. Ventilation rate

main heating	secondary heating	other	total	m ³ per hour
Number of chimneys	0	0	0	0 * 40 = 0.0000 (6a)
Number of open flues	0	0	0	0 * 20 = 0.0000 (6b)
Number of intermittent fans	0	0	0	3 * 10 = 30.0000 (7a)
Number of passive vents	0	0	0	0 * 10 = 0.0000 (7b)
Number of fireless gas fires	0	0	0	0 * 40 = 0.0000 (7c)
Infiltration due to chimneys, flues and fans = (6a)+(6b)+(7a)+(7b)+(7c) =				30.0000 / (5) = 0.1563 (8)
Pressure test				Yes
Measured/design AP50				5.0000
Infiltration rate				0.4063 (18)
Number of sides sheltered				2 (19)
Shelter factor				(20) = 1 - [0.075 x (19)] = 0.8500 (20)
Infiltration rate adjusted to include shelter factor				(21) = (18) x (20) = 0.3453 (21)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Wind speed	5.1000	5.0000	4.9000	4.4000	4.3000	3.8000	3.8000	3.7000	4.0000	4.3000	4.5000	4.7000 (22)
Wind factor	1.2750	1.2500	1.2250	1.1000	1.0750	0.9500	0.9500	0.9250	1.0000	1.0750	1.1250	1.1750 (22a)
Adj infiltr rate	0.4403	0.4316	0.4230	0.3798	0.3712	0.3280	0.3280	0.3194	0.3453	0.3712	0.3885	0.4057 (22b)
Effective ac	0.5969	0.5932	0.5895	0.5721	0.5689	0.5538	0.5538	0.5510	0.5596	0.5689	0.5755	0.5823 (25)

3. Heat losses and heat loss parameter

Element	Gross m ²	Openings m ²	NetArea m ²	U-value W/m ² K	A x U W/K	K-value kJ/m ² K	A x K kJ/K					
TER Opaque door			2.1200	1.0000	2.1200		26 (26)					
TER Opening Type (Uw = 1.40)			17.0600	1.3238	22.6174		27 (27)					
External Wall	40.0000	17.0600	22.9400	0.1800	4.1292		29a (29a)					
Wall to CA	12.8000	2.1200	10.6800	0.1800	1.9224		29b (29b)					
Total net area of external elements Aum(A, m ²)			52.8000				33 (33)					
Fabric heat loss, W/K = Sum (A x U)							(26)...(30) + (32) = 30.7890	33 (33)				
Thermal mass parameter (TMP = Cm / TFA) in kJ/m ² K							250.0000 (35)					
Thermal bridges (Sum(L x Psi) calculated using Appendix K)							5.5713 (36)					
Total fabric heat loss							(33) + (36) = 36.3603 (37)					
Ventilation heat loss calculated monthly (38)m = 0.33 x (25)m x (5)												
(38)m	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Heat transfer coeff	37.8209	37.5824	37.3487	36.2508	36.0454	35.0892	35.0892	34.9122	35.4575	36.0454	36.4610	36.8954 (38)
Average = Sum(39)m / 12 =	74.1812	73.9427	73.7090	72.6112	72.4058	71.4496	71.4496	71.2725	71.8179	72.4058	72.8213	73.2557 (39)
HLP	0.9659	0.9628	0.9598	0.9455	0.9428	0.9303	0.9303	0.9280	0.9351	0.9428	0.9482	0.9539 (40)
HLP (average)							0.9454 (40)					
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													2.3993 (42)
Average daily hot water use (litres/day)													91.1843 (43)
Daily hot water use	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Energy conte	148.7461	130.0943	134.2456	117.0386	112.3013	96.9075	89.7991	103.0457	89.2676	93.0080	96.6554	100.3028 (44)	
Energy content (annual)	Total = Sum(45)m = 1434.6845 (45)												
Distribution loss (46)m = 0.15 x (45)m	22.3119	19.5141	20.1368	17.5558	16.8452	14.5361	13.4699	15.4569	15.6415	18.2286	19.8980	21.6079 (46)	
Water storage loss:													3.0000 (47)
Store volume													0.2602 (48)
a) If manufacturer declared loss factor is known (kWh/day):													0.5400 (49)
Temperature factor from Table 2b													0.1405 (55)
Enter (49) or (54) in (55)													
Total storage loss													



FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF TARGET EMISSIONS 09 Jan 2014

4.3553	3.9338	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	(56)
If cylinder contains dedicated solar storage												
4.3553	3.9338	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	4.2148	4.3553	(57)
23.2624	21.0112	23.2624	22.5120	23.2624	22.5120	23.2624	23.2624	22.5120	23.2624	22.5120	23.2624	(59)
Total heat required for water heating calculated for each month												
176.3638	155.0393	161.8633	143.7654	139.9190	123.6343	117.4167	130.6634	131.0032	149.1418	159.3799	171.6703	(62)
Solar input	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	(63)
Output from w/h	176.3638	155.0393	161.8633	143.7654	139.9190	123.6343	117.4167	130.6634	131.0032	149.1418	159.3799	(64)
Heat gains from water heating, kWh/month	71.5522	63.2123	66.7308	60.2968	59.4343	53.6032	51.9523	56.3568	56.0533	62.5009	65.4886	(65)

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

Metabolic gains (Table 5), Watts

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
119.9670	119.9670	119.9670	119.9670	119.9670	119.9670	119.9670	119.9670	119.9670	119.9670	119.9670	119.9670
Lighting gains (calculated in Appendix L, equation L10 or L9a), also see Table 5											
18.9570	16.8374	13.6931	10.3666	7.7491	6.5421	7.0690	9.1886	12.3329	15.6594	18.2769	19.4839
Appliances gains (calculated in Appendix L, equation L13 or L13a), also see Table 5											
34.9967	34.9967	34.9967	34.9967	34.9967	34.9967	34.9967	34.9967	34.9967	34.9967	34.9967	34.9967
Cooking gains (calculated in Appendix L, equation L15 or L15a), also see Table 5											
3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000	3.0000
Pumps, fans											
-95.9736	-95.9736	-95.9736	-95.9736	-95.9736	-95.9736	-95.9736	-95.9736	-95.9736	-95.9736	-95.9736	-95.9736
Losses e.g. evaporation (negative values) (Table 5)											
96.1723	94.0660	89.6920	83.7455	79.8849	74.4489	69.8284	75.7484	77.8519	84.0066	90.9563	94.0748
Water heating gains (Table 5)											
389.7423	387.7228	374.6445	353.5350	332.1155	311.4296	297.9545	303.7878	314.5955	335.9132	360.4219	378.7902
Total internal gains											

6. Solar gains

[Jan]	Area m2	Solar flux Table 6a W/m2	g Specific data or Table 6b	FF Specific data or Table 6c	Access factor Table 6d	Gains W
South	7.5800	46.7521	0.6300	0.7700	0.7700	108.3033 (78)
Southwest	9.4800	36.7938	0.6300	0.7000	0.7000	106.5995 (79)
Solar gains 214.9028 358.9514 474.3852 563.1967 610.9034 598.3949 580.2339 545.4343 505.0345 391.9962 256.0580 184.8110 (83)						
Total gains 604.6452 746.6741 849.0296 916.7316 943.0188 909.8245 878.1885 849.2221 819.6300 727.9094 616.4799 563.6012 (84)						

7. Mean internal temperature (heating season)

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

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

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
71.8960	72.1279	72.3566	73.4506	74.5974	74.6447	74.6447	74.8302	74.2619	73.6590	73.2387	72.8043
tau	5.7931	5.8085	5.8238	5.8967	5.9106	5.9763	5.9826	5.9508	5.9106	5.8826	5.8536
util living area 0.9919 0.9741 0.9321 0.8362 0.6832 0.4985 0.3575 0.3853 0.5923 0.8694 0.9781 0.9944 (86)											
MIT	20.1914	20.4136	20.6486	20.8577	20.9630	20.9952	20.9994	20.9991	20.9871	20.8473	20.4805
Th 2	20.1118	20.1145	20.1170	20.1290	20.1313	20.1418	20.1437	20.1377	20.1313	20.1267	20.1220 (88)
util rest of house 0.9895 0.9669 0.9146 0.8005 0.6290 0.4335 0.2880 0.3140 0.5233 0.8315 0.9708 0.9926 (89)											
MIT 2 19.0469 19.3671 19.6955 19.9774 20.0990 20.1389 20.1416 20.1434 20.1290 19.9734 19.4756 19.9946 (90)											
Living area fraction 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 (91)											
MIT 19.5714 19.8467 20.1323 20.3809 20.4950 20.5314 20.5348 20.5356 20.5223 20.3739 19.9362 19.5242 (92)											
Temperature adjustment 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 (93)											
adjusted MIT 19.5714 19.8467 20.1323 20.3809 20.4950 20.5314 20.5348 20.5356 20.5223 20.3739 19.9362 19.5242 (93)											

8. Space heating requirement

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
0.9876	0.9643	0.9149	0.8114	0.6522	0.4632	0.3199	0.3467	0.5545	0.8430	0.9688	0.9911 (94)
Useful gains 597.1174 719.9979 776.8029 743.8777 615.0570 421.4281 280.9286 294.4151 454.5255 613.6082 597.2456 558.5852 (95)											
Ext temp 4.3000 4.9000 6.5000 8.9000 11.7000 14.6000 16.6000 16.4000 14.1000 10.6000 7.1000 4.2000 (96)											
Heat loss rate W 1132.8533 1105.2035 1004.8251 833.6414 636.8083 423.7940 281.1381 294.7659 461.2375 707.6874 934.7469 1122.5833 (97)											
Month fracti 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 (97a)											
Space heating kWh 398.5875 258.8582 169.6485 64.6299 16.1830 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 69.9949 243.0010 419.6146 (98)											
Space heating per m2 398.5875 258.8582 169.6485 64.6299 16.1830 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 69.9949 243.0010 419.6146 (98)											
Space heating per m2 (98) / (4) = 21.3609 (99)											

8c. Space cooling requirement

Not applicable



FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF TARGET EMISSIONS 09 Jan 2014

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

Fraction of space heat from secondary/supplementary system (Table 11)	0.0000	(201)										
Fraction of space heat from main system(s)	1.0000	(202)										
Efficiency of main space heating system 1 (in %)	93.5000	(206)										
Efficiency of secondary/supplementary heating system, %	0.0000	(208)										
Space heating requirement	1754.5642	(211)										
Space heating requirement	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	398.5875	258.8582	169.6485	64.6299	16.1830	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	69.9949	243.0010	419.6146 (98)
Space heating efficiency (main heating system 1)	93.5000	93.5000	93.5000	93.5000	93.5000	93.5000	93.5000	93.5000	93.5000	93.5000	93.5000	93.5000
Space heating fuel (main heating system)	426.2968	276.8537	181.4422	69.1229	17.3080	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	74.8609	259.8941	448.7857 (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	Water heating requirement	176.3638	155.0393	161.8633	143.7654	139.9190	123.6343	117.4167	130.6634	131.0032	149.1418	159.3799
	Efficiency of water heater (217m)	86.9248	86.1719	84.9392	82.8374	80.7902	79.8000	79.8000	79.8000	79.8000	82.9319	85.9359
	Fuel for water heating, kWh/month	202.8924	179.9186	190.5638	173.5512	173.1880	154.9302	147.1388	163.7386	164.1644	179.8365	185.4636
	Water heating fuel used	202.8924	179.9186	190.5638	173.5512	173.1880	154.9302	147.1388	163.7386	164.1644	179.8365	185.4636
	Annual totals kWh/year	202.8924	179.9186	190.5638	173.5512	173.1880	154.9302	147.1388	163.7386	164.1644	179.8365	185.4636
	Space heating fuel - main system	426.2968	276.8537	181.4422	69.1229	17.3080	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	74.8609	259.8941	448.7857 (211)
	Space heating fuel - secondary	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (215)
	Electricity for pumps and fans:											
	central heating pump											
	main heating flue fan											
	Total electricity for the above, kWh/year	30.0000 (230c)										
	Electricity for lighting (calculated in Appendix L)	45.0000 (230e)										
	Total delivered energy for all uses	75.0000 (231)										
		334.7862 (232)										
		4276.8119 (238)										

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

	Energy kWh/year	Emission factor kg CO2/kWh	Emissions kg CO2/year
Space heating - main system 1	1754.5642	0.2160	378.9859 (261)
Space heating - secondary	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (263)
Water heating (other fuel)	212.4615	0.2160	458.2917 (264)
Space and water heating			835.2776 (265)
Pumps and fans	75.0000	0.5190	38.9250 (267)
Energy for lighting	334.7862	0.5190	173.7540 (268)
Total CO2, kg/m2/year			1047.9566 (272)
Emissions per m2 for space and water heating			10.8760 (272a)
Fuel factor (electricity)			1.5500
Emissions per m2 for lighting			2.2624 (272b)
Emissions per m2 for pumps and fans			0.5068 (272c)
Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER) = (10.8760 * 1.55) + 2.2624 + 0.5068, rounded to 2 d.p.			19.6300 (273)



FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



Property Reference	03 - 009 B3 - 1B2P		Issued on Date	15/12/2020	
Assessment Reference	1B2P Be Clean	Prop Type Ref	Top floor		
Property	Syon Lane, Brentford, London, TW7 5QE				
SAP Rating	80 C	DER	19.29	TER	34.40
Environmental	88 B	% DER<TER	43.92		
CO ₂ Emissions (t/year)	0.79	DFEE	60.04	TFEE	71.55
General Requirements Compliance	Pass	% DFEE<TFEE	16.08		
Assessor Details	Miss Eleanor Ballinger, Hodkinson Consultancy Ltd, Tel: 0203 603 1625, Eleanor@hodkinsonconsultancy.com		Assessor ID	M976-0001	
Client					

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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DWELLING AS DESIGNED

Top-floor flat, total floor area 52 m²

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

1a TER and DER

Fuel for main heating: Electricity (c)
 Fuel factor: 1.55 (electricity)
 Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER) 34.40 kgCO₂/m²
 Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER) 19.29 kgCO₂/m²OK

1b TFEE and DFEE

Target Fabric Energy Efficiency (TFEE) 71.5 kWh/m²/yr
 Dwelling Fabric Energy Efficiency (DFEE) 60.0 kWh/m²/yrOK

2 Fabric U-values

Element	Average	Highest	
External wall	0.18 (max. 0.30)	0.18 (max. 0.70)	OK
Party wall	0.00 (max. 0.20)	-	OK
Floor	(no floor)		
Roof	0.10 (max. 0.20)	0.10 (max. 0.35)	OK
Openings	1.31 (max. 2.00)	1.40 (max. 3.30)	OK

2a Thermal bridging

Thermal bridging calculated from linear thermal transmittances for each junction

3 Air permeability

Air permeability at 50 pascals:	3.00 (design value)	
Maximum	10.0	OK

4 Heating efficiency

Main heating system: Community heating scheme -

Secondary heating system: None

5 Cylinder insulation

Hot water storage: Nominal cylinder loss: 0.22 kWh/day

Permitted by DBSOG 0.35 OK

Primary pipework insulated: No primary pipework

6 Controls

Space heating controls: Charging system linked to use of community heating, programmer and at least two room statsOK

Hot water controls:

No cylinder stat

7 Low energy lights

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

8 Mechanical ventilation

Continuous supply and extract system

Specific fan power:	0.42
Maximum	1.5 OK
MVHR efficiency:	91%
Minimum:	70% OK

9 Summer time temperature

Overheating risk (Midlands): Slight OK

Based on:

Overhanging: Average
 Windows facing North East: 7.98 m², No overhang
 Windows facing North West: 3.00 m², No overhang
 Air change rate: 2.00 ach
 Blinds/curtains: None

10 Key Features

Party wall U-value	0.00 W/m ² K
Roof U-value	0.10 W/m ² K
Door U-value	0.82 W/m ² K
Air permeability	3.0 m ³ /m ² h

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



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

8c. Space cooling requirement

Not applicable

9b. Energy requirements

Fraction of space heat from secondary/supplementary system (Table 11)	0.0000 (301)
Fraction of space heat from community system	1.0000 (302)
Fraction of heat from community Heat pump	1.0000 (303a)
Fraction of total space heat from community Heat pump	1.0000 (304b)
Factor for control and charging method (Table 4c(3)) for community space heating	1.0000 (305)
Factor for control and charging method (Table 4c(3)) for community water heating	1.0000 (305a)
Distribution loss factor (Table 12c) for community heating system	1.3000 (306)
Space heating:	
Annual space heating requirement	2035.3852 (98)
Space heat from Heat pump = (98) x 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.30	2646.0008 (307b)
Efficiency of secondary/supplementary heating system in % (from Table 4a or Appendix E)	0.0000 (308)
Space heating fuel for secondary/supplementary system	0.0000 (309)
Water heating	
Annual water heating requirement	1540.4808 (64)
Water heat from Heat pump = (64) x 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.30	2002.6250 (310b)
Electricity used for heat distribution	46.4863 (313)
Annual totals kWh/year	
Electricity for pumps and fans:	
(BalancedWithHeatRecovery, Database: in-use factor = 1.2500, SFP = 0.5250)	
mechanical ventilation fans (SFP = 0.5250)	82.6245 (330a)
Total electricity for the above, kWh/year	82.6245 (331)
Electricity for lighting (calculated in Appendix L)	238.7986 (332)
Total delivered energy for all uses	4970.0489 (338)

12b. Carbon dioxide emissions - Community heating scheme

Energy kWh/year	Emission factor kg CO2/kWh	Emissions kg CO2/year
Efficiency of heat source Heat pump		300.0000 (367b)
Space heating from Heat pump	0.5190	804.2123 (368)
Electrical energy for heat distribution	0.5190	24.1264 (372)
Total CO2 associated with community systems (negative value allowed since DFEE <= TFEE)		828.3386 (373)
Space and water heating		828.3386 (376)
Pumps and fans	0.5190	42.8822 (378)
Energy for lighting	0.5190	123.9365 (379)
Total CO2, kg/year		995.1572 (383)
Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER)		19.2900 (384)

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

DER	19.2900	ZC1
Total Floor Area	51.6000	TFA
Assumed number of occupants	1.7373	N
CO2 emission factor in Table 12 for electricity displaced from grid	0.5190	EF
CO2 emissions from appliances, equation (L14)	17.3856	ZC2
CO2 emissions from cooking, equation (L16)	3.1142	ZC3
Total CO2 emissions	39.7898	ZC4
Residual CO2 emissions offset from biofuel CHP	0.0000	ZC5
Additional allowable electricity generation, kWh/m²/year	0.0000	ZC6
Resulting CO2 emissions offset from additional allowable electricity generation	0.0000	ZC7
Net CO2 emissions	39.7898	ZC8



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



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

Area (m ²)	Storey height (m)	Volume (m ³)
51.6000 (1b)	x 2.5000 (2b)	= 129.0000 (1b) - (3b)
Ground floor		(4)
Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)	51.6000	
Dwelling volume		(3a)+(3b)+(3c)+(3d)+(3e)...(3n) = 129.0000 (5)

2. Ventilation rate

Number of chimneys	main heating	secondary heating	other	total	m ³ per hour
0	+	0	+	0	0 * 40 = 0.0000 (6a)
0	+	0	+	0	0 * 20 = 0.0000 (6b)
Number of open flues					2 * 10 = 20.0000 (7a)
Number of intermittent fans					0 * 10 = 0.0000 (7b)
Number of passive vents					0 * 40 = 0.0000 (7c)
Number of fuelless gas fires					
Infiltration due to chimneys, flues and fans = (6a)+(6b)+(7a)+(7b)+(7c) =					20.0000 / (5) = 0.1550 (8)
Pressure test					Yes
Measured/design AP50					5.0000
Infiltration rate					0.4050 (18)
Number of sides sheltered					2 (19)
Shelter factor					(20) = 1 - [0.075 x (19)] = 0.8500 (20)
Infiltration rate adjusted to include shelter factor					(21) = (18) x (20) = 0.3443 (21)

Wind speed	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Wind factor	5.1000	5.0000	4.9000	4.4000	4.3000	3.8000	3.8000	3.7000	4.0000	4.3000	4.5000	4.7000 (22)
Adj infiltr 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)
Effective ac	0.4390	0.4304	0.4217	0.3787	0.3701	0.3271	0.3271	0.3185	0.3443	0.3701	0.3873	0.4045 (22b)
	0.5963	0.5926	0.5889	0.5717	0.5685	0.5535	0.5507	0.5507	0.5593	0.5685	0.5750	0.5818 (25)

3. Heat losses and heat loss parameter

Element	Gross m ²	Openings m ²	NetArea m ²	U-value W/m ² K	A x U W/K	K-value kJ/m ² K	A x K kJ/K
TER Opaque door			2.1200	1.0000	2.1200		(26)
TER Opening Type (Uw = 1.40)			10.7900	1.3238	14.3049		(27)
External Wall	42.9000	10.7900	32.1100	0.1800	5.7798		(29a)
Wall to CA	20.1000	2.1200	17.9800	0.1800	3.2364		(29a)
External Roof 1	51.6000		51.6000	0.1300	6.7080		(30)
Total net area of external elements Sum(A, m ²)			114.6000				(31)
Fabric heat loss, W/K = Sum (A x U)					(26)...(30) + (32) =	32.1491	(33)
Thermal mass parameter (TMP = Cm / TFA) in kJ/m ² K							250.0000 (35)
Thermal bridges (Sum(L x Psi) calculated using Appendix K)							15.3157 (36)
Total fabric heat loss							(33) + (36) = 47.4648 (37)

Ventilation heat loss calculated monthly (38)m = 0.33 x (25)m x (5)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
(38)m	25.3863	25.2271	25.0710	24.3377	24.2006	23.5619	23.5619	23.4437	23.8079	24.2006	24.4781	24.7682 (38)
Heat transfer coeff	72.8512	72.6919	72.5358	71.8026	71.6654	71.0268	71.0268	70.9085	71.2728	71.6654	71.9429	72.2330 (39)
Average = Sum(39)m / 12 =	71.8019 (39)											
H/P	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
H/P (average)	1.4118	1.4088	1.4057	1.3915	1.3889	1.3765	1.3765	1.3742	1.3813	1.3889	1.3942	1.3999 (40)
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													1.7373 (42)
Average daily hot water use (litres/day)													75.4602 (43)
Daily hot water use	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
	83.0062	79.9878	76.9694	73.9510	70.9326	67.9141	67.9141	70.9326	73.9510	76.9694	79.9878	83.0062 (44)	
Energy conte	123.0958	107.6603	111.0958	96.8560	92.9357	80.1964	74.3138	85.2761	86.2946	100.5680	109.7779	119.2117 (45)	
Energy content (annual)	Total = Sum(45)m = 1187.2821 (45)												
Distribution loss (46)m = 0.15 x (45)m	18.4644												
Water storage loss:	16.1491												
Store volume	16.6644												
a) If manufacturer declared loss factor is known (kWh/day):	14.5284												
Temperature factor from Table 2b	13.9404												
Enter (49) or (54) in (55)	12.0295												
	11.1471												
	12.7914												
	12.9442												
	15.0852												
	16.4667												
	17.8818 (46)												
	3.0000 (47)												
	0.2602 (48)												
	0.5400 (49)												
	0.1408 (55)												



FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



Property Reference	03 - 010 B1 - 2B4P		Issued on Date	15/12/2020	
Assessment Reference	2B4P Be Clean	Prop Type Ref	Top floor		
Property	Syon Lane, Brentford, London, TW7 5QE				
SAP Rating	82 B	DER	16.18	TER	28.38
Environmental	88 B	% DER<TER	42.99		
CO ₂ Emissions (t/year)	0.98	DFEE	52.44	TFEE	60.81
General Requirements Compliance	Pass	% DFEE<TFEE	13.76		
Assessor Details	Miss Eleanor Ballinger, Hodkinson Consultancy Ltd, Tel: 0203 603 1625, Eleanor@hodkinsonconsultancy.com		Assessor ID	M976-0001	
Client					

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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

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

DWELLING AS DESIGNED

Top-floor flat, total floor area 78 m²

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

1a TER and DER

Fuel for main heating: Electricity (c)
 Fuel factor: 1.55 (electricity)
 Target Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (TER) 28.38 kgCO₂/m²/yr
 Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER) 16.18 kgCO₂/m²/yr OK

1b TFEE and DFEE

Target Fabric Energy Efficiency (TFEE) 60.8 kWh/m²/yr
 Dwelling Fabric Energy Efficiency (DFEE) 52.4 kWh/m²/yr OK

2 Fabric U-values

Element	Average	Highest	
External wall	0.17 (max. 0.30)	0.18 (max. 0.70)	OK
Party wall	0.00 (max. 0.20)	-	OK
Floor (no floor)			
Roof	0.10 (max. 0.20)	0.10 (max. 0.35)	OK
Openings	1.33 (max. 2.00)	1.40 (max. 3.30)	OK

2a Thermal bridging

Thermal bridging calculated from linear thermal transmittances for each junction

3 Air permeability

Air permeability at 50 pascals:	3.00 (design value)	
Maximum	10.0	OK

4 Heating efficiency

Main heating system: Community heating scheme -

Secondary heating system: None

5 Cylinder insulation

Hot water storage: Nominal cylinder loss: 0.22 kWh/day

Permitted by DBSOG 0.35 OK

Primary pipework insulated: No primary pipework

6 Controls

Space heating controls: Charging system linked to use of community heating, programmer and at least two room stats OK

Hot water controls:

No cylinder stat

7 Low energy lights

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

8 Mechanical ventilation

Continuous supply and extract system

Specific fan power:	0.44
Maximum	1.5 OK
MVHR efficiency:	91%
Minimum:	70% OK

9 Summer time temperature

Overheating risk (Midlands): Slight OK

Based on:

Overhanging: Average

Windows facing North East: 8.10 m², No overhang

Windows facing South East: 8.10 m², No overhang

Air change rate: 2.00 ach

Blinds/curtains: None

10 Key Features

Party wall U-value	0.00 W/m ² K
Roof U-value	0.10 W/m ² K
Door U-value	0.82 W/m ² K
Air permeability	3.0 m ³ /m ² h

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



CALCULATION OF DWELLING EMISSIONS FOR REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 09 Jan 2014

8c. Space cooling requirement

Not applicable

9a. Energy requirements

Fraction of space heat from secondary/supplementary system (Table 11)	0.0000 (301)
Fraction of space heat from community system	1.0000 (302)
Fraction of heat from community Heat pump	1.0000 (303b)
Fraction of total space heat from community Heat pump	1.0000 (304b)
Factor for control and charging method (Table 4c(3)) for community space heating	1.0000 (305)
Factor for control and charging method (Table 4c(3)) for community water heating	1.0000 (305a)
Distribution loss factor (Table 12c) for community heating system	1.3000 (306)
Space heating:	
Annual space heating requirement	2575.7321 (98)
Space heat from Heat pump = (98) x 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.30	3348.4517 (307b)
Efficiency of secondary/supplementary heating system in % (from Table 4a or Appendix E)	0.0000 (308)
Space heating fuel for secondary/supplementary system	0.0000 (309)
Water heating:	
Annual water heating requirement	1794.0135 (64)
Water heat from Heat pump = (64) x 1.00 x 1.00 x 1.30	2332.2176 (310b)
Electricity used for heat distribution	56.8067 (313)
Annual totals kWh/year	
Electricity for pumps and fans:	
(BalancedWithHeatRecovery, Database: in-use factor = 1.2500, SFP = 0.5500)	
mechanical ventilation fans (SFP = 0.5500)	130.1740 (330a)
Total electricity for the above, kWh/year	130.1740 (331)
Electricity for lighting (calculated in Appendix L)	338.5518 (332)
Total delivered energy for all uses	6149.3951 (338)

12b. Carbon dioxide emissions - Community heating scheme

Energy kWh/year	Emission factor kg CO2/kWh	Emissions kg CO2/year
Efficiency of heat source Heat pump		300.0000 (367b)
Space heating from Heat pump	0.5190	982.7558 (368)
Electrical energy for heat distribution	0.5190	29.4827 (372)
Total CO2 associated with community systems (negative value allowed since DFEE <= TFEE)		1012.2385 (373)
Space and water heating		1012.2385 (376)
Pumps and fans	0.5190	67.5603 (378)
Energy for lighting	0.5190	175.7084 (379)
Total CO2, kg/year		1255.5072 (383)
Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER)		16.1800 (384)

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

DER	16.1800	ZC1
Total Floor Area	77.6000	TFA
Assumed number of occupants	2.4157	N
CO2 emission factor in Table 12 for electricity displaced from grid	0.5190	EF
CO2 emissions from appliances, equation (L14)	16.3686	ZC2
CO2 emissions from cooking, equation (L16)	2.2806	ZC3
Total CO2 emissions	34.8292	ZC4
Residual CO2 emissions offset from biofuel CHP	0.0000	ZC5
Additional allowable electricity generation, kWh/m ² /year	0.0000	ZC6
Resulting CO2 emissions offset from additional allowable electricity generation	0.0000	ZC7
Net CO2 emissions	34.8292	ZC8

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: New Build (As Designed)



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

Area (m ²)	Storey height (m)	Volume (m ³)
Ground floor		
Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)	77.6000 (1b) x 2.5000 (2b)	194.0000 (1b) - (3b)
Dwelling volume		(3a)+(3b)+(3c)+(3d)+(3e)...(3n) = 194.0000 (5)

2. Ventilation rate

	main heating	secondary heating	other	total	m ³ per hour
Number of chimneys	0	0	0	0	0 * 40 = 0.0000 (6a)
Number of open flues	0	0	0	0	0 * 20 = 0.0000 (6b)
Number of intermittent fans					3 * 10 = 30.0000 (7a)
Number of passive vents					0 * 10 = 0.0000 (7b)
Number of fuelless gas fires					0 * 40 = 0.0000 (7c)
Infiltration due to chimneys, flues and fans = (6a)+(6b)+(7a)+(7b)+(7c) =					30.0000 / (5) = 6.1546 (8)
Pressure test					Yes
Measured/design AFS0					5.0000
Infiltration rate					6.4046 (18)
Number of sides sheltered					2 (19)
Shelter factor				(20) = 1 - [0.075 x (19)] =	0.8500 (20)
Infiltration rate adjusted to include shelter factor				(21) = (18) x (20) =	0.3439 (21)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Wind speed	5.1000	5.0000	4.9000	4.4000	4.3000	3.8000	3.8000	3.7000	4.0000	4.3000	4.5000	4.7000 (22)
Wind factor	1.2750	1.2500	1.2250	1.1000	1.0750	0.9500	0.9500	0.9250	1.0000	1.0750	1.1250	1.1750 (22a)
Adj infiltr rate	0.4385	0.4299	0.4213	0.3783	0.3697	0.3267	0.3267	0.3181	0.3439	0.3697	0.3869	0.4041 (22b)
Effective ac	0.5962	0.5924	0.5888	0.5716	0.5684	0.5534	0.5506	0.5591	0.5684	0.5749	0.5817 (25)	

3. Heat losses and heat loss parameter

Element	Gross m ²	Openings m ²	NetArea m ²	U-value W/m ² K	A x U W/K	K-value kJ/m ² K	A x K kJ/K
TER Opaque door			2.1200	1.0000	2.1200		(26)
TER Opening Type (Uw = 1.40)			16.2000	1.3258	21.4773		(27)
External Wall	53.4800	16.2000	37.2800	0.1800	6.7104		(29a)
Wall to CA	29.6300	2.1200	27.5100	0.1800	4.9518		(29a)
External Roof 1	77.6000		77.6000	0.1300	10.0880		(30)
Total net area of external elements Aum(A, m ²)			160.7100				(31)
Fabric heat loss, W/K = Sum (A x U)				(26)...(30) + (32) =	45.3475		(33)
Thermal mass parameter (TMP = Cm / TFA) in kJ/m ² K							250.0000 (35)
Thermal bridges (Sum(L x Psi) calculated using Appendix K)							18.4278 (36)
Total fabric heat loss						(33) + (36) =	63.7753 (37)

Ventilation heat loss calculated monthly (38)m = 0.33 x (25)m x (5)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
(38)m	38.1657	37.9267	37.6924	36.5919	36.3860	35.4275	35.4275	35.2500	35.7967	36.3860	36.8025	37.2380 (38)
Heat transfer coeff	101.9410	101.7020	101.4677	100.3672	100.1613	99.2028	99.2028	99.0253	99.5720	100.1613	100.5778	101.0133 (39)
Average = Sum(39)m / 12 =												100.3662 (39)
H/P	1.3137	1.3106	1.3076	1.2934	1.2907	1.2784	1.2784	1.2761	1.2831	1.2907	1.2961	1.3017 (40)
H/P (average)												1.2934 (40)
Days in month	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31 (41)

4. Water heating energy requirements (kWh/year)

Average daily hot water use (Litres/day)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Daily hot water use	100.7313	97.0684	93.4054	89.7425	86.0795	82.4166	82.4166	86.0795	89.7425	93.4054	97.0684	100.7313 (44)
Energy conte	149.3817	130.6502	134.8193	117.5387	112.7812	97.3216	90.1828	103.4860	104.7220	122.0434	133.2139	144.6682 (45)
Energy content (annual)										Total = Sum(45)m =		1440.8149 (45)
Distribution loss (46)m = 0.15 x (45)m												
Water storage loss:	22.4073	19.5975	20.2229	17.6308	16.9172	14.5982	13.5274	15.5229	15.7083	18.3065	19.9830	21.7002 (46)
Store volume												3.0000 (47)
a) If manufacturer declared loss factor is known (kWh/day):												0.2602 (48)
Temperature factor from Table 2b												0.5400 (49)
Enter (49) or (54) in (55)												0.1405 (55)



Appendix C

GLA Carbon Emission Reporting Spreadsheet

SAP 2012 PERFORMANCE

DOMESTIC

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

	Carbon Dioxide Emissions for domestic buildings (Tonnes CO ₂ per annum)	
	Regulated	Unregulated
Baseline: Part L 2013 of the Building Regulations Compliant Development	505	585
After energy demand reduction	459	585
After heat network / CHP	421	585
After renewable energy	393	585

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

	Regulated domestic carbon dioxide savings	
	(Tonnes CO ₂ per annum)	(%)
Savings from energy demand reduction	46	9%
Savings from heat network / CHP	38	8%
Savings from renewable energy	28	6%
Cumulative on site savings	112	22%
Annual savings from off-set payment	393	-
	(Tonnes CO₂)	
Cumulative savings for off-set payment	11,778	-
Cash in-lieu contribution (£)	706,709	

NON-DOMESTIC

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

	Carbon Dioxide Emissions for non-domestic buildings (Tonnes CO ₂ per annum)	
	Regulated	Unregulated
Baseline: Part L 2013 of the Building Regulations Compliant Development	707	816
After energy demand reduction	515	816
After heat network / CHP	483	816
After renewable energy	483	816

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

	Regulated non-domestic carbon dioxide savings	
	(Tonnes CO ₂ per annum)	(%)
Savings from energy demand reduction	192	27%
Savings from heat network / CHP	32	4%
Savings from renewable energy	0	0%
Total Cumulative Savings	224	32%

Table 5: Shortfall in regulated carbon dioxide savings

	Annual Shortfall (Tonnes CO ₂)	Cumulative Shortfall (Tonnes CO ₂)
Total Target Savings	248	-
Shortfall	24	716
Cash in-lieu contribution (£)	42,940	-

SITE-WIDE

	Total regulated emissions (Tonnes CO ₂ / year)	CO ₂ savings (Tonnes CO ₂ / year)	Percentage savings (%)
Part L 2013 baseline	1,212		
Be lean	974	238	20%
Be clean	904	69	6%
Be green	876	28	2%
	-	CO₂ savings off-set (Tonnes CO₂)	-
Off-set	-	12,494	-

SAP10 PERFORMANCE

DOMESTIC

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

	Carbon Dioxide Emissions for domestic buildings (Tonnes CO ₂ per annum)	
	Regulated	Unregulated
Baseline: Part L 2013 of the Building Regulations Compliant Development	443	263
After energy demand reduction	391	263
After heat network / CHP	189	263
After renewable energy	176	263

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

	Regulated domestic carbon dioxide savings	
	(Tonnes CO ₂ per annum)	(%)
Savings from energy demand reduction	53	12%
Savings from heat network / CHP	202	46%
Savings from renewable energy	13	3%
Cumulative on site savings	267	60%
Annual savings from off-set payment	176	-
	(Tonnes CO₂)	
Cumulative savings for off-set payment	5,288	-
Cash in-lieu contribution (£)	317,270	

NON-DOMESTIC

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

	Carbon Dioxide Emissions for non-domestic buildings (Tonnes CO ₂ per annum)	
	Regulated	Unregulated
Baseline: Part L 2013 of the Building Regulations Compliant Development	364	366
After energy demand reduction	276	366
After heat network / CHP	220	366
After renewable energy	220	366

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

	Regulated non-domestic carbon dioxide savings	
	(Tonnes CO ₂ per annum)	(%)
Savings from energy demand reduction	88	24%
Savings from heat network / CHP	56	15%
Savings from renewable energy	0	0%
Total Cumulative Savings	144	40%

Table 5: Shortfall in regulated carbon dioxide savings

	Annual Shortfall (Tonnes CO ₂)	Cumulative Shortfall (Tonnes CO ₂)
Total Target Savings	127	-
Shortfall	-17	-497
Cash in-lieu contribution (£)	-29,826	-

SITE-WIDE

	Total regulated emissions (Tonnes CO ₂ / year)	CO ₂ savings (Tonnes CO ₂ / year)	Percentage savings (%)
Part L 2013 baseline	807		
Be lean	666	141	17%
Be clean	409	258	32%
Be green	396	13	2%
	-	CO₂ savings off-set (Tonnes CO₂)	-
Off-set	-	4,791	-

Appendix D

BRUKL Outputs – Be Lean

Project name

Residents facilities Kiosk and
Community Space

As designed

Date: Thu Jun 25 13:07:44 2020

Administrative information

Building Details

Address: ,

Certification tool

Calculation engine: SBEM

Calculation engine version: v5.6.a.1

Interface to calculation engine: DesignBuilder SBEM

Interface to calculation engine version: v6.1.0

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

Owner Details

Name:

Telephone number:

Address: , ,

Certifier details

Name:

Telephone number:

Address: , ,

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

CO ₂ emission rate from the notional building, kgCO ₂ /m ² .annum	91.1
Target CO ₂ emission rate (TER), kgCO ₂ /m ² .annum	91.1
Building CO ₂ emission rate (BER), kgCO ₂ /m ² .annum	80
Are emissions from the building less than or equal to the target?	BER =< TER
Are as built details the same as used in the BER calculations?	Separate submission

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

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

Building fabric

Element	U _a -Limit	U _a -Calc	U _i -Calc	Surface where the maximum value occurs*
Wall**	0.35	0.18	0.18	Ground floor Tesco - kiosk_W_5
Floor	0.25	0.14	0.25	Ground floor Tesco - kiosk_S_2
Roof	0.25	0.1	0.1	level 4 - circulation_R_4
Windows***, roof windows, and rooflights	2.2	1.3	1.3	Ground floor Tesco - kiosk_G_7
Personnel doors	2.2	-	-	"No external personnel doors"
Vehicle access & similar large doors	1.5	-	-	"No external vehicle access doors"
High usage entrance doors	3.5	-	-	"No external high usage entrance doors"
U _a -Limit = Limiting area-weighted average U-values [W/(m ² K)] U _a -Calc = Calculated area-weighted average U-values [W/(m ² K)] U _i -Calc = Calculated maximum individual element U-values [W/(m ² K)]				
* There might be more than one surface where the maximum U-value occurs.				
** Automatic U-value check by the tool does not apply to curtain walls whose limiting standard is similar to that for windows.				
*** Display windows and similar glazing are excluded from the U-value check.				
N.B.: Neither roof ventilators (inc. smoke vents) nor swimming pool basins are modelled or checked against the limiting standards by the tool.				

Air Permeability	Worst acceptable standard	This building
m ³ /(h.m ²) at 50 Pa	10	5

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- Gas Boiler

	Heating efficiency	Cooling efficiency	Radiant efficiency	SFP [W/(l/s)]	HR efficiency
This system	0.91	4.1	-	-	-
Standard value	0.91*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Automatic monitoring & targeting with alarms for out-of-range values for this HVAC system					NO
* Standard shown is for gas single boiler systems <=2 MW output. For single boiler systems >2 MW or multi-boiler systems, (overall) limiting efficiency is 0.86. For any individual boiler in a multi-boiler system, limiting efficiency is 0.82.					

1- Heat network connection

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

2- Gas Boiler DHW

	Water heating efficiency	Storage loss factor [kWh/litre per day]
This building	Hot water provided by HVAC system	0.017
Standard value	N/A	N/A

Local mechanical ventilation, exhaust, and terminal units

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

Zone name	SFP [W/(l/s)]										HR efficiency	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	Zone	Standard	
ID of system type												
Standard value	0.3	1.1	0.5	1.9	1.6	0.5	1.1	0.5	1			
Ground floor Tesco - kiosk	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.85	0.5	
level 1 - community use	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.85	0.5	
level 4 - WC and change rooms	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	
level 4 - gym and studio	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.85	0.5	
level 4 - bar	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.85	0.5	
level 4 - cinema	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.85	0.5	
level 4 - reading meeting	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.85	0.5	
level 4 - dining	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.85	0.5	
level 4 - kitchen	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	

General lighting and display lighting	Luminous efficacy [lm/W]			General lighting [W]
	Luminaire	Lamp	Display lamp	
Zone name				
Standard value	60	60	22	
Ground floor Tesco - kiosk	-	120	100	1562
level 1 - community use	-	120	-	745
level 4 - WC and change rooms	-	120	-	84
level 4 - circulation	-	120	-	151
level 4 - gym and studio	-	120	-	245
level 4 - bar	-	120	100	65
level 4 - cinema	-	120	-	241
level 4 - reading meeting	120	-	-	663
level 4 - dining	-	120	110	73
level 4 - kitchen	-	120	-	109

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?
Ground floor Tesco - kiosk	NO (-69.1%)	NO
level 1 - community use	NO (-4.8%)	NO
level 4 - WC and change rooms	N/A	N/A
level 4 - circulation	N/A	N/A
level 4 - gym and studio	NO (-8%)	NO
level 4 - bar	N/A	N/A
level 4 - cinema	N/A	N/A
level 4 - reading meeting	NO (-54.7%)	NO
level 4 - dining	NO (-36.3%)	NO
level 4 - kitchen	N/A	N/A

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 [m ²]	945.1	945.1
External area [m ²]	1724.6	1724.6
Weather	LON	LON
Infiltration [m ³ /hm ² @ 50Pa]	5	4
Average conductance [W/K]	564.47	608.4
Average U-value [W/m ² K]	0.33	0.35
Alpha value* [%]	14.18	9.77

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

Building Use

% Area	Building Type
21	A1/A2 Retail/Financial and Professional services
8	A3/A4/A5 Restaurants and Cafes/Drinking Est./Takeaways
11	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
20	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
40	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	12.96	14.86
Cooling	6.46	12.91
Auxiliary	8.69	7.01
Lighting	10.89	27.54
Hot water	296.51	295.69
Equipment*	41.02	41.02
TOTAL**	335.5	358

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

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

Energy Production by Technology [kWh/m²]

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

Energy & CO₂ Emissions Summary

	Actual	Notional
Heating + cooling demand [MJ/m ²]	146.9	211.15
Primary energy* [kWh/m ²]	455.49	520.92
Total emissions [kg/m ²]	80	91.1

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

HVAC Systems Performance

System Type	Heat dem MJ/m2	Cool dem MJ/m2	Heat con kWh/m2	Cool con kWh/m2	Aux con kWh/m2	Heat SSEFF	Cool SSEER	Heat gen SEFF	Cool gen SEER
[ST] Split or multi-split system, [HS] LTHW boiler, [HFT] Natural Gas, [CFT] Electricity									
Actual	39.6	107.3	13	6.5	8.7	0.85	4.62	0.91	6.5
Notional	43.8	167.3	14.9	12.9	7	0.82	3.6	----	----

Key to terms

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

Key Features

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

Building fabric

Element	U _{i-Typ}	U _{i-Min}	Surface where the minimum value occurs*
Wall	0.23	0.18	Ground floor Tesco - kiosk_W_5
Floor	0.2	0.1	level 4 - WC and change rooms_F_2
Roof	0.15	0.1	level 4 - circulation_R_4
Windows, roof windows, and rooflights	1.5	1.3	Ground floor Tesco - kiosk_G_7
Personnel doors	1.5	-	"No external personnel doors"
Vehicle access & similar large doors	1.5	-	"No external vehicle access doors"
High usage entrance doors	1.5	-	"No external high usage entrance doors"
U _{i-Typ} = Typical individual element U-values [W/(m ² K)]		U _{i-Min} = Minimum individual element U-values [W/(m ² K)]	
* There might be more than one surface where the minimum U-value occurs.			

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

Project name

Shell and Core

Retail

As designed

Date: Fri Jul 03 16:05:25 2020

Administrative information

Building Details

Address: ,

Owner Details

Name:

Telephone number:

Address: , ,

Certification tool

Calculation engine: SBEM

Calculation engine version: v5.6.a.1

Interface to calculation engine: DesignBuilder SBEM

Interface to calculation engine version: v6.1.0

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

Certifier details

Name:

Telephone number:

Address: , ,

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	52.7
Target CO ₂ emission rate (TER), kgCO ₂ /m ² .annum	52.7
Building CO ₂ emission rate (BER), kgCO ₂ /m ² .annum	37.3
Are emissions from the building less than or equal to the target?	BER =< TER
Are as built details the same as used in the BER calculations?	Separate submission

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

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

Building fabric

Element	U _a -Limit	U _a -Calc	U _i -Calc	Surface where the maximum value occurs*
Wall**	0.35	0.18	0.18	Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair 1_W_5
Floor	0.25	0.24	0.25	Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair 1_S_2
Roof	0.25	-	-	"No heat loss roofs"
Windows***, roof windows, and rooflights	2.2	1.3	1.3	Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair 1_G_6
Personnel doors	2.2	-	-	"No external personnel doors"
Vehicle access & similar large doors	1.5	-	-	"No external vehicle access doors"
High usage entrance doors	3.5	-	-	"No external high usage entrance doors"
U _a -Limit = Limiting area-weighted average U-values [W/(m ² K)] U _a -Calc = Calculated area-weighted average U-values [W/(m ² K)] U _i -Calc = Calculated maximum individual element U-values [W/(m ² K)]				
* There might be more than one surface where the maximum U-value occurs.				
** Automatic U-value check by the tool does not apply to curtain walls whose limiting standard is similar to that for windows.				
*** Display windows and similar glazing are excluded from the U-value check.				
N.B.: Neither roof ventilators (inc. smoke vents) nor swimming pool basins are modelled or checked against the limiting standards by the tool.				

Air Permeability	Worst acceptable standard	This building
m ³ /(h.m ²) at 50 Pa	10	5

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- Heated only

	Heating efficiency	Cooling efficiency	Radiant efficiency	SFP [W/(l/s)]	HR efficiency
This system	0.91	-	-	-	-
Standard value	0.91*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Automatic monitoring & targeting with alarms for out-of-range values for this HVAC system					NO
* Standard shown is for gas single boiler systems <=2 MW output. For single boiler systems >2 MW or multi-boiler systems, (overall) limiting efficiency is 0.86. For any individual boiler in a multi-boiler system, limiting efficiency is 0.82.					

2- Gas boiler

	Heating efficiency	Cooling efficiency	Radiant efficiency	SFP [W/(l/s)]	HR efficiency
This system	0.91	4	-	-	-
Standard value	0.91*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Automatic monitoring & targeting with alarms for out-of-range values for this HVAC system					NO
* Standard shown is for gas single boiler systems <=2 MW output. For single boiler systems >2 MW or multi-boiler systems, (overall) limiting efficiency is 0.86. For any individual boiler in a multi-boiler system, limiting efficiency is 0.82.					

1- Boiler DHW

	Water heating efficiency	Storage loss factor [kWh/litre per day]
This building	0.91	0.001
Standard value	0.8	N/A

Local mechanical ventilation, exhaust, and terminal units

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

Zone name	SFP [W/(l/s)]										HR efficiency	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	Zone	Standard	
ID of system type												
Standard value	0.3	1.1	0.5	1.9	1.6	0.5	1.1	0.5	1			
Ground floor Tesco - bakery	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.85	0.5	
Ground floor Tesco - main tesco shop floor	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.85	0.5	
Ground floor Tesco - max photoshop	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.85	0.5	
Ground floor Tesco - phoneshop	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.85	0.5	
Ground floor Tesco - Pharmacy_opticians	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.85	0.5	
Ground floor Tesco - community room	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.85	0.5	
Ground floor Tesco - CM and Cash office 1	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.85	0.5	

Shell and core configuration

Zone	Assumed shell?
Ground floor Tesco - meat and dairy chiller	NO

Shell and core configuration

Zone	Assumed shell?
Ground floor Tesco - food bulk storage 2	NO
Ground floor Tesco - non food bulk storage 1	NO
Ground floor Tesco - food bulk storage 3	NO
Ground floor Tesco - non food bulk storage 3	NO
Ground floor Tesco - plant	NO
Ground floor Tesco - non food bulk storage	NO
Ground floor Tesco - freezer	NO
Ground floor Tesco - food bulk storage 5	NO
Ground floor Tesco - food bulk storage 1	NO
Ground floor Tesco - bakery freezer	NO
Ground floor Tesco - food bulk storage	NO
Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair 1	NO
Ground floor Tesco - BOH corridor 1	NO
Ground floor Tesco - lobby	NO
Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair 7	NO
Ground floor Tesco - cleaners rooms	NO
Ground floor Tesco - bakery	NO
Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair 4	NO
Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair 2	NO
Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair 8	NO
Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair 5	NO
Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair 6	NO
Ground floor Tesco - B.W.S storage	NO
Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair	NO
Ground floor Tesco - main tesco shop floor	NO
Ground floor Tesco - max photoshop	NO
Ground floor Tesco - phoneshop	NO
Ground floor Tesco - Pharmacy_opticians	NO
Ground floor Tesco - community room	NO
Ground floor Tesco - CM and Cash office 1	NO
level 2 - Tesco Accommodation 1	NO
level 2 - Tesco Accommodation	NO

General lighting and display lighting

Zone name	Luminous efficacy [lm/W]			General lighting [W]
	Luminaire	Lamp	Display lamp	
Standard value	60	60	22	
Ground floor Tesco - meat and dairy chiller	80	-	-	137
Ground floor Tesco - food bulk storage 2	80	-	-	167
Ground floor Tesco - non food bulk storage 1	80	-	-	156
Ground floor Tesco - food bulk storage 3	80	-	-	105
Ground floor Tesco - non food bulk storage 3	80	-	-	147
Ground floor Tesco - plant	100	-	-	1840
Ground floor Tesco - non food bulk storage	80	-	-	240
Ground floor Tesco - freezer	80	-	-	59
Ground floor Tesco - food bulk storage 5	80	-	-	86

General lighting and display lighting	Luminous efficacy [lm/W]			General lighting [W]
	Luminaire	Lamp	Display lamp	
Zone name				
Standard value	60	60	22	
Ground floor Tesco - food bulk storage 1	80	-	-	35
Ground floor Tesco - bakery freezer	80	-	-	38
Ground floor Tesco - food bulk storage	80	-	-	103
Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair 1	-	100	-	71
Ground floor Tesco - BOH corridor 1	-	80	-	813
Ground floor Tesco - lobby	-	80	-	283
Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair 7	-	80	-	141
Ground floor Tesco - cleaners rooms	80	-	-	27
Ground floor Tesco - bakery	-	80	-	1717
Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair 4	-	80	-	115
Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair 2	-	80	-	64
Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair 8	-	80	-	96
Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair 5	-	80	-	58
Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair 6	-	80	-	64
Ground floor Tesco - B.W.S storage	80	-	-	31
Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair	-	80	-	81
Ground floor Tesco - main tesco shop floor	-	80	75	65295
Ground floor Tesco - max photoshop	-	80	75	553
Ground floor Tesco - phoneshop	-	80	75	553
Ground floor Tesco - Pharmacy_opticians	-	80	75	1395
Ground floor Tesco - community room	-	80	-	319
Ground floor Tesco - CM and Cash office 1	80	-	-	2857
level 2 - Tesco Accommodation 1	-	80	-	319
level 2 - Tesco Accommodation	-	80	-	331

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?
Ground floor Tesco - main tesco shop floor	NO (-30%)	NO
Ground floor Tesco - max photoshop	N/A	N/A
Ground floor Tesco - phoneshop	N/A	N/A
Ground floor Tesco - Pharmacy_opticians	N/A	N/A
Ground floor Tesco - community room	N/A	N/A
Ground floor Tesco - CM and Cash office 1	N/A	N/A
level 2 - Tesco Accommodation 1	N/A	N/A
level 2 - Tesco Accommodation	N/A	N/A

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 [m ²]	9443.5	9443.5
External area [m ²]	17002.1	17002.1
Weather	LON	LON
Infiltration [m ³ /hm ² @ 50Pa]	5	3
Average conductance [W/K]	4214.39	4003.75
Average U-value [W/m ² K]	0.25	0.24
Alpha value* [%]	4.73	5.79

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

Building Use

% Area	Building Type
96	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
4	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	6.53	7.67
Cooling	33.67	49.06
Auxiliary	5.33	2.85
Lighting	29.26	48.06
Hot water	2.09	2.12
Equipment*	162.44	162.44
TOTAL**	76.88	109.77

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

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

Energy Production by Technology [kWh/m²]

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

Energy & CO₂ Emissions Summary

	Actual	Notional
Heating + cooling demand [MJ/m ²]	563.22	687.07
Primary energy* [kWh/m ²]	220.08	311.21
Total emissions [kg/m ²]	37.3	52.7

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

HVAC Systems Performance

System Type	Heat dem MJ/m ²	Cool dem MJ/m ²	Heat con kWh/m ²	Cool con kWh/m ²	Aux con kWh/m ²	Heat SSEFF	Cool SSEER	Heat gen SEFF	Cool gen SEER
[ST] No Heating or Cooling									
Actual	102.5	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Notional	106.5	4	0	0	0	0	0	----	----
[ST] Central heating using water: radiators, [HS] LTHW boiler, [HFT] Natural Gas, [CFT] Natural Gas									
Actual	212.2	100.5	72.6	0	5.3	0.81	0	0.91	0
Notional	221.4	98.8	75.1	0	2.7	0.82	0	----	----
[ST] Split or multi-split system, [HS] LTHW boiler, [HFT] Natural Gas, [CFT] Electricity									
Actual	1.8	705	0.6	46	6.7	0.85	4.26	0.91	6
Notional	5.4	868.1	1.8	67	3.6	0.82	3.6	----	----

Key to terms

Heat dem [MJ/m ²]	= Heating energy demand
Cool dem [MJ/m ²]	= Cooling energy demand
Heat con [kWh/m ²]	= Heating energy consumption
Cool con [kWh/m ²]	= Cooling energy consumption
Aux con [kWh/m ²]	= Auxiliary energy consumption
Heat SSEFF	= Heating system seasonal efficiency (for notional building, value depends on activity glazing class)
Cool SSEER	= Cooling system seasonal energy efficiency ratio
Heat gen SSEFF	= Heating generator seasonal efficiency
Cool gen SSEER	= Cooling generator seasonal energy efficiency ratio
ST	= System type
HS	= Heat source
HFT	= Heating fuel type
CFT	= Cooling fuel type

Key Features

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

Building fabric

Element	U _{i-Typ}	U _{i-Min}	Surface where the minimum value occurs*
Wall	0.23	0.18	Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair 1_W_5
Floor	0.2	0.1	level 2 - Tesco Accommodation 1_F_3
Roof	0.15	-	"No heat loss roofs"
Windows, roof windows, and rooflights	1.5	1.3	Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair 1_G_6
Personnel doors	1.5	-	"No external personnel doors"
Vehicle access & similar large doors	1.5	-	"No external vehicle access doors"
High usage entrance doors	1.5	-	"No external high usage entrance doors"
U _{i-Typ} = Typical individual element U-values [W/(m ² K)]		U _{i-Min} = Minimum individual element U-values [W/(m ² K)]	
* There might be more than one surface where the minimum U-value occurs.			

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

Appendix E

BRUKL Outputs – Be Clean

Project name

Shell and Core

Retail

As designed

Date: Fri Jul 03 16:03:23 2020

Administrative information

Building Details

Address: ,

Owner Details

Name:

Telephone number:

Address: , ,

Certification tool

Calculation engine: SBEM

Calculation engine version: v5.6.a.1

Interface to calculation engine: DesignBuilder SBEM

Interface to calculation engine version: v6.1.0

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

Certifier details

Name:

Telephone number:

Address: , ,

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	52.4
Target CO ₂ emission rate (TER), kgCO ₂ /m ² .annum	52.4
Building CO ₂ emission rate (BER), kgCO ₂ /m ² .annum	36.6
Are emissions from the building less than or equal to the target?	BER =< TER
Are as built details the same as used in the BER calculations?	Separate submission

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

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

Building fabric

Element	U _a -Limit	U _a -Calc	U _i -Calc	Surface where the maximum value occurs*
Wall**	0.35	0.18	0.18	Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair 1_W_5
Floor	0.25	0.24	0.25	Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair 1_S_2
Roof	0.25	-	-	"No heat loss roofs"
Windows***, roof windows, and rooflights	2.2	1.3	1.3	Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair 1_G_6
Personnel doors	2.2	-	-	"No external personnel doors"
Vehicle access & similar large doors	1.5	-	-	"No external vehicle access doors"
High usage entrance doors	3.5	-	-	"No external high usage entrance doors"
U _a -Limit = Limiting area-weighted average U-values [W/(m ² K)] U _a -Calc = Calculated area-weighted average U-values [W/(m ² K)] U _i -Calc = Calculated maximum individual element U-values [W/(m ² K)]				
* There might be more than one surface where the maximum U-value occurs.				
** Automatic U-value check by the tool does not apply to curtain walls whose limiting standard is similar to that for windows.				
*** Display windows and similar glazing are excluded from the U-value check.				
N.B.: Neither roof ventilators (inc. smoke vents) nor swimming pool basins are modelled or checked against the limiting standards by the tool.				

Air Permeability	Worst acceptable standard	This building
m ³ /(h.m ²) at 50 Pa	10	5

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- Heated only

	Heating efficiency	Cooling efficiency	Radiant efficiency	SFP [W/(l/s)]	HR efficiency
This system	4.2	-	-	-	-
Standard value	2.5*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Automatic monitoring & targeting with alarms for out-of-range values for this HVAC system					NO
* Standard shown is for all types >12 kW output, except absorption and gas engine heat pumps. For types <=12 kW output, refer to EN 14825 for limiting standards.					

2- ASHP

	Heating efficiency	Cooling efficiency	Radiant efficiency	SFP [W/(l/s)]	HR efficiency
This system	4.2	4	-	-	-
Standard value	2.5*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Automatic monitoring & targeting with alarms for out-of-range values for this HVAC system					NO
* Standard shown is for all types >12 kW output, except absorption and gas engine heat pumps. For types <=12 kW output, refer to EN 14825 for limiting standards.					

1- Boiler DHW

	Water heating efficiency	Storage loss factor [kWh/litre per day]
This building	0.92	0.001
Standard value	0.8	N/A

Local mechanical ventilation, exhaust, and terminal units

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

Zone name	SFP [W/(l/s)]										HR efficiency	
	ID of system type	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	Zone	Standard
Standard value		0.3	1.1	0.5	1.9	1.6	0.5	1.1	0.5	1		
Ground floor Tesco - bakery		-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.85	0.5
Ground floor Tesco - main tesco shop floor		-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.85	0.5
Ground floor Tesco - max photoshop		-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.85	0.5
Ground floor Tesco - phoneshop		-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.85	0.5
Ground floor Tesco - Pharmacy_opticians		-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.85	0.5
Ground floor Tesco - community room		-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.85	0.5
Ground floor Tesco - CM and Cash office 1		-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.85	0.5

Shell and core configuration

Zone	Assumed shell?
Ground floor Tesco - meat and dairy chiller	NO

Shell and core configuration

Zone	Assumed shell?
Ground floor Tesco - food bulk storage 2	NO
Ground floor Tesco - non food bulk storage 1	NO
Ground floor Tesco - food bulk storage 3	NO
Ground floor Tesco - non food bulk storage 3	NO
Ground floor Tesco - plant	NO
Ground floor Tesco - non food bulk storage	NO
Ground floor Tesco - freezer	NO
Ground floor Tesco - food bulk storage 5	NO
Ground floor Tesco - food bulk storage 1	NO
Ground floor Tesco - bakery freezer	NO
Ground floor Tesco - food bulk storage	NO
Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair 1	NO
Ground floor Tesco - BOH corridor 1	NO
Ground floor Tesco - lobby	NO
Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair 7	NO
Ground floor Tesco - cleaners rooms	NO
Ground floor Tesco - bakery	NO
Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair 4	NO
Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair 2	NO
Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair 8	NO
Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair 5	NO
Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair 6	NO
Ground floor Tesco - B.W.S storage	NO
Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair	NO
Ground floor Tesco - main tesco shop floor	NO
Ground floor Tesco - max photoshop	NO
Ground floor Tesco - phoneshop	NO
Ground floor Tesco - Pharmacy_opticians	NO
Ground floor Tesco - community room	NO
Ground floor Tesco - CM and Cash office 1	NO
level 2 - Tesco Accommodation 1	NO
level 2 - Tesco Accommodation	NO

General lighting and display lighting

Zone name	Luminous efficacy [lm/W]			General lighting [W]
	Luminaire	Lamp	Display lamp	
Standard value	60	60	22	
Ground floor Tesco - meat and dairy chiller	80	-	-	137
Ground floor Tesco - food bulk storage 2	80	-	-	167
Ground floor Tesco - non food bulk storage 1	80	-	-	156
Ground floor Tesco - food bulk storage 3	80	-	-	105
Ground floor Tesco - non food bulk storage 3	80	-	-	147
Ground floor Tesco - plant	100	-	-	1840
Ground floor Tesco - non food bulk storage	80	-	-	240
Ground floor Tesco - freezer	80	-	-	59
Ground floor Tesco - food bulk storage 5	80	-	-	86

General lighting and display lighting	Luminous efficacy [lm/W]			General lighting [W]
	Zone name	Luminaire	Lamp	
Standard value	60	60	22	
Ground floor Tesco - food bulk storage 1	80	-	-	35
Ground floor Tesco - bakery freezer	80	-	-	38
Ground floor Tesco - food bulk storage	80	-	-	103
Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair 1	-	100	-	71
Ground floor Tesco - BOH corridor 1	-	80	-	813
Ground floor Tesco - lobby	-	80	-	283
Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair 7	-	80	-	141
Ground floor Tesco - cleaners rooms	80	-	-	27
Ground floor Tesco - bakery	-	80	-	1717
Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair 4	-	80	-	115
Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair 2	-	80	-	64
Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair 8	-	80	-	96
Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair 5	-	80	-	58
Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair 6	-	80	-	64
Ground floor Tesco - B.W.S storage	80	-	-	31
Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair	-	80	-	81
Ground floor Tesco - main tesco shop floor	-	80	75	65295
Ground floor Tesco - max photoshop	-	80	75	553
Ground floor Tesco - phoneshop	-	80	75	553
Ground floor Tesco - Pharmacy_opticians	-	80	75	1395
Ground floor Tesco - community room	-	80	-	319
Ground floor Tesco - CM and Cash office 1	80	-	-	2857
level 2 - Tesco Accommodation 1	-	80	-	319
level 2 - Tesco Accommodation	-	80	-	331

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?
Ground floor Tesco - main tesco shop floor	NO (-30%)	NO
Ground floor Tesco - max photoshop	N/A	N/A
Ground floor Tesco - phoneshop	N/A	N/A
Ground floor Tesco - Pharmacy_opticians	N/A	N/A
Ground floor Tesco - community room	N/A	N/A
Ground floor Tesco - CM and Cash office 1	N/A	N/A
level 2 - Tesco Accommodation 1	N/A	N/A
level 2 - Tesco Accommodation	N/A	N/A

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 [m ²]	9443.5	9443.5
External area [m ²]	17002.1	17002.1
Weather	LON	LON
Infiltration [m ³ /hm ² @ 50Pa]	5	3
Average conductance [W/K]	4214.39	4003.75
Average U-value [W/m ² K]	0.25	0.24
Alpha value* [%]	4.73	5.79

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

Building Use

% Area	Building Type
96	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
4	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	1.42	2.59
Cooling	33.67	49.06
Auxiliary	5.33	2.85
Lighting	29.26	48.06
Hot water	2.07	2.12
Equipment*	162.44	162.44
TOTAL**	71.74	104.68

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

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

Energy Production by Technology [kWh/m²]

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

Energy & CO₂ Emissions Summary

	Actual	Notional
Heating + cooling demand [MJ/m ²]	563.22	687.07
Primary energy* [kWh/m ²]	216.43	309.59
Total emissions [kg/m ²]	36.6	52.4

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

HVAC Systems Performance

System Type	Heat dem MJ/m ²	Cool dem MJ/m ²	Heat con kWh/m ²	Cool con kWh/m ²	Aux con kWh/m ²	Heat SSEFF	Cool SSEER	Heat gen SEFF	Cool gen SEER
[ST] No Heating or Cooling									
Actual	102.5	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Notional	106.5	4	0	0	0	0	0	----	----
[ST] Central heating using water: radiators, [HS] Heat pump (electric): air source, [HFT] Electricity, [CFT] Natural Gas									
Actual	212.2	100.5	15.7	0	5.3	3.75	0	4.2	0
Notional	221.4	98.8	25.3	0	2.7	2.43	0	----	----
[ST] Split or multi-split system, [HS] Heat pump (electric): air source, [HFT] Electricity, [CFT] Electricity									
Actual	1.8	705	0.1	46	6.7	3.91	4.26	4.2	6
Notional	5.4	868.1	0.6	67	3.6	2.43	3.6	----	----

Key to terms

Heat dem [MJ/m ²]	= Heating energy demand
Cool dem [MJ/m ²]	= Cooling energy demand
Heat con [kWh/m ²]	= Heating energy consumption
Cool con [kWh/m ²]	= Cooling energy consumption
Aux con [kWh/m ²]	= Auxiliary energy consumption
Heat SSEFF	= Heating system seasonal efficiency (for notional building, value depends on activity glazing class)
Cool SSEER	= Cooling system seasonal energy efficiency ratio
Heat gen SSEFF	= Heating generator seasonal efficiency
Cool gen SSEER	= Cooling generator seasonal energy efficiency ratio
ST	= System type
HS	= Heat source
HFT	= Heating fuel type
CFT	= Cooling fuel type

Key Features

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

Building fabric

Element	U _{i-Typ}	U _{i-Min}	Surface where the minimum value occurs*
Wall	0.23	0.18	Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair 1_W_5
Floor	0.2	0.1	level 2 - Tesco Accommodation 1_F_3
Roof	0.15	-	"No heat loss roofs"
Windows, roof windows, and rooflights	1.5	1.3	Ground floor Tesco - lift_stair 1_G_6
Personnel doors	1.5	-	"No external personnel doors"
Vehicle access & similar large doors	1.5	-	"No external vehicle access doors"
High usage entrance doors	1.5	-	"No external high usage entrance doors"
U _{i-Typ} = Typical individual element U-values [W/(m ² K)]		U _{i-Min} = Minimum individual element U-values [W/(m ² K)]	
* There might be more than one surface where the minimum U-value occurs.			

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

Project name

Residents facilities Kiosk and
Community Space

As designed

Date: Mon Nov 23 17:06:20 2020

Administrative information

Building Details

Address: ,

Certification tool

Calculation engine: SBEM

Calculation engine version: v5.6.b.0

Interface to calculation engine: DesignBuilder SBEM

Interface to calculation engine version: v6.1.7

BRUKL compliance check version: v5.6.b.0

Certifier details

Name:

Telephone number:

Address: , ,

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	77
Target CO ₂ emission rate (TER), kgCO ₂ /m ² .annum	77
Building CO ₂ emission rate (BER), kgCO ₂ /m ² .annum	55.1
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	U _a -Limit	U _a -Calc	U _i -Calc	Surface where the maximum value occurs*
Wall**	0.35	0.18	0.18	"Ground floor Tesco - kiosk_W_5"
Floor	0.25	0.14	0.25	"Ground floor Tesco - kiosk_S_2"
Roof	0.25	0.1	0.1	"level 4 - circulation_R_4"
Windows***, roof windows, and rooflights	2.2	1.3	1.3	"Ground floor Tesco - kiosk_G_7"
Personnel doors	2.2	-	-	"No external personnel doors"
Vehicle access & similar large doors	1.5	-	-	"No external vehicle access doors"
High usage entrance doors	3.5	-	-	"No external high usage entrance doors"
U _a -Limit = Limiting area-weighted average U-values [W/(m ² K)]				
U _a -Calc = Calculated area-weighted average U-values [W/(m ² K)]		U _i -Calc = Calculated maximum individual element U-values [W/(m ² K)]		
* There might be more than one surface where the maximum U-value occurs.				
** Automatic U-value check by the tool does not apply to curtain walls whose limiting standard is similar to that for windows.				
*** Display windows and similar glazing are excluded from the U-value check.				
N.B.: Neither roof ventilators (inc. smoke vents) nor swimming pool basins are modelled or checked against the limiting standards by the tool.				

Air Permeability	Worst acceptable standard	This building
m ³ /(h.m ²) at 50 Pa	10	5

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- ASHP

	Heating efficiency	Cooling efficiency	Radiant efficiency	SFP [W/(l/s)]	HR efficiency
This system	3.4	4.1	-	-	-
Standard value	2.5*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Automatic monitoring & targeting with alarms for out-of-range values for this HVAC system					NO
* Standard shown is for all types >12 kW output, except absorption and gas engine heat pumps. For types <=12 kW output, refer to EN 14825 for limiting standards.					

1- Heat pump DHW

	Water heating efficiency	Storage loss factor [kWh/litre per day]
This building	Hot water provided by HVAC system	0
Standard value	N/A	N/A

Local mechanical ventilation, exhaust, and terminal units

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

Zone name	SFP [W/(l/s)]										HR efficiency	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	Zone	Standard	
ID of system type												
Standard value	0.3	1.1	0.5	1.9	1.6	0.5	1.1	0.5	1			
Ground floor Tesco - kiosk	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.85	0.5	
level 1 - community use	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.85	0.5	
level 4 - WC and change rooms	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	
level 4 - gym and studio	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.85	0.5	
level 4 - bar	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.85	0.5	
level 4 - cinema	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.85	0.5	
level 4 - reading meeting	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.85	0.5	
level 4 - dining	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.85	0.5	
level 4 - kitchen	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	

General lighting and display lighting

Zone name	Luminous efficacy [lm/W]			General lighting [W]
	Luminaire	Lamp	Display lamp	
Standard value	60	60	22	
Ground floor Tesco - kiosk	-	120	100	1562
level 1 - community use	-	120	-	745

General lighting and display lighting		Luminous efficacy [lm/W]			
Zone name		Luminaire	Lamp	Display lamp	General lighting [W]
	Standard value	60	60	22	
level 4 - WC and change rooms	-	-	120	-	84
level 4 - circulation	-	-	120	-	151
level 4 - gym and studio	-	-	120	-	245
level 4 - bar	-	-	120	100	65
level 4 - cinema	-	-	120	-	241
level 4 - reading meeting	120	-	-	-	663
level 4 - dining	-	-	120	110	73
level 4 - kitchen	-	-	120	-	109

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?
Ground floor Tesco - kiosk	NO (-69.1%)	NO
level 1 - community use	NO (-4.8%)	NO
level 4 - WC and change rooms	N/A	N/A
level 4 - circulation	N/A	N/A
level 4 - gym and studio	NO (-8%)	NO
level 4 - bar	N/A	N/A
level 4 - cinema	N/A	N/A
level 4 - reading meeting	NO (-54.7%)	NO
level 4 - dining	NO (-36.3%)	NO
level 4 - kitchen	N/A	N/A

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 [m ²]	945.1	945.1
External area [m ²]	1724.6	1724.6
Weather	LON	LON
Infiltration [m ³ /hm ² @ 50Pa]	5	4
Average conductance [W/K]	564.47	608.4
Average U-value [W/m ² K]	0.33	0.35
Alpha value* [%]	14.18	9.77

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

Building Use

% Area	Building Type
21	A1/A2 Retail/Financial and Professional services
8	A3/A4/A5 Restaurants and Cafes/Drinking Est./Takeaways
11	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
20	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
40	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	3.47	5.01
Cooling	6.46	12.91
Auxiliary	8.69	7.01
Lighting	10.89	27.54
Hot water	79.36	99.66
Equipment*	41.02	41.02
TOTAL**	108.87	152.12

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

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

Energy Production by Technology [kWh/m²]

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

Energy & CO₂ Emissions Summary

	Actual	Notional
Heating + cooling demand [MJ/m ²]	146.9	211.15
Primary energy* [kWh/m ²]	325.86	455.34
Total emissions [kg/m ²]	55.1	77

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

HVAC Systems Performance

System Type	Heat dem MJ/m2	Cool dem MJ/m2	Heat con kWh/m2	Cool con kWh/m2	Aux con kWh/m2	Heat SSEFF	Cool SSEER	Heat gen SEFF	Cool gen SEER
[ST] Split or multi-split system, [HS] Heat pump (electric): air source, [HFT] Electricity, [CFT] Electricity									
Actual	39.6	107.3	3.5	6.5	8.7	3.17	4.62	3.4	6.5
Notional	43.8	167.3	5	12.9	7	2.43	3.6	----	----

Key to terms

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

Key Features

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

Building fabric

Element	U _{i-Typ}	U _{i-Min}	Surface where the minimum value occurs*
Wall	0.23	0.18	"Ground floor Tesco - kiosk_W_5"
Floor	0.2	0.1	"level 4 - WC and change rooms_F_2"
Roof	0.15	0.1	"level 4 - circulation_R_4"
Windows, roof windows, and rooflights	1.5	1.3	"Ground floor Tesco - kiosk_G_7"
Personnel doors	1.5	-	"No external personnel doors"
Vehicle access & similar large doors	1.5	-	"No external vehicle access doors"
High usage entrance doors	1.5	-	"No external high usage entrance doors"
U _{i-Typ} = Typical individual element U-values [W/(m ² K)]		U _{i-Min} = Minimum individual element U-values [W/(m ² K)]	
* There might be more than one surface where the minimum U-value occurs.			

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

Appendix F

Dynamic Overheating Assessment Report



HODKINSON



**Dynamic
Overheating
Assessment**

St Edward Homes Limited

Syon Gardens, Homebase Brentford Site

Final

Chiara Fratter

BArch, MSc (Hons), CEng MCIBSE

September 2020

DOCUMENT CONTROL RECORD

REPORT STATUS: FINAL

Version	Date	Reason for issue	Author	Checked by	Approved for Issue by Project Manager
v.1	05.02.2020	Draft	CFR	KP	CS
v.2	10.07.2020	Final Draft	CFR	KP	CFR pp CS
V.3	23.07.2020	Final	CFR	KP	CS
v. 4	30.07.2020	Final (minor update)	CFR	KP	CS
v. 5	31.07.2020	Final	CFR	KP	CS
v.7-8	09.09.2020	Final (minor update)	CFR	KP	DS

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Our team of technical specialists offer advanced levels of expertise and experience to our clients. We have a wide experience of the construction and development industry and tailor teams to suit each individual project.

We are able to advise at all stages of projects from planning applications to handover.

Our emphasis is to provide innovative and cost effective solutions that respond to increasing demands for quality and construction efficiency.

This report has been prepared by Hodkinson Consultancy using all reasonable skill, care and diligence and using evidence supplied by the design team, client and where relevant through desktop research.

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Executive Summary

This report details the methodology and findings of a study into the overheating risk of nine representative units and one typical corridor (as representative of typical units across the development) in support of the Full Planning Application of the Homebase Brentford site, by St Edward Homes Limited, in the London Borough of Hounslow. The analysis was undertaken with the use of dynamic thermal modelling.

As standard practice homes have been selected for the overheating assessment based on design characteristics that establish them as representative of the overall proposed scheme. Among those there are homes which are more likely to present a risk of overheating as well as a variety of other homes with a lower risk of overheating.

The analysis has been undertaken in the line with the Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers (CIBSE) TM59 overheating guidance along with Intend to Publish London Plan (2019) Policy S114 (*Managing Heat Risk*) cooling hierarchy and London Borough of Hounslow requirements (Policy CC2 *Urban Design and Architecture*).

For the purposes of this report, it is assumed that homes will utilise openable windows as the primary means of ventilation, with a background mechanical ventilation system. External noise levels as well as air quality impact has been considered in developing the overheating strategy. Air quality deemed to be within acceptable levels and allows the use of openable windows (ES Chapter, Buro Happold) while the ventilation strategy has been designed to limit the occupants' exposure to external noise.

The proposed ventilation strategy introduces window openings during unoccupied hours for living rooms exposed to high noise risk and outside sleeping hours for bedrooms, in conjunction with a variety of passive design measures. These measures include reduced glazing ratio, raised window sill height, solar control glazing, the use of external overhang in the form of balconies to reduce the amount of heat entering the buildings as well as using landscaping to provide additional shade and background mechanical ventilation to assist natural ventilation are proposed in line with the Cooling Hierarchy.

The risk of corridor overheating has been assessed to determine the comfort conditions within the proposed development's communal areas. Communal corridors will benefit from an environmental ventilation system which will act as the primary means of ventilation.

This report demonstrates that the proposed development has incorporated as many passive design solutions as feasible following the cooling hierarchy and effectively accounting for noise constraints to reduce the risk of overheating.

St. Edward Homes Limited will continue their assessment and thermal modelling through detailed design with the objective of determining a passive design solution that mitigates for overheating risk. They are committed to working with the architect and energy consultant to ensure the scheme achieves an appropriate balance for energy performance whilst also mitigating for noise and overheating.

All homes and the communal corridor tested demonstrate that the risk of overheating has been minimised as far as practicable based on the London Plan Cooling Hierarchy and CIBSE TM59:2017 criteria. The results were based on some key design features as shown in Table i.

Table i: Key design features		
Cooling hierarchy	Proposed Measures	Discussion
1. Energy efficient design	Highly efficient building fabric and air tightness standards.	<i>As per planning Energy Statement.</i>
2. Reduce the amount of heat entering the building	G-value: 0.40	<i>Note that a low g-value reduces the solar gains, therefore assists in the mitigation of overheating. However, it has implications on energy demand, fabric energy efficiency and internal daylight levels and has therefore been optimised to be kept as high as possible.</i>
	External shading: Balcony overhangs were included in the modelling as in design proposals. Glazing Ratio closer to 35% by providing raised window sill and use of spandrel panels.	<i>External shading is considered one of the most effective methods for solar control and overheating mitigation.</i> <i>Glazing ratio calculated to provide enough natural ventilation and good daylight levels.</i>
3. Manage the heat	A 250 mm concrete slab between the floors has been modelled; the thermal mass of which will help reduce the risk of overheating.	
4. Natural ventilation	High risk noise façade (the majority of the units) Windows assumed open during unoccupied hours for living areas and outside sleeping hours for bedrooms to limit the exposure to noise constraints. Medium risk noise facades (units facing the internal courtyard) Windows assumed open during occupied hours for living areas (as the external daytime noise is lower in the façade facing inside the scheme) and outside sleeping hours for bedrooms to limit the exposure to noise constraints.	<i>Windows were open, when internal temperature exceeds 22°C and when external temperature is lower than the internal temperature.</i>
6. Additional passive design measures	Use of the landscaping and massing arrangement to provide additional shade across blocks whilst minimise the impact on daylight and sunlight.	<i>Incorporating vegetation can offer local shadings and cooling effects as well as health and well-being benefit.</i>
5. Mechanical measures	Mechanical ventilation: Dwellings: Mechanical ventilation to achieve at least 1.0 ACH (ranging from 35.4 l/s up to a maximum of 58.2 l/s)	<i>A mechanical ventilation with heat recovery system being capable of delivering beyond minimum Part F ventilation rates.</i>
	Communal corridors to achieve at least 1.0 ach.	

Table i: Key design features

Cooling hierarchy	Proposed Measures	Discussion
6. Active cooling	Active cooling is not included in the baseline assessment.	

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1. INTRODUCTION

Site and Context

- 1.1 The Homebase Site is a rectangular plot of land located on the corner of Syon Lane and the Great West Road at Gillette Corner. It has an area of approximately 1.4 ha, as shown in Figure 1.
- 1.2 The site is developed with a large Homebase store (4,180sqm) and associated surface car parking and under-croft car parking (295 spaces). The Homebase store comprises of a large industrial style shed with metal cladding. The building is effectively two storeys high with a central pylon to the front.



Figure 1: Site Location (Source: St Edward Client Brief, 2019).

- 1.3 The site is bound by the A4 Great West Road to the north, and Syon Lane to the south-west. There is a car showroom to the east, and a service road, Syon Gate Way which extends along the south-eastern boundary, and further along is the railway line.
- 1.4 The site is 400 metres from the nearest small neighbourhood centre at 1-9A Spur Road and 142-156 London Road which south-east of the Tesco Osterley Site. St Johns Road Neighbourhood Centre is around 2km to the south of the site. The site is also approximately 900 metres west from Brentford Town Centre and over 2km east from Hounslow Town Centre.

- 1.5 The site has a public transport accessibility rating of PTAL 2/3. The southern part of the site falls into a PTAL 3 area, due to its proximity to bus services on London Road.
- 1.6 Syon Lane station is in Zone 4. National Rail services direct to London Waterloo, Richmond and Weybridge. Furthermore, Osterley Station provides access to the Piccadilly line service and is within 2km of the site.
- 1.7 There are bus stops directly adjacent to the site on A4 Great West Road and Syon Lane within 50m. Bus stops on London Road, adjacent to Syon Park are also accessible to the site, approximately 600m south of the site.
- 1.8 The site is well served by bus routes with seven regular bus services within walking distance of the site. The H28 bus route runs along Syon Lane and stops and turns around at Tesco Osterley. The H91 can be accessed from the A4 at bus stops K/C respectively and serves destinations which include Chiswick, Hammersmith and Hounslow Town Centre.
- 1.9 The immediate surrounding area comprises a mix of uses including commercial and residential development. There are semi-detached houses on the western side of Syon Lane, opposite the site. Along the Great West Road there is a variety of commercial and industrial uses as well as some residential uses, and further along Syon Lane the uses are predominantly residential.

Proposed Development

- 1.10 The Proposed Development is described as follows:

“Full planning application for the demolition of existing building and car park and erection of buildings to provide residential units, a replacement retail foodstore, with additional commercial, business and service space, and a flexible community space, and ancillary plant, access, servicing and car parking, landscaping and associated works”

- 1.11 Figure 2 below illustrates the proposed site layout.

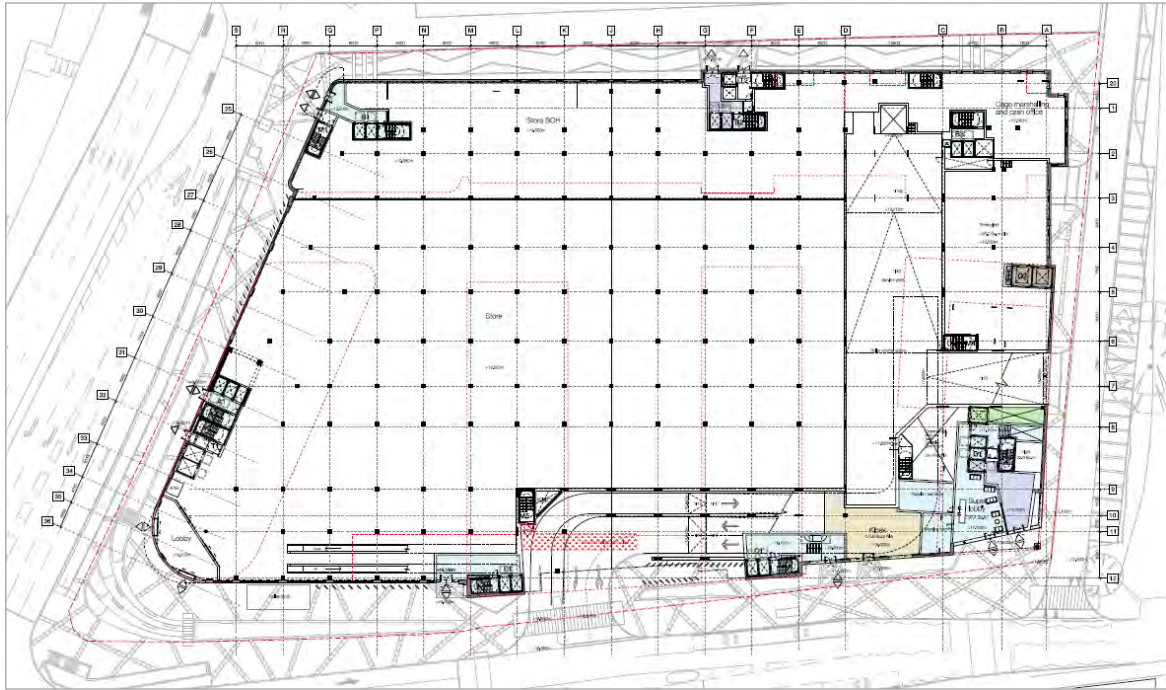


Figure 2: Ground Floor level (Patel Taylor 28.08.2020)

Overheating and Thermal Comfort

- 1.12** Maintaining thermal comfort conditions in the face of increased temperatures is one of the biggest challenges designers need to address. The main objective will be to achieve thermal comfort without recourse to conventional air-conditioning systems, where typical technologies involve greenhouse gas emissions.
- 1.13** Dynamic thermal simulations (using Design Builder Software v.6) have been carried out for representative homes and their associated communal corridors. The purpose of the study was to determine whether the selected homes and communal corridors present a risk of overheating. Appropriate mitigation measures were recommended to mitigate overheating risk and ensure that comfortable thermal conditions are provided during occupied hours.

2. REQUIRED STANDARDS

Regional Policy: Intend to Publish London Plan (2019)

- 2.1 In line with the London Borough of Hounslow's Local Plan, planning applications should also demonstrate implementation of the Intend to Publish London Plan.
- 2.2 The Draft London Plan was published for consultation on 1st December 2017, and consultation took place on this document up to 2nd March 2018. The Greater London Authority is now reviewing consultation feedback, with a view to formally publishing the document in the 2020.
- 2.3 While the document is not yet adopted, it remains a material consideration in planning terms although it can currently be afforded only limited weight. Once adopted, it will inform decisions on London's development between 2019 and 2041.
- 2.4 The following relevant policies from the **Intend to Publish London Plan (2019)** and the **London Environmental Strategy (2018)** have been considered in the development of the measures that mitigate the risk of overheating of the proposed Homebase Brentford scheme.
- 2.5 **Policy SI4: Managing heat risk** sets out the cooling hierarchy approach and it states that:

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

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

*[..] Occupant behaviour will also have an impact on overheating risk. The Mayor's **London Environment Strategy** sets out further detail on actions being taken to address this.*

Passive ventilation should be prioritised, taking into account external noise and air quality in determining the most appropriate solution. The increased use of air conditioning systems is not

desirable as these have significant energy requirements and, under conventional operation, expel hot air, thereby adding to the urban heat island effect. If active cooling systems, such as air conditioning systems, are unavoidable, these should be designed to reuse the waste heat they produce. Future district heating networks are expected to be supplied with heat from waste heat sources such as building cooling systems.

- 2.6 Policy SI4 Managing heat risk** outlines that the CIBSE TM59 methodology and the TM49 weather datasets should be used for the modelling. Further guidance are provided within the GLA'S Energy Planning Guidance (October 2018).

Local Policy: Hounslow Local Plan (2015-2030)

- 2.7** The London Borough of Hounslow Local Plan adopted in September 2015 shapes the spatial strategy for the next 15 years. Although the Local Plan doesn't set out a specific overheating requirement, the following policy has been considered for the proposed development.

- 2.8 Policy CC2: Urban Design and Architecture** states that proposal development is expected to be designed to:

(p) Promote low carbon design and incorporate energy efficiency measures that are themselves well integrated into the design and appearance of the development.

(r) Be designed to mitigate noise and air quality issues which significantly affect parts of the borough;

- 2.9** This policy also outlines that a good use of practice guidance such as By Design, the Urban Design Compendium and the Mayor's Housing Design Guide, Mayor's Housing SPD and building for life assessment should be employed.

CIBSE TM59 (2017)

- 2.10** The recently updated GLA Guidance on Preparing Energy Assessments (October 2018), identifies CIBSE TM59 guidance as the most appropriate methodology for the assessment of the overheating risk in homes.

- 2.11** The latest criteria for the assessment of overheating risk have been specified by the Chartered Institute of Building Services Engineers (CIBSE) in the **CIBSE TM59: Design methodology for the assessment of overheating risk in homes (2017)**. CIBSE TM59 is based on **CIBSE TM52** and **CIBSE Guide A** guidance documents and provides a standardised approach to predicting overheating risk for both naturally and mechanically ventilated residential buildings.

- 2.12** The new **CIBSE TM59** guidance suggests that **the following two criteria must be met** in order to demonstrate compliance:

- > **(i)** For living rooms, kitchens and bedrooms: The indoor operative temperature should not exceed the threshold comfort temperature by 1 K or more for more than 3 per cent of occupied hours. (CIBSE TM52 Criterion 1: Hours of exceedance);
- > **(ii)** For bedrooms only: to guarantee comfort during the sleeping hours the operative temperature in the bedroom from 10 pm to 7 am shall not exceed 26 °C for more than 1% of annual hours. (Note: 1% of the annual hours between 22:00 and 07:00 for bedrooms is 32 hours, so 33 or more hours above 26 °C will be recorded as a fail).

2.13 Whilst there is no specific standard to meet for communal corridor areas, as they are only transient spaces, their performance has been assessed against the CIBSE TM59 (2017) guidance, which suggests a **threshold temperature of 28°C for less than 3% of the total annual hours**. Exceedance of that threshold should be flagged as a significant overheating risk.

3. MODELLING APPROACH

Methodology

- 3.1** The dynamic thermal modelling software Design Builder has been used to set up the model and run dynamic simulations for overheating risk.
- 3.2** The performance of the homes has been assessed under the CIBSE TM59 guidance and the adaptive thermal comfort model for a primarily natural ventilated scenario.
- 3.3** It is best practice assess representative homes with different layouts, sizes, orientation and window openability restrictions, located across the development. The selection of the homes for overheating risk assessment was based among other parameters on the design characteristics:
- > Units with large glazed areas;
 - > Single aspect homes lacking cross ventilation and double aspects units;
 - > Upper floor homes lacking beneficial shading effect from balcony overhangs above them and mid-floor levels shaded by balconies;
 - > Homes located in different orientations, floor levels and across all the building blocks of the development.
 - > Window openability constraints due to external noise was also accounted;
- 3.4** A representative communal corridor, associated with the assessed homes, was also selected for overheating assessment.
- 3.5** The location and the internal layouts of the homes and corridor selected for assessment are presented in Appendix F1. The homes were modelled based on design freeze drawings received by Patel Taylor on 20/07/2020.

Site External Weather Conditions

- 3.6** External temperatures and incidental solar gains are greatest during summer months, coinciding with periods of lower wind speeds. However, solar altitude is highest during summer months, increasing the effects of façade shading from balcony overhangs and window reveals. Such considerations should be accounted for when designing for overheating risk.
- 3.7** The effects of external conditions are vital in an overheating assessment as they influence:
- > Solar heat gains (a function of incident direct & diffuse solar radiation and solar altitude);

- > Calculated natural ventilation rates (a function of external temperature, wind directions and speeds).

3.8 The GLA guidance on preparing Energy Assessments (2018), refers to the CIBSE TM59's methodology and TM49 on the use of weather files for overheating assessments:

"It is expected that the CIBSE compliance criteria is met for the DSY1 weather scenario.

Additional testing should be undertaken using the 2020 versions of the following more extreme design weather years:

- > DSY2 – 2003: a year with a very intense single warm spell.
- > DSY3 – 1976: a year with a prolonged period of sustained warmth.

It is acknowledged that meeting the CIBSE compliance criteria is challenging for the DSY 2 & 3 weather files.

Where the CIBSE compliance criteria is not met for a particular weather file the applicant must demonstrate that the risk of overheating has been reduced as far as practical and that all passive measures have been explored, including reduced glazing and increased external shading. The applicant should also outline a strategy for residents to cope in extreme weather events, e.g. use of fans.

3.9 CIBSE Design Summer Year weather data for London Heathrow (representative of urban areas outside the Central Activity Zone) has been used for the 2020s, high emissions, 50% percentile scenario as required by CIBSE TM59.

3.10 The results for the extreme DSY2 and DSY3 weather files that were additionally tested are presented in Appendix F2. It should be noted that compliance with extreme summer scenarios (DSY2 and DSY3) is not mandatory and can be challenging (CIBSE TM59). However, adaptation measures for the more extreme weather scenarios are proposed to help occupants cope in the event of extreme weather conditions.

Model Geometry and Local Shading

3.11 Overshadowing from the building blocks was taken into account during simulations based on the model geometry and the site orientation.

3.12 Solar control forms an integral part of overheating mitigation strategies. External shading devices in the form of balconies are applied in most of the blocks across the development as part of the design proposals. These were incorporated in the simulation model and are shown in Figure 4.

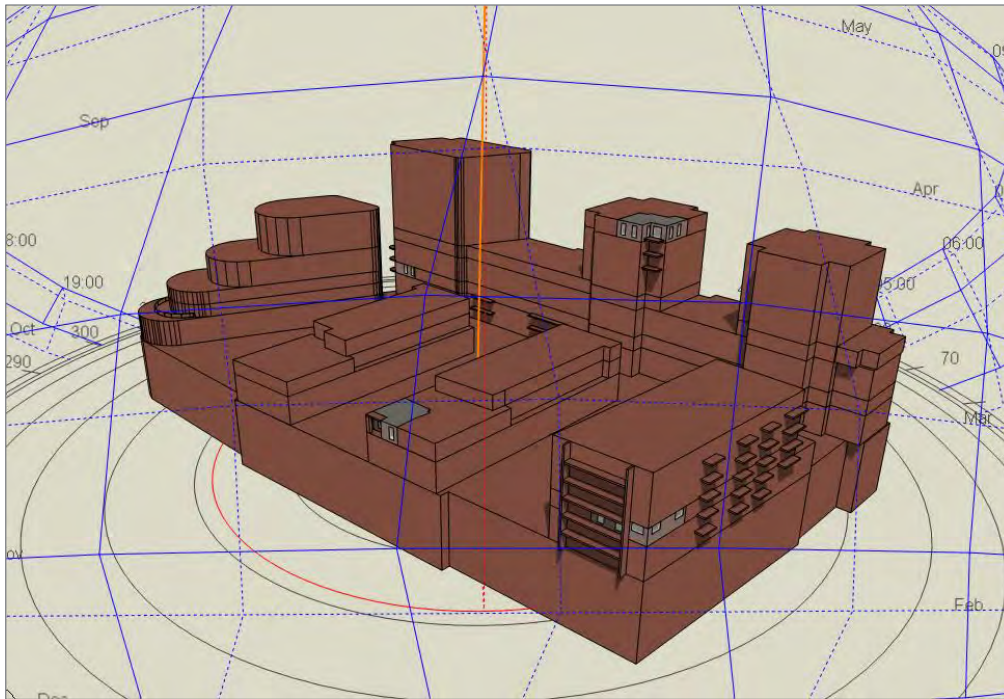


Figure 4: Sun path diagram (Source: Design builder simulation model, 21st June 12:00).

- 3.13** Horizontal shading devices such as balconies and overhangs are more efficient when applied in south oriented facades and during midday when the solar angle is high. Their role in reducing solar gains in the summer period is considered to be paramount.

Design Modelling Inputs for Homes

- 3.14** Table 1 provides the modelling inputs that have been set up in the dynamic thermal simulation, in line with Energy Statement SAP calculation inputs. CIBSE TM59 guidance has been used for all occupancy rates and internal heat gain assumptions which will contribute to the risk of overheating.

Table 1: Dynamic Thermal Modelling Design Assumptions

Data Input		Discussion
Weather data	Location	CIBSE Heathrow Design Summer Years (DSYs) for 2020s, high emissions, 50% percentile scenario. Additional DSY2, DSY3 were tested to demonstrate performance under extreme weather conditions (Appendix F2).
	External walls	0.18W/m ² /K
		<i>Geographically closest and most representative industry-standard CIBSE weather data file.</i>
		<i>As per planning Energy Statement.</i>

Table 1: Dynamic Thermal Modelling Design Assumptions

Data Input		Discussion
Building Fabric Construction details	Flat roof	0.10 W/m ² /K <i>Thermally massive construction assumed. As per Planning Energy Statement.</i>
	Ground floor	0.10 W/m ² K <i>Thermally massive construction assumed. As per Planning Energy Statement.</i>
	Ceilings/floors	Assumed to be adiabatic between adjacent floors. <i>These are thermally massive and will add to the thermal capacity of the building. Since there are units above and below all simulated units heat loss through ceilings and floors was assumed to be zero (adiabatic).</i>
	Party walls between units	Fully filled and sealed. <i>Walls adjacent to other units were assumed to be lightweight partitions. Adjacent units were included in the dynamic simulation calculations.</i>
	Partitions within units	Steel-stud partitions. <i>Assumed thicknesses as per Studio Egret West Architects planning drawings.</i>
	Internal doors	Internal doors: 0.90m width <i>Measured from Patel Taylor planning drawings.</i>
Windows	Windows and Glazed Doors	U value 1.4 W/m ² K <i>Double Glazed, Low-E in line with the Energy Statement.</i>
		G-value: 0.4 <i>Specified to reduce solar gains and mitigate against overheating while limiting negative effect on the energy demand and internal daylight levels.</i>
	Shading	External shading in form of projected and recessed balconies (Blocks B,C,D,E) and overhangs (Block A). <i>These elements will provide some solar shading as the sun tracks around the building.</i>
	Reveal depth	External reveal: 225 mm Internal reveal: 225 mm <i>Measured from Patel Taylor planning drawings.</i>

Table 1: Dynamic Thermal Modelling Design Assumptions

Data Input		Discussion	
Ventilation and infiltration	Air Tightness	3m ³ /hr-m ² @50 pascals	<i>As per planning Energy Statement</i>
	Natural Ventilation	Internal doors are only open during the day (07:00-22:00).	<i>Windows and balcony doors are assumed with restrictors (100mm) during the night-time for security. Window openability has been based on external noise level (Appendix F3).</i>
		For façades with high noise constraints windows should be left open when rooms are unoccupied as well as outside of sleeping hours for bedrooms.	
		For façades with medium noise constraints (units facing inside the scheme) are assumed to have windows open during occupied hours in living rooms and outside sleeping hours for bedrooms.	
	A detailed window opening schedule can be found in Section 4 of this document. Windows are open when internal temperature exceeds 22°C and external temperature is lower than indoor temperature.		
Mechanical ventilation	Dwellings: Mechanical ventilation to achieve 1.0 ach (depending on unit size up to a maximum of 58.2l/s).	<i>Assumption made based on a mechanical ventilation with heat recovery system that will achieve ventilation rates beyond the minimum Part F requirements.</i>	
	Corridors: Ventilation rate of 1.0 ach required.	<i>These will ensure internal comfortable levels will be ensure throughout the year.</i>	
Comfort cooling	Active cooling	Active cooling is not included in the baseline assessment.	

Internal Gains for Homes

3.15 The following internal gains assumptions (Table 2) have been made in the dynamic thermal simulations in line with the CIBSE TM59 guidance.

Table 2: Occupancy & Equipment gains (CIBSE TM59)		
Unit/room type	Occupancy	Equipment Load
1-bedroom apartment: living room/kitchen	1 person from 9 am to 10 pm; room is unoccupied for the rest of the day	Peak load of 450 W from 6 pm to 8 pm 200 W from 8 pm to 10 pm 110 W from 9 am to 6 pm and from 10 pm to 12 pm Base load of 85 W for the rest of the day
2-bedroom apartment: living room/kitchen	2 people from 9 am to 10 pm; room is unoccupied for the rest of the day	Peak load of 450 W from 6 pm to 8 pm 200 W from 8 pm to 10 pm 110 W from 9 am to 6 pm and from 10 pm to 12 pm Base load of 85 W for the rest of the day
3-bedroom apartment: living room/kitchen	3 people from 9 am to 10 pm; room is unoccupied for the rest of the day	Peak load of 450 W from 6 pm to 8 pm 200W from 8 pm to 10 pm 110 W from 9 am to 6 pm and from 10 pm to 12 pm Base load of 85 W for the rest of the day
Double bedroom	2 people at 70% gains from 11 pm to 8 am, 2 people at full gains from 8 am to 9 am and from 10 pm to 11 pm, 1 person at full gain in the bedroom from 9 am to 10 pm	Peak load of 80 W from 8 am to 11 pm Base load of 10 W during the sleeping hours
Single bedroom	1 person at 70% gains from 11 pm to 8 am, 1 person at full gains from 8 am to 11 pm	Peak load of 80 W from 8 am to 11 pm Base load of 10 W during sleeping hours
Utility cupboard	N/A	10W on 24/7
Corridors	Occupancy	Equipment Load
Ceiling Void	N/A	17.1 W
Mechanical Riser	N/A	175.4 W
Lighting Corridor	N/A	0.0 W (PIR sensors)

Design Modelling Inputs for Communal Corridors

- 3.16** The same building fabric details and glazing properties used in the modelling of the selected homes (Table 1) were used in the modelling of the corridors. The baseline assumptions were based on information received by Buro Happold and involve:
- > Low temperature ambient loop system: Flow and return temperatures such as 60°C and 30°C respectively;
 - > Pipework insulation type (phenolic insulation with thermal conductivity of 0.025 W/mK minimum 0.04mm thickness) and pipes thickness (40 diameter); and
 - > Passive infrared sensor (PIR) for lightings (assumed as standard practice).
- 3.17** The estimated heat losses generated by the heating network have been calculated using the information above and are presented in more detail in Appendix F4.

4. AIR QUALITY, NOISE AND VENTILATION STRATEGY

- 4.1** Results from the acoustic assessment on the noise levels at façades undertaken by Buro Happold across the Homebase Brentford development, indicated that the proposed scheme will be affected by high noise levels throughout the day (>62dB) and night (>55dB). This is mainly caused by the proximity to the A4 Great West Road to the north, the Syon Lane railway to the south and aircraft noise from Heathrow airport nearby.
- 4.2** With windows open, internal noise levels are likely to rise above the recommended acceptable levels during both daytime and night-time periods. However, apartments with windows closed all the time often exceed the acceptable thermal comfort criteria. Natural ventilation is shown to have a significant effect in reducing internal temperatures and limit overheating to acceptable levels as well as removing high concentrations of pollutants and water vapour.
- 4.3** For the purposes of this report, it is assumed that units will utilise openable windows as the primary means of ventilation, with a background mechanical ventilation system assisting in the overheating risk mitigation.
- 4.4** The assumption has been made that windows will be kept open when the rooms are not occupied to limit the occupant exposure to noise nuisance in conjunction with additional passive measures as described in Section 5. Windows open during unoccupied time such as living room window open at night allow bedroom windows to remain closed when occupants are sleeping is proposed.
- 4.5** Two noise risk levels have been identified by the acoustic assessment. Facades exposed to high noise levels due to the combination of external noise sources (such as traffic road, aircrafts and railway) both during the day and night times. Facades facing inwards are expected to benefit from a calmer noise environment during the daytime when the aircraft nuisance is less frequent.
- 4.6** This report suggests overheating mitigation strategies for each risk level. For facades with high noise constraints (façade coloured in red in Figures 6 and 8), windows in living rooms should be left open mainly when these are unoccupied and for bedrooms outside of sleeping hours (22:00-07:00). Conversely, for facades categorised at medium noise risk (facades coloured in amber in Figure 6), windows in living rooms can be left open during occupied hours (9:00-22:00) as the daytime noise level are lower in the inside part of the scheme.
- 4.7** Table 3 below presents the natural ventilation strategy proposed to mitigate the noise constraints and to meet the overheating criteria set out in CIBSE TM59:2017. The strategy is based on the results of the acoustic modelling conducted by Buro Happold (Figures 5 and 7) and indicating the noise risk category based on the AVO Guidance in the overleaf mark-up plans (Figures 6 and 8).

Table 3: Proposed natural ventilation strategy

Façade Zone	Room	Occupied Hours	Ventilation strategy
High Risk Noise Category (Units marked up in red)	Living room	09:00-22:00	Windows open during limited occupied and unoccupied hours (7:00-19:00 and 23:00-7:00). Windows on restrictors (100mm) during the night-time for security.
	Bedroom	24/7 (sleeping hours 22:00-07:00)	Windows open outside sleeping hours (07:00-22:00).
Medium Risk Noise Category Façades (Units marked up in yellow)	Living room	09:00-22:00	Windows open during occupied hours (09:00 - 22:00) and throughout the night. Windows open on restrictors (100mm) during the night-time for security.
	Bedroom	24/7 (sleeping hours 22:00-07:00)	Windows open outside sleeping hours (07:00-22:00).

Natural ventilation from windows is recommended when internal temperature exceeds 22°C ($T_{\text{indoor}} > 22^{\circ}\text{C}$) and external temperature is lower than the internal temperature: ($T_{\text{outdoor}} < T_{\text{indoor}}$).

- 4.8** The potential air quality impacts on future site users have also assessed within the Environmental Statement (ES Chapter produced by Buro Happold, July 2020) states *that pollutant concentrations at the residential unit locations across the Site have been predicted for the opening year and compared against air quality objectives. All residential units meet long and short-term air quality limits in the most realistic operational scenario, and as such openable windows are acceptable at all residential units.* Therefore, it is deemed acceptable to use window openings to mitigate overheating.

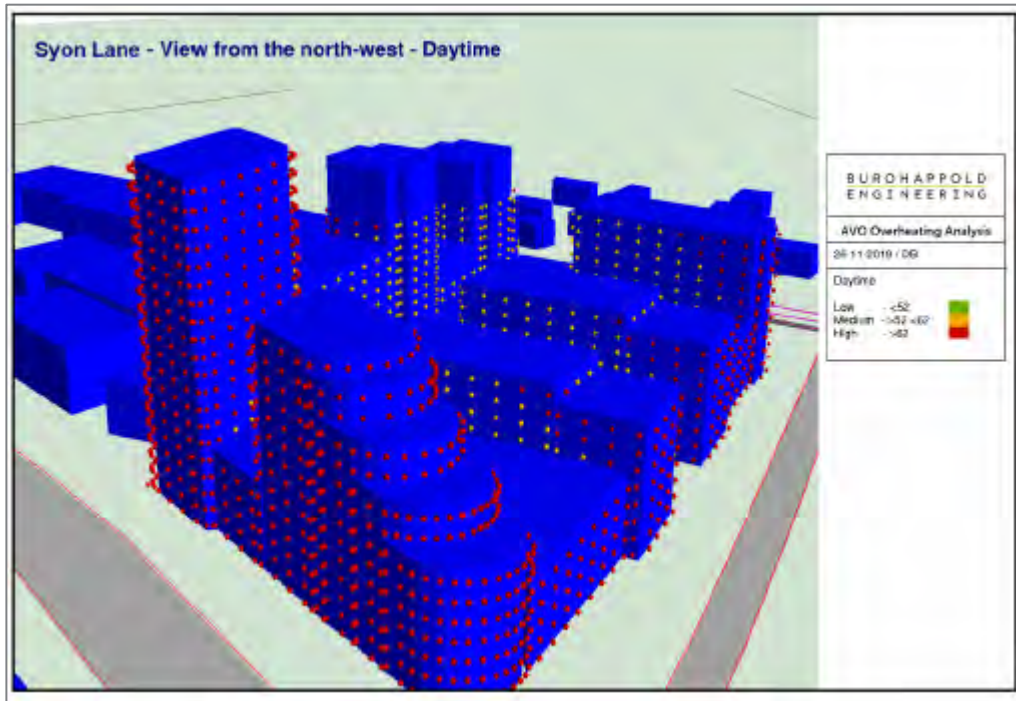


Figure 5: AVO overheating model noise level on the north-west façade during daytime (Source: Buro Happold Noise Design Note)

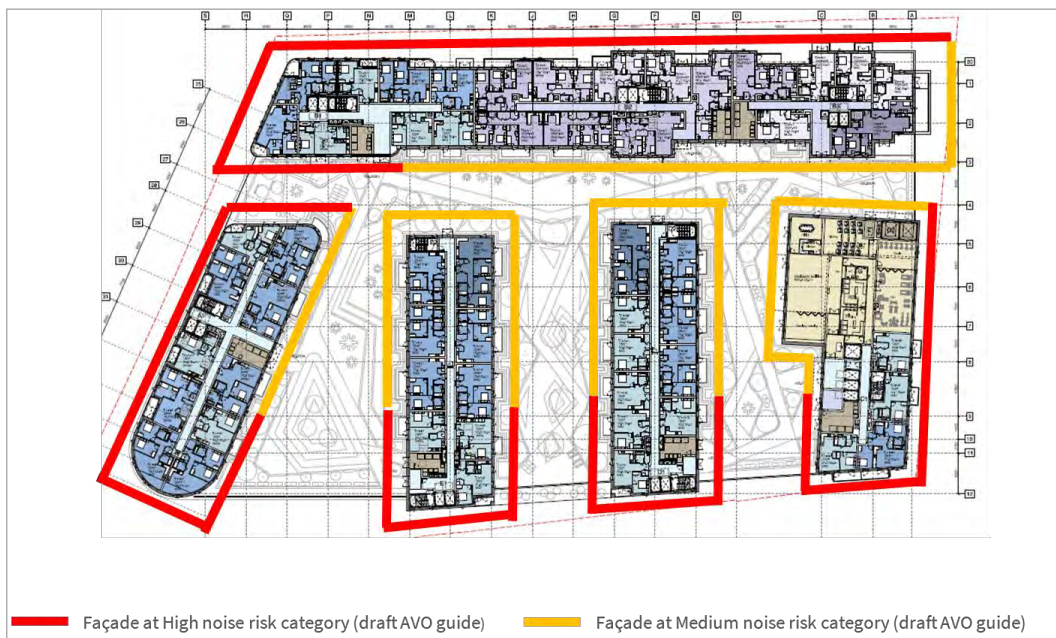


Figure 6: Natural ventilation strategy mark-up daytime based on noise modelling results.

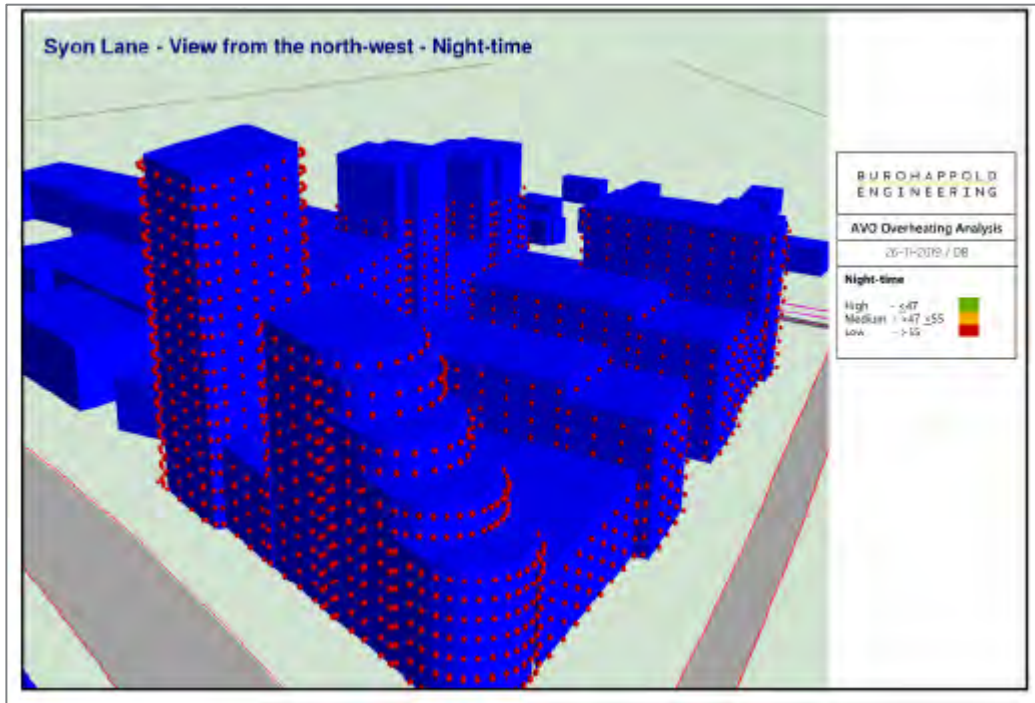


Figure 7: AVO overheating model noise level on the north-west façade during night-time (Source: Buro Happold Noise Design Note)

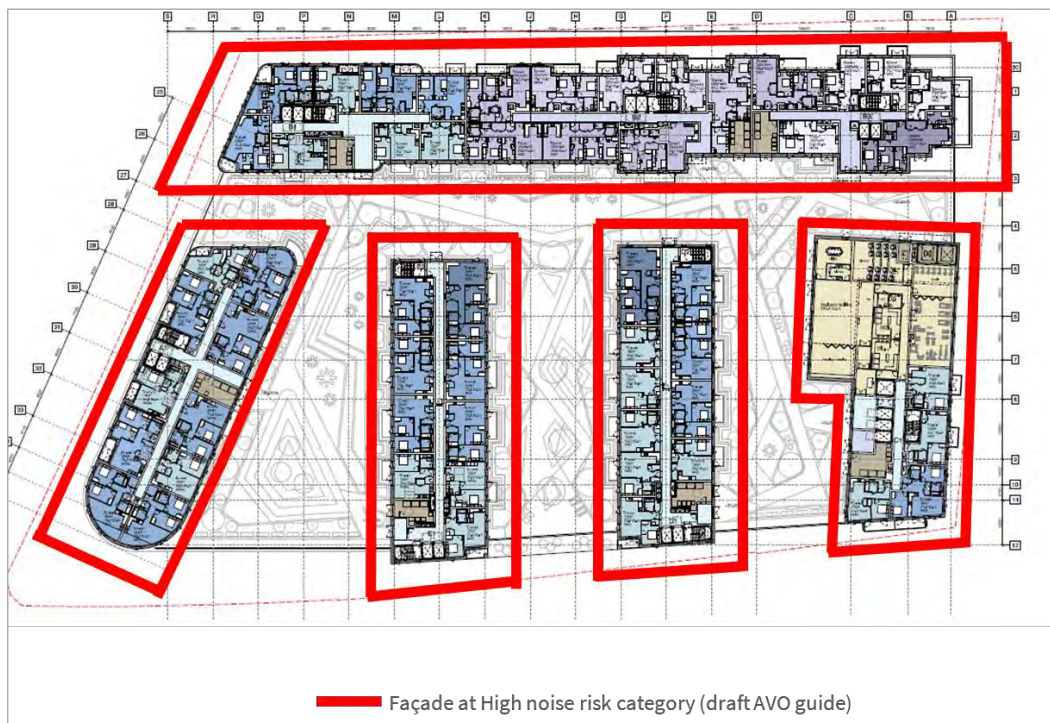


Figure 8: Natural ventilation strategy mark-up night-time based on noise modelling results.

5. PASSIVE DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

- 5.1 This Section outlines the design evolution as well as internal discussions that the design team undertook to ensure that the risk of overheating is mitigated and balanced with other environmental aspects such as external noise constraints and daylight provision.
- 5.2 It is important to identify potential overheating risk early on in the design process and then incorporate as many suitable design measures as possible. Particularly when the site presents external constraints such as noise that can limit the use of openings to ventilate the habitable spaces.
- 5.3 Early-stage dynamic thermal modelling was carried out on a sample of units and used to implement the final design of the proposed Homebase Brentford scheme to balance thermal and acoustical comfort along with natural daylight provision at the same time.
- 5.4 As part of the design process the opportunity to implement passive design measures was regularly discussed during several overheating workshops arranged through the course of the concept design in the presence of the architect, the sustainability, the acoustician, and the daylight consultants.

Initial overheating modelling comparing different windows sizing

- 5.5 The risk of overheating has been investigated from an early design stage and several iterations/strategies and design solutions were investigated to limit occupant exposure to external noise and ensure acceptable indoor temperatures at the same time.
- 5.6 The impact of glazing sizing was identified in addressing the risk of overheating from the outset. A window exercise study demonstrated how reducing window dimensions will improve overheating performance. Three window types were tested on a sample of units starting from full height window compared with narrow (Figure 9, Opt. 1) and wider windows (Figure 9, Opt. 2). The results were then used by the design team to guide elevation proposal which has evolved into a mixture of windows tailored at block level to balance acceptable daylight levels as well as overheating risk considering noise constraints context.

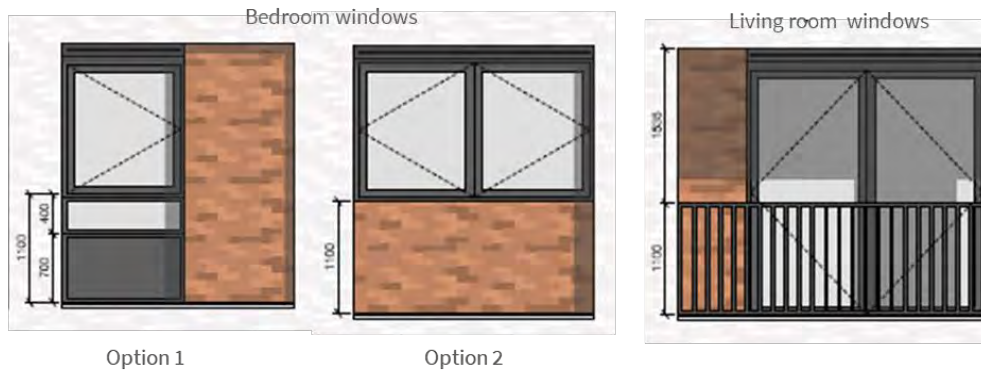


Figure 9. Windows design options tested (Source: Patel Taylor Architects architectural drawings received on 19.08.2019 (initial design) and 10.12.2019).

Raised sill height

- 5.7** In order to maintain good daylight levels and provide windows sufficient large to ventilated spaces, it is useful to note that glazing located below 700mm do not contribute usefully to daylight levels in a room but the still contribute to winter heat losses and summer overheating risk.
- 5.8** Raised sill height has been investigated through dynamic modelling on bedrooms which were identified at higher risk of overheating. Table 4 shows the results of the TM59 assessment carried out during the design process on a sample unit and demonstrate that raising sill height by substituting a lower pane with an opaque panel is an effective measure to reduce overheating.
- 5.9** This measure was then incorporated on all bedrooms on the north-east façade of Blocks B1, B2 and B3.

Table 4. TM59 Overheating Results DSY1 2020s - (external noise constraints)

Room		Full-height windows in bedrooms			Raised sill height in bedrooms		
		TM59 Criterion A: Hours of exceedance (pass<3%)	TM59 Criterion B: Bedroom temperature hours >26°C (pass<32)	No of hours exceed TM59 'criterion b' target (>32hours)	TM59 Criterion A: Hours of exceedance (pass<3%)	TM59 Criterion B: Bedroom temperature hours >26°C (pass<32)	No of hours exceed TM59 'criterion b' target (>32hours)
B2.4.2 2Bed	Bedroom	0.00	104.83	71.8	0.00	83.17	50.2
	LDK	0.00	N/A	-	0.00	N/A	-
	Single Bedroom	0.00	55.17	22.2	0.00	58.17	25.2

Balconies arrangement

- 5.10** External shading devices can significantly reduce the solar gains entering a space. This can take the form of different features such as shutters or overhangs and they can be fixed or moveable.
- 5.11** Balconies are a good example of external shading that are more effective when used on southern facades. The proposed development made use of balconies as the predominant form of external shading. However, as highlighted above balconies are less effective on west and east facades thus it has been investigated the impact of moving balconies between kitchen/living rooms and adjacent bedroom to provide some shade to both rooms.
- 5.12** The results of the interim thermal modelling indicate that moving balconies across kitchen/living room spaces and bedrooms provide thermal benefit and reduce the risk of overheating. Table 5 shows the results on two sample units in blocks E and D.

Table 5. TM59 Overheating Results DSY1 2020s - (external noise constraints)

Room		Balconies in front of kitchen/living rooms			Balconies between rooms		
		TM59 Criterion A: Hours of exceedance (pass<3%)	TM59 Criterion B: Bedroom temperature hours >26°C (pass<32)	No of hours exceed TM59 'criterion b' target (>32hours)	TM59 Criterion A: Hours of exceedance (pass<3%)	TM59 Criterion B: Bedroom temperature hours >26°C (pass<32)	No of hours exceed TM59 'criterion b' target (>32hours)
E1.4.6 2Bed	Bedroom1	0.00	72.67		0.00	83.17	50.2
	Bedroom2	0.00	94.33		0.00	N/A	-
	LDK	0.00	N/A		0.00	58.17	25.2
D1.4.8 2Bed	Bedroom1	0.00	73.50	40.5	0.00	59.00	26.0
	Bedroom2	0.00	93.50	60.5	0.00	86.50	53.5
	LDK	0.00	N/A	-	0.00	N/A	

Internal layout changes

- 5.13** Dynamic thermal modelling tool considers multiple variables that affect thermal comfort such as external weather conditions, internal gains, thermal properties of the fabric envelope, occupancy and use of the spaces. The internal layout and the arrangement of rooms within an apartment should be considered to minimise the risk of overheating.
- 5.14** During the interim overheating modelling it has been demonstrated that swapping the traditional layout with kitchen/living room with a balcony access and having bedrooms instead (Figure 10) provides better results and allow bedrooms to benefit from external shading.



Figure 10. Illustration of internal layout concept tested against overheating criteria.

Table 6 represents the improvement in the results on a corner unit on block D where the bedroom has been moved from the west façade to a south façade.

Room		Typical layout			New layout		
		TM59 Criterion A: Hours of exceedance (pass<3%)	TM59 Criterion B: Bedroom temperature hours >26°C (pass<32)	No of hours exceed TM59 'criterion b' target (>32hours)	TM59 Criterion A: Hours of exceedance (pass<3%)	TM59 Criterion B: Bedroom temperature hours >26°C (pass<32)	No of hours exceed TM59 'criterion b' target (>32hours)
D1.06.1	Bedroom	0.00	117.00	84.0	0.03	61.17	28.2
	LDK	0.20	N/A	-	0	N/A	-
	Single Bed	0.11	87.00	54.0	-	-	-

Proposed passive measures

5.15 As result of all the numerous modelling carried out during the design development the proposed Homebase Brentford development has incorporated all the following passive design measures in accordance with the Cooling Hierarchy:

- > Highly efficient fabric envelope and high efficiency building services heating system, lightings and appliances are proposed in all dwellings to reduce internal gains;

- > High performance solar control glazing with a g-value of 0.4 is proposed for all windows across the scheme. This has been balanced out to achieve fabric energy efficiency target and natural daylight provisions;
- > Glazing ratio has been maximised across the scheme and it has been reduced closer to 35% in accordance with Good Homes Alliance recommendations for mitigating overheating risk;
- > Window sill height has been raised by 1100mm and the bottom pane has been substituted with an opaque panel in bedrooms on sensitive noise facades (Blocks B and C) to reduce excessive solar gains;
- > Window openability has been maximised to enable natural ventilation. All windows are fitted with restrictors but the future occupants will have the freedom to unlock them to allow for more ventilation during the hottest months;
- > External shading in form of balconies and overhangs have been strategically arranged across the blocks. For instance, balconies on western and eastern facades (Blocks D and E) have been shifted to provide shade to kitchen/living rooms and adjacent bedrooms at the same time. Where possible bedrooms have been located behind balconies to allow for additional shade;
- > Dual-aspect units and 'hybrid' single aspects have been maximised across the scheme. Semi-dual units employ recessed balconies to enable one room to have windows on adjacent walls and enhance cross-ventilation;
- > Planting trees and vegetation to provide a natural screen to glazed areas of the dwellings on the podium level;
- > Made use of concrete structure within the floor slab which provides some thermal capacity to absorb excessive heat within the building; and
- > Increased mechanical ventilation rates up to 1.0ACH to assist natural ventilation in mitigating the risk of overheating.

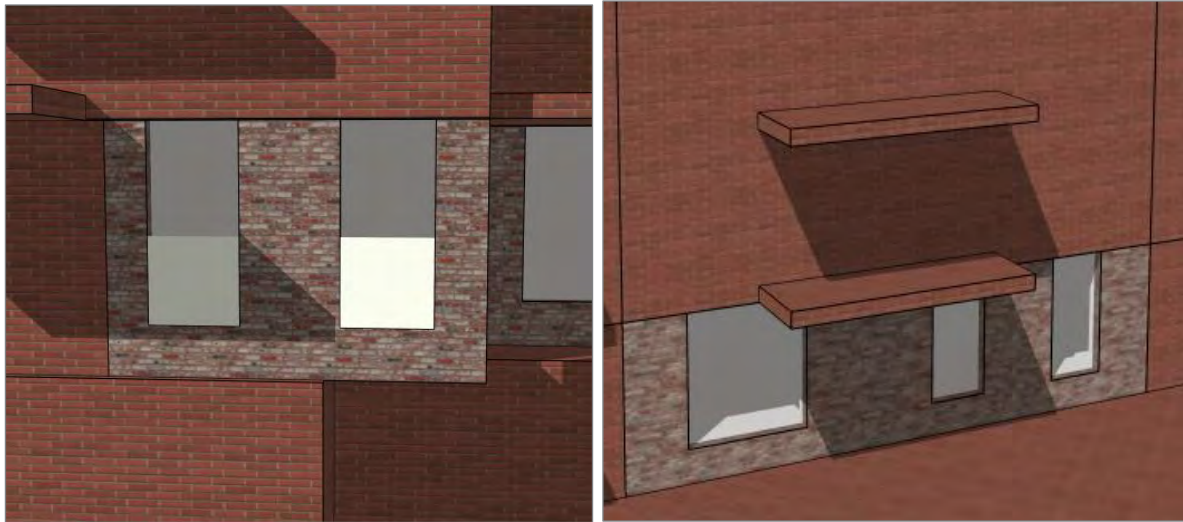


Figure 11. Left: Windows with higher sill and bottom panel on Block B. Right: shade provided by a balcony in between kitchen/living room and bedrooms in Block D (View of the model).

6. SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Dwellings

- 6.1** Table 7 summarises the results from dynamic thermal simulations for the buildings under the current design summer year (1989) for the Heathrow Airport weather data 2020s high emission, 50% percentile scenario, as required by TM59 in a context without noise constraints.
- 6.2** Results presented in Table 7 indicate that, based on windows open during occupied time in kitchen/living rooms (9:00-22:00) and bedrooms (24/7) all assessed rooms meet the TM59 criteria and achieve acceptable internal comfort levels far below the TM59 threshold targets. As a demonstration that the proposed development has identified robust passive design measures which effectively mitigate the risk of overheating.

Table 7: Overheating Results DSY1 2020s (Non-external noise constraints)					
Orientation & Dwelling type	Room		TM59 Criterion A: Hours of exceedance (pass<3%)	TM59 Criterion B: Bedroom temperature hours >26°C (pass<32)	Overall compliance with TM59
			% hours of overheating	Hours of overheating	
E - Single Aspect	A1.4.4	Bedroom 1	0.00	20.33	Pass
		Bedroom 2	0.00	18.33	Pass
		LDK	0.00	N/A	Pass
SW – Single Aspect	B1.4.4	Bedroom	0.00	21.33	Pass
		LDK	0.04	N/A	Pass
N/S – Dual Aspect	B2.4.2	Bedroom 1	0.00	6.00	Pass
		Bedroom 2	0.00	9.00	Pass
		LDK	0.00	N/A	Pass
E -Dual Aspect	B3.4.5	Bedroom	0.00	11.83	Pass
		LDK	0.17	N/A	Pass
E – Single Aspect	D1.4.8	Bedroom 1	0.00	17.17	Pass
		Bedroom 2	0.00	16.33	Pass
		LDK	0.00	N/A	Pass
E - Single Aspect	E1.4.6	Bedroom 1	0.00	17.83	Pass
		Bedroom 2	0.00	16.67	Pass
		LDK	0.00	N/A	Pass
W -Dual - aspect	B1.6.7	Bedroom	0.00	16.83	Pass
		Bedroom 1	0.02	13.50	Pass

Table 7: Overheating Results DSY1 2020s (Non-external noise constraints)

Orientation & Dwelling type	Room		TM59 Criterion A: Hours of exceedance (pass<3%)	TM59 Criterion B: Bedroom temperature hours >26°C (pass<32)	Overall compliance with TM59
			% hours of overheating	Hours of overheating	
		LDK	0.44	N/A	Pass
SE -Dual aspect	B2.14.2	Bedroom1	0.05	23.67	Pass
		Bedroom2	0.00	24.83	Pass
		LDK	0.85	N/A	Pass
SE -Dual Aspect	C1.06.08	Bedroom	0.00	15.83	Pass
		Bedroom2	0.00	14.00	Pass
		LDK	0.80	N/A	Pass

- 6.3** In the noise context where window opening times are limited to certain hours of the day as set out in Table 3, the results of the assessment show that kitchen/ living rooms continue to meet TM59 requirements, but with windows closed for acoustic reasons there are some instances of exceedance of the bedroom overheating criteria as set out in Table 8.
- 6.4** Table 8 shows the results of the TM59 overheating assessment based on the assumptions within Tables 1,2 and 3, when window openability is restricted to limit the future residents' exposure to external noise with particularly attention to sensitive rooms such as bedrooms. The results indicate that bedrooms tend to slightly exceed the TM59 criterion by relatively small number of hours (average of 38hrs) equivalent to 0.4% a year during the hottest days of the summer. All kitchen/living room spaces meet TM59 criteria under a noise context.
- 6.5** The proposed development has incorporated as many passive design solutions as feasible following the cooling hierarchy and effectively accounting of noise constraints to reduce the risk of overheating. Despite that, there is an intention to further investigate the opportunity to mitigate the residual risk of overheating identified in the bedrooms through additional dynamic modelling at detailed design.

Table 8: Overheating Results DSY1 2020s - TM59 (external noise constraints)

Orientation & Dwelling type	Room		TM59 Criterion A: Hours of exceedance (pass<3%)	TM59 Criterion B: Bedroom temperature hours >26°C (pass<32)	Overall compliance with TM59	No of hours exceed TM59 'criterion b' target (>32hours)
			% hours of overheating	Hours of overheating		
E – Single aspect	A1.4.4	Bedroom1	0.00	76.67	Fail	43.7
		Bedroom2	0.00	79.17	Fail	46.2
		LDK	0.00	N/A	Pass	-
SW – Single aspect	B1.4.4	Bedroom	0.00	82.00	Fail	49.0
		LDK	0.00	N/A	Pass	-
N/S– Dual aspect	B2.4.1	Bedroom 1	0.00	48.33	Fail	15.33
		Bedroom 2	0.00	43.17	Fail	10.17
		LDK	0.00	N/A	Pass	-
E – Dual aspect	B3.4.5	Bedroom	0.00	91.33	Fail	58.3
		LDK	0.00	N/A	Pass	-
E –single Aspect	D1.4.8	Bedroom1	0.00	55.67	Fail	22.7
		Bedroom2	0.00	66.33	Fail	33.3
		LDK	0.00	N/A	Pass	-
E –single Aspect	E1.4.6	Bedroom1	0.00	59.50	Fail	26.5
		Bedroom2	0.00	74.00	Fail	41.0
		LDK	0.00	N/A	Pass	-
W – Dual aspect	B1.6.7	Bedroom	0.00	55.17	Fail	22.2
		BedroomQ1	0.03	60.17	Fail	27.2
		LDK	0.34	N/A	Pass	-
SE – Dual aspect	B2.14.2	Bedroom1	0.01	74.67	Fail	41.7
		Bedroom2	0.00	85.17	Fail	52.2
		LDK	0.26	N/A	Pass	-
SE – Dual aspect	C1.06.08	Bedroom	0.00	75.17	Fail	42.2
		Bedroom2	0.00	57.17	Fail	24.2
		LDK	0.38	N/A	Pass	-

6.6 The more extreme weather files DSY2, DSY3 were tested additionally to this assessment and are presented in Appendix F2. Adaptation measures for the more extreme weather scenarios are proposed for the occupants to be employed to cope in extreme climate conditions.

- 6.7** Suggested additional measures include ceiling fans or internal fans can also create a more comfortable environment as air movement enhances the occupant’s perception of thermal comfort. Window opening at night-time, if external noise is considered acceptable in the future, can also reduce the overheating risk hours significantly.

Communal Corridors

- 6.8** Under CIBSE TM59 (2017) guidance, the maximum recommended temperature of 28°C should not be exceeded for more than 3% of the total annual hours for the communal corridor areas.
- 6.9** With a mechanical extract ventilation system achieving air flow rate of at least 1.0 ach alongside the use of lower flow temperature system, within the corridor, the corridor temperatures remain below the 3% target.
- 6.10** Table 9 below, presents the overheating results assuming 1.0 ach mechanical extract rate when internal temperature exceeds 28°C. The results show that the operative temperature stay far below the threshold of 28°C.
- 6.11** The results of the TM59 assessment in corridors demonstrate also that the use of heating system at lower temperatures in combination with a mechanical ventilation is an effective measure to mitigate risk of overheating when natural ventilation is not available.

Table 9: Overheating Results for Corridors with mechanical ventilation @ 1.0ACH

	TM59 Overheating Criterion (Temp ≤ 3% over 28°C)	Overall compliance with TM59
Corridor Block C	0.00%	Pass

- 6.12** Results for DSY2 and DSY3 extreme weather files presented in Appendix F2, indicate that the proposed ventilation strategy will effectively meet the target.

7. CONCLUSION

- 7.1** This report details the methodology and findings of a study into the overheating risk of nine representative units and one typical corridor (as representative of typical units across the development) in support of the Full Planning Application of the Homebase Brentford site, by St Edward Homes Limited, in the London Borough of Hounslow. The analysis was undertaken with the use of dynamic thermal modelling.
- 7.2** As standard practice homes have been selected for the overheating assessment based on design characteristics that establish them as representative of the overall proposed scheme. Among those there are homes which are more likely to present a risk of overheating as well as a variety of other homes with a lower risk of overheating.
- 7.3** The analysis has been undertaken in the line with the Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers (CIBSE) TM59 overheating guidance along with Intend to Publish London Plan (2019) Policy SI14 (*Managing Heat Risk*) cooling hierarchy and London Borough of Hounslow requirements (Policy CC2 *Urban Design and Architecture*).
- 7.4** For the purposes of this report, it is assumed that homes will utilise openable windows as the primary means of ventilation, with a background mechanical ventilation system. External noise levels as well as air quality impact has been considered in developing the overheating strategy. Air quality deemed to be within acceptable levels and allows the use of openable windows (ES Chapter, Buro Happold) while the ventilation strategy has been designed to limit the occupants' exposure to external noise.
- 7.5** The proposed ventilation strategy introduces window openings during unoccupied hours for living rooms exposed to high noise risk and outside sleeping hours for bedrooms, in conjunction with a variety of passive design measures. These measures include reduced glazing ratio, raised window sill height, solar control glazing, the use of external overhang in the form of balconies to reduce the amount of heat entering the buildings as well as using landscaping to provide additional shade and background mechanical ventilation to assist natural ventilation are proposed in line with the Cooling Hierarchy.
- 7.6** The risk of corridor overheating has been assessed to determine the comfort conditions within the proposed development's communal areas. Communal corridors will benefit from an environmental ventilation system which will act as the primary means of ventilation.
- 7.7** This report demonstrates that the proposed development has incorporated as many passive design solutions as feasible following the cooling hierarchy and effectively accounting for noise constraints to reduce the risk of overheating.
- 7.8** St. Edward will continue their assessment and thermal modelling through detailed design with the objective of determining a passive design solution that mitigates for overheating risk. They are

committed to working with the architect and energy consultant to ensure the scheme achieves an appropriate balance for energy performance whilst also mitigating for noise and overheating.

- 7.9** All homes and the communal corridor tested demonstrate that the risk of overheating has been minimised as far as practicable based on the London Plan Cooling Hierarchy and CIBSE TM59:2017 criteria. The results were based on some key design features as shown in Table 10.

Table 10: Key design features

Cooling hierarchy	Proposed Measures	Discussion
1. Energy efficient design	Highly efficient building fabric and air tightness standards.	<i>As per planning Energy Statement.</i>
2. Reduce the amount of heat entering the building	G-value: 0.40	<i>Note that a low g-value reduces the solar gains, therefore assists in the mitigation of overheating. However, it has implications on energy demand, fabric energy efficiency and internal daylight levels and has therefore been optimised to be kept as high as possible.</i>
	External shading: Balcony overhangs were included in the modelling as in design proposals.	<i>External shading is considered one of the most effective methods for solar control and overheating mitigation.</i>
	Glazing Ratio closer to 35% by providing raised window sill and use of spandrel panels.	<i>Glazing ratio calculated to provide enough natural ventilation and good daylight levels.</i>
3. Manage the heat	A 250 mm concrete slab between the floors has been modelled; the thermal mass of which will help reduce the risk of overheating.	
4. Natural ventilation	High risk noise façade (the majority of the units) Windows assumed open during unoccupied hours for living areas and outside sleeping hours for bedrooms to limit the exposure to noise constraints.	<i>Windows were open, when internal temperature exceeds 22°C and when external temperature is lower than the internal temperature.</i>
	Medium risk noise facades (units facing the internal courtyard) Windows assumed open during occupied hours for living areas (as the external daytime noise is lower in the façade facing inside the scheme) and outside sleeping hours for bedrooms to limit the exposure to noise constraints.	
6. Additional passive design measures	Use of the landscaping and massing arrangement to provide additional shade across blocks whilst minimise the impact on daylight and sunlight.	<i>Incorporating vegetation can offer local shadings and cooling effects as well as health and well-being benefit.</i>
	Mechanical ventilation:	

Table 10: Key design features

Cooling hierarchy	Proposed Measures	Discussion
5. Mechanical measures	Dwellings: Mechanical ventilation to achieve at least 1.0 ACH (ranging from 35.4 l/s up to a maximum of 58.2 l/s)	<i>A mechanical ventilation with heat recovery system being capable of delivering beyond minimum Part F ventilation rates.</i>
	Communal corridors to achieve at least 1.0 ach.	
6. Active cooling	Active cooling is not included in the baseline assessment.	

APPENDICES

APPENDIX F1

Assessed Zones Internal Layouts

APPENDIX F2

Extreme DSY2, DSY3 Weather Scenarios

APPENDIX F3

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Appendix F5

Communal Corridor LTHW heat losses

Appendix F6

Good Homes Alliance (GHA) Overheating scoresheet

APPENDIX F1

Assessed Zones Internal Layouts

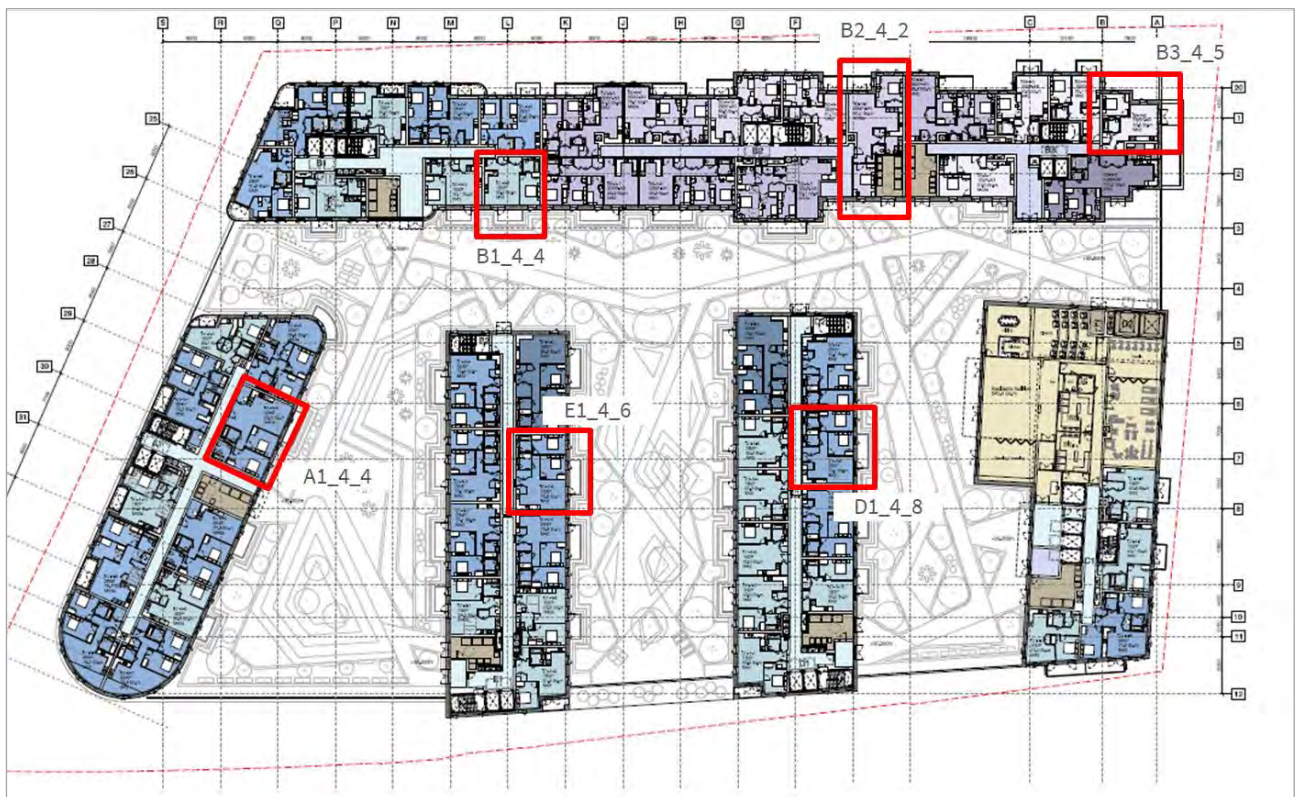


Figure F1.1: 4th floor typical floor plan indicating selected units tested (Source: Patel Taylor Architects received on 20.07.2020).



Figure F1.2: 6th floor typical floor plan indicating two units tested (Source: Patel Taylor Architects received on 20.07.2020).

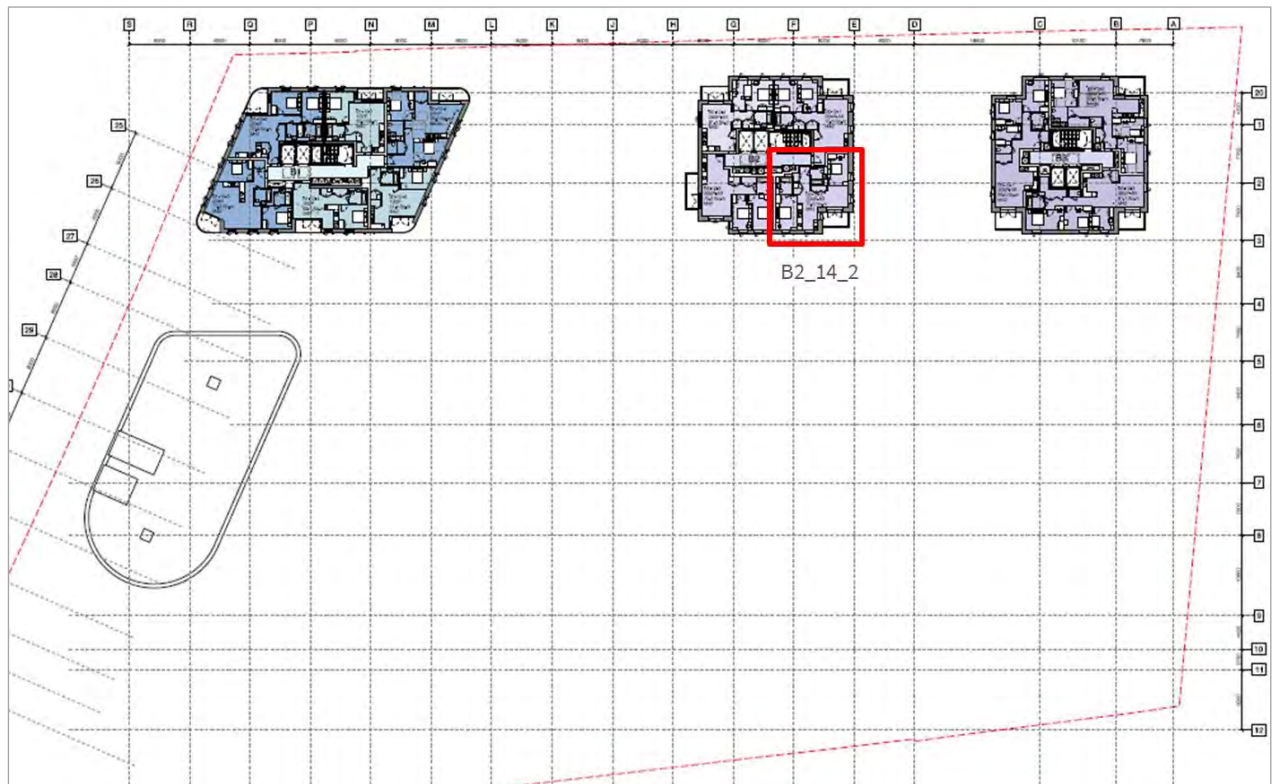


Figure F1.3: 14th floor typical floor plan indicating two units tested (Source: Patel Taylor Architects received on 20.07.2020).

APPENDIX F2

Extreme DSY2, DSY3 Weather Scenarios

Based on the CIBSE TM59 guidance, achieving compliance with the DSY1 (design summer year) file most appropriate for the site location for the 2020s, high emissions, 50% percentile scenario is mandatory.

Further weather scenarios can be tested to explore the performance of the design under extreme weather events (e.g. heatwaves and prolonged warmth). As acknowledged in the GLA guidance for preparing energy statements, meeting the criteria for the DSY2 and DSY3 weather files can be challenging and therefore where compliance criteria are not met, the assessment should demonstrate how the risk of overheating has been reduced as far as practical.

Adaptation measures for the more extreme weather scenarios are proposed so that occupants can cope in extreme climatic conditions.

Additional mitigation measures such as including high solar reflectance internal blinds (Medium solar reflectance of 50%) for all rooms as well as utilising ceiling or portable fans to create a more comfortable environment as air movement enhances the occupant's perception of thermal comfort have been tested. The results show that most of the bedrooms tend to exceed the target, while all living kitchen spaces meet the TM59 criteria in both extreme weather dataset (DSY2 and DSY3).

It should be noted that additional measures are recommendation for the future occupant and not a commitment for the applicant.

It should be noted that windows openability for the more extreme weather conditions has been based on the external noise constraints as identified in section 4 of this document. Windows have been assumed open during unoccupied time for living/kitchen space and bedrooms in the majority of the facades, while during occupied time in the living/kitchen spaces for the façade facing inwards the site as quiet noise level were identified.

The proposed ventilation system that supplies 1.00 ach to the communal corridor represents an effective solution even during more extreme weather scenarios (Tables F2.1Bb and F2.2b).

Tables F2.1 and F2.2 overleaf present the result of the recommended additional mitigation measures described above for the dwellings under more extreme scenarios (DSY2 and DSY3).

Table F2.1a: Dwelling TM59 overheating results DSY2 2020s

Orientation & Dwelling type	Room		TM59 Criterion A: Hours of exceedance (pass<3%)	TM59 Criterion B: Bedroom temperature hours >26°C (pass<32)	Overall compliance with TM59
			% hours of overheating	Hours of overheating	
E – Single aspect	A1.4.4	Bedroom1	0.17	97.33	Fail
		Bedroom2	0.04	99.67	Fail
		LDK	0.10	N/A	Pass
SW – Single aspect	B1.4.4	Bedroom	0.43	105.33	Fail
		LDK	0.73	N/A	Pass
N/S – Dual aspect	B2.4.2	Bedroom 1	0.00	74.50	Fail
		Bedroom 2	0.00	75.00	Fail
		LDK	0.00	N/A	Pass
E – Dual aspect	B3.4.5	Bedroom	0.10	103.17	Fail
		LDK	0.06	N/A	Pass
E –single Aspect	D1.4.8	Bedroom1	0.00	87.67	Fail
		Bedroom2	0.00	94.17	Fail
		LDK	0.06	N/A	Pass
E –single Aspect	E1.4.6	Bedroom1	0.00	90.00	Fail
		Bedroom2	0.00	96.83	Fail
		LDK	0.03	N/A	Pass
W – Dual aspect	B1.6.7	Bedroom	0.00	82.83	Fail
		BedroomQ1	0.08	83.83	Fail
		LDK	0.54	N/A	Pass
SE – Dual aspect	B2.14.2	Bedroom1	0.11	85.00	Fail
		Bedroom2	0.12	90.17	Fail
		LDK	0.49	N/A	Pass
SE – Dual aspect	C1.06.08	Bedroom	0.05	90.67	Fail
		Bedroom2	0.18	85.17	Fail
		LDK	1.03	N/A	Pass

Table F2.1b: Corridors TM59 overheating results - DSY 2 2020's - TM59

Zone	TM59 Overheating Criterion (Temp ≤ 3% over 28°C)	Overall compliance with TM59
Corridor Block C – 7F	0.00%	Pass

Table F2.2a: dwelling TM59 overheating Results DSY 3 2020s

Orientation & Dwelling type	Room	TM59 Criterion A: Hours of exceedance (pass<3%)	TM59 Criterion B: Bedroom temperature hours >26°C (pass<32)	Overall compliance with TM59	
		% hours of overheating	Hours of overheating		
E – Single aspect	A1.4.4	Bedroom1	0.00	66.17	Fail
		Bedroom2	0.00	85.50	Fail
		LDK	0.00	N/A	Pass
SW – Single aspect	B1.4.4	Bedroom	0.00	79.33	Fail
		LDK	0.00	N/A	Pass
N/S– Dual aspect	B2.4.2	Bedroom 1	0.00	54.00	Fail
		Bedroom 2	0.00	51.00	Fail
		LDK	0.00	N/A	Pass
E – Dual aspect	B3.4.5	Bedroom	0.00	103.50	Fail
		LDK	0.00	N/A	Pass
E –single Aspect	D1.4.8	Bedroom1	0.00	50.67	Fail
		Bedroom2	0.00	78.17	Fail
		LDK	0.00	N/A	Pass
E –single Aspect	E1.4.6	Bedroom1	0.00	57.50	Fail
		Bedroom2	0.00	84.50	Fail
		LDK	0.00	N/A	Pass
W – Dual aspect	B1.6.7	Bedroom	0.00	63.33	Fail
		BedroomQ1	0.00	60.50	Fail
		LDK	0.73	N/A	Pass
SE – Dual aspect	B2.14.2	Bedroom1	0.00	71.00	Fail
		Bedroom2	0.00	76.00	Fail

Table F2.2a: dwelling TM59 overheating Results DSY 3 2020s

Orientation & Dwelling type	Room	TM59 Criterion A: Hours of exceedance (pass<3%)	TM59 Criterion B: Bedroom temperature hours >26°C (pass<32)	Overall compliance with TM59
		% hours of overheating	Hours of overheating	
SE – Dual aspect	LDK	0.00	N/A	Pass
	Bedroom	0.00	84.33	Fail
	Bedroom2	0.00	54.33	Fail
	LDK	0.00	N/A	Pass

Table F2.2b: Corridors TM59 overheating results - DSY 3 2020's

Zone	TM59 Overheating Criterion (Temp ≤ 3% over 28°C)	Overall compliance with TM59
Corridor Block C – 7F	0.00%	Pass

APPENDIX F3

Noise Risk category and Acoustic Guidance

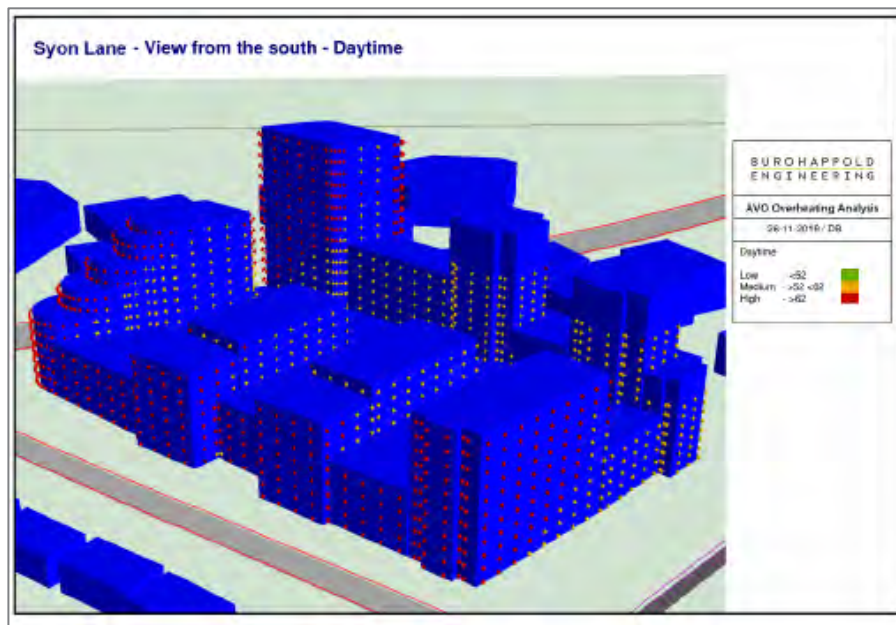


Figure F3.1: AVO overheating model noise level on the south façade during daytime (Source: Buro Happold Noise Design Note, December 2019)

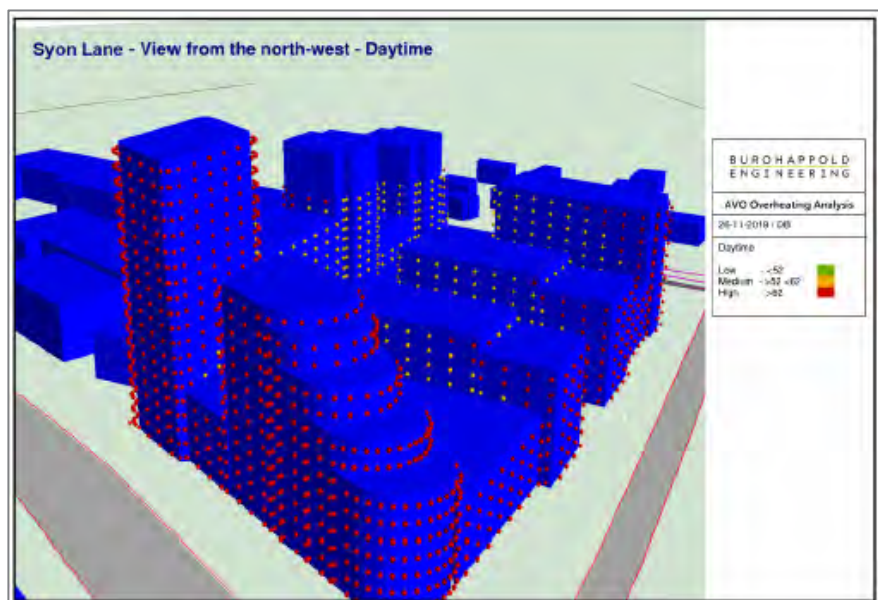


Figure F3.2: AVO overheating model noise level on the North-west façade during daytime (Source: Buro Happold Noise Design Note, December 2019)

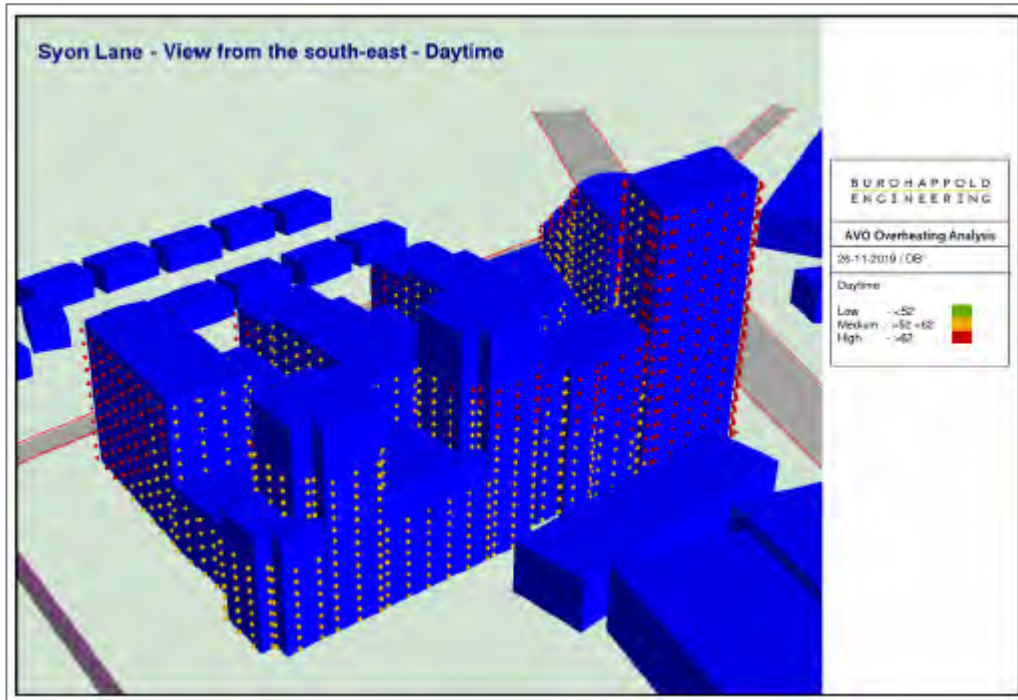


Figure F3.3: AVO overheating model noise level on the south-east façade during daytime (Source: Buro Happold Noise Design Note, December 2019)

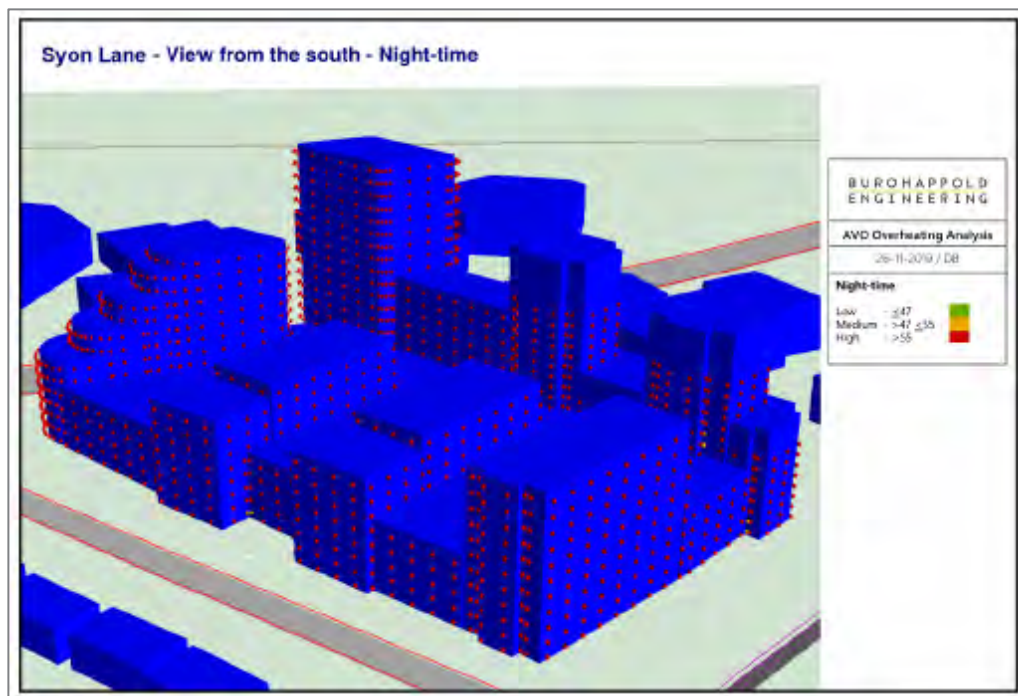


Figure F3.4: AVO overheating model noise level on the south façade during night-time (Source: Buro Happold Noise Design Note, December 2019)

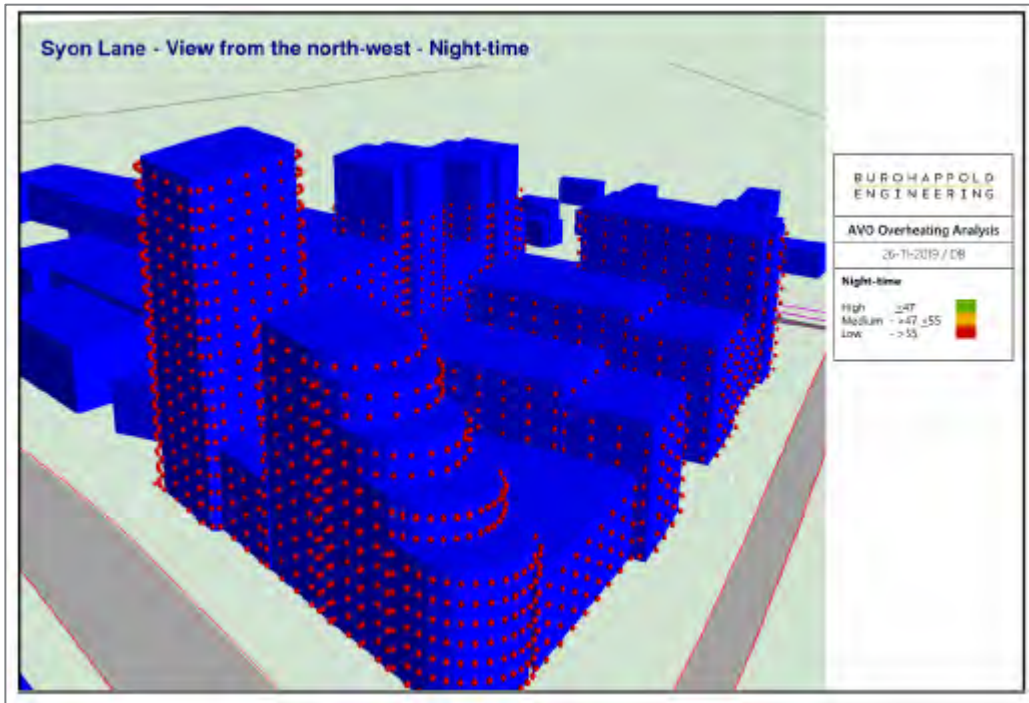


Figure F3.5: AVO overheating model noise level on the North-west façade during night-time (Source: Buro Happold Noise Design Note, December 2019)

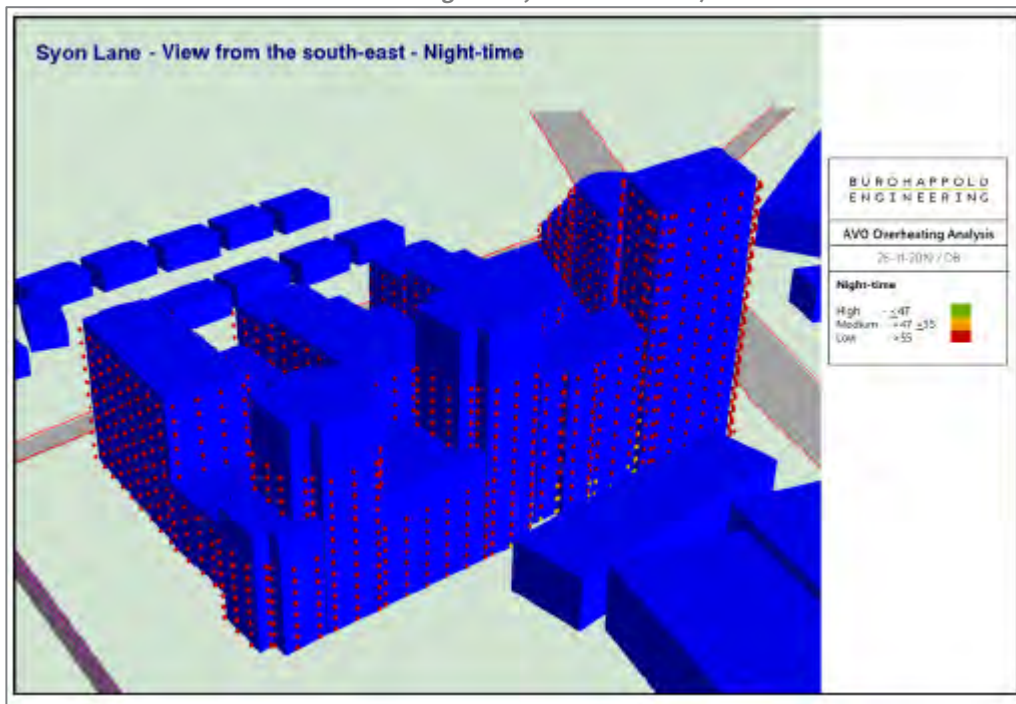


Figure F3.6: AVO overheating model noise level on the south-east façade during night-time (Source: Buro Happold Noise Design Note, December 2019)



Figure F3.7: Natural ventilation strategy mark-up daytime based on noise modelling results.



Figure F3.8: Natural ventilation strategy mark-up night-time based on noise modelling results.

APPENDIX F4

Communal Corridor LTHW heat losses

Table below presents the information provided by the M&E consultant regarding the design of the communal heating network. The data has been used to estimate the heat losses generated by the system and entered in thermal dynamic model. Figure F4.2 shows also a schematic diagram of the LTHW pipework used to calculate the length of the pipes running in the ceiling void of the communal corridor.

Table F4.1: Block C – 7th floor Communal Corridor Heat Gain Calculation				
Dwelling	Pipe thickness (mm)	Insulation thickness (mm)	Pipe length Flow and return (m)	Losses (W)
Heating Riser	40	40	5	17.1
Ceiling Void	25	40	66.8	175.4

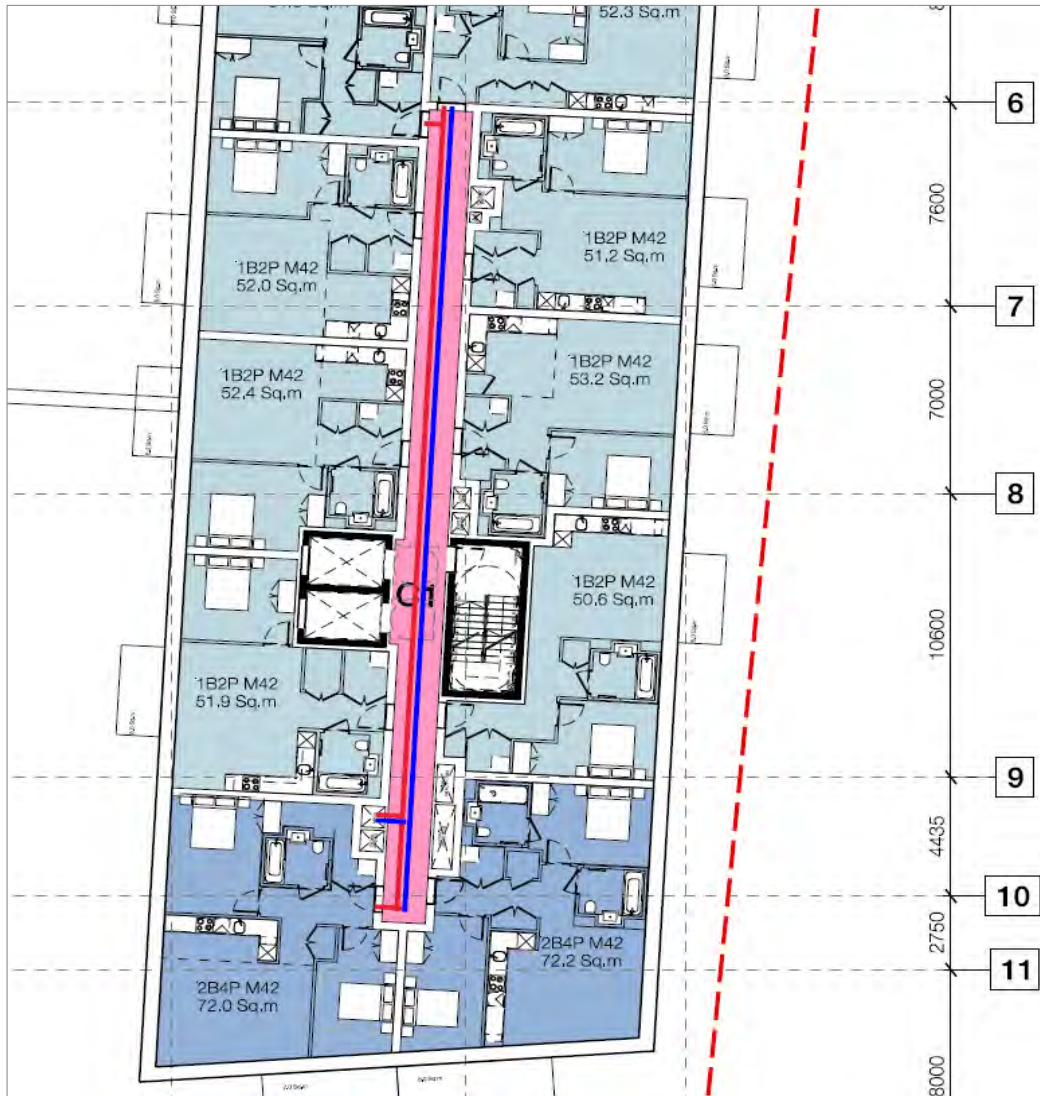


Figure F4.2: Schematic diagram of the location of the heating pipework within the corridor void of Block C 7th floor.

APPENDIX F5

Dwelling Mechanical Ventilation Rates

Minimum Part F ventilation rates have been calculated as per the table below and were used in the overheating assessment (Table F5.1). A mechanical ventilation system capable of delivering at least these rates, should be used and designed to perform as per the Energy Statement stated efficiencies and maintain acceptable internal noise levels.

A maximum of 66 l/s ventilation rates depending on unit size, **to achieve 1.0 ach**, were proposed beyond the minimum Part F required rates to assist in overheating mitigation for the homes whilst considering external noise constraints. (Table F5.2).

Table F5.1: Capacity of mechanical system for Minimum Part F requirements

Dwelling	A1.4.4	B1.4.4	B2.4.2	B3.4.5	D1.4.8	
Floor Area (m ²)	83.8	53	87.1	50.5	70.1	
Storey height (m)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	
Volume (m ³)	209.5	132.5	217.75	126.25	175.25	
Minimum high rate (l/s)						
Kitchen	13	13	13	13	13	
Utility cupboard	8	8	8	8	8	
Bathroom 1	8	8	8	8	8	
Bathroom 2	8				8	
Toilet			6			
Boost rate (l/s)*	37.00	29.00	35.00	29.00	37.00	
Whole dwelling ventilation rate (m ³ /hr)	133.2	104.4	126	104.4	133.2	
Air change Rate (ach)	0.64	0.79	0.58	0.83	0.76	

* Maximum whole dwelling extract ventilation rate

Table F5.1: Capacity of mechanical system for Minimum Part F requirements

Dwelling	E1.4.6	B1.6.7	C1.6.8	B2.14.2		
Floor Area (m²)	72.8	70.9	71	70.3		
Storey height (m)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5		
Volume (m³)	182	177.25	177.5	175.75		
Minimum high rate (l/s)						
Kitchen	13	13	13	13		
Utility cupboard	8	8	8	8		
Bathroom 1	8	8	8	8		
Bathroom 2	8	8	8	8		
Toilet						
Boost rate (l/s)*	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00		
Whole dwelling ventilation rate (m³/hr)	133.2	133.2	133.2	133.2		
Air change Rate (ach)	0.73	0.75	0.75	0.76		

* Maximum whole dwelling extract ventilation rate

Table F5.2: Capacity of mechanical system for 1.0 ach

Dwelling	A1.4.4	B1.4.4	B2.4.2	B3.4.5	D1.4.8	
Floor Area (m²)	83.8	53	87.1	50.5	70.1	
Storey height (m)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	
Volume (m³)	209.5	132.5	217.75	126.25	175.25	
Minimum high rate (l/s)						
Kitchen	13	13	13	13	13	
Utility cupboard	8	8	8	8	8	
Bathroom 1	8	8	8	8	8	
Bathroom 2	8				8	
Toilet			6			
Boost rate (l/s)*	58.19	36.81	60.49	35.07	48.68	
Whole dwelling ventilation rate (m³/hr)	209.5	132.5	217.8	126.3	175.3	
Air change Rate (ach)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	

* Maximum whole dwelling extract ventilation rate

Table F5.2: Capacity of mechanical system for 1.0 ach


Dwelling	E1.4.6	B1.6.7	C1.6.8	B2.14.2		
Floor Area (m²)	72.8	70.9	71	70.3		
Storey height (m)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5		
Volume (m³)	182	177.25	177.5	175.75		
Minimum high rate (l/s)						
Kitchen	13	13	13	13		
Utility cupboard	8	8	8	8		
Bathroom 1	8	8	8	8		
Bathroom 2	8	8	8	8		
Toilet						
Boost rate (l/s)*	50.56	49.24	49.31	48.82		
Whole dwelling ventilation rate (m³/hr)	182.0	177.25	177.5	175.75		
Air change Rate (ach)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
* Maximum whole dwelling extract ventilation rate						

APPENDIX F6

Good Homes Alliance (GHA) Overheating scoresheet

EARLY STAGE OVERHEATING RISK TOOL Version 1.0, July 2019

This tool provides guidance on how to assess overheating risk in residential schemes at the early stages of design. It is specifically a pre-detail design assessment intended to help identify factors that could contribute to or mitigate the likelihood of overheating. The questions can be answered for an overall scheme or for individual units. Score zero wherever the question does not apply. Additional information is provided in the accompanying guidance, with examples of scoring and advice on next steps. Find out more information and download accompanying guidance at goodhomes.org.uk/overheating-in-new-homes




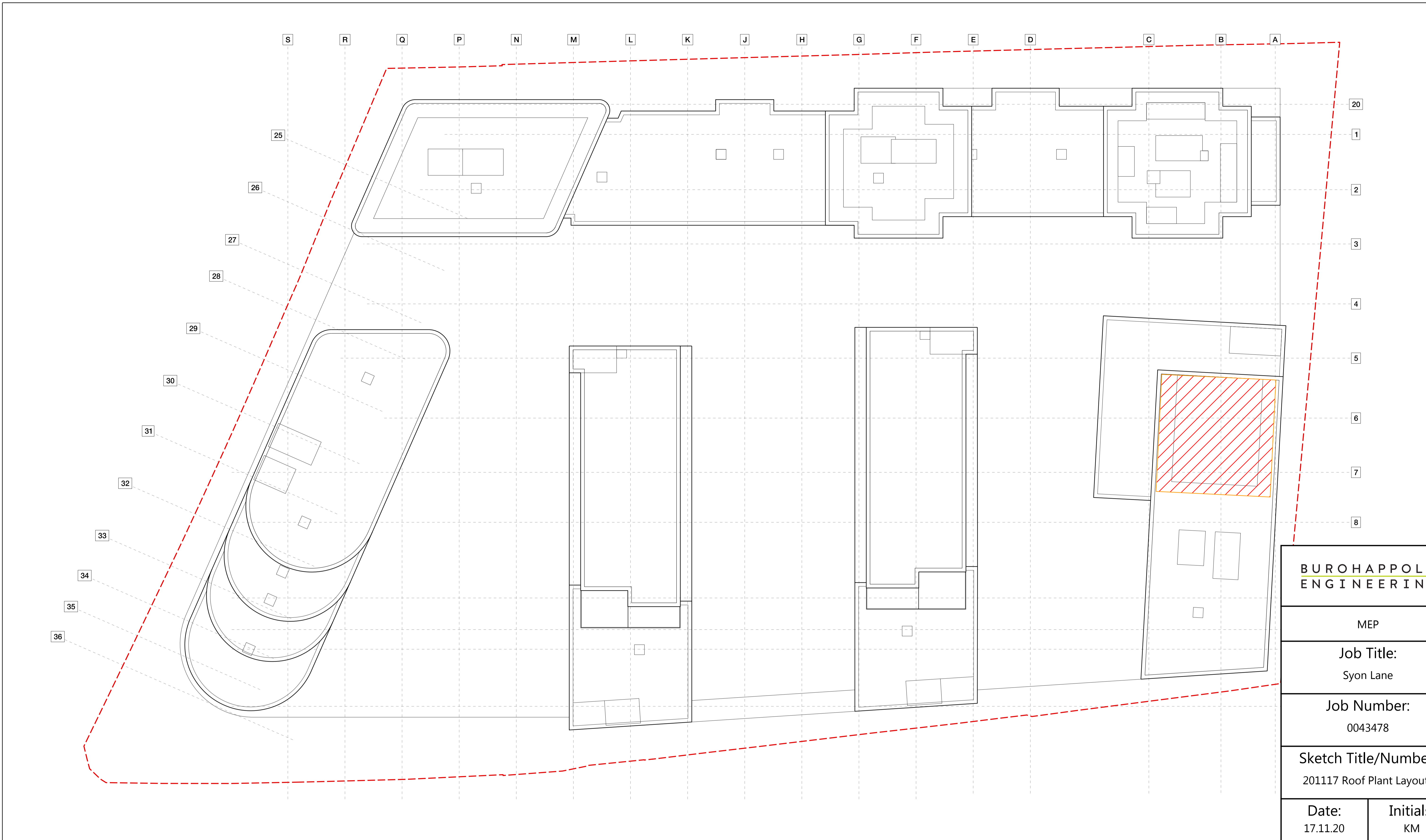
KEY FACTORS INCREASING THE LIKELIHOOD OF OVERHEATING				KEY FACTORS REDUCING THE LIKELIHOOD OF OVERHEATING				
Geographical and local context								
#1 Where is the scheme in the UK? <small>See guidance for map</small>	South east	4	4	#6 Do the site surroundings feature significant blue/green infrastructure? <small>Proximity to green spaces and large water bodies has beneficial effects on local temperatures, as guidance, this would require at least 50% of surroundings within a 100m radius to be blue/green, or a rural context</small>	0	1	0	
	Northern England, Scotland & NI	0						
	Rest of England and Wales	2						
#2 Is the site likely to see an Urban Heat Island effect? <small>See guidance for details</small>	Central London (see guidance)	3	2	#9 Are immediate surrounding surfaces in majority pale in colour, or blue/green? <small>Lighter surfaces reflect more heat and absorb less so their temperatures remain lower; consider horizontal and vertical surfaces within 10m of the scheme</small>	0	1	0	
	Gr/ London, Manchester, B'ham	2						
	Other cities, towns & dense sub-urban areas	1						
Site characteristics								
#3 Does the site have barriers to windows opening? <small>- Noise/Acoustic risks - Poor air quality/smells e.g. near factory or car park or very busy road - Security risks/crime - Adjacent to heat rejection plant</small>	Day - reasons to keep all windows closed	8	4	#10 Does the site have existing tall trees or buildings that will shade solar-exposed glazed areas? <small>Shading onto east, south and west facing areas can reduce solar gains, but may also reduce daylight levels</small>	0	1	1	
	Day - barriers some of the time, or for some windows e.g. on quiet side	4						
	Night - reasons to keep all windows closed	8						
	Night - bedroom windows OK to open, but other windows are likely to stay closed	4						
Scheme characteristics and dwelling design								
#4 Are the dwellings flats? <small>Flats often combine a number of factors contributing to overheating risk e.g. dwelling size, heat gains from surrounding areas; other dense and enclosed dwellings may be similarly affected - see guidance for examples</small>	3	3	3	#11 Do dwellings have high exposed thermal mass AND a means for secure and quiet night ventilation? <small>Thermal mass can help slow down temperature rises, but it can also cause properties to be slower to cool, so needs to be used with care - see guidance</small>	0	1	0	
	3							
#5 Does the scheme have community heating? <small>i.e. with hot pipework operating during summer, especially in internal areas, leading to heat gains and higher temperatures</small>	3	3	3	#12 Do floor-to-ceiling heights allow ceiling fans, now or in the future? <small>Higher ceilings increase stratification and air movement, and offer the potential for ceiling fans</small>	>2.8m and fan installed	2	0	
	3				> 2.8m	1		
Solar heat gains and ventilation								
#6 What is the estimated average glazing ratio for the dwellings? <small>(as a proportion of the facade on solar-exposed areas i.e. orientations facing east, south, west, and anything in between). Higher proportions of glazing allow higher heat gains into the space</small>	>65%	12	4	#13 Is there useful external shading? <small>Shading should apply to solar exposed (E/S/W) glazing. It may include shading devices, balconies above, facade articulation etc. See guidance on "full" and "part". Scoring depends on glazing proportions as per #6</small>	Full Part	1	3	
	>50%	7			>65%	6		3
	>35%	4			>50%	4		2
#7 Are the dwellings single aspect? <small>Single aspect dwellings have all openings on the same facade. This reduces the potential for ventilation</small>	Single aspect	3	0	#14 Do windows & openings support effective ventilation? <small>Larger, effective and secure openings will help dissipate heat - see guidance</small>	Openings compared to Part F table rates	+50%	+100%	
	Dual aspect	0			Single aspect minimum required	3	4	
				Dual aspect	2	3		
TOTAL SCORE 26 = Sum of contributing factors: 28 <i>minus</i> Sum of mitigating factors: 2								
								
score >12: Incorporate design changes to reduce risk factors and increase mitigation factors AND Carry out a detailed assessment (e.g. dynamic modelling against CIBSE TM59)			score between 8 and 12: Seek design changes to reduce risk factors and/or increase mitigation factors AND Carry out a detailed assessment (e.g. dynamic modelling against CIBSE TM59)			score <8: Ensure the mitigating measures are retained, and that risk factors do not increase (e.g. in planning conditions)		

Figure F6.1: GHA Overheating Risk Tool scoresheet.

Appendix G

Indicative ASHP Roof Plant Layout

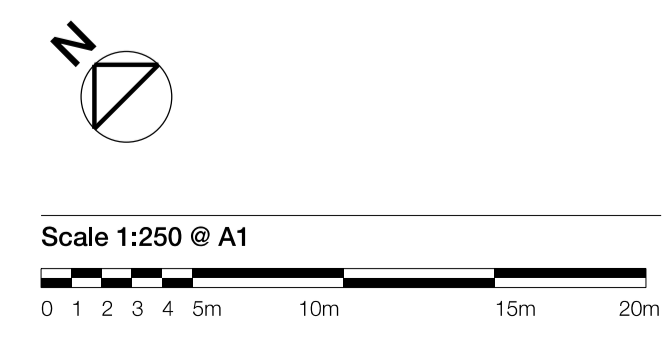


BUROHAPPOLD ENGINEERING	
MEP	
Job Title: Syon Lane	
Job Number: 0043478	
Sketch Title/Number: 201117 Roof Plant Layouts	
Date: 17.11.20	Initials: KM

General Notes
DO NOT SCALE. All dimensions must be checked on site, errors are to be reported.

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Contractors must ensure that cross referenced drawings and specifications noted on these drawings are checked on a regular basis to ensure that the latest revisions are used.

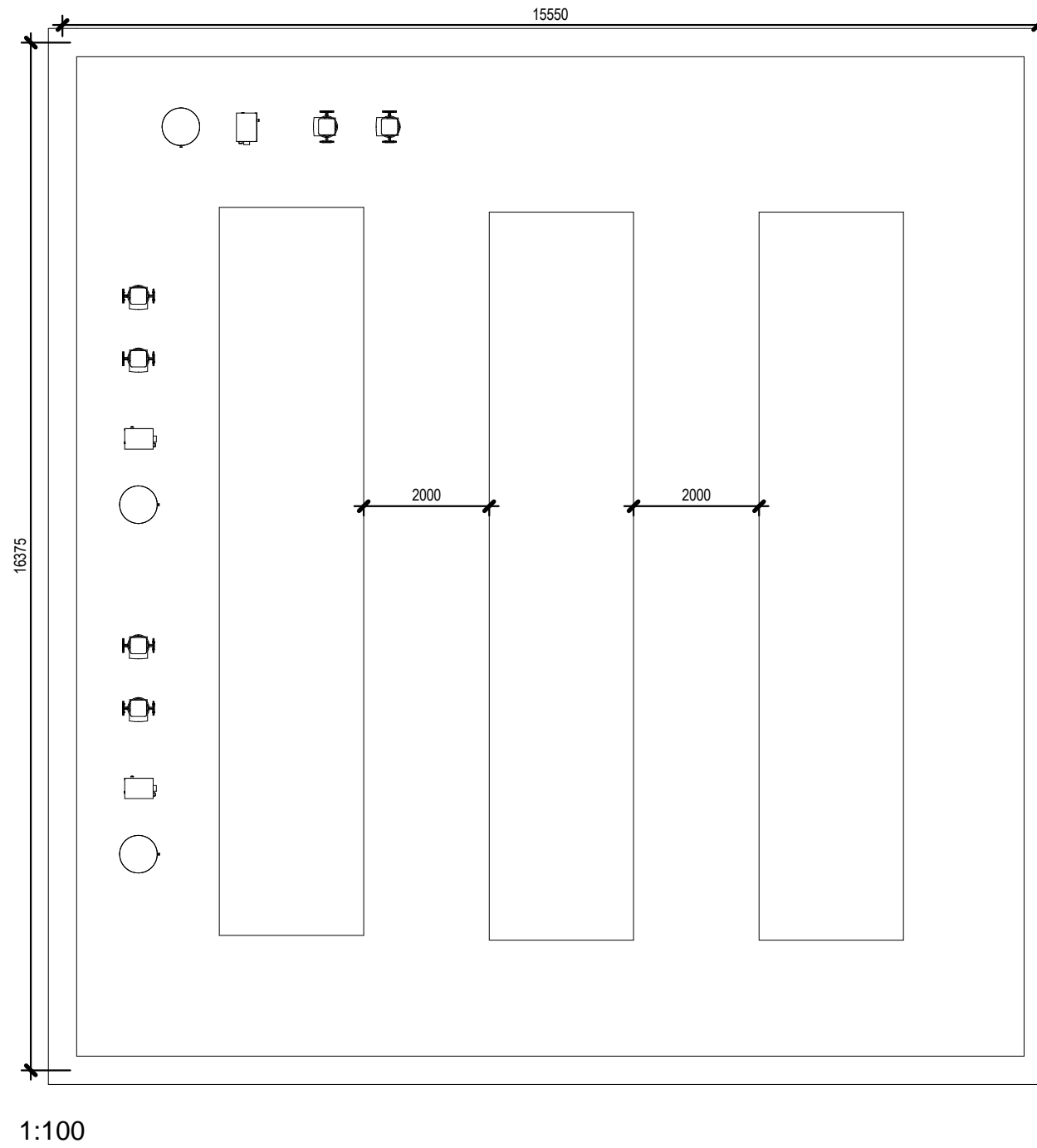


Title General arrangement plan Roof plan	Drawing Number 579-PTA-ZZ-RF-DR-A-1001	Revision P10
Project Syon Lane	Status For Planning	
Scale 1:250 @ A1	1:500 @ A3	
Issue Record	By	Chk Date
P10 Planning Issue	MA AC	28.07.2020
P09 Planning Issue	MA AC	28.07.2020
P08 Planning Draft	TG AC	17.07.2020
P07 Design freeze 3	TG AC	10.07.2020
P06 Buildings' outlines updated	IT AC	22.06.2020
P05 Buildings' outlines updated	MA AC	22.06.2020

Patel Taylor
48 Rawstorne Street
London EC1V 7ND
T +44 (0)20 7278 2323
www.pateltaylor.co.uk

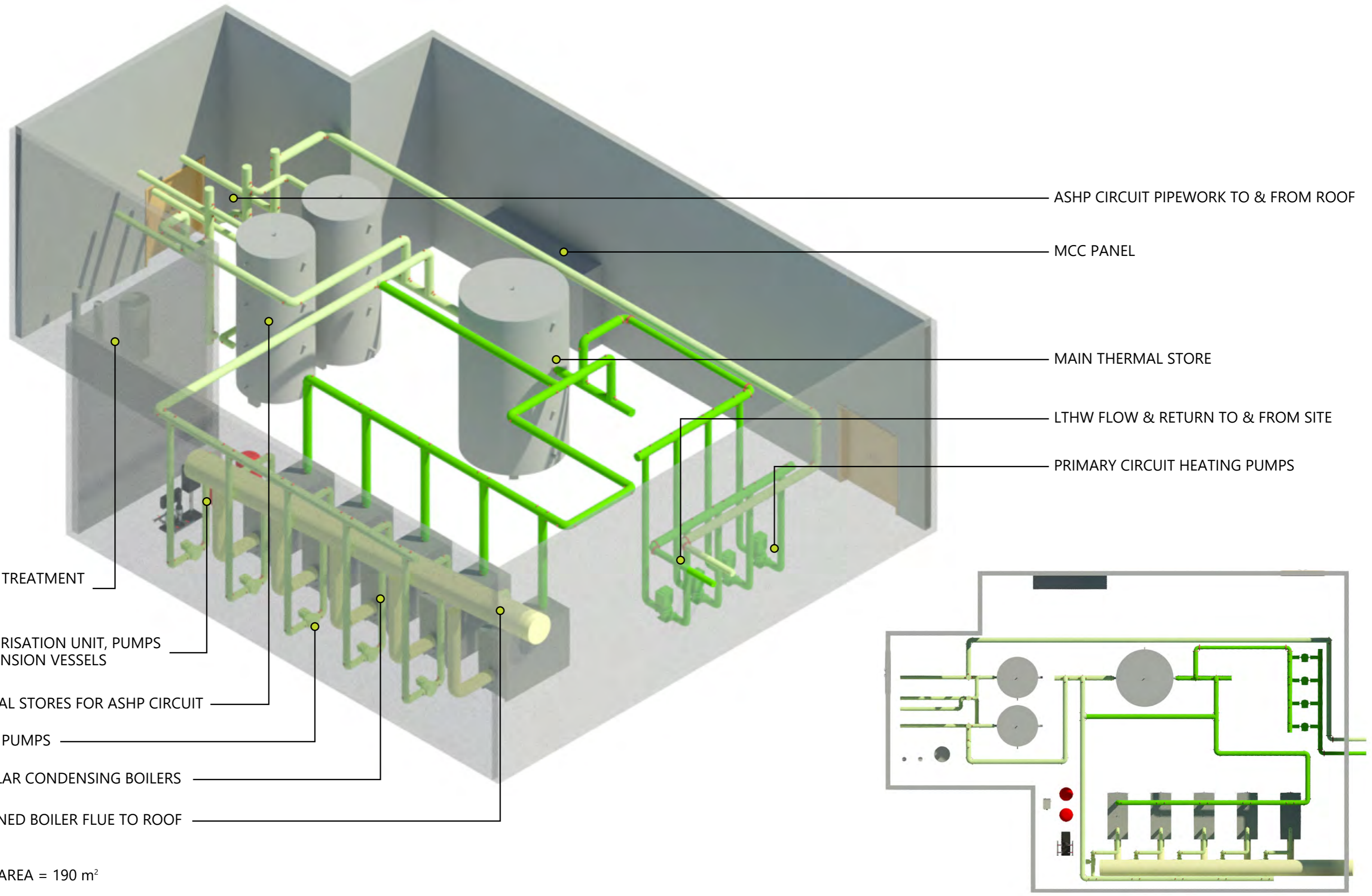
Patel Taylor

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Appendix H

Indicative Energy Centre Plan



BUROHAPPOLD
ENGINEERING

Project: Syon Lane

Sketch Title: Basement Energy Centre Layout

Project Number: 0043478

Sketch Number: SK-M-01

Status: Stage 2

Date: 19/02/20

Initials: MB

Revision: 00

Appendix I

Whole Life Cycle Assessment Report



HODKINSON



**Whole Life Cycle
Carbon Emissions
Assessment**

St Edward Homes Limited

Syon Gardens, Homebase Brentford Site

Final

Zeta Watkins

BSc (Hons), MSc, CEnv, MIEMA

March 2021

DOCUMENT CONTROL RECORD

REPORT STATUS: FINAL

Version	Date	Reason for issue	Author	Checked by	Approved for Issue by Project Manager
v.1	17.01.2020	Draft	ZW	CS	CS
v.2	06.07.2020	Final Draft	ZW	CS	CS
v.3	24.07.2020	Final	ZW	CS	CS
v. 4	30.07.20	Final (minor update)	ZW	CS	CS
v. 5	31.07.20	Final (minor update)	ZW	CS	CS
v.6	04.09.20	Final (minor updates)	MV	ZW	DS
v.7	08.09.20	Final	MV	ZW	DS
v.8	03.03.21	Final	MV	ZW	DS

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Our team of technical specialists offer advanced levels of expertise and experience to our clients. We have a wide experience of the construction and development industry and tailor teams to suit each individual project.

We are able to advise at all stages of projects from planning applications to handover.

Our emphasis is to provide innovative and cost-effective solutions that respond to increasing demands for quality and construction efficiency.

This report has been prepared by Hodkinson Consultancy using all reasonable skill, care and diligence and using evidence supplied by the design team, client and where relevant through desktop research.

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Whole Life Cycle Carbon Emissions (WLCCE) review and assessment has been prepared by Hodkinson Consultancy, a specialist energy and environmental consultancy for planning and development, appointed by St Edward Homes Limited.
- 1.2 This is an initial review of the Syon Gardens development based on the best available information. The design is still being developed which means that a full WLCCE assessment (in line with the draft GLA guidance) is unable to be done at this stage. Instead a high level WLLCE assessment and a full review of the design has been undertaken. As the design progresses a further review and assessment could take place.
- 1.3 This review will aim to help St Edward Homes Limited and the design team understand, at an early stage, the lifetime consequences of current design decisions on embodied carbon.

2. POLICY AND REGULATIONS

The London Plan

- 2.1 It is anticipated that the **Intend to Publish London Plan** will be adopted in 2020, although the policies are already carrying weight with the Greater London Authority (GLA). This includes Policy SI 2:

- 2.2 **Policy SI 2 Minimising Greenhouse Gas Emissions, states:**

‘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:

Operational carbon emissions will make up a declining proportion of a development’s whole life-cycle carbon emissions as operational carbon targets become more stringent. To fully capture a development’s carbon impact, a whole life-cycle approach is needed to capture its unregulated emissions (i.e. those associated with cooking and small appliances), its embodied emissions (i.e. those associated with raw material extraction, manufacture and transport of building materials and construction) and emissions associated with maintenance, repair and replacement as well as dismantling, demolition and eventual material disposal). Whole life-cycle carbon emission assessments are therefore required for development proposals referable to the Mayor. Major non-referable development should calculate unregulated emissions and are encouraged to undertake whole life-cycle carbon assessments. The approach to whole life-cycle carbon emissions assessments, including when they should take place, what they should contain and how information should be reported, will be set out in guidance’.

- 2.3 The above policy notes that all referable schemes will be required to carry out a WLCCE assessment at the outset of the project, with reporting required at pre-application, planning and post-completion stages once the draft London Plan is adopted.
- 2.4 This assessment would form a part of the concept design and inform the design and material choices through the course of the project rather than appear as an afterthought later in the design.
- 2.5 The design detail available as present is not enough to facilitate a full WLCCE assessment, instead a review of the design and a high-level WLCCE assessment from a carbon perspective will be undertaken.

Local Policy: London Borough of Hounslow

- 2.6 The London Borough of Hounslow's Local Plan was adopted in 2015. The following policies are considered relevant to this Statement:
- 2.7 **Policy EQ1 - Energy and carbon reduction** requires all development to meet the carbon emission reduction requirements set out in the London Plan.
- 2.8 **Policy EQ2 - Sustainable design and construction** expects development proposals to:
 - > Incorporate established principles for sustainable design and construction as set out in the London Plan, including passive solar design, water efficiency standards, sustainable drainage, the reuse and recycling of construction materials, green roofs and urban greening.
 - > Be assessed against the standards for sustainable design and construction and submit relevant documentation to demonstrate that minimum specified levels are met or meet any national standards that subsequently supersede these.
 - > All developments over 500 sqm should be assessed against BREEAM standards and meet a rating of 'Excellent' as a minimum.
 - > All residential developments should meet the standards for sustainable design and construction set out in the London Plan, including any 'optional' Building Regulations requirements it adopts.
 - > Prepare a sustainability statement, where major developments are proposed.
- 2.9 **Policy EQ3 - Flood risk and surface water management** requires development proposals to prepare flood risk assessments. Flood resistance, resilience measures, and sustainable drainage systems should be incorporated while avoiding non-permeable hard standings.
- 2.10 **Policy EQ7 - Sustainable waste management** requires suitable arrangements for waste management, including the location, size and design of waste and recycling facilities, and transport access.

Guidance Documents

- 2.11 Preliminary guidance has been released by the GLA (Whole Life-Cycle Carbon Assessments guidance - Pre-consultation draft – April 2020); it outlines how to prepare a WLCCE assessment which should accompany all referable planning applications in line with London Plan Policy SI 2.
- 2.12 In addition, the following guidance is available to conduct assessments:
- > **BS EN 15978:2011** - *Sustainability of construction works. Assessment of environmental performance of buildings. Calculation method.*
 - > **ISO 14040:2006** - *Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Principles and framework.*
 - > **RICS Professional Statement Whole life carbon assessment:2017** - *Whole life carbon assessment for the built environment.*
-

3. DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

Site Location

- 3.1 The development site at Homebase Brentford in the London Borough of Hounslow is located at Syon Lane, Brentford, TW7 5QE as shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1: Site Location – St Edward Client Brief, 2019

- 3.2 The Homebase Site is a rectangular plot of land located on the corner of Syon Lane and the Great West Road at Gillette Corner. It has an area of approximately 1.4 ha.
- 3.3 The site is developed with a large Homebase store (4,180sqm) and associated surface car parking and under-croft car parking (295 spaces). The Homebase store comprises of a large industrial style

shed with metal cladding. The building is effectively two storeys high with a central pylon to the front.

Development Description

3.4 The development is described as follows:

3.5 *“Full planning application for the demolition of existing building and car park and erection of buildings to provide residential units, a replacement retail foodstore, with additional commercial, business and service space, and a flexible community space, and ancillary plant, access, servicing and car parking, landscaping and associated works”*

3.6 Figure 2 below illustrates the site layout.

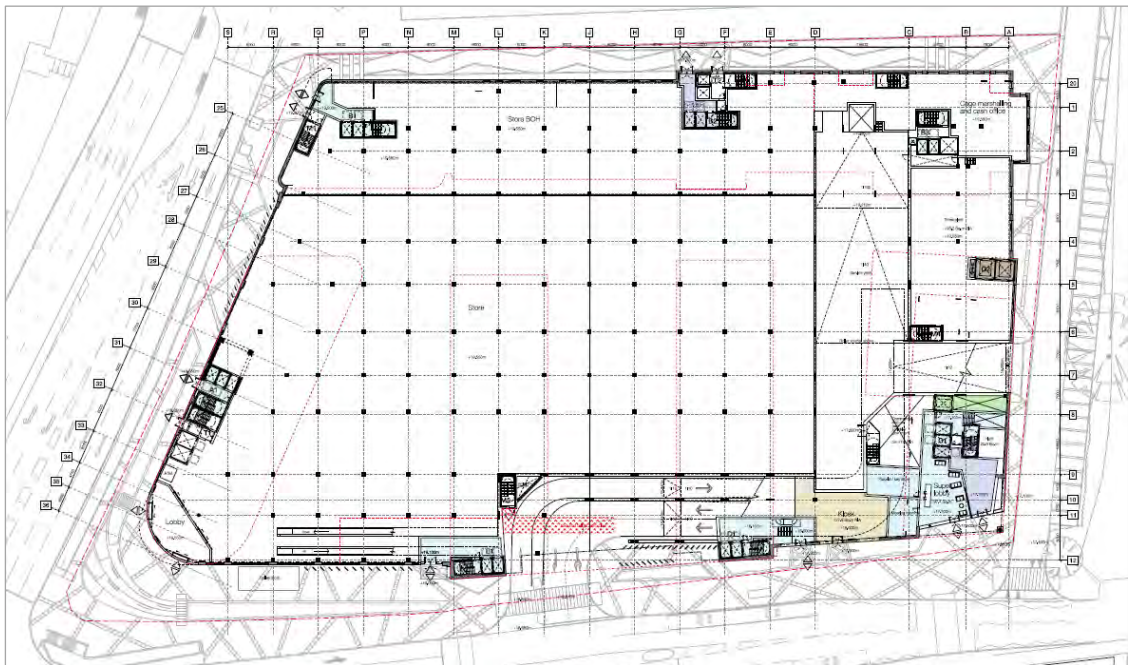


Figure 2: Site layout at ground floor (Patel Taylor, 2020)

4. WHOLE LIFE CYCLE CARBON EMISSIONS ASSESSMENT

4.1 Undertaking WLCCE assessments is way to fully understand and minimise the carbon emissions associated with building designs over the entire life cycle of the building. This will be done at Syon Gardens in order to quantify the carbon dioxide emissions that will be released from the proposed development, considering not only operational and embodied emissions but also demolition, construction, and refurbishment/replacement cycles.

- 4.2 The design is still in development so a full WLCCE assessment will not be completed at present. In line with the draft GLA guidance a high-level assessment will be undertaken which will demonstrate the expected carbon emissions based on the current design. As the design develops, so will the assessment.
- 4.3 The Intend to Publish London Plan has introduced a requirement for all new referable developments to calculate and reduce WLCCE, this is both embodied and operational carbon:
- > **Operational carbon** is the energy required to heat and power a building;
 - > **Embodied carbon** is the carbon that is released in the manufacturing, production, and transportation of the building materials used.
- 4.4 In addition to the two metrics above there are additional life cycle stages that are considered during WLLCE assessments, these include demolition, end of life and refurbishment/replacement cycles.
- 4.5 The two metrics (operation and embodied) and the additional life cycle stages, as noted above, have been included in this high level WLCCE assessment but additional design information will be required in order to ensure the assessment can give valuable results.
- 4.6 Embodied and operational carbon are both an important part of the built environment's impact on climate change. Embodied emissions are associated with every stage of a building's lifecycle. The Commission of the European Communities' (2014) TC350 framework defines the life cycle stages as follows:

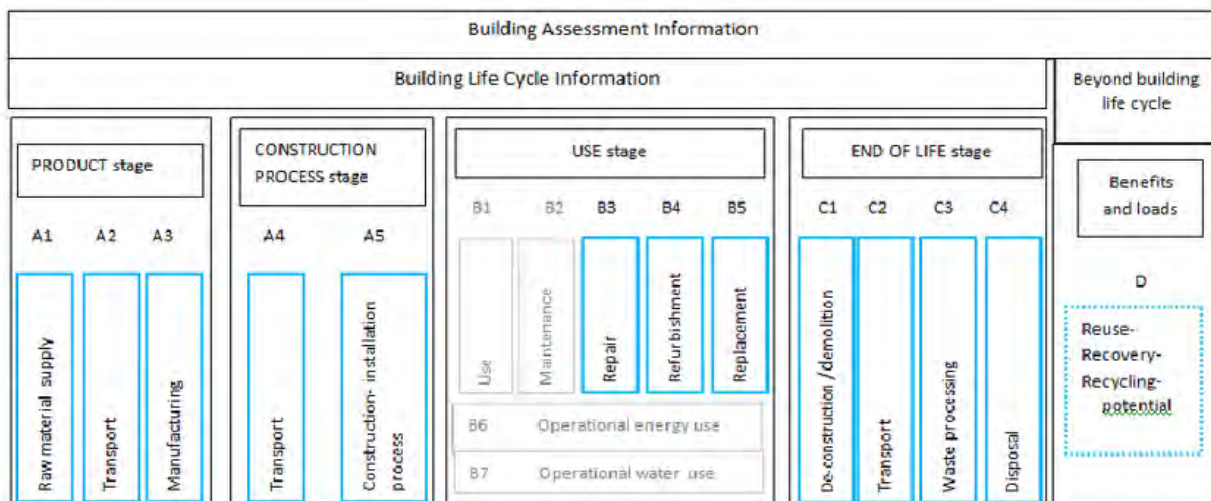


Figure 3: Life Cycle Stages of a Building (Source: BS EN 15978:2012)

- 4.7 Undertaking a WLCCE assessment provides a full overview of the material and building environmental impacts of a building using science-based metrics (e.g. Global Warming Potential). It

also identifies the overall best combined opportunities for reducing lifetime emissions, and also helps to avoid any unintended consequences of focusing on operational emissions alone.

- 4.8** A low carbon building is one that optimises the use of resources both to build it and to use it over its lifetime. The assessment will help the design team understand, at design stage, the lifetime consequences of their design decisions. This promotes durability, resource efficiency, reuse, and future adaptability, all of which contribute to life-time carbon reductions.

Study Period

- 4.9** The reference study period (RSP) for domestic projects is 60 years, this is based on the principles outlined in BS EN 15978: 2011, section 7.3. RSPs are fixed to enable comparability between whole life carbon results for different projects. It ensures that the assessment is representative of typical service life of different building elements.

5. METHODOLOGY

- 5.1** This high-level WLCCE assessment for Syon Lane has been assessed in accordance with the principles outlined in EN 15978 and RICS Professional Statement whole life carbon assessment for the built environment.
- 5.2** OneClick LCA is the software that has been used to conduct the high level LCA. This is a web based approved LCA and design software for buildings and infrastructure. The overheating model for the project was uploaded to the software so that materials could be allocated to specific areas of the building. OneClick LCA should be run again once a more detailed model is available.
- 5.3** OneClick LCA consists of a large database of generic and average Life Cycle Indicator (LCI) data, and global Environmental Product Declaration (EPDs). The most suitable option for each material (where available) was chosen from the database in OneClick. The material LCI data has been chosen to be representative of the typical UK supply chain.
- 5.4** The OneClick LCA default values for distances travelled to site for the construction materials were used for each material item. More specific values will be used when the assessment is re-run once the design of the development has progressed further.

BREEAM 2018 – Materials 01

- 5.5** The proposed Tesco Store at Syon Gardens will be assessed under the BREEAM New Construction 2018 with a target of achieving the required ‘Excellent’ rating.
- 5.6** Materials 01 “Environmental impacts from construction products - Building life cycle assessment (LCA)” requires projects to undertake an LCA to understand how the overall environmental impact of their design.

- 5.7 One Click LCA is officially approved for the BREEAM UK Materials 01 credit by BRE and will be used to assess the design as it progresses in addition to the design being assessed against the new draft London Plan requirements.

6. INITIAL REVIEW

- 6.1 As noted above, this is a high level WLCCE assessment and an initial review based on the best available information which will need to be updated as the project progresses.
- 6.2 This section covers the initial observations made on the current design based on key themes which can be considered at this early stage. These include building materials, building heights and form and zero carbon.

Building Heights and Form

- 6.3 The heights at this development vary across the site, the highest block is 17 storeys high. High-rise buildings gain efficiency in the ratio of envelope to gross floor area because while each floor will typically have a similar amount of façade, the environmental impact of the roof and ground floor is divided by the number of floors – the more floors the better in this respect.



Figure 4: General Arrangement Elevations (Patel Taylor, 2020)

- 6.4 The avoidance of overly complex building forms and junction designs demonstrated at Syon Gardens offers a more consistent and reliable standard of construction which will assist in air tightness and reducing the impact of heat loss through thermal bridges.

Building Elements

- 6.5 The client brief notes the use of continuous flight auger (CFA), this is a cast in-situ method of piling, particularly suited to environmentally sensitive sites and soft and/or water-bearing strata where

deep casings would otherwise be necessary. These types of foundations can offer substantial reductions in embodied energy when compared with traditional high-volume concrete solutions, such as raft foundations.

- 6.6 Composite Windows (Rational or similar) are assumed across 30% of the facade. It is known that buildings with very small glazing ratios will produce much more carbon than buildings with larger glazing ratios. The optimum glazing ratio is therefore considered to be between 30% and 50% so the development is currently in line with this optimum ratio.
- 6.7 The landscaping strategy is a mix of both soft and hard landscaping. In order to reduce the embodied carbon of the hard landscaping any demolished concrete should be crushed on-site and potentially used as a subbase to reduce the overall embodied carbon of the landscaping.

Zero Carbon

- 6.8 Major residential developments in London are subject to an additional offset payment to meet a 100% reduction in Regulated CO₂ emissions to achieve the standard of Zero Carbon. This payment is made to the local borough's Carbon Offsetting Fund and is expected to be allocated to carbon reduction savings elsewhere in the borough.
- 6.9 As set out in the Energy Statement provided by Hodkinson Consultancy the site is meeting the Greater London Authorities (GLA) definition of Net Zero Carbon. Based on this, the operational emissions can be set as zero for the first thirty years when finalising the assessment once the design is more progressed.

7. WHOLE LIFE CYCLE CARBON EMISSIONS ASSESSMENT RESULTS

- 7.1 A summary of the initial early results has been outlined below. A full detailed OneClick report (compliant with BREEAM and new draft London Plan) will be provided once the developed design has been assessed, typically RIBA 3 or 4.

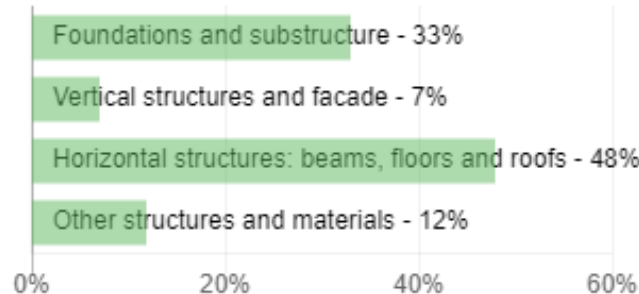


Figure 5: Embodied carbon by structure – A1-A3

7.2 The above figure demonstrates that horizontal structures (beams, floors, and roofs) are the most carbon intensive, based on the indicative LCA that has been conducted. This is not unusual given the height of the blocks. Once more detailed design is available this will be re-assessed.

7.3 These emissions are generated in the material manufacturing stage A1-A3, as demonstrated in Figure 6 below. Foundations and substructure were also shown to be carbon intensive, however as assumptions were made on these elements more details will need to be provided.

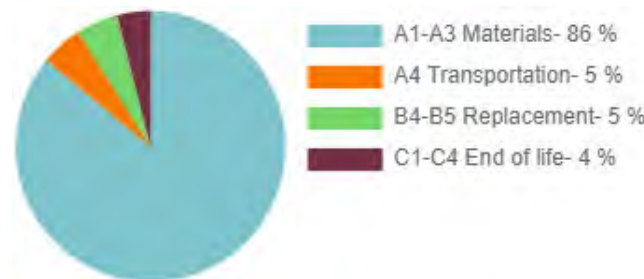


Figure 6: Embodied carbon by life-cycle stage

8. EARLY RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 A set of early recommendations are set out below. These should be considered as the design progresses to ensure that embodied carbon savings are maximised. These are based on embodied carbon and life cycle only and must be considered alongside other design considerations:

- > Using concrete as a finish can reduce the need for other materials. In addition, exposed areas of concrete can optimise the thermal mass performance. Thermal mass, with adequate ventilation, can be used to control daytime peak temperatures of a space and therefore reduce or minimise the need for air-conditioning. The areas where this can be done would need to be carefully considered. The durability of concrete also offers further savings through a reduction in the need for maintenance and repair (compared to a painted finish for example).
- > The transportation of materials from the manufacturing facility to the building site adds to the carbon of the development. Buying from local sources reduces the emissions produced during

transportation, once further details of manufacturers and their locations are known the whole life carbon assessment can be updated to reflect this.

- > The façade and roof are under constant wear from the environment, this leads to frequent repairs and maintenance. By using durable materials, this reduces the cost and frequency of refurbishment and reduces the use of material replacement and its associated carbon footprint.
- > Trialling the use of innovative low carbon materials, such as cement-free concrete, on noncritical areas, such as temporary works before attempting to use them more widely on permanent works.
- > Setting carbon performance requirements on the project allows for the reduction of embodied carbon emissions in a meaningful and effective way. This strategy works effectively for all materials where supply is competitive, and some suppliers are willing to supply products with improved environmental performance.
- > Slabs are a major contributor to a buildings embodied carbon, they provide structural, acoustic and fire resistance capabilities for the building. Reducing the net thickness of slabs by 10mm reduces the building envelope height correspondingly, thus saving materials from slabs and walls, and energy via reduced conductive loss. The use of hollow slabs or bubble decks could reduce building life-cycle embodied impacts by approximately 6%.
- > Recycled aggregates should only be considered within the design when they are locally available, otherwise transportation impacts exceed the intended benefits. The use of recycled aggregates within a project also enables credits to be awarded under BREEAM.

9. CONCLUSION

- 9.1** This Whole Life Cycle Carbon Emissions (WLCCE) review and assessment has been prepared by Hodkinson Consultancy, a specialist energy and environmental consultancy for planning and development, appointed by St Edward Homes Limited.
- 9.2** This is an initial review of the Syon Gardens development based on the best available information. The design is still being developed which means that a full WLCCE assessment (in line with the draft GLA guidance) is unable to be done at this stage. Instead a high level WLLCE assessment and a full review of the design has been undertaken. As the design progresses a further review and assessment could take place.
- 9.3** This review will aim to help St Edward Homes Limited and the design team understand, at an early stage, the lifetime consequences of current design decisions on embodied carbon.

Appendix J

Correspondence with Sky Campus

From: [Mollie Mills OBrien](#)
To: [Kingston, Patrick \(Real Estate Manager\)](#)
Cc: [Bentley, Sarah \(Programme Head\)](#); [Chris Beard](#); [Duncan Matthews](#)
Subject: Sky/Berkeley - Energy Query

Morning Patrick,

I hope you had a good week of leave last week. We discussed having a catch-up this week, would Wednesday pm work?

I also have a query with regards to our proposed energy strategy on the Tesco site. As part of the planning application site as a residential led mixed-use development which will contain a heat network, we are investigating whether there are any available heat suppliers in the area.

Would you please be able to review the below questions and come back to me.

We are required to investigate the possibility of connecting into existing networks but very much appreciate this may not be possible.

- Capacity: We require peak capacity of 5.8MW of heat. Please can you confirm whether you have sufficient excess capacity available?;
- Service Requirement: We require a 100% availability. Please confirm that whether you are able to provide this?
- Low Carbon: We require a low carbon supply. Please can you therefore confirm the carbon intensity (in kg of CO2 per KWh) of your heat. Ideally this would be provided using SAP10.1 carbon factors so as to align with the planning strategy




If you have any questions, please do let me know.

Many thanks,

Mollie

Mollie Mills O'Brien MRICS

Development Manager

BH02 	SE-02 	2020 
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Berkeley Homes (Urban Renaissance) Limited

Chelsea Bridge Wharf | 380 Queenstown Road | London | SW11 8PE

Telephone: 020 7346 7940 Mobile: 07976 423 883

Appendix K

Indicative PV Locations



General Notes
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Title
 General arrangement plan
 Roof plan
 Project
 Syon Lane
 Scale
 1:250 @ A1 1:500 @ A3
 Issue Record By: Chk Date

Drawing Number
 579-PTA-ZZ-RF-DR-A-0001
 Revision
 Status
 For information
 Patel Taylor
 48 Rawlstone Street
 London EC1V 7ND
 T +44 (0)20 7278 2323
 www.pateltaylor.co.uk

Rev Design Team 3
 Rev 01 15/09/2020
 Rev 02 16/09/2020
 Rev 03 17/09/2020

Patel Taylor