
Date
29.01.2025

22 Palace Road Energy & Sustainability Statement

Document status

Project no 856		Project 22 Palace Road London N11 2PS	Client TA Palace Road Limited Unit 2 Archgate Business Centre 825 High Road London N12 8UB	In conjunction with: JG Town Planning Wohl Enterprise Hub, Redbourne Avenue, London N3 2BS
Revision	Date	Status	Prepared by	Checked by
-	29.01.2025	Issue	Jennifer Williamson	Alan Harries

Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
Carbon Performance	5
Sustainability Performance	5
1 INTRODUCTION	6
1.1 The Development Site.....	6
1.2 Proposed Development Overview	7
1.3 Energy and Sustainability Aspirations.....	8
2 POLICY REVIEW	9
2.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF – December 2024)	9
2.2 London Plan 2021.....	10
2.3 Haringey Local Policy	10
3 DESIGN APPROACH - SUSTAINABILITY	12
3.1 Water use.....	12
3.2 Air Quality	12
3.3 Noise	12
3.4 Biodiversity & Urban Greening.....	12
3.5 Sustainable Materials & Minimising Waste.....	13
3.6 Sustainable Transport.....	13
3.7 Demand Side Response	13
4 DESIGN APPROACH - ENERGY	15
4.1 The Energy Hierarchy	15
4.2 Climate Analysis	15
4.3 Building Fabric Performance & Insulation.....	16
4.4 Air Tightness, Infiltration and Thermal Bridging	16
4.5 Natural Ventilation	16
4.6 Solar Exposure & Daylight.....	16
4.7 Active Building Services Systems	17
4.8 Cooling & Overheating	17
5 CARBON EMISSIONS – NEW-BUILD DWELLINGS	18
5.1 Baseline	18
5.2 “Be Lean”	19

5.3	“Be Clean”	20
5.4	“Be Green”	21
6	CARBON EMISSIONS – REFURBISHED DWELLINGS	22
6.1	“be lean”	22
6.2	“Be Clean”	22
6.3	“Be Green”	22
7	SUMMARY	23
7.1	Sustainability Summary	23
7.2	Carbon Emissions Summary	23
7.3	Future Proofing to 2050 Summary	24
7.4	Cost of Energy Summary	24
APPENDIX A: TECHNOLOGY FEASIBILITY STUDY SUMMARY		25
APPENDIX B: SAP DATASHEETS		26

Executive Summary

This Energy Assessment and Sustainability Statement has been prepared by Integration Consultancy Limited in support of the full planning application for the proposed development at 22 Palace Road in London. The development comprises the refurbishment and extension of a two-storey office building into a three-storey residential building containing two refurbished and three new-build flats, as well as the creation of communal and private gardens.

CARBON PERFORMANCE

The proposed new-build areas of the development have been shown to have:

- **65% total onsite improvement in CO₂ emissions compared to the standard set out by Part L 2021.**
- **10% energy efficiency ("Be Lean") contribution to the improvement in CO₂.**
- **55% renewable energy ("Be Green") contribution to the improvement in CO₂, compared to local policy target of 20%.**

This achieved by high-performance building fabric; passive low energy design; and low carbon building services systems, such as electric storage heaters for flexible residential space heating, mechanical ventilation with heat recovery (MVHR) and LED lighting; together with renewable energy generation, such as heat pumps for residential hot water and a 3 kWp roof-top solar PV array.

The table below shows the regulated and unregulated energy use for the new-build areas:

Carbon dioxide emissions (Tonnes CO ₂ per annum)	Regulated	Unregulated
Baseline: Part L 2021 (Building Regulations) Compliance	2.3	1.3
After "Be Lean" (energy demand reduction)	2.1	1.3
After "Be Clean" (heat network / CHP)	2.1	1.3
After "Be Green" (renewable energy)	0.8	1.3

Table 1: New-build regulated and unregulated CO₂ emissions after each stage of the energy hierarchy

This performance can be expressed as savings between each stage in the energy hierarchy:

Regulated carbon dioxide emissions (Tonnes CO ₂ per annum)	(Tonnes CO ₂ per annum)	(%)
Savings from "Be Lean" (energy demand reduction)	0.2	9.6%
Savings from "Be Clean" (heat network / CHP)	0.0	0.0%
Savings from "Be Green" (renewable energy)	1.3	55.1%
Total cumulative on-site savings	1.5	64.7%

Table 2: New-build regulated CO₂ emissions savings after each stage of the energy hierarchy

SUSTAINABILITY PERFORMANCE

In addition to the low carbon performance set out above, the scheme benefits from several sustainability aspects. These include the use of water saving devices to achieve 105 litre per person per day. Health and wellbeing is supported by aspects such as high levels of fresh air provided by mechanical ventilation with heat recovery and through the provision of outdoor communal and private gardens. In terms of sustainable travel, the site has good links to low-energy public transportation, achieving a high PTAL score of 5. The scheme also provides fully covered, secure cycle storage facilities.

The scheme is also demand-side response (DSR) enabled through the provision of electric storage heaters and electric-powered individual DHW heat pumps in order to work with National Grid signalling / time of use tariffs. This supports the transition to low carbon electricity and reduces energy costs for residents. A residents' guide will be created to help residents reduce energy, water and waste, avoid overheating and keep air quality high.

1.2 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

The development comprises the refurbishment and extension of a two-storey office building into a three-storey residential building containing two refurbished and three new-build flats, as well as the creation of communal and private gardens.

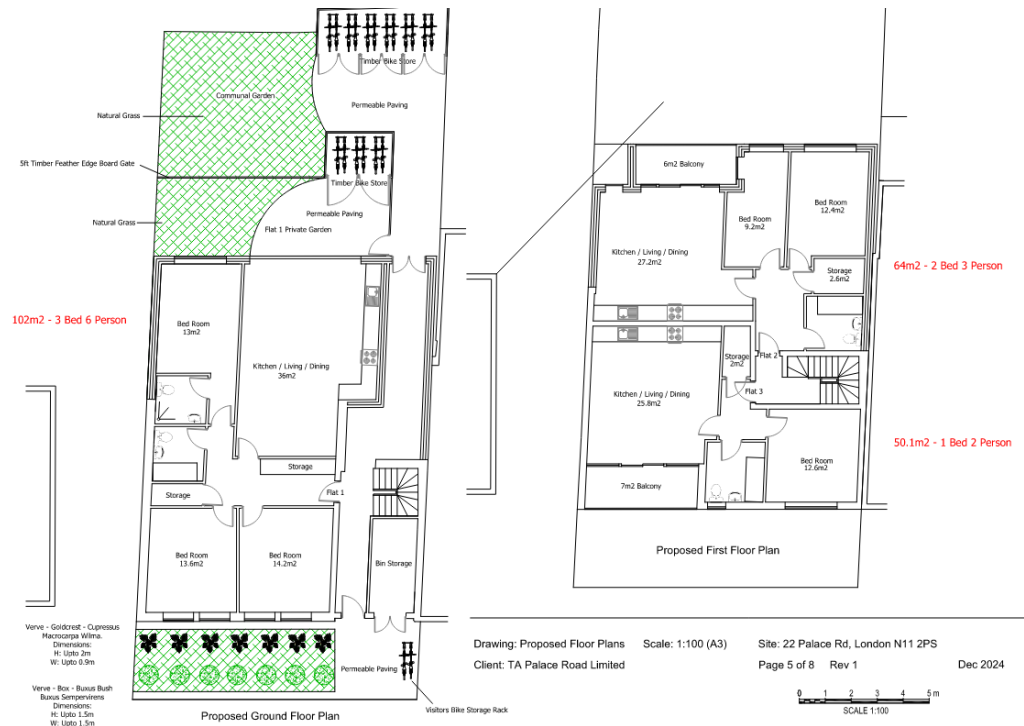


Figure 2: Proposed development scheme, ground and first floor

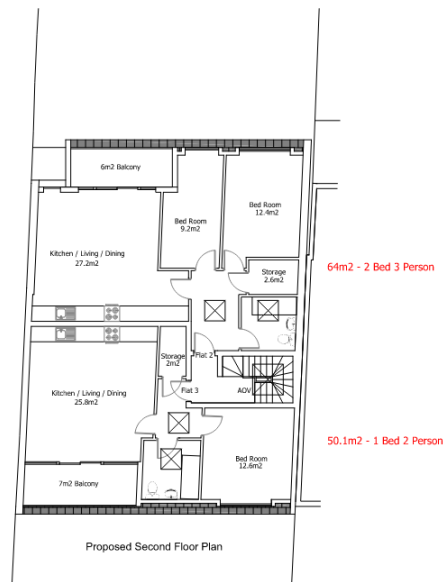


Figure 3: Proposed development scheme, second floor



Figure 4: Proposed development scheme, elevations

The proposed accommodation is summarised below.

Ref	Type	Area (m²)
Ground Floor	1 no. 3-bed flat (refurbished)	102
1st Floor	1 no. 1-bed flat (refurbished) and 1 no. 2-bed flat (new-build)	114
2nd floor	1 no. 1-bed (new-build) and 1 no. 2-bed flat (new-build)	114

Table 3: Accommodation Summary

1.3 ENERGY AND SUSTAINABILITY ASPIRATIONS

- The scheme has adopted energy and sustainability targets in line with the national and local policy as detailed in section 2. These include:
- Zero Fossil Fuels on site:** In order to achieve zero carbon on-site by 2050, the scheme aims not to use any fossil fuels on site.
 - Low CO₂ emissions:** Achieve a minimum on-site carbon reduction contribution as close to 100% below Part L as possible.
 - Renewable energy:** Achieve a minimum carbon reduction of 20% from on-site renewable energy regeneration.
 - Flexible Energy use:** The scheme aims to be able to use low-to-zero carbon electricity available at off peak periods, to charge thermal stores for space heating and hot water.
 - Low Water Use:** Achieve at least 105l/p/d.
 - Sustainable Transport:** Promote sustainable transport and cycle use.

2 Policy Review

2.1 NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK (NPPF – DECEMBER 2024)

Sustainable Development

The NPPF is very clear on the importance of sustainable development with the first line of the first main chapter stating “*The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development*”. Sustainable development meaning:

- 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 well-designed, beautiful and safe places, 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 protect and enhance our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, improving biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.*

At the heart of the Framework is a presumption in favour of sustainable development.

Meeting the Challenge of Climate Change

Section 14 of the NPPF relates to the challenge of climate change. Paragraph 161 states:

“The planning system should support the transition to net zero by 2050 and take full account of all climate impacts including overheating, water scarcity, storm and flood risks and coastal change. It should help to: shape places in ways that contribute to radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimise vulnerability and improve resilience; encourage the reuse of existing resources, including the conversion of existing buildings; and support renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure.”

Conserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment

Section 15 of the NPPF relates to conserving and enhancing the natural environment. Paragraph 192 states:

“...Opportunities to improve air quality or mitigate impacts should be identified, such as through traffic and travel management, and green infrastructure provision and enhancement. So far as possible these opportunities should be considered at the plan-making stage, to ensure a strategic approach and limit the need for issues to be reconsidered when determining individual applications...”

National Carbon Targets

The UK government declared a Climate Emergency and amended the Climate Change Act in June 2019 to set a legally-binding carbon emission target for the UK of “at least 100% of 1990 levels by 2050” i.e. net zero carbon emissions¹. Around 20% of the UK’s emissions come directly from residential energy use and government has set out a consultation process leading up to the Future Homes Standard which will define how the housing sector will respond to the emergency. This will replace Building Regulations in 2025.

¹ Climate Change Act 2008 (c. 27) as amended by The Climate Change Act 2008 (2050 Target Amendment) Order 2019 [SI 2019 No. 1056]

2.2 LONDON PLAN 2021

Regional policy in London is controlled by The Greater London Authority and is set out in The London Plan adopted on 2nd March 2021 which provides policy and guidance in the London context. One of the key overarching goals for London is to become a zero-carbon city by 2030.

Chapter 9 (Sustainable Infrastructure) of the London Plan sets out a range of policies in relation to sustainability, including air quality improvement, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, managing infrastructures, minimising waste and protecting waterways.

Policy SI 2 Minimising Greenhouse Gas Emissions refers to major developments only and so is not included here; however, it states that the energy hierarchy (Be Lean, Be Clean, Be Green) should inform the design, construction and operation of all new buildings.

Other key policies within the London Plan applicable to the proposed development and addressed in this report are:

POLICY SI 5 – WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

- a. *In order to minimise the use of mains water, water supplies and resources should be protected and conserved in a sustainable manner.*
- b. *Development Plans should promote improvements to water supply infrastructure to contribute to security of supply. This should be done in a timely, efficient and sustainable manner taking energy consumption into account.*
- c. *Development proposals should:*
 - *through the use of Planning Conditions minimise the use of mains water in line with the Optional Requirement of the Building Regulations (residential development), achieving mains water consumption of 105 litres or less per head per day (excluding allowance of up to five litres for external water consumption)*
 - *achieve at least the BREEAM excellent standard for the 'Wat 01' water category 160 or equivalent (commercial development)*
 - *incorporate measures such as smart metering, water saving and recycling measures, including retrofitting, to help to achieve lower water consumption rates and to maximise future-proofing.*

2.3 HARINGEY LOCAL POLICY

The Haringey Development Management DPD was adopted in July 2017 and is supported by Haringey's Local Plan Strategic Policies 2013-2026, which was adopted in March 2013 and consolidated with alterations since 2017. The council are currently in the process of developing a new local plan, completing the 'call for sites' step in June 2024.

2.3.1 Local Plan: Development Management DPD

Policy DM21: Sustainable Design, Layout and Construction

- A *All new development, including building and landscape works, will be expected to consider and implement sustainable design, layout and construction techniques. Proposals should:*
 - a *Apply the energy hierarchy to minimise energy use in order to meet, and if possible exceed, minimum carbon dioxide reduction requirements;*
 - b *Apply the cooling hierarchy to reduce the potential for overheating and limit reliance on mechanical air conditioning systems;*
 - c *Maximise opportunities to enhance biodiversity on-site, including through appropriate landscaping, Sustainable Drainage Systems, living roofs and green walls;*
 - d *Wherever possible, use building materials with high environmental performance ratings; and*
 - e *Seek opportunities for locally sourced labour.*
- B *The Council will support appropriate measures to sustainably retrofit existing homes and non-residential buildings.*
- C *Proposals that fail to demonstrate adequate consideration for sustainable design, layout and construction techniques will be resisted.*
- D *Consideration will be given to the use of carbon offset payments, to be secured by planning obligations, where it can be demonstrated that proposals are unable to meet carbon dioxide emission reduction targets on-site.*

Policy DM22: Decentralised Energy

- A *Subject to other policy requirements, proposals that contribute to the provision and use of Decentralised Energy network infrastructure will be supported.*

Communal energy systems

- B *All development that incorporates site-wide communal energy systems should examine opportunities for extending such systems, irrespective of whether it is connected to a DE network.*
- C *All development that incorporates site-wide communal energy systems should optimise opportunities for extending such systems beyond the site boundary to supply energy to neighbouring existing and planned future developments.*

Existing and planned future DE networks

- D *All development proposals should prioritise connection to existing or planned future DE networks.*
- E *All major development located within 500 metres of an existing DE Network, and minor new-build development located within 25 metres, will be expected to secure connection to that network subject to demonstration of technical feasibility and financial viability.*
- F *All major development located within 500 metres of a planned future DE Network, which is considered by the Council likely to be operational within 3 years of a grant of planning permission, will be expected to secure connection to that network subject to demonstration of technical feasibility and financial viability.*

DE network 'connection zones'

- G *All major development located within 500 metres of a DE network 'connection zone' should be designed for connection to a DE network.*
- H *All minor new-build development located within 25 metres of a DE network 'connection zone' should be designed for connection to a DE network. Customer charters*
- I *Where site-wide communal and district heating systems are operational, the Council will strongly encourage heat and energy service providers to enter into customer charters with domestic and micro-business customers.*

2.3.2 Local Plan: Strategic Policies Document SPD

SP4: Working towards a Low Carbon Haringey

Over the life time of the Local Plan, reducing energy use in buildings and working towards a low carbon borough will be one of the key challenges facing Haringey. The Council will promote the measures outlined below to reduce carbon emissions from new and existing buildings.

1. *In line with London Plan policy, the Council will promote and require all new developments to take measures to reduce energy use and carbon emissions during design, construction and occupation, by incorporating the following measures:*
 - a. *From 2011 onwards, all new residential development will achieve a minimum 25% reduction in total (regulated) CO₂ emissions in line with Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4 energy standards, and should aim to achieve Level 6.² All new residential development shall be zero carbon from 2016 onwards; and*
 - b. *From 2011 onwards all new non-residential development shall be built to at least BREEAM "very good" standard and should aim to achieve BREEAM "excellent" or the current nationally agreed standard. All new non-residential development shall be zero carbon from 2019.*
2. *The Council will promote low- and zero-carbon energy generation through the following measures:*
 - a. *Requiring all developments to assess, identify and implement, where viable, site-wide and area-wide decentralised energy facilities including the potential to link into a wider network;*
 - b. *Establishing local networks of decentralised heat and energy facilities by requiring developers to prioritise connection to existing or planned networks where feasible;*
 - c. *Working with neighbouring boroughs and other partners to explore ways of implementing sub-regional decentralised energy networks including the potential in the Upper Lee Valley Opportunity Area; and*
 - d. *All new developments are required, where viable, to achieve a reduction in predicted carbon dioxide emissions of 20% from on site renewable energy regeneration, which can include connections to local sources of decentralised renewable energy.*

² It should be noted that the Code for Sustainable Homes

3 Design Approach - Sustainability

3.1 WATER USE

The development adopts equipment specification in line with the higher water use standard of 105l/p/day.

Fitting	Water Consumption (residential)
WC	4 / 2.6 litres dual flush
Shower	8 litres / minute
Washbasin	5 litres / minute
Kitchen sink	6 litres / minute
Dishwasher	1.25 litres/place setting
Washing machine	8.17 litres/kg

Table 4: Minimum water fitting standards for residential units.

3.2 AIR QUALITY

Air quality is a priority for London and Policy SI 1 “Improving Air” states that developments proposals must be at least Air Quality Neutral.

The scheme supports air quality by:

- The use of electric storage heaters, heat pumps and direct electric for all space heating and hot water use which means no fossil fuel combustion on site.
- Mechanical ventilation with heat recovery (MVHR) offers a means for occupants to filter fresh air.
- Construction environmental management plan (CEMP) to incorporate best practice for air quality and dust control.

3.3 NOISE

Quality of life is improved by reducing the number of people adversely affected by noise and promoting more quiet and tranquil spaces. The scheme supports low noise impacts through high air tightness and MVHR to reduce external noise ingress for occupants.

3.4 BIODIVERSITY & URBAN GREENING

The provision of green infrastructure has been incorporated through the creation of outdoor communal and private gardens to the rear of the development as well as a front garden. Bushes will be planted in the front garden to increase biodiversity and provide new habitats for fauna. Please refer to the DAS/landscape reporting for further information.

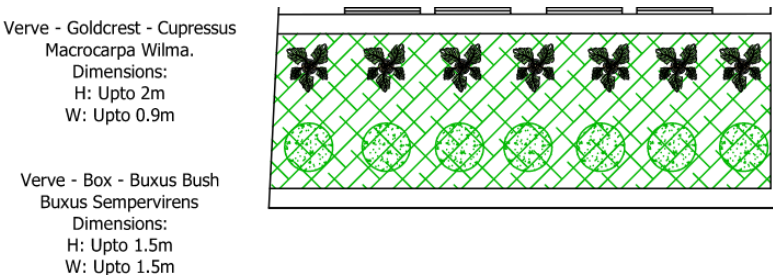


Figure 5: Front garden proposed bush species

3.5 SUSTAINABLE MATERIALS & MINIMISING WASTE

New materials will be sustainably procured and using local supplies where feasible, following the BRE Green Guide to Specification³. The construction build-up for each element can be rated from A+ to E where A+ is least likely to affect the environment and E is likely to have the most impact. The materials for the development will aim to achieve a rating between A to C where feasible.

All timber used during the site preparation and construction will be Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified or Programme for the Endorsement of Forestry Certification (PEFC) and all non-timber materials are to be sourced from organisations with an environmental management system such as ISO 14001 or BES 6001. This standard enables construction product manufacturers to ensure and then prove that their products have been made with constituent materials that have been responsibly sourced. The standard describes a framework for the organisational governance, supply chain management and environmental and social aspects that must be addressed in order to ensure the responsible sourcing of construction products.

A construction waste recycling requirement will be included in the contractor specification to ensure a construction waste management plan is in place. This will include ways to design out waste, reduce amounts of packaging and to participate in packaging take back schemes as well as ensuring that all waste is sent to private local dedicated construction waste plants with high landfill diversion rates.

The scheme has a dedicated waste storage and segregation area.

3.6 SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT

The site has links to low energy public transportation, achieving a high PTAL score of 5. It is a 5-minute walk from Bounds Green underground station for the London Underground Piccadilly line, a 4-minute walk to Bowes Park train station for Great Northern Rail and a 1-minute walk to the closest bus stop.

The scheme also provides fully covered, secure cycle storage facilities.

3.7 DEMAND SIDE RESPONSE

Demand side flexibility refers to the ability of a system to reduce or increase energy consumption for a period of time in response to an external driver (e.g. energy prices or signals from network managers).

Smart buildings have been identified and acknowledged as key enablers of future energy systems for which there will be a larger share of distributed and renewable power and heat generation. Demand-side flexibility can allow demand/supply matching and make best use of existing network connections and local renewable energy generation capacity.

The scheme facilitates the use of Demand Side Response and reduces peak energy demand by:

- The use of thermal stores such as electric storage heaters and individual DHW heat pumps for residential space heating and hot water.
- Limiting demand such as peak solar gains (refer to cooling and overheating section).
- The installation of smart meters.
- The use of on-site generation, solar PV.

Integration has carried out a research project which quantifies the savings from flexible hot water and heating use. The study analysed real-life hourly carbon factors from the UK's electricity grid taken over a 12-month period. The graph below illustrates the diurnal cycling of carbon factors for 3 example days. As can be seen there are frequent opportunities where carbon savings can be made by using electricity during low carbon periods and avoiding use during periods where the carbon intensity is high. For instance, by charging the thermal store in an electric storage heater at night and using the energy during the day.

³ <https://www.bregroup.com/greenguide/podpage.jsp?id=2126>

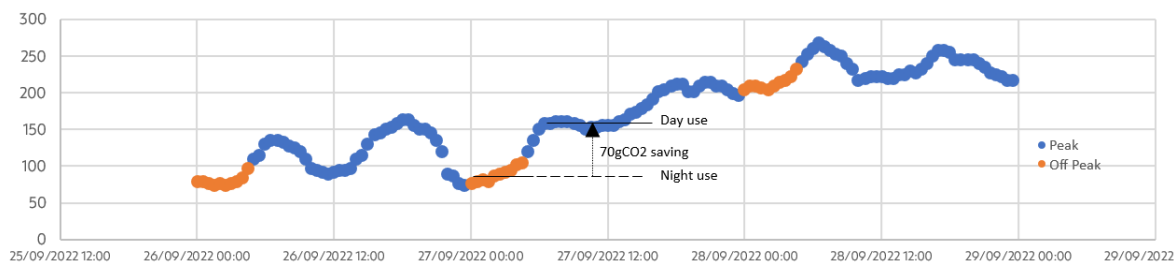


Figure 6: Example daily carbon intensity variations (example off peak thermal store charging from midnight to 4am shown in orange).

As the UK electricity grid continues to decarbonise, the performance benefits will increase significantly.

As well as saving money on energy bills by being flexible, energy users can also earn money. The first demand side response scheme has already been launched by National Grid, marking a new era of energy use. This scheme highlights the value to shifting electric use during peak times. National Grid paid £3 for each kWh shifted which is more than seven times the value of daytime electricity and more than 23 times the cost of nighttime electricity. This means shifting 1 kWh of energy use from peak times allows you to use 23 kWh at nighttime for free.

4 Design Approach - Energy

4.1 THE ENERGY HIERARCHY

The energy hierarchy, as referred to in the London Plan and illustrated below, sets out a four-stage approach to strategic decision-making for the reduction of energy and associated greenhouse gas emissions. The evaluation of the scheme's carbon emissions, as presented in the subsequent sections, follows this structure.

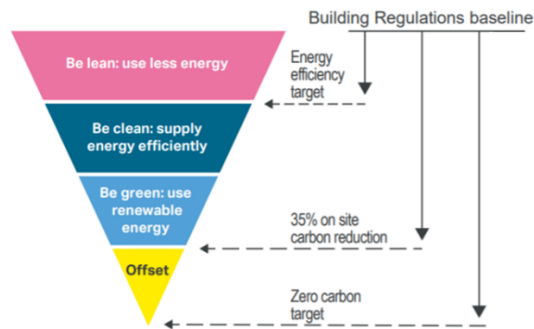


Figure 7: Energy Hierarchy Methodology

BE LEAN - Minimise Energy Demand

Passive design such as optimising form, orientation and site layout, natural ventilation with thermal mass, daylight and solar shading as well as active design measures such as LED lighting and efficient mechanical ventilation with heat recovery.

BE CLEAN - Deliver Energy Efficiently

Efficient energy provision for space heating and cooling infrastructure e.g. high efficiency cooling plant, combined heat and power (CHP) or, if available, connection to a district heating/cooling network.

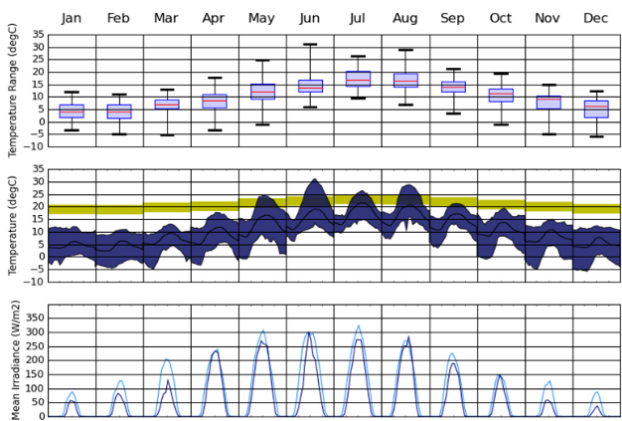
BE GREEN - Use Renewable Energy

Energy supply derived from local renewable resources including solar, wind energy, hydropower and local heat sources such as geothermal energy. Provision of non-local options can also be considered.

4.2 CLIMATE ANALYSIS

The local climate is heating dominated, hence the key passive measure to be implemented are high levels of insulation and air-tightness. Temperatures in the summer can occasionally rise above comfortable levels and this will tend to intensify as a consequence of climate change and further urbanisation.

The diurnal temperature variations are high with an average daily temperature swing of 8-10°C even during peak summer. This creates potential for passive summertime cooling using night-time cooling via openable windows or mechanical ventilation.



4.3 BUILDING FABRIC PERFORMANCE & INSULATION

High levels of insulation are proposed as summarised later in this section. The thermal performance of all exposed elements equals or exceeds the relevant minimum requirements for Building Regulations 2021. This will significantly reduce energy consumption and ensure optimum occupant comfort all year round by retaining heat in the winter and reducing heat gains in the summer.

This is particularly relevant for glazed surfaces that can be a cause of overheating in summer or overcooling and condensation formation in winter. High-performance glazing will also improve occupant comfort by reducing radiant temperature asymmetry which can be a comfort issue especially during the winter months.

4.4 AIR TIGHTNESS, INFILTRATION AND THERMAL BRIDGING

A low target air-permeability rate has been selected for the new-build areas as summarised later in this section. The key to achieving high levels of airtightness is the build quality of construction.

Minimising thermal bridging is an important aspect of the design; see the table below for the proposed Psi values for the new-build residential units.

Thermal Bridge	Thermal Transmittance (Ψ) - residential
E2: Lintel	0.30
E3: Sill	0.04
E4: Jamb	0.05
E7: Party floor between dwellings	0.07
E14: Flat Roof	0.08
E16: Corner (normal)	0.09
E17: Corner (inverted)	-0.09
E18: Party wall between dwellings	0.06
E23: Balcony support penetrates	1.00
P4: Party wall – roof (insulation at ceiling level)	0.12
R1: Head of roof window	0.08
R2: Sill of roof window	0.06
R3: Jamb of roof window	0.08

Table 5: Proposed Psi Values for residential units

4.5 NATURAL VENTILATION

Daytime natural ventilation can assist in removing excess heat during the mid-season and summer months and enables the provision of high air quality. When used in combination with thermal mass, natural ventilation will reduce high internal daily temperature fluctuations and minimise the overheating risk in the summer. Therefore, occupant comfort can be maintained with reduced reliance on mechanical cooling systems.

4.6 SOLAR EXPOSURE & DAYLIGHT

Maximising exposure to solar energy and daylight is essential to reduce reliance on artificial lighting, reducing winter daytime heating requirements and contributing to the general wellbeing of occupants.

The site has good access to solar energy and natural daylight, as there are minimal surrounding buildings that overshadow during the main solar hours. This makes the development roof suitable for solar energy harvesting.

Fenestration on the facades maximises natural daylight to provide amenity and reduce artificial lighting energy use. Internal shading can be incorporated to minimise the risk of overheating and glare without overly compromising daylight availability.

4.7 ACTIVE BUILDING SERVICES SYSTEMS

Space heating will be provided by electric storage heaters, and domestic hot water (DHW) will be provided by individual heat pumps.

Energy use associated with DHW will be minimised by the use of water efficient fittings.

High-efficiency mechanical ventilation with heat recovery will be used throughout the development. The systems will have a summer bypass to support night-time free cooling of thermal mass.

Low-energy fixed lighting, generally comprising of high-efficiency LED fittings, will be installed throughout the development with timer, daylight dimming, and motion-sensor control as appropriate.

All building services systems will be in accordance with and exceed the relevant efficiency requirements outlined in the Building Service Compliance Guide.

4.8 COOLING & OVERHEATING

The cooling and overheating strategies are summarised in the table below using the cooling hierarchy which has been applied to the design.

Hierarchy Measure	Application to proposed development
1. Minimise Internal Heat Gains	- Low energy LED lighting. - Insulation on hot water distribution.
2. Minimise External Heat Gains	- High level of fabric insulation. - Low g-value windows 0.4.
3 & 4 Heat Management and Passive Ventilation	- Openable window areas. -Night-time ventilation strategy. -Internal blinds with light coloured external facing surfaces (with relatively high reflective properties).
5. Mechanical Ventilation	- Mechanical Ventilation with Heat Recovery (MVHR) is specified. System will have "heat recovery by-pass" mode in order to be operable in summer night-cooling mode.
6. Active Cooling	- None.

Table 6: Cooling hierarchy

5 Carbon Emissions – New-Build Dwellings

5.1 BASELINE

Energy demand and annual carbon emissions are calculated using BRE accredited energy compliance SAP 10.2 software.

The amount of carbon emission reductions achieved by the proposed scheme (new-build dwellings) is compared to the notional Target Emission Rate (TER) which forms the baseline comparison target. This notional dwelling is produced by the energy model and intends to replicate the actual dwelling in terms of area, form, orientation and usage. The fabric parameters and system efficiencies for this notional dwelling meet and, in some parts exceed, the minimum requirements for compliance with Part L of the 2021 Building Regulations as summarised in the table below.

For dwellings, within Part L1 of the Building Regulations (2021), the Target Fabric Energy Efficiency (TFEE) sits alongside the TER. The TFEE is the minimum fabric energy performance requirement for a new dwelling. The Dwelling Fabric Energy Efficiency (DFEE) rate is the actual fabric energy performance of the new dwelling. The DFEE must not exceed the TFEE. It is expressed as the amount of energy demand in kWh/(m².year). The notional dwelling is not prescriptive, and specifications can be varied provided that the TFEE and TER rate are achieved or bettered. To prevent poor performance of individual elements, limiting fabric values set out in approved document Part L1 and limiting building services efficiencies set out in the Domestic Building Services Compliance Guide, have been followed.

The new-build residential Notional Building baseline values are:

Element	Notional Building value
External Walls U-value	0.18 W/m ² /°C
Floor U-value	0.13 W/m ² /°C
Roof U-value	0.11 W/m ² /°C
Windows/Glazed Doors U-value (g-value)	1.2 W/m ² /°C (0.63)
Rooflights U-value (g-value)	1.7 W/m ² /°C (0.63)
External opaque doors U-value	1.0 W/m ² /°C
Air tightness	5.0 m ³ /m ² /h @50Pa
Linear thermal transmittance	Standardised psi values SAP Appendix R
Ventilation type	Natural with intermittent extract fans
Air-conditioning	None
Heating source	Mains Gas (89.5% SEDBUK 2009)
Heating emitters and controls	Radiators. Time and temperature zone control. Weather compensation. Boiler interlock.
Hot water storage	If cylinder, declared loss factor = $0.85 \times (0.2 + 0.051 V^{2/3})$ kWh/day where V is the volume of the cylinder in litres. Separate time control.
Wastewater heat recovery (WWHR)	All showers connected to WWHR, including showers over baths. Instantaneous WWHR with 36% recovery efficiency utilisation of 0.98.
Lighting	100% low energy lighting. (80lm/W)
Photovoltaic (PV) system	For flats: kWp = 40% of dwelling floor area / (6.5 x number of storeys in block. System facing south-east or south-west

Table 7: Notional Dwelling (Building) Specification (Table 1.1, Part L1)

5.2 “BE LEAN”

As part of the “Be Lean” approach seeking to minimise energy demand, the building fabric has been specified to meet or exceed the minimum fabric parameters outlined in Part L of the Building Regulations 2021, as per the table below.

Element	Proposed residential development
External walls U-value	0.16 W/m ² /°C
Roof U-value	0.10 W/m ² /°C
Windows U-value (g-value)	1.0 W/m ² /°C (g=0.4)
Rooflights U-value (g-value)	1.0 W/m ² /°C (g=0.4)
Air tightness	3.0 m ³ /m ² /h @50Pa
Linear thermal transmittance	Psi values in Section 4.4
Ventilation type	Mechanical ventilation with heat recovery e.g. MRXBOXAB-ECO2
Air-conditioning	None
Heating	Be Lean: Central gas-fired boiler (SEDBUK 89.5% efficient) (Be Green: Electric storage heaters with efficiency = 100%)
Hot water	Be Lean: Central gas-fired boiler (SEDBUK 89.5% efficient) (Be Green: Individual heat pumps with efficiency = 300%)
Lighting	90 lm/W
Communal corridors heated	Yes

Table 8: Proposed new-build residential development (Be Lean)

5.2.1 “Be Lean” Total Carbon Emissions

The “Be Lean” CO₂ emissions associated with regulated energy consumption, the Dwelling Emissions Rates (DER), are given below in relation to the baseline Target Emission Rates (TER). The DER has been adjusted to include the same amount of PV as in the TER.

Unit type	Total Area (m ²)	TER (kg.CO ₂ /m ² /yr)	DER (kg.CO ₂ /m ² /yr)
L02_1B2P	50 (1 unit)	13.6	12.8
L02_2B3P	128 (2 units)	12.7	11.2

Table 9: Be Lean regulated emissions for new-build dwellings

5.4 “BE GREEN”

A renewable energy feasibility exercise has been carried out in order to determine the most viable option(s) for the development (see Appendix A). The viable technology options are air source heat pumps and solar photovoltaics (PV), and these are presented below.

5.4.1 Air Source Heat Pumps

Air source heat pumps (ASHP) extract heat energy from the air which is naturally replenished by renewable solar energy. An ASHP can create around 3kW of renewable energy for every 1kW of electrical power it consumes, which makes it one of the lowest carbon, reliable heating technologies available. The scheme will use individual heat pumps for the residential DHW.

5.4.2 Photovoltaic (PV) panels

The image below shows the amount of roof that is available within the development and that will be used to install photovoltaic modules. Local shading is considered to be very little.

Total installed capacity of the system:	3.0 kWp
Panel inclination:	15 degrees
Panel orientation:	SE
Energy generation:	1482 kWh/a
Carbon emission reduction:	0.20 tonnes of CO ₂ /a

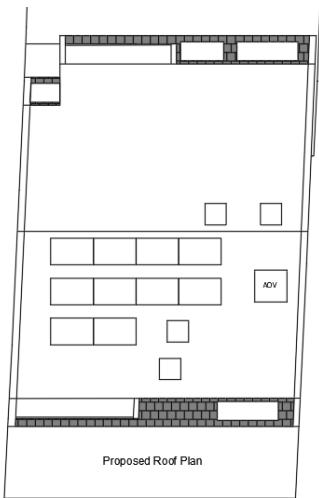


Figure 10: Indicative solar PV layout

5.4.3 “Be Green” Total Carbon Emissions

The CO₂ emissions associated with regulated energy consumption are given below.

Unit type	Area (m ²)	TER (kg.CO ₂ /m ² /yr.)	DER (kg.CO ₂ /m ² /yr.)
L02_1B2P	50 (1 unit)	13.6	4.6
L02_2B3P	128 (2 units)	12.7	4.6

Table 10: Be Green regulated emissions for new-build dwellings

6 Carbon Emissions – Refurbished Dwellings

6.1 “BE LEAN”

As part of the “Be Lean” approach seeking to minimise energy demand, the building fabric for the refurbished dwellings has been specified to meet or exceed the minimum fabric parameters outlined in Part L of the Building Regulations 2021, as per the tables below.

Element	Limiting U-values for new fabric elements in existing dwellings
External walls U-value	0.18 W/m ² /°C
Floor U-value	0.18 W/m ² /°C
Windows/Doors U-value	1.4 W/m ² /°C

Table 11: Limiting U-values for new fabric elements in existing dwellings (Part L 2021)

Element	Limiting U-values for existing fabric elements in existing dwellings
External walls U-value (cavity insulation / internal or external insulation)	0.55 / 0/30 W/m ² /°C
Floor U-value	0.25 W/m ² /°C

Table 12: Limiting U-values for existing fabric elements in existing dwellings (Part L 2021)

6.2 “BE CLEAN”

Please refer to the Be Clean commentary given for the new-build dwellings carbon assessment (Section 5.3).

6.3 “BE GREEN”

Please refer to the Be Green commentary given for the new-build dwellings carbon assessment (Section 5.4).

7 Summary

7.1 SUSTAINABILITY SUMMARY

In addition to the low carbon performance set out above, the scheme benefits from several sustainability aspects. These include the use of water saving devices to achieve 105 litre per person per day. Health and wellbeing is supported by aspects such as high levels of fresh air provided by mechanical ventilation with heat recovery and through the provision of outdoor communal and private gardens. In terms of sustainable travel, the site has good links to low-energy public transportation, achieving a high PTAL score of 5. The scheme also provides fully covered, secure cycle storage facilities.

The scheme is also demand-side response (DSR) enabled through the provision of electric storage heaters and electric-powered individual DHW heat pumps in order to work with National Grid signalling / time of use tariffs. This supports the transition to low carbon electricity and reduces energy costs for residents. A residents' guide will be created to help residents reduce energy, water and waste, avoid overheating and keep air quality high.

7.2 CARBON EMISSIONS SUMMARY

The scheme uses high-performance building fabric; passive low energy design; and low carbon building services systems, such as electric storage heaters for flexible residential space heating, mechanical ventilation with heat recovery (MVHR) and LED lighting; together with renewable energy generation, such as heat pumps for residential hot water and commercial space heating, and a 3 kWp roof-top solar PV array.

The predicted total annual CO₂ emissions of the proposed new-build areas of the development following the introduction of passive design measures (Be Lean); active design measures and efficient energy provision for space heating and hot water (Be Clean); and renewable energy systems (Be Green), are summarised below.

The table below shows the regulated and unregulated energy use for the new-build areas:

Carbon dioxide emissions (Tonnes CO ₂ per annum)	Regulated	Unregulated
Baseline: Part L 2021 (Building Regulations) Compliance	2.3	1.3
After "Be Lean" (energy demand reduction)	2.1	1.3
After "Be Clean" (heat network / CHP)	2.1	1.3
After "Be Green" (renewable energy)	0.8	1.3

Table 13: New-build regulated and unregulated CO₂ emissions after each stage of the energy hierarchy

This performance can be expressed as savings between each stage in the energy hierarchy:

Regulated carbon dioxide emissions (Tonnes CO ₂ per annum)	(Tonnes CO ₂ per annum)	(%)
Savings from "Be Lean" (energy demand reduction)	0.2	9.6%
Savings from "Be Clean" (heat network / CHP)	0.0	0.0%
Savings from "Be Green" (renewable energy)	1.3	55.1%
Total cumulative on-site savings	1.5	64.7%

Table 14: New-build regulated CO₂ emissions savings after each stage of the energy hierarchy

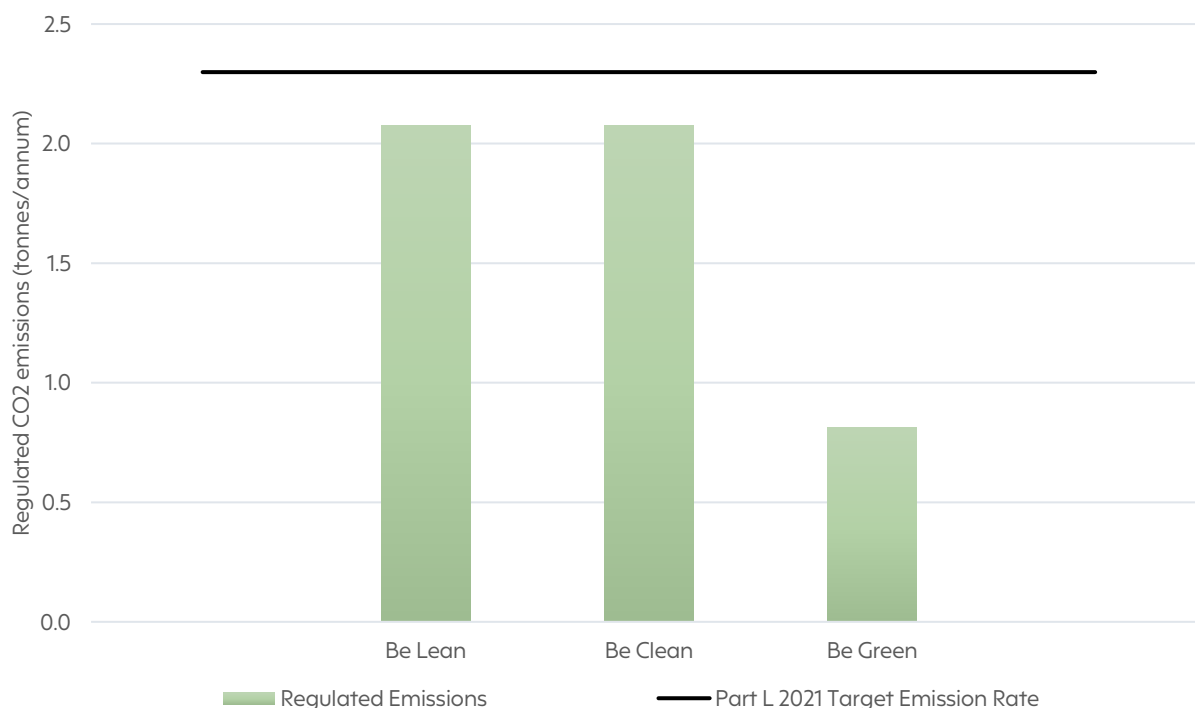


Figure 11: Summary of new-build savings from the baseline

7.3 FUTURE PROOFING TO 2050 SUMMARY

The site has been future-proofed to achieve zero carbon on-site emissions by 2050 through several mechanisms. The main strategy is by avoiding fossil fuels on site and the use of electricity for 100% of energy requirements. This means that as the UK electricity grid continues its decarbonisation towards the 2050 goal of net zero, the scheme will be able to be supplied by zero carbon electricity.

7.4 COST OF ENERGY SUMMARY

The scheme aims to protect the consumer from high prices by:

- Reducing energy demands.
- Generating energy onsite via solar PV.
- Creating building user guides to help occupants to reduce energy bills.
- Promoting the use of smart energy tariff such to provide cheaper electricity during non-peak times. This means electric storage heaters and DHW heat pumps can be charged at night when electricity costs are much lower.

Appendix A: Technology Feasibility Study Summary

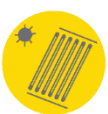
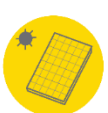
Technology	Assessment/Viability		
	Wind Power	Wind turbine installed on the roof of the development.	Due to the high cost per kW for smaller building-mounted turbines and the impacts in terms of visual, noise and shadow flicker, wind turbines are not considered a viable technology for the development. CONCLUSION: NOT CONSIDERED FEASIBLE
	Ground Source Heat Pumps	Open or closed loop GSHP system requiring extraction of ground water and / or deep boreholes.	Ground-source heat pumps are one of the lowest carbon methods of providing reliable low-carbon heat and require low maintenance. However, they have high installation costs and there is limited space available for equipment, plant and bore holes. CONCLUSION: NOT CONSIDERED FEASIBLE
	Air Source Heat Pumps	Electric powered external plant serving each unit providing heating and hot water	Air source heat pumps are one of the lowest carbon methods of providing reliable low-carbon heat. They require low maintenance. External visual or noise impacts can be suitably mitigated by an acoustic enclosure. CONCLUSION: CONSIDERED FEASIBLE
	Solar Thermal Collectors	Roof-mounted solar thermal panels providing hot water heating	Roof areas have some potential for solar thermal energy collection. However, the integration with a heat pump would result in a complex system. Therefore, solar PV is preferred over solar thermal technology. CONCLUSION: NOT CONSIDERED FEASIBLE
	Solar Photovoltaic Panels	Roof-mounted Photovoltaic panels (PV) provide electricity directly to the scheme, exporting any surplus production to the grid.	The roof has some potential for solar PV. This technology also supports air source heat pumps. CONCLUSION: CONSIDERED FEASIBLE
	Combined Heat & Power (CHP)	Gas powered turbine generating electricity on site. Waste heat is also made available for on-site use	Carbon offsetting potential of CHP is significantly reduced now that the UK's electricity grid is much cleaner after the increase in renewable energy deployment and decrease in coal generation. CONCLUSION: NOT CONSIDERED FEASIBLE
	Energy Storage	Stand-alone battery storage	Battery scheme is not considered beneficial as there are limited carbon saving benefits due to the significant energy use on site relative to the amount of PV installed. In addition, batteries have high embodied carbon emissions and initial capital costs. CONCLUSION: NOT CONSIDERED FEASIBLE
	Biomass Heating	Biomass-fired community heating system.	Biomass heating is an established technology but has high maintenance requirements, fuel storage and delivery issues and is a source of increase in pollution, notably particulates (PM10), SO2 and NOX emissions. CONCLUSION: NOT CONSIDERED FEASIBLE

Table A1: Summary of Low and Zero Carbon Study Analysis Results

Appendix B: SAP Datasheets

This appendix contains the Be Lean and Be Green SAP datasheets for an example new-build unit.

Full SAP Calculation Printout



Property Reference	L02_2B3P		Issued on Date	29/01/2025			
Assessment Reference	Be Green	Prop Type Ref	L02_2B3P				
Property	22, Palace Road, London, N11 2PS						
SAP Rating	85 B	DER	4.56	TER	12.58		
Environmental	97 A	% DER < TER		63.75			
CO ₂ Emissions (t/year)	0.22	DFEE	33.21	TFEE	36.24		
Compliance Check	See BREL	% DFEE < TFEE		8.38			
% DPER < TPER	29.24	DPER	46.84	TPER	66.20		
Assessor Details	Dr. Alan Harries			Assessor ID	BC24-0001		
Client							

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

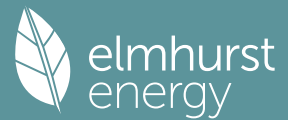
1. Overall dwelling characteristics

	Area (m ²)	Storey height (m)	Volume (m ³)
Ground floor	64.0000 (1b)	2.5000 (2b)	160.0000 (1b) - (3b)
Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)	64.0000		(4)
Dwelling volume		(3a)+(3b)+(3c)+(3d)+(3e)...(3n)	160.0000 (5)

2. Ventilation rate

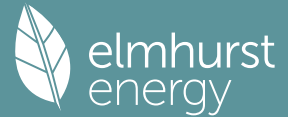
	m ³ per hour
Number of open chimneys	0 * 80 = 0.0000 (6a)
Number of open flues	0 * 20 = 0.0000 (6b)
Number of chimneys / flues attached to closed fire	0 * 10 = 0.0000 (6c)
Number of flues attached to solid fuel boiler	0 * 20 = 0.0000 (6d)
Number of flues attached to other heater	

Full SAP Calculation Printout



E7 Party floor between dwellings (in blocks of flats)	12.5000	0.0700	0.8750	
E14 Flat roof	21.5000	0.0800	1.7200	
E23 Balcony within or between dwellings, balcony support penetrates wall insulation	0.3000	1.0000	0.3000	
E16 Corner (normal)	7.5000	0.0900	0.6750	
E17 Corner (inverted - internal area greater than external area)	2.5000	-0.0900	-0.2250	
E18 Party wall between dwellings	3.8000	0.0600	0.2280	
R1 Head of roof window	1.6000	0.0800	0.1280	
R2 Sill of roof window	1.6000	0.0600	0.0960	
R3 Jamb of roof window	3.2000	0.0800	0.2560	
P4 Party wall - Roof (insulation at ceiling level)	11.5000	0.1200	1.3800	
Thermal bridges (Sum(L x Psi) calculated using Appendix K)				8.4330 (36)
Point Thermal bridges				0.0000
Total fabric heat loss		(33) + (36) + (36a) =		34.2343 (37)
Ventilation heat loss calculated monthly (38)m = 0.33 x (25)m x (5)				
(38)m	Jan 15.1140	Feb 14.9160	Mar 14.7180	Apr 13.7280
Heat transfer coeff	49.3483	49.1503	48.9523	47.9623
Average = Sum(39)m / 12 =				
	Jun 12.5400	Jul 12.5400	Aug 12.3420	Sep 12.9360
	Oct 13.5300	Nov 13.9260	Dec 14.3220	(38)
	46.7743	46.7743	46.5763	47.1703
	47.7643	48.1603	48.5563	(39)
				47.9128
HLP	Jan 0.7711	Feb 0.7680	Mar 0.7649	Apr 0.7494
HLP (average)				May 0.7463
Days in mont	31	28	31	30

Full SAP Calculation Printout



Total gains 445.2432 491.4477 529.2283 593.0470 639.9751 642.1539 609.3228 556.7468 502.5117 447.6735 428.9055 429.6163 (84)

7. Mean internal temperature (heating season)

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

21.0000 (85)

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
tau	43.5621	43.7376	43.9145	44.8210	45.0068	45.9593	45.9593	46.1547	45.5735	45.0068	44.6367	44.2727
alpha	3.9041	3.9158	3.9276	3.9881	4.0005	4.0640	4.0640	4.0770	4.0382	4.0005	3.9758	3.9515
util living area	0.9563	0.9351	0.8950	0.7908	0.6354	0.4547	0.3350	0.3800	0.6032	0.8393	0.9313	0.9608 (86)
MIT	20.1079	20.2354	20.4193	20.6604	20.8036	20.8641	20.8752	20.8735	20.8342	20.6419	20.3534	20.0971 (87)
Th 2	20.2785	20.2812	20.2839	20.2974	20.3001	20.3137	20.3137	20.3164	20.3082	20.3001	20.2947	20.2893 (88)
util rest of house	0.9502	0.9263	0.8810	0.7657	0.5981	0.4092	0.2838	0.3253	0.5534	0.8135	0.9207	0.9553 (89)
MIT 2	19.2148	19.3767	19.6071	19.9084	20.0719	20.1464	20.155					

Full SAP Calculation Printout



Electricity for pumps and fans: (BalancedWithHeatRecovery, Database: in-use factor = 1.4000, SFP = 0.7280)	
mechanical ventilation fans (SFP = 0.7280)	142.1056 (230a)
Total electricity for the above, kWh/year	142.1056 (231)
Electricity for lighting (calculated in Appendix L)	151.1730 (232)
Energy saving/generation technologies (Appendices M ,N and Q)	
PV generation	-300.5822 (233)
Wind generation	0.0000 (234)
Hydro-electric generation (Appendix N)	0.0000 (235a)
Electricity generated - Micro CHP (Appendix N)	0.0000 (235)
Appendix Q - special features	
Energy saved or generated	-0.0000 (236)
Energy used	0.0000 (237)
Total delivered energy for all uses	1917.2635 (238)

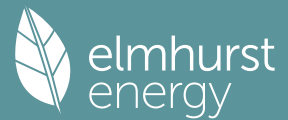
12a. Carbon dioxide emissions - Individual heating systems including micro-CHP

	Energy kWh/year	Emission factor kg CO2/kWh	Emissions kg CO2/year
Space heating - main system 1	1235.0239	0.1560	192.6394 (261)
Space heating - main system 2	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (262)
Total CO2 associated with community systems			0.0000 (373)
Water heating (other fuel)	689.5431	0.1411	97.2772 (264)
Space and water heating			289.9166 (265)
Pumps, fans and electric keep-hot	142.1056	0.1387	19.7118 (267)
Energy for lighting	151.1730	0.1443	21.8189 (268)
Energy saving/generation technologies			
PV Unit electricity used in dwelling	-300.5822	0.1314	-39.4826
PV Unit electricity exported	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total			-39.4826 (269)
Total CO2, kg/year			291.9648 (272)
EPC Dwelling Carbon Dioxide Emission Rate (DER)			4.5600 (273)

13a. Primary energy - Individual heating systems including micro-CHP

	Energy kWh/year	Primary energy factor kg CO2/kWh	Primary energy kWh/year
Space heating - main system 1	1235.0239	1.5775	1948.2101 (275)
Space heating - main system 2	0.0000	0.0000	

Full SAP Calculation Printout



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)
Effective ac	0.4781	0.4688	0.4594	0.4125	0.4031	0.3562	0.3562	0.3469	0.3750	0.4031	0.4219	0.4406	(22b)
	0.6143	0.6099	0.6055	0.5851	0.5813	0.5635	0.5635	0.5602	0.5703	0.5813	0.5890	0.5971	(25)

3. Heat losses and heat loss parameter

Element	Gross m2	Openings m2	NetArea m2	U-value W/m2K	A x U W/K	K-value kJ/m2K	A x K kJ/K	
TER Opening Type (Uw = 1.20)			12.0500	1.1450	13.7977			(27)
Rooflights			1.2800	2.0221	2.5882			(27a)
External Wall 1	54.0000	12.0500	41.9500	0.1800	7.5510			(29a)
External Roof 1	64.0000	1.2800	62.7200	0.1100	6.8992			(30)
Total net area of external elements Aum(A, m2)			118.0000					(31)
Fabric heat loss, W/K = Sum (A x U)				(26)...(30) + (32) =	30.8361			(33)
Thermal mass parameter (TMP = Cm / TFA) in kJ/m2K							120.9216	

Full SAP Calculation Printout



Cooled fraction	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	143.1473	180.0554	140.1548	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (104)
Intermittency factor (Table 10b)	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500	1.0000 (105)
Space cooling kWh	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	35.7868	45.0139	35.0387	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (107)
Space cooling requirement												115.8394 (107)
Energy for space heating												31.3968 (99)
Energy for space cooling												1.8100 (108)
Total												33.2068 (109)
Fabric Energy Efficiency (DFEE)												33.2 (109)

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

1. Overall dwelling characteristics

	Area (m ²)	Storey height (m)	Volume (m ³)
Ground floor	64.0000 (1b)	x 2.5000 (2b)	= 160.0000 (1b) - (3b)
Total floor area TFA = (1a)+(1b)+(1c)+(1d)+(1e)...(1n)	64.0000		(4)
Dwelling volume		(3a)+(3b)+(3c)+(3d)+(3e)...(3n)	= 160.0000 (5)

2. Ventilation rate

	m ³ per hour
Number of open chimneys	0 * 80 = 0.0000 (6a)
Number of open flues	0 * 20 = 0.0000 (6b)
Number of chimneys / flues attached to closed	

Full SAP Calculation Printout



PV Unit electricity exported	0.0000	5.8100	0.0000
Total			-81.3242 (252)
Total energy cost			385.3083 (255)

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	810.1647	0.1573	127.4231 (261)
Space heating - main system 2	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (262)
Total CO2 associated with community systems			0.0000 (373)
Water heating (other fuel)	689.5431	0.1411	97.2772 (264)
Space and water heating			224.7003 (265)
Pumps, fans and electric keep-hot	142.1056	0.1387	19.7118 (267)
Energy for lighting	148.7948	0.1443	21.4757 (268)
Energy saving/generation technologies			
PV Unit electricity used in dwelling	-312.0654	0.1311	-40.9253
PV Unit electricity exported	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total			-40.9253 (269)
Total CO2, kg/year			224.9625 (272)

13a. Primary energy - Individual heating systems including micro-CHP

	Energy kWh/year	Primary energy factor kg CO2/kWh	Primary energy kWh/year
Space heating - main system 1	810.1647	1.5823	1281.8892 (275)
Space heating - main system 2	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000 (276)
Total CO2 associated with community systems			0.0000 (473)
Water heating (other fuel)	689.5431	1.5217	1049.2449 (278)
Space and water heating			2331.1341 (279)
Pumps, fans and electric keep-hot	142.1056	1.5128	214.9774 (281)
Energy for lighting	148.7948	1.5338	228.2264 (282)
Energy saving/generation technologies			
PV Unit electricity used in dwelling	-312.0654	1.4845	-463.2556
PV Unit electricity exported	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

