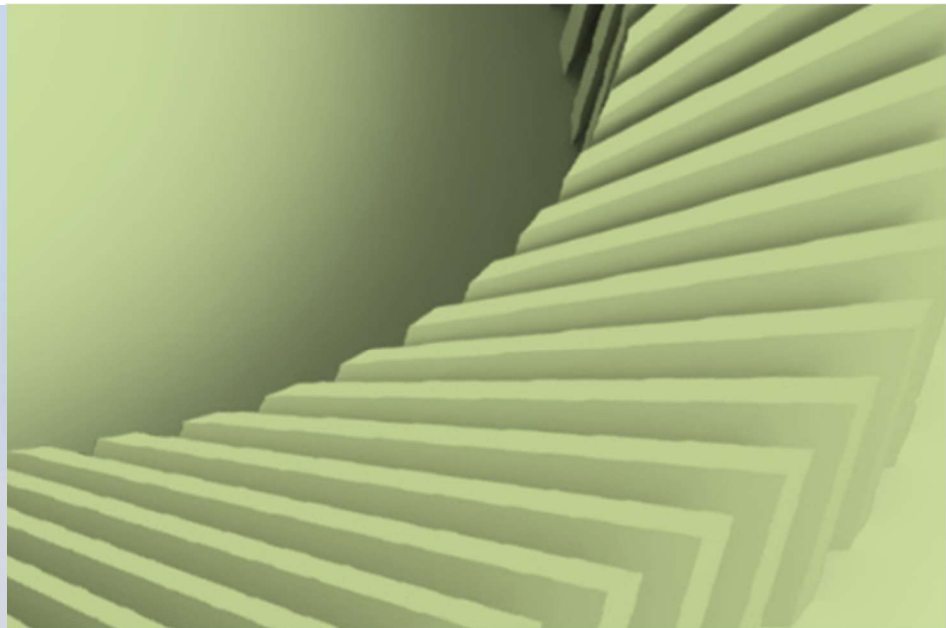


Churchill Living and Housing 21

Windmill Street, Gravesend

Energy Statement

January 2026



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Project: Windmill Street, Gravesend

Document Title: Energy Statement

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Document Control Sheet

Rev	Status	Prepared By	Reviewed By	Issue Date
1	First Issue	MR	AR	11.11.2025
2	Second Issue	AR	-	13.01.2026
3	Third Issue	AR	-	30.01.2026

Contents Page

	Page
1.0 Introduction	3
2.0 Planning Policy	4
3.0 Policy Response	6
4.0 Conclusion	13

Appendices

- Appendix 1 - Proposed Site Plan
- Appendix 2 - Energy Calculations (SAP & SBEM Outputs – available on request due to size)
- Appendix 3 - Part G Water Calculations

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Report

Instructions were received from Churchill Living and Housing 21 to produce an Energy Statement for the proposed development at Windmill Street, Gravesend. This report has been produced to support the planning application to be submitted for the proposed development, which is situated within the boundaries of Gravesham Borough Council.

This statement provides a response to the relevant Gravesham Borough Council documents and policies:

Gravesham Local Plan Core Strategy Adopted September 2014

- Policy CS18: Climate Change
- Policy CS19: Development and Design Principles.

Design for Gravesham Design Code Supplementary Planning Document May 2024

- Design principle 6.13 Energy Efficiency and Resilience.

1.2 Site and Building Description

The development will be located at Windmill Street, Gravesend DA12 1BA. The application seeks approval for the construction of a retirement living complex consisting of 67No 1-bed apartment dwellings. Associated parking space, landscaping, and communal areas will be provided for the wider development.

A proposed site layout has been included in Appendix 1.

1.3 Methodology

The proposed specifications, house type drawings and site plan were reviewed to gain a good understanding of the development, following this, sample SAPs have been used for the proposed dwelling types, and a representative SBEM has been used to determine the performance of the communal spaces. The application will be considered under the Part L 2022 regulations. Therefore, Elmhurst SAP 10 and IES SBEM Software have been used to conduct the above calculations.

An assessment has been completed to review the potential connection of the proposed development to an existing low carbon heat network. Up to date map data has been provided by the Department for Energy Security & Net Zero Heat Networks Planning Database, to enable the suitability and distance in relation to the location of the proposed development from a low carbon heating network to be reviewed.

In relation to the Part G water requirements, a proposed sanitaryware specification has been assessed against the 105 litre/person/day limit outlined in the policy requirements.

2.0 Planning Policy

2.1 Gravesham Local Plan Core Strategy Adopted September 2014

The Gravesham Local Plan Core Strategy Adopted September 2014 outlines the requirements for new developments regarding sustainability, with Policies CS18: Climate Change & CS19: Development and Design Principles having been identified as relevant.

2.2 Policy CS18: Climate Change

Water Demand Management

5.14.41 The Council will seek to manage the supply of water in the Borough and reduce the impact of new development on the supply of potable water as much as possible. In particular, the Council will:

- *Require all new homes to be built to at least level 3/4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes in terms of water use (105 litres per person per day consumption). Where it can be demonstrated that a development is unable to meet these standards, or the additional standards set out below, permission will only be granted if provision is made for compensatory water savings elsewhere in the Borough;*
- *Seek 5% of homes on Key Sites to act as exemplars by meeting level 5/6 of the Code for Sustainable Homes in terms of water use (80 litres per person per day consumption);*
- *Require all non-residential developments of 1,000 sq m and above to meet the BREEAM "excellent" standards of water efficiency and include provision for the collection of rainwater; and*
- *Support proposals to retrofit existing residential properties in ways which reduce water consumption.*

Carbon Reduction

5.14.42 The Council will seek to reduce the overall carbon footprint of the Borough. In particular, the Council will:

- *In the context of national policy on the transition to zero carbon development via amendments to Part L of the Building Regulations, require proposals for development of the Key Sites throughout the Borough and other major development elsewhere in the Gravesend Town Centre Opportunity Area to consider the potential and include proposals for low carbon and renewable energy generation, including combined heat and power. Where choosing not to do so, applicants must submit evidence which demonstrates that compliance is not technically or financially feasible or that improved fabric energy efficiency or an allowable solution results in improved carbon saving benefits;*
- *Support stand-alone decentralised, renewable or low carbon energy development where it is compatible with national policies for protecting the Green Belt and where it accords with policies in this plan, in particular those relating to Development and Design Principles, Transport, Green Infrastructure, and Heritage and the Historic Environment; and*
- *Support other proposals which lead to a reduction in carbon footprint including the retrofitting of existing homes and businesses, including local initiatives based on carbon off-setting via allowable solution*

2.3 Policy CS19: Development and Design Principles

5.15.14 New development will be visually attractive, fit for purpose and locally distinctive. It will conserve and enhance the character of the local built, historic and natural environment, integrate well with the surrounding local area and meet anti-crime standards. The design and construction of new development will incorporate sustainable construction standards and techniques, be adaptable to reflect changing lifestyles, and be resilient to the effects of climate change. This will be achieved through the criteria set out below:

- *The design and layout of new development will take advantage of opportunities to build in resilience to the effects of climate change. This will include protection against flood risk, where relevant, delivering carbon reduction, provision for low carbon and renewable energy, and minimising energy consumption and water use;*
- *New development will incorporate appropriate facilities for the storage and recycling of waste; and*

2.4 Design for Gravesham Design Code Supplementary Planning Document May 2024

The Design for Gravesham Design Code Supplementary Planning Document May 2024 outlines the requirements for new developments regarding sustainability, Design principle 6.13 Energy Efficiency and Resilience has been identified as relevant.

2.5 Design principle 6.13 Energy Efficiency and Resilience

- a. *Applicants must demonstrate they have maximised energy efficiency of their proposals by using aspect, orientation and design elements to help reduce heating and lighting needs.*
- b. *Applicants must consider the effects of climate change specifying robust landscape, materials and infrastructure that can help the building future climate adaptation, thereby making development climate resilient.*
- c. *Developments must adopt a “fabric first” approach to reduce their energy demand before integrating renewable alternatives.*
- d. *Proposals should take into account Gravesham’s Climate Change Strategy.*
- e. *Applicants should create flexible and adaptable buildings using construction methods that could enable future alterations.*
- f. *Applicants should demonstrate they have maximised water efficiency of their proposals through water efficient infrastructure, harvesting of rainwater and re-use of grey water in line with current Building Regulations.*
- g. *Proposals should introduce low and zero carbon decentralised energy generation infrastructure where viable. Where it is currently unviable, the introduction of infrastructure to aid future installation should be considered.*
- h. *Applicants should demonstrate they have integrated or considered the sustainability of the construction process and off-site construction methods.*

3.0 Policy Response

3.1 Energy Efficiency and Carbon Emissions

3.1.1 Maximising Building Fabric Performance

In efforts to reduce the overall carbon emissions associated with the development and to maximise the energy efficiency, the developer has a robust 'fabric first' approach to the build specification, which allows it to achieve compliance with all metrics under the adopted and revised Approved Document Part L 2022.

This will be achieved in this project through building fabric improvements with an uplift on the minimum requirements of Approved Document Part L 2022, and also specification of efficient mechanical and electrical services, including a number of 'add-on' measures to improve efficiency and performance.

Fabric Energy Efficiency is a measure of the efficiency of the building fabric, the key areas being building fabric U-values, thermal bridging, air permeability, thermal mass and features which affect lighting and solar gains. A higher fabric energy efficiency means that the building will require less energy to heat and cool thus reducing the energy demand of the property and the CO₂ released.

Table 1 below demonstrates how the specification of the development at the Windmill Street, Gravesend compares to the limiting values and minimum efficiencies allowed within Part L 2022.

Table 1: Comparison with Building Regulations Part L 2022		
Building Element	Limiting Part L 2022 Specification	Proposed Part L 2022 Specification
External Walls U-Value	0.26	0.17
Roof U-Value	0.16	0.09/0.12
Ground Floor U-Value	0.18	0.12
Window U-Value	1.60	0.75
Party Wall U-Value	0.20	0.00
Heating Efficiency	100%	100%
Pressure Test	8.00	5.00
Lighting Lumens	75 lm/w	80 lm/w

The development is proposed to adopt a 'fabric first' approach to the specification and as detailed above, the proposed U-Values are a significant uplift on the minimum requirements under Part L.

The proposed build-up for the external wall for the development is a masonry construction, with a cavity fully filled that achieves a U-value of 0.17W/m²K. Well insulated cavity walls, roof, floors and openings provide a comfortable environment within the development and reduce the buildings' reliance on the main heating system. The air permeability target for all dwellings is 5.00 m³/(h.m²), providing an improvement over the limiting Building target.

Triple Glazed windows are currently proposed for the residential aspects of the scheme, which is a significant improvement over the requirements of ADL1. This improved U-Value will provide benefit to the overall performance of the scheme, minimising heat loss through this element.

Intelligent construction methods are also utilised in the specification of this development. The use of bespoke calculated thermal bridge details and a relatively simple building form ensures that thermal performance is enhanced by minimising heat and energy losses through thermal bridges and air gaps.

3.1.2 Passive Design Measures and Reducing Energy Consumption

The proposed development has been orientated so that most of the dwellings allow for solar gains to be received throughout the day, and as a result, a large portion of the apartments will receive passive heating and benefit from sunlight. The development will not be significantly shaded by surrounding buildings so that overshadowing will not be an issue.

High levels of thermal mass will be present due to the nature of masonry construction, which can absorb excess heat throughout the day, keeping the surrounding area cooler, and then slowly release and re-radiate the stored heat as the temperature drops. This prevents rooms from becoming uncomfortably hot in summer and stores warmth in winter.

The proposed development will have associated green amenity space for residents to serve as green infrastructure, providing new trees and green planting areas. This green infrastructure has the potential to reduce the risk of heat island effect, acting as a heat soak for the scheme.

The proposed scheme will be assessed against the Part O Overheating Building Regulations. It is currently expected that compliance will be achieved through a combination of passive measures and mechanical ventilation. Where further measures are required to ensure Part O Compliance, these will be installed in full.

3.1.3 Heating and Services Strategy

Space Heating is serviced through direct electric panel heaters which provide efficiencies of up to 100%. Water Heating demand for all apartments will be serviced by dual immersion heater, accompanied by a 150l hot water cylinder. The use of an electric heating solution strategy also brings the client in line with what appears to be the Government's preferred direction of travel for domestic heating going forward and given the continuing decarbonisation of the grid, electricity can be seen as an increasingly low carbon solution.

Solar Photovoltaic panels will be provided to the suitable roof areas of the scheme. The installation of PV panels helps to reduce the CO₂ emissions from the development, as electricity generated from solar panels is considered to be an on-site zero carbon renewable energy and doesn't release any harmful carbon dioxide or other pollutants.

An EVCP control unit is used to monitor electricity use within the building and assists with distribution of the solar photovoltaic (PV) output around the building and to elements such as Electric Vehicle (EV) charging points. Each apartment also benefits from its own individual smart meter.

3.2 Low Carbon Heat Network

3.2.1 Local Heat Networks

An exercise has been completed reviewing the potential for the proposed development at Windmill Street, Gravesend, to connect to an existing low carbon heat network. The Department for Energy Security & Net Zero Heat Networks Planning Database has been reviewed to confirm the closest possible connection point.

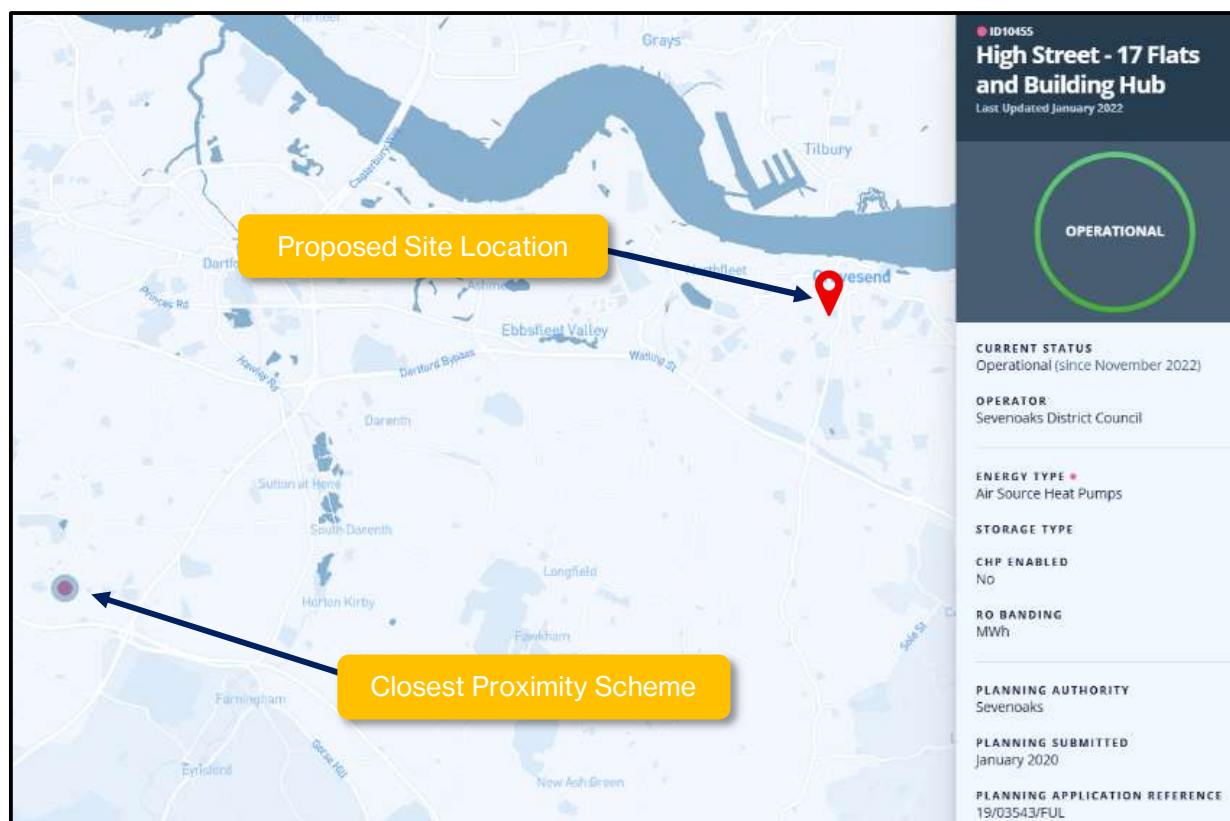


Figure 1 – Department for Energy Security & Net Zero Heat Networks Planning Database - https://data.barbour-abi.com/smart-map/repd/desnz/?type=heat_network

As demonstrated in Figure 1, the closest connection point is the *High Street – 17 Flats and Building Hub*, Connection approximately 14.1 km from the proposed site location.

Combined Heat and Power has also been explored as an option, however, these systems are best suited to applications whereby there is a constant and continuous demand for heating and other electrical means. The nature of the development is residential, as a result there will be intermittent loads and demands for power, with requirements slowing down during the overnight hours. Heating demands will also fluctuate seasonally, with those requirements reducing in summer months and peaking in winter months.

Given the site-specific constraints and the energy-use profile of the proposed dwellings, it is concluded that neither connection to an existing heating network nor the provision of an on-site CHP installation would represent a feasible or appropriate solution.

3.3 Low and Zero Carbon Energy Generation

3.3.1 Photovoltaics

Photovoltaic panels convert solar radiation into direct current electricity. In principle, they are an ideal source of renewable energy as they harness the most abundant source of energy on the Earth, the sun, and they produce electricity, which is the most useful form of energy.

PV's are silent in operation, have no moving parts and have a long life with low maintenance levels. PV systems can be connected to the grid or battery arrays in remote locations. Grid connected systems consist of PV arrays connected to the grid through a charge controller and an inverter. PV cells are more efficient at lower temperatures so good ventilation should be allowed around the PV modules where possible.

The Windmill Street, Gravesend development intends to install Solar PV to generate renewable energy and lower operational carbon emissions. This further enhances the sustainability metrics of the proposals. At present, design proposals based on the existing calculations include for a PV system. Table 2 demonstrates the approximate generation;

Table 2: Energy Reduction from PV	
System	Proposed Energy Reduction (kWh/yr)
Photovoltaic Systems	66,637.26

The results of the SAP & SBEM outputs demonstrate the proposed array generates energy equivalent to an amount of approximately 66,637.26 kWh/yr. Actual generation may vary depending on a number of factors, including orientation, angle and any shading to the PV panels installed.

3.4 Carbon Emissions

3.4.1 Energy Efficiency & Carbon Emissions

Sample SAP & representative SBEM calculations have been completed for the proposed development to understand the indicative performance in relation to carbon emissions.

The tables below detail the performance of the apartment block against all relevant assessment metrics of Part L 2021. The outputs for the sample SAP & representative SBEM calculations used to derive these figures are provided in Appendix 2.

Table 3: Part L 2021 Carbon Emissions	
Domestic Elements	Total Carbon Emissions (kg/CO ₂ /year)
Target Emission Rate	37,959.28
Dwelling Emission Rate	15,976.07
Non-Domestic Elements	
Target Emission Rate	7,946.82
Building Emission Rate	7,928.80
Combined Emissions	
Target Emission Rate	45,906.10
Building Emission Rate	23,904.87
Reduction	22,001.23
Percentage Reduction	47.93%

Table 4: Part L 2021 Primary Energy

Domestic Elements	Average Primary Energy Rate (kwh/m ² /year)
Target Primary Energy Rate	54.10
Dwelling Primary Energy Rate	49.36
Percentage Reduction	8.77%

Table 5: Part L 2021 Fabric Energy Efficiency

Domestic Elements	Average Fabric Energy Efficiency (kwh/m ² /year)
Target Fabric Energy Efficiency	18.59
Dwelling Fabric Energy Efficiency	14.72
Percentage Reduction	20.82%

Based on the Design Stage sample SAP & representative SBEM calculations completed, the site will demonstrate an improvement in carbon emissions over the target value of approximately 47.93%. These values are a sizable improvement over the minimum standards required for building regulation compliance.

3.5 Water Use Efficiency

3.5.1 Water Efficiency

In order for the development to meet the policy requirement that planned water usage does not exceed Policy CS18's target of 105 Litres/person/day, the development at Windmill Street, Gravesend will incorporate efficient, water saving sanitaryware to meet this goal. Where this is not possible, flow restrictors will be installed to limit water use of sanitaryware items.

Representative specifications are shown below in Tables 6 and 7. Based on these specifications, the 1 bed apartments at the site will achieve a predicted water consumption of 98.20 litres/person/day and the 2 bed apartments and the cottage will achieve a predicted water consumption of 104.70 litres/person/day.

Table 6: Proposed Sanitaryware Specification Flow Rates (1 Bed Apartment)

Component	Water Usage
WC's	4.5 Litres (Full Flush Volume), 3 Litres (Part Flush Volume)
Showers	8 Litres/Minute
Wash-hand basin taps	4 Litres/Minute
Kitchen taps	5 Litres/Minute
Bath	N/A
Washing Machine	8.17 Litres/kg (Default Figures)
Dishwasher	1.25 Litres/Place Setting (Default Figures)

Table 7: Proposed Sanitaryware Specification Flow Rates (2 Bed Apartment)

Component	Water Usage
WC's	4.5 Litres (Full Flush Volume), 3 Litres (Part Flush Volume)
Showers	8 Litres/Minute
Wash-hand basin taps	4 Litres/Minute
Kitchen taps	5 Litres/Minute
Bath	155 Litres Capacity
Washing Machine	8.17 Litres/kg (Default Figures)
Dishwasher	1.25 Litres/Place Setting (Default Figures)

The specification provides expected flow rates below the policy requirement of 105 Litres/person/day.

Whilst the final flow rates of individual sanitaryware items may change as detailed design progresses, performance sufficient to comply with this condition will be maintained. A full breakdown of the calculations are available in Appendix 3.

3.6 Sustainable Construction

3.6.1 Material Selection

The proposed development at Windmill Street, Gravesend will strive to incorporate sustainable design into the building. Material selection will endeavour to show preference to suppliers who operate responsible sourcing practices and have current environmental management certificates. Examples including FSC/PEFC certified timber products will be utilised, this ensures all products have been obtained from sustainable and legal sources.

In relation to embodied carbon emissions, the developer is committed to implementing practices during the construction which will demonstrate a reduction in emissions. Whilst specific materials will be determined at a later stage of the project, consideration will be given to prioritising a reduction in carbon emissions through the procurement strategy. Namely, the use of recycled materials or low carbon options will be considered where feasible to the construction efforts, rather than defaulting to wholly new materials at each opportunity.

Furthermore, where aggregates are to be used, the procurement of secondary aggregates will be assessed in terms of viability to the design. Where feasible, contractors and site personnel required will be selected who are local to the site to aid the construction efforts. This again will reduce the associated CO₂ emissions of travel, in addition to supporting the local economy.

The development design will look to conform to standard material dimensions to avoid waste generation. This reduces waste not only at the manufacturing stage, but also during construction as it reduces the need to re-size materials on site. In addition, the use of standardised materials increases the ease of deconstruction and improves the likelihood that the materials will be reused, in the eventuality that the site is redeveloped in the future.

3.6.2 Waste and Recycling

As part of the design development and in efforts to reduce waste throughout the construction process, the design team have implemented several measures to eliminate potential excess.

A pre-demolition audit will be undertaken of surfaces on site, to maximise the recovery of material for subsequent high grade or value applications. Key materials will be identified and quantified to assess applications and any related issues for the reuse and recycling of the key materials in accordance with the waste hierarchy. Opportunities for reuse and recycling of materials within the same development will be explored and taken wherever possible.

The contractor will be required to have an effective site waste management system adopting waste hierarchy principles of reduce, reuse, or recycle. All waste will be handled by a licensed waste contractor who will segregate, and process waste produced. Such waste will be separated into key waste groups and recycled at a waste processing plant to be refined into new products or reused in other projects where they cannot be reformed.

A target will be set for the contractor in terms of reduction of waste that is taken to landfill that will be an improvement on standard market practices, and they will be expected to demonstrate compliance with this. Site hoarding or materials where safe and appropriate will be transported from other sites for reuse.

The design of the dwellings looks to incorporate recycling facilities for residents further encouraging the principles of recycling. Gravesham Borough Council operate an alternative collection for refuse waste & recycling waste, allowing for residents to segregate waste types in a more sustainable manner. To enable efficient segregation of operational waste for their residents, sufficient spacings and access will be provided to enable waste bins to be collected in line with Gravesham Borough Council waste collection regime. The potential for on-site composting facilities for use on the communal garden areas will also be explored, subject to other requirements and considerations.

4.0 Conclusion

This statement has reviewed the proposed development on Windmill Street, Gravesend, consisting of a retirement living complex of 67No 1 bed apartment dwellings. Associated parking space, landscaping, and communal areas will be provided for the wider development. This statement has provided an assessment against the applicable planning policy criteria, namely;

Gravesham Local Plan Core Strategy Adopted September 2014

- Policy CS18: Climate Change
- Policy CS19: Development and Design Principles.

Design for Gravesham Design Code Supplementary Planning Document May 2024

- Design principle 6.13 Energy Efficiency and Resilience.

The statement has highlighted that the proposed building currently intends to utilise a robust, well insulated thermal envelope to minimise heat loss, as well as efficient heating and lighting systems, which will drive energy efficiency in the building. Solar Photovoltaic panels will be provided to the suitable roof areas of the scheme. This is in line with the Policy CS18 objective of promoting development which minimises energy consumption, and in turn carbon emissions and greenhouse gas emissions.

The calculations completed on the development confirm that the specification provides a sizeable improvement in performance in relation to carbon emissions. The proposed carbon emissions of 23,904.87 kg/CO₂/yr, against the target carbon emissions of 45,906.10 kg/CO₂/yr, meet Building Regulations Part L 2022 requirements. The building, utilising an efficient fabric and services strategy, is forecast to achieve carbon emission reductions of approximately 47.93%. This highlights the client's commitment for sustainable development, with a view of performance beyond that required for the nature of the building.

The energy produced by the Solar PV array provides approximately 66,637.26 kWh/yr of energy, based on the sample SAP and representative SBEM calculations completed for the development.

The proposed sanitaryware specification confirms the policy requirement of 105 Litres/person/day is achieved based on the initial anticipated sanitaryware flow rates.

Whilst the proposed water sanitaryware flow rates and construction specifications are the preferred at this present time, they may be subject to change as the design develops further. It will be ensured that where any changes are made, the policy requirements listed will be maintained.



Appendix 1

Proposed Site Plan

	1BED
G	13
1st	18
2nd	18
3rd	18
TOTAL	67

BOUNDARY TREATMENTS

A to B- New Pedestrian & Vehicular Access (gated)
B to A- New 1.2m Metal Railing with brick piers to match main facing brick. New railing to include 3 x Dry Riser Access (gated)



Key:

- 1 bed
- Communal areas
- Existing levels
- Proposed levels
- Site boundary
- Existing trees to be pruned back and crowns lifted (not in ownership)
- Existing tree canopies
- Footprint of Approved CL Application ref : 2022043

P1	Planning Issue	26/11/25	AS	BS
Rev.		Date	By	Ck

Churchill Living
Your lifestyle • Your choice

In partnership with
Housing 21

Proposed Retirement Development
On land formerly Gravesend Police Station
Windmill Street, Gravesend
DA12 1DB

Site Plan

PLANNING

Scale	1:200 @ A1	Date	Nov 2025
Drawn	AS/CB	Checked	BS
Drawing No.		Rev.	

20085GD_PL102 P1

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Proposed Retirement Apartments on
land formerly Gravesend Police Station, Windmill St, Gravesend, DA12 1DB



Appendix 2

Energy Calculations (SAP & SBEM Outputs –
available on request due to size)



Appendix 3

Part G Water Calculations



Job no: R4648
Date: 11/11/2025
Assessor name: Meridyth Rogerson
Registration no:
Development name: Windmill Street, Gravesend

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PRINTING: before printing please make sure that in "Page Setup" you have selected the page to be as "Landscape" and that the Scale has been set up to 70% (maximum)

WATER EFFICIENCY CALCULATOR FOR NEW DWELLINGS - (BASIC CALCULATOR)

House Type:		Type 1		Type 2		Type 3		Type 4		Type 5		Type 6		Type 7		Type 8		Type 9		Type 10	
Description:		1 Bed Properties		2 Bed Properties																	
Installation Type	Unit of measure	Capacity/ flow rate	Litres/ person/ day	Capacity/ flow rate	Litres/ person/ day	Capacity/ flow rate	Litres/ person/ day	Capacity/ flow rate	Litres/ person/ day	Capacity/ flow rate	Litres/ person/ day	Capacity/ flow rate	Litres/ person/ day	Capacity/ flow rate	Litres/ person/ day	Capacity/ flow rate	Litres/ person/ day	Capacity/ flow rate	Litres/ person/ day	Capacity/ flow rate	Litres/ person/ day
Is a dual or single flush WC specified?		Dual		Dual		Select option:		Select option:		Select option:		Select option:		Select option:		Click to Select		Click to Select		Click to Select	
WC	Full flush volume	4.5	6.57	4.5	6.57		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
	Part flush volume	3	8.88	3	8.88		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Taps (excluding kitchen and external taps)	Flow rate (litres / minute)	4	7.90	4	7.90		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Are both a Bath & Shower Present?		Shower only		Bath & Shower		Select option:		Select option:		Select option:		Select option:		Select option:		Select option:		Select option:		Select option:	
Bath	Capacity to overflow		0.00	155	17.05		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Shower	Flow rate (litres / minute)	8	44.80	8	34.96		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Kitchen sink taps	Flow rate (litres / minute)	5	12.56	5	12.56		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Has a washing machine been specified?		Yes		Yes		Select option:		Select option:		Select option:		Select option:		Select option:		Select option:		Select option:		Select option:	
Washing Machine	Litres / kg	8.17	17.16	8.17	17.16		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Has a dishwasher been specified?		Yes		Yes		Select option:		Select option:		Select option:		Select option:		Select option:		Select option:		Select option:		Select option:	
Dishwasher	Litres / place setting	1.25	4.50	1.25	4.50		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Has a waste disposal unit been specified?		No		No		Select option:		Select option:		Select option:		Select option:		Select option:		Select option:		Select option:		Select option:	
Water Softener	Litres / person / day		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
Calculated Use		102.4		109.6		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Normalisation factor		0.91		0.91		0.91		0.91		0.91		0.91		0.91		0.91		0.91		0.91	
Code for Sustainable Homes	Total Consumption	93.2		99.7		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
	Mandatory level	Level 3/4		Level 3/4		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-	
Building Regulations 17.K	External use	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0	
	Total Consumption	98.2		104.7		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
	17.K Compliance?	Yes		Yes		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-	