

Sustainability Statement for Planning

Floran Farm, Hophurst Hill, Crawley Down

Job number: 12426

Date: January 2025

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Report Details:

Assessor	Date	Job
Peter Kinsella (BSc hons)	09.01.2025	12426 Rev1

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1 - Introduction

This Sustainability Statement (SS) has been prepared in support of the planning application for the proposed redevelopment of a renovated workshop into a new house on land to Floran Farm, Hophurst Hill, Crawley Down, RH10 4LP.

2 - Planning Policies

National Planning Policy Framework 2024

The NPPF was updated in July 2024 to place greater emphasis on beauty, place-making, the environment, and sustainable development. The strengthened environmental objectives aim to protect and enhance the natural, built, and historic environment, and encourage effective land use, greater biodiversity, prudent use of natural resources, minimisation of waste and pollution, and adaptation to climate change alongside a move to a low carbon economy.

Mid Sussex District Council

The District Plan 2014-2031 (March 2018) sets out to promote Sustainable Development. Furthermore, Policy DP39: Sustainable Design and Construction requires a sustainability statement to be provided for all planning applications in line with the key principals of the Sustainable Design and Construction.

An energy assessment has been carried as part of the sustainability report. The energy assessment is based on Part L 2013 for existing dwellings.

DP39: Sustainable Design and Construction

Strategic Objectives: 1) To promote development that makes the best use of resources and increases the sustainability of communities within Mid Sussex, and its ability to adapt to climate change. Evidence Base: Gatwick Sub Region Water Cycle Study; West Sussex Sustainable Energy Study, Mid Sussex Sustainable Energy Study.

All development proposals must seek to improve the sustainability of development and should where appropriate and feasible according to the type and size of development and location, incorporate the following measures:

- Minimise energy use through the design and layout of the scheme including through the use of natural lighting and ventilation;

- Explore opportunities for efficient energy supply through the use of communal heating networks where viable and feasible;
- Use renewable sources of energy;
- Maximise efficient use of resources, including minimising waste and maximising recycling/ re-use of materials through both construction and occupation;
- Limit water use to 110 litres/person/day in accordance with Policy DP42: Water Infrastructure and the Water Environment;
- Demonstrate how the risks associated with future climate change have been planned for as part of the layout of the scheme and design of its buildings to ensure its longer term resilience

The proposed development will use the above policies as a guide to implement the sustainable design principles within the development.

3 - Existing and Proposed Development

The site is located on land to Floran Farm, Hophurst Hill, Crawley Down, RH10 4LP (see Figure 1). The site is currently an existing workshop with storage spaces linked to an existing one bedroom house.

Proposals are for the conversion of an existing outbuilding to create a larger residential detached dwelling including its partial demolition, associated landscaping, removal of two outbuildings, erection of a detached garage, removal of hardstanding for the formation of a garden, and erection of a surrounding garden wall.

The area is a rural location and comprises a farm with living accommodation and workshop space.

Proposal are for the conversion of the workshop space to create a larger detached house with three ground floor bedrooms and two bedrooms within the roof space.

Given the scale and nature of the development, this constrains the development proposals in terms of the layout, positioning and orientation of the proposed dwellings. Subsequently, these constraints will impact on the feasibility of certain sustainability and energy efficient measures that can feasibly be incorporated into the new dwellings.



Figure 1: Site Location

4 – Sustainability Statement

<u>Energy</u>	
Issue	Compliance
Energy Demand	Throughout the new development of Floran Farm best efforts have been made to reduce the need for energy and reduce heat demand. A preliminary Energy assessment has been carried out on the dwelling to show how the dwelling can be improved beyond Part L 2013 building regulations. As the drawings supplied are at a planning stage, assumptions have been made about the construction, heating and ventilation. Therefore energy strategy which have been used, which should be used as a guide to design the dwelling.
Maximise use of passive energy	Through the use of passive and active design measures the design team have enabled the development to require less energy through the use of optimised insulation, cross ventilation, improved window u-values, higher air tightness, reduced cold bridging and light coloured materials.
Increased Energy Efficiency	An Energy Statement is not required for this site, being less than 10 units, however a preliminary SAP calculation for planning has been carried out for the proposed dwelling which shows how the dwelling will go beyond building regulations Part L. The dwelling will incorporate a fabric first approach with: - • Low fabric element u-values, with existing elements having; External wall u-value 0.30 W/m2k, Floor 0.13W/m2k, Roof 0.15W/m2k. New walls will have a u-value 0.18W/m2k • High efficiency Oil boiler heating system • Time and temperature zone control

	This has shown to be an improvement over building regulations Part L1 2013 baseline, by achieving a potential of 15% improvement in CO2 emissions, which equates to a saving of 1,098 Kg/year CO2.
Renewable Energy Sources	The feasibility of several renewable technologies has been reviewed and shown that the majority of these are feasible. There could be the potential for an ASHP and Solar panels, however an improvement over Part L has been demonstrated via fabric first approach. Due to the development being an existing site, the client has used the existing mains heating supply.
Responsible Travel Provisions	The site is in a rural area in between Crawley town and East Grinstead and therefore has limited access to public transport. The closest train station is 2.9miles away at East Grinstead, Kingscote station 3.4 miles away and Three Bridges station 5 miles away which is on the Thameslink. There are two bus stops near the property on Hophurst Lane. There will also be cycle storage for 2 cycles provided for the occupiers to promote healthier travel methods and reduce CO2 emissions from vehicles.

<u>Water</u>	
Issue	Compliance
Water Saving Measures	Initial advice from the design team suggests the water saving measures can be incorporated in order to reduce water usage. It has been identified that there is the opportunity to have low flow rates and dual flush toilets.
Water Consumption Targets	Water efficient fixtures, fittings and appliances will be provided to ensure that internal water use targets are achieved to comply with the Mid Sussex DP39 council of target of 110 L/person/day. An example water calculation has been provided as shown in appendix B. In comparison, Building Regulations Approved Document G requires internal water use to be at 125litres/person/day or less.
Reusing Water	A preliminary feasibility study of the potential to include rainwater harvesting should be carried out; given the nature of the development however it may be considered not feasible to install a rainwater harvesting system. Further assessment with a drainage engineer would be needed.
Metering	A water meter could be provided. During detailed design, consideration will be given to the provision of digital meters with connectivity to a central building management / billing system, rather than standard analogue meters.

<u>Materials and Waste</u>	
Issue	Compliance
Design Stage Choosing materials that minimise the use of resources are sustainably sourced, do not cause harm to health and are robust.	The contractor and developer will aim to design and choose materials that will influence the construction process and reduce the embodied carbon of the development. Ensuring that materials are responsibly sourced, sourcing materials from local sources, minimising the harmful effects of some materials on human health, ensuring that specified materials are robust and sensitive to the building type and age. Where feasible the developer uses materials which have a low embodied carbon and products with Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) certificates. It is intended that insulation materials will have an Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP) of zero, and a Global Warming Potential (GWP) of less than five. Where specified by the developer (e.g. low VOC paint), finishes and other materials will not contain or emit toxic substances. Where timber is to be installed it will be 100% legally sourced and FSC certified.
Construction Stage Management of materials resulting from demolition through the waste hierarchy	The Contractor will aim to reduce waste during the construction phase of the development via the hierarchy of, Reduce, Reuse (prioritising on-site reuse of demolition materials, followed by offsite reuse), Recycle (prioritising on-site recycling, then off-site recycling), Resource recovery (for energy generation processes – fuels, heat and power); and Disposal. A Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) will be prepared and incorporate non-hazardous waste, demolition and excavation waste if applicable. The BRE Smartwaste tool can be used as an easy tool by contractors.

Storage for Recyclables & Waste	Sufficient internal and external space will be provided to facilitate recycling and the good management of waste for the building occupiers. The dwelling/s will be fitted with internal waste storage facilities in the kitchen for the segregation of recyclable materials, in compliance with BS5096.
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<u>Nature Conservation and Biodiversity</u>	
Issue	Compliance
Protecting Species Promoting the Protection and Planting of Trees	The existing site is a building with hardstanding areas and is considered to be of low ecological value. An ecology report and survey has been carried out by David Archer Associates 11.2024. Existing trees (and the space they require) have been considered throughout this development. It has not been necessary to remove any trees on site. However, there are features of ecological significance (Trees) next to the construction zone to the rear of the site. These will have to be adequately protected. The existing hardstanding area to the north of the site will be turned into a new garden space which will help enhance the ecological potential of the site. Therefore, the green space has been increase compared to the previous site. To help improve the ecological features of the site, bird, bat and hedgehog boxes are advised. The ecology reports provides further information on recommendations for enhancements.

Tackling Increased Temperatures and Drought

Issue	Compliance
Preventing Developments from Overheating	Overheating within buildings can result from either too much heat entering a building and not being released or too much heat being generated within a building and not being released. Therefore, if the internal environment becomes too hot it is likely occupiers will try to find a way to cool their environment. In order to continue minimising CO₂ emissions the design team have considered the internal comfort and implemented the following measures to reduce over heating, via cross ventilation, lightly colours external walls, and blinds. The dwellings are orientated where summer over heating should be reduced with less windows facing in a south direction.
Promoting Heat and Drought Resistant Planting	Water demand already outstrips mains water supply. Therefore it is essential that landscaping does not use excessive amounts of water. Consideration will be given to the plant species which are heat and drought resistant. Advice from an ecologist should ideally be sought before any plant species are selected.

Flooding	
Issue	Compliance
Flooding	Surface and rainwater water flooding is the most likely form of flooding that development may be exposed to. The chance of Surface and rain water flooding is very low. There will be no significant increase in hard-standing areas and no increase in the peak rates and volumes of surface water runoff. Therefore, this will not need to be compensated for by SUDs. Floren Farm, Hophurst Hill, Crawley Down, Crawley, RH10 4LP This information tells you the flood risk of an area, not a specific property. We have paused updates to information about flood risk from rivers and the sea and surface water while we get ready for new data. ► How we assess an area's flood risk Surface water More about your surface water flood risk Yearly chance of flooding Very low Low Medium High What surface water is Surface water flooding is sometimes known as flash flooding. It happens when rainwater cannot drain away through normal drainage systems. ► Why surface water flooding is a problem Rivers and the sea More about your rivers and sea flood risk Yearly chance of flooding Very low Low Medium High What makes rivers and sea flooding more likely Low-lying areas that are close to rivers or the sea are more likely to flood when water levels rise. This information takes into account any flood defences. ► Why flood defences cannot completely prevent flooding
	Flooding and Basement Developments There is no basement planned for the proposed development.

<u>Land Contamination</u>	
Issue	Compliance
Responsible Person/Organisation	The current site is not identified as being contaminated as a result of previous uses.
Bioremediation	Bioremediation is not required.

<u>Air Pollution</u>	
Issue	Compliance
Assessment Requirements	An air quality test should not be needed for the proposed development being located on a residential road.
Construction and Demolition	To recognise and encourage construction-sites which are managed in an environmentally and socially considerate, responsible and accountable manner. For the proposed development, the contractor will comply with 'The Control of Dust and Emissions during Construction Demolition SPG'. Control measures will be implemented by the contractor on site to prevent air and dust pollution. An example of this could be using dust sheets on materials and skips, damping down in waste areas.

Design and Occupation	Ventilation pathways will need to be designed to reduce the build-up of air pollutants in the dwelling/s, through cross ventilation, and either naturally ventilated or mechanical ventilation. Where there is mechanical ventilation, exhaust flues will be positioned away from intake flues for fresh air. In naturally ventilated buildings/spaces: openable windows/ventilators are over 10m from sources of external pollution. There is no requirement for mechanical ventilation for this development.
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Noise	
Issue	Compliance
Sources of Noise	The proposed site is located within an existing quite rural area, with few commercial units in the vicinity. The area is identified having a low potential for noise pollution from residential dwellings.
Mitigation of Noise Emitted by Development	Noise attenuation measures will be incorporated on-site where required, to ensure that any noise generated by equipment or services will not generate a source of noise pollution or negatively impact the surrounding area. The developer will comply with the council's construction noise rules which states what hours of the day the site can work within.

Mitigation of Noise impacts on the Development	The following should be followed, and best efforts will be made here were possible to avoid impacts of external noise to the occupiers. Locate noise sensitive areas/rooms away from the parts of the site most exposed to noises, create setbacks, design the building so its shape and orientation reflect noise and protect the most sensitive uses, position non-residential uses closer to the noise source in mixed use developments, design in lobbies, balconies, winter gardens and dual facades; and carefully locate noise generating equipment for the building such as plant and services away from sensitive uses.
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<u>Light Pollution</u>	
Issue	Compliance
Type of Light Pollution	Light pollution comprises any adverse effect of lighting for building occupiers, and for this development includes; Glare, 'Light Trespass' and 'Sky Glow' and Poor Artificial Lighting
Potential Effects	Light pollution can have a detrimental impact on the quality of life of residents; by significantly changing the character of the locality, altering wildlife and ecological patterns and wasting energy
Lighting Design to Minimise Impacts	To minimise obtrusive light where applicable, lights will be designed to be used only in appropriate areas, and that upward lighting is minimised, this will help to reduce light pollution and effect to neighbours. Where there is external lighting, it will have to be designed to the following standards. First to be energy efficient going beyond Part L of the building regulations, with the aim to achieve no less than 60 lumens

	per circuit watt. Second, all external lights will be automatically controlled for the prevention of operation during daylight hours and presence detection in areas of intermitted pedestrian traffic. The ILP Guidance for the reduction of obtrusive light, 2001 will be used to design the lighting strategy. All external lighting (except for safety and security lighting) can be automatically switched off between 23:00 and 07:00. If safety or security lighting is provided and will be used between 23:00 and 07:00, this part of the lighting system complies with the lower levels of lighting recommended during these hours in Table 2 of the ILP's Guidance notes. Illuminated advertisements, where specified, must be designed in compliance with ILE Technical Report 5 – The Brightness of Illuminated Advertisements
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Water Pollution

Issue	Compliance
How Sustainable Drainage Contributes to Water Quality	There are no activities on site which lead to pollutants accumulating on hardstanding areas, therefore traditional drainage systems will be sufficient.

5 Conclusion

The proposed development is to be located on land off Floran Farm, Crawley. Where the existing site is currently a workshop and storage space adjacent to the existing house. Proposals are for the conversion of the existing workshop space to create a larger five bedroom detached house.

Mid Sussex District Council Plan 2014-2031 sets out Policy DP39 which requires a sustainability statement to be provided for all planning applications in line with the key principals of the Sustainable Design and Construction.

Given the scale and nature of the development, this constrains the development proposals in terms of the layout, positioning and orientation of the proposed dwelling. Subsequently, these constraints will impact on the feasibility of certain sustainability and energy efficient measures that can feasibly be incorporated into the development (as discussed in Section 4 of this report).

The above sustainability statement sets out what the requirements are of the planning policies and what can be achieved for the proposed development.

The main features of the site to meet the building environmental standards are:

- The energy efficiency measures of the building are to go beyond Part L building regulations, with a potentially a 15% saving in CO2
- The development is to take a fabric first approach, which is to be designed to be highly insulated, with low u-values
- Water efficiency is a big driver of sustainability and indoor fittings which will have water efficiency will be installed. These will help to go beyond Part G minimum standard of 125L/person/day and achieve a 110L/person/day
- Materials to be used in the proposed development are to consist of having low embodied carbon. All timber used on site is to be sustainably sourced. Where possible recycled aggregates will be used.

Appendix A Proposed Dwelling SAP Worksheet

FULL SAP CALCULATION PRINTOUT

Calculation Type: Conversion (As Designed)

Property Reference	12426 1 Larger house				Issued on Date	09/01/2025
Assessment Reference	Proposed	Prop Type Ref	Detached barn conversion			
Property	Floran Farm, Crawley					
SAP Rating	79 C	DER	N/A	TER	N/A	
Environmental	74 C	% DER<TER	N/A			
CO ₂ Emissions (t/year)	9.79	DFEE	N/A	TFEE	N/A	
General Requirements Compliance	N/A	% DFEE<TFEE	N/A			
Assessor Details	Mr. Peter Kinsella, Base Energy Services Ltd, Tel: 0151 933 0328, peter@baseenergy.co.uk				Assessor ID	L770-0002
Client						

SUMMARY FOR INPUT DATA

Calculation Type: Conversion (As Designed)

Property Reference	12426 1 Larger house	Issued on Date	09/01/2025
Assessment Reference	Proposed	Prop Type Ref	Detached barn conversion
Property	Floran Farm, Crawley		
SAP Rating	79 C	DER	N/A
Environmental	74 C	% DER<TER	N/A
CO ₂ Emissions (t/year)	9.79	DFEE	N/A
General Requirements Compliance	N/A	% DFEE<TFEE	N/A
Assessor Details	Mr. Peter Kinsella, Base Energy Services Ltd, Tel: 0151 933 0328, peter@baseenergy.co.uk		Assessor ID
Client	L770-0002		

SUMMARY FOR INPUT DATA FOR: Conversion (As Designed)

Orientation	West				
Property Tenure	Owner-occupied				
Transaction Type	Non-marketed sale				
Terrain Type	Rural				
1.0 Property Type	House, Detached				
2.0 Number of Storeys	2				
3.0 Date Built	2024				
4.0 Sheltered Sides	1				
5.0 Sunlight/Shade	Average or unknown				
6.0 Measurements					
		Heat Loss Perimeter	Internal Floor Area	Average Storey Height	
	Ground Floor:	104.00 m	323.00 m ²	2.55 m	
	1st Storey:	62.00 m	215.60 m ²	1.00 m	
7.0 Living Area	62.00		m ²		
8.0 Thermal Mass Parameter	Simple calculation - Low				
Thermal Mass	100.00		kJ/m ² K		
9.0 External Walls					
Description	Type		U-Value (W/m ² K)	Gross Area (m ²)	Nett Area (m ²)
Existing wall	Solid Wall		0.30	177.40	118.98
New wall	Cavity Wall		0.18	30.00	30.00
Corridor/store	Solid Wall		0.30	32.00	32.00
10.0 External Roofs					
Description	Type		U-Value (W/m ² K)	Gross Area (m ²)	Nett Area (m ²)
Main roof	External Slope Roof		0.18	349.30	342.28
Roof	External Slope Roof		0.18	39.20	38.48
11.0 Heat Loss Floors					
Description	Type	Construction		U-Value (W/m ² K)	Area (m ²)
Heat Loss extension	Ground Floor - Solid			0.18	323.00
12.0 Opening Types					

SUMMARY FOR INPUT DATA

Calculation Type: Conversion (As Designed)

Description	Data Source	Type	Glazing	Glazing Gap	Argon Filled	G-value	Frame Type	Frame Factor	U Value (W/m²K)
Doors glazed	Manufacturer	Solid Door							1.40
Windows	Manufacturer	Window	Double Low-E Soft 0.05			0.63		0.70	1.40
Roof lights	Manufacturer	Roof Window	Double Low-E Soft 0.05			0.63		0.70	1.40
Front door	Manufacturer	Solid Door							1.80

13.0 Openings

Name	Opening Type	Location	Orientation	Curtain Type	Overhang Ratio	Wide Overhang	Width (m)	Height (m)	Count	Area (m²)	Curtain Closed
D1 front door	Solid Door	[1] Existing wall	West							3.15	
W2	Window	[1] Existing wall	North	None	0.00					1.76	
W3-5	Window	[1] Existing wall	North	None	0.00					6.30	
W6	Window	[1] Existing wall	North	None	0.00					1.80	
W7	Window	[1] Existing wall	North	None	0.00					0.56	
W8	Window	[1] Existing wall	East	None	0.00					2.94	
W11-12	Window	[1] Existing wall	East	None	0.00					10.92	
V18+	Roof Window	[1] Main roof	West	None						3.24	
V19+	Roof Window	[1] Main roof	East	None						3.78	
W1 main living room	Solid Door	[1] Existing wall	South							2.31	
W2 main	Solid Door	[1] Existing wall	West							2.94	
W3	Window	[1] Existing wall	West	None	0.00					1.79	
W4	Solid Door	[1] Existing wall	South							3.15	
W5	Solid Door	[1] Existing wall	South							3.15	
W5	Solid Door	[1] Existing wall	South							3.15	
W6	Window	[1] Existing wall	East	None	0.00					1.79	
W7	Window	[1] Existing wall	East	None	0.00					1.79	
W8	Solid Door	[1] Existing wall	East							3.15	
W9	Solid Door	[1] Existing wall	East							3.15	
W10 corridor	Solid Door	[1] Existing wall	East							4.62	
V20+	Roof Window	[2] Roof	South	None						0.72	

14.0 Conservatory	None
15.0 Draught Proofing	100 %
16.0 Draught Lobby	No
17.0 Thermal Bridging	Default
Y-value	0.150 W/m²K
18.0 Pressure Testing	No

19.0 Mechanical Ventilation

Summer Overheating

Windows open in hot weather	Windows half open
Cross ventilation possible	Yes
Night Ventilation	No
Air change rate	4.00

Mechanical Ventilation

Mechanical Ventilation System Present	No
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20.0 Fans, Open Fireplaces, Flues

	MHS	SHS	Other	Total
Number of Chimneys	0		0	0
Number of open flues	0		0	0

SUMMARY FOR INPUT DATA

Calculation Type: Conversion (As Designed)

Number of intermittent fans	2
Number of passive vents	0
Number of flueless gas fires	0

21.0 Fixed Cooling System

22.0 Lighting

Internal

Total number of light fittings	10	
Total number of L.E.L. fittings	10	
Percentage of L.E.L. fittings	100.00	%

External

External lights fitted	No
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23.0 Electricity Tariff

24.0 Main Heating 1

	Database	
Percentage of Heat	100	%
Database Ref. No.	8198	
Fuel Type	Oil	
Main Heating	BOC	
SAP Code	126	
In Winter	86.7	
In Summer	75.0	
Controls	CBI Time and temperature zone control	
PCDF Controls	0	
Delayed Start Stat	Yes	
Sap Code	2110	
Oil Pump Inside	Yes	
Flue Type	Balanced	
Fan Assisted Flue	Yes	
Is MHS Pumped	Pump in heated space	
Heat Emitter	Radiators	

25.0 Main Heating 2

Community Heating	None
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28.0 Water Heating

	HWP From main heating 1
Water Heating	Main Heating 1
Flue Gas Heat Recovery System	No
Waste Water Heat Recovery Instantaneous System 1	No
Waste Water Heat Recovery Instantaneous System 2	No
Waste Water Heat Recovery Storage System	No
Solar Panel	No
Water use <= 125 litres/person/day	Yes
SAP Code	901

29.0 Hot Water Cylinder

SUMMARY FOR INPUT DATA

Calculation Type: Conversion (As Designed)

Cylinder Stat	Yes	
Cylinder In Heated Space	Yes	
Independent Time Control	Yes	
Insulation Type	Measured Loss	
Cylinder Volume	150.00	L
Loss	1.89	kWh/day
Pipes insulation	Fully insulated primary pipework	
31.0 Thermal Store	None	

Recommendations

Lower cost measures

None

Further measures to achieve even higher standards

	Typical Cost	Typical savings per year	Ratings after improvement	
			SAP rating	Environmental Impact
Solar photovoltaic panels, 2.5 kWp	£3,500 - £5,500	£457	B 81	
	Typical Cost	Typical savings per year	Ratings after improvement	
			SAP rating	Environmental Impact
Wind turbine	£15,000 - £25,000	£1025	B 86	

Appendix B Water Efficiency Calculation

Installation Type	Unit of Measure	Capacity/Flow rate (1)	Use Factor (2)	Fixed use (litres/person/day) (3)	Litres/person/day = [(1)x(2)] + (3) (4)
WC (single flush)	Flush Volume (litres)		4.42	0.00	0
WC (dual flush)	Full flush Volume (litres)	4	1.46	0.00	5.84
	Part flush Volume (litres)	2	2.96	0.00	5.92
WC (multiple fittings)	Average effective flushing Volume (litres)		4.42	0.00	0
Taps (excluding kitchen/utility room taps)	Flow rate (litres/min)	5.00	1.58	1.58	9.48
Bath (where shower also present)	Capacity to overflow(litres)	200.00	0.11	0.00	22.00
Shower (where bath also present)	Flow Rate(litres / minute)	9.00	4.37	0.00	39.33
Bath Only	Capacity to overflow(litres)		0.50	0.00	0
Shower Only	Flow Rate (litres/minute)		5.60	0.00	0
Kitchen/Utility room sink taps	Flow rate (litres/minute)	5.00	0.44	10.36	12.56
Washing Machine	(Litres/kg dry load)	7.80	2.1	0.00	16.38
Dishwasher	(Litres/place setting)	1.20	3.6	0.00	4.32
Waste disposal unit	(Litres/use)	☐ Present	3.08	0.00	0
Water Softener	(Litres/person/day)		1.00	0.00	0
	(5)	Total Calculated use (litres/person/day) =SUM(column 4)			115.83
	(6)	Contribution from greywater (litres/person/day)			0
	(7)	Contribution from rainwater (litres/person/day)			0

Installation Type	Make/Model (mandatory)	Litres/Person/Day
WC (dual flush)		11.76
Taps		9.48
Baths (shower(s) present)		22.00
Showers (bath(s) present)		39.33
Kitchen Taps		12.56
Washing Machines		16.38
Dishwasher		4.32
Property Type		
Housing Development		



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