



Raise Rochdale PRU

Renewable and Low-Carbon Energy Statement

March 2026

Project Ref: 3220293



Consulting Engineers

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We are **building physics** experts

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abbreviations

APR	- Air Permeability Rating
BER	- Building Emission Rate
BPER	- Building Primary Energy Rate
BRUKL	- Building Regulations UK, Part L
EPC	- Energy Performance Certificate
HVAC	- Heating, Ventilation & Air Conditioning
LZC	- Low and Zero Carbon
PV	- Photo Voltaic (panels)
SCOP	- Seasonal Coefficient of Performance
SEER	- Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio
SFP	- Specific Fan Power
TER	- Target Emission Rate
TPER	- Target Primary Energy Rate
TRY	- Test Reference Year
VLT	- Visible Light Transmittance

introduction



introduction

This report contains the basis of the Part L 2021 Conservation of fuel and power (Volume 2: Buildings other than dwellings) assessment, and the corresponding results, carried out for the proposed Raise Rochdale PRU.

This Renewable and Low-Carbon Energy Statement has been prepared to support the full planning application for the proposed three-storey new-build school Raise Rochdale PRU. The school will be able to accommodate 64 students who require alternative provision schooling.

The purpose of this statement is to demonstrate how the development complies with Policy P3 Improving design of new development, Policy G1 tackling and adapting to climate change and Policy G2 energy and new development of the Rochdale Core strategy (2016). It has approached these under the be lean, be clean, be green development philosophy.

This report outlines the proposed energy strategy for the extension, which includes the installation of air source heat pumps (ASHPs) to provide space heating and mechanically ventilation for fresh air supported by an array of photovoltaic (PV) panels to generate on-site electricity. These technologies have been selected to deliver a significant proportion of the building's energy requirements in a manner that is efficient, viable, and sensitive to the local environment.

executive summary

Thermal modelling has been carried out using IES-VE v2025.1.0.0 dynamic simulation software.

The thermal model has been constructed from the drawings provided by Seven Architects Stage 3 Submission Pack. Building envelope performance has been taken from the proposed design strategy, provided by Seven Architects.

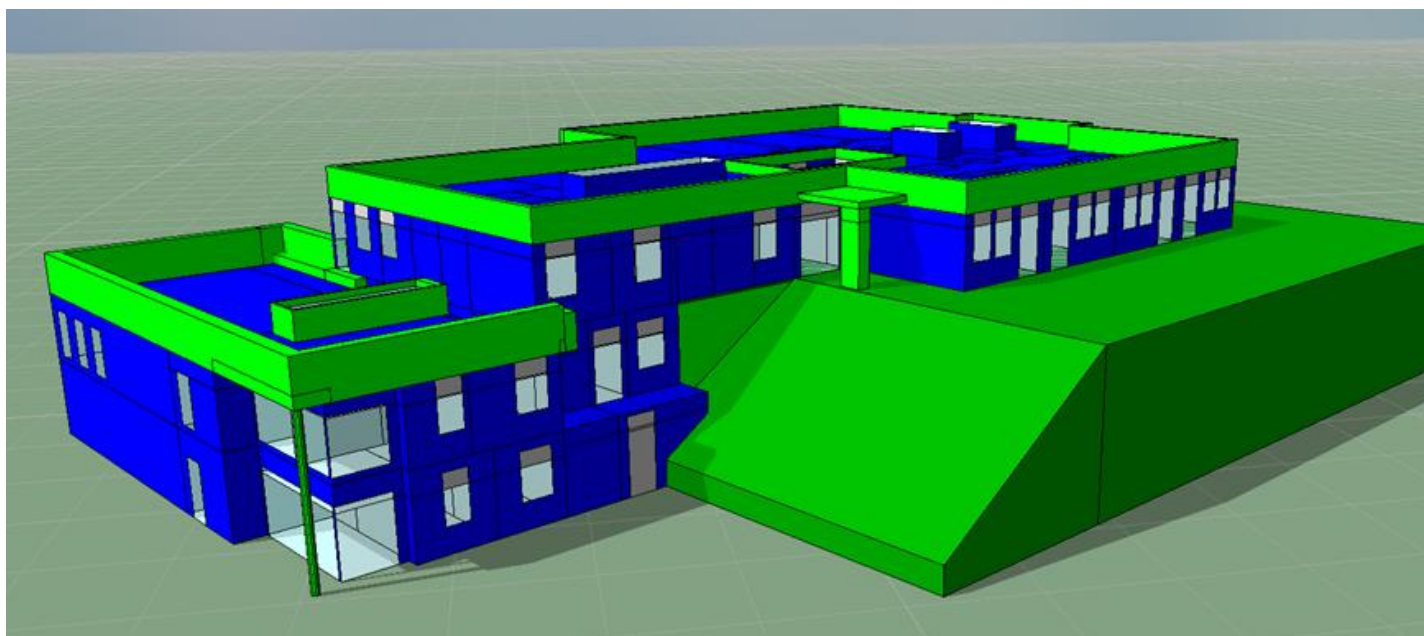


Figure 1. IES-VE thermal model geometry

planning policy



Rochdale Core Strategy (2016)

Rochdale Core Strategy (2016) sets the vision for Rochdale borough in 2028. The policy

Policy G1 Tackling and adapting to climate change (extract)

New developments will be expected to:

- a. Be zero carbon in line with national targets and definitions;
- b. Adhere to the 'energy hierarchy' as outlined in policy G2, being designed in such a way that ensures that buildings require the minimum amount of energy to function over their lifetime;
- c. Reduce CO₂ emissions through the use of renewable and low carbon decentralised energy technologies and networks. This will be through both on-site provision in new developments and through connection to local networks;

Policy G2 Energy and new development (extract)

All new development will be expected to adhere to the following energy hierarchy to the extent that policy G2 reflects national policy, targets and requirements for that type of development:

Demand Reduction – Achieve the maximum possible reduction in demand for energy through building design (i.e. the use of passive systems). At the design stage of new developments, every effort should be made to ensure that buildings use as little energy as possible throughout their lifetimes, using siting, orientation, layout, construction and landscaping to optimise use of natural passive systems such as solar gain and natural lighting, shading, ventilation and cooling to minimise heating, cooling and lighting demands. Green roofs and green walls should be incorporated into developments wherever feasible.

Energy efficiency and low / zero carbon technologies and networks – Design to maximize energy efficiency, and use on-site or linked low or zero carbon technologies or direct connection to a low or zero carbon heat source (not necessarily on-site).

Allowable solutions – use wider energy efficiency / CO₂ reduction measures, which could include developer contributions, to compensate for 'residual emissions' not addressed by 1 or 2 above.

Policy G3 Renewable and low carbon energy developments

Requires that new developments include provision for low- and zero-carbon energy generation, or alternatively connect to existing low- and zero-carbon energy networks where available. This should be implemented wherever reasonably practicable, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that doing so would render the development financially unviable.

Policy P3 (extract)

The following design principles should be adhered to wherever relevant:....

Minimise impact upon the environment, and help adapt to the impacts of climate change, including by re-using existing buildings and materials (maximising the benefits of existing embodied energy) and utilising sustainable drainage (Policies G1 and G2).

key input data



key input data

The following inputs have been used to assess the Part L 2021 compliance of the proposed building. Any amendments to these inputs will result in a change to the results of the Part L compliance assessment.

NCM Weather File

Location	Weather file	Notes
Leeds	Leeds TRY	As per line 198 of NCM Modelling Guide 2021

Table 1. DSM weather file

Building Envelope

Fabric & Openings	U-Value (W/m ² .K)	Notes
Ground floor	0.12	
External walls	0.14	
Roof	0.12	
Windows	1.10	
Curtain Wall	1.10	
Glazed Doors	1.5	
Personnel door	1.5	

Air Tightness	APR (m ³ /h.m ² @ 50Pa)	Notes
Entire Building	3.0	Targeted air permeability

Glazed Elements	g-Value	VLT	Notes
Windows	0.4	0.7	
Curtain Wall	0.4	0.7	
Glazed Doors	0.4	0.7	

Table 2. Building envelope specification

Management & Control Adjustments

Adjustment		Notes
Lighting automatic monitoring & targeting	Yes	Including alarms for out-of-range values (Lighting control LITECOM panel included in design)
Electric Power Factor Correction	>0.95	
HVAC system automatic monitoring & targeting	Yes	Including alarms for out-of-range values

Table 3. Management and control features in the building energy compliance calculations as per Paragraph 2.8 of Approved Document L Volume 2, 2021 edition

key input data

HVAC Systems*

System Name	Energy Source	Heating SCOP	Cooling SEER	Heat Recovery Efficiency (%)	SFP (W/l/s)	Notes
Air Distribution - MVHR	Direct Electric	n/a	n/a	75	1.5	
Air Distribution - NVHR	Direct Electric	n/a	n/a	75	1.5	
Underfloor Heating - ASHP	Heat pump (Electric)	2.23	n/a	n/a	n/a	Variable speed pumping
Radiant Panels - ASHP	Heat pump (Electric)	2.23	n/a	n/a	n/a	Variable speed pumping
DX Cooling System	Heat pump (Electric)	n/a	5	n/a	n/a	
DHW 1 Electric PoU	Direct Electric	1.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	

Table 4. HVAC System Types and Efficiencies

*room specific system assignments are detailed in appendix A1: System Assessment

DHW Systems

System Name	Storage (ltrs)	Storage Loss (kWh/ltr/day)	Circulation Losses (W/m)	Loop Length (m)	Pump Power (kW)	Notes
DHW 1 Electric PoU	0 - 30	0.0047	n/a	n/a	n/a	No circulation

Table 5. DHW System Storage and Circulation Details

key input data

Lighting*

Zone Name	Efficacy	Unit	Notes
Occupied Areas	110	lm/W	Specified lamp efficacy this value or greater
Ancillary	110	lm/W	Based on per Part L2 2021 standards

Table 6. Lighting Efficacies by room type

Lighting Control*

Zone Name	Occupancy Control	Daylight Control	Notes
Occupied Areas	Auto On/Off	Dimming	Dimming to front 6m zones with natural light
Ancillary	Auto On/Off	Dimming	Dimming to front 6m zones with natural light

Table 7. Lighting Control by room type

*room specific lighting performance and control detailed in appendix A2: Lighting Assessment

Renewable Technology

Technology Type	Description	Notes
Solar PV	112m ² array, 165° orientation, 30° inclination	Module Efficiency = 22%, Inverter Efficiency = 98%

Table 8. Renewable technology proposed, with key technical information

results



results

This report has assessed compliance as per Part L 2021 Conservation of fuel and power assessment.

The proposed Raise Rochdale PRU is passing Part L compliance, bettering the TER by 114.2%, and the TPER by 118.1%. An EPC rating of A+(-8) is achieved.

SLCE have compiled this Part L Report on behalf of Seven Architects to assess the Building Regulations Part L2 compliance for the proposed Raise Rochdale PRU.

The assessment has been carried out in accordance with Building Regulations 2010 Approved Document Part L (2021 Edition incorporating 2023 amendments) Conservation of fuel and power Volume 2: Buildings other than dwellings.

Works have been undertaken by Alexander Shelley, a Building Physics and Sustainability Consultant at SLCE. Government approved IES - VE (v2025.1.0.0) dynamic thermal modelling software has been used.

An annual simulation has been undertaken utilising the closest applicable weather data for the proposed building, which is Leeds TRY weather data. Current results show compliance is being achieved, as per Table 9 below.

Part L Criteria	Target	Proposed Building	Betterment
CO ₂ Emission Rate	TER = 4.42 kgCO ₂ /m ² .annum	BER = 3.87 kgCO ₂ /m ² .annum	114.2%
Primary Energy Rate	TPER = 46.97 kWh/m ² .annum	BPER = 39.76 kWh/m ² .annum	118.1%
Solar gain check	See Stage 3 DfE Thermal Comfort Report		

Table 9. Part L 2021 Results

EPC Rating = A (-8)

be lean,
be clean,
be green



The Be Lean stage of the energy hierarchy aims to minimise regulated energy consumption through passive design strategies and enhanced building fabric performance. This includes optimising thermal insulation, minimising thermal bridging and improving airtightness. This approach applies to the base of the energy pyramid in Policy G2 of the Rochdale plan where demand reduction is targeted first.

Passive Design & Fabric Performance

The architectural and façade strategy for Raise Rochdale PRU incorporates a comprehensive set of passive measures designed to minimise energy demand, enhance ventilation performance and manage overheating risk. Key measures include:

Fabric enhancements

- High-performance wall, roof and floor insulation achieving U-values markedly better than Part L:2021 notional specifications.
- High-performance glazing with optimised g-values to balance daylight, heat loss and solar gain.
- Reductions in thermal bridging through improved detailing and accredited construction junctions.

Air-tightness

- A design air permeability target significantly below the Part L:2021 limiting values, reducing uncontrolled heat loss and improving thermal comfort.

Solar control & daylighting

- Orientation-led façade design to optimise natural daylight while limiting excessive solar gain in summer.
- Internal blinds, curtain wall overhang and parapets shading roof lights contributing to glare control and overheating mitigation.
- The proposed scheme has been assessed in line with the overheating and CO₂ criteria set in the Department for Education (DfE) School Output Specification Technical Annex 2F: Mechanical Services and Public Health Engineering (Rev C12 - November 2022). All spaces achieve the mandatory Criterion 1 requirement using the Leeds DSY1 2080 Low50 (+2°C weather scenario).

Be lean

The Be Lean stage of the energy hierarchy aims to minimise regulated energy consumption through passive design strategies and enhanced building fabric performance. This includes optimising thermal insulation, minimising thermal bridging and improving airtightness.

Building Services

Building services specified within the be lean assessment are as follows.

Non-Residential Areas (Part L:2021 Volume 2)

- Mechanical ventilation with heat recovery (MVHR) delivering high heat-recovery efficiency and low specific fan power.
- Low-energy LED lighting with automatic controls to reduce unnecessary consumption.
- Efficient domestic hot water generation, delivered via centralised ASHP system (as relevant to your final strategy).
- High efficiency ASHP providing both heating and cooling where required
- Waste water heat recovery
- Smart controls to optimise occupant control and encourage efficient operation.

Energy Costs

Energy-efficiency improvements at the 'Be Lean' stage lower long-term operational energy costs for the school. This is achieved by reducing overall heating, cooling and ventilation loads before the application of low-carbon technologies.

Lower energy demand results in:

- Reduced space-heating requirements.
- Lower DHW energy use due to improved insulation and efficient distribution.
- Lower running costs for school due to efficient lighting and HVAC systems.

Be clean

The 'Be Clean' stage considers opportunities to supply energy efficiently, including the feasibility of district heating connections and the selection of low-carbon heat sources. This approach applies to the middle of the energy pyramid in Policy G2 of the Rochdale plan where energy efficiency and LZC technology implementation is targeted second. Be clean also applies to Policy G3 of the Rochdale plan.

The 'Be Clean' stage examines options for supplying heating and hot water efficiently. Under Policy G2, developments are required to prioritise:

- Connection to an existing or planned district heat network (DHN) where feasible.
- Where this is not possible, the use of communal low-carbon heat sources, such as communal heat pumps.
- Where communal systems are not adopted, high-efficiency individual heat pumps may be used if shown to be appropriate.

As part of this assessment, the development team reviewed the feasibility of connecting Raise Rochdale PRU to a district heating network. This is shown in figure 2 of the following page.

A review of heat-network operators and local authority energy teams confirmed that the site lies outside an existing or committed heat-network area, and the network operator has no plans for extension to this part of Rochdale at this time. Therefore, DHN connection is not feasible for this development.

In accordance with G2 policy hierarchy, the development therefore proceeds with a low-carbon heat pump strategy (individual ASHP systems for dwellings, and high-efficiency heat pumps for the non-residential spaces).

In accordance with G3 policy, the visual character and quality of the landscape will not be effected by installed LZC or renewable technology. Both ASHP external condensers and PV will not be visible from public areas. Assessments will be made on the acoustic noise levels of the ASHP condensers to ensure that the local environment is respected.

Be clean

The 'Be Clean' stage considers opportunities to supply energy efficiently, including the feasibility of district heating connections and the selection of low-carbon heat sources and relates to Policy G3 of the Rochdale plan.



Figure 2. Proximity of Raise Rochdale PRU to heat network

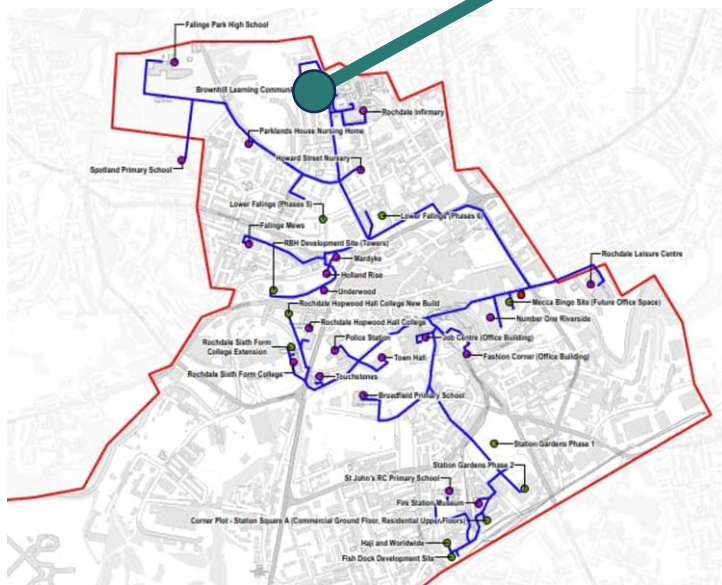


Figure 3. Proposed Rochdale Town Centre Heat Network

Be green

The 'Be Green' stage considers opportunities to incorporate renewable and low-carbon technologies, consistent with Policy G3, which requires applicants to maximise on-site renewable generation where feasible.

Following application of 'Be Lean' and 'Be Clean' measures, the 'Be Green' stage examines opportunities to integrate on-site low-carbon technologies to further reduce regulated CO₂ emissions.

For this project, the primary low-carbon technology is the use of air source heat pumps (ASHPs) for space heating across the school.

Building Services

As noted in the 'Be Clean' section, the strategy for the development uses high-efficiency ASHP systems to provide heating and hot water. These systems replace any reliance on fossil-fuel plant and form the main source of low-carbon energy at the 'Be Green' stage.

ASHPs deliver substantial carbon savings relative to the notional Part L: 2021 baseline:

- They operate using electricity, which benefits from the decarbonising of the national grid.
- Their Coefficients of Performance (CoP) and Seasonal Coefficients of Performance (SCOP) result in significantly lower delivered energy compared with gas boilers.
- They support compliance with Rochdale Borough Council G3 - Renewable and low carbon energy developments and the the council's preference for electrified, low-temperature heating systems and renewable energy generation.

Be green

The 'Be Green' stage considers opportunities to incorporate renewable and low-carbon technologies, consistent with Policy G3, which requires applicants to maximise on-site renewable generation where feasible.

Low Zero Carbon & Renewable Generation Appraisal

A review of available renewable and low-carbon technologies was undertaken in line with Rochdale plan guidance. The technologies considered included:

Technology	Feasibility Summary
Solar thermal	Not feasible – Insufficient roof space; would conflict with PV strategy. Limited decarbonisation benefit over PV.
Ground-source heat pumps (GSHP)	Not feasible – No available land for horizontal loops; vertical boreholes constrained by urban location and foundations.
CHP	Not recommended due to high NOx emissions and grid-carbon displacement considerations.
Wind turbines	Not appropriate in dense urban environments due to turbulence, noise and safety constraints.

Table 10. be Green Feasibility Summary

The PV array specified in table 8 will be an integral part of the building's low carbon strategy, as will be able to be the main energy source for the building at peak summer generation periods where the building's largest operational loads will be the lighting, mechanically ventilation and hot water generation.

The site will be installed with 1 x 7.2 kW EV charger with the capacity for future expansion (7 car parking spaces).

conclusion

The results demonstrate that the development delivers a site-wide 114.2% betterment in regulated CO₂ emissions compared with the Part L 2021 notional baseline.

High standards of fabric performance, airtightness and passive design have been adopted across the development to minimise heating demand and manage overheating risk. Efficient mechanical and electrical systems—including MVHR, low-energy lighting and ASHP based heating—further reduce energy use at the 'Be Lean' stage.

A review of the Rochdale confirms that the site is not within the proposed Rochdale Town Centre Heat Network, nor expected to be within an existing or emerging district heating network. The design therefore adheres to the heating hierarchy, with heat pumps selected as the most appropriate and lowest-carbon long-term solution for this location.

At the 'Be Green' stage, high-efficiency ASHP systems provide the building's primary low-carbon technology. Photovoltaic panels will be installed on the roof. The strategy maximises feasible on-site carbon reduction and aligns with Rochdale Plan 2016 expectations.

Overall, the proposed development provides a robust and future-proofed low-carbon strategy, demonstrates clear compliance with the energy hierarchy, and contributes positively to Rochdales's and Manchester's wider ambitions for net zero carbon.

drawing register



drawing register

The thermal model has been constructed using the following Stage 3 drawings.

Model Title	Drawing Reference	Issued By	Revision
Proposed Accessibility & Circulation Plans	BAP-SEV-ZZ-00-DR-A-02130 - Level 00	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
Proposed GA Floor Plan Area A	BAP-SEV-ZZ-00-DR-A-02300 - Level 00	Seven Architecture Ltd	P02
Proposed FFE Floor Plan Area A	BAP-SEV-ZZ-00-DR-A-02330 - Level 00	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
Proposed RCP Plan Area A	BAP-SEV-ZZ-00-DR-A-02400 - Level 00	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
Proposed Accessibility & Circulation Plans	BAP-SEV-ZZ-01-DR-A-02131 - Level 01	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
Proposed GA Floor Plan Area A	BAP-SEV-ZZ-01-DR-A-02301 - Level 01	Seven Architecture Ltd	P02
Proposed FFE Floor Plan Area A	BAP-SEV-ZZ-01-DR-A-02331 - Level 01	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
Proposed RCP Plan Area A	BAP-SEV-ZZ-01-DR-A-02401 - Level 01	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
Proposed Floor Plan	BAP-SEV-ZZ-02-DR-A-02026 - Level 02	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
Proposed Navigation Plan	BAP-SEV-ZZ-02-DR-A-02031 - Level 02	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
Proposed Fire Strategy Plan	BAP-SEV-ZZ-02-DR-A-02041 - Level 02	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
Proposed Internal Wall Types Plan	BAP-SEV-ZZ-02-DR-A-02061 - Level 02	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
Proposed Wall Finishes Plan	BAP-SEV-ZZ-02-DR-A-02086 - Level 02	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
Proposed Wall - Protection Plan	BAP-SEV-ZZ-02-DR-A-02091 - Level 02	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
Proposed Accessibility & Circulation Plan	BAP-SEV-ZZ-02-DR-A-02132 - Level 02	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
Proposed Stair and Balustrade Type Plan	BAP-SEV-ZZ-02-DR-A-02141 - Level 02	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
Proposed Blind Location Plan	BAP-SEV-ZZ-02-DR-A-02151 - Level 02	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
Proposed Floor Finishes Plan	BAP-SEV-ZZ-02-DR-A-02166 - Level 02	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
Proposed Access Strategy Plan	BAP-SEV-ZZ-02-DR-A-02181 - Level 02	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
Proposed GA Floor Plan Area A	BAP-SEV-ZZ-02-DR-A-02302 - Level 02	Seven Architecture Ltd	P02
Proposed GA Floor Plan Area B	BAP-SEV-ZZ-02-DR-A-02303 - Level 02	Seven Architecture Ltd	P02
Proposed FFE Floor Plan Area A	BAP-SEV-ZZ-02-DR-A-02332 - Level 02	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
Proposed FFE Floor Plan Area B	BAP-SEV-ZZ-02-DR-A-02333 - Level 02	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
Proposed RCP Plan Area A	BAP-SEV-ZZ-02-DR-A-02402 - Level 02	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
Proposed RCP Plan Area B	BAP-SEV-ZZ-02-DR-A-02403 - Level 02	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
Proposed Navigation Plan	BAP-SEV-ZZ-R1-DR-A-02032 - Level R1	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
Proposed Stair and Balustrade Type Plan	BAP-SEV-ZZ-R1-DR-A-02142 - Level R1	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
Proposed GA Roof Plan	BAP-SEV-ZZ-R1-DR-A-02304 - Level R1	Seven Architecture Ltd	P02
Proposed Floor Plans	BAP-SEV-ZZ-ZZ-DR-A-02025 - Level 00 to 01	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
Proposed Navigation Plans	BAP-SEV-ZZ-ZZ-DR-A-02030 - Level 00 to 01	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
Proposed Fire Strategy Plans	BAP-SEV-ZZ-ZZ-DR-A-02040 - Level 00 to 01	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
Proposed Internal Wall Types Plans	BAP-SEV-ZZ-ZZ-DR-A-02060 - Level 00 to 01	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01

Table 11.0. Drawing Register

drawing register

The thermal model has been constructed using the following models.

Model Title	Drawing Reference	Issued By	Revision
Proposed Internal Wall Types Plans	BAP-SEV-ZZ-ZZ-DR-A-02060 - Level 00 to 01	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
Proposed Wall Finishes Plans	BAP-SEV-ZZ-ZZ-DR-A-02085 - Level 00	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
Proposed Wall - Protection Plans	BAP-SEV-ZZ-ZZ-DR-A-02090 - Level 00	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
Proposed Stair and Balustrade Type Plans	BAP-SEV-ZZ-ZZ-DR-A-02140 - Level 00	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
Proposed Blind Location Plans	BAP-SEV-ZZ-ZZ-DR-A-02150 - Level 00	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
Proposed Floor Finishes Plans	BAP-SEV-ZZ-ZZ-DR-A-02165 - Level 00	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
Proposed Access Strategy Plans	BAP-SEV-ZZ-ZZ-DR-A-02180 - Level 00	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
E - Levations (Sheet 1 of 2)	BAP-SEV-ZZ-ZZ-DR-A-03032 - Proposed	Seven Architecture Ltd	P04
E - Levations (Sheet 2 of 2)	BAP-SEV-ZZ-ZZ-DR-A-03033 - Proposed	Seven Architecture Ltd	P04
Sections (Sheet 1 of 3)	BAP-SEV-ZZ-ZZ-DR-A-03040 - Proposed	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
Sections (Sheet 2 of 3)	BAP-SEV-ZZ-ZZ-DR-A-03041 - Proposed	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
Sections (Sheet 3 of 3)	BAP-SEV-ZZ-ZZ-DR-A-03042 - Proposed	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
Typical Classroom Bay E - Levation Study	BAP-SEV-ZZ-ZZ-DR-A-03100 - Proposed	Seven Architecture Ltd	P02
Coursing Sections - Sheet 1	BAP-SEV-ZZ-ZZ-DR-A-03110 - Proposed	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
Curtain Walling Types and Schedule	BAP-SEV-ZZ-ZZ-DR-A-04000 - Proposed	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
External Door Types and Schedule	BAP-SEV-ZZ-ZZ-DR-A-04010 - Proposed	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
External Wall Type Details	BAP-SEV-ZZ-ZZ-DR-A-04100 - Typical	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
Roof Type Details	BAP-SEV-ZZ-ZZ-DR-A-04150 - Typical	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
Floor Slab Type Details	BAP-SEV-ZZ-ZZ-DR-A-04160 - Typical	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01
Door Types and Schedule	BAP-SEV-ZZ-ZZ-DR-A-05000 - Internal	Seven Architecture Ltd	P01

Table 11.1. Drawing Register

Our Services

We offer a wide range of high-quality building performance advice and evaluation, Sustainability & Net Zero Carbon Consultancy.

We work across all construction sectors in the UK, Europe and Worldwide.



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