

# Energy Performance Certificate


## Address of dwelling and other details

3F2,  
14 SMITHFIELD STREET,  
EDINBURGH, EH11 2PQ

Dwelling type: Top-floor flat  
 Name of approved organisation: Symington Mackell  
 Membership number: RICS853415  
 Date of certificate: 16 December 2008  
 Reference number: 4218-3422-3009-0456-0096  
 Total floor area: 36 m<sup>2</sup>  
 Main type of heating and fuel: Room heaters, mains gas

## This dwelling's performance ratings


This dwelling has been assessed using the RdSAP 2005 methodology. Its performance is rated in terms of the energy use per square metre of floor area, energy efficiency based on fuel costs and environmental impact based on carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions. CO<sub>2</sub> is a greenhouse gas that contributes to climate change.

Energy Efficiency Rating		Current	Potential
<i>Very energy efficient - lower running costs</i>			
(92 plus)	<b>A</b>		
(81-91)	<b>B</b>		
(69-80)	<b>C</b>		
(55-68)	<b>D</b>		
(39-54)	<b>E</b>		
(21-38)	<b>F</b>		
(1-20)	<b>G</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>
<i>Not energy efficient - higher running costs</i>			
<b>Scotland</b>		EU Directive 2002/91/EC 	

The energy efficiency rating is a measure of the overall efficiency of a home. The higher the rating the more energy efficient the home is and the lower the fuel bills are likely to be.

Approximate current energy use per square metre of floor area: 1322 kWh/m<sup>2</sup> per year

Approximate current CO<sub>2</sub> emissions: 219 kg/m<sup>2</sup> per year

Environmental Impact (CO <sub>2</sub> ) Rating		Current	Potential
<i>Very environmentally friendly - lower CO<sub>2</sub> emissions</i>			
(92 plus)	<b>A</b>		
(81-91)	<b>B</b>		
(69-80)	<b>C</b>		
(55-68)	<b>D</b>		
(39-54)	<b>E</b>		
(21-38)	<b>F</b>		
(1-20)	<b>G</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>
<i>Not environmentally friendly - higher CO<sub>2</sub> emissions</i>			
<b>Scotland</b>		EU Directive 2002/91/EC 	

The environmental impact rating is a measure of a home's impact on the environment in terms of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions. The higher the rating the less impact it has on the environment.

## Cost effective improvements

Below is a list of lower cost measures that will raise the energy performance of the dwelling to the potential indicated in the tables above.

Not applicable

*A full energy report is appended to this certificate*



Information from this EPC may be given to Energy Saving Trust to provide advice to householders on financial help available to improve home energy efficiency.

For advice on how to take action and to find out about offers available to make your home more energy efficient, call **0800 512 012** or visit [www.energysavingtrust.org.uk](http://www.energysavingtrust.org.uk)

Certification mark

**N.B. THIS CERTIFICATE MUST BE AFFIXED TO THE DWELLING AND NOT BE REMOVED UNLESS IT IS REPLACED WITH AN UPDATED VERSION**

## Energy Report

The Energy Performance Certificate and Energy Report for this dwelling were produced following an energy assessment undertaken by a member of RICS for Scotland. This is an organisation which has been approved by the Scottish ministers. The certificate has been produced under the Building (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2006 and a copy of the certificate and this energy report have been lodged on a national register.

Assessor's name: Mr. Richard Montgomery  
Company name/trading name: Symington Mackell  
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Related party disclosure:

### Estimated energy use, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions and fuel costs of this home

	Current	Potential
Energy use	1322 kWh/m <sup>2</sup> per year	1322 kWh/m <sup>2</sup> per year
Carbon dioxide emissions	7.9 tonnes per year	7.9 tonnes per year
Lighting	£32 per year	£32 per year
Heating	£1,020 per year	£1,020 per year
Hot water	£205 per year	£205 per year

Based on standardised assumptions about occupancy, heating patterns and geographical location, the above table provides an indication of how much it will cost to provide lighting, heating and hot water to this home. The fuel costs only take into account the cost of fuel and not any associated service, maintenance or safety inspection. This certificate has been provided for comparative purposes only and enables one home to be compared with another. Always check the date the certificate was issued, because fuel prices can increase over time and energy saving recommendations will evolve.

### About the building's performance ratings

The ratings on the certificate provide a measure of the building's overall energy efficiency and its environmental impact, calculated in accordance with a national methodology that takes into account factors such as insulation, heating and hot water systems, ventilation and fuels used.

Not all buildings are used in the same way, so energy ratings use 'standard occupancy' assumptions which may be different from the specific way you use your home.

Buildings that are more energy efficient use less energy, save money and help protect the environment. A building with a rating of 100 would cost almost nothing to heat and light and would cause almost no carbon emissions. The potential ratings in the certificate describe how close this building could get to 100 if all the cost effective recommended improvements were implemented.

### About the impact of buildings on the environment

One of the biggest contributors to global warming is carbon dioxide. The way we use energy in buildings causes emissions of carbon. The energy we use for heating, lighting and power in homes produces over a quarter of the UK's carbon dioxide emissions and other buildings produce a further one-sixth.

The average household causes about 6 tonnes of carbon dioxide every year. Adopting the recommendations in this report can reduce emissions and protect the environment. You could reduce emissions even more by switching to renewable energy sources. In addition there are many simple everyday measures that will save money, improve comfort and reduce the impact on the environment. Some examples are given at the end of this report.

### Summary of this home's energy performance related features

The following is an assessment of the key individual elements that have an impact on this home's performance rating. Each element is assessed against the following scale: Very poor / Poor / Average / Good / Very good.

Elements	Description	Current performance	
		Energy Efficiency	Environmental
Walls	Sandstone, as built, no insulation (assumed)	Poor	Poor
Roof	Pitched, no insulation (assumed)	Very poor	Very poor
Floor	(other premises below)	-	-
Windows	Fully double glazed	Average	Average
Main heating	Room heaters, mains gas	Very poor	Very poor
Main heating controls	No thermostatic control of room temperature	Poor	Poor
Secondary heating	Room heaters, electric	-	-
Hot water	Electric immersion, standard tariff	Very poor	Poor
Lighting	No low energy lighting	Very poor	Very poor
Current energy efficiency rating		G 8	
Current environmental impact (CO <sub>2</sub> ) rating		G 11	

### Low and zero carbon energy sources

These are sources of energy (producing or providing electricity or hot water) which emit little or no carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. There are none applicable to this home.

**Recommended measures to improve this home's energy performance**

None

**Further measures to achieve even higher standards**

The further measures listed below should be considered in addition to those already specified if aiming for the highest possible standards for this home. Some of these measures may be cost-effective when other building work is being carried out such as an alteration, extension or repair. Also they may become cost-effective in the future depending on changes in technology costs and fuel prices. However you should check the conditions in any covenants, warranties or sale contracts, and whether any legal permissions are required such as a building warrant, planning consent or listed building restrictions.

	Typical savings per year	Performance ratings after improvement	
		Energy efficiency	Environmental impact
1 Change room heaters to Band A condensing boiler	£808	D 62	D 61
<b>Enhanced energy efficiency rating</b>		<b>D 62</b>	
<b>Enhanced environmental impact (CO<sub>2</sub>) rating</b>		<b>D 61</b>	

Improvements to the energy efficiency and environmental impact ratings will usually be in step with each other. However, they can sometimes diverge because reduced energy costs are not always accompanied by a reduction in carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions.

## About the cost effective measures to improve this home's energy ratings

Not applicable

## About the further measures to achieve even higher standards

Further measures that could deliver even higher standards for this home. You should check the conditions in any covenants, planning conditions, warranties or sale contracts before undertaking any of these measures. If you are a tenant, before undertaking any work you should check the terms of your lease and obtain approval from your landlord if the lease either requires it, or makes no express provision for such work.

### 1 Band A condensing boiler

A full central heating system using a condensing boiler will provide space and water heating at greater efficiency than gas room heaters, meaning it will burn less fuel to heat this property, but there may be exceptional circumstances making this impractical. Condensing boilers need a drain for the condensate which limits their location. Remember this when considering remodelling the room containing the existing boiler even if the latter is to be retained for the time being (for example a kitchen makeover). Building regulations may apply to this work, so it is best to obtain advice from your local authority building standards department and from a qualified heating engineer.

## What can I do today?

Actions that will save money and reduce the impact of your home on the environment include:

- Ensure that you understand the dwelling and how its energy systems are intended to work so as to obtain the maximum benefit in terms of reducing energy use and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.
- If you have a conservatory or sunroom, avoid heating it in order to use it in cold weather and close doors between the conservatory and dwelling.
- Check that your heating system thermostat is not set too high (in a home, 21°C in the living room is suggested) and use the timer to ensure you only heat the building when necessary.
- Make sure your hot water is not too hot - a cylinder thermostat need not normally be higher than 60°C.
- Turn off lights when not needed and do not leave appliances on standby. Remember not to leave chargers (e.g. for mobile phones) turned on when you are not using them.
- If you're not filling up the washing machine, tumble dryer or dishwasher, use the half-load or economy programme. Minimise the use of tumble dryers and dry clothes outdoors where possible.
- Close your curtains at night to reduce heat escaping through the windows.