# **Energy Performance Certificate**



### Address of dwelling and other details

9G PARKER STREET Dwelling type: Mid-floor flat

DUNDEE Name of approved organisation: Elmhurst Energy Systems Ltd
DD1 5RW Membership number: EES/008266

Membership number: EES/008266 Date of certificate: 24 June 2011

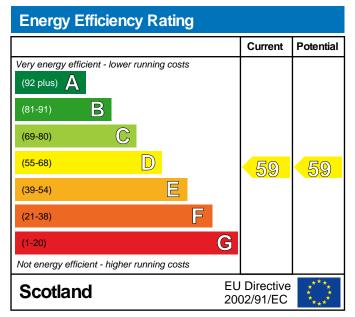
Reference number: 0130-2914-6060-9429-0531 Type of assessment: RdSAP, existing dwelling

Total floor area: 42 m<sup>2</sup>

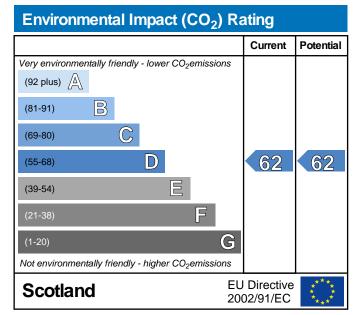
Main type of heating and fuel: Room heaters, electric

## This dwelling's performance ratings

This dwelling has been assessed using the RdSAP 2009 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.



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.



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.

Approximate current energy use per square metre of floor area: 333 kWh/m²per year

Approximate current CO<sub>2</sub>emissions: 59 kg/m<sup>2</sup>per year

#### 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. Higher cost measures could also be considered and these are recommended in the attached energy report.

Not Applicable

A full energy report is appended to this certificate



Remember to look for the Energy Saving Trust Recommended logo when buying energy-efficient products. It's a quick and easy way to identify the most energy-efficient products on the market.

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

# **Energy Report**



The Energy Performance Certificate and Energy Report for this dwelling were produced following an energy assessment undertaken by a member of Elmhurst Energy Systems Ltd. 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. Roger Price

Company name/trading name: Allied Surveyors Scotland Plc

Address: Unit 3 Delta House Gemini Crescent Dundee Technology Park Dundee DD2 1SV

Phone number: 01382 349 930 Fax number: 01392 349 939

E-mail address: roger.price@alliedsurveyors.com

Related party disclosure: No related party

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

	Current	Potential	
Energy use	333 kWh/m²per year	333 kWh/m²per year	
Carbon dioxide emissions	2.5 tonnes per year	2.5 tonnes per year	
Lighting	£34 per year	£34 per year	
Heating	£348 per year	£348 per year	
Hot water	£192 per year	£192 per year	

The figures in the table above have been provided to enable prospective buyers and tenants to compare the fuel costs and carbon emissions of one home with another. To enable this comparison the figures have been calculated using standardised running conditions (heating periods, room temperatures, etc.) that are the same for all homes, consequently they are unlikely to match an occupier's actual fuel bills and carbon emissions in practice. The figures do not include the impacts of the fuels used for cooking or running appliances, such as TV, fridge etc.; nor do they reflect the costs associated with service, maintenance or safety inspections. Always check the certificate date because fuel prices can change over time and energy saving recommendations will evolve.

#### About the building's performance ratings

The ratings on the certificate provide a measure of the buildings 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 table below gives an assessment of the key individual elements that have an impact on this home's energy and environmental performance. Each element is assessed by the national calculation methodology; 1 star = very poor (least efficient), 2 stars = poor, 3 stars = average, 4 stars = good and 5 stars = very good (most efficient). The assessment does not take into consideration the physical condition of any element. 'Assumed' means that the insulation could not be inspected and an assumption has been made in the methodology based on age and type of construction

Flomont	Description	Current performance		
Element	Description	Energy Efficiency	Environmental	
Walls	Sandstone, as built, no insulation (assumed)	****	** \$ \$ \$	
Roof	(another dwelling above)	_	_	
Floor	(other premises below)	_	_	
Windows	Fully double glazed	****	<b>★★★★☆</b>	
Main heating	Room heaters, electric	* * * * *	* \$ \$ \$ \$	
Main heating controls	Programmer and appliance thermostats	****	****	
Secondary heating	Room heaters, electric	_	_	
Hot water	Electric immersion, standard tariff	* * * * *	* \$ \$ \$ \$	
Lighting	Low energy lighting in 60% of fixed outlets	****	****	
Current energy efficiency rating				

Current energy efficiency rating

D 59

Current environmental impact (CO<sub>2</sub>) rating

D 62

#### 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.

#### Renewable Heat Incentive

You could receive 20 years of RHI payments and help reduce carbon emissions by replacing your existing heating system with one that generates renewable heat and, where appropriate, having your loft insulated to 150 mm and cavity walls filled. The energy required for space and water heating shown below would form the basis of the payments. The Department of Energy and Climate Change has up-to date information on technologies supported and the support levels at www.decc.gov.uk/rhi.

This dwelling: Loft insulation not applicable, Cavity walls not present

Heat demand for RHI	Existing dwelling	With loft insulation only	With cavity insulation only	With loft and cavity insulation
Space heating (kWh per year)	3,268	-	-	-
Water heating (kWh per year)	1,589			

## Recommended measures to improve this homes energy performance

The measures below are cost effective. The performance ratings after improvement listed below are cumulative, that is they assume the improvements have been installed in the order that they appear in the table. 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. The indicative costs are representative for most properties but may not apply in a particular case.

Higher cost measures	Indicative Cost	Typical savings per year	Ratings after improvement	
			Energy Efficiency	Environmental Impact
Fan assisted storage heaters and dual immersion cylinder	£400 - £1,000	£248	C 76	D 59
Total		£248		

Potential energy efficiency rating

C 76

Potential environmental impact (CO<sub>2</sub>) rating

D 59

### 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. The indicative costs are representative for most properties but may not apply in a particular case.

Indicative Cost Pypical savings per year Energy Environmental Impact  2 50 mm internal or external wall insulation £5,500 - £14,500 £69 B 81 C 69		Indicative Cost	Typical savings per year	Ratings after improvement	
170 000 - 714 000   709   100   100				<b>.</b>	
	1 /	£5,500 - £14,500	£69	B 81	C 69

Enhanced energy efficiency rating

B 81

Enhanced environmental impact (CO<sub>2</sub>) rating

C 69

### 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 approal from your landlord if the lease either requires it, or makes no express provision for such work.

#### 2 Internal or external wall insulation

Solid wall insulation involves adding a layer of insulation to either the inside or the outside surface of the external walls, which reduces heat loss and lowers fuel bills. As it is more expensive than cavity wall insulation it is only recommended for walls without a cavity, or where for technical reasons a cavity cannot be filled. Internal insulation, known as dry-lining, is where a layer of insulation is fixed to the inside surface of external walls; this type of insulation is best applied when rooms require redecorating and can be installed by a competent DIY enthusiast. External solid wall insulation is the application of an insulant and a weather-protective finish to the outside of the wall. This may improve the look of the home, particularly where existing brickwork or rendering is poor, and will provide long-lasting weather protection. Further information can be obtained from the National Insulation Association (www.nationalinsulationassociation.org.uk). It should be noted that planning permission might be required and that building standards may apply to this work.

## 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.
- Close your curtains at night to reduce heat escaping through the windows.
- 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.
- Check the draught-proofing of windows and replace it if appropriate.
- If you have unused open chimneys consider blocking them off (making provision for a ventilation opening and a cowl on top of the chimney to avoid dampness).

For advice on how to take action and to find out about offers available to help make your home more energy efficient, call 0800 512 012 or visit www.energysavingtrust.org.uk.