

Energy Performance Certificate

Address of dwelling and other details


31 ALLOWAY DRIVE, NEWTON
MEARNS
GLASGOW
G77 5TG

Dwelling type: Semi-detached house
Name of approved organisation: Northgate Information Solutions
Membership number: NGIS800602
Date of certificate: 20 September 2011
Reference number: 9200-3106-0029-4122-1193
Type of assessment: RdSAP, existing dwelling
Total floor area: 55 m²
Main type of heating and fuel: Boiler and radiators, mains gas

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 the carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions. CO₂ is a greenhouse gas that contributes to climate change.

Energy Efficiency Rating


	Current	Potential
Very energy efficient - lower running costs		
(92 plus) A		
(81-91) B		
(69-80) C		
(55-68) D	61	63
(39-54) E		
(21-38) F		
(1-20) G		
Not energy efficient - higher running costs		
Scotland	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 will be.

Approximate current energy use per square metre of floor area: 286 kWh/m² per year

Approximate current CO₂ emissions: 55 kg/m² per year

Environmental Impact (CO₂) Rating

	Current	Potential
Very environmentally friendly - lower CO ₂ emissions		
(92 plus) A		
(81-91) B		
(69-80) C		
(55-68) D	59	62
(39-54) E		
(21-38) F		
(1-20) G		
Not environmentally friendly - higher CO ₂ emissions		
Scotland	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 (CO₂) 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. Higher cost measures could be considered and these are recommended in the attached energy report.

- 1 Low energy lighting for all fixed outlets
- 2 Upgrade heating controls

A full energy report is appended to this certificate



Remember to look for the energy saving 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.

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 Northgate Information Solutions. 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.

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Related party disclosure: No related party

Estimated energy use, carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions and fuel costs of this home

	Current	Potential
Energy use	286 kWh/m ² per year	269 kWh/m ² per year
Carbon dioxide emissions	3.0 tonnes per year	2.9 tonnes per year
Lighting	£51 per year	£31 per year
Heating	£454 per year	£439 per year
Hot water	£135 per year	£135 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 rating

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 should 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 is 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.

Element	Description	Current Performance	
		Energy Efficiency	Environmental
Walls	Cavity wall, as built, insulated (assumed)	★★★★☆	★★★★☆
Roof	Pitched, 100 mm loft insulation	★★★★☆	★★★★☆
Floor	Suspended, no insulation (assumed)	—	—
Windows	Fully double glazed	★★★★☆	★★★★☆
Main heating	Boiler and radiators, mains gas	★★★★☆	★★★★☆
Main heating controls	Programmer and room thermostat	★★★★☆	★★★★☆
Secondary heating	None	—	—
Hot water	From main system	★★★★☆	★★★★☆
Lighting	Low energy lighting in 33% of fixed outlets	★★★★☆	★★★★☆
Current energy efficiency rating		D 61	
Current environmental impact (CO₂) rating		D 59	

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 less than 150 mm, Cavity walls not insulated

Heat demand for RHI	Existing dwelling	With loft insulation only	With cavity insulation only	With loft and cavity insulation
Space heating (kWh per year)	6,861	6,715	6,161	6,011
Water heating (kWh per year)	2,501			

Recommended measures to improve this home's 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.

Lower cost measures	Indicative cost	Typical savings per year	Ratings after improvement	
			Energy efficiency	Environmental impact
1 Low energy lighting for all fixed outlets	£15	£17	D 62	D 60
2 Upgrade heating controls	£350 - £450	£18	D 63	D 62
Sub-total		£35		
Higher cost measures				
3 Replace boiler with new condensing boiler	£1,500 - £3,500	£108	C 70	C 70
Total		£143		
Potential energy efficiency rating			C 70	
Potential environmental impact (CO₂) rating			C 70	

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 the 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, planning conditions, warranties or sale contracts before undertaking any of these measures. The indicative costs are representative for most properties but may not apply in a particular case.

4 Solar water heating	£4,000 - £6,000	£30	C 71	C 73
5 Solar photovoltaic panels, 2.5 kWp	£11,000 - £20,000	£207	B 84	B 85
6 Wind turbine	£1,500 - £4,000	£17	B 85	B 86
Enhanced energy efficiency rating			B 85	
Enhanced environmental impact (CO₂) rating			B 86	

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 reduced carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions.

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

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.

Low cost measures

These measures are relatively inexpensive and are worth tackling first. Some of them may be installed as DIY projects. DIY is not always straightforward, and sometimes there are health and safety risks, so take advice from an energy advisor before carrying out DIY improvements.

1 Low energy lighting

Replacement of traditional light bulbs with energy saving recommended ones will reduce lighting costs over the lifetime of the bulb, and they last up to 12 times longer than ordinary light bulbs. Also consider selecting low energy light fittings when redecorating; contact the Lighting Association for your nearest stockist of Domestic Energy Efficient Lighting Scheme fittings.

2 Heating controls (thermostatic radiator valves)

Thermostatic radiator valves allow the temperature of each room to be controlled to suit individual needs, adding to comfort and reducing heating bills provided internal doors are kept closed. For example, they can be set to be warmer in the living room and bathroom than in the bedrooms. Ask a competent heating engineer to install thermostatic radiator valves. Thermostatic radiator valves should be fitted to every radiator except the radiator in the same room as the room thermostat. Remember the room thermostat is needed as well as the thermostatic radiator valves, to enable the boiler to switch off when no heat is required. 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.

Higher cost measures

3 New condensing boiler

A condensing boiler is capable of much higher efficiencies than other types of boiler, meaning it will burn less fuel to heat this property. This improvement is most appropriate when the existing central heating boiler needs repair or replacement, 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.

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.

4 Solar water heating

A solar water heating panel, usually fixed to the roof, uses the sun to pre-heat the hot water supply. This will significantly reduce the demand on the heating system to provide hot water and hence save fuel and money. Building regulations may apply to this work. You could be eligible for Renewable Heat Incentive payments which could appreciably increase the savings beyond those shown on your EPC, provided that both the product and the installer are certified by the Microgeneration Certification Scheme (or equivalent). Details of local MCS installers are available at www.microgenerationcertification.org.