

Address of dwelling and other details

3F2
1 SPIER'S PLACE
EDINBURGH
EH6 6DB

Dwelling type: Top-floor flat
Name of approved organisation: RICS Protocol for Scotland
Membership number: RICS853415
Date of certificate: 08 September 2011
Reference number: 0680-1001-5201-0059-6904
Type of assessment: RdSAP, existing dwelling
Total floor area: 33 m²
Main type of heating and fuel: Room heaters, 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 carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions. CO₂ is a greenhouse gas that contributes to climate change.

Energy Efficiency Rating

	Current	Potential
<i>Very energy efficient - lower running costs</i>		
(92 plus) A		
(81-91) B		
(69-80) C		
(55-68) D		
(39-54) E	49	52
(21-38) F		
(1-20) G		
<i>Not energy efficient - higher running costs</i>		
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 are likely to be.

Approximate current energy use per square metre of floor area: 436 kWh/m²per year

Approximate current CO₂emissions: 81 kg/m²per year

Environmental Impact (CO₂) Rating

	Current	Potential
<i>Very environmentally friendly - lower CO₂emissions</i>		
(92 plus) A		
(81-91) B		
(69-80) C		
(55-68) D		
(39-54) E	54	56
(21-38) F		
(1-20) G		
<i>Not environmentally friendly - higher CO₂emissions</i>		
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.

- 1 Add additional 80 mm jacket to hot water cylinder
- 2 Low energy lighting for all fixed outlets

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 RICS Protocol 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: Employed by the professional dealing with the property transaction

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

	Current	Potential
Energy use	436 kWh/m ² per year	417 kWh/m ² per year
Carbon dioxide emissions	2.6 tonnes per year	2.5 tonnes per year
Lighting	£28 per year	£20 per year
Heating	£414 per year	£420 per year
Hot water	£205 per year	£178 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

Element	Description	Current performance	
		Energy Efficiency	Environmental
Walls	Sandstone, as built, no insulation (assumed)	★ ★ ☆ ☆ ☆	★ ★ ☆ ☆ ☆
Roof	Pitched, 250 mm loft insulation	★ ★ ★ ★ ☆	★ ★ ★ ★ ☆
Floor	(other premises below)	—	—
Windows	Fully double glazed	★ ★ ★ ☆ ☆	★ ★ ★ ☆ ☆
Main heating	Room heaters, mains gas	★ ★ ★ ☆ ☆	★ ★ ★ ☆ ☆
Main heating controls	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 **E 49**

Current environmental impact (CO₂) rating **E 54**

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 150 mm or more, 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)	4,569	-	-	-
Water heating (kWh per year)	1,646			

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.

Lower cost measures	Indicative Cost	Typical savings per year	Ratings after improvement	
			Energy Efficiency	Environmental Impact
1 Add additional 80 mm jacket to hot water cylinder	£15 - £30	£23	E 51	D 56
2 Low energy lighting for all fixed outlets	£5	£6	E 52	D 56
Total		£29		

Potential energy efficiency rating **E 52**

Potential environmental impact (CO₂) rating **D 56**

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.

3 50 mm internal or external wall insulation	£5,500 - £14,500	£98	D 59	D 65
4 Change room heaters to condensing boiler	£3,000 - £7,000	£159	C 72	C 77

Enhanced energy efficiency rating **C 72**

Enhanced environmental impact (CO₂) rating **C 77**

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 (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.

Lower cost measures

These measures are relatively inexpensive to install and are worth tackling first. The indicative costs of measures included earlier in this EPC include the costs of professional installation in most cases. 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 before carrying out DIY improvements.

1 Hot water cylinder insulation

Increasing the thickness of existing insulation by adding an 80 mm cylinder jacket around the hot water cylinder will help maintain the water at the required temperature; this will reduce the amount of energy used and lower fuel bills. The jacket should be fitted over the top of the existing foam insulation and over any thermostat clamped to the cylinder. Hot water pipes from the hot water cylinder should also be insulated, using pre-formed pipe insulation of up to 50 mm thickness, or to suit the space available, for as far as they can be accessed to reduce losses in summer. All these materials can be purchased from DIY stores and installed by a competent DIY enthusiast.

2 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.

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.

3 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.

4 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 CO₂ 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.