

Energy Performance Certificate (EPC)

Dwellings

Scotland

FLAT 5 , 2 CARLTON TERRACE, EDINBURGH, EH7 5DD

Dwelling type: Top-floor flat
Date of assessment: 29 May 2018
Date of certificate: 31 May 2018
Total floor area: 79 m²
Primary Energy Indicator: 312 kWh/m²/year

Reference number: 2416-1000-4205-1248-4904
Type of assessment: RdSAP, existing dwelling
Approved Organisation: Elmhurst
Main heating and fuel: Boiler and radiators, mains gas

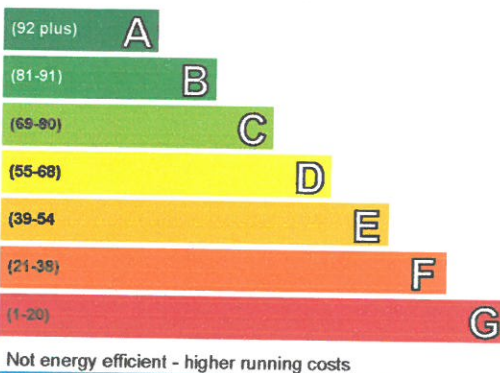
You can use this document to:

- Compare current ratings of properties to see which are more energy efficient and environmentally friendly
- Find out how to save energy and money and also reduce CO₂ emissions by improving your home

Estimated energy costs for your home for 3 years*	£2,802	See your recommendations report for more information
Over 3 years you could save*	£1,167	

* based upon the cost of energy for heating, hot water, lighting and ventilation, calculated using standard assumptions

Very energy efficient - lower running costs



Current	Potential
62	77

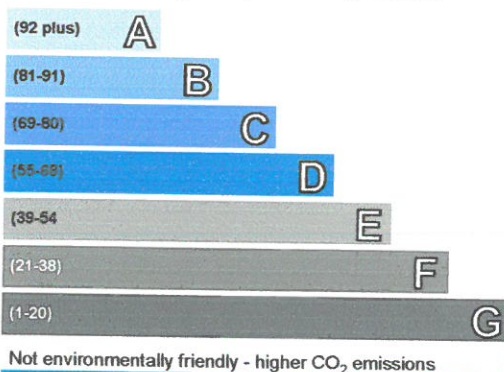
Energy Efficiency Rating

This graph shows the current efficiency of your home, taking into account both energy efficiency and fuel costs. The higher this rating, the lower your fuel bills are likely to be.

Your current rating is **band D (62)**. The average rating for EPCs in Scotland is **band D (61)**.

The potential rating shows the effect of undertaking all of the improvement measures listed within your recommendations report.

Very environmentally friendly - lower CO₂ emissions



Current	Potential
56	78

Environmental Impact (CO₂) Rating

This graph shows the effect of your home on the environment in terms of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions. The higher the rating, the less impact it has on the environment.

Your current rating is **band D (56)**. The average rating for EPCs in Scotland is **band D (59)**.

The potential rating shows the effect of undertaking all of the improvement measures listed within your recommendations report.

Top actions you can take to save money and make your home more efficient

Recommended measures	Indicative cost	Typical savings over 3 years	Available with Green Deal
1 Increase loft insulation to 270 mm	£100 - £350	£102.00	✓
2 Internal or external wall insulation	£4,000 - £14,000	£654.00	✓
3 Condensing boiler	£2,200 - £3,000	£162.00	✓

A full list of recommended improvement measures for your home, together with more information on potential cost and savings and advice to help you carry out improvements can be found in your recommendations report.



The Green Deal may allow you to make your home warmer and cheaper to run at no up-front capital cost. See your recommendations report for more details.

THIS PAGE IS THE ENERGY PERFORMANCE CERTIFICATE WHICH MUST BE AFFIXED TO THE DWELLING AND NOT BE REMOVED UNLESS IT IS REPLACED WITH AN UPDATED CERTIFICATE

Summary of the energy performance related features of this home

This table sets out the results of the survey which lists the current energy-related features of this home. 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 condition of an element and how well it is working. '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	Energy Efficiency	Environmental
Walls	Sandstone or limestone, as built, no insulation (assumed)	★☆☆☆☆	★☆☆☆☆
	Solid brick, as built, no insulation (assumed)	★★☆☆☆	★★☆☆☆
Roof	Pitched, 150 mm loft insulation	★★★★☆	★★★★☆
Floor	(another dwelling below)	—	—
Windows	Single glazed	★☆☆☆☆	★☆☆☆☆
Main heating	Boiler and radiators, mains gas	★★★★☆	★★★★☆
Main heating controls	Programmer, room thermostat and TRVs	★★★★☆	★★★★☆
Secondary heating	Room heaters, mains gas	—	—
Hot water	From main system	★★★★☆	★★★★☆
Lighting	Low energy lighting in 94% of fixed outlets	★★★★★	★★★★★

The energy efficiency rating of your home

Your Energy Efficiency Rating is calculated using the standard UK methodology, RdSAP. This calculates energy used for heating, hot water, lighting and ventilation and then applies fuel costs to that energy use to give an overall rating for your home. The rating is given on a scale of 1 to 100. Other than the cost of fuel for electrical appliances and for cooking, a building with a rating of 100 would cost almost nothing to run.

As we all use our homes in different ways, the energy rating is calculated using standard occupancy assumptions which may be different from the way you use it. The rating also uses national weather information to allow comparison between buildings in different parts of Scotland. However, to make information more relevant to your home, local weather data is used to calculate your energy use, CO₂ emissions, running costs and the savings possible from making improvements.

The impact of your home on the environment

One of the biggest contributors to global warming is carbon dioxide. The energy we use for heating, lighting and power in our homes produces over a quarter of the UK's carbon dioxide emissions. Different fuels produce different amounts of carbon dioxide for every kilowatt hour (kWh) of energy used. The Environmental Impact Rating of your home is calculated by applying these 'carbon factors' for the fuels you use to your overall energy use.

The calculated emissions for your home are 55 kg CO₂/m²/yr.

The average Scottish household produces about 6 tonnes of carbon dioxide every year. Based on this assessment, heating and lighting this home currently produces approximately 4.4 tonnes of carbon dioxide every year. Adopting recommendations in this report can reduce emissions and protect the environment. If you were to install all of these recommendations this could reduce emissions by 2.1 tonnes per year. You could reduce emissions even more by switching to renewable energy sources.













Estimated energy costs for this home



	Current energy costs	Potential energy costs	Potential future savings
Heating	£2,166 over 3 years	£1,080 over 3 years	
Hot water	£453 over 3 years	£369 over 3 years	
Lighting	£183 over 3 years	£186 over 3 years	
Totals	£2,802	£1,635	

These figures show how much the average household would spend in this property for heating, lighting and hot water. This excludes energy use for running appliances such as TVs, computers and cookers, and the benefits of any electricity generated by this home (for example, from photovoltaic panels). The potential savings in energy costs show the effect of undertaking all of the recommended measures listed below.

Recommendations for improvement

The measures below will improve the energy and environmental performance of this dwelling. The performance ratings after improvements listed below are cumulative; that is, they assume the improvements have been installed in the order that they appear in the table. Further information about the recommended measures and other simple actions to take today to save money is available from the Home Energy Scotland hotline which can be contacted on 0808 808 2282. Before carrying out work, make sure that the appropriate permissions are obtained, where necessary. This may include permission from a landlord (if you are a tenant) or the need to get a Building Warrant for certain types of work.

Recommended measures	Indicative cost	Typical saving per year	Rating after improvement		Green Deal
			Energy	Environment	
1 Increase loft insulation to 270 mm	£100 - £350	£34			
2 Internal or external wall insulation	£4,000 - £14,000	£218			
3 Replace boiler with new condensing boiler	£2,200 - £3,000	£54			
4 Replace single glazed windows with low-E double glazed windows	£3,300 - £6,500	£83			

Measures which have a green deal tick  are likely to be eligible for Green Deal finance plans based on indicative costs. Subsidy also may be available for some measures, such as solid wall insulation. Additional support may also be available for certain households in receipt of means tested benefits. Measures which have an orange tick  may need additional finance. To find out how you could use Green Deal finance to improve your property, visit www.greenerscotland.org or contact the Home Energy Scotland hotline on 0808 808 2282.

Alternative measures

There are alternative improvement measures which you could also consider for your home. It would be advisable to seek further advice and illustration of the benefits and costs of such measures.

- Micro CHP

Choosing the right improvement package

For free and impartial advice on choosing suitable measures for your property, contact the Home Energy Scotland hotline on 0808 808 2282 or go to www.greenerscotland.org.

About the recommended measures to improve your home's performance rating

This section offers additional information and advice on the recommended improvement measures for your home

1 Loft insulation

Loft insulation laid in the loft space or between roof rafters to a depth of at least 270 mm will significantly reduce heat loss through the roof; this will improve levels of comfort, reduce energy use and lower fuel bills. Insulation should not be placed below any cold water storage tank, any such tank should also be insulated on its sides and top, and there should be boarding on battens over the insulation to provide safe access between the loft hatch and the cold water tank. The insulation can be installed by professional contractors but also by a capable DIY enthusiast. Loose granules may be used instead of insulation quilt; this form of loft insulation can be blown into place and can be useful where access is difficult. The loft space must have adequate ventilation to prevent dampness; seek advice about this if unsure. Further information about loft insulation and details of local contractors can be obtained from the National Insulation Association (www.nationalinsulationassociation.org.uk).

2 Internal or external wall insulation

Internal or external 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. 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 a building warrant is required for the installation of external wall insulation. Planning permission may also be required and that building regulations apply to external insulation so it is best to check with your local authority on both issues.

3 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, however 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 generally apply to this work and a building warrant may be required, so it is best to check with your local authority building standards department and seek advice from a qualified heating engineer.

4 Double glazed windows

Double glazing is the term given to a system where two panes of glass are made up into a sealed unit. Replacing existing single-glazed windows with double-glazed windows will improve comfort in the home by reducing draughts and cold spots near windows. Double-glazed windows may also reduce noise, improve security and combat problems with condensation. Building regulations apply to this work and planning permission may also be required, so it is best to check with your local authority on what standards need to be met. A building warrant is not required if the windows comply with the current requirements.

Low and zero carbon energy sources

Low and zero carbon (LZC) energy sources are sources of energy that release either very little or no carbon dioxide into the atmosphere when they are used. Installing these sources may help reduce energy bills as well as cutting carbon.

LZC energy sources present: There are none provided for this home

Opportunity to benefit from a Green Deal on this property

Under a Green Deal, the cost of the improvements is repaid over time via a credit agreement. Repayments are made through a charge added to the electricity bill for the property.

To see which improvements are recommended for this property, please turn to page 3. You can choose which improvements you want to install and ask for a quote from an authorised Green Deal provider. They will organise installation by an authorised Green Deal installer. If you move home, the responsibility for paying the Green Deal charge under the credit agreement passes to the new electricity bill payer.

For householders in receipt of income-related benefits, additional help may be available.

To find out more, visit www.greenerscotland.org or call 0808 808 2282.

**Authorised
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assessment**

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no upfront
cost**

**Choose from
authorised
installers**

**May be paid
from savings
in energy bills**

**Repayments
stay with the
electricity bill
payer**