

Energy Performance Certificate

Northern Ireland

**5 John Mitchel Street
NEWRY
County Down
BT34 2AP**

Date of assessment: 30 June 2008
 Date of certificate: 03 July 2008
 Reference number: 9478-0926-6860-0560-0076
 Accreditation scheme: BRE Certification
 Assessor's name: Hugh Morgan
 Assessor's accreditation number: BREC201581
 Employer/trading name: Energy Assessments NI
 Employer/trading address: 21F, Dundrum Road, Newcastle,
 County Down, Northern Ireland, BT33
 0BG
 Related party disclosure:

Energy Efficiency Rating

| | Current | Potential |
|--|---------|-----------|
| <i>Very energy efficient - lower running costs</i> | | |
| A 92-100 | | |
| B 81-91 | | |
| C 69-80 | | 73 |
| D 55-68 | | |
| E 39-54 | | |
| F 21-38 | 34 | |
| G 1-20 | | |
| <i>Not energy efficient - higher running costs</i> | | |

Technical Information

Main heating type and fuel: Boiler and radiators, oil
Total floor area: 60 m²
Approximate energy use: 544 kWh/m² per year
Approximate CO₂ emissions: 118 kg/m² per year
Dwelling type: Mid-terrace house

Benchmark

Average for Northern Ireland **50**

The approximate energy use and CO₂ emissions are per square metre of floor area based on fuel costs for the heating, ventilation, hot water and lighting systems. The rating can be compared to the benchmark of the average energy efficiency rating for the housing stock in Northern Ireland.

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

| | Current | Potential |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Energy use | 544 kWh/m ² per year | 225 kWh/m ² per year |
| Carbon dioxide emissions | 7.1 tonnes per year | 2.9 tonnes per year |
| Lighting | £54 per year | £27 per year |
| Heating | £640 per year | £275 per year |
| Hot water | £306 per year | £114 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.

To see how this home can achieve its potential rating please see the recommended measures.

About this document

The Energy Performance Certificate for this dwelling was produced following an energy assessment undertaken by a qualified assessor, accredited by BRE Certification, to a scheme authorised by the Government. This certificate was produced using the RdSAP 2005 assessment methodology and has been produced under the Energy Performance of Buildings (Certificates and Inspections) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2008. A copy of the certificate has been lodged on a national register.

If you have a complaint or wish to confirm that the certificate is genuine

Details of the assessor and the relevant accreditation scheme are on the preceding page. You can get contact details of the accreditation scheme from their website at www.breassessor.co.uk together with details of their procedures for confirming authenticity of a certificate and for making a complaint.

About the building's performance ratings

The ratings 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. The average Energy Efficiency Rating for a dwelling in Northern Ireland is band E (rating 50).

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. Different methods of calculation are used for homes and for other buildings. Details can be found at www.communities.gov.uk/epbd

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 describe how close this building could get to 100 if all the cost effective recommended improvements were implemented.



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. 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/myhome

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.

Environmental Impact CO₂ rating

| | Current | Potential |
|---|---------|-----------|
| <i>Very environmentally friendly - lower CO₂ emissions</i> | | |
| A 92-100 | | |
| B 81-91 | | |
| C 69-80 | | |
| D 55-68 | | 63 |
| E 39-54 | | |
| F 21-38 | 26 | |
| G 1-20 | | |
| <i>Not environmentally friendly - higher CO₂ emissions</i> | | |

Visit the Government's website at www.communities.gov.uk/epbd to:

- Find how to confirm the authenticity of an energy performance certificate.
- Find how to make a complaint about a certificate or the assessor who produced it.
- Learn more about the national register where this certificate has been lodged.
- Learn more about energy efficiency and reducing energy consumption.

Recommended measures to improve this home's energy performance

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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.

| Element | Description | Current performance | |
|--|--|---------------------|---------------|
| | | Energy Efficiency | Environmental |
| Walls | Cavity wall, as built, no insulation (assumed) | Poor | Poor |
| Roof | Pitched, 12 mm loft insulation | Very poor | Very poor |
| Floor | Suspended, no insulation (assumed) | - | - |
| Windows | Fully double glazed | Average | Average |
| Main heating | Boiler and radiators, oil | Average | Average |
| Main heating controls | Programmer, no room thermostat | Very poor | Very poor |
| Secondary heating | None | - | - |
| Hot water | From main system, no cylinderstat | Poor | Poor |
| Lighting | No low energy lighting | Very poor | Very poor |
| Current energy efficiency rating | | F 34 | |
| Current environmental impact (CO ₂) rating | | | F 26 |

Recommendations

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.

| Lower cost measures (up to £500) | Typical savings per year | Performance ratings after improvement | |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | | Energy efficiency | Environmental |
| 1 Increase loft insulation to 250 mm | £128 | E 41 | F 32 |
| 2 Cavity wall insulation | £123 | E 48 | E 39 |
| 3 Increase hot water cylinder insulation to 160 mm | £74 | E 54 | E 43 |
| 4 Low energy lighting for all fixed outlets | £19 | D 55 | E 44 |
| Sub-total | £344 | | |
| Higher cost measures (over £500) | | | |
| 5 Hot water cylinder thermostat | £25 | D 57 | E 45 |
| 6 Upgrade heating controls | £98 | D 64 | E 52 |
| 7 Replace boiler with Band A condensing boiler | £118 | C 73 | D 63 |
| Total | £585 | | |
| Potential energy efficiency rating | | C 73 | |
| Potential environmental impact (CO₂) rating | | | D 63 |

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, planning conditions, warranties or sale contracts before undertaking any of these measures.

| | | | |
|--|-----|-------------|-------------|
| 8 Solar water heating | £23 | C 75 | D 65 |
| 9 Solar photovoltaics panels, 25% of roof area | £36 | C 77 | C 69 |
| Enhanced energy efficiency rating | | C 77 | |
| Enhanced environmental impact (CO₂) rating | | | C 69 |

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

Lower cost measures (typically up to £500 each)

Building regulations apply to most measures. Building regulations approval and planning consent may be required for some measures. If you are a tenant you should obtain the landlord's approval before carrying out any work.

1 Loft insulation

Loft Insulation laid in the loft space or between roof rafters to a depth of at least 250 mm will significantly reduce heat loss through the roof; this will improve the 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.

2 Cavity wall insulation

Cavity wall insulation, to fill the gap between the inner and outer layers of external walls with an insulating material, reduces heat loss. The insulation material is pumped into the gap through small holes that are drilled into the outer walls, and the holes are made good afterwards. As specialist machinery is used to fill the cavity, a professional installation company should carry out this work, and they should carry out a thorough survey before commencing work to be sure that this type of insulation is right for this home. They should also provide a guarantee for the work and handle any building control issues. Further information can be obtained from National Cavity Insulation Association (<http://dubois.vital.co.uk/database/ceed/cavity.html>).

3 Hot water cylinder insulation

Increasing the thickness of existing insulation up to 160 mm around the hot water cylinder will help to maintain the water at the required temperature; this will reduce the amount of energy used and lower fuel bills. A cylinder jacket is a layer of insulation that is fitted around the hot water cylinder. The jacket should be fitted over the top of the existing 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.

4 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.

Higher cost measures (typically over £500 each)

5 Cylinder thermostat

A hot water cylinder thermostat enables the boiler to switch off when the water in the cylinder reaches the required temperature; this minimises the amount of energy that is used and lowers fuel bills. The thermostat is temperature sensor that sends a signal to the boiler when the required temperature is reached. To be fully effective it needs to be sited in the correct position and hard wired in place, so it should be installed by a competent plumber or heating engineer.

6 Heating controls (room thermostat and thermostatic radiator valves)

A room thermostat will increase the efficiency of the heating system by enabling the boiler to switch off when no heat is required; this will reduce the amount of energy used and lower fuel bills. Thermostatic radiator valves should also be installed, to 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 and a fully pumped system with the pump and the boiler turned off by the room thermostat. Thermostatic radiator valves should be fitted to every radiator except for 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.

7 Band A 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 apply to this work, so your local authority building control department should be informed, unless the installer is registered with a competent persons scheme¹, and can therefore self-certify the work for Building Regulation compliance. Ask a qualified heating engineer to explain the options.

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.

Building regulations apply to most measures. Building regulations approval and planning consent may be required for some measures. If you are a tenant you should obtain the landlord's approval before carrying out any work.

8 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. The Solar Trade Association has up-to-date information on local installers and any grant that may be available.

9 Solar photovoltaics (PV) panels

A solar PV system is one which converts light directly into electricity via panels placed on the roof with no waste and no emissions. This electricity is used throughout the home in the same way as the electricity purchased from an energy supplier. The British Photovoltaic Association has up-to-date information on local installers who are qualified electricians and any grant that may be available. Planning restrictions may apply in certain neighbourhoods and you should check this with the local authority. Building Regulations apply to this work, so your local authority building control department should be informed, unless the installer is registered with a competent persons scheme¹, and can therefore self-certify the work for Building Regulation compliance. Ask a suitably qualified electrician to explain the options.

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.
- 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.