

Energy performance certificate (EPC)

47, Brooke Park
BELFAST
BT10 0NJ

Energy rating

C

This certificate expired on

18 August 2018

Certificate number

9018-0928-6130-1521-4096

Total floor area

Not recorded

Energy efficiency rating for this property

This property's current energy rating is C. It has the potential to be C.

[See how to improve this property's energy performance.](#)

Score	Energy rating	Current	Potential
92+	A		
81-91	B		
69-80	C	69 c	79 c
55-68	D		
39-54	E		
21-38	F		
1-20	G		

The graph shows this property's current and potential energy efficiency.

Properties are given a rating from A (most efficient) to G (least efficient).

Properties are also given a score. The higher the number the lower your fuel bills are likely to be.

For properties in Northern Ireland:

- the average energy rating is D
- the average energy score is 60

Breakdown of property's energy performance

This section shows the energy performance for features of this property. The assessment does not consider the condition of a feature and how well it is working.

Each feature is assessed as one of the following:

- very good (most efficient)
- good
- average
- poor
- very poor (least efficient)

When the description says "assumed", it means that the feature could not be inspected and an assumption has been made based on the property's age and type.

Feature	Description	Rating
Wall	Cavity wall, as built, no insulation (assumed)	Poor
Wall	Cavity wall, as built, insulated (assumed)	Good
Roof	Pitched, 100 mm loft insulation	Average

Feature	Description	Rating
Window	Fully double glazed	Good
Main heating	Boiler and radiators, oil	Average
Main heating control	Programmer, TRVs and bypass	Poor
Hot water	From main system, no cylinderstat	Poor
Lighting	Low energy lighting in 75% of fixed outlets	Very good
Floor	Solid, no insulation (assumed)	N/A
Secondary heating	None	N/A

Primary energy use

The primary energy use for this property per year is 233 kilowatt hours per square metre (kWh/m²).

► [What is primary energy use?](#)

Environmental impact of this property

One of the biggest contributors to climate change is carbon dioxide (CO₂). The energy used for heating, lighting and power in our homes produces over a quarter of the UK's CO₂ emissions.

An average household produces

6 tonnes of CO₂

This property produces

3.5 tonnes of CO₂

This property's potential production

2.5 tonnes of CO₂

By making the [recommended changes](#), you could reduce this property's CO₂ emissions by 1.0 tonnes per year. This will help to protect the environment.

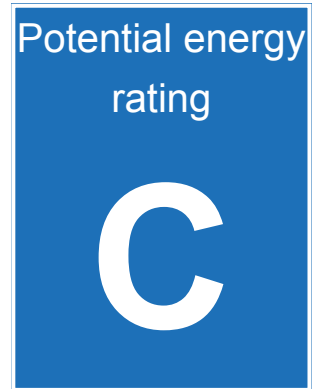
Environmental impact ratings are based on assumptions about average occupancy and energy use. They may not reflect how energy is consumed by the people living at the property.

How to improve this property's energy performance

Making any of the recommended changes will improve this property's energy efficiency.

If you make all of the recommended changes, this will improve the property's energy rating and score from C (69) to C (79).

► [What is an energy rating?](#)



Recommendation 1: Increase loft insulation to 250 mm

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 (particularly if installing insulation between rafters because a vapour control layer and ventilation above the insulation are required).

Typical installation cost

Information unavailable

Typical yearly saving

£18

Potential rating after carrying out recommendation 1

70 | C

Recommendation 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 Insulation Association.

Typical installation cost

Information unavailable

Typical yearly saving

£38

Potential rating after carrying out recommendations 1 and 2

73 | C

Recommendation 3: Increase hot water cylinder insulation to 160 mm

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.

Typical installation cost

Information unavailable

Typical yearly saving

£19

Potential rating after carrying out recommendations 1 to 3

74 | C

Recommendation 4: Low energy lighting for all fixed outlets

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.

Typical installation cost

Information unavailable

Typical yearly saving

£6

Potential rating after carrying out recommendations 1 to 4

75 | C

Recommendation 5: Hot water 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 a 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.

Typical installation cost

Information unavailable

Typical yearly saving

£23

Potential rating after carrying out recommendations 1 to 5

76 | C

Recommendation 6: Upgrade heating controls

The heating system should have a room thermostat to enable the boiler to switch off when no heat is required. A competent heating engineer should be asked to do this work. Insist that the thermostat switches off the boiler as well as the pump and that the thermostatic radiator valve is removed from any radiator in the same room as the thermostat. It is best to obtain advice from a qualified heating engineer.

Typical installation cost

Information unavailable

Typical yearly saving

£27

Potential rating after carrying out recommendations 1 to 6

78 | C

Recommendation 7: 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 or contact the Energy Saving Trust.

Typical installation cost

Information unavailable

Typical yearly saving

£25

Potential rating after carrying out recommendations 1 to 7

81 | B

Recommendation 8: Solar photovoltaics panels, 25% of roof area


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. It is best to obtain advice from a qualified electrician. Ask the electrician to explain the options.

Typical installation cost

Typical yearly saving

£35

Potential rating after carrying out recommendations 1 to 8

83 | B

Paying for energy improvements

[Find energy grants and ways to save energy in your home.](https://www.gov.uk/improve-energy-efficiency) (<https://www.gov.uk/improve-energy-efficiency>).

Estimated energy use and potential savings

Estimated yearly energy cost for this property

£506

Potential saving

£148

The estimated cost shows how much the average household would spend in this property for heating, lighting and hot water. It is not based on how energy is used by the people living at the property.

The estimated saving is based on making all of the recommendations in [how to improve this property's energy performance](#).

Heating use in this property

Heating a property usually makes up the majority of energy costs.

Potential energy savings by installing insulation

The assessor did not find any opportunities to save energy by installing insulation in this property.

Contacting the assessor and accreditation scheme

This EPC was created by a qualified energy assessor.

If you are unhappy about your property's energy assessment or certificate, you can complain to the assessor directly.

If you are still unhappy after contacting the assessor, you should contact the assessor's accreditation scheme.

Accreditation schemes are appointed by the government to ensure that assessors are qualified to carry out EPC assessments.

Assessor contact details

Assessor's name

Daniel Magennis

Telephone02890 454 758

Emaildan@ni-energyperformance.co.uk

Accreditation scheme contact details**Accreditation scheme**BRE

Assessor IDBREC201565

Telephone01455 883 250

Emailenquiries@elmhurstenergy.co.uk

Assessment details**Assessor's declaration**NONE

Date of assessment19 August 2008

Date of certificate19 August 2008

Type of assessment▶ [RdSAP](#)

Other certificates for this property

If you are aware of previous certificates for this property and they are not listed here, please contact us at mhclg.digital-services@communities.gov.uk or call our helpdesk on 020 3829 0748.

There are no related certificates for this property.