

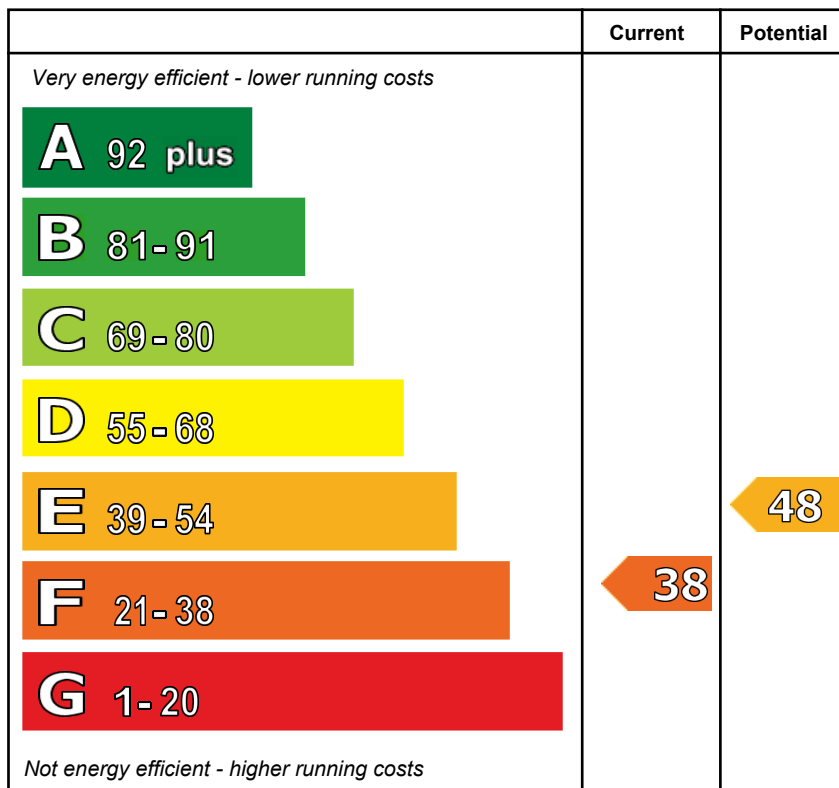
28, Ballyclogh Road,  
BUSHMILLS,  
BT57 8UZ

Date of assessment:  
Date of certificate:  
Reference number:  
Accreditation scheme:  
Assessor's name:  
Assessor's accreditation number:  
Employer/trading name:  
Employer/trading address:

22 January 2009  
28 August 2009  
0463-2962-0591-0221-0051  
Elmhurst Energy Systems Ltd  
Mr. John Brankin  
EES/005144  
Brankin Surveyors  
51 Causeway Street, County  
Antrim, NI, Portrush, BT56 8AD  
Independent assessment.

Related party disclosure:

## Energy Efficiency Rating



## Technical information

**Main heating type and fuel:** Boiler and radiators, oil  
**Total floor area:** 372 m<sup>2</sup>  
**Approximate energy use:** 304 kWh/m<sup>2</sup> per year  
**Approximate CO<sub>2</sub> emissions:** 69 kg/m<sup>2</sup> per year  
**Dwelling type:** Detached house

## Benchmark

Average for  
Northern Ireland

50

The approximate energy use and CO<sub>2</sub> 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 (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions and fuel costs of this home

	Current	Potential
Energy use	304 kWh/m <sup>2</sup> per year	253 kWh/m <sup>2</sup> per year
Carbon dioxide emissions	26 tonnes per year	21 tonnes per year
Lighting	£365 per year	£189 per year
Heating	£3,127 per year	£2,647 per year
Hot water	£258 per year	£258 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 Elmhurst Energy Systems Ltd, 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.elmhurstenergy.co.uk](http://www.elmhurstenergy.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](http://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.



Certification mark

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.

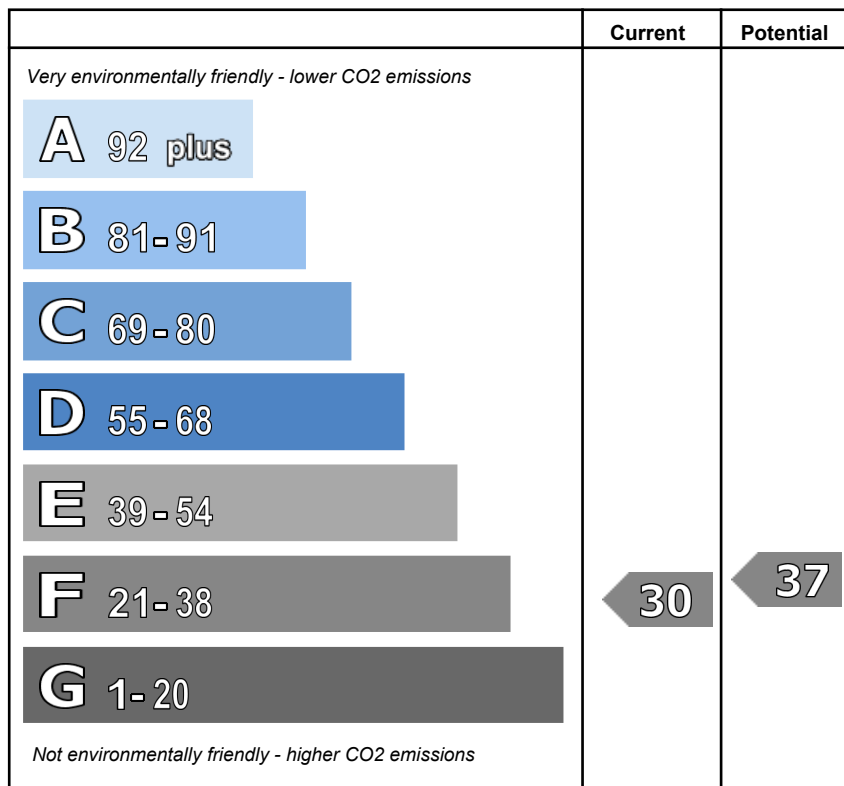
For advice on how to take action and to find out about offers available to make your home more energy efficient, call **0800 512 012** or visit [www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/myhome](http://www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/myhome)

**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**



- Visit the Government's website at [www.communities.gov.uk/epbd](http://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

28, Ballyclogh Road,  
BUSHMILLS, BT57 8UZ

Date of certificate: 28 August 2009  
Reference number: 0463-2962-0591-0221-0051

### 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.

Elements	Description	Current performance	
		Energy Efficiency	Environmental
Walls	Granite or whinstone, as built, no insulation (assumed)	Very poor	Very poor
	Cavity wall, as built, no insulation (assumed)	Poor	Poor
	Cavity wall, as built, insulated (assumed)	Good	Good
Roof	Pitched, 100 mm loft insulation	Average	Average
	Roof room(s), no insulation (assumed)	Very poor	Very poor
Floor	Solid, no insulation (assumed)	-	-
Windows	Partial double glazing	Poor	Poor
Main heating	Boiler and radiators, oil	Good	Good
Main heating controls	Programmer and at least two room thermostats	Average	Average
Secondary heating	Room heaters, coal	-	-
Hot water	From main system	Good	Good
Lighting	Low energy lighting in 7% of fixed outlets	Very poor	Very poor
Current energy efficiency rating		F 38	
Current environmental impact (CO <sub>2</sub> ) rating		F 30	

### Low and zero carbon energy sources

None

## 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 impact
1 Increase loft insulation to 270 mm	£90	E 40	F 31
2 Cavity wall insulation	£221	E 43	F 34
3 Low energy lighting for all fixed outlets	£127	E 45	F 34
4 Time and temperature zone control	£218	E 48	F 37
<b>Total</b>	<b>£656</b>		
<b>Potential energy efficiency rating</b>		<b>E 48</b>	
<b>Potential environmental impact (CO<sub>2</sub>) rating</b>			<b>F 37</b>

## 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.

5 50 mm internal or external wall insulation	£181	E 50	E 39
6 Solar photovoltaic panels, 2.5 kWp	£167	E 53	E 41
7 Wind turbine	£49	E 54	E 42
<b>Enhanced energy efficiency rating</b>		<b>E 54</b>	
<b>Enhanced environmental impact (CO<sub>2</sub>) rating</b>			<b>E 42</b>

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 (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions.

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

Building regulations apply to most measures. Building regulations approval and planning consent may be required for some 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.

### Lower cost measures (typically up to £500 each)

These measures are relatively inexpensive to install 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 before carrying out DIY improvements.

#### 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 (particularly if installing insulation between rafters because a vapour control layer and ventilation above the insulation are required). Further information about loft insulation and details of local contractors can be obtained from the National Insulation Association ([www.nationalinsulationassociation.org.uk](http://www.nationalinsulationassociation.org.uk)).

#### 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; this will improve levels of comfort, reduce energy use and lower fuel bills. 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 ensure that this type of insulation is suitable for this home. They should also provide a guarantee for the work and handle any building control issues. Further information about cavity wall insulation and details of local installers can be obtained from the National Insulation Association ([www.nationalinsulationassociation.org.uk](http://www.nationalinsulationassociation.org.uk)).

#### 3 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.

#### 4 Heating controls (time and temperature zone control)

The heating system controls should be improved so that both the temperature and time of heating can be set differently in separate areas of your house; this will reduce the amount of energy used and lower fuel bills. For example, it is possible to have cooler temperatures in the bedrooms than in the living room provided internal doors are kept closed, and to have a longer heating period for the living room. It is best to obtain advice 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.

Building regulations apply to most measures. Building regulations approval and planning consent may be required for some 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.

#### 5 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](http://www.nationalinsulationassociation.org.uk)).

#### 6 Solar photovoltaic (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 on any grant that may be available. It is best to obtain advice from a qualified electrician. Ask the electrician to explain the options.

### **7 Wind turbine**

A wind turbine provides electricity from wind energy. This electricity is used throughout the home in the same way as the electricity purchased from an energy supplier. The British Wind Energy Association has up-to-date information on suppliers of small-scale wind systems and any grant that may be available. Wind turbines are not suitable for all properties. The system's effectiveness depends on local wind speeds and the presence of nearby obstructions, and a site survey should be undertaken by an accredited installer.

## **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.