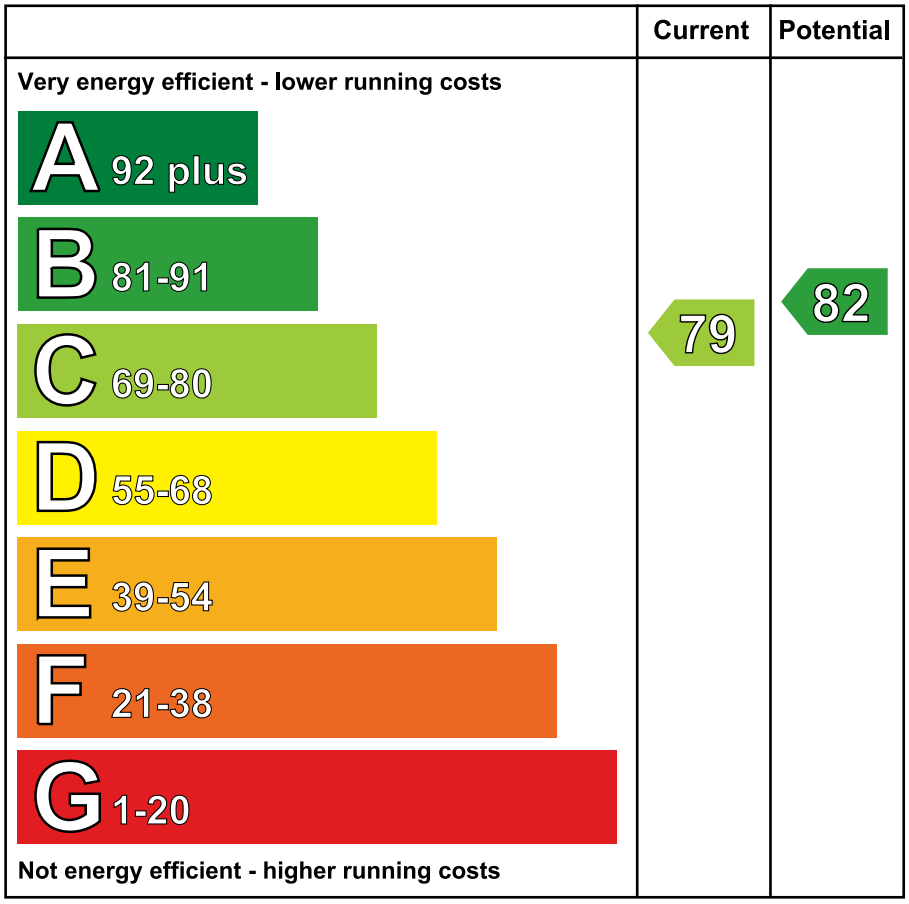
Energy Performance Certificate

Northern Ireland

48, Laganview Court
BELFAST
BT5 4AR

Date of assessment:	07 January 2015
Date of certificate:	09 January 2015
Reference number:	0639-7089-0259-6295-4950
Type of assessment:	RdSAP, existing dwelling
Accreditation scheme:	Elmhurst Energy Systems Ltd
Assessor's name:	Mr. Dermot McGladery
Assessor's accreditation number:	EES/005938
Employer/Trading name:	Dermot McGladery
Employer/Trading address:	26 Piney Lane, Northern Ireland, Belfast, BT9 5QS
Related party disclosure:	No related party

Energy Efficiency Rating



Technical Information

Main heating type and fuel:	Boiler and radiators, mains gas
Total floor area:	137 m²
Primary energy use:	121 kWh/m² per year
Approximate CO_2 emissions:	21 kg/m² per year
Dwelling type:	Top-floor flat

Benchmarks

Average for Northern Ireland D60

The primary energy use and CO_2 emissions are per square metre of floor area based on fuel use 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_2) emissions and fuel costs of this home

	Current	Potential
Primary energy use	121 kWh/m² per year	100 kWh/m² per year
Carbon dioxide emissions	2.9 tonnes per year	2.4 tonnes per year
Lighting	£121 per year	£81 per year
Heating	£487 per year	£414 per year
Hot water	£113 per year	£113 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.

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

About this document and the data in it

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 2012 assessment methodology and has been produced under the Energy Performance of Buildings (Certificates and Inspections) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2008 (as amended). A copy of the certificate has been lodged on a national register. It will be publicly available and some of the underlying data may be shared with others for the purposes of research and compliance. The current property owner and/or tenant may opt out of having this information disclosed.

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 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 D (rating 60).

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.finance-ni.gov.uk

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.

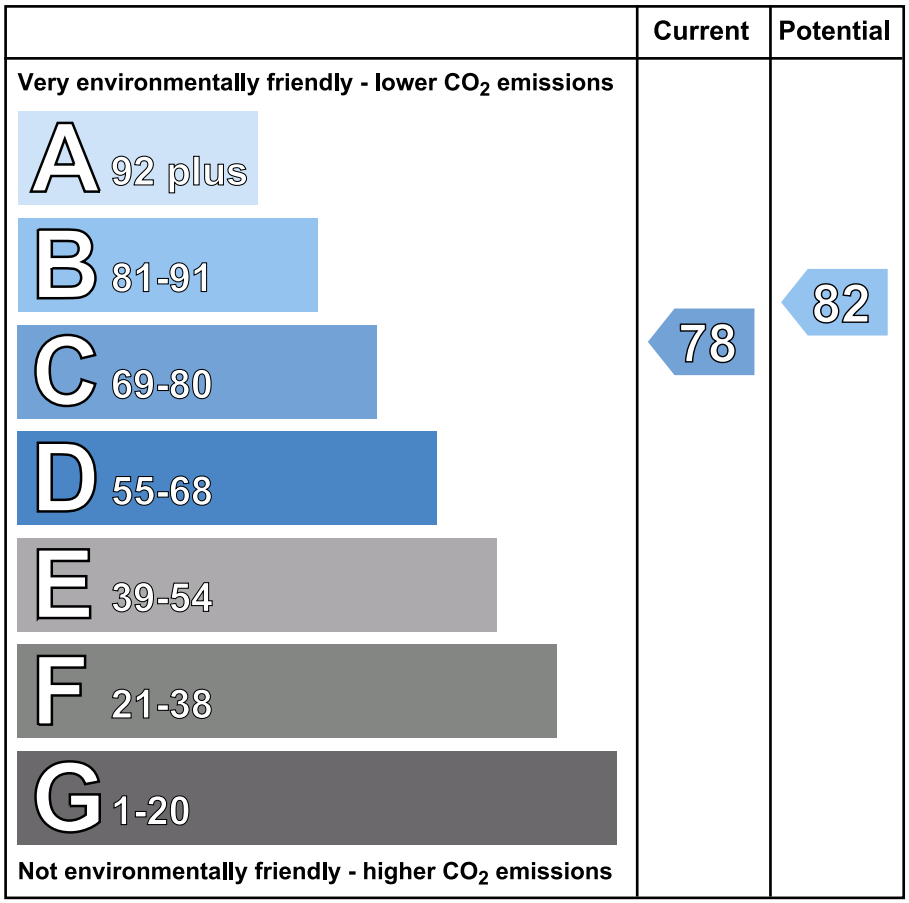
For further advice on home energy efficiency please see **www.nidirect.gov.uk/energy-wise**

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 (CO_2) Rating



Visit the Department of Finance website at www.finance-ni.gov.uk to:

- Learn more about the national register where this certificate has been lodged
- Learn more about energy efficiency and reducing energy consumption

Further information about Energy Performance Certificates can be found under Frequently Asked Questions at www.finance-ni.gov.uk and at www.niepcregister.com

Recommended measures to improve this home's energy performance

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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 means least efficient and 5 stars means 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	Cavity wall, as built, insulated (assumed)	★★★★☆	★★★★☆
Roof	Pitched, 100 mm loft insulation	★★★☆☆	★★★☆☆
Floor	(another dwelling below)	—	—
Windows	Fully double glazed	★★★☆☆	★★★☆☆
Main heating	Boiler and radiators, mains gas	★★★★☆	★★★★☆
Main heating controls	Programmer, room thermostat and TRVs	★★★★☆	★★★★☆
Secondary heating	None	—	—
Hot water	From main system	★★★★☆	★★★★☆
Lighting	Low energy lighting in 50% of fixed outlets	★★★★☆	★★★★☆
Current energy efficiency rating		C 79	
Current environmental impact (CO_2) rating			C 78

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. 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 Increase loft insulation to 270 mm	£100 - £350	£42	C 80	C 80
2 Low energy lighting for all fixed outlets	£30	£34	B 81	B 81
Sub-total		£76		
Higher cost measures				
3 Replacement glazing units	£1,000 - £1,400	£38	B 82	B 82
Total		£114		
Potential energy efficiency rating			B 82	
Potential environmental impact (CO_2) rating				B 82

Further measures to achieve even higher standards

None

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 reduced carbon dioxide 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. Also check with Energywise or your local council to see if any grants are available.

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 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).

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.

Higher cost measures

3 Replacement glazing units

Replacing existing double-glazed units with new high-performance units will improve comfort in the home and reduce energy use.

About the further measures to achieve even higher standards

Not applicable

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 CO_2 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.
- 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).