

Energy Performance Certificate



Flat 24 Washbourne Court, 14, Acton Close, LONDON, N9 7DW

Dwelling type: Mid-floor flat
Date of assessment: 15 January 2013
Date of certificate: 15 January 2013
Reference number: 8777-7229-0750-5465-8992
Type of assessment: RdSAP, existing dwelling
Total floor area: 60 m²

Use this document to:

- Compare current ratings of properties to see which properties are more energy efficient

Estimated energy costs of dwelling for 3 years:

£ 993

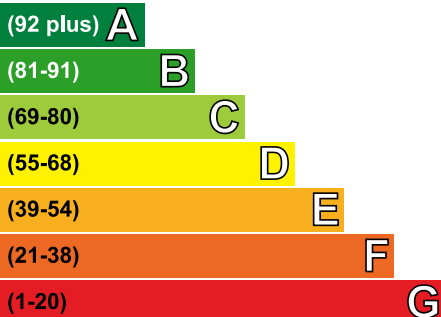
Estimated energy costs of this home

| | Current costs | Potential costs | Potential future savings |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Lighting | £ 129 over 3 years | £ 129 over 3 years | Not applicable |
| Heating | £ 630 over 3 years | £ 630 over 3 years | |
| Hot Water | £ 234 over 3 years | £ 234 over 3 years | |
| Totals | £ 993 | £ 993 | |

These figures show how much the average household would spend in this property for heating, lighting and hot water and is not based on energy used by individual households. This excludes energy use for running appliances like TVs, computers and cookers, and electricity generated by microgeneration.

Energy Efficiency Rating

Very energy efficient - lower running costs



Not energy efficient - higher running costs

| Current | Potential |
|---------|-----------|
| 81 | 81 |

The graph shows the current energy efficiency of your home.

The higher the rating the lower your fuel bills are likely to be.

The average energy efficiency rating for a dwelling in England and Wales is band D (rating 60).

The EPC rating shown here is based on standard assumptions about occupancy and energy use and may not reflect how energy is consumed by individual occupants.

Summary of this home's energy performance related features

| Element | Description | Energy Efficiency |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------|
| Walls | Cavity wall, as built, insulated (assumed) | ★★★★☆ |
| Roof | (another dwelling above) | — |
| Floor | (other premises 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 91% of fixed outlets | ★★★★★ |

Current primary energy use per square metre of floor area: 96 kWh/m² per year

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.

Low and zero carbon energy sources

Low and zero carbon 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. There are none provided for this home.

Your home's heat demand

For most homes, the vast majority of energy costs derive from heating the home. Where applicable, this table shows the energy that could be saved in this property by insulating the loft and walls, based on typical energy use (shown within brackets as it is a reduction in energy use).

| Heat demand | Existing dwelling | Impact of loft insulation | Impact of cavity wall insulation | Impact of solid wall insulation |
|------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Space heating (kWh per year) | 1,716 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Water heating (kWh per year) | 1,855 | | | |

You could receive Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI) payments and help reduce carbon emissions by replacing your existing heating system with one that generates renewable heat, subject to meeting minimum energy efficiency requirements. The estimated energy required for space and water heating will form the basis of the payments. For more information, search for the domestic RHI on the www.gov.uk website.

Recommendations

None.

About this document and the data in it

This document has been produced following an energy assessment undertaken by a qualified Energy Assessor, accredited by Northgate Information Solutions. You can obtain contact details of the Accreditation Scheme at <http://www.northgate-dea.co.uk/>.

A copy of this certificate has been lodged on a national register as a requirement under the Energy Performance of Buildings Regulations 2012 as amended. It will be made available via the online search function at www.epcregister.com. The certificate (including the building address) and other data about the building collected during the energy assessment but not shown on the certificate, for instance heating system data, will be made publicly available at www.opendatacommunities.org.

This certificate and other data about the building may be shared with other bodies (including government departments and enforcement agencies) for research, statistical and enforcement purposes. For further information about how data about the property are used, please visit www.epcregister.com. To opt out of having information about your building made publicly available, please visit www.epcregister.com/optout.

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Related party disclosure: No related party

There is more information in the guidance document *Energy Performance Certificates for the marketing, sale and let of dwellings* available on the Government website at: www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-performance-certificates. It explains the content and use of this document, advises on how to identify the authenticity of a certificate and how to make a complaint.

About the impact of buildings on the environment

One of the biggest contributors to global warming is carbon dioxide. The energy we use for heating, lighting and power in homes produces over a quarter of the UK's carbon dioxide emissions.

The average household causes about 6 tonnes of carbon dioxide every year. Based on this assessment, your home currently produces approximately 1.1 tonnes of carbon dioxide every year. You could reduce emissions by switching to renewable energy sources.

The environmental impact rating is a measure of a home's impact on the environment in terms of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions based on standardised assumptions about occupancy and energy use. The higher the rating the less impact it has on the environment.

