

# Energy Performance Certificate



Flat 13, Mulberry House, 41 Bevois Valley Road, SOUTHAMPTON, SO14 0BF

**Dwelling type:** Top-floor flat  
**Date of assessment:** 05 October 2015  
**Date of certificate:** 05 October 2015  
**Reference number:** 8496-3553-7939-1107-9053  
**Type of assessment:** SAP, new dwelling  
**Total floor area:** 107 m<sup>2</sup>

## 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:**

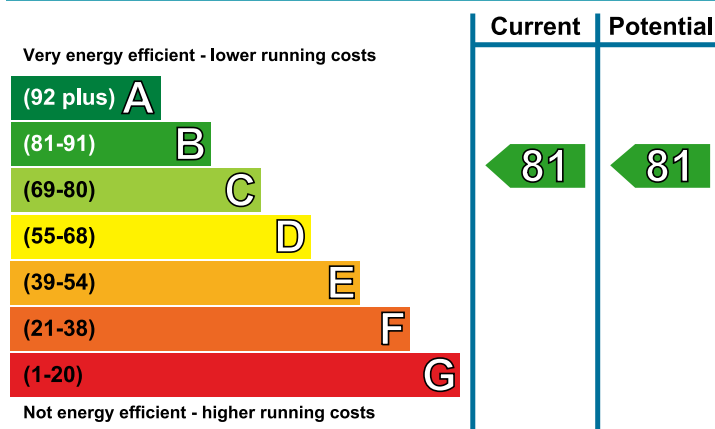
**£ 1,617**

## Estimated energy costs of this home

	Current costs	Potential costs	Potential future savings
Lighting	£ 219 over 3 years	£ 219 over 3 years	Not applicable
Heating	£ 486 over 3 years	£ 486 over 3 years	
Hot Water	£ 912 over 3 years	£ 912 over 3 years	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>£ 1,617</b>	<b>£ 1,617</b>	

These figures show how much the average household would spend in this property for heating, lighting and hot water. This excludes energy use for running appliances like TVs, computers and cookers, and any electricity generated by microgeneration.

## Energy Efficiency Rating



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).

### Summary of this home's energy performance related features

Element	Description	Energy Efficiency
Walls	Average thermal transmittance 0.21 W/m <sup>2</sup> K	★★★★★
Roof	Average thermal transmittance 0.13 W/m <sup>2</sup> K	★★★★★
Floor	(other premises below)	—
Windows	High performance glazing	★★★★★
Main heating	Room heaters, electric	—
Main heating controls	Programmer and appliance thermostats	★★★★★
Secondary heating	None	—
Hot water	Electric immersion, standard tariff	—
Lighting	Low energy lighting in all fixed outlets	★★★★★
Air tightness	Air permeability 3.4 m <sup>3</sup> /h.m <sup>2</sup> (as tested)	★★★★☆

Thermal transmittance is a measure of the rate of heat loss through a building element; the lower the value the better the energy performance.

Air permeability is a measure of the air tightness of a building; the lower the value the better the air tightness.

Current primary energy use per square metre of floor area: 90 kWh/m<sup>2</sup> per year

### 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. The following low or zero carbon energy sources are provided for this home:

- Solar photovoltaics

### Recommendations

None.

## 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. You can get contact details of the accreditation scheme 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. A copy of this EPC has been lodged on a national register. It will be publicly available and some of the underlying data may be shared with others for compliance and marketing of relevant energy efficiency information. The Government may use some of this data for research or statistical purposes. Green Deal financial details that are obtained by the Government for these purposes will **not** be disclosed to non-authorised recipients. The current property owner and/or tenant may opt out of having their information shared for marketing purposes.

**Assessor's accreditation number:** EES/004005  
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**Related party disclosure:** No related party

Further information about Energy Performance Certificates can be found under Frequently Asked Questions at [www.epcregister.com](http://www.epcregister.com).

## 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 1.6 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 (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions. The higher the rating the less impact it has on the environment.



## Your home's heat demand

This table shows the energy used for space and water heating by an average household in this property.

### Heat demand

Space heating (kWh per year)	864
Water heating (kWh per year)	2,016