



Property Description Luxury one bedroom apartment in the heart of the city. With immediate access to all the facilities that Carlisle city centre has to offer for shopping, entertainment, culture, travel and work. This immaculate accommodation has been finished to a high standard throughout and benefits from: secure communal door entry, hallway, spacious living room with feature decorative fire surround, and ornate period ceiling coving. Adjoining modern fitted kitchen has a tiled floor and a range of floor and wall units with complimentary worktops. The double bedroom has a walk-in wardrobe and useful storage spaces. The contemporary bathroom features a 3 piece suite comprising wash hand basin with vanity unit, large glass shower enclosure and WC. Fitted storage units also provide for a concealed washing machine and separate dryer.



Energy Performance Certificate

Flat 4, 11, Devonshire Street, CARLISLE, CA3 8LG

Dwelling type: Mid-floor flat
Date of assessment: 10 April 2014
Date of certificate: 10 April 2014

Reference number: 0829-3810-7548-9994-4271
Type of assessment: SAP, new dwelling
Total floor area: 61 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:

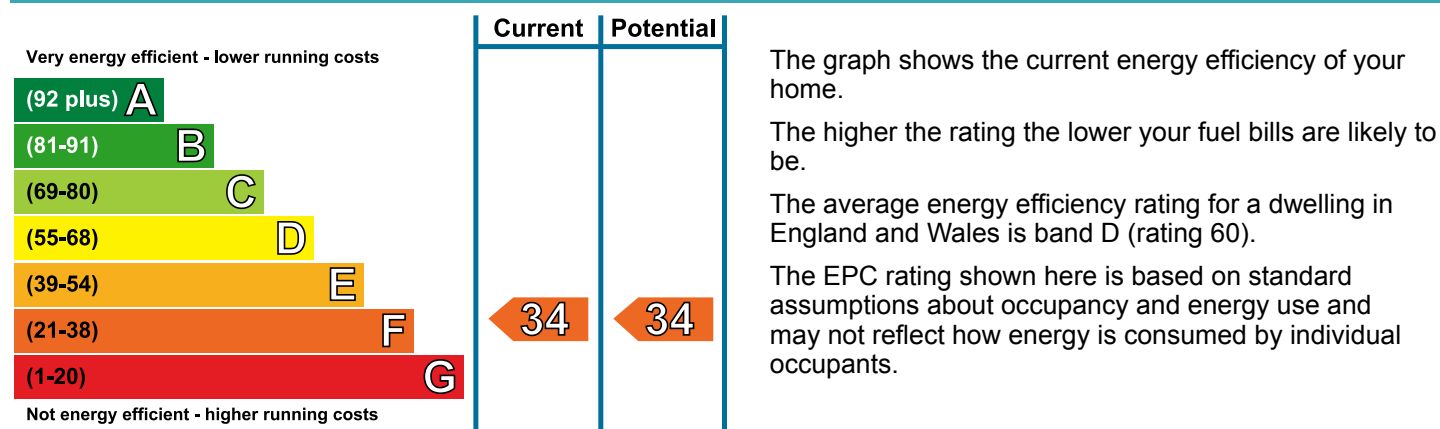
£ 3,891

Estimated energy costs of this home

	Current costs	Potential costs	Potential future savings
Lighting	£ 123 over 3 years	£ 123 over 3 years	Not applicable
Heating	£ 3,339 over 3 years	£ 3,339 over 3 years	
Hot Water	£ 429 over 3 years	£ 429 over 3 years	
Totals	£ 3,891	£ 3,891	

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



Summary of this home's energy performance related features

Element	Description	Energy Efficiency
Walls	Average thermal transmittance 2.50 W/m ² K	—
Roof	Average thermal transmittance 0.15 W/m ² K	★★★★☆
Floor	(other premises below)	—
Windows	Single glazed	—
Main heating	Room heaters, electric	—
Main heating controls	Programmer and appliance thermostats	★★★★☆
Secondary heating	None	—
Hot water	Electric immersion, off-peak	—
Lighting	Low energy lighting in all fixed outlets	★★★★★
Air tightness	(not 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.

Current primary energy use per square metre of floor area: 552 kWh/m² 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:

- Wind turbine
- Hydro-electric generation

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)	9,214
Water heating (kWh per year)	1,573

If you built your own home and, as part of its construction, you installed a renewable heating system, you could receive Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI) payments. 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 Elmhurst Energy Systems Ltd. You can obtain contact details of the Accreditation Scheme at www.elmhurstenergy.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. Any personal data it contains will be processed in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation and all applicable laws and regulations relating to the processing of personal data and privacy. For further information about this and 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.

Assessor's accreditation number: EES/003573
Assessor's name: Alan McLeod
Phone number: .
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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 5.7 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.

