

# ENERGY MATTERS



The evolution of domestic  
energy performance  
methodology



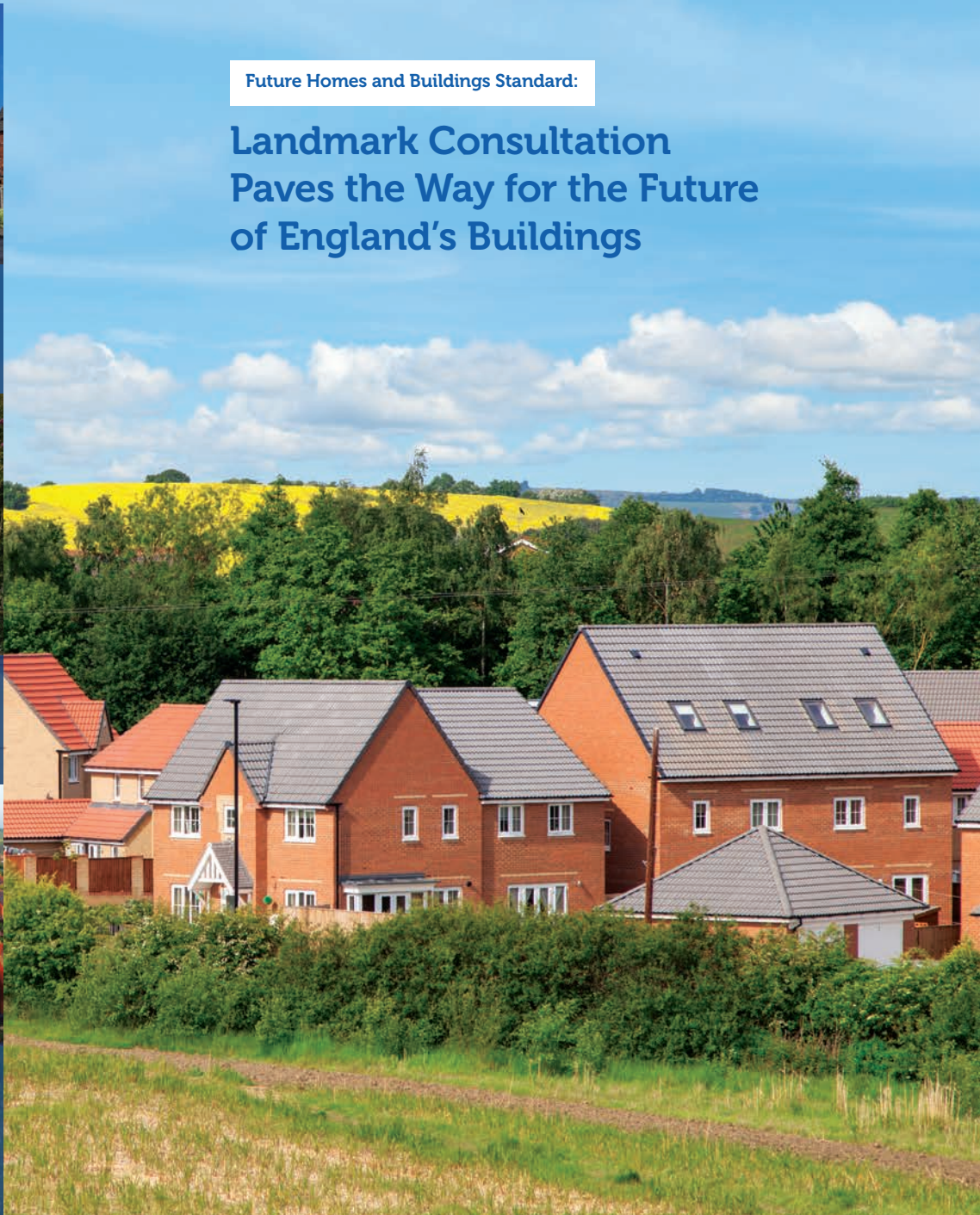
The Risks of Retrofitting  
Traditional or  
Historic Buildings



Air Permeability vs  
Background Ventilation

Future Homes and Buildings Standard:

Landmark Consultation  
Paves the Way for the Future  
of England's Buildings



# Foreword



**Stuart Fairlie**  
Managing Director  
Elmhurst Energy

**Hello, Happy New Year and welcome to this new edition of Energy Matters.**

I write this at a time when some climate policies are seemingly being used as a bit of a political football, with the clear aim of driving a short-term difference between the main political parties. However, most sensible commentators know that the need to reduce the amount of energy that we use in buildings needs to continue to be tackled and that once the next election is out of the way normal service will be resumed.

As I have travelled around recently to lots of industry events the word 'competency' has been used time

and time again. We keep stating that we assess and measure buildings to enable good decisions to be made, and that good competent people know how to do this. The wider industry understands that we need to bring various parts of the supply chain along to ensure that any retrofit changes that are made to make buildings warmer and cheaper to run, are done with good quality assured and result in the intended positive outcomes for the owners and occupants.

At the time of writing, we are busy with the preparation for the

development of RdSAP10, which is long overdue and will ensure that the model is updated to reflect current prices, carbon emissions, and new technology and innovation. The aim for the government is to get this to go live in Spring 2024. There will certainly be more data items to collect on-site in the new version, including the need to measure windows. We at Elmhurst are certainly letting stakeholders know about the value proposition of the product including its use by banks, lenders, solicitors, estate and letting agents, and government departments for various policies. The value of the product has never been higher, and the industry needs to know that assessors will need more time to deliver the quality required.

At the end of last year, we saw the release of the long-awaited Future Homes and Buildings Standards Consultation, which will again introduce new versions of SAP and SBEM. This will drive updates to Building Regs/standards for energy efficiency, ventilation, and overheating. The regulations are due in 2025 and we are currently drafting our response to the consultation, which closes in March.

Our regional conferences continue to be a great success, with over 110 people in attendance at the Welsh Regional Conference, and a good turnout at the Northern Ireland Regional Conference. Up next, we have the return of our national conference in February, which will again be held in the King Power Stadium in Leicester. These events not only attract great speakers from government, industry and academia but allow members to network and meet fellow competent people.

We have now completed the merger of Elmhurst and Stroma, and this has been a massive undertaking by all our staff. We must use the new strength and resilience of the teams to ensure that you, our members, get first-class customer service and that as a collective we advocate on your behalf and move our industry forward. This is a challenge that I am very much looking forward to.

It is very interesting to see lenders becoming more involved in the energy efficiency of buildings and as the old adage says 'follow the money'. The positive news is that the banks and lending community are certainly shining a light on homes and businesses that they lend to and that green incentives and green lending have started to become much more mainstream. This is definitely one to keep an eye on.

We are still waiting in England for the Consultation on the 'EPC action plan', which we are told will suggest the next steps to enhance energy efficiency and the quality of EPCs. The good news is that the long-awaited Energy Bill is now in British Law, which allows all the regions to set their own Energy Performance of Building Regulations. So, hand in hand with the improvements in the EPC Action Plan, we will hopefully see a push forward in this space through this year.

Whichever way you look at it, we still use too much energy in homes and businesses, and all the competent people (our members) can help reduce this. By making buildings warmer, more air tight and more comfortable, and by reducing energy demand, bills will reduce, along with carbon emissions.

I do hope that you enjoy the articles in this edition and have a great start to the new year.



**Stuart Fairlie**  
Managing Director  
Elmhurst Energy

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# National conference



**Tuesday 27th February 2024**



**10am – 4pm**



**Location: King Power Stadium, Leicester, LE2 7FL**

Our biggest conference of the year is back! This year, we're returning to the King Power stadium to provide you with all the latest from the energy assessment and retrofit industry. It's guaranteed to be one that you don't want to miss.

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## Future Homes and Buildings Standard: Landmark Consultation Paves the Way for the Future of England's Buildings

Last month, the government released its eagerly anticipated consultation for the Future Homes and Buildings Standard. This consultation details plans for reducing carbon emissions in new buildings, as well as presenting technical amendments to building regulations and calculation methods.

The consultation applies to new building regulations for England only. The Future Homes Standard, and its non-domestic counterpart the Future Buildings Standard, are set in regulations to come into force in England in 2025. Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland have devolved powers to

implement similar standards and regulations as and when they wish to.

### Standards for Future Homes and Buildings

Due to the Future Homes Standard, a domestic property built in 2025 must have 75-80% lower carbon emissions than one built in 2013. The Future Buildings Standard also establishes similar aims for new non-domestic buildings.

New homes built in 2025 will need to be 'zero carbon ready', with no retrofit work required to benefit from the decarbonisation

of the electricity grid and the electrification of heating. In new homes, fossil fuel heating, such as oil and gas boilers is not expected to meet the new standards, with a shift to reliance on low carbon heating (such as heat pumps) and heat networks.

The consultation released on 13th December 2023 proposes the technical standards required to meet these standards in 2025. The consultation is available to read on the following link: <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/the-future-homes-and-buildings-standards-2023-consultation>

## Key points:

- Two notional dwellings have been proposed, based on the same fabric standards as Part L 2021 and with space and water heating from a heat pump.
- Proposal to retain primary energy, carbon, and FEEs metrics from Part L 2021.
- Proposal to improve minimum standards for services but no change to minimum standards for fabric.
- Improved standards for dwellings created through material change of use, potentially with a whole building standard like new builds.
- Proposal for voluntary post occupancy performance testing using SMETERS or Heat Transfer Coefficient (HTC) with developers getting a FHS brand/logo where they complete this testing.
- Proposed changes to the regulations permitting local

authorities to relax or dispense the energy efficiency requirements in cases where they judge that being required to fully meet the standards would be unreasonable.

- Two options for transitional arrangements, comprising a 6-month or up to 12-month period between the Future Homes and Buildings Standard legislation being laid (in 2024) and its coming into force (in 2025), followed by a 12-month transitional period.
- Call for evidence on Overheating: Seeking evidence on the implementation of Part O 2021, and to extend this standard to conversions.

## Non-Domestic, Key Points:

- Low energy use buildings will need a BRUKL, with no exemptions. Previously unoccupied buildings were exempt from this requirement.
- The minimum lighting design will be increased to 105lm/cw for new builds.



Jason Hewins, New Build Dwellings Manager, comments:

**“The Future Homes Standard consultation is a significant step in the journey to net zero. There are many proposals which were expected, such as the switch to using a heat pump in the notional dwelling to set the performance standards and the introduction of measured energy performance into Building Regulations is also welcomed by us.**

**As always, we will publish our draft response for members to provide feedback on in advance of the consultation closing in March 2024.”**



## FEATURE

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## Home Energy Model:

# the evolution of domestic energy performance

Alongside the Future Homes and Buildings Standard consultation, the government is also consulting on a new approved calculation methodology called the Home Energy Model or HEM, with an initial version to be released alongside the Future Homes Standard in 2025. This would replace the existing Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) which is currently used to estimate the energy performance of homes across the country.

**This has big implications for the industry. HEM will not only be used to demonstrate compliance with the Future Homes Standard but, eventually, it will be expanded to include the production of Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs).**

## Why is HEM replacing SAP in 2025?

A project led by Etude, to which Elmhurst contributed, carried out the SAP 11 scoping project and made a number of recommendations.

These included how to make SAP more accurate, robust, and fit for purpose to support the net zero commitment.

SAP, initially designed for an on site assessor to use basic tools like pen, paper, and calculators, is simple in comparison to today's industry standards.

Although it has been updated over time, its core structure hasn't changed. This makes SAP less effective for modern homes and technologies, indicating a need for a comprehensive update of its methodology.

## Key changes from SAP

To adapt the Home Energy Model for net zero, it's necessary to modify both its methodology and the related ecosystem. The main changes that have been listed to the model ecosystem include:

- An open-source methodology.







Stuart Fairlie, Elmhurst's Managing Director, comments:

**"The introduction of the Home Energy Model comes as no surprise to us having been involved in the initial scoping project commissioned by government back in 2021. The rationale behind this change is to fundamentally improve the calculation methodology used for energy performance assessments and the output of these; to ensure that they are more robust and fit for the future. This we feel, should be viewed as a positive step.**

**HEM should not be seen as a replacement to SAP, rather an enhancement to support the transition to net zero. Although our team is still reviewing the details, we have every confidence that the importance of energy professionals, assessments and EPCs looks to only be increasing as we move towards 2025".**

- Changes to the delivery model and provision of software.
- A revised database of product characteristics.
- Recognising new technologies in the Home Energy Model.
- Using "wrappers" to distinguish different use cases.
- Building strong foundations on international standards
- A modular architecture
- Modelling energy flexibility and smart technologies

Moreover, the Home Energy Model represents a step change in the calculation methodology compared to SAP 10.2, with key changes including:

- Increasing the time resolution

The Home Energy Model: replacement for the Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) consultation is available to read on the following link:  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/home-energy-model-replacement-for-the-standard-assessment-procedure-sap>

# The Risks of Retrofitting Traditional or Historic Buildings

Traditional and historic buildings in the UK are a valuable part of the country's cultural heritage. However, they can also be more challenging to retrofit than modern buildings, and there are a number of risks that need to be considered.

One of the biggest risks of retrofitting traditional or historic buildings is the potential to damage the building fabric. This can happen if the work is not carried out carefully or if the wrong materials are used.

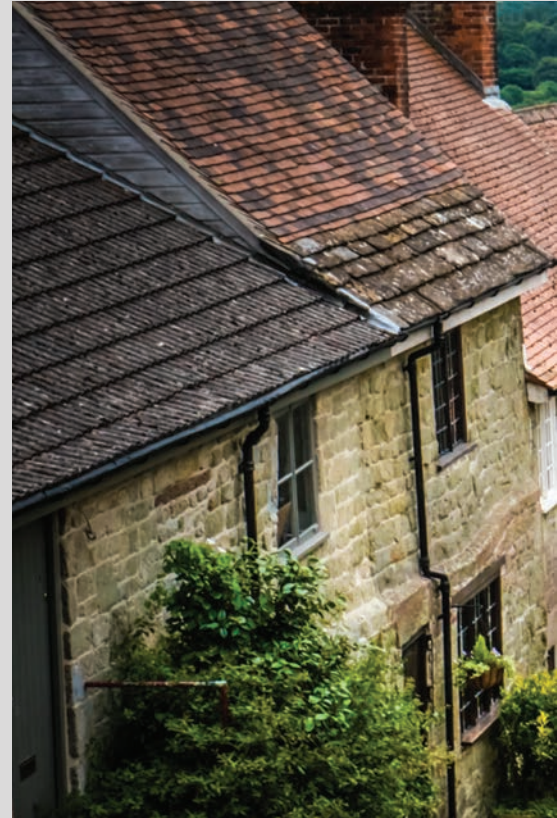
Retrofitting can also alter the character of a historic building. This is particularly important if the building is listed or has other statutory protection. For this reason, it is important to choose retrofit measures that are sympathetic to the building's original design and materials.

Retrofitting can also have unintended consequences, such as changes to the building's ventilation or thermal performance. This can lead to problems such as condensation, mould growth, and overheating. It

is important to have a thorough understanding of the building before carrying out any work and to choose retrofit measures that will not have a negative impact on its performance.

Any retrofit work must also comply with all relevant building regulations. This can often be complex for traditional and historic buildings, as the regulations, on the whole, are not written with them in mind. It is important to seek professional advice to ensure that any work carried out will be approved under the relevant regulations.

Retrofitting traditional or historic buildings can be more expensive than retrofitting modern buildings, as the work may require specialist skills and materials.



Here are some specific examples of the risks associated with retrofitting such buildings in the UK:

- Dampness and mould growth:** This is a common problem in traditional buildings, as they often have poor insulation and ventilation. Retrofitting measures such as external wall insulation and correct ventilation can reduce the risk of dampness and mould growth, but it is important to ensure that any work carried out is done properly to avoid trapping moisture.
- Overheating:** Traditional buildings are often made from thick, solid walls that can trap heat. This can lead to overheating in the summer, especially in buildings with limited ventilation. Retrofitting measures such as solar shading and mechanical ventilation can help to reduce overheating, but it is important to choose measures that are



appropriate for the building's construction and use.

- **Structural damage:** Traditional buildings may have structural weaknesses that need to be considered when retrofitting. For example, installing insulation on a roof can add additional weight, which could in turn put undue strain on the building's structure. It is important to have a structural survey carried out before starting any work to identify any potential problems.
- **Loss of historic character:** Retrofitting work should be carried out in a way that respects the building's historic character. This means using materials and methods that are appropriate for the building's age and construction. For example, it is important to use lime mortar to repair brickwork, as this is more breathable than cement mortar.

### How to mitigate the risks of retrofitting traditional or historic buildings:

There are a number of things that can be done to mitigate the risks associated with retrofitting traditional or historic buildings:

- **Seek professional advice:** It is important to seek professional advice from a qualified architect or building surveyor before starting any work. They can help you to assess the risks and choose appropriate retrofit measures.
- **Use qualified contractors:** All work should be carried out by qualified contractors who have experience in retrofitting traditional or historic buildings.
- **Use appropriate materials and methods:** Use materials and methods that are appropriate for the building's age and construction. For example, use lime mortar to repair brickwork and breathable paints on walls.
- **Get planning permission:** If the building is listed or has other statutory protection, you will need to get planning permission before carrying out any work.
- **Have a building survey carried out:** Have a building survey carried out before starting any work to identify any potential problems.
- **ABBE Level 3 Award in Energy Efficiency for Older and Traditional Buildings:** Consider taking our on-demand training course to learn more about the risks and vulnerabilities of some of our most important properties in the UK.

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# Air Permeability vs Background Ventilation

Since the introduction of the Background Ventilation Testing (BVT) methodology for retrofit purposes, we have seen an increase in confusion around what it is and how it differs from the long-standing methodology of Air Pressure Testing (APT).

## What is Air Pressure Testing?

Air pressure testing is the methodology used to test the amount of air that escapes unintentionally from a building through gaps and air leakage in the building fabric, excluding air leakage through controlled ventilation.

This methodology is recognised in building regulations for both residential and commercial buildings where a maximum air leakage is set and an improved score can benefit the assessment. Air pressure testing has also been implemented in the retrofit process as part of PAS 2035 Risk Pathway C and follows the same methodology.

The unintentional loss of air from a building can lead to an increase in the occupant's energy bills and the building's carbon emissions. Due to the cycle of convection, when you lose the warm air from within a building it is replaced by cooler, external air that needs to be heated to bring the building



back up to temperature. The air pressure testing methodology quantifies this air loss into an "Air Permeability Score". The higher the air permeability score, the more air the building is unintentionally losing.

## What is the methodology for Air Pressure Testing?

The test standard followed for both compliance and retrofit is

the CIBSE TM23 standard where both Blower Door and Pulse are accepted methodologies. Before the test commences, the building is prepared by closing all trickle vents and temporarily sealing extract fans and wall vents. Sealing of these vents is essential because the main objective of air pressure testing is to check for unintentional air leakage.



### Air Pressure Testing in Existing Dwellings

The Building Research Establishment (BRE) on Behalf of the Government Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) has confirmed that RdSAP 10 will include the option to enter an air pressure test result. Where an air pressure test has been conducted on an existing

dwelling, a Domestic Energy Assessor will be able to override the default result within the assessment to give a more accurate representation of the property's energy performance.

### What is Background Ventilation Testing?

Background ventilation testing was introduced to the industry through retrofit. There was a need to prove that dwellings subject to retrofit improvements under PAS 2035 had adequate ventilation within the existing systems and that the requirements for additional ventilation could be bypassed. This was given the term 'background ventilation' as it referred to ventilation in the building's current state occurring in the background and measured as air change rate. Air exchange rate or 'Air changes' is the amount of air that is circulated in the property and replaced with fresh air, preventing moisture and pollution build up and is crucial for retrofit projects where improvements can increase the risk of damp and mould.

### What is the methodology for Background Ventilation Testing?

The Installation Assurance Authority (IAA) guidance, if followed for BVT, can be conducted using Pulse or Blower Door equipment. The method requires both whole house and bedroom tests. Preparing the property for these tests includes closing trickle vents and turning off or closing any other vents or ventilation systems, but not sealing them, giving an indication of the building's worst-case background ventilation.

Background Ventilation is measured in Air Change Rate (ACH) which is defined as the number of times the entire

volume of the space (dwelling/room) is replaced. A rate of 1 means that all the air inside the building is exchanged with the air from outside the building, once every hour.

Any work undertaken within the Trustmark guidance requires the tester to also be a member of the IAA and accredited to a competent person scheme such as the Elmhurst Airtightness Scheme.

### Air Tightness Testing Training

The updates to Part L England (2021), Part L Wales (2022) and Section 6 Scotland (2022) have implemented mandatory air testing in new build homes. This has also been proposed in a recent consultation for changes to Building Regulations in Northern Ireland, expected this year. Due to this, it is likely that demand for air tests will increase.

Elmhurst's Level 1 APT course is suitable for new entrants or those who want to upskill to a qualified airtightness tester.

### Background Ventilation Testing Training

We have seen a continued increase in the number of background ventilation tests and the changes to PAS 2035 requirements will continue to use the Background Ventilation method. Now is a great time to expand your skillset with Elmhurst's Background Ventilation training.

# Accurate Heat Loss Measurement is Vital to Heat Pump Sizing



**New research shows that around 70% of homes could have the wrong size of heat pump installed.**

The result can be higher capital costs and poorer efficiency leading to higher running costs in the long term - the opposite of what is intended.

The research, carried out by Elmhurst Energy, Build Test Solutions, and Veritherm, suggests that there are significant opportunities to increase the likelihood and decrease the cost of meeting the government's target to install 600,000 heat pump by 2028, if the industry

addresses the accuracy of heat loss calculations\* (\*BS EN12831).

Richard Jack, technical director at Build Test Solutions said:

**"The industry needs to take a more accurate approach to sizing using heat loss measurement. Before any heat pump is installed, heat loss measurement is needed to ensure the correct size unit is specified in line with the property's requirements.**



**“The performance gap between the calculated and actual heat loss calculations will have significant implications for residents if we don’t make changes - with the risk of needlessly higher costs and cold homes.”**

### Understanding the performance gap

The research found that in a study across more than 50 homes

the average absolute difference in heat loss between the calculated and measured heat loss was 35 per cent. The calculated heat loss only matched the measurement for 30 per cent of homes, meaning it was wrong for 70 per cent. There was a significant bias towards overestimating the heat loss, with 59 per cent of houses having an overestimate. There were also houses where the calculated heat loss was too low, however, these would be at risk of having a heat pump installed that isn’t big enough to heat the house.

The problem is that an oversized heat pump incurs higher capital costs, of around 10 per cent on average, alongside higher maintenance costs and lower running efficiency.

For those that have an undersized heat pump, the risk is that the home is not warm enough during the coldest periods. This often leads to an increase in the use of less efficient, more expensive heat methods like a fan or oil heater.

### Heat loss measurement vs calculation

Heat loss measurements and calculations both seek to establish the same thing: the heat loss rate from the building and therefore the heat required to keep the building warm. However, they use two different methods to establish this rate.

Calculations sum the heat loss from each part of the building, but the calculations are based upon assumptions of thermal performance which are known to be prone to inaccuracy. Heat loss measurements do just that, they measure the heat loss from a particular building to ensure an accurate assessment.

### Making measurement mainstream

**“Measuring the thermal performance of a home should be the first step in any consumer heat pump journey,”** said Richard. **“Measurement helps engage residents, leading to higher heat pump uptake and trust, and reduces risk when making this investment.”**

Elmhurst Energy, Build Test Solutions, and Veritherm suggest that both industry standards and software tools should be updated to recognise the role of measured heat loss as part of the heat pump design process, sizing and specifying.

Chris Ricketts, Head of Consultancy at Elmhurst Energy adds: **“Heat loss measurements provide a more accurate method to determine the overall heat demand of a building, which can feed down to the design process and improve efficiencies.”**

**“It is a service that installers can integrate within their offering, using software tools to capture and present the data. Residents see value in this information, and the savings that can be achieved through doing this accurately more than covers the costs.”**

Tom Fenton, CEO at Veritherm said: **“If the industry does not work together, residents will be forced to pay unnecessary costs, and we’ll never make heat pumps a trusted low carbon heating alternative for our homes.”**

Read the full report and find further resources from Elmhurst Energy, Build Test Solutions, and Veritherm at [www.measuredheatloss.com](http://www.measuredheatloss.com)

# Market data

► By Amo Sihra, Head of Commercial



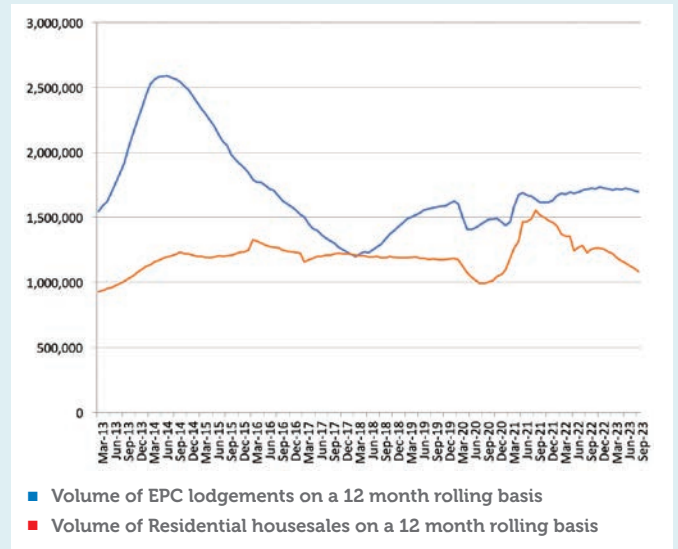
**At Elmhurst we collect and analyse data from many sources in the belief that it helps us make better business decisions.**

Turning this data into a digestible form takes time and requires a detailed understanding of context. In each edition of Energy Matters, we provide you with a snapshot of this data, with a brief commentary, which we hope you find of interest and can help you prepare for the future.

COVID-19 has obviously had a major impact on the construction, housing, and energy assessment markets which is reflected in each of the charts. Some of the data related to new build homes within the devolved authorities has not been updated since December 2020 and estimates have been used.

## Existing Dwellings

Existing Dwellings Volume of EPC lodgements and residential house sales on a rolling 12 month basis (by quarter).



## Commentary

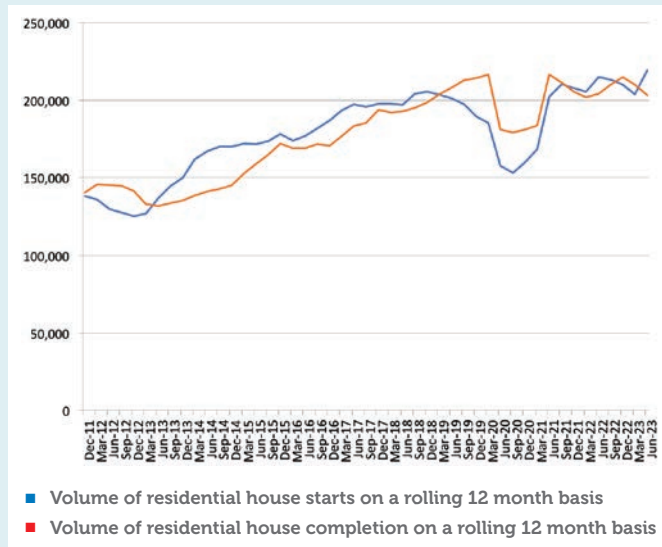
For the last five years, house sales have been relatively consistent at around 1.19M per year. Due to Covid the market fell away in March 2020 but had recovered by July and has continued to grow dramatically ever since, with volumes starting to fall from December 2021. Volumes in the 12 months to September 2021 peaked, hitting 1.55M (17% higher than the previous peak in March 2016, and 30% up on normal). For the last 12 months to September, volumes have been declining, now being at 1.08M.

The volume of EPCs peaked in the 12 months to May 2014, driven in large part by ECO. This fell back sharply to a low of 1.2M in March 2018. Two years of recovery peaked again in February 2020 with year-on-year growth of 11%, largely due to Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards (MEES) in the Private Rental Sector (PRS). Since March 2020 (1.63M) the volumes have dropped significantly but are now back on a level above pre-covid times of 1.69M. There are many other reasons for an EPC to be completed, such as those for social housing as well as ECO4. The Local Authority Delivery Scheme and work funded by the decarbonisation fund are likely to boost demand. Government initiatives, such as MEES should also continue to drive up the demand for EPCs. Normally when we see EPCs (blue line) on the increase, this would indicate that house sales will also increase. From the graph, we can see this is not the case and shows that the other reasons for EPCs are driving up demand.



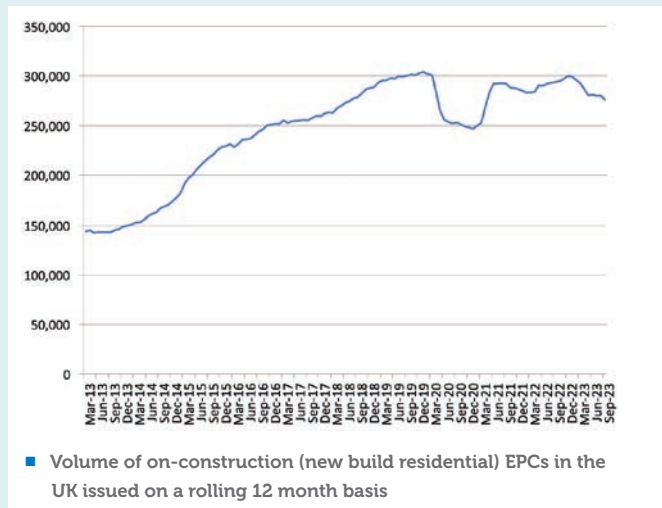
## New Build / On Construction

New Build / On Construction Volume of residential house starts and completions on a rolling 12 month basis (by quarter).



Data for Scotland and Wales is estimated since December 2020.

Volume of On Construction (new build residential) EPCs in the UK issued on a rolling 12 month basis.

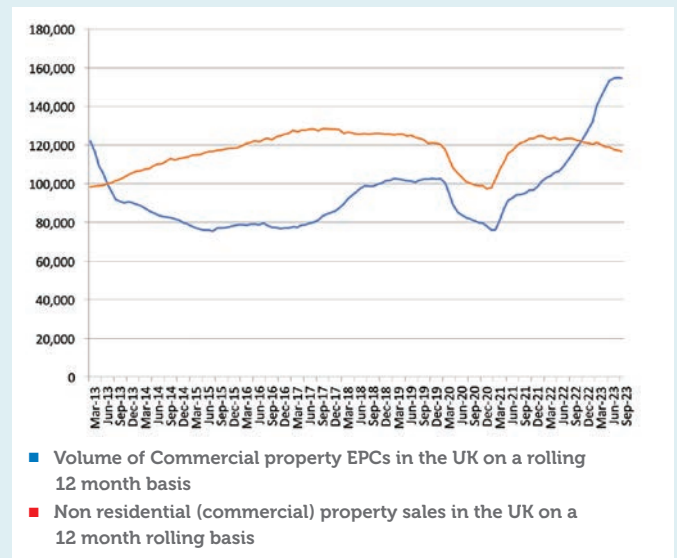


## Commentary

Since COVID-19, house starts have recovered quickly and hit a new peak in June 2021 of 217,000, falling by 6% to 203,000 in March. From June, we have seen the number of starts increase to 220,000, being 1% higher than the peak in June 2021. The volume of EPCs in the last twelve months sits at 276,000 from its low of 246,000 (up 12%). Volumes peaked in February 2020 at 302,000 and are currently 9% down from the peak figure.

## Non Domestic

Non-Domestic/Commercial buildings Non-residential (commercial) property sales in the UK on a 12 month rolling basis. Volume of commercial property EPCs in the UK on a rolling 12 month basis.



## Commentary

More recently, we can see that overall non-domestic sales have been falling. Commercial sales have recovered well and are now 20% above the lows of January 2021 and 9% down from the peak of October 2017. Whilst EPCs are issued for reasons other than property sales, they have continued to grow massively and are now 100% above the low of March 2021. The market has recovered extremely well, with the blue line showing a strong upward trend for Non Domestic EPCs. We can see that the sales for non-domestic properties (red line) are slightly falling and therefore very likely the demand is mainly being driven by other reasons, such as MEES regulations.



## Training Update

► By Josh Wakeling, Head of Training

**In a world rapidly embracing digital transformation, the field of energy assessment is no exception. The shift towards online and virtual training has become a prominent trend, and maintaining quality in delivery is vital to ensuring professionals receive the best education possible.**

Elmhurst is at the forefront of this evolution. Recognising the need for innovative approaches to training, we have been actively listening to feedback and implementing changes to our courses. Our vision is clear: to offer practical online delivery that rivals the experience of being on-site in an actual property.

One of the key challenges in virtual training is replicating the hands-on experience of assessing a property's energy performance. We have risen to this challenge by leveraging cutting-edge technology.

Through interactive simulations and virtual walkthroughs, trainees can now experience the intricacies of an energy assessment from the comfort of their own homes. This approach not only enhances comprehension but also fosters a deeper understanding of the assessment process.

We have placed a strong emphasis on personalised learning experiences. Recognising that every member and learner has unique needs and learning styles, we will soon offer a range of resources, including live

webinars, recorded lectures, and one-on-one consultations. This flexibility enables professionals to tailor their training to suit their individual preferences and schedules.

In this rapidly evolving industry, staying up-to-date with the latest techniques and technologies is essential. We are committed to quality in online and virtual training ensuring that our members receive the most comprehensive education available. By embracing innovative approaches and leveraging technology, we are reshaping how energy assessment and CPD are taught.

With the new CPD year underway and the demand for energy assessments continuing to rise, it is imperative that professionals are equipped with the knowledge and skills to excel in their roles. As always, we continue to offer a wide range of on-demand CPD to suit your needs. The virtual revolution is here, and it's transforming the industry for the better.

# Experience the Elmhurst Advantage!

Dive into a world of unparalleled service and discover opportunities that propel both you and your business to greater heights.

## Truly Independent

We're all about you. We do not offer services that would compete with our members. Instead, we focus purely on helping you shine.

## Your Problems Resolved in No Time

Got a question? Our expert energy assessor/retrofit helpdesk is the largest of its kind in the UK, with our experienced experts just a call or email away. We also monitor the quality of support you receive and benchmark this against top UK companies.

## Software that Works for You

We're all in on creating the best mobile and online tools to simplify your tasks. We always listen to your feedback to ensure these tools work just right for you.

## Free tools to boost your business

Whether it's free marketing material, CPD or business guides, we are here to support you and your business, every step of the way.

## Greater Exposure for your Business

Did you know that our 'Find an Assessor' directory receives thousands of searches each and every month! We signpost this directory to landlords, local authorities, homeowners and lenders to ensure that you receive increased business, just by being a member with us.

## Grow with Exclusive Funded Training

We're always on the lookout for opportunities to help you enhance your skills, often at a fraction of the usual cost.

## Face Audits with Confidence

Audits? No worries! We've got all the guidance and resources to ensure you face any audit confidently and informed.



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Location ▼

Building Types ▼

Professions ▼

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# Looking For An Assessor Near You?



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