

## Is your home ready for a heat pump?

We want to help you transform your home's energy. Before you book your survey, use this guide to check if your property is ready for the switch. It's a quick way to save time and get the best results.



### Why choose an air source heat pump?

Heat pumps are the future of heating. They don't burn fuel; they move the heat from the outside in. They are smarter, cleaner and incredibly efficient.

**~70%**

**Less CO2 emissions**

If your energy is coming from the grid or from solar, this can be even higher.

**~500%**

**Efficiency rating**

Every 1kW of electricity you put in, you could get up to 5kW of heat out.

### What's your goal?

Knowing what drives you helps us design the perfect system for your needs.

- ✓ Cutting down high energy bills
- ✓ Replacing an old, failing system
- ✓ Reducing your carbon footprint
- ✓ Accessing government grants

## Fabric first: Is your home insulated?

This is the big one. Heat pumps work best in homes that keep the heat in. If your home is draughty, we need to fix that first.

### The checklist:

#### Loft insulation

Do you have at least 270mm?  
It's the easiest win.

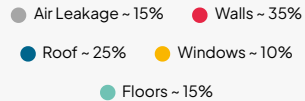
#### Wall insulation

Are your cavities filled? Do solid walls have external/internal lagging?

#### Windows & doors

Double glazing is standard.  
Triple is even better.

### Where homes typically lose heat



## The hardware: Making space

Heat pump systems have physical requirements. It helps to check these measurements yourself early on.

### 01.

#### Outdoor unit

Needs airflow and space. Think of the size of 2 wheelie bins. Roughly 800mm high.

#### THE NOISE CHECK

If a neighbour can't see it from their window, it likely meets noise regulations (37dB as of 2025)

### 02.

#### Indoor cylinder

Ideal space: 1m x 1m for a standard water cylinder. But a mini-store can be used.

#### THE ELBOW TEST

Can you stand in your airing cupboard and stick your elbows out? If yes, it's big enough.

### 03.

#### Pipework

To connect the outside to the inside might need pipes under floors or in ceilings.

#### DISRUPTION

Be prepared for some minor disruption during install. It's worth the long term comfort.

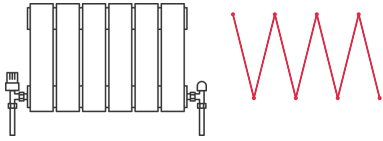
## The radiator question

When do we require the changing of radiators and why is it sometimes required? The answer is all about efficiency.

### Gas boilers (the old way)

#### Run very hot (70–80°C).

Small radiators work because the water is extremely hot, and smaller, single-panel radiators can heat up very quickly. Gas boilers also provide intermittent heating.

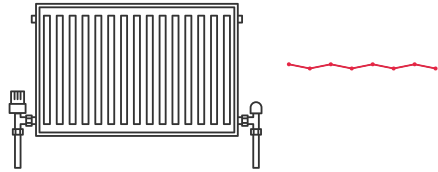


Intermittent Heat | Room Temp - 70°C

### Heat pumps (the efficient way)

#### Run cooler (40–50°C).

A larger surface area is more beneficial due to the temperature of water being used and a larger surface area works better with continuous heating that heat pumps provide.



Continuous Heat | 40 - 50°C

## Your 5-minute, pre-survey checklist

Gathering this information before you call helps us give you accurate advice instantly.

### Questions to answer

- How old is your current heating system?
- How many bedrooms?
- How quickly does your home heat up?
- How many downstairs living rooms?
- Do you have any recent heat loss calculations?
- How many bathrooms?
- What is your rough budget for this project?
- Can you [get a copy of your EPC?](#)