

Energy performance certificate (EPC)

6, Dallow Crescent
BURTON-ON-TRENT
DE14 2PN

Energy rating

E

This certificate expired on:

14 December 2018

Certificate number: 8895-7625-8520-2096-9283

Total floor area

37 square metres

Rules on letting this property

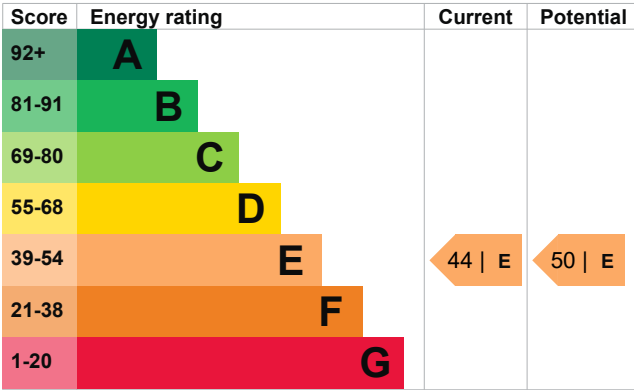
Properties can be rented if they have an energy rating from A to E.

If the property is rated F or G, it cannot be let, unless an exemption has been registered. You can read [guidance for landlords on the regulations and exemptions \(https://www.gov.uk/guidance/domestic-private-rented-property-minimum-energy-efficiency-standard-landlord-guidance\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/domestic-private-rented-property-minimum-energy-efficiency-standard-landlord-guidance).

Energy efficiency rating for this property

This property's current energy rating is E. It has the potential to be E.

[See how to improve this property's energy performance.](#)



The graph shows this property's current and potential energy efficiency.

Properties are given a rating from A (most efficient) to G (least efficient).

Properties are also given a score. The higher the number the lower your fuel bills are likely to be.

For properties in England and Wales:

the average energy rating is D
the average energy score is 60

Breakdown of property’s energy performance

This section shows the energy performance for features of this property. The assessment does not consider the condition of a feature and how well it is working.

Each feature is assessed as one of the following:

- very good (most efficient)
- good
- average
- poor
- very poor (least efficient)

When the description says “assumed”, it means that the feature could not be inspected and an assumption has been made based on the property’s age and type.

Feature	Description	Rating
Wall	Cavity wall, as built, insulated (assumed)	Good
Roof	Pitched, 100 mm loft insulation	Average
Window	Fully double glazed	Average
Main heating	Room heaters, electric	Very poor
Main heating control	No thermostatic control of room temperature	Poor
Hot water	Electric immersion, standard tariff	Very poor
Lighting	Low energy lighting in all fixed outlets	Very good
Floor	(other premises below)	N/A
Secondary heating	Room heaters, electric	N/A

Primary energy use

The primary energy use for this property per year is 428 kilowatt hours per square metre (kWh/m2).

Environmental impact of this property

One of the biggest contributors to climate change is carbon dioxide (CO2). The energy used for heating, lighting and power in our homes produces over a quarter of the UK’s CO2 emissions.

An average household produces	6 tonnes of CO2
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This property produces	2.4 tonnes of CO2
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This property’s potential production	2.1 tonnes of CO2
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By making the [recommended changes](#), you could reduce this property’s CO2 emissions by 0.3 tonnes per year. This will help to protect the environment.

Environmental impact ratings are based on assumptions about average occupancy and energy use. They may not reflect how energy is consumed by the people living at the property.

How to improve this property's energy performance

Making any of the recommended changes will improve this property's energy efficiency.

If you make all of the recommended changes, this will improve the property's energy rating and score from E (44) to E (50).

Recommendation	Typical installation cost	Typical yearly saving
1. Loft insulation laid in the loft space or between roof rafters to a depth of at least 270mm will significantly reduce heat loss through the roof; this will improve levels of comfort, reduce energy use and lower fuel bills. Insulation should not be placed below any cold water storage tank, any such tank should also be insulated on its sides and top, and there should be boarding on battens over the insulation to provide safe access between the loft hatch and the cold water tank. The insulation can be installed by professional contractors but also by a capable DIY enthusiast. Loose granules may be used instead of insulation quilt; this form of loft insulation can be blown into place and can be useful where access is difficult. The loft space must have adequate ventilation to prevent dampness; seek advice about this if unsure. Further information about loft insulation and details of local contractors can be obtained from the National Insulation Association (www.nationalinsulationassociation.org.uk).	Information unavailable	£49
2. Increasing the thickness of existing insulation by adding an 80mm cylinder jacket around the hot water cylinder will help maintain the water at the required temperature; this will reduce the amount of energy used and lower fuel bills. The jacket should be fitted over the top of the existing foam insulation and over any thermostat clamped to the cylinder. Hot water pipes from the hot water cylinder should also be insulated, using pre-formed pipe insulation of up to 50mm thickness, or to suit the space available, for as far as they can be accessed to reduce losses in summer. All these materials can be purchased from DIY stores and installed by a competent DIY enthusiast.	Information unavailable	£15
3. Changing the heating to use a mains gas boiler that provides both space and water heating will save money, as mains gas is currently cheaper than the fuel being used at present. A condensing boiler is capable of much higher efficiencies than other types of boiler, meaning it will burn less fuel to heat the property, but there may be exceptional circumstances making this impractical. Condensing boilers need a drain for the condensate which limits their location; remember this when considering remodelling the room containing the existing boiler even if the latter is to be retained for the time being (for example a kitchen makeover). This improvement is most appropriate when the existing heating system needs repair or replacement. Building Regulations apply to this work, so your local authority building control department should be informed, unless the installer is registered with a competent persons scheme?, and can therefore self-certify the work for Building Regulation compliance. Ask a qualified heating engineer to explain the options.	Information unavailable	£229

Paying for energy improvements

[Find energy grants and ways to save energy in your home. \(https://www.gov.uk/improve-energy-efficiency.\)](https://www.gov.uk/improve-energy-efficiency)

Estimated energy use and potential savings

Estimated yearly energy cost for this property	£559
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Potential saving	£65
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The estimated cost shows how much the average household would spend in this property for heating, lighting and hot water. It is not based on how energy is used by the people living at the property.

The estimated saving is based on making all of the recommendations in [how to improve this property's energy performance](#).

For advice on how to reduce your energy bills visit [Simple Energy Advice](#) (<https://www.simpleenergyadvice.org.uk/>).

Heating use in this property

Heating a property usually makes up the majority of energy costs.

Potential energy savings by installing insulation

The assessor did not find any opportunities to save energy by installing insulation in this property.

You might be able to receive [Renewable Heat Incentive payments](#) (<https://www.gov.uk/domestic-renewable-heat-incentive>). This will help to reduce carbon emissions by replacing your existing heating system with one that generates renewable heat. The estimated energy required for space and water heating will form the basis of the payments.

Contacting the assessor and accreditation scheme

This EPC was created by a qualified energy assessor.

If you are unhappy about your property's energy assessment or certificate, you can complain to the assessor directly.

If you are still unhappy after contacting the assessor, you should contact the assessor's accreditation scheme.

Accreditation schemes are appointed by the government to ensure that assessors are qualified to carry out EPC assessments.

Assessor contact details

Assessor's name
Telephone
Email

Justin Winrow
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Accreditation scheme contact details

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enquiries@elmhurstenergy.co.uk

Assessment details

Assessor's declaration
Date of assessment
Date of certificate
Type of assessment

No assessor's declaration provided
12 December 2008
15 December 2008
[RdSAP](#)