

Energy performance certificate (EPC)

46, Priestfield Road
GILLINGHAM
ME7 4RF

Energy rating

D

This certificate expired on:

3 February 2019

Certificate number: 0478-7073-6202-4571-7000

Total floor area

85 square metres

Rules on letting this property

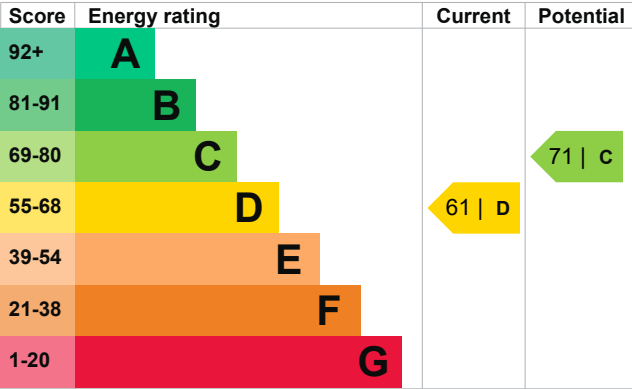
Properties can be rented if they have an energy rating from A to E.

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 D. It has the potential to be C.

[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	Solid brick, as built, no insulation (assumed)	Very poor
Wall	Cavity wall, as built, no insulation (assumed)	Poor
Roof	Pitched, 75 mm loft insulation	Average
Roof	Pitched, no insulation (assumed)	Very poor
Window	Partial double glazing	Poor
Main heating	Boiler and radiators, mains gas	Good
Main heating control	Programmer, room thermostat and TRVs	Average
Hot water	From main system	Good
Lighting	Low energy lighting in 10% of fixed outlets	Poor
Floor	Suspended, no insulation (assumed)	N/A
Secondary heating	None	N/A

Primary energy use

The primary energy use for this property per year is 305 kilowatt hours per square metre (kWh/m2).

Environmental impact of this property	This property produces	4.3 tonnes of CO2
This property’s current environmental impact rating is D. It has the potential to be D.	This property’s potential production	3.2 tonnes of CO2
Properties are rated in a scale from A to G based on how much carbon dioxide (CO2) they produce.	By making the recommended changes , you could reduce this property’s CO2 emissions by 1.1 tonnes per year. This will help to protect the environment.	
Properties with an A rating produce less CO2 than G rated properties.	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.	
An average household produces	6 tonnes of CO2	

Improve this property's energy performance

By following our step by step recommendations you could reduce this property's energy use and potentially save money.

Carrying out these changes in order will improve the property's energy rating and score from D (61) to C (71).

Step	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	£18
2. Cavity wall insulation, to fill the gap between the inner and outer layers of external walls with an insulating material, reduces heat loss; this will improve levels of comfort, reduce energy use and lower fuel bills. The insulation material is pumped into the gap through small holes that are drilled into the outer walls, and the holes are made good afterwards. As specialist machinery is used to fill the cavity, a professional installation company should carry out this work, and they should carry out a thorough survey before commencing work to ensure that this type of insulation is suitable for this home. They should also provide a guarantee for the work and handle any building control issues. Further information about cavity wall insulation and details of local installers can be obtained from the National Insulation Association (www.nationalinsulationassociation.org.uk).	Information unavailable	£68
3. Replacement of traditional light bulbs with energy saving recommended ones will reduce lighting costs over the lifetime of the bulb, and they last up to 12 times longer than ordinary light bulbs. Also consider selecting low energy light fittings when redecorating; contact the Lighting Association for your nearest stockist of Domestic Energy Efficient Lighting Scheme fittings.	Information unavailable	£32
4. A condensing boiler is capable of much higher efficiencies than other types of boiler, meaning it will burn less fuel to heat this property. This improvement is most appropriate when the existing central heating boiler needs repair or replacement, 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). 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	£63
5. A solar water heating panel, usually fixed to the roof, uses the sun to pre-heat the hot water supply. This will significantly reduce the demand on the heating system to provide hot water and hence save fuel and money. The Solar Trade Association has up-to-date information on local installers and any grant that may be available.	Information unavailable	£19

Step	Typical installation cost	Typical yearly saving
6. Solid wall insulation involves adding a layer of insulation to either the inside or the outside surface of the external walls, which reduces heat loss and lowers fuel bills. As it is more expensive than cavity wall insulation it is only recommended for walls without a cavity, or where for technical reasons a cavity cannot be filled. Internal insulation, known as dry-lining, is where a layer of insulation is fixed to the inside surface of external walls; this type of insulation is best applied when rooms require redecorating and can be installed by a competent DIY enthusiast. External solid wall insulation is the application of an insulant and a weather-protective finish to the outside of the wall. This may improve the look of the home, particularly where existing brickwork or rendering is poor, and will provide long-lasting weather protection. Further information can be obtained from the National Insulation Association (www.nationalinsulationassociation.org.uk). It should be noted that planning permission might be required.	Information unavailable	£49
7. A solar PV system is one which converts light directly into electricity via panels placed on the roof with no waste and no emissions. This electricity is used throughout the home in the same way as the electricity purchased from an energy supplier. The British Photovoltaic Association has up-to-date information on local installers who are qualified electricians and on any grant that may be available. Planning restrictions may apply in certain neighbourhoods and you should check this with the local authority. Building Regulations apply to this work, so your local authority building control department should be informed, unless the installer is appropriately qualified and registered as such with a competent persons scheme?, and can therefore self-certify the work for Building Regulation compliance.	Information unavailable	£167

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 £776

Potential saving £182

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 potential saving shows how much money you could save if you [complete each recommended step in order](#).

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

Heating use in this property

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

Estimated energy used to heat this property

Potential energy savings by installing insulation

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

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	Mark Jackson
Telephone	08700 850490
Email	enquiries@elmhurstenergy.co.uk

Accreditation scheme contact details

Accreditation scheme	Elmhurst Energy Systems Ltd
Assessor ID	EES/005632
Telephone	01455 883 250
Email	enquiries@elmhurstenergy.co.uk

Assessment details

Assessor's declaration	No assessor's declaration provided
Date of assessment	3 February 2009
Date of certificate	4 February 2009
Type of assessment	RdSAP
