

Energy performance certificate (EPC)

! This certificate has expired.

28, Ifield Way GRAVESEND DA12 5UJ	Energy rating	This certificate expired on:	13 May 2019
	F	Certificate number:	9848-1070-6235-6111-8000

Property type Mid-terrace house

Total floor area 76 square metres

Rules on letting this property

! You may not be able to let this property

This property has an energy rating of F. 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).

Properties can be let if they have an energy rating from A to E. You could make changes to [improve this property's energy rating](#).

Energy rating and score

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

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

Score	Energy rating	Current	Potential
92+	A		
81-91	B		
69-80	C		
55-68	D		
39-54	E		41 E
21-38	F	30 F	
1-20	G		

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

Properties get a rating from A (best) to G (worst) and a score. The better the rating and score, the lower your energy 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

Features in this property

Features get a rating from very good to very poor, based on how energy efficient they are. Ratings are not based on how well features work or their condition.

Assumed ratings are based on the property's age and type. They are used for features the assessor could not inspect.

Feature	Description	Rating
Wall	Timber frame, as built, partial insulation (assumed)	Average
Roof	Pitched, 25 mm loft insulation	Poor
Window	Fully double glazed	Good
Main heating	Warm air, Electricaire	Very poor
Main heating control	Time and temperature zone control	Very good
Hot water	Electric immersion, standard tariff	Very poor
Lighting	No low energy lighting	Very poor
Floor	Solid, no insulation (assumed)	N/A
Secondary heating	Portable electric heaters	N/A

Primary energy use

The primary energy use for this property per year is 393 kilowatt hours per square metre (kWh/m²).

▶ [About primary energy use](#)

How this affects your energy bills

An average household would need to spend **£1,127 per year on heating, hot water and lighting** in this property. These costs usually make up the majority of your energy bills.

You could **save £228 per year** if you complete the suggested steps for improving this property's energy rating.

This is **based on average costs in 2009** when this EPC was created. People living at the property may use different amounts of energy for heating, hot water and lighting.

Impact on the environment

This property's environmental impact rating is E. It has the potential to be D.

Properties get a rating from A (best) to G (worst) on how much carbon dioxide (CO₂) they produce each year.

Carbon emissions

An average household produces	6 tonnes of CO ₂
This property produces	4.5 tonnes of CO ₂
This property's potential production	3.6 tonnes of CO ₂

You could improve this property's CO₂ emissions by making the suggested changes. This will help to protect the environment.

These ratings are based on assumptions about average occupancy and energy use. People living at the property may use different amounts of energy.

Changes you could make

► [Do I need to follow these steps in order?](#)

Step 1: Loft insulation

Loft insulation laid in the loft space or between roof rafters to a depth of at least 270 mm 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).

Typical installation cost Information unavailable

Typical yearly saving £181

Potential rating after completing step 1 39 E

Step 2: Hot water cylinder insulation

Increasing the thickness of existing insulation around the hot water cylinder will help to maintain the water at the required temperature; this will reduce the amount of energy used and lower fuel bills. An additional cylinder jacket or other suitable insulation layer can be used. The insulation should be fitted 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 50 mm 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.

Typical installation cost Information unavailable

Typical yearly saving £31

Potential rating after completing steps 1 and 2 40 E

Step 3: Low energy lighting

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.

Typical installation cost Information unavailable

Typical yearly saving £16

Potential rating after completing steps 1 to 3 41 E

Step 4: Solar water heating

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.

Typical installation cost Information unavailable

Typical yearly saving £92

Potential rating after completing steps 1 to 4 47 E

Step 5: Solar photovoltaic (PV) panels

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.

Typical installation cost

Information unavailable

Typical yearly saving

£159

Potential rating after completing steps 1 to 5

58 D

Help paying for energy improvements

You might be able to get a grant from the [Boiler Upgrade Scheme \(https://www.gov.uk/apply-boiler-upgrade-scheme\)](https://www.gov.uk/apply-boiler-upgrade-scheme). This will help you buy a more efficient, low carbon heating system for this property.

More ways to save energy

[Find ways to save energy in your home](#)

Who to contact about this certificate

Contacting the assessor

If you're unhappy about your property's energy assessment or certificate, you can complain to the assessor who created it.

Assessor's name	Reinhard Karl Wendt
Telephone	01634 722 399
Email	rwendt@hotmail.co.uk

Contacting the accreditation scheme

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

Accreditation scheme	BRE
Assessor's ID	BREC200160
Telephone	01455 883 250
Email	enquiries@elmhurstenergy.co.uk

About this assessment

Assessor's declaration	No assessor's declaration provided
Date of assessment	14 May 2009
Date of certificate	14 May 2009
Type of assessment	▶ RdSAP

Other certificates for this property

If you are aware of previous certificates for this property and they are not listed here, please contact us at dluhc.digital-services@levellingup.gov.uk or call our helpdesk on 020 3829 0748 (Monday to Friday, 9am to 5pm).

There are no related certificates for this property.

[Help \(/help\)](#) [Accessibility \(/accessibility-statement\)](#) [Cookies \(/cookies\)](#)

[Give feedback \(https://forms.office.com/e/hUnC3Xq1T4\)](https://forms.office.com/e/hUnC3Xq1T4) [Service performance \(/service-performance\)](#)

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