

## Energy performance certificate (EPC)



This certificate has expired.

You can get a new certificate by visiting [www.gov.uk/get-new-energy-certificate](http://www.gov.uk/get-new-energy-certificate)

### Get help with certificates for this property

If you need help getting a new certificate or if you know of other certificates for this property that are not listed here, contact the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG).

[mhclg.digital-services@communities.gov.uk](mailto:mhclg.digital-services@communities.gov.uk)

Telephone: 020 3829 0748

8, Fern Street YORK YO31 7QU	Energy rating <b>D</b>	This certificate expired on:	14 June 2019
		Certificate number:	0961-2835-6965-0391-4665
Property type	Mid-terrace house		
Total floor area	61 square metres		

### Rules on letting this property

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

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 rating and score

This property's energy rating is D. It has the potential to be C.

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

Score	Energy rating	Current	Potential
92+	A		
81-91	B		
69-80	C		73 C
55-68	D	66 D	
39-54	E		
21-38	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	Solid brick, as built, no insulation (assumed)	Very poor
Wall	Cavity wall, as built, insulated (assumed)	Good
Roof	Pitched, 100 mm loft insulation	Average
Roof	Flat, insulated (assumed)	Average
Window	Fully double glazed	Average
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 16% of fixed outlets	Poor
Floor	Solid, 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/m<sup>2</sup>).

## How this affects your energy bills

An average household would need to spend **£582 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 £109 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.

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## Impact on the environment

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

Properties get a rating from A (best) to G (worst) on how much carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) they produce each year.

## Carbon emissions

An average household produces **6 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>**

This property produces **3.1 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>**

This property's potential production **2.4 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>**

You could improve this property's CO<sub>2</sub> 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.

## Steps you could take to save energy

Step	Typical installation cost	Typical yearly saving
1. 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	£19
2. 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 <sup>1</sup> , and can therefore self-certify the work for Building Regulation compliance. Ask a qualified heating engineer to explain the options.	Information unavailable	£90
3. 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	£18
4. 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 ( <a href="http://www.nationalinsulationassociation.org.uk">www.nationalinsulationassociation.org.uk</a> ). It should be noted that planning permission might be required.	Information unavailable	£55

Step	Typical installation cost	Typical yearly saving
<p><b>5. 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<sup>1</sup>, and can therefore self-certify the work for Building Regulation compliance.</b></p>	Information unavailable	£159

## Advice on making energy saving improvements

[Get detailed recommendations and cost estimates \(www.gov.uk/improve-energy-efficiency\)](http://www.gov.uk/improve-energy-efficiency)

## Help paying for energy saving improvements

You may be eligible for help with the cost of improvements:

- Insulation: [Great British Insulation Scheme \(www.gov.uk/apply-great-british-insulation-scheme\)](http://www.gov.uk/apply-great-british-insulation-scheme)
- Heat pumps and biomass boilers: [Boiler Upgrade Scheme \(www.gov.uk/apply-boiler-upgrade-scheme\)](http://www.gov.uk/apply-boiler-upgrade-scheme)
- Help from your energy supplier: [Energy Company Obligation \(www.gov.uk/energy-company-obligation\)](http://www.gov.uk/energy-company-obligation)

## 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	Ian Doyle
Telephone	08700 850490
Email	<a href="mailto:enquiries@elmhurstenergy.co.uk">enquiries@elmhurstenergy.co.uk</a>

### Contacting the accreditation scheme

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

Accreditation scheme	Elmhurst Energy Systems Ltd
Assessor's ID	EES/001988
Telephone	01455 883 250
Email	<a href="mailto:enquiries@elmhurstenergy.co.uk">enquiries@elmhurstenergy.co.uk</a>

### About this assessment

Assessor's declaration	No assessor's declaration provided
Date of assessment	15 June 2009
Date of certificate	15 June 2009
Type of assessment	<a href="#">RdSAP</a>