

Energy performance certificate (EPC)

21, Boughton Road
RUGBY
CV21 1BH

Energy rating

F

This certificate
expired on:

15 September 2019

Certificate number: **9168-1068-6261-6171-4014**

Property type

Detached bungalow

Total floor area

93 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 rented if they have an energy rating from A to E. The [recommendations section](#) sets out changes you can make to improve the property's rating.

Energy efficiency rating for this property

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

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

Score	Energy rating	Current	Potential
92+	A		
81-91	B		
69-80	C		
55-68	D		63 D
39-54	E		
21-38	F	38 F	
1-20	G		

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, no insulation (assumed)	Poor
Wall	Cavity wall, as built, partial insulation (assumed)	Average
Roof	Pitched, 25 mm loft insulation	Poor
Roof	Flat, limited insulation (assumed)	Poor
Window	Fully double glazed	Average
Main heating	Boiler and radiators, mains gas	Good
Main heating control	Programmer, TRVs and bypass	Poor
Hot water	From main system	Good
Lighting	Low energy lighting in 88% of fixed outlets	Very good
Floor	Solid, no insulation (assumed)	N/A
Secondary heating	Room heaters, mains gas	N/A

Primary energy use

The primary energy use for this property per year is 516 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

This property produces 8.1 tonnes of CO₂

This property's potential production 4.5 tonnes of CO₂

By making the [recommended changes](#), you could reduce this property's CO₂ emissions by 3.6 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 F (38) to D (63).

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 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).	Information unavailable	£163
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	£219
3. The heating system should have a room thermostat to enable the boiler to switch off when no heat is required. A competent heating engineer should be asked to do this work. Insist that the thermostat switches off the boiler as well as the pump and that the thermostatic radiator valve is removed from any radiator in the same room as the thermostat.	Information unavailable	£50
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 ¹ , and can therefore self-certify the work for Building Regulation compliance. Ask a qualified heating engineer to explain the options.	Information unavailable	£133
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	£22

Recommendation**Typical
installation
cost****Typical
yearly
saving**

6. 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 scheme¹, 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	£1393
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Potential saving	£565
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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/) (<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) (<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

Neil Webb
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Accreditation scheme contact details

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Assessment details

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

No assessor's declaration provided
16 September 2009
16 September 2009
[RdSAP](#)
