

Energy performance certificate (EPC)



This certificate has expired.

You can get a new certificate by visiting 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 Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC).

dluhc.digital-services@levellingup.gov.uk
Telephone: 020 3829 0748

Flat 1 97 Northen Grove MANCHESTER M20 2JL	Energy rating E	This certificate expired on: 26 October 2018
		Certificate number: 8138-6220-5769-7333-4022

Total floor area **39 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 E. 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		71 C
55-68	D		
39-54	E	50 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	Cavity wall, as built, no insulation (assumed)	Poor
Wall	Solid brick, as built, no insulation (assumed)	Very poor
Window	Fully double glazed	Average
Main heating	Boiler and radiators, mains gas	Good
Main heating control	Programmer, no room thermostat	Very poor
Hot water	From main system	Good
Lighting	No low energy lighting	Very poor
Roof	(another dwelling above)	N/A
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 569 kilowatt hours per square metre (kWh/m²).

How this affects your energy bills

An average household would need to spend **£593 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 £218 per year** if you complete the suggested steps for improving this property's energy rating.

This is **based on average costs in 2008** 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 CO₂**

This property produces **3.7 tonnes of CO₂**

This property's potential production **2.1 tonnes of CO₂**

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

Step	Typical installation cost	Typical yearly saving
<p>1. 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).</p>	Information unavailable	£94
<p>2. 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.</p>	Information unavailable	£13
<p>3. A room thermostat will increase the efficiency of the heating system by enabling the boiler to switch off when no heat is required; this will reduce the</p>	Information unavailable	£52

Step	Typical installation cost	Typical yearly saving
<p>amount of energy used and lower fuel bills. Thermostatic radiator valves should also be installed, to allow the temperature of each room to be controlled to suit individual needs, adding to comfort and reducing heating bills provided internal doors are kept closed. For example, they can be set to be warmer in the living room and bathroom than in the bedrooms. Ask a competent heating engineer to install thermostatic radiator valves and a fully pumped system with the pump and the boiler turned off by the room thermostat. Thermostatic radiator valves should be fitted to every radiator except for the radiator in the same room as the room thermostat. Remember the room thermostat is needed as well as the thermostatic radiator valves, to enable the boiler to switch off when no heat is required.</p>		
<p>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.</p>	Information unavailable	£59
<p>5. 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.</p>	Information unavailable	£41

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 by visiting www.gov.uk/improve-energy-efficiency

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	Nicholas John Jennison
Telephone	0161 486 6571
Email	nickjennison@jigsawsurveyors.com

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	BREC200607
Telephone	01455 883 250
Email	enquiries@elmhurstenergy.co.uk

About this assessment

Assessor's declaration	No assessor's declaration provided
Date of assessment	27 October 2008
Date of certificate	27 October 2008
Type of assessment	RdSAP