

# Energy performance certificate (EPC)

**!** This certificate has expired.

99, Bradstock Road EPSOM KT17 2LF	Energy rating <b>E</b>	This certificate expired on:	18 March 2019
		Certificate number:	8403-5415-2920-2696-6713

Total floor area 152 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 D.

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

Score	Energy rating	Current	Potential
92+	<b>A</b>		
81-91	<b>B</b>		
69-80	<b>C</b>		
55-68	<b>D</b>		56 D
39-54	<b>E</b>	43 E	
21-38	<b>F</b>		
1-20	<b>G</b>		

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, no insulation (assumed)	Poor
Roof	Pitched, 100mm loft insulation	Average
Window	Partial double glazing	Average
Main heating	Boiler and radiators, mains gas	Good
Main heating control	Programmer and room thermostat	Poor
Hot water	From main system	Good
Lighting	Low energy lighting in 66% of fixed outlets	Good
Floor	Suspended, 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 401 kilowatt hours per square metre (kWh/m<sup>2</sup>).

► [About primary energy use](#)

## How this affects your energy bills

An average household would need to spend **£1,467 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 £337 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 F. It has the potential to be E.

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	10.0 tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub>
This property's potential production	7.7 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

► [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](http://www.nationalinsulationassociation.org.uk)).

Typical installation cost

Information unavailable

Typical yearly saving

£33

Potential rating after completing step 1

44 E

## Step 2: Cavity wall insulation

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](http://www.nationalinsulationassociation.org.uk)).

Typical installation cost

Information unavailable

Typical yearly saving

£237

Potential rating after completing steps 1 and 2

53 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

£18

Potential rating after completing steps 1 to 3

54 E

## Step 4: Heating controls (thermostatic radiator valves)

Thermostatic radiator valves 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. Thermostatic radiator valves should be fitted to every radiator except 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.

Typical installation cost

Information unavailable

Typical yearly saving

£49

Potential rating after completing steps 1 to 4

56 D

## Step 5: Internal or external wall insulation

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](http://www.nationalinsulationassociation.org.uk)). It should be noted that planning permission might be required.

**Typical installation cost** Information unavailable

**Typical yearly saving** £147

**Potential rating after completing steps 1 to 5**

62 D

## Step 6: 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** £150

**Potential rating after completing steps 1 to 6**

69 C

## 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** Jonathan Morley

**Telephone** 01908 442105

**Email** [info@sava.org.uk](mailto:info@sava.org.uk)

### Contacting the accreditation scheme

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

**Accreditation scheme** NHER

**Assessor's ID** SAVA001160

**Telephone** 01455 883 250

## About this assessment

Assessor's declaration	No assessor's declaration provided
Date of assessment	19 March 2009
Date of certificate	19 March 2009
Type of assessment	▶ <a href="#">RdSAP</a>

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