

# Energy performance certificate (EPC)

 **This certificate has expired.**

58, Oak Street  
TONYPANDY  
CF40 2DT

Energy rating

**D**

This certificate expired on: **28 September 2019**

Certificate number: **8308-0046-2820-4926-9113**

## Total floor area

70 square metres

## Rules on letting this property

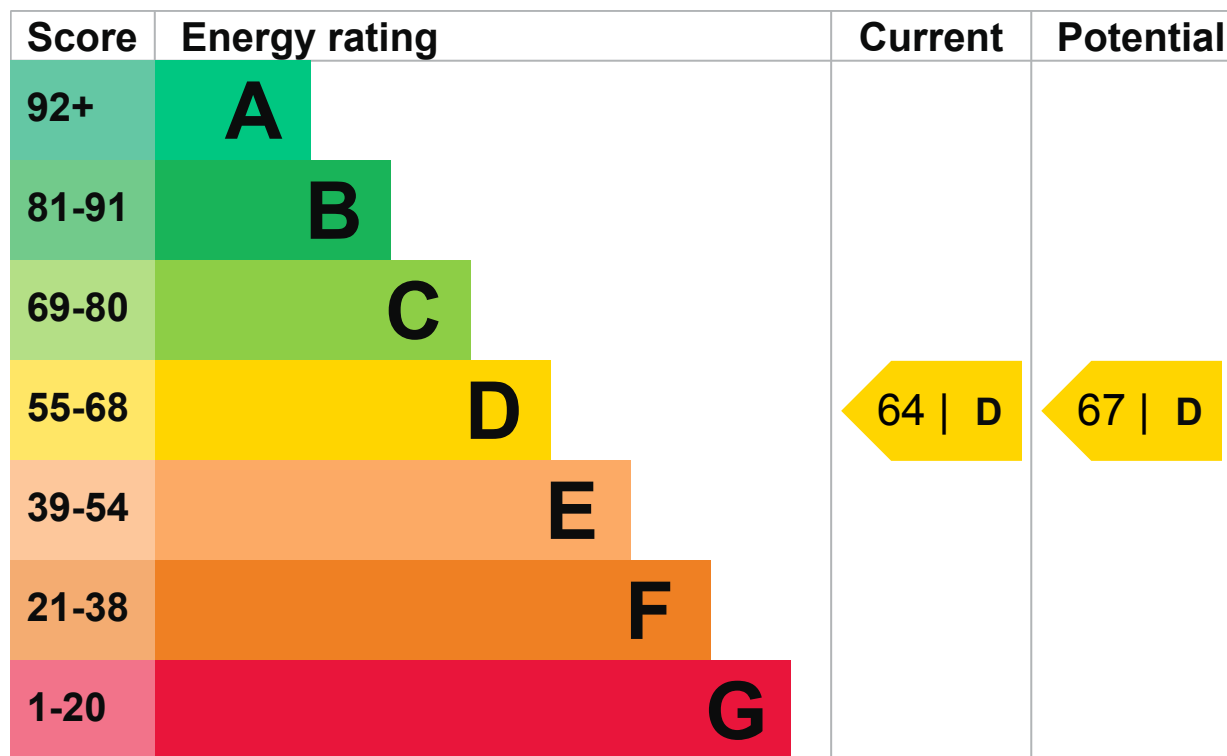
Properties can be let if they have an energy rating from A to E.

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 efficiency rating for this property

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

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



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	Solid brick, as built, no insulation (assumed)	Very poor
Wall	Sandstone, as built, no insulation (assumed)	Very poor
Roof	Pitched, no insulation	Very poor

Feature	Description	Rating
Roof	Pitched, 250mm loft insulation	Good
Window	Fully double glazed	Average
Main heating	Boiler and radiators, mains gas	Very good
Main heating control	Programmer and room thermostat	Poor
Hot water	From main system	Very good
Lighting	Low energy lighting in 80% 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 312 kilowatt hours per square metre (kWh/m<sup>2</sup>).

▶ [What is primary energy use?](#)

### Environmental impact of this property

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

Properties are rated in a scale from A to G based on how much carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) they produce.

Properties with an A rating produce less CO<sub>2</sub> than G rated properties.

### An average household produces

6 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>

### This property produces

3.7 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>

### This property's potential production

3.3 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>

By making the [recommended changes](#), you could reduce this property's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 0.4 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.

## Improve this property's energy rating

Follow these steps to improve the energy rating and score.

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

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### 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

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#### Typical yearly saving

£43

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#### Potential rating after completing step 1

66 | D

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### Step 2: 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

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#### Typical yearly saving

£17

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#### Potential rating after completing steps 1 and 2

67 | D

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### Step 3: 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

£21

## Potential rating after completing steps 1 to 3

68 | D

## Step 4: 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

£142

## Potential rating after completing steps 1 to 4

77 | C

## 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

£167

## Potential rating after completing steps 1 to 5

89 | B

## 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.

### Estimated energy use and potential savings

Based on average energy costs when this EPC was created:

### Estimated yearly energy cost for this property

£703

### Potential saving if you complete every step in order

£59

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.

## 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.

## Saving energy in this property

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

### 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**

Neil Jones

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**Telephone**

01908 442105

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**Email**

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

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**Accreditation scheme contact details**

**Accreditation scheme**

NHER

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**Assessor ID**

NHER003879

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**Telephone**

01455 883 250

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**Email**

[enquiries@elmhurstenergy.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@elmhurstenergy.co.uk)

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**Assessment details**

**Assessor's declaration**

No assessor's declaration provided

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**Date of assessment**

24 September 2009

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**Date of certificate**

29 September 2009

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**Type of assessment**

▶ [RdSAP](#)

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## 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](mailto: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.