

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 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG).

mhclg.digital-services@communities.gov.uk

Telephone: 020 3829 0748

3, Viney Street TAUNTON TA1 3AY	Energy rating D	This certificate expired on:	27 April 2018
		Certificate number:	0548-1878-6544-0028-6245

Total floor area

Not recorded

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		69 C
55-68	D	57 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
Roof	Pitched, 75 mm loft insulation	Average
Window	Partial double glazing	Average
Main heating	Boiler and radiators, mains gas	Good
Main heating control	Programmer, room thermostat and TRVs	Average
Hot water	From main system, no cylinderstat	Average
Lighting	No low energy lighting	Very poor
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 341 kilowatt hours per square metre (kWh/m2).

How this affects your energy bills

An average household would need to spend **£728 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 £194 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 5.0 tonnes of CO₂

This property's potential production 3.5 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.

Steps you could take to save energy

Step	Typical installation cost	Typical yearly saving
1. Loft Insulation laid in the loft space or between roof rafters to a depth of at least 250 mm will significantly reduce heat loss through the roof; this will improve the 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.	Information unavailable	£28
2. Increasing the thickness of existing insulation up to 160 mm around the hot water cylinder will help to maintain the water at the required temperature; this will reduce the amount of energy used and lower fuel bills. A cylinder jacket is a layer of insulation that is fitted around the hot water cylinder. The jacket should be fitted over the top of the existing insulation and over any thermostat clamped to the cylinder. Hot water pipes from the hot water cylinder should also be insulated, using pre-formed pipe insulation of up to 50 mm thickness, or to suit the space available, for as far as they can be accessed to reduce losses in summer. All these materials can be purchased from DIY stores and installed by a competent DIY enthusiast.	Information unavailable	£41
3. 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	£29
4. A hot water cylinder thermostat enables the boiler to switch off when the water in the cylinder reaches the required temperature; this minimises the amount of energy that is used and lowers fuel bills. The thermostat is temperature sensor that sends a signal to the boiler when the required temperature is reached. To be fully effective it needs to be sited in the correct position and hard wired in place, so it should be installed by a competent plumber or heating engineer.	Information unavailable	£43

Step	Typical installation cost	Typical yearly saving
5. 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	£52
6. 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 relatively expensive 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. The External Wall Insulation Association keeps a register of professional installers. It should be noted that planning permission might be required.	Information unavailable	£103
7. 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 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 registered with a competent persons scheme{1}, and can therefore self-certify the work for Building Regulation compliance. Ask a suitably qualified electrician to explain the options.	Information unavailable	£44

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	Stephen McAnulla
Telephone	07971789959
Email	steve.mcanulla@sheldonreed.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	BREC100101
Telephone	01455 883 250
Email	enquiries@elmhurstenergy.co.uk

About this assessment

Assessor's declaration	No assessor's declaration provided
Date of assessment	28 April 2008
Date of certificate	28 April 2008
Type of assessment	RdSAP
