

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

9, Stamford Street NEWMARKET CB8 8JB	Energy rating E	This certificate expired on: 16 June 2019 <hr/> Certificate number: 8408-2456-6320-7896-2613
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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 current energy rating is E. It has the potential to be E.

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

Score	Energy rating	Current	Potential
92+	A		
81-91	B		
69-80	C		
55-68	D		
39-54	E	44 E	51 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, 100 mm loft insulation	Average
Roof	Pitched, no insulation (assumed)	Very poor
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	No low energy lighting	Very poor
Floor	Suspended, no insulation (assumed)	N/A
Secondary heating	Room heaters, dual fuel (mineral and wood)	N/A

Primary energy use

The primary energy use for this property per year is 396 kilowatt hours per square metre (kWh/m²).

How this affects your energy bills

An average household would need to spend **£1,141 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 £156 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 current environmental impact rating is E. It has the potential to be E.

Properties get a rating from A (best) to G (worst) on how much carbon dioxide (CO₂) they produce each year.

This property produces 7.6 tonnes of CO₂

This property's potential production 6.5 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.

Carbon emissions

An average household produces 6 tonnes of CO₂

Changes you could make

Step	Typical installation cost	Typical yearly saving
1. 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	£38
2. 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.	Information unavailable	£25
3. 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	Information unavailable	£93

Step	Typical installation cost	Typical yearly saving
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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 scheme¹, and can therefore self-certify the work for Building Regulation compliance. Ask a qualified heating engineer to explain the options.

<p>4. 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	£216
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<p>5. 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.</p>	Information unavailable	£150
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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	Jamie Oldfield
Telephone	0118 977 0690
Email	epc@nichecom.co.uk

Contacting the accreditation scheme

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

Accreditation scheme	Northgate
Assessor's ID	NGIS800138
Telephone	01455 883 250
Email	enquiries@elmhurstenergy.co.uk

About this assessment

Assessor's declaration	No assessor's declaration provided
Date of assessment	15 June 2009
Date of certificate	17 June 2009
Type of assessment	RdSAP
