



## Building Energy Rating (BER)

### ADVISORY REPORT

Energy use in our homes is responsible for more than a quarter of Ireland's total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Reducing energy use will save you money and is good for the environment. This report provides advice on improving your Building Energy Rating, reducing your energy usage and costs, while improving the comfort and condition of your home.

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### About this Advisory Report

Energy use in our homes is responsible for almost a quarter of Ireland's total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Reducing energy use will save you money and is good for the environment. This report provides advice on improving your BER, reducing your energy usage and costs, while improving the comfort of your home. The improvement measures recommended in this report are not mandatory and can be completed at your own discretion. Some improvements may require the use of suitably qualified installers or professional advice. All works should be completed to the relevant health and safety standards. Where applicable, works should be completed to the relevant Building Regulations.

In this report an associated cost and impact are provided for the recommendations specific to your home. Costs and impacts are divided into categories and these are defined as follows:

**Low Cost** are improvements that are expected to cost less than 100 euro to complete.

**Medium Cost** are improvements that are expected to cost 100 euro to 1,000 euro to complete.

**High Cost** are improvements that are expected to cost more than 1,000 euro to complete.

The above costs are guidelines only and actual costs will vary depending on house size, work specification and market conditions.

**Low Impact** are measures that will make a small improvement in energy efficiency.

**Medium Impact** are measures that will make a medium improvement in energy efficiency.

**High Impact** are measures that will make a large improvement in energy efficiency. Implementing any improvement measure will reduce your energy consumption. When implementing improvements it is sensible to prioritise those with a low cost and a high impact first. The money saved by reducing energy usage can help to pay for the

improvement measures. Moreover apart from increasing the comfort and costs the measures could increase the value of your home and reduce its environmental impact.

### **Chimneys**

This dwelling has no chimneys.

No specific action is advised.

### **Fan & Vents**

This dwelling has one or more fans/vents.

The fans and vents in this dwelling increase heat loss by allowing heated air to escape but can be important in ensuring adequate ventilation.

If there is no cover on the inside of the vents, installing controllable vent covers will allow you to control the air flow through the vents, and so can help reduce heat loss. It is important not to permanently close or cover over air vents as they are required to provide ventilation for the removal of moisture, pollutants and operation of combustion appliances. It is important for safety reasons to have proper ventilation in any room which contains combustion appliances. For further details please refer to publication 'A Detailed Guide to Insulating Your Home' available on [www.seai.ie](http://www.seai.ie).

**Cost:** Low    **Impact:** Low

### **Draught Lobby**

This dwelling has a draught lobby.

No specific action is advised.

### **Draught Stripping**

This dwelling has 100% draught stripping.

No specific action is advised.

## **Building Elements**

### **Floors**

General Operational Advice on Floors

Floors can be a source of significant heat loss and dampness in a dwelling. For example heat loss through the ground floor of a two storey house typically accounts for about 10% of total heat loss. For a single storey house this figure is about 15%. However, if a house is well insulated everywhere except for the ground floor, this percentage will be higher. A U-Value is a measure of the heat loss through the fabric of the building. The lower the U-Value the better and the higher the U-Value the greater the heat loss. Floors with a U-Value greater than 0.25 could be improved in a number of ways. A relatively simple way to reduce heat loss through a ground floor is to lay a carpet with foam backing or a foam underlay ensuring that both carpet and underlay are laid wall to wall. Sealing of gaps in the ground floor will help to reduce draughts. Modern insulation methods for new houses may also be implemented in existing houses. In some cases this would be disruptive and costly, but if work needs to be done on the floor anyway, this is a good time to consider an insulation upgrade. For further details please refer to publication 'A Detailed Guide to Insulating Your Home' available on [www.seai.ie](http://www.seai.ie)

Part of the floor area in this dwelling has a U-Value of less than 1 and greater than or equal to 0.6.

The insulation in this floor can be significantly improved.

**Cost:** High    **Impact:** Medium

### **Walls**

Heat loss through the walls can account for up to 30% of the total heat loss. This can typically be reduced by two-thirds by insulating the walls and so reduce the energy demand of the dwelling. A U-Value is a measure of the heat loss through the building fabric. The lower the U-Value the better and the higher the U-Value the greater the heat loss. Walls with a U-Value greater than 0.27 could be improved. Insulation may be installed as cavity fill. This is where the gap between the inner and outer layers of external walls is filled with an insulating material. If cavity insulation is not applicable or is not technically possible, insulation may be installed internally or externally. Internal insulation involves a layer of insulation being fixed to the inside surface of external walls, and a suitable fire resistant finish being incorporated or applied. External solid wall insulation is the application of an insulant and a weather-protective finish to the outside of the wall.

For further details please refer to publication 'A Detailed Guide to Insulating Your Home' available on [www.seai.ie](http://www.seai.ie)

Part of the wall area in this dwelling has a U-Value of less than 0.6 and greater than 0.27.

The insulation in this wall can be improved.

**Cost:** High    **Impact:** Low

### **Windows**

Glass allows heat to escape more readily than most other building materials. For this reason, it is important that the windows are as energy efficient as possible. Windows can account for around 15% of the heat loss in your home. Installing energy efficient windows such as low-E double glazing helps to retain heat and improves comfort through elimination of cold window surfaces and associated draughts and condensation. The use of shutters, lined curtains and blinds can improve heat retention at night and further reduce draughts.

A U-Value is a measure of the heat loss through the building fabric. The lower the U-Value the better and the higher the U-Value the greater the heat loss. Windows with a heat loss greater than the current building standards (i.e. have a U-Value greater than 2) could be improved. The best benefits are achieved through replacing single glazed windows with low-E double glazing or triple glazing.

Note that single glazing can also be improved by adding secondary glazing (installing a secondary window and frame on the room side of the existing window).

Some of the windows in this dwelling with a U-Value of less than 2.7 and greater than 2.

The heat loss through these windows can be reduced.

**Cost:** High    **Impact:** Low

## **Doors**

Heat is lost from dwellings through doors which often have relatively poor thermal insulation compared to other elements of the building. Installing insulated doors will reduce this heat loss, and also generally reduce draughts through air gaps at the frames. Replacement doors, whether glazed or half glazed, should have insulated cores. A U-Value is a measure of the heat loss through the fabric of the building. The lower the U-Value the better and the higher the U-Value the greater the heat loss. Doors with a U-Value greater than 2.0 could be improved. For further details please refer to publication 'A Detailed Guide to Insulating Your Home' available on [www.seai.ie](http://www.seai.ie)

All doors in this dwelling have a U-Value of less than or equal 2. These doors have reasonable insulation qualities.

No specific action is advised.

## **Hot Water Primary Circuit Losses**

The hot water system in this dwelling has no cylinder thermostat.

In general, the simplest improvement that can be made is to install a cylinder thermostat to reduce unnecessary heat loss from the primary pipework. Uncontrolled heat loss can also be reduced by installing insulation on hot water distribution pipework where heating is not required. This reduces the amount of heat required to be generated by the heating system, and so reduces the amount of fuel required. Ideally, this involves all pipework (flow and return) between the boiler and hot water cylinder being insulated (including in walls and floors).

**Cost:** Medium    **Impact:** Low

## **Hot Water Cylinder Insulation**

The hot water cylinder has factory fitted insulation.

No specific action is advised.

## **Lighting**

General Operational Advice on Lighting

Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) use 20% of the energy used by typical incandescent bulbs to give the same amount of light. A 22 Watt CFL has the same light output as a 100 Watt incandescent. LED (Light-emitting diode) lights use less than 10% of the energy required for corresponding tungsten lights. Low energy lighting will give highest savings in rooms that are most often used.

## **Lighting - Low Energy Bulbs**

The low energy lighting in this dwelling is greater than or equal to 50% but less than 100%.

Replacement of traditional light bulbs (tungsten or incandescent) with energy saving bulbs (CFL or LED) can reduce lighting costs significantly. They also last considerably longer than ordinary light bulbs thereby saving on replacement costs. Consider replacing traditional light bulbs with energy saving bulbs.

**Cost:** Low    **Impact:** Low

## **Space Heating**

## General Operational Advice on Space Heating

A reduction of 1°C on your thermostat can reduce annual space heating costs by 10% or more. An automatic timer switch or programmer allows you to schedule the heating duty on the hot water and heating system and to turn the system on and off as required. Use this facility to limit the running time for the heating system to fit your specific needs and you will save money.

Room thermostats normally turn the boiler and heating circulation pump off when the room temperature has reached the desired level. A room thermostat is normally located in a living area or circulation area (hall or landing). Guide temperature settings are 20°C for a living room and 16 - 18°C for circulation areas. However, the most appropriate setting depends on location of the thermostat and the heating system design. Choose the lowest setting that gives acceptable comfort conditions. Finding the setting to suit you may take some experimentation.

Thermostatic Radiator Valves (TRVs) can be set to suit the heating requirements of the room(s) in question.

For further details please refer to "A Detailed Guide to Home Heating Systems" available on [www.seai.ie](http://www.seai.ie)

### **Dist. System losses and gains (control category)**

The heating system controls in this dwelling could be improved.

If feasible, fully zoned controls (for time and temperature) should be considered to optimise heating usage in different areas of the dwelling. A seven day programmer in each heating zone will allow you to customise a heating schedule for each area independently (upstairs and downstairs for example) to meet your specific heating needs for each day of the week. This would reduce the amount of energy used and lower your fuel bills. Independent room thermostats in each zone enable the boiler to switch off when no heat is required.

**Cost:** Medium    **Impact:** Low

### **Main Heating System**

#### General Operational Advice on Main Heating System

You should have your boiler professionally serviced at least once per year. A clean and serviced appliance will operate more economically and will have a longer service life.

### **Efficiency of Main Heating System (Gas or Oil)**

This dwelling has an oil/gas main heating system. The efficiency of the boiler is greater than or equal to 70% but less than 80%.

If your boiler is over 15 years old and/or has an efficiency of less than 80% you should consider upgrading it to a condensing boiler. A condensing boiler is capable of much higher efficiencies than other types of boiler, meaning it will burn less fuel to heat this dwelling. Boilers with an efficiency of over 90% are available on the market. While boiler upgrades can be undertaken at your own discretion, please note that, in the case of replacement boilers, it is a mandatory requirement under current Building Regulations that a replacement boiler has a minimum efficiency of 86%. When an old boiler is due for repair or replacement it is usually more cost effective to replace it with a condensing boiler. Condensing boilers need a drain for the condensate which may limit where they can be located. This can be borne in mind if you are considering

remodelling the room containing the existing boiler even if the existing boiler is to be retained for the time being. Renewable or Low Carbon heat sources should also be considered as replacements for oil or gas boilers. Two such alternatives are biomass boilers and heat pumps. A biomass boiler burns renewable fuel such as wood pellets and therefore is less damaging to the environment than fossil fuels. Heat pumps transfer the heat stored in the ground or outside air into the home for heating or hot water. Biomass boilers could also be considered as a low carbon dioxide direct alternative to a gas or oil boiler. Biomass boilers usually require more fuel storage space than gas/oil boilers. Heat pumps could also be used to improve energy consumption levels but are not as easily retrofitted, particularly when the dwelling does not have underfloor heating.

**Cost:** High    **Impact:** High

## **General Advice on Energy Use in Your Home**

The way we use energy in our homes can reduce energy consumption. Some simple everyday measures will save money, improve comfort and reduce your impact on the environment. Some of these are outlined below.

**Appliances:** New kitchen appliances carry an energy rating label which rates energy efficiency on a scale of A to G. When buying new appliances look for A rated products which are more energy efficient and cost less to run. Do not under or overload appliances, such as dishwashers and washing machines. For washing machines, a 40°C rather than a 60°C wash cycle cuts electricity use by approximately a third. (Modern washing powders and detergents can work equally effectively at lower temperatures.) Defrost your freezer regularly to save energy and extend the operating life. Equipment on standby uses up to 20% of the energy it would use when fully on. When an appliance is not in use, turn it off fully.

**Lighting:** Avail of natural daylight whenever possible and avoid leaving electric lights switched on in unoccupied rooms. All lighting lamps carry an energy label similar to that on appliances (i.e. an A to G label) so always choose the most efficient to suit your particular needs.

## **Useful Links and Sources of Further Information**

Useful energy saving tips are available on [www.change.ie](http://www.change.ie) (Tel. 1890 242643) and [www.powerofone.ie](http://www.powerofone.ie). For specific queries on BER please contact SEAI on 1890734237 or by email [info@ber.seai.ie](mailto:info@ber.seai.ie). There are many useful documents available on The Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland's (SEAI) website [www.seai.ie](http://www.seai.ie)

The most recent Technical Guidance Documents for the Building Regulations and other supporting documents are available from the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government website [www.envron.ie](http://www.envron.ie) on the link to Building Standards (Tel. 1890 202021). Some of these documents are listed below.

Technical Guidance Document Part L Conservation of Fuel and Energy - Dwellings;  
Technical Guidance Document Part J Heat Producing Appliances;  
Technical Guidance Document Part F Ventilation.

When performing building works it is important to take the correct health and safety measures. Useful health and safety information on ventilation, radon and combustion devices can be found on the Carbon Monoxide safety website:

[www.carbonmonoxide.ie](http://www.carbonmonoxide.ie) Tel. 1850797979 and The Radiological Protect Institute of

Ireland website [www.rpii.ie/radon](http://www.rpii.ie/radon) Tel. 01 269 77 66.  
Please consider the environment before printing this document

*Further advice on improving the energy efficiency of your home is available from  
the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland, [www.seai.ie](http://www.seai.ie)*

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