

Ease of fitting

Insulating the *loft* is usually straight forward and extra insulation can be added to what might already be there. It is also possible to insulate underneath the *roof* by using an polymeric insulating mix.

Houses built post 1945 would have a *cavity* between the inner and outer courses of any external wall and this can be insulated by blowing mineral fibres into the cavity.

If the external walls have no cavity (pre 1945) then it is possible to insulate internally through this reduces the floor space. External insulation is typically 50 to 100 mm thick and is generally in the form of panels affixed to the external wall and screeded

Changing from single to double (or triple) glazing is a secondary measure and can only be granted up to the value of the primary measure.

Further information and to obtain the green homes grant

Leaflets on these measures and other relevant information is available at www.readingcan.org.uk

After deciding what improvement(s) you need, identify a registered local installer or go to www.simpleenergyadvice.org.uk . Obtain a quote and download a voucher application form for a grant.

The work has to be completed by 31/03/2022 but don't delay to prevent available grant funds being drawn down.



Reducing heat demand – primary measures

The older the building, the higher the heat loss as Building Regulations only began to require thermal insulation to be fitted from 1965 onwards. The insulation standards have been progressively increased over the succeeding 50 years and minimum standards would now be

- 300 mm insulation in the loft
- 50 mm of insulation inside cavity or insulating external walls
- double glazing
- 50 mm insulation below or above the floor slab

Advantages of increasing insulation

- Lower heating bills
- Less condensation
- Higher level of thermal comfort
- Lower carbon emissions to atmosphere