



# Insulate your cavity walls and keep the heat at home

Cavity wall insulation is a simple and effective way to reduce your heating bills – and have a warmer home.

If your home was built from the 1930s, the chances are that its external walls are made of two 'skins' with a small gap between them. This means they are 'cavity walls' and the gap between them can be filled with insulating material to slow the rate of heat loss to the outside.

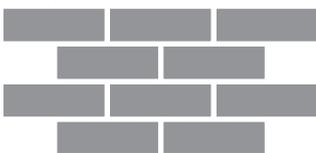
## Is my home suitable?

Generally speaking, your home will be suitable for cavity wall insulation if:

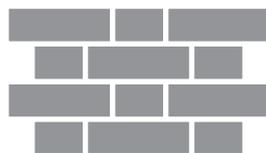
- The external walls are unfilled cavity walls
- The masonry and/or brick work is in good condition
- The cavity is at least 50mm wide (some forms of insulation are suitable for cavities as narrow as 35mm).

To find out whether your home has cavity walls, look at the brick work (see illustration, below). If your home has cavity walls, the bricks will normally have a regular pattern (left). If the bricks have an alternating long-short-long-short pattern (called 'stretchers' and 'headers'), then this typically indicates a solid wall roughly 215mm (about 8 ½ inches) thick. The stretchers are laid two abreast – though you'll only ever see the outermost edge of one of the bricks – with each header being a single brick laid side on.

Cavity wall



Solid wall



If you can't see the brickwork a surveyor can find out if there is a cavity by drilling a small exploratory hole into the wall.

Cavity wall insulation can pay for itself quickly through substantial savings on your heating bills. What's more there is financial support available to help people pay for it. For professional installers, the job is simple and quick (about two hours) and makes little mess.



Filling cavity walls is not a DIY job. It should always be carried out by a registered installer (see box overleaf)

Photo: Paul Groom

## How is it installed?

The most common way of insulating cavity walls is by drilling a series of small holes, each around 25mm across (about the diameter of a ten pence-piece) into the mortar at regular intervals and injecting the insulation material into the cavity. The holes are then refilled once the insulation has been blown in. These days many installers use polystyrene beads as the insulation material. Sometimes these beads are carbon coated to make them extra energy efficient. Mineral fibre is also still used though it is less efficient. Expanding foam was common in the past but is rarely used these days.

If you have a conservatory, garage, car port or other fixtures which make it difficult to access the external walls using a ladder then scaffolding may be required and this will add to the cost of the work. Some installers make use of a telescopic lance system for hard to access walls. Using the lance the insulation material is injected by entering the cavity end-on, rather than drilling through into the cavity at 90 degrees. With new-build properties rigid insulation boards are often fitted into the cavities as part of the construction process.

"If your home was built any time since the mid-1990s, there is a good chance that the cavity is already insulated"

## How much will cavity wall insulation save me?

Cost	<b>£500 (typical)</b>
Annual saving	<b>£190</b>
Payback time	<b>3 years (typical)</b>
CO <sub>2</sub> saving per year	<b>831kg</b>

**NB** These are estimated figures based on a gas-heated, 3-bed semi. For larger homes, or those heated by electricity or oil, the savings will be significantly higher.

Financing options for energy efficiency improvements like cavity wall insulation are available under the Green Deal and the Energy Company Obligation (ECO). See [www.cse.org.uk/greendeal](http://www.cse.org.uk/greendeal) for details.

## Won't cavity wall insulation cause damp?

Many people, including some building professionals, believe that wall cavities should never be filled and that insulating cavity walls will inevitably lead to damp bridging. This is simply not true.

To date, around four million UK homes have had cavity wall insulation retro-fitted. The number of cases where cavity wall insulation has directly caused damp bridging is very small indeed. Where water penetration does occur this is usually due to defects in the construction of the property and not due to the faulty or inappropriate installation of cavity wall insulation.

Defects, like cracks or pre-existing damp problems can easily be spotted by a competent assessor and can usually be remedied, meaning that the walls can be insulated and damp problems avoided. So you can see that it is important to have a proper assessment carried out before any insulation is put in.

The vast majority of houses in the UK are suitable for cavity wall insulation. However, there are some that are not, and this can be for a number of reasons, including:

- Poor maintenance or structural issues like cracks in the walls
- Non traditional construction
- Cavity widths of less than 50mm. These are often categorised as 'hard-to-treat' cavities for which insulation systems do exist
- Dirty cavities, dirty wall-ties or builder's rubble in the cavity
- Exposed locations, particularly those that experience persistent wind driven rain
- Overflowing or blocked guttering.

This means that in a small number of cases householders are correctly advised that cavity wall insulation is not appropriate. In these cases, and where no remedial action is appropriate, the insulation should not be installed.

## Guaranteed for 25 years

Any reputable installer will be registered with the Cavity Insulation Guarantee Agency (CIGA). The CIGA guarantee is for 25 years and covers problems that are caused by the faulty or inappropriate installation of cavity wall insulation. If you have cavity wall insulation already and are worried that there is a problem with it then you can contact CIGA to check whether your guarantee is still in place.

Where a defect in materials or workmanship is involved CIGA always seeks to resolve complaints to the customer's complete satisfaction. CIGA will have your property registered if the cavity walls have been insulated by an installer covered by the guarantee.



This leaflet was originally produced by the Centre for Sustainable Energy, a national charity (no. 298740) that helps people change the way they think and act on energy | [www.cse.org.uk](http://www.cse.org.uk)



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## Cumbria Action for Sustainability (CAFS)

work to promote low carbon living, energy saving and reduced use of fossil fuels throughout Cumbria; we provide information, advice and motivation through events, site visits and practical projects.

Contact us for more information of our energy advice events and workshops and how we can help you save energy in your home.

