1. What constitutes 100% of a room-in-roof insulation (RIRI) measure?

We require that 100% of a measure is installed, unless there are reasonable grounds for not doing so. Some examples of what we consider to be reasonable grounds are listed in our guidance[1] and include:

- Inability to gain access to necessary work areas
- Lack of consent from the occupant or landlord of the premises

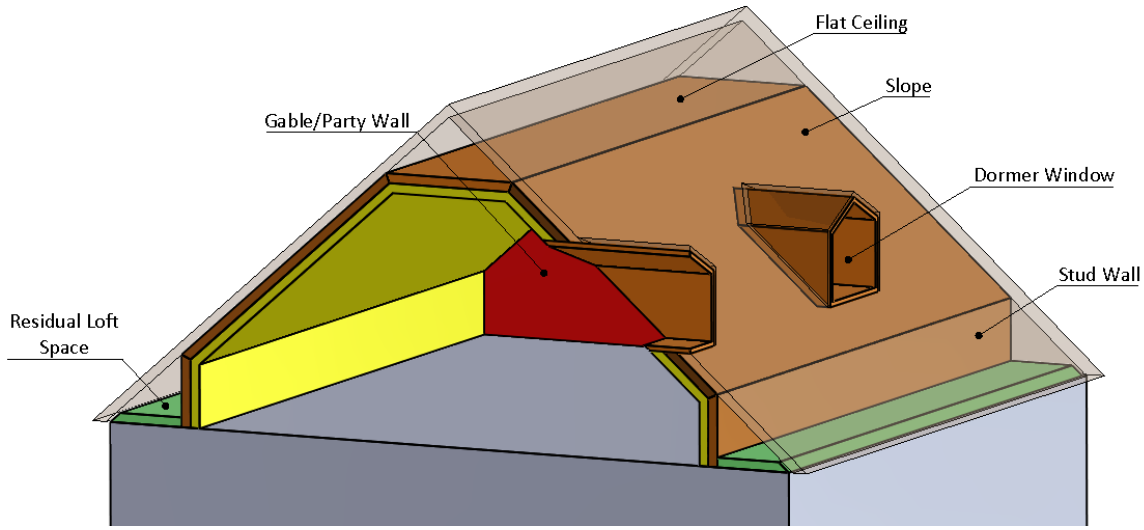
If there are reasonable grounds for not insulating part of the room-in-roof, these should be recorded in detail on the Declaration of Conformity and Completed Installation (DOCC) with photographs attached/uploaded to verify this where possible. A standardised version of the DOCC can be found here.

To meet our requirement for 100% of a measure to be installed, each element of the room-in-roof must be completely insulated. The elements that can form part of a roof room are detailed in the table and image below.

Elements of Room-in-Roof	**If present, do you need to insulate the whole element to achieve 100% of the measure?**	**Notes**
Slopes	Yes	N/A
Stud walls	Yes	N/A
Flat ceilings	Yes	Installers may either insulate above the flat ceiling, or apply internal wall insulation (IWI) underneath the flat ceiling. Note that inability to access above the flat ceiling will not be accepted as a reason for not insulating the it unless there are strong reasons why it cannot be insulated using an IWI solution.
Gable walls	Yes	N/A
Party walls	Yes	Note that RdSAP assumes that a party wall in a room-in-roof is a heat loss wall, regardless of whether or not the adjacent roof space is heated or unheated. Therefore, if RdSAP defaults are being used, this wall **must** be insulated in order to claim 100% of the measure savings. If the adjacent space is heated (eg another room-in-roof) and the party wall is a **solid** wall, we would accept this as reasonable grounds for not insulating the party wall. However, if RdSAP defaults are being used, the savings must be reduced to account for the fact that the party wall was not a heat loss wall and has

[1] Delivery guidance can be found here: https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/sites/default/files/docs/volume_1.1_guidance_update_delivery_-_final.pdf

		not be insulated[2]. If the adjacent space is heated (eg another room-in-roof) and the party wall is a **cavity** wall, this will not be accepted as reasonable grounds for not insulating this element as heat will still be lost through the cavity.
Dormer windows	Yes	Must include window reveals/cheeks and dormer ceilings in order to claim 100% of the measure.
Residual loft space	No	We strongly recommend that the residual areas are treated when completing a room-in measure. This however, does not form part of the room-in-roof measure and should be notified as a separate loft insulation measure.



Scoring

If you do not complete 100% of the measure the score must be adjusted to account for this (please note that as per our Delivery Guidance you must have reasonable grounds for not doing so).

If an ECO bespoke scoring tool is being used you should enter the insulation thickness and percentage of measure installed for (a) the flat ceiling and (b) **all** the other elements of the room-in-roof (eg stud wall, slopes, dormer windows, party and gable walls). You should speak to your software provider to ensure that you are completing these entries correctly.

If RdSAP is being used to obtain an ECO score, the savings for the measure should be multiplied by the percentage of measure installed, thereby reducing the score on a pro rata basis.

Where existing insulation is present in part of the room-in-roof (eg. the gable or party wall) you must reduce the percentage of measure installed to reflect the work that was carried out as part of the measure[3].

[2] As an alternative, bespoke U-values may be applied to each element in RdSAP. Software providers should be consultated to determine exactly how to do this and how to meet SAP/RdSAP evidencing requirements for each input.
[3] As per footnote 2

2. What are the relevant PAS annexes for room in roof insulation (RIRI)?

RIRI measures vary depending on the premises in which they are installed and combinations of different insulation types that are needed to insulate the total room in roof area.

Certification bodies assess the various competencies needed for RIRI measures based on the competencies listed in other, related PAS annexes. As a minimum to install RIRI under ECO, an installer must be certified for **pitched roof insulation (B10).** Depending on the premises, they will also need certification to one or more of the following annexes:

- Internal Wall Insulation (B8) –in the vast majority of cases we expect that certification to this annex will be required in order to fully insulate a room-in-roof.
- Draught Proofing (B2)
- Floor Insulation (B6)
- Loft Insulation (B9)
- Flat Roof Insulation (B5)
- Cavity Wall Insulation (B1)

Please note that as per the Green Deal Oversight and Registration Bodies (GD ORB) communication (COMM0033) if you are a green deal installer listed on the GDORB for RIRI measures you will need to be certified to annex B10 and B8 as a minimum.

It is the responsibility of the installer to contact their certification body if uncertain about which annexes they need to be certified to.