

A Quick Guide to the EPISCOPE Mapping Tool showing Energy Efficiency of Housing on the Northside of Dublin City

What is the EU EPISCOPE project?

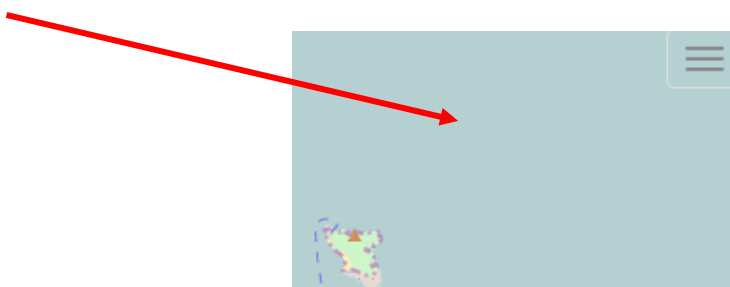
EPISCOPE is an energy efficiency research project involving 16 countries. Energy Action Ltd., based in Dublin 8, is responsible for the Irish part of the project, which is also supported by the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland and the Department of the Community, Environment and Local Government. The aim of EPISCOPE is to find out the overall energy efficiency levels of houses and apartments today, to find out what level of improvements are being carried out each year and finally to establish are we on track to hit energy savings targets for 2020 and 2030 and beyond.

Data Source EPISCOPE Mapping Tool

The Irish EPISCOPE project is focussing solely on the housing stock of the Northside of Dublin City (134,000 dwellings approx). More than 30% of dwellings in this catchment area have BER certificates at the end of 2014. This BER data was geo-coded and then aggregated to Small Areas (50-200 dwellings) and Electoral Division clusters (1,500 dwellings approx.) to provide the data for the maps contained in the tool.

EPISCOPE Mapping Application:

To launch the tool, click on the box with 3 horizontal bars at the top right of the screen.



The Select a Layer panel provides a dropdown list of mapping views that can be selected.

The first list of maps EPC/BER predominant includes the vast majority of the EPISCOPE mapping views shown at Small Area (SA), Electoral Division (ED) and Postal District (PD) level. The mapping view showing the predominant type will appear once selected. By panning in, the map can be viewed at a more local level.



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Select a Layer ☰

Select the layer to load:

EPC/BER Predominant	<input type="text"/>
Typology: Building Age By Wall Type	<input type="text"/>
Census Data	<input type="text"/>

SA = Small Area
ED = Electoral Division
PC = Postal Code
* = Indicates that pies will draw for that layer
Please pan in to see the pies as pies are only displayed at certain zoom level.

[Click to get a printable version of the current map](#)

[Save Map](#)

The transparency level can be adjusted by using the slider scale.

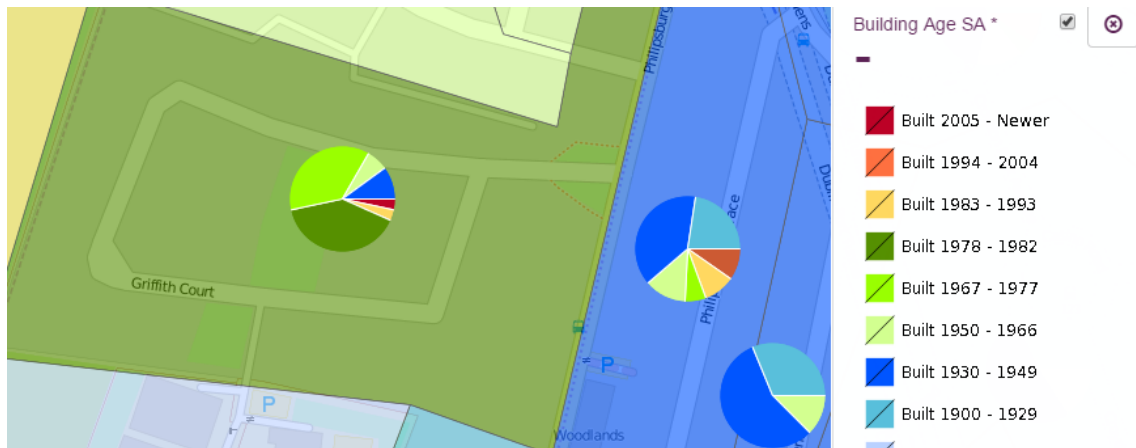
The image shows a map of a coastal area with various building footprints colored according to their wall type. A legend titled 'Map Layers' is overlaid on the right side of the map. The legend includes a checkbox for 'Wall Type SA *' which is checked, and a transparency slider below it. The legend lists the following wall types with corresponding color swatches: Solid Brick (blue), Timber Frame (magenta), Concrete Hollow Block (green), Solid Mass Concrete (red), Cavity (yellow), Stone (brown), and Not Defined (orange). A red arrow points from the text above to the transparency slider.



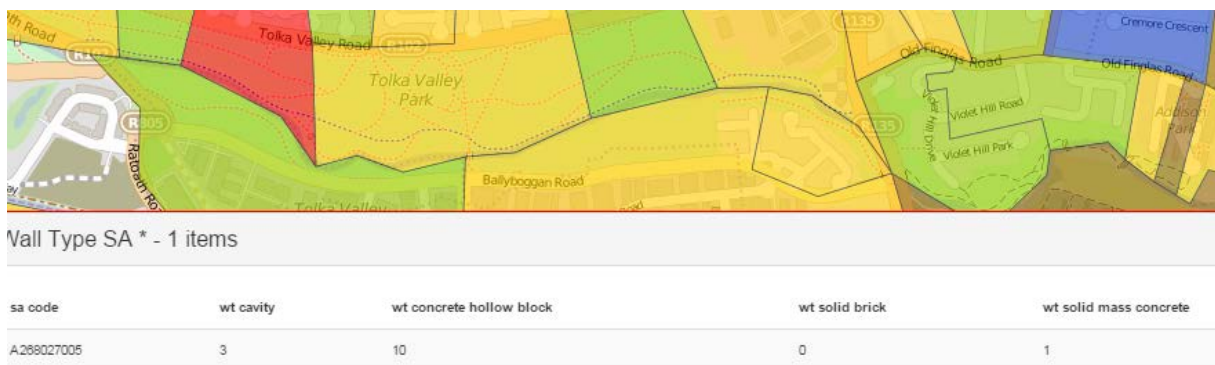
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Where an asterisk is shown, pies will begin to appear showing the composition of all types within each small area.

EPC/BER	
Predominant	
Typology:	Building Age SA *
Building Age By	Wall Type SA *
Wall Type	Wall Type PC *
	Wall U Values SA
	Wall U Values ED
	Wall U Values PC



If you click into a specific small area, the count of all types including the predominant types will be shown also.



A number of maps are designed to work as status indicators of the housing stock. For example, the wall U value maps show the a range of graduated wall U values, from the poorest performance in red to the best in green. This is repeated for roofs, windows and heating system efficiency.

The second set of maps are typology focussed showing building age by wall type. Maps are shown for the five age bands identified in the TABULA project where step changes in U values occurred arising from changes in building standards. The respective wall types are shown if dwellings with a predominant wall type exist in respective small areas for that age band.



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The third set of maps includes mapped Census data that is currently available including population over 70 and the two deprivation indices. As part of the EPISCOPE project, a fuel poverty indicator was created. This was done by highlighting small areas in the 3 lowest deprivation scores where the average BER score was in the E1, E2, F and G bands. This map is shown for demonstration purposes as the criteria chosen was not based on a formal study approach.

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