

Room Data Collection Sheet

Room name	
Address	
Inspection date	

Room Measurements (m)

Length	
Width	
Height	

Heat Loss Elements – External Environment

Element	Area (m ²)
Wall	
Roof	
Floor	
Other 1	
Other 2	
Window	
Door	

Heat Loss Elements – Unheated Internal

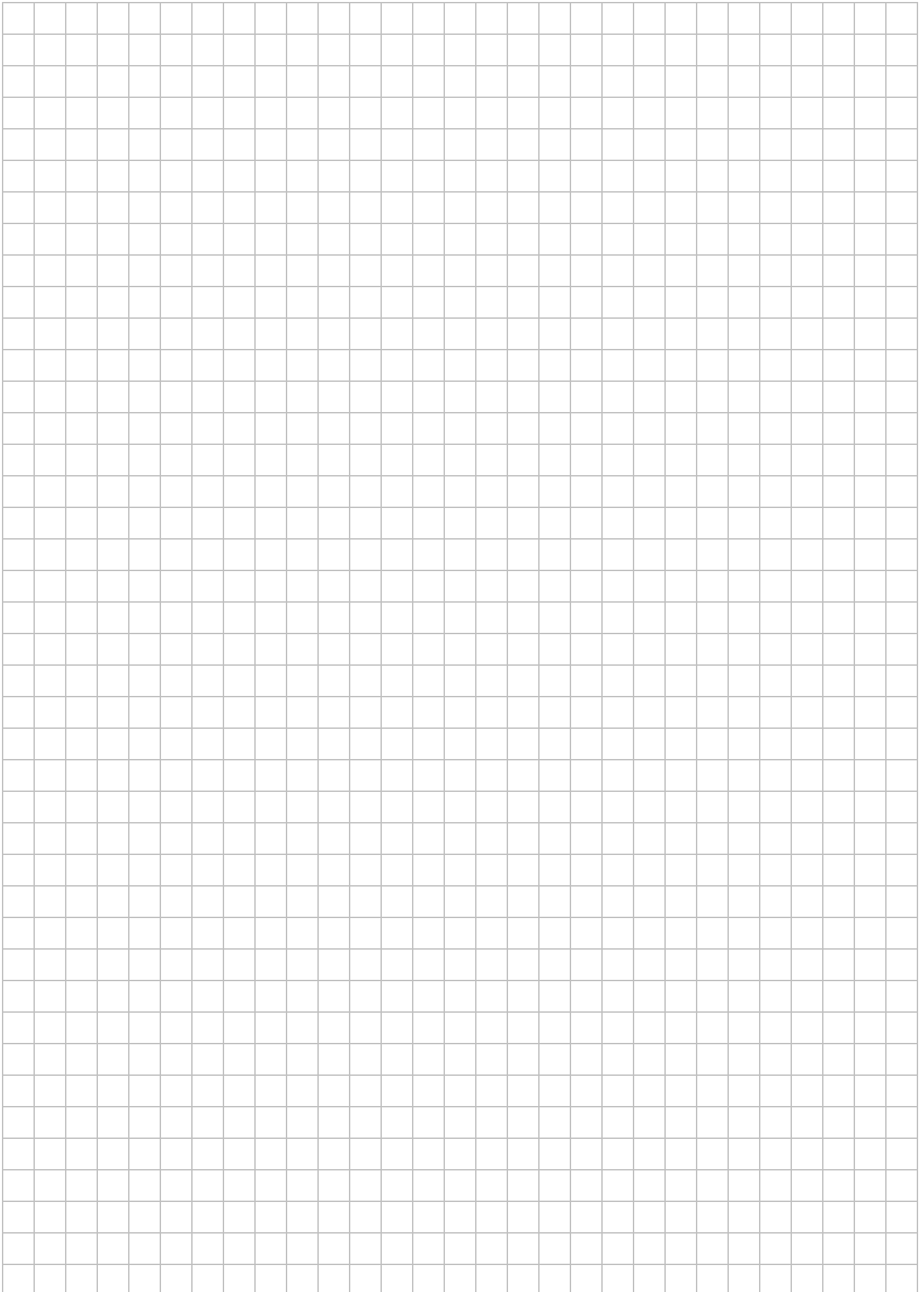
Element	Area (m ²)
Wall	
Roof	
Floor	
Other 1	
Other 2	
Window	
Door	

Internal room temperature (°C)	
Temp. of unheated internal space (°C)	
Cold day external temperature (°C)	

Radiator Output Calculation

	Rad 1	Rad 2	Rad 3
Width (m)			
Height (m)			
Type			
Radiator temp (°C)			

Plan



Notes

Room Name – Any name that helps you identify the room.

Heat loss elements – Enter the area of any structure that separates the dwelling from the outside air (or ground in the case of floors). The second section of inputs (unheated internal) is used for any areas of heat loss adjacent to unheated spaces not within the dwelling, such as an unheated stairwell in a block of flats.

Internal room temperature – Enter the temperature that it would be reasonable to expect this room to be heated to. Guidance values would be:

Living Room - 21°C

Bathroom - 22°C

Elsewhere - 18°C

Temperature of unheated internal space on a cold day – This refers to the temperature on a cold day (average over 24 hours) in an adjacent internal but unheated space not within the same dwelling to which the dwelling is losing heat, such as an unheated stairwell in a block of flats. This only needs to be entered if you entered a heat loss area into the unheated internal space. Unless you have evidence from measurements assume this is half way between the internal and external temperature (e.g. 21 indoors, -3 outdoors, half way between = 9°C).

Cold day external temperature for design heat loss – Enter a temperature that represents the lowest external temperature (average over 24 hours) at which the heating system can reasonably be expected to adequately heat the dwelling (e.g. one exceeded 99% of time in the past). This is commonly set to -3°C by heating designers, although a lower figure would be appropriate if assessing a home in a particularly cold part of the UK.

Radiator dimensions – Enter the basic measurements of any radiators present in the room. Leave blank if no radiators are present.

Radiator type – Choose the closest description from the following options:

Single (not finned)

Single (finned)

Double (not finned)

Double (finned)

Double (2 finned)

Radiator temperature – This is normally determined by the boiler thermostat setting. If this is unknown, use 65°C.