

- Is there less than 300 mm insulation in the loft?
- Do your windows suffer from condensation ? If so only likely to have a single glass pane fitted
- If house built post 1945, is interior of external walls cold to touch; if so cavity is not insulated
- If built pre 1945 has external insulation been fitted to outer walls?
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The answers to these questions will indicate where heat is being lost while other leaflets in this series will describe what measures you can take to reduce heat loss.

Analyse your heating bill

Add heat demand from one year's heating bills in kWh

Measure floor area in square meters

Divide heat demand by total floor area

Compare with likely heat demand for your building and type

Energy performance certificate (EPC)

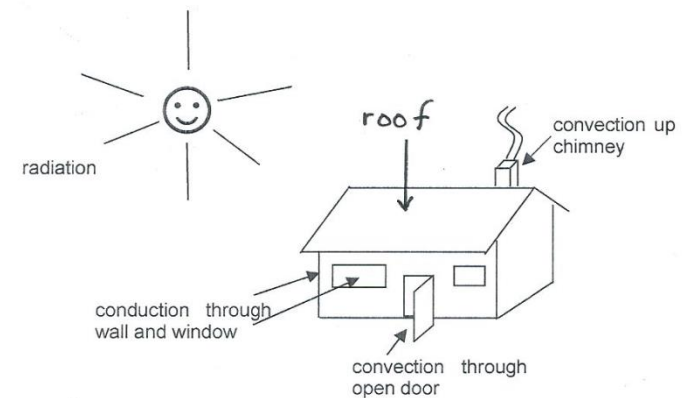
Consult EPC register for your house or adjacent houses by inserting post code. This will identify existing insulation measures and ranks new measures and costs if these not been fitted since house was rented or sold. EPC register can be consulted at <https://find-energy-certificate.digital.communities.gov.uk>

Further information

For further information and other measures go to www.readingcan.org.uk



Do it yourself warmth check



Many of the UK's older buildings are poorly insulated because there was no requirement to fit any insulation until 1965. So undertaking a warmth check will help to identify nature of your heat losses.

Visual inspection

- Are draught excluder strips fitted to your windows or doors to reduce ventilation losses?
- Are thermostatic valves fitted to your radiators so you can adjust the temperature?
- Does your radiator have cold areas – if so, no inhibitor/descaler is present in central heating water system