



# U-Value Measurement Report

The Conference Centre Church House Deans Yard London SW1P 3NZ	U-Value Rating <h2>Poor</h2>	Measured U-Value <h1>1.06</h1> W/m <sup>2</sup> K
Report Date <b>29 January 2026</b>	Unique Reference <b>C5A514E8-32AE-4D3C-8488-477209D8CD4E</b>	

<b>Measurement Date</b>	29 January 2026	<b>Measurement Method</b>	Heat3D
<b>Measurement Reference</b>	Church House (pre-application)		

<b>Room Type</b>	Office	<b>Floor Area</b>	-
<b>Element Type</b>	Wall	<b>Ceiling Height</b>	3.17 m
<b>Wall Age Band</b>	A (before 1900)	<b>Design U-Value</b>	-
<b>Wall Construction</b>	Solid brick	<b>SAP Assumed U-Value</b>	1.70 W/m <sup>2</sup> K
<b>Additional Insulation</b>	None		

<b>Mobile Device</b>	Apple iPhone	<b>Heat3D Survey Type</b>	Timelapse
<b>Thermal Camera</b>	FLIR ONE Pro (gen 3)	<b>Wall Time Constant</b>	6 hrs

### Measured Result

U-Value  
The rate of heat loss per degree temperature difference between inside and out.

**Mean U-Value**      1.06      W/m<sup>2</sup>K

**Uncertainty**      ± 0.12      W/m<sup>2</sup>K

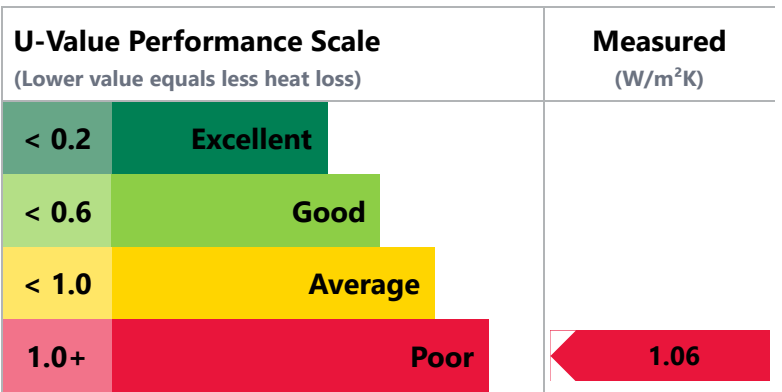
Heat Flux  
The rate of heat transfer per square metre area of building element.

**Mean Heat Flux**      13.71      W/m<sup>2</sup>

**Uncertainty**      ± 1.05      W/m<sup>2</sup>

### Performance Gap

↓ **38%** Better than SAP assumed U-value

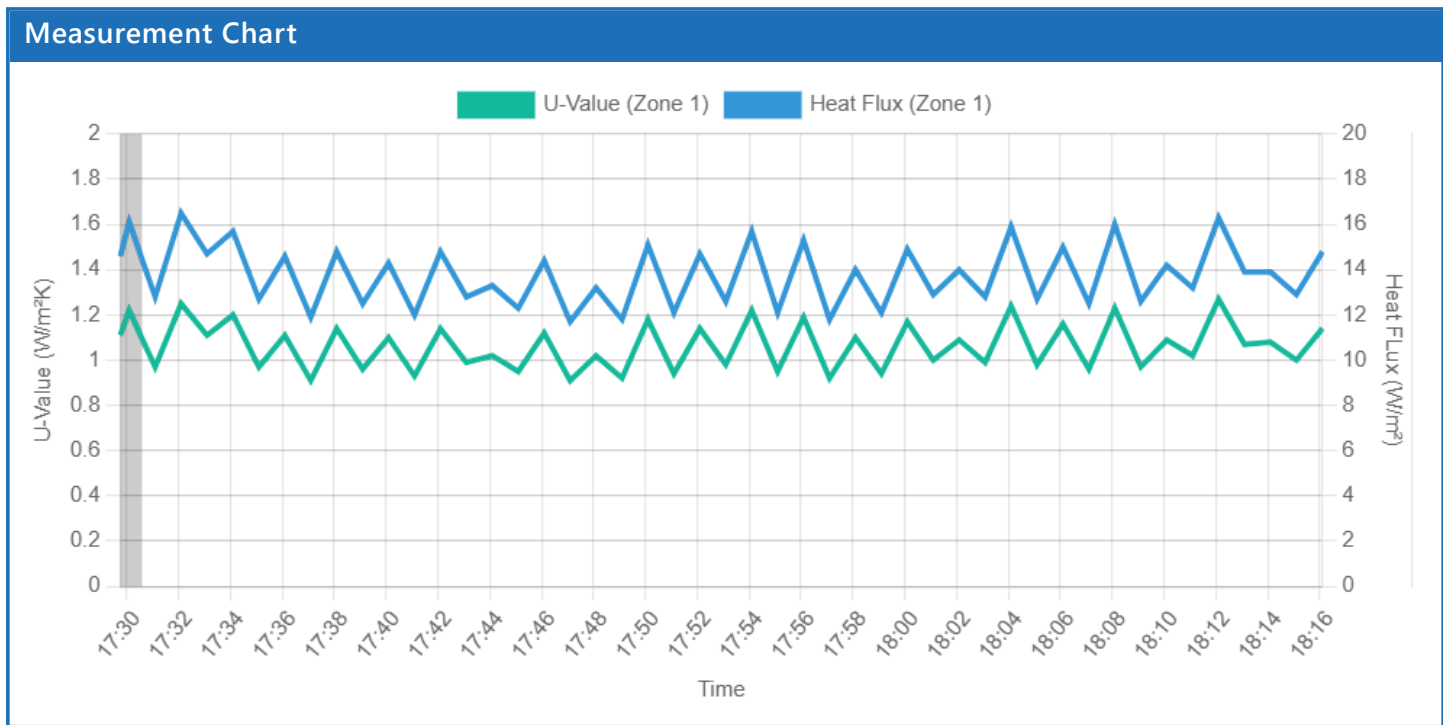


Measurement Period	
Start Time	29 January 2026 - 17:31
End Time	29 January 2026 - 18:16
Duration	45 mins
Logging Interval	1 min

Mean Temperature Metrics	
Internal Surface Temperature	14.6 °C
Internal Air Temperature	16.5 °C
External Air Temperature	5.6 °C
Temperature Difference	10.9 °C

### Survey Notes

None



#### Measurement Performed By

<b>Name</b>	Rob Shawdale
<b>Job Title</b>	-
<b>Company</b>	<b>CORKSOL UK LTD</b> Unit 1d Holdsworth Road, Halifax, HX3 6FD

All times are displayed in: GMT Standard Time (UTC)

App software version: 4.0.11 (build 50)

Heat3D is an innovative mobile app that allows you to precisely measure heat flow and U-values of building elements using a low-cost, quick and non-invasive method. It can be used to detect heat flow rates, thermal bridging, poorly performing structures as well as assessing existing levels of insulation.



For more information, please visit [www.buildtestsolutions.com](http://www.buildtestsolutions.com).