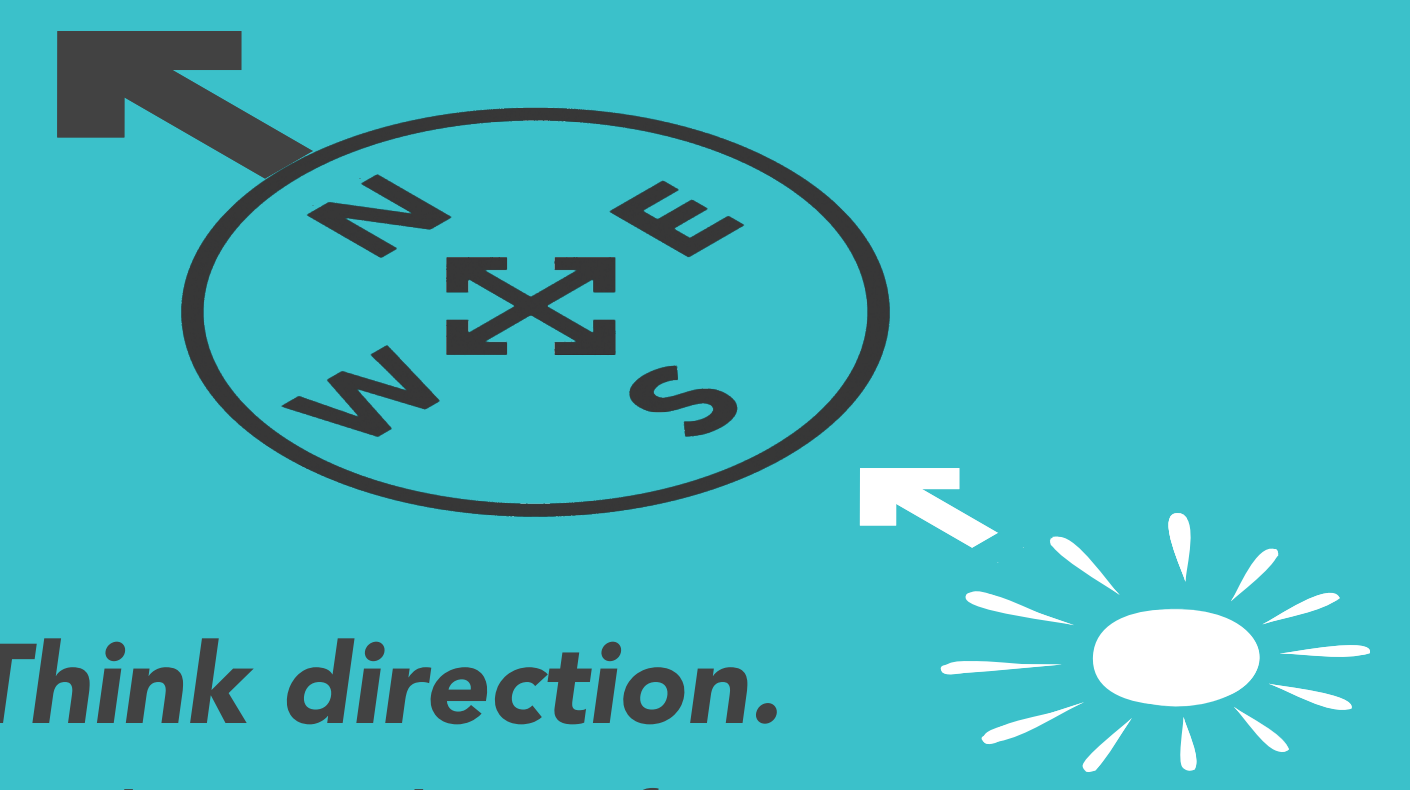


ADAPTING OUR HOMES FOR HEAT



Think direction.
Radiation heat from the sun mostly comes from the south.

NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

To reduce the 'urban heat island' effect - where the sun's heat is absorbed by buildings, green roofs and walls absorb the heat instead.

THOUGHTFUL USE OF SPACE

Spaces most sensitive to heat, such as bedrooms, can be located on the coolest (usually north) side of the house.

SHADING AT STREET LEVEL

Shaded areas - especially natural cover - provide spaces to keep the community's temperature down.

INSULATION

In a well-ventilated home, insulation can work both ways to keep in heat during winter months, and heat out during the summer.

LIGHT COLOURED SURFACES

Using light colours for surfaces, especially roofs, helps to reflect solar radiation.

EXTERNAL SHUTTERS

Shutters block the sun when it's too hot, and when properly ventilated will still allow wind that can cool.

SUMMER

SEASONAL LIGHTING

Deciduous trees provide shade in summer months, and let light through in winter months.

WINTER

WHY IT MATTERS

It's already estimated that 20% of UK homes overheat during normal summer conditions. With climate change causing more severe and frequent heatwave periods, it's crucial we adapt our homes for the heat. Luckily, multiple options exist that can be applied to both new and existing buildings.