



The Edge and BRI Debate:

Overheating in UK buildings – a disaster waiting to happen?

Professor Kevin Lomas guest editor with Dr Stephen Porritt, for BRI Special Issue Overheating in Buildings: Adaptation Responses



The extent of overheating

- The Special Issue of BRI reports 8 field studies.
- Overheating has been measured in dwellings across England, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
- Especially in the South East.
- New and existing homes.
- Overheating is a serious and growing public health issue.



Four Questions for this Edge Debate

- Why do UK buildings overheat in summer?
- Who is affected by it?
- What should we do about it?
- Who should do it?



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Routledge



1. Energy efficiency and decarbonisation

- <u>Historically</u> homes poorly insulated Windows for light and ventilation (for air quality not summer cooling).
- <u>New homes better insulated and air tight.</u>
- <u>Refurbishment</u>: insulation, new windows,
- <u>Remodelling</u>: extensions, conservatories.



Source: Google



2. Changing climate

- Warmer summers and more variability.
- More frequent, longer and more intense heat waves.
- National alert system in place.



Hourly air temperature variations in a home in Leicestershire. After Beizaee et al. 2013



- 3. Urbanisation
- Urban heat island
- Noise, pollution, security risks
- Reduced
 effectiveness and
 likelihood of window
 opening.





4. Reducing construction cost

- Faster, less time on site
 - 'Modern methods of construction'
 - Prefabrication = light weight steel, plasterboard, plastic, wood.
 - No external shading.
 - 'Simple' windows.
- Cost cutting
 - Cheap, noisy ventilation devices
 - 'Value engineering'





- 5. Increasing land prices
- High rise solar gain, hot air rises, piped hot water.
- Window opening restrictors.
- Single aspect, low ceilings, blind corridors.
- 'Compact' homes and flats.





6. An aging population

- More than 20 million over 60 by 2030.
- More affected by heat.
- Less able to sense heat.
- Less able to regulate body temperature.
- Medication further impairs thermo-regulation.
- Physically less able to operate windows, trickle vents etc.
- Cognitively less capable of understanding what to do.
- At home during the day.



- 7. Aesthetic preferences
- External shading is rare.
- External shutters are rare.
- Windows on outer leaf, open outwards.
- Carpets and soft furnishing.
- Keeping warm is our motivation.



Matched pair test houses Loughborough University



8. Social and cultural knowledge

- People do not know what to do if hot weather is imminent.
- Construction companies do not (know how to) design to avoid overheating.
- Regulations don't demand overheating mitigation measures.
- SAP Appendix P is a poor predictor of overheating risk.



9. Our ability to identify the problem

- Small, low cost sensors
- Smart meters
- The connected home
- Phone Aps.
- Big data
- Data analytics



Hobo pendant temperature loggers used for indoor temperature monitoring



- 1. Energy efficiency and decarbonisation
- 2. Changing climate
- 3. Urbanisation
- 4. Reducing construction costs
- 5. Increasing land prices
- 6. An aging population
- 7. Aesthetic predisposition
- 8. Social and cultural knowledge
- 9. Our ability to identify the problem

Overheating: the 'perfect storm' of technical, economic, demographic, cultural and personal factors.



Thank you