

What are we doing?

- Creating well insulated + sometimes well sealed buildings
- That sometimes reduce energy comsumption in use
- That often cause 'sick building syndrome'
- That do not consider the energy used + pollution created in construction
- Who is guilty?
- WE ALL ARE

What can we do?

- Consider 'Designing for Demolition'
 Your building is a future material resource for others
- Consider levels of energy + pollution used when selecting materials
- Reducing the extent a material is processed reduces it embodied energy +
 pollution levels as well as the likelihood of in-built toxins
- Consider non-toxic materials
- To reduce the likelihood of 'sick building syndrome
 To make construction and disposal safer + pasier
- To make construction and disposal safer + easier

What else can we do?

• SPECIFY LOCAL MATERIALS BECAUSE

- It reduces the amount of pollution created in transport
- They can 'weather' better in native environment
- They can create a sense of place: a local identity
- They can help generate local commerce
- In particular cases they can help support bio-diverse environments



FOCUSING ON THE PROBLEM

- Biggest yearly increase in energy consumption is found on our roads
- However approx 40% of all CO2 emissions are from our homes
- There are 20 million houses out there
- 60%-70% of them don't have adequate insulation
- 85% don't use low energy light bulbs

FOCUSING ON THE PROBLEM



To make a real impact on CO2 emissions we must focus on improving energy efficiency of existing housing stock

New homes are well insulated but account for only 0.01% of housing stock (each year)

THE GOOD NEWS

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 saving energy
 reducing waste & water consumption
 buying good local food
 cycling to work

 It's now a common lifestyle choice to go

However it saves lots money so it's not just
 a fad

AND The Code for Sustainable Homes will be mandatory for all new homes in May 2008

THE GOOD NEWS

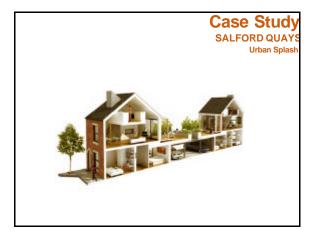
- Reusing existing buildings is VERY green
- Building new very green buildings normally has a bigger negative effect on the environment than reusing an existing building
- If you consider the amount of energy and pollution that is created when a building is constructed

GREEN CHECKLIST in order of priority

- 1. Switch to a green energy supplier that invests in RENEWABLES (Wind/ Solar/Tidal/Biomass). Costs an extra £10 per quarter AND replace ALL lights bulbs with energy efficient versions. Cost approx £100
- 2. Check your boiler is running efficiently. Costs £65
- 3. Replace boiler with very efficient option. Cost £800 there may be a grant for this
- 4. Insulate your loft £100 there may be a grant for this
- 5. Get a water butt for watering garden Cost £25

GREEN CHECKLIST in order of priority

- 6. Get intelligent energy saving plugs for 'white goods'. Cost £75 Also, when buying new buy low water use wasing machines & dual flush wc's. No extra cost
- 7. Insulate external walls if possible Cost $\pounds450-\pounds1,500$ there may be a grant for this
- 8. Insulate the ground floor Cost £500-£2,500 there may be a grant for this
- 9. Invest in Solar Thermal Energy ie. a solar panel creating hot or warm water - Cost £3,000- £4,500 - there are grants for this.



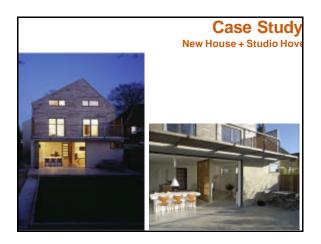
GREEN CHECKLIST in order of priority

- 10. Use non-toxic, local and even recycled materials for insulation, plastering, decorating, floorboards etc. This reduces the likelihood of 'Sick Building Syndrome' which plagues well -sealed, well-insulated buildings AND promoted local green industrise of which there are many in Brighton & SE England. Costs of green materials are about twice the norm.
- 11. Invest in rainwater harvesting system to flush wc's, use with washing machines even showers. Costs £5,500
 ALSO invest in low water-use 'white goods'
- 12. Under floor Heating For some situations. It works with WARM water not HOT water, therefore saving lots of energy. Costs £2,500 to install and runs off normal boiler. Works well with Solar Thermal.

 Photovoltaic Panels/ Tile. Cost about £5,000-£7,500 - there are grants for this. Depending on situation could supply all electricity you need for your low energy light bulbs and more.









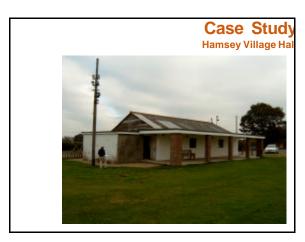




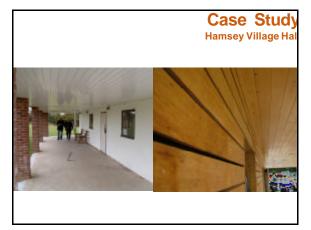


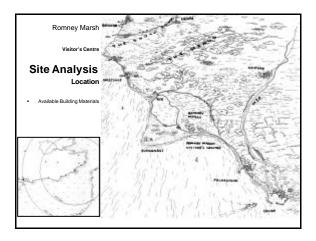


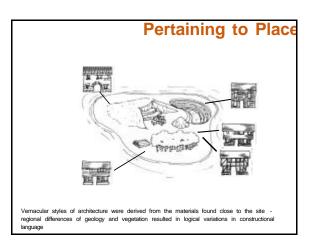


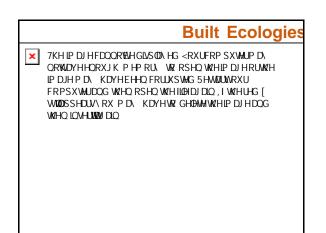












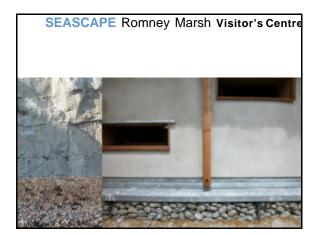








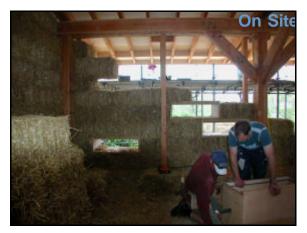
The Dungeness peninsular is one of the largest on-shore drift beaches in the world, stretching for miles in all direction
 The aggiomerated beach shingle was once locked into the south coast chalk cliffs of East Sussex and Kent
 Farming land to the north of the site makes straw readily available









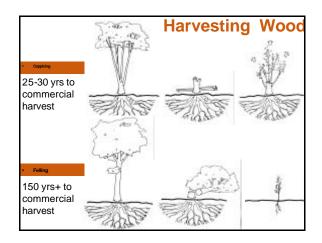






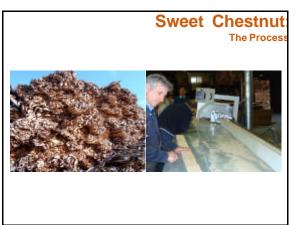


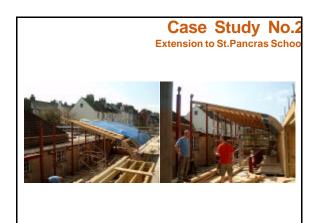
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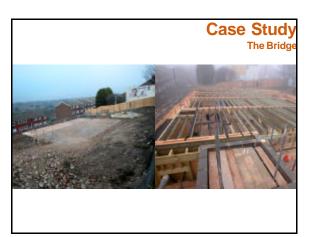








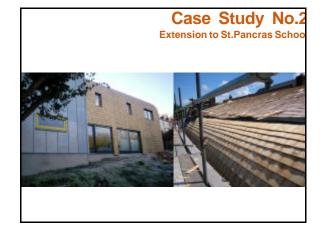






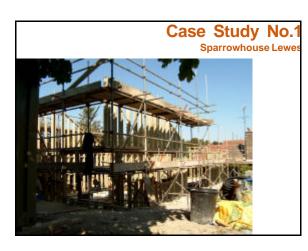
Sweet Chestnut

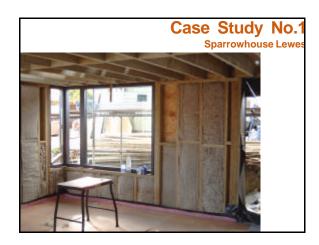












Case Study No.1 Sparrowhouse Lew









