

# An Introduction to Sustainable Design

Barry Ford MCIAT MCIOB CEnv IMaPS

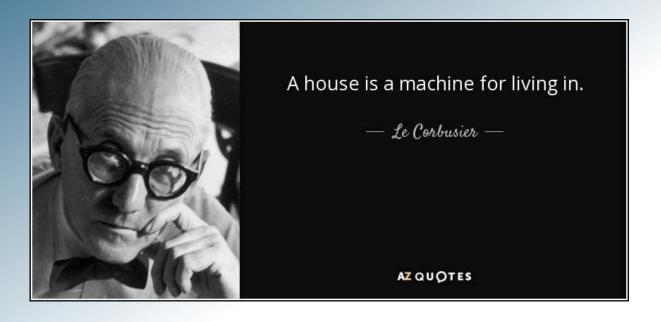


## Sustainable Design and the Loss Adjuster





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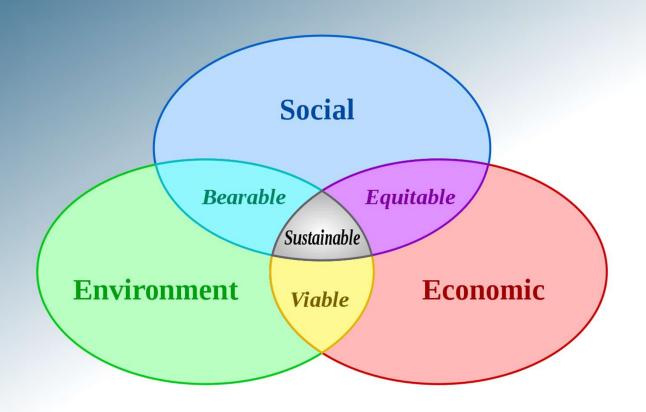


## Sustainable Design and the Loss Adjuster





# Sustainable Development





# Climate Change







# Climate Change





# Climate Change





# The Future





# The Future





# The Future

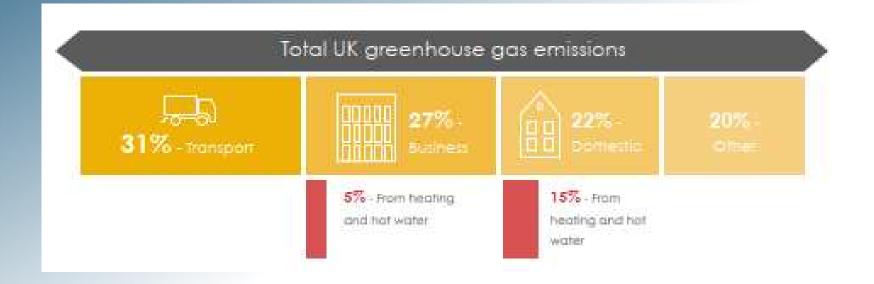




# Consequences







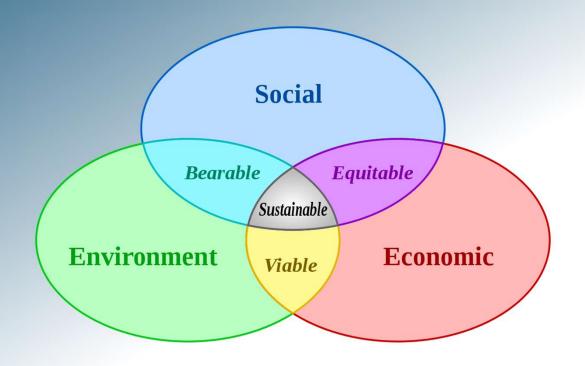




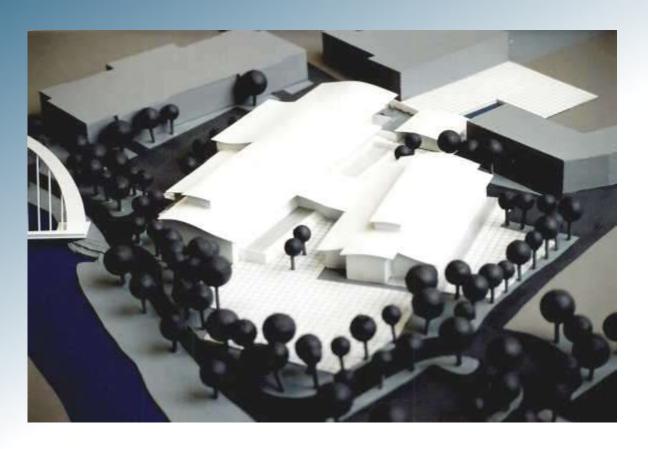




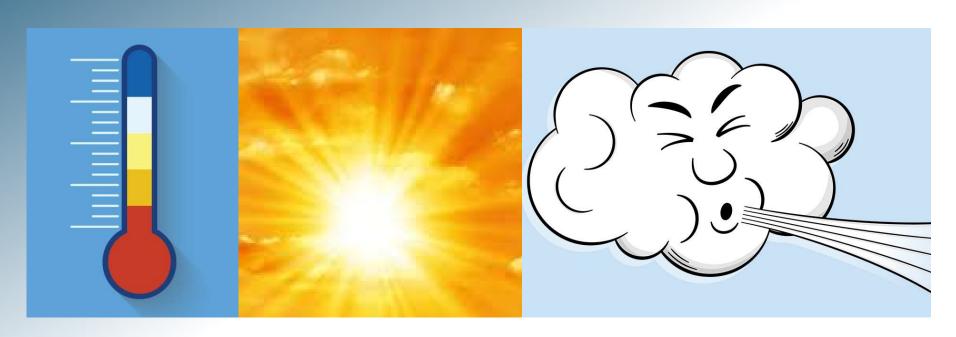




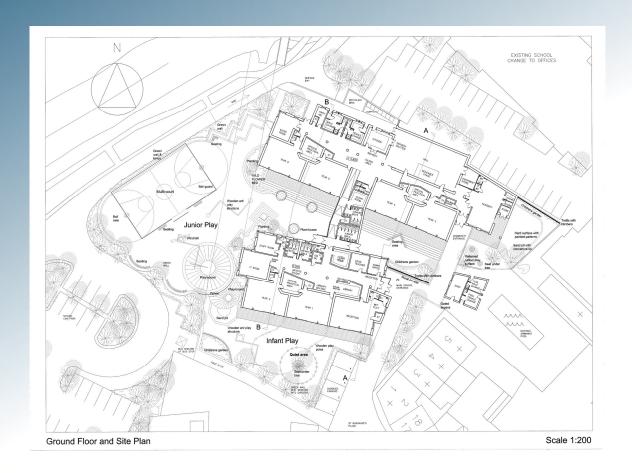




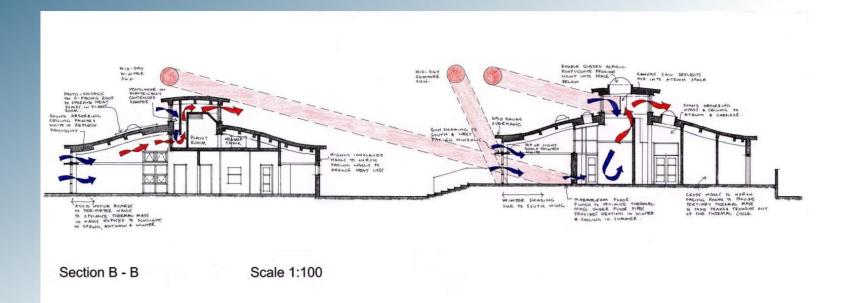












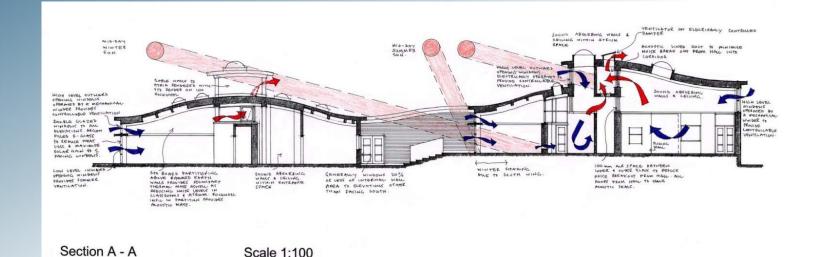










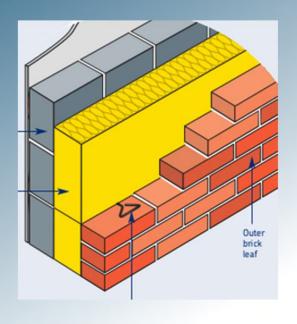


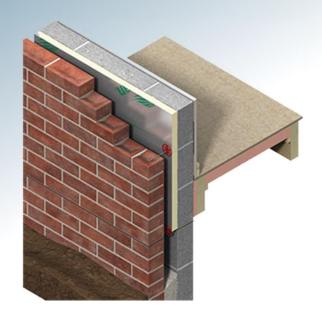


# **Detail Design**

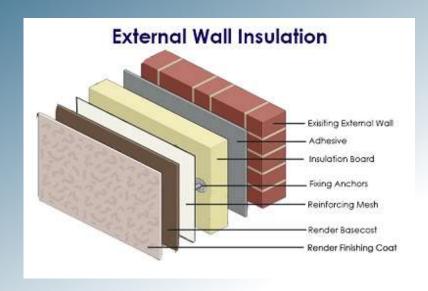


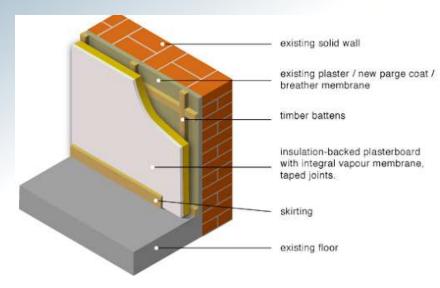




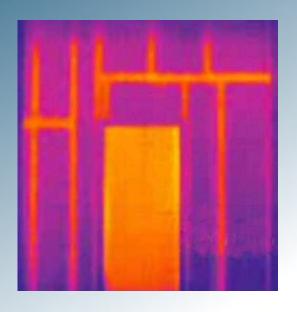


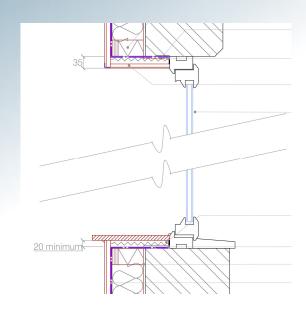




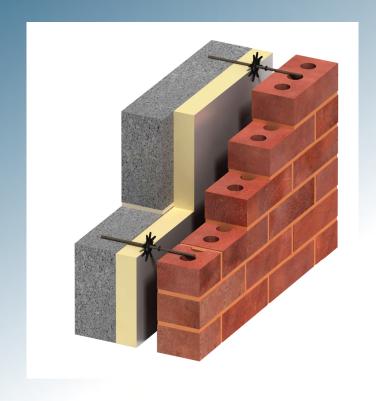








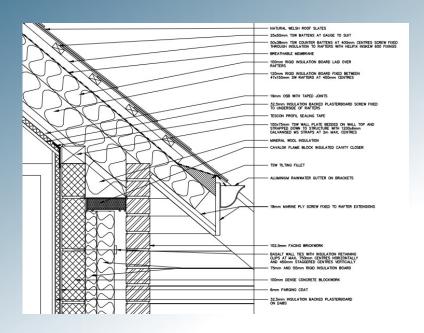


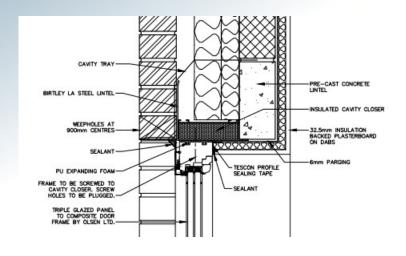






# Airtightness and Ventilation





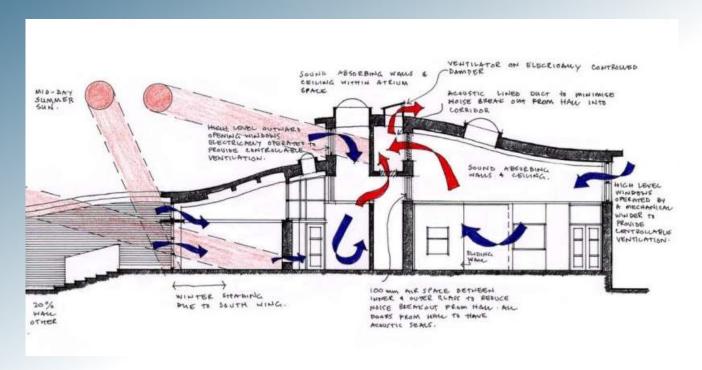


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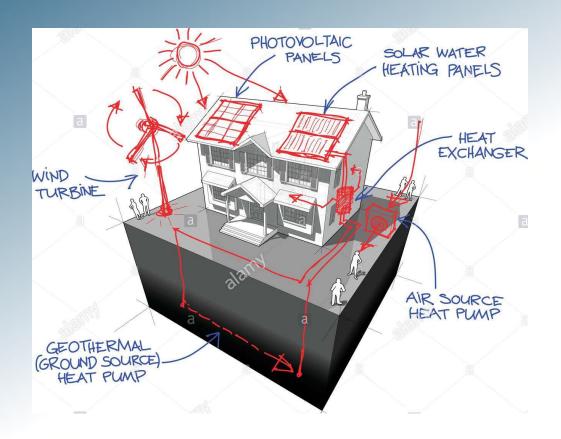


# Airtightness and Ventilation





# **Technologies**





### **Photovoltaic Panels**







# Air Source Heat Pumps





# **Ground Source Heat Pumps**





# **Light Pipes**



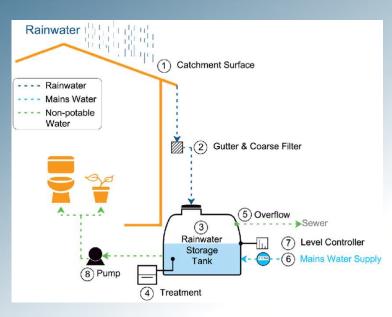


#### Water - Attenuation





# Water - Grey Water







#### **Passivhaus**

- Simple building form reduce the exposed surface area of the building to reduce heat loss.
- South-facing predominant facades to maximise daylight and solar gains.
- High levels of insulation.
- · An extremely air-tight building fabric.
- · Reduced thermal bridging.
- High performance triple glazed windows with window proportions that are based on orientation.
- Natural purge ventilation from opening windows.
- Efficient background mechanical ventilation with heat recovery.

















