

Korrekturhinweise

Greener homes

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
C	A	B	D	A	D	C	B	D

Begründungen

0

The interviewer says: "Our homes create around a quarter of our collective carbon emissions and there's even more tied up in the building process and the materials they use. Julie Hirigoyen of the UK Green Building Council believes that figure can and must come down to meet our climate commitments." According to the interviewer, Julie Hirigoyen is therefore convinced that a harmful gas has to be reduced.

1

Julie Hirigoyen says: "In order to kind of achieve our ambitious and fairly aggressive carbon reduction targets under the Paris Agreement, we pretty much need to decarbonise the whole industry by 2050. That will mean that all new buildings pretty much globally will need to be net zero carbon by 2030 and all existing buildings by 2050. Now, what we would like to see is the zero carbon principle and standard reapplied to new homes from 2020." To fulfil the set goals, construction companies will therefore have to build houses that are free of emissions.

2

Julie Hirigoyen says: "We know that the industry can respond to that and indeed we're already seeing examples of local authorities and cities actually taking a lead on that. So London is a good example where major developments since 2016 have had to achieve a net zero carbon footprint." According to Hirigoyen, one city is therefore dealing with the situation successfully.

3

Julie Hirigoyen says: "What we can't do is be building today, buildings which in ten years' time will be costly and difficult to renovate and retrofit." Hirigoyen therefore says that modern builders have to avoid constructions that will need repair in the near future.

4

The interviewer says: "[...] when climate change-related targets were all the rage, we did commit to all new homes being zero carbon by 2016, but the target was abandoned shortly before it was due to take effect as the government bulldozed regulation and wanted more homes built fast." The interviewer therefore says that the goals were cancelled because the state was more interested in new housing.

5

John Slaughter says: "We were all working towards zero carbon standard, but because that policy was stalled we haven't carried through to go quite as far as that." The interviewer asks: "Was that a mistake?" John Slaughter answers: "I think the industry was working towards that standard, it's not to say that there weren't real issues about delivering it." Concerning the latest delays, John Slaughter therefore says that the building community tried to reach the targets.

6

John Slaughter says: "At the end of the day you have to recognise that if there's a political wish, a political will to try and do something, it's not our place to say that that's wrong, but it is reasonable for us to point out that there may be practical challenges about how you can achieve it." John Slaughter therefore stresses that builders have a duty to remind officials of possible difficulties.

7

The interviewer says: "Many people say that advances in energy-saving design and the tumbling price of existing green tech like solar panels make zero carbon homes well within reach today." The interviewer therefore points out that according to public opinion, climate-friendly housing has become affordable.

8

Sam Budhdeo says: "The Beacon is the first of its type zero emission building and by zero emission it means that the people who live there, the residents, will have no bills and there will be no carbon dioxide emissions or pollution because ultimately all the Beacon design does is use the sun to power every element of sustainability in it. Unlike passive house, we absorbed all the sun's electromagnetic radiations and we utilise it. [...] instead of just putting solar panels on the roof we put solar panels all around the building." The Beacon is therefore eco-friendly because it benefits from one renewable energy resource.