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CAP'EM
Cycle Assessment Procedure for Eco-Materials
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Eco Home Exhibition

Geffrye Museum London

Investigation prompted by ACORP UK
for EcoBuild 2010



Eco approach to this exhibition



We have tried to take a sustainable approach to mounting this exhibition. The walls are made from reclaimed scaffold boards (shown below) which will be returned to their source for reuse after the exhibition. Wherever possible objects have been borrowed from designers and manufacturers and will be returned to them. We researched changing the lights to LEDs but the technology is not yet advanced enough to suit the museum's needs. Finally, all of the AV equipment was either already owned by the Geffrye or will be reused for future exhibitions.



endly

photovoltaic

footprint
insulation

ECO HOME

The environment is an important and complex issue which has become hard to ignore. Words and phrases like 'climate change' and 'sustainability' are commonly used and are big issues with far-reaching consequences. But how do they affect us and our homes?



recycled

greenh

zero emission

rainwater

greywater

solar power

climate cha

ECO HOME

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ECO HOME Events and Activities

Adults

Evening Debate: Eco Homes

A thought-provoking evening exploring the issues around what some see as an urgent imperative to make our homes greener. Panelists will include Oliver Heath, eco-designer, Tom Selinger of The Future Laboratory, Joanna Yarrow, TV presenter, and Sean Adams, Head of Product Sourcing at John Lewis. Thursday 12 November 7-9.00pm. Tickets £7.00. Includes a glass of wine. Must be booked in advance.

Exhibition Talk: Eco Homes

An opportunity to explore and discuss a range of themes, ideas and objects from Eco Home with the exhibition's curator. Saturday 27 November 2009 and 23 January 2010. 2.00pm and repeated at 3.30pm.

Workshop: Vintage Decorations

Create a unique range of Christmas decorations using recycled fabrics. Saturday 5 December, 11.30am - 4.30pm. Tickets £3.00 (includes sandwiches and all materials).

Seasonal Talk: Christmas Decorations

Christmas hasn't always been about buying commercial decorations - for centuries, people have been making their own. Join us to learn more. Saturday 12 December, 11.30am and repeated at 3.00pm.

Workshop: Swags and Garlands

Use greenery, seed pods, dried fruits, spices, scraps and pretty recycled materials to create gorgeous but environmentally sound decorations for Christmas. Saturday 12 December, 1.30 - 4.30pm. Tickets £3.00 (includes short introduction, workshop and all materials).

Workshop: Eco Excluder

Be inspired by our Eco Home exhibition and create a unique draught excluder using recycled fabrics. With textile designer and author of Sew It Up! Ruth Selinger. Saturday 23 January 2010, 11.30am - 4.30pm. Tickets £3.00 (includes all materials but not lunch/refreshments).

Further information

For information on the programme of talks and workshops for Deaf and disabled visitors, schools and community groups, for about any of the events and activities listed here, please contact the Education Department.

Schools

Eco Home

This special session will explore current innovations and ideas around eco living in an interactive and fun way. Pupils will make their own 'eco-artifact' to take home. This session supports Geography KS2 and 6, QCA Unit 8: Improving the Environment.

Seater must be booked in advance - please contact the Bookings and Information Officer in the Education Department.

Families

Saturday Specials

Colourful craft workshops and musical games inspire creativity and provide amusement for young people aged 5-16 on the first Saturday of every month and on one special Sunday. Workshops run from 10.30am-12.30pm and 2-4.00pm unless stated otherwise. The craft desk is open all afternoon.

Sunday 18 October

Recycle It!
A family day for all ages with a recycling theme. Create a seed drawing, reuse materials to make a baggy bag, try recycling, learn to reuse from the Recycle, or follow up with an eco-friendly experiment. (Closed 3.00pm. Concluding the Family Learning Festival and the Big Drive).

Saturday 7 November

Reclaim Your Space
Reduce the number of plastic bags you use by getting your own canvas bag to use and reuse all year.

Saturday 13 December

Christmas Crafts
Use recycled materials to make a fun Christmas decoration.

Saturday 19 January

Re-use Recycled Books
Reuse old journals, books and record covers to create an original notebook.

Saturday 6 February

Picture Box
Make a picture frame using old books and then create a picture using the pages.



Family Evening: Food Your Festive Lights
Our seasonal opening this year is Eco Christmas theme. Enjoy a talk on Christmas decorations, live music and watch us bring children to a card making workshop. There will also be a silent talk from eco-designer Oliver Heath, who will be signing his new book, Urban Eco Chic. A fun-filled evening for all ages. Thursday 10 December, 7-8.00pm.

Teenagers

Workshop: Funky Festive Lights

Create your own funky lights using recycled materials. Saturday 12 December, 2-4.00pm.

Children

Holiday and weekend activities are for children aged 3-16 and are free for individuals and their families. Places are allocated on a first-come, first-served basis 10 minutes prior to the beginning of each activity. All children under 13 must be accompanied by an adult. Quizzes and audio books for the family are available during half term and holidays and every Saturday and Sunday afternoon.

Half Term Activities: Reclaim, Reuse, Recycle
Workshops will be available for the duration of the half term. Children make up high, customised, happy bag, make, carry books and design them. Thursday 17 February 10.30-12.30pm, 12.30-2.00pm and 2-4.00pm.



Workshops for children aged 3+ and their carers
Monthly Reclaim, Reuse, Recycle and get temporary craft and recycling sessions tailored for younger visitors.

Home Sweet Home

Explore the stories of home and create recycled craft objects. Thursday 27 to Friday 30 October, 10.30-11.00am and repeated at 12.30-1.00pm.

Christmas Fun!

Listen to stories, join in festive songs and make your own recycled Christmas decorations. Saturday 1 December, 10.30-11.30am and repeated at 12.30-1.00pm.



RENEWABLE ENERGY

As the disadvantages of burning fossil fuels become more evident, alternative energy sources are being developed. Natural resources like the wind, the sun, tides and the power of the earth have energy which can be harnessed. Compared with burning fossil fuels, their advantage is that they are clean, meaning they do not give off greenhouse gases, and they are renewable rather than being in limited supply like fossil fuels. Technology using these types of energy has now been applied to products for the home.



BEHAVIOURS and tips

As well as thinking about new products to help us reduce how much we consume, there are also some simple steps we can take to reduce our carbon footprint and behaviour in our homes. Creating the Second World War, the government's campaign 'Make do and Mend' was introduced to encourage people to make the most of what they had. For a single generation the attitude became a way of life.

Here are some suggestions about how to save resources.

Save the water saving money!

- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Turn off the tap when washing your hands.
- Turn off the tap when shaving.
- Turn off the tap when washing your face.
- Turn off the tap when washing your hair.
- Turn off the tap when washing your body.
- Turn off the tap when washing your clothes.
- Turn off the tap when washing your dishes.
- Turn off the tap when washing your car.
- Turn off the tap when washing your garden.
- Turn off the tap when washing your windows.
- Turn off the tap when washing your floors.
- Turn off the tap when washing your walls.
- Turn off the tap when washing your ceiling.
- Turn off the tap when washing your furniture.
- Turn off the tap when washing your car.
- Turn off the tap when washing your garden.
- Turn off the tap when washing your windows.
- Turn off the tap when washing your floors.
- Turn off the tap when washing your walls.
- Turn off the tap when washing your ceiling.
- Turn off the tap when washing your furniture.



Light bulb power generator

This machine allows you feel how much energy it takes to power three different types of light bulb. Select each bulb by turning the dial, then turn the crank to light it up. One is an LED, one is a commonly available energy saving bulb and one is a traditional incandescent bulb. The LED needs 3 watts of power, the energy saving bulb, 11 watts and the traditional bulb, 50 watts.



SAVING resources

As individuals we might be tempted to think there is little we can do to help the environment, especially at home. But it might surprise you to know that a quarter of all the UK's carbon emissions are generated by people's homes. In addition, our water demands are increasing every day and much of what we use is wasted. If we carry on consuming water at the same rate, we face increasing water shortages despite the amount of rainfall we have. By reducing the amount of energy and water we use, we could make a real difference.

BEHAVIOURS and tips

Energy saving tips

• Turn off lights when you leave a room
• Turn off the TV when you finish watching
• Turn off the computer when you finish using it
• Turn off the washing machine when you finish washing
• Turn off the dryer when you finish drying
• Turn off the heater when you finish heating
• Turn off the fan when you finish fanning
• Turn off the air conditioner when you finish cooling
• Turn off the refrigerator when you finish refrigerating
• Turn off the freezer when you finish freezing
• Turn off the microwave when you finish microwaving
• Turn off the oven when you finish cooking
• Turn off the grill when you finish grilling
• Turn off the toaster when you finish toasting
• Turn off the coffee maker when you finish making coffee
• Turn off the juicer when you finish juicing
• Turn off the blender when you finish blending
• Turn off the food processor when you finish processing
• Turn off the mixer when you finish mixing
• Turn off the drill when you finish drilling
• Turn off the saw when you finish sawing
• Turn off the hammer when you finish hammering
• Turn off the wrench when you finish wrenching
• Turn off the screwdriver when you finish screwdriving
• Turn off the pliers when you finish pliering
• Turn off the tape measure when you finish measuring
• Turn off the level when you finish leveling
• Turn off the spirit level when you finish leveling
• Turn off the bubble level when you finish leveling
• Turn off the laser level when you finish leveling
• Turn off the string level when you finish leveling
• Turn off the chalk line when you finish leveling
• Turn off the snap line when you finish leveling
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Here are some suggestions about how to save resources (while also saving money):

- Using draught excluders along the bottom of doors and a chimney balloon to keep heat in
- Fitting curtains with thermal linings and underlay underneath carpets
- Turning the thermostat down a degree or two, wearing a jumper and using an extra blanket
- Unplugging mobile phone re-chargers which sap power even when the phone is not plugged in
- Switching appliances off at the plug, not leaving them on standby
- Fitting thermostatic valves and heat-reflective panels to radiators
- Using the washing machine on a 30°C programme
- Putting the lids on saucepans to keep heat in when cooking
- Painting pale colours around windows to reflect more light into rooms
- Keeping a well-stocked freezer which uses less power than an empty one
- Collecting the water which runs through the shower whilst waiting for it to get hot and using it to water plants or flush the loo
- Turning off the tap while brushing teeth
- Turning off the shower while soaping and shampooing
- Washing vegetables in a bowl rather than under a running tap
- Keeping a jug of water in the fridge rather than running the tap until it comes out cold each time
- Using homemade cleaners made from vinegar, lemon juice and baking soda
- Buying second-hand to save raw materials, production energy and landfill waste
- Mending things where possible rather than buying something new

LIFECYCLE

Learn about the impact new products have on the environment, from the development of the product design, through every aspect of production, distribution and use, to the end of its life when it is recycled, re-used or disposed of. All of these aspects make up a product's lifecycle. Here we take a look at the lifecycle of a sustainably designed chair, the R200 chair, by PLO Design, which is designed to have the lowest possible carbon footprint.



Chairs made from sustainable materials



Wood slatted backrest and seat
Designed and made by Claes Oldenburg in 1968
On loan courtesy of Claes Oldenburg



With recycled plastic bottles (1979)
High density polyethylene
Designed by Richard H. Smith in 1979
On loan courtesy of Richard H. Smith





RPC2 chair

This chair is made from steering wheels found from crashed vehicles. It was first designed in the environment was not yet the provisions have in design that it is today, and the RPC2 chair can now be considered a groundbreaking new design.

With recycled plastic bottles, creating a chair that is lightweight, portable, and made in a sustainable way. This chair was designed by David Laundy and is now manufactured by David Laundy.



C10 diving chair

This chair is made from sustainable ash. As an ash forest matures, smaller trees are thinned out to make room for the bigger ones. These "thinnings" make for excellent dining and seating, and are used for furniture and grow well in the UK.

David Laundy, first green ash and recycled steel rods. Designed by David Laundy and manufactured by David Laundy in 2010. The chair is made from David Laundy.



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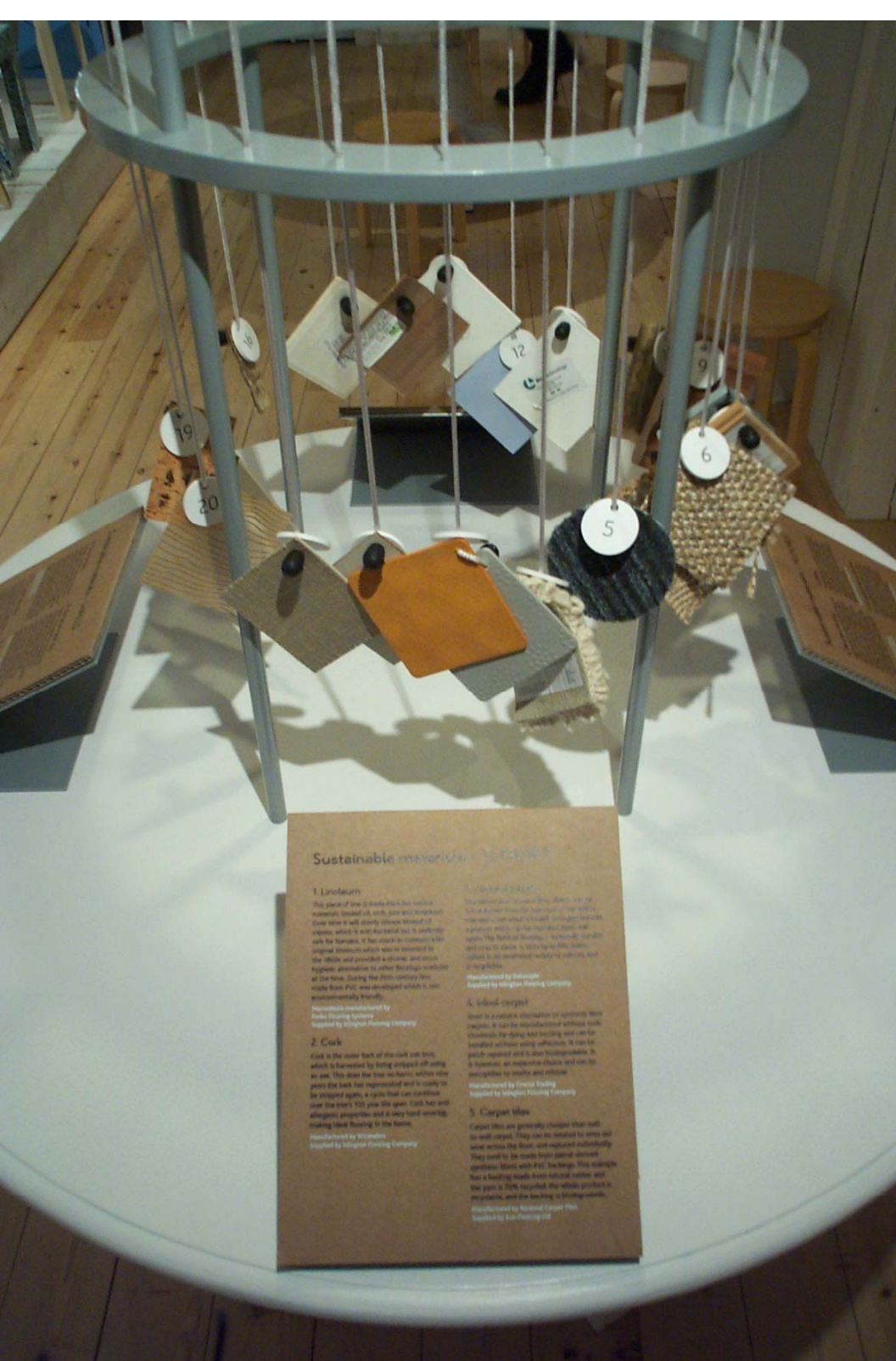






Hanging Samples

- 40 Samples:
- 10 Floors
- 10 Walls
- 10 Surfaces
- 10 Fabrics



Sustainable materials - FLOORS

1. Linoleum

This piece of linoleum is made from two natural materials: linseed oil, pine and cork. Linoleum is well known for its durability and is particularly suitable for floors. It has a natural antibacterial effect and is easy to clean. It is also a good choice for floors in hospitals and schools. It is made from 100% natural materials and is 100% environmentally friendly.

Manufactured by
Kronosfloor, Germany
Supplied by Kingston Flooring Company

2. Cork

Cork is the outer bark of the cork oak tree, which is harvested by being stripped off using an axe. This does the tree no harm, as the cork grows back again. It is a renewable resource and is easy to strip again, a cycle that can continue over the tree's 150 year life span. Cork has anti-allergenic properties and is very hard-wearing, making it a good choice for floors.

Manufactured by Kronosfloor
Supplied by Kingston Flooring Company

3. Natural cork

This piece of cork is made from the bark of the cork oak tree. It is a natural material and is 100% environmentally friendly. It is made from 100% natural materials and is 100% environmentally friendly.

Manufactured by Kronosfloor
Supplied by Kingston Flooring Company

4. Strand carpet

Strand carpet is a natural alternative to synthetic carpet. It is made from natural materials and is 100% environmentally friendly. It is made from 100% natural materials and is 100% environmentally friendly.

Manufactured by Kronosfloor
Supplied by Kingston Flooring Company

5. Carpet tiles

Carpet tiles are generally cheaper than wall-to-wall carpet. They can be replaced individually and are easy to clean. They are made from natural materials and are 100% environmentally friendly. They are made from 100% natural materials and are 100% environmentally friendly.

Manufactured by Kronosfloor
Supplied by Kingston Flooring Company



Sustainable materials - FLOORS

6. Plant fibre flooring

Carpeting can be made from plant fibres such as straw, rice and jute. Straw fibre is produced from the crushed leaves of the agave sisalana plant, jute (also known as hesari) from the corchorus family of plants, and rice is a common husk fibre. These are all crops which can be sustainably grown, and the finished carpet will be 100% biodegradable at the end of its life. As floor coverings, they are hard-wearing and attractive.

Manufactured by Alternative Flooring
Supplied by Kingston Flooring Company

7. Bamboo

Bamboo is a versatile material which can be used to make flooring, work surfaces, and furniture. As a floor surface, it is durable and naturally resistant to moisture and pests. The plant grows quickly and without the use of pesticides. However, the majority is grown in China, so shipping will increase its environmental impact.

Manufactured and supplied by HOSCO

8. Slate

Stone flooring is not always seen as an eco-friendly option, but it is massively durable as well as being water-resistant and attractive. It can also be sourced in the UK. However, stone quarried from open cast mines near the surface can have a profound effect on the local landscape and eco-system.

Supplied by Kingston Quarries Ltd

9. Recycled plastic decking

This composite decking material is made from a blend of recycled plastic and wood. The plastic is post-consumer waste and the timber is post-industrial waste, so its manufacture. The end product is waterproof, splinterproof, and entirely recyclable.

Manufactured and supplied by Hain Deck

10. Reclaimed timber

Reclaimed timber can be used to make extremely attractive, characterful flooring. It is easily sourced from architectural salvage companies and could be old floorboards from houses, churches or industrial buildings. Reclaimed flooring is a sound ecological and aesthetic choice but may be more work to fit and finish.

Supplied by Reclaimed



Sustainable materials - WALLS

11. Living plaster

Living plaster is made from natural ingredients, making it an attractive alternative to plaster. It is a mixture of lime, natural pigments, or flowers and the whole mixture can be painted. However, it is not suitable for use in wet areas, as it is not waterproof. It is a healthy, breathable material which allows moisture to pass through it, preventing condensation and mould.

Manufactured and supplied by: *Living Plaster*

12. Eco paint

Eco paint can be a source of toxins in the home and can be a source of toxins in the home. It is a mixture of lime, natural pigments, or flowers and the whole mixture can be painted. However, it is not suitable for use in wet areas, as it is not waterproof. It is a healthy, breathable material which allows moisture to pass through it, preventing condensation and mould.

Manufactured and supplied by: *Eco Paint*

13. Bamboo

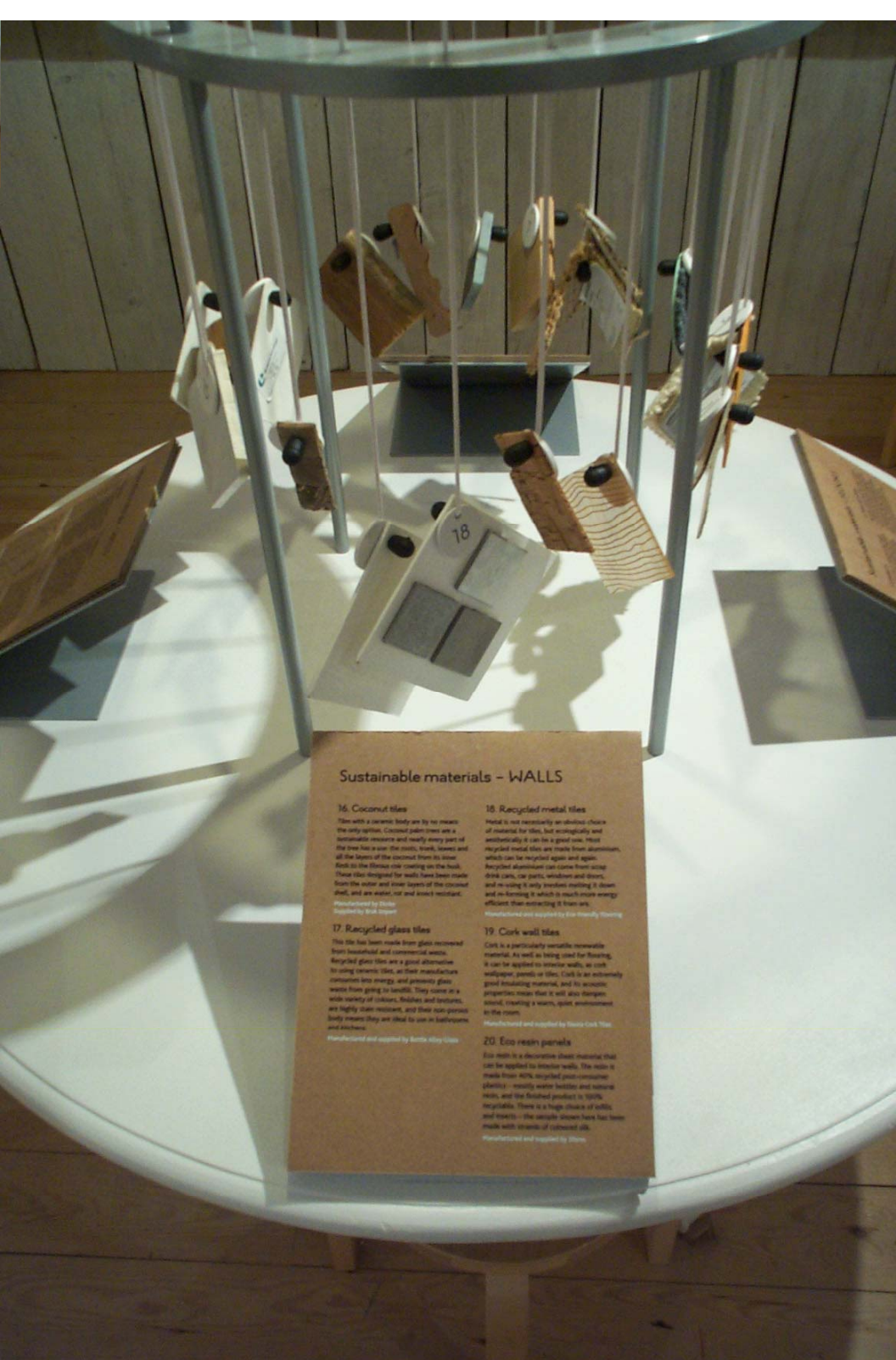
Bamboo is not only a sustainable resource, but it is also a very strong material. It is a mixture of lime, natural pigments, or flowers and the whole mixture can be painted. However, it is not suitable for use in wet areas, as it is not waterproof. It is a healthy, breathable material which allows moisture to pass through it, preventing condensation and mould.

Manufactured and supplied by: *Bamboo*

14. Recycled ceramic tiles

Recycled ceramic tiles are made from recycled ceramic tiles. They are a mixture of lime, natural pigments, or flowers and the whole mixture can be painted. However, it is not suitable for use in wet areas, as it is not waterproof. It is a healthy, breathable material which allows moisture to pass through it, preventing condensation and mould.

Manufactured and supplied by: *Recycled Ceramic Tiles*



Sustainable materials - WALLS

16. Coconut tiles

Tiles with a ceramic body are by no means the only option. Coconut palm trees are a sustainable resource and nearly every part of the tree has a use. The roots, trunk, leaves and all the parts of the coconut tree are used. These tiles are designed for walls have been made from the outer and inner layers of the coconut shell, and are water, oil and acid resistant.

Manufactured by: *Coconut*

Supplied by: *Coconut*

17. Recycled glass tiles

These tiles have been made from glass recovered from household and commercial waste. Recycled glass tiles are a good alternative to using ceramic tiles, as their manufacture consumes less energy and prevents glass waste from going to landfill. They come in a wide variety of colours, finishes and textures, are highly stain resistant, and their non porous body means they are ideal for use in bathrooms and kitchens.

Manufactured and supplied by: *Recycled Glass Tiles*

18. Recycled metal tiles

Metal is not necessarily an obvious choice of material for tiles, but ecologically and aesthetically it can be a good one. Recycled metal tiles are made from aluminium, which can be recycled again and again. Recycled aluminium can come from scrap drink cans, car parts, windows and doors, and re-using it only involves melting it down and re-forming it which is much more energy efficient than extracting it from ore.

Manufactured and supplied by: *Recycled Metal Tiles*

19. Cork wall tiles

Cork is a particularly versatile renewable material. As well as being used for flooring, it can be applied to interior walls, as cork wallpaper, panels or tiles. Cork is an extremely good insulating material, and its acoustic properties mean that it will also dampen sound, creating a warm, quiet environment in the room.

Manufactured and supplied by: *Cork Wall Tiles*

20. Eco resin panels

Eco resin is a decorative resin material that can be applied to interior walls. The resin is made from 100% recycled post-consumer plastic - usually water bottles and various resins, and the finished product is 100% recyclable. There is a huge choice of colours and resins - the sample shown here has been made with chunks of coloured glass.

Manufactured and supplied by: *Eco Resin*



Sustainable materials - SURFACES

21 FSC New timber

There are understandable concerns about the use of virgin timber. If forests are not carefully sustained and managed they can have a devastating effect on the environment. Wood is a renewable resource when well managed, and European forests are covered by legislation that limits levels of logging and guarantees that trees are replanted. The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) is an organisation that certifies managed forests.

22 Rubberwood

Rubberwood comes from trees in rubber plantations which have come to the end of their latex-producing life. At this point, they would be felled and burnt, but the timber can have a useful after-life. This sample of rubberwood is made from rubberwood.

Manufactured and supplied by Borealis

23 Bamboo

Bamboo can be used in floor and wall coverings, as well as being turned into fabric. It grows very quickly, and is a very sustainable material. It is also a very strong material, and is often used in construction.

Manufactured and supplied by Borealis

24 Stainless steel

Stainless steel is a strong, durable material. It is often used in construction, and is also used in food processing equipment. It is a very strong material, and is often used in food processing equipment.

Manufactured and supplied by Borealis

25 Alkerm

Alkerm is a waste material which is made from recycled plastic. It is a very strong material, and is often used in construction. It is a very strong material, and is often used in construction.

Manufactured and supplied by Borealis



Sustainable materials - SURFACES

26 Recycled plastic

This type of rigid plastic surface can be made from recycled plastic. It is a very strong material, and is often used in construction. It is a very strong material, and is often used in construction.

Manufactured and supplied by Borealis

27 Recycled plastic

This work surface has been made from recycled plastic waste. It is a very strong material, and is often used in construction. It is a very strong material, and is often used in construction.

Manufactured and supplied by Borealis

28 Recycled plastic

This type of rigid plastic surface can be made from recycled plastic. It is a very strong material, and is often used in construction. It is a very strong material, and is often used in construction.

Manufactured and supplied by Borealis

29 Glass

This sample of recycled glass material has been made without the addition of any resin or chemical adhesives by cleaning and melting used glass and then cooling it slowly. It is a very strong material, and is often used in construction.

Manufactured and supplied by Borealis

30 SherikaStone

SherikaStone is a material made from processed post-consumer waste paper, plant or cloth fibres that can be used in a variety of applications. It is a very strong material, and is often used in construction.

Manufactured and supplied by Borealis

Sustainable materials – FABRICS

31. Organic cotton

Organic cotton is a natural fibre that is grown without the use of synthetic pesticides or fertilisers. It is a natural fibre that is grown without the use of synthetic pesticides or fertilisers. It is a natural fibre that is grown without the use of synthetic pesticides or fertilisers.

Manufactured by Textile Innovations
Supplied by Green Interiors

32. Linen

Linen is a natural fibre made from the flax plant. It is a natural fibre that is grown without the use of synthetic pesticides or fertilisers. It is a natural fibre that is grown without the use of synthetic pesticides or fertilisers.

Manufactured by Textile Innovations
Supplied by Green Interiors

33. Hemp

Hemp is a sustainable material: a fast growing plant that regenerates soil with nutrients and improves, helps control the erosion of topsoil and requires no pesticides for its cultivation. The whole of the plant can be used commercially. Fabric is made from its stalk and is hard wearing, mould resistant and retains dyes well.

Manufactured by Textile Innovations
Supplied by Green Interiors

34. Wool

Wool is the soft curly hair of animals such as sheep, goats and alpacas. As a fabric it can be produced without chemicals, being cleaned with biodegradable agents and coming from animals that have lived and grazed on pesticide-free land. It is a sustainable fabric, wool is biodegradable and can be woven in a huge variety of patterns. This sample was woven on a loom in the UK and dyed with non-toxic dyes.

Manufactured by Green Fabrics
Supplied by Green Interiors

35. Leather

Leather is a natural material, and most leather used in the home is a by-product of the meat industry. The processes of tanning and dyeing can be extremely polluting, although it is possible to buy organically tanned leather. The sample shown here is recycled leather made from leather slivers and trimmings from factory offcuts.

Manufactured by Green Fabrics
Supplied by Green Interiors

Sustainable materials – FABRICS

36. Felt

Felt is a non-woven material manufactured by matting, pressing and condensing wool fibres. Traditionally, hot water and soap were used to bind and shrink the fibres, this process has now been superseded by the use of machinery, but it still follows the basic principles of using heat, pressure and water or steam to bind the fibres together. It is entirely biodegradable.

Manufactured by Lendish Interiors
Supplied by CLASS

37. Synthetics

Most synthetic fibres are produced from petrochemicals; this biodegradable fabric, example however has been made from plant sugars, so is more environmentally friendly. It is mixed with fibres made from recycled PET (plastic bottles), to make a striped shear fabric with a glossy sheen.

Manufactured by Green Fabrics
Supplied by CLASS

38. Woven cork

This stretchy woven material is made from recombinated cork, a by-product of wine snapper production, and elastane (a stretchy synthetic fibre). It is designed as upholstery fabric and comes in a range of colours.

Manufactured by Green Fabrics
Supplied by Sustainable Materials Trading Company, 1704 Wren Way, UK

39. Peace silk

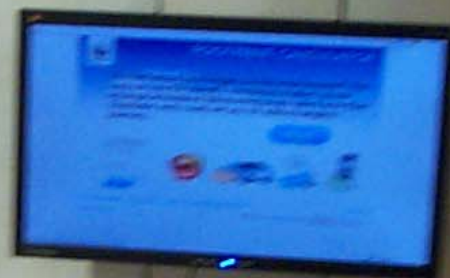
Conventional silk can be viewed as an unethical fabric, despite being a natural fibre. It is produced in China and India from silkworm cocoons. The worms are boiled alive in order to harvest the cocoon intact, unravel the thread and weave it into fabric. The alternative is peace silk where the worms are allowed to develop fully into moths and emerge from the cocoon before the silk is harvested. The cocoons are then spun and woven like any other fabric. Peace silk is softer and warmer than conventional silk.

Supplied by Green Interiors

40. Milk fabrics

40K protein fibre is made from milk that has had the water extracted and has been skimmed. It can then be wet spun into a fibre which is incredibly soft and can be mixed with other fibres, like cashmere or silk and woven into fabric. Like other natural fibres it is biodegradable.

Manufactured by Lendish Interiors
Supplied by CLASS



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Flute pendant

This cardboard pendant light cleverly makes use of the corrugated effect allowing the light to shine through. Some of its content is recycled and the whole of it is recyclable.

Designed and made by Giles Miller, 2007
On loan courtesy of Giles Miller



'Light Reading' pendant shade

Unwanted books are often donated to charity shops but many do not get sold on and end up being sent to landfill. The paper is hard to recycle because it is low grade and has a glued spine. Reusing them in this way is an attractive and sustainable solution.

Designed and made by Lulu Diet, 2007
On loan courtesy of Lucy Newman



Curly shade

The curly shade is made from 15 metres of bent wood. The wood is sustainably grown ash which grows fast and can be harvested young. It is bent using a low-energy steam process, making its carbon footprint very small.

Designed and made by Charlie Whitney
On loan courtesy of Charlie Whitney Associates



CAPtivate light

Only a small percentage of plastic bottles are recycled and the bottle tops even more rarely because they are made from a different type of plastic. The bottle tops on this lamp can be changed and taken on and off to create different lighting effects.

Designed and made by Lulu Diet, 2008
On loan courtesy of Lucy Newman



Seatbelt cushions and cube

The seatbelts used for these woven cushions and the cube are either end-of-line or factory seconds. Standards for manufacturing seatbelts are high, so this is a good way to reuse materials which would otherwise go to waste.

Designed by Ingwa Ting,
manufactured by TING, 2008
On loan courtesy of TING





Poly-morph chair

Two black ultralight polycarbonate chairs, one blue clear polycarbonate chair, and several other sets of interlocking chairs and going from a standard size to small.

Designed and made by two kids, 2007
On loan courtesy of London



Garbino bin

The Garbino bin is a waste bin made of plastic. It is an example of the Museum of Modern Art, New York. Museum have been made from recycled polycarbonate and it has been designed in a way that it can be used as a bin or a storage bin.

Designed by Kevin Foster in 1998
Manufactured by Western, 2000



Pinboard

This pinboard is made from densely packed stacks of water paper which have been dried and secured with the edges showing. It holds cards and bits of paper by sticking them between the sheets.

Manufactured by kids
On loan courtesy of London



Flipflop flooring

This piece of flooring is made from waste generated at a flip flop factory. The all you would otherwise have gone to waste.

Manufactured by Kevin in
On loan courtesy of Western, 2000



Coasters and Christmas decorations

These coasters and Christmas decorations are made from a variety of familiar recycled materials. The decorations are all crafted from old and reused the coasters are recycled against glass and paper surfaces.

Manufactured by Kevin in
On loan courtesy of London



Smart-glass system

Instead of using glass, this system uses a smart-glass system, which uses a lot of energy. It also contains other smart glass technology. This system is made from recycled glass and is designed to be used as a smart-glass system.

Designed by Kevin in 2000
Manufactured by Western, 2000
On loan courtesy of Western, 2000





please do not touch





Paperwork cup and bowls

These objects were made using a process which turns waste newspaper back into a useful paper product which is then formed into a bowl. The bowls are made from an old off-set paper magazine and a small cup is made from an old telephone directory.

Designed and made by Hannah Collins, 2011-2012
On loan courtesy of Hannah Collins



Flute side table

Cardboard is not usually associated with sturdy durable furniture, but has been cleverly used here to make a sustainable side table. Some of the cardboard is recycled and the whole of it is recyclable.

Designed and made by Giles Miller, 2017
On loan courtesy of Giles Miller



Eco wallpaper

This wallpaper is printed onto paper made from sustainably sourced wood using water-based non-toxic inks. The design shows the natural habitat of the tortoise, a bird whose survival is under threat from rising sea levels resulting from global warming.

Designed by Jo Inghel
Manufactured by Graham & Brown
Donated by Graham & Brown



Book vases

These vases are made from unwanted books. They use a traditional vase form but draw attention to the reused book, making it desirable once more.

Designed and made by Lucy Cobb
On loan courtesy of Lucy Cobb



Armchair

This armchair is made in the UK using traditional joinery and upholstery skills. Each component part is sustainably sourced and it is made to last for generations.

Designed and made by Super Ltd, 2019
On loan courtesy of Super Ltd

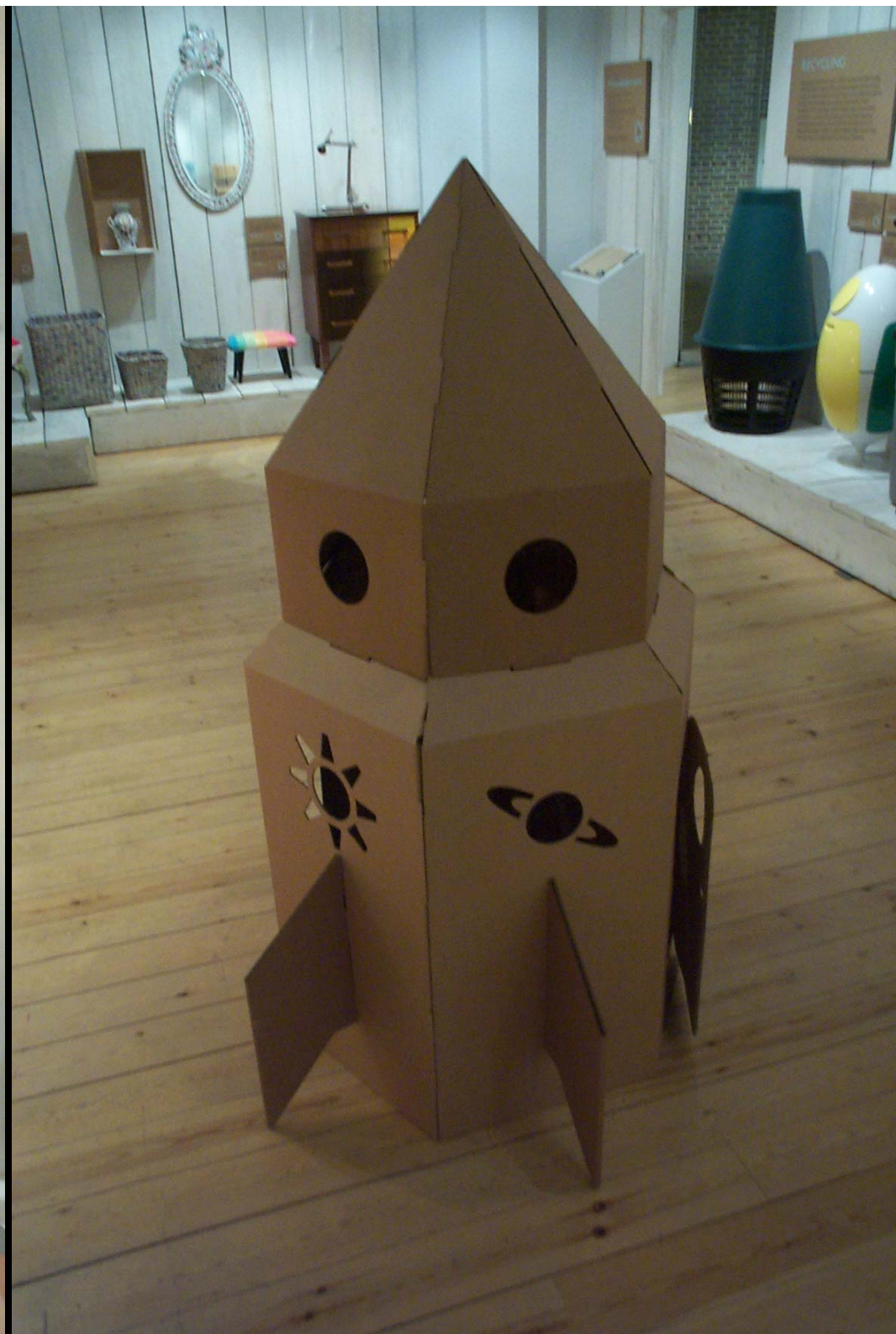






SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTS

Despite all the efforts we can make to reduce our impact on the environment, we will always to some extent need and want to buy new things for our homes. Contemporary designers are now tackling issues of sustainability raised in this exhibition. Reuse and re-appropriation are creating newly desirable objects and trends such as patchwork are characteristic of this fashionable eco-aesthetic.



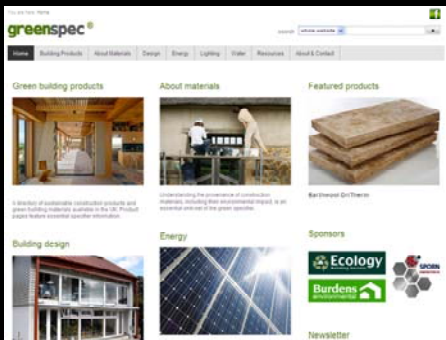
RECYCLING

Reducing the amount we consume is the most direct and effective way of reducing climate change in the home. Recycling reduces the amount of virgin raw materials needed to make things, but the collected materials still have to be processed to be turned into new products. If these processes use a lot of energy, the benefits of recycling can be cancelled out. However, recycling is still important and many people regularly recycle glass, paper, aluminium and even food waste through local collection schemes as a matter of course. In addition, there are now ways of recycling many more objects which end up in the home.









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CAP'EM

Cycle Assessment Procedure for Eco-Materials



www.capem.eu

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