SRUJAN

Srujan Research and Planning Foundation

Green Campus




Urban Design I Urban Planning I Regional Planning I Environmental Planning I Township Planning I Green Building Certification and EIA

Green Campus

What is Green Campus ?

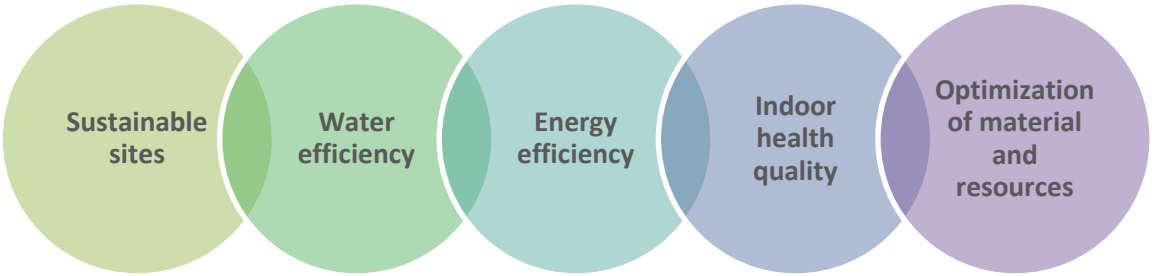
Sustainability Components

- Improving Energy Efficiency
- Conserving Natural Resources
- Enhancing Environmental Quality
- Social Benefit

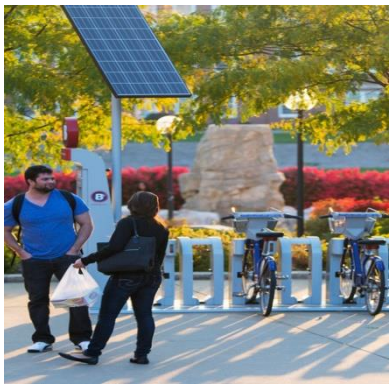
Green Building Concepts

- Natural Light and Ventilation
- Use of Renewable Energy
- Waste Management
- Habitat Preservation

Components of Green Campus



Sustainable Site Planning



Universal Design is for everyone.

- **Reduced site disturbance** by stacking building program and minimizing building footprint to **create open spaces.**
- **Protection of soil and ecosystems** during construction including preserving high quality topsoil to reuse the same for landscaping, **protecting existing trees,** etc.
- **Water efficient** landscaping and high efficiency **irrigation technology.**
- Building design to cater to **differently abled people**
- High reflective roofing materials & covered car parks to **reduce heat island effect.**
- For mass movement, provision of specially designed **electric pick-up van** to reduce pollution on campus and avoid private vehicles moving around the entire campus.
- Planning the campus such that bicycle use is encouraged - provision of **bicycle parking spaces.**

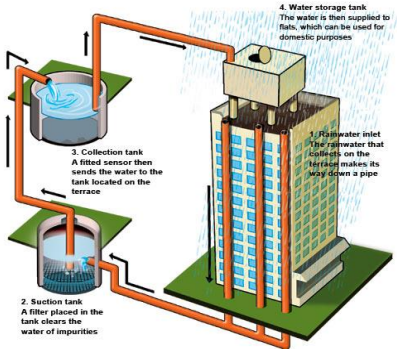
Aspects of planning Green Campus

1 **Preservation of Greenery:**

To minimize disturbance to existing vegetation, so as to reduce long-term **environmental impacts.**

2 **Investment on Renewable Energy:**

Installation of **solar hot water system, solar PV on rooftops and solar street lights, which will** help to reduce energy consumption. The waste from the canteen can be used for **Biogas plant**.



3 **Water Conservation:**

To reduce water consumption and save more than 40% of the potable water by using flow control / green fixtures. Green initiatives like **rain water harvesting, efficient STP** can also be used to conserve water.

4 **Energy Conservation:**

Use of **5 Star rated air conditioners** and other appliances with efficiency equivalent to **BEE Star** will help to reduce energy consumption.

Aspects of planning Green Campus

5

Waste Water Treatment Plant:

Waste water treatment plant can be used to produce recycled water, which can be used for **flushing and landscaping** purposes.

6

Zero Waste:

The main intention of zero waste is having a proper Solid Waste Management strategy

- **Reduce:** minimize the amount of waste.
- **Reuse:** use items as many times as possible.
- **Recycling:** recycle what you can .
- **Disposal:** dispose of what is left in a responsible way.

7

Natural Light and Ventilation:

In the pre-design stage, orientation of the building based on wind flow, sun movement can help the building to perform better naturally.

8

Eco-friendly products:

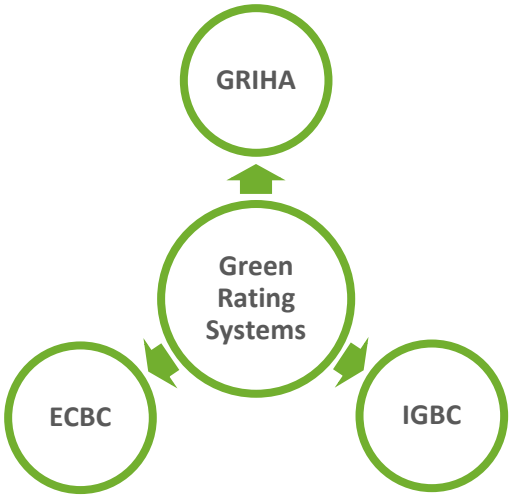
Use of **eco-friendly interior materials** to reduce adverse health impacts for building occupants.

Green Buildings

Green Building Criterion's for Rating

- Sustainable Site Planning
- Material & Resources
- Indoor Air Quality
- Water efficiency
- Solid Waste Management
- Health & Well-being
- Building Envelope
- HVAC
- Electrical Power
- Lighting
- Service water heating & pumping

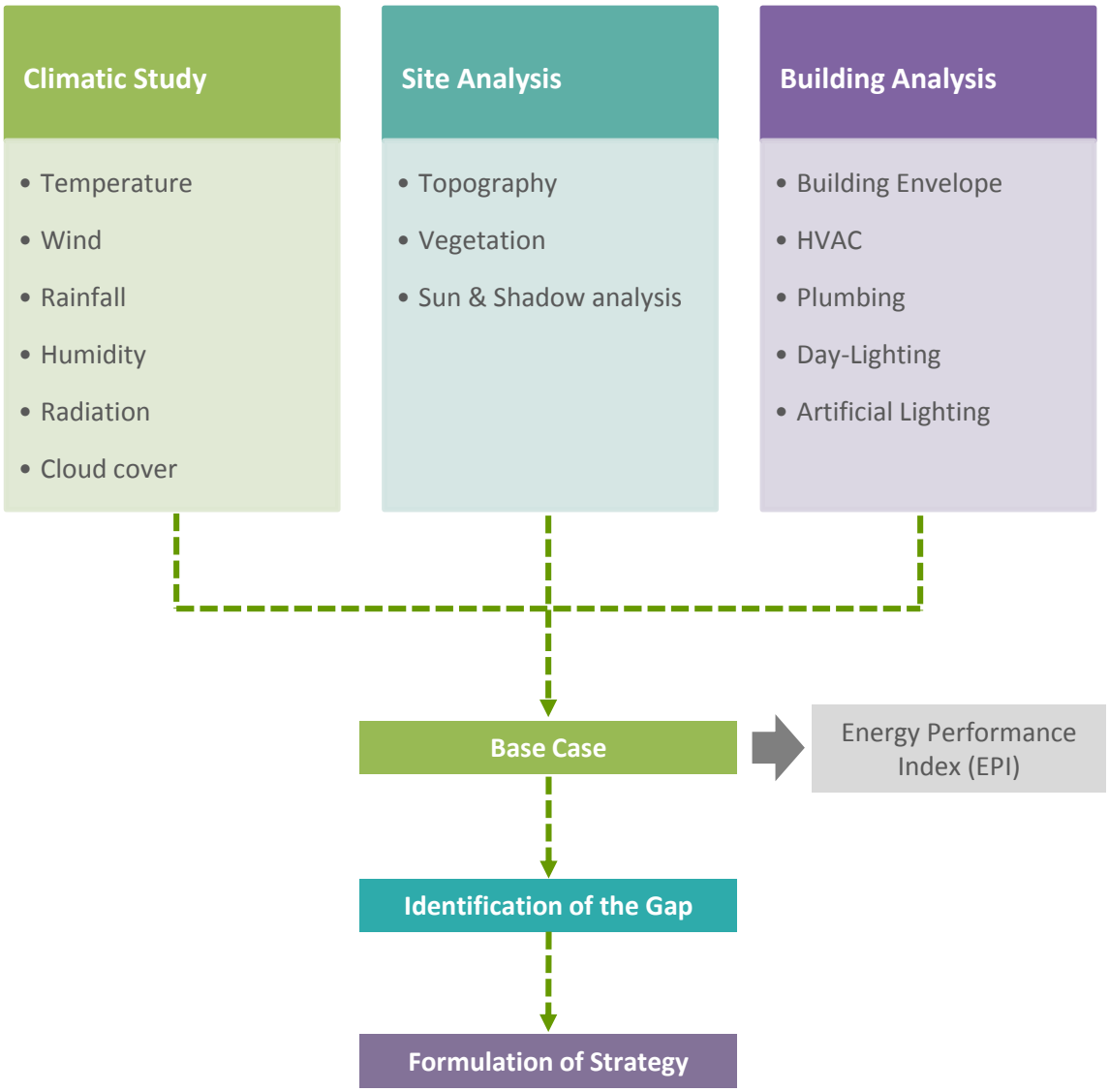
Key Initiatives in India



Green Building can reduce:

Energy use	• 24% - 50%
Water use	• 40%
CO2 emissions	• 33% - 39%
Solid waste	• 70%

Approach and Methodology for ECBC compliance



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