

Carbon Neutral Civic Centre, Southampton

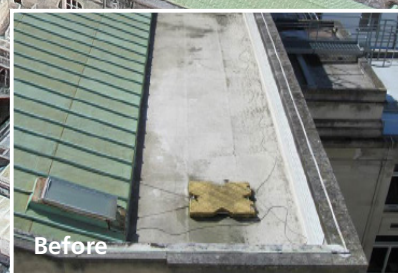
50 Tonnes of IKO Permaphalt Waterproofing System

Project Description

In 2014 discussions took place between IKO and Surveyors for the property, over the possibility of renewing the mastic asphalt roof coverings with an IKO Permaphalt Polymer Modified Mastic Asphalt System.

During 2015 this process took place with the work being undertaken by Survey Roofing, one of IKO's Approved Contractors. During the works some 50 tonne of IKO Permaphalt was installed and due to IKO's commitment of supplying Carbon Neutral Mastic Asphalt we are able to calculate the impact this has on the population.

The net carbon footprint of this project is entirely offset using internationally approved carbon credits, which means for every tonne of Mastic Asphalt made, we are helping to fund environmental and humanitarian causes.



Impact Calculator: 50 Tonnes Mastic Asphalt = 7.8 Tonnes of CO₂ Offset

Impact Sector	Impact	Quantitative Data
Environment	Wood Saved	3 tonnes
	Area Protected	0.01 hectares
Social	Number of Stoves	1
	Time Saved	67 hours
	Children Impacted	3
	Elderly People Impacted	1
	Total People Impacted	5
Economic	Working Time Saved	67 hours
	Working Days Equivalent	8 days
Health	Likely reduced cases from project support	
	Respiratory Illness (Lower Chest / Lung)	1
	Asthma	1
	Ear, Nose and Throat Irritation	0
	Total Reduced Instances of Serious Illness Attributed to Indoor Smoke	2

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BITUMINOUS MEMBRANES | COLD APPLIED LIQUIDS | HOT MELT | **MASTIC ASPHALT** | SINGLE-PLY
PITCHED ROOF SYSTEMS | INSULATION | STRUCTURAL WATERPROOFING & COMPOUNDS



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A Brief History

Since the 1870s, there was debate in the council over the housing of the borough offices: all departments were currently scattered around the town, making co-ordination and timely response fairly difficult, with the old Audit House opposite Holy Rood Church now being totally inadequate.

The first serious attempt at constructing a civic centre to accommodate these scattered departments occurred in 1924. In a public meeting in the following year, however, the proposals, presented by former mayor and alderman Sidney Kimber, were met with objections, including from notable residents, over its location, size, and practicality.

As a result, an architectural competition was held and the then-president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, J A Gotch, selected H Austen-Hall as the competition assessor. The designs of architect Ernest Berry Webber were chosen, involving four blocks, erected as separate contracts, but interconnected to create a distinct building. The plans were costed just within the £385,000 budget. In 1928, the necessary land was appropriated.

On 1 July 1930, Prince Albert, Duke of York, laid the foundation stone, in a ceremony presided over by mayor Hector Young. The first block to be opened was the south block, the municipal offices. This too was opened by the Duke of York, and his wife, the Duchess of York, on 8 November 1932. The second block, opened on 3 November 1933 by Viscount Sankey, the Lord Chancellor, was the west block, the law courts and the police headquarters. The west block includes the famous clock tower, known colloquially at the time as Kimber's Chimney, after the former mayor. The clock tower was not part of the original design, but was added later.

Before its construction, Kimber and Webber tied a balloon on the site at the proposed height, and made sure it was visible from various points in the city. Every four hours the first verse of the hymn O God, Our Help in Ages Past is played. In 2001 the law courts vacated the building to a larger complex, which incorporates some of the original Ordnance Survey buildings. Then in 2006 the Police announced they too would leave. In 2012 the SeaCity Museum moved into the refurbished West wing as well as into a modern pavilion Extension.

The East wing hosts Southampton Guildhall. Work on the Guildhall (the east wing) began in March 1934. The Guildhall was intended as a social location for municipal functions. Prior to this, some municipal functions were held on ocean liners that were moored in Southampton docks, including Cunard's Olympic. The Guildhall was opened by Lord Derby on 13 February 1937, with 2000 people assembled in the main hall for the opening. The North wing hosts Southampton City Art Gallery and Southampton Central Library. This began later than the others, and late alterations to the designs were required to incorporate a public library, that was not originally planned for. This was opened in 1939. The expansion of this wing led to an increase in costs for the project, but the budget increase was approved by Parliament.

Carbon Zero: <http://www.co2balance.com/>

The data from the Impacts are based on the field work carried out by CO2balance within the project locations in Kenya. The data that is gathered is in line with the requirements of the Gold Standard as part of the annual Monitoring. These Monitoring Reports are available on request. Data is then cross comparable against national averages in Kenya to ensure accuracy. Assumptions and extrapolations have been used

where relevant. The Health Data is derived from the following sources R. Perez-Padilla et al, 2010. 'Respiratory health effects of indoor air pollution' in International Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease, vol. 14 no. 9, pp1079-1086. Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. (2008). Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey. Ministry of Planning and National Development, p1-300. 3 Wood saved and

clean water supply - Calculations based on field measurements conducted by staff contracted to CO2balance and are conducted according to the requirements defined by the Gold Standard. Monitoring data is available on the Gold standard registry.

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