





Sustainable Houses & Transportation

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http://www.ozgurzeydan.com/

Sustainable Houses

1. Environmental sustainability

The house is designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, save water and energy and reduce waste during construction and the house's lifetime.

2. Social sustainability / universal design

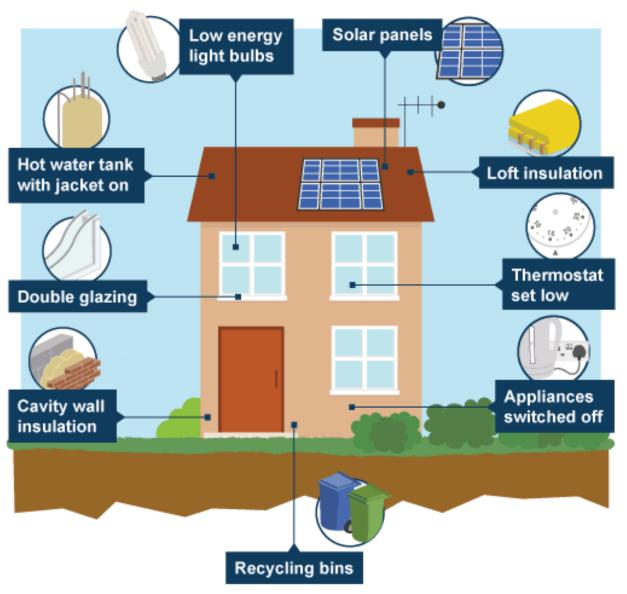
The house is designed to prevent injuries through built-in safety features. It has security elements to reduce crime and improve the occupants' sense of security. Features are also used to provide flexibility and comfort for people of varying abilities and at different life stages, including children and people with limited mobility.

Sustainable Houses

3. Economic sustainability

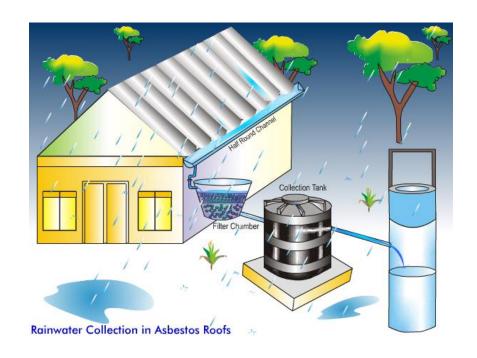
The house is designed to save money during construction and over the lifetime of the house. Careful planning avoids the need for major future renovations and reduces costs associated with energy use, water use and maintenance.

Sustainable Houses



Water Harvesting

- Reduces Stormwater Runoff
- Increases Available
 Water Supply
- Increases Groundwater Recharge
- Reduces Energy Use



http://www.dipbuzz.com/water-crisis-and-rainwater-harvesting-every-drop-counts-how-can-we-make-it-count/

Green Roofs

- Reduces Stormwater Runoff
- Reduces Energy Use
- Improves Air Quality
- Reduces Atmospheric
 CO₂
- Reduces Urban Heat Island
- Improves Community Livability
- Improves Habitat



http://www.panaceabocaf.org/sustainabledevelopment.htm

Green Building Certifications



















LEED Certification

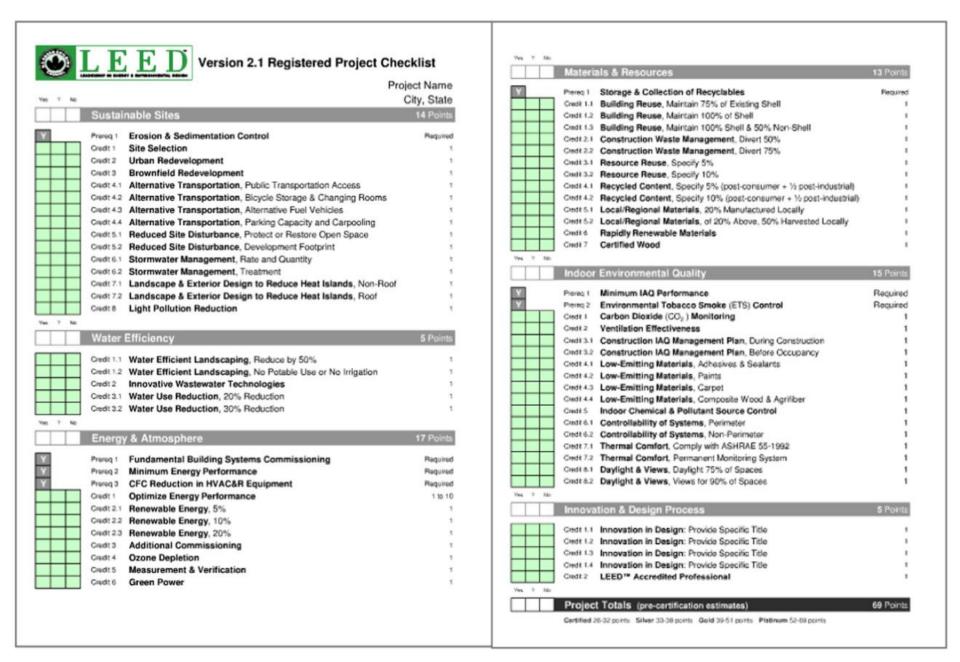
LEED® for Commercial Interiors

Total Possible Points**	110*
Sustainable Sites	21
Water Efficiency	11
Energy & Atmosphere	37
Materials & Resources	14
Indoor Environmental Quality	17

- *Out of a possible 100 points + 10 bonus points
- ** Certified 40+ points, Silver 50+ points, Gold 60+ points, Platinum 80+ points

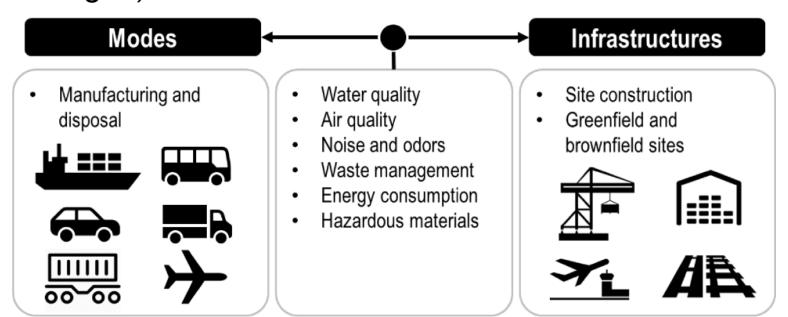
©	Innovation in Design	6
9	Regional Priority	4





Sustainable Transportation

 Sustainable transportation is the capacity to support the mobility needs of a society in a manner that is the least damageable to the environment and does not impair the mobility needs of future generations. (Dr. Jean-Paul Rodrigue)



Sustainable Transportation

Sustainable Development

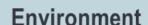


Sustainable Transportation

Modes

Infrastructures

Operations



Climate Change
Air quality
Noise
Land Use
Waste

Economy

Materials and
Energy
Growth
Employment
Pricing
Competitiveness

Society

Safety
Health
Disturbance
Access
Equity

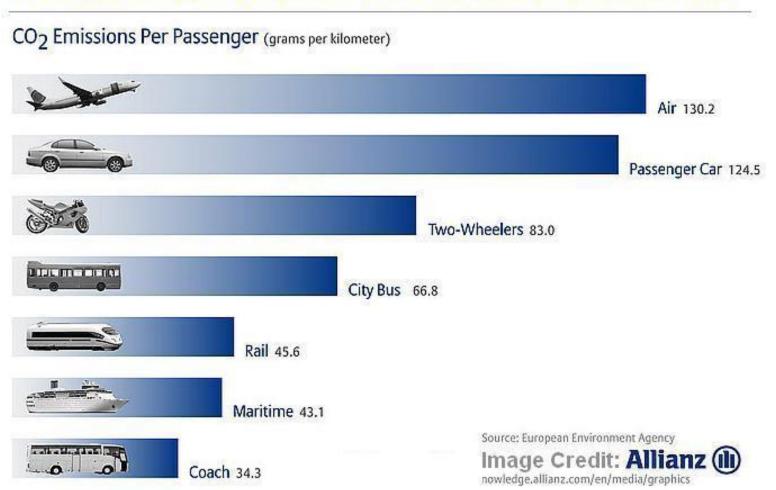
https://transportgeography.org/?page_id=6263

Sustainable Development Strategies for the Transport Sector

- Public transport
- Walking and cycling
- Land use and built environment
- Vehicle technologies
 - Hybrid cars, electric vehicles
- Fuel technologies
 - Biodiesel, bioethanol

CO₂ Emissions

TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNTS FOR 23 PERCENT OF CO2 EMISSIONS



http://www.solarfeeds.com/rio20-sustainable-transport-agreement-reached/

Further Reading

International Journal of Scientific and Technological Research ISSN 2422-8702 (Online), DOI: 10.7176/JSTR/5-3-14 Vol.5, No.3, 2019



Sustainable Road Transport: Alternative Fuels, Electrical Vehicles and Environmental Effects

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https://www.iiste.org/Journals/index.php/JSTR/article/download/46767/48296

Bicycles

Advantages

Affordable

Produce no pollution

Quiet

Require little parking space

Easy to maneuver in traffic

Take few resources to make



Disadvantages

Little protection in an accident

Do not protect riders from bad weather

Impractical for long trips

Can be tiring (except for electric bicycles)

Lack of secure bike parking

Mass Transit Rail

Advantages

Uses less energy and produces less air pollution than cars

Requires less land than roads and parking areas for cars

Causes fewer injuries and deaths than cars

Reduces car congestion in cities

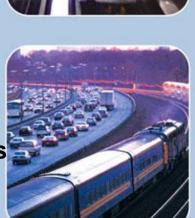


Expensive to build and maintain

Cost-effective only along a densely populated corridor

Commits riders to transportation schedules

Can cause noise and vibration for nearby residents



Buses

Advantages

Can be rerouted as needed

Cost less to develop and maintain than heavy-rail system

Can greatly reduce car use and air pollution



J. Anisisted

Disadvantages

Can lose money because they need low fares to attract riders

Can get caught in traffic and add to pollution

Commits riders to transportation schedules

Noisy

Rapid Rail

Advantages

Can reduce travel by car or plane

Ideal for trips of 200– 1,000 kilometers (120–620 miles)

Much more energy efficient per rider than a car or plane



Disadvantages

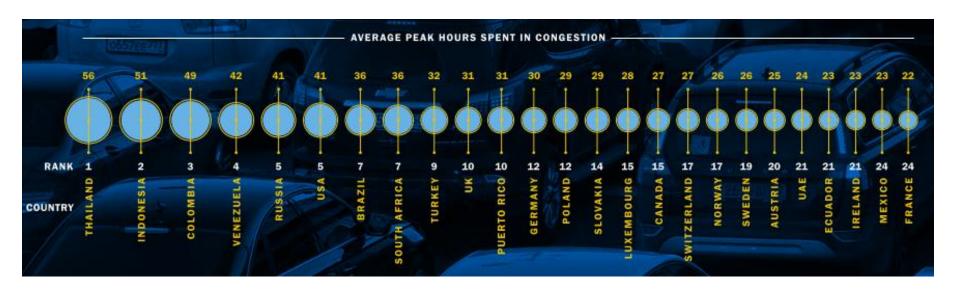
Expensive to run and maintain

Must operate along heavily used routes to be profitable

Causes noise and vibration for nearby residents

The INRIX Global Traffic Scorecard

- Peak hours spent in congestion in 2017:
- Turkey: 32 hours
- İstanbul: 59 hours



Boeing 787 Dreamliner



20% improvement in fuel use

Animal Bridges







