

ENVIRONMENT

So-called Green Housing ©

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Retrouvez la traduction de certains mots à droite du texte Les syllabes accentuées sont en gras et soulignées*

Hello everyone and welcome to this week's **ep**isode of 10 Minutes for the Planet, today we'll take a closer look at ecoconstruction.

In <u>urban</u> and peri-urban France a large majority of new construction <u>projects</u> may have "eco" or "green" <u>labels</u> or certifications. It's rare to find new <u>residences</u> or a<u>part</u>ment <u>complexes</u> without at least <u>patches</u> of grass or a few trees. Green housing seems like a <u>positive</u> marketing message today.

Being a resident in one of these new constructions, it's obvious that for the promoter, the "eco" trend is little more than marketing, as they have managed to make a <u>rea</u>sonably-sized garden <u>unappealing</u>. It's not <u>ugly</u>, but it's not <u>wel</u>coming for a sunny <u>hang-out</u> with a book or an im<u>promp</u>tu discussion with a neighbour. And I <u>suspect</u> they did that <u>on purpose</u> maybe to perhaps <u>keep down</u> the noise or keep <u>maintenance</u> as low as possible.

My point, however, is that today you can build so-called "green" certified buildings just by checking a few arbitrary boxes on a list: mainly green patches and lower energy consumption. Granted, this is already an improvement on the terrible buildings we inherited from the 1970s, however it's essentially "green washing": meaning it's something being sold at a much higher price because of a feigned environmental friendliness. The clear majority of "green" buildings today are built with materials that are highly polluting and non-recyclable and the industry itself generates tens of millions of kilograms of waste each year. These

patch of (n.) carré de

obvious (adj.) évident

unappealing (adj.) peu attrayant

ugly (adj.) laid

hang-out (n.) moment de détente

on purpose (exp.) exprès, volontairement

to keep down (kept-kept) (vb.) maintenir à un bas niveau

point (n.) ce qu'on veut
dire

consumption(n.) consommation

granted (adv.) d'accord

green washing (n.) écoblanchiment, mascarade écologique

waste(n.) déchets

materials and the logic behind most "green" construction projects are very far from **actual** environmental **concerns**.

However, in the <u>recent</u> years in France, we have <u>noticed</u> a growing trend in a <u>different</u> type of eco-construction. Indi<u>vid</u>uals, co<u>op</u>eratives and small local <u>companies</u> are bringing back long forgotten building tech<u>niques</u>. These techniques <u>consist</u> in using local materials, mainly <u>straw</u>, <u>mud</u> and wood. It might not sound 100% appealing at first but in fact, these materials have many surprising ad<u>van</u>tages that industrial <u>means</u> are far from <u>achieving</u>.

Straw bales packed inside walls serve as an ideal thermal and humidity insulator. Mud and wood serve to build solid multilevel structures, floors, walls and ceilings. These materials are so much more efficient that it is said you only need to maintain an inside heat of around 14 or 15 degrees to feel comfortable, compared to the 20 or 21 degrees required for a concrete house. This difference is due mainly to the natural regulation of humidity by porous walls and the heat they absorb. Low humidity also has the advantage of keeping the materials from rotting, which is a recurrent problem with cement for example.

These natural materials are also cheaper, locally available, and 100% non-polluting and recyclable. So why aren't they more commonly used? Mainly because these sort of construction projects require more manpower. That's why cooperative construction projects are becoming so popular, as an exchange process between individual constructors or organisations are set in place, allowing seekers to receive help, teaching and learning new techniques. If you hear about one of these projects, go spend a sunny Spring day: they're loads of fun and very empowering in terms of skills.

Bye everyone and see you next week for a new episode of 10 Minutes for the Planet.

actual (adj.) réel, veritable

concern (n.) souci,
préoccupation

straw (n.) paille

mud (n.) boue

means (n.) moyens

to achieve (vb.) accomplir,
atteindre

bale (n.) ballot, balle

insulator (n.) isolant

ceiling (n.) plafond

to rot (vb.) pourrir

concrete (n.) béton

seeker (n.) celui qui le demande empowering (adj.) valorisant

skill (n.) compétence

*Aide à la prononciation

Les noms se terminant par —ity sont accentués sur l'antépénultième, c'est-à-dire la troisième syllabe en partant de la fin du mot :

di**ver**sity, hu<u>mid</u>ity, ma**jor**ity