

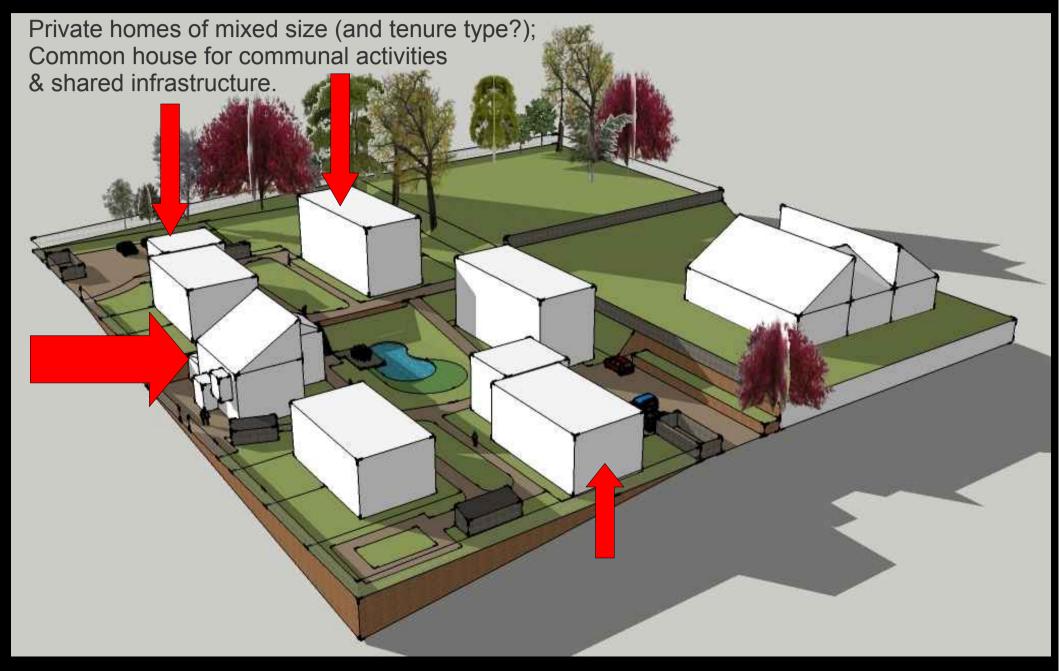


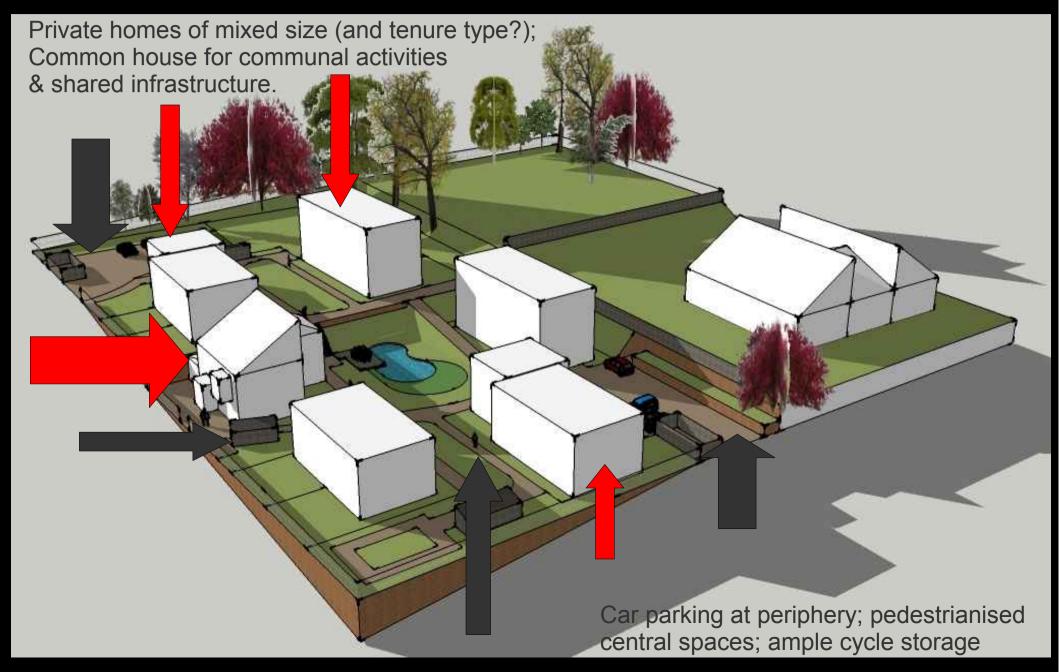


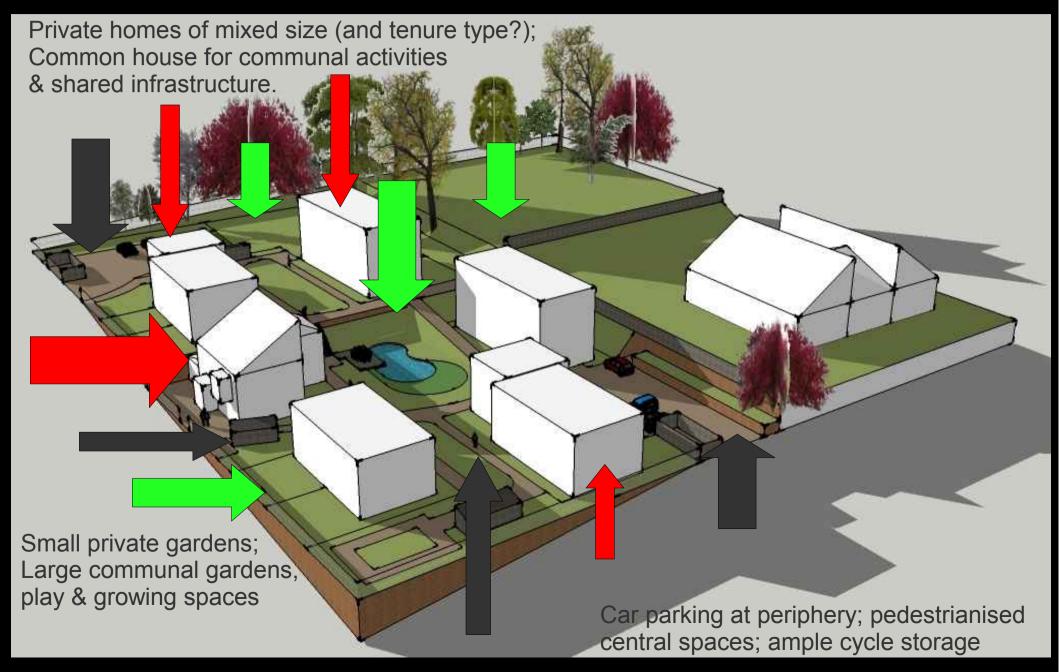
# Is it permaculture?

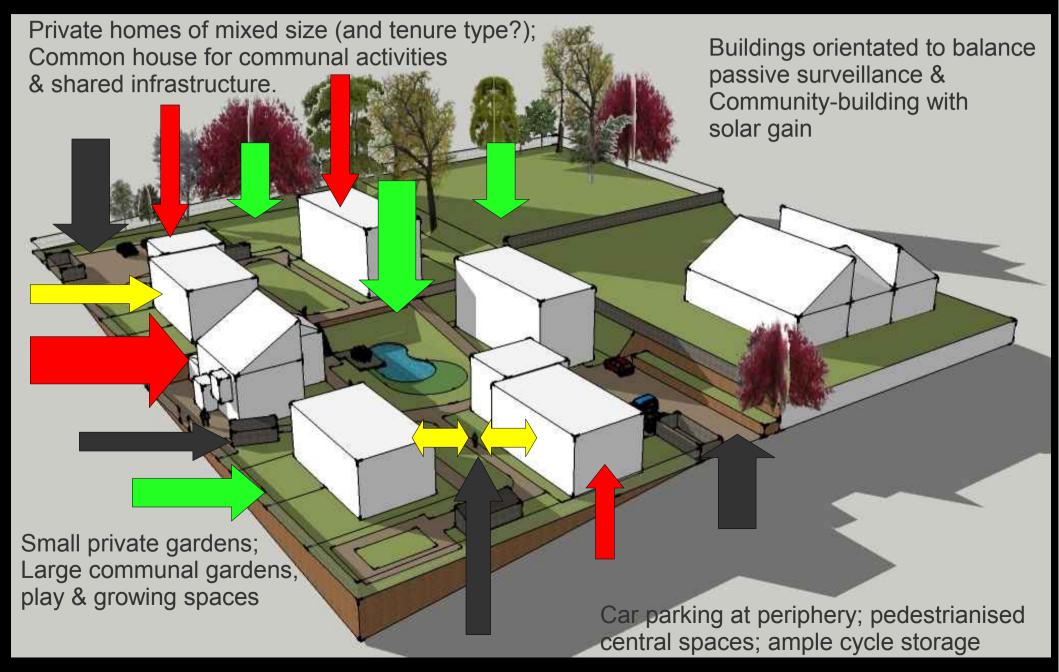






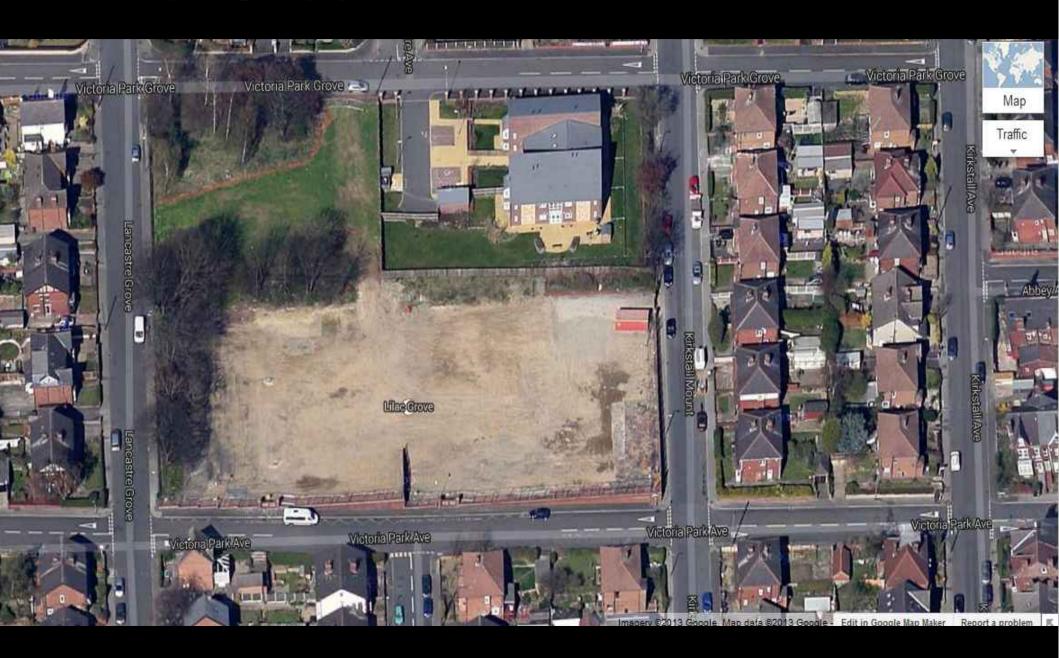








### The Site





'Fabric first' approach







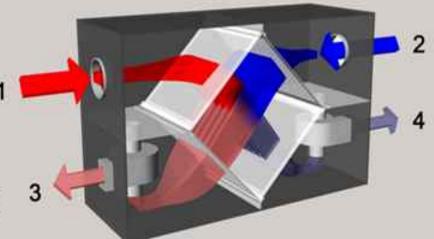




### How a Heat Recovery Ventilator Works

Warm, stale air is drawn from the kitchen and bathrooms

Fresh, heated air is sent to bedrooms and living areas



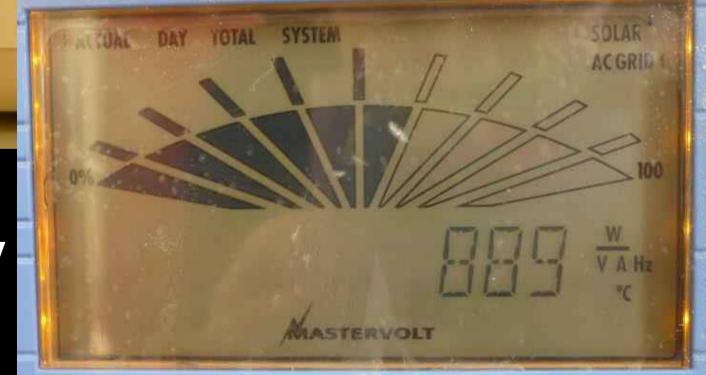
Fresh, cold air from outside is drawn in

Stale, cool air from inside is exhausted outside

MVHR



### **PHOTOVOLTAIC**



Solar PV



#### **Energy Performance Certificate**



#### 10 Lilac Grove, Victoria Park Avenue, Kirkstall, LEEDS, LS5 3AG

Dwelling type:

Ground-floor flat

Reference number:

8787-7537-0470-5623-7926

Date of assessment:

27 March 2013

Type of assessment:

SAP, new dwelling

Date of certificate: 27 March 2013

Total floor area: 47 m<sup>2</sup>

#### Use this document to:

· Compare current ratings of properties to see which properties are more energy efficient

#### Estimated energy costs of dwelling for 3 years:

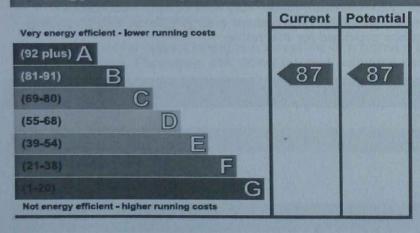
£ 966

#### Estimated energy costs of this home

|           |             | Current costs      | Potential costs    | Potential future savings |
|-----------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Lighting  | The Parties | £ 87 over 3 years  | £ 87 over 3 years  | Not applicable           |
| Heating   |             | £ 705 over 3 years | £ 705 over 3 years |                          |
| Hot Water |             | £ 174 over 3 years | £ 174 over 3 years |                          |
| Totals    | Totals      | £ 966              | £ 966              |                          |

These figures show how much the average household would spend in this property for heating, lighting and hot water. This excludes energy use for running appliances like TVs, computers and cookers, and any electricity generated by microgeneration.

#### **Energy Efficiency Rating**

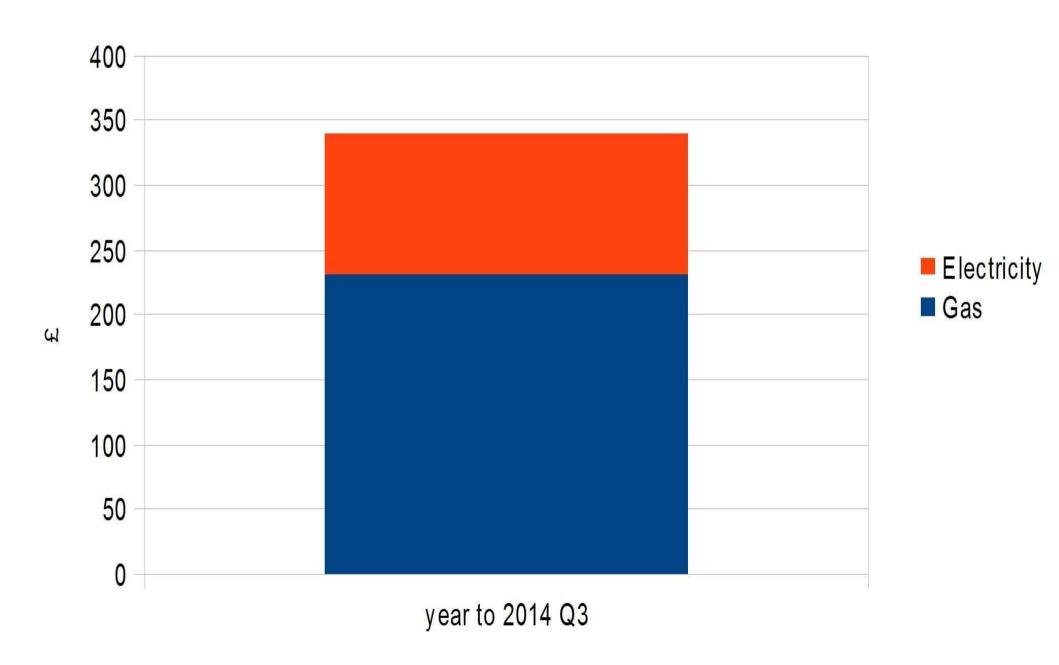


The graph shows the current energy efficiency of your home.

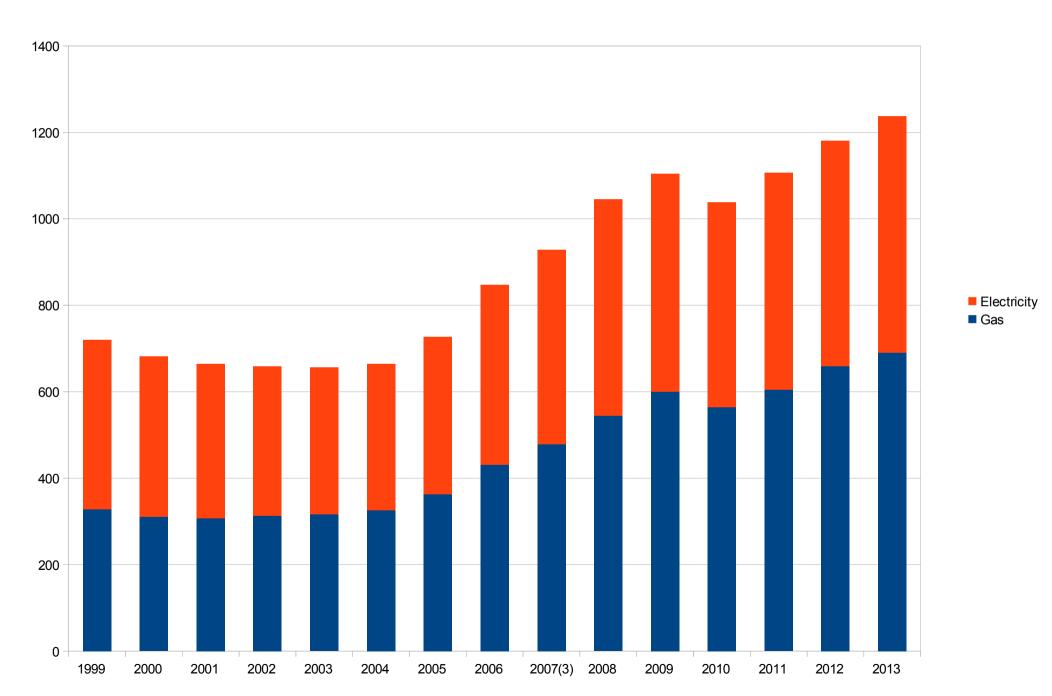
The higher the rating the lower your fuel bills are likely to be.

The average energy efficiency rating for a dwelling in England and Wales is band D (rating 60).

### Annual Gas & Electricity Costs



Source: DECC



















LEMBAS

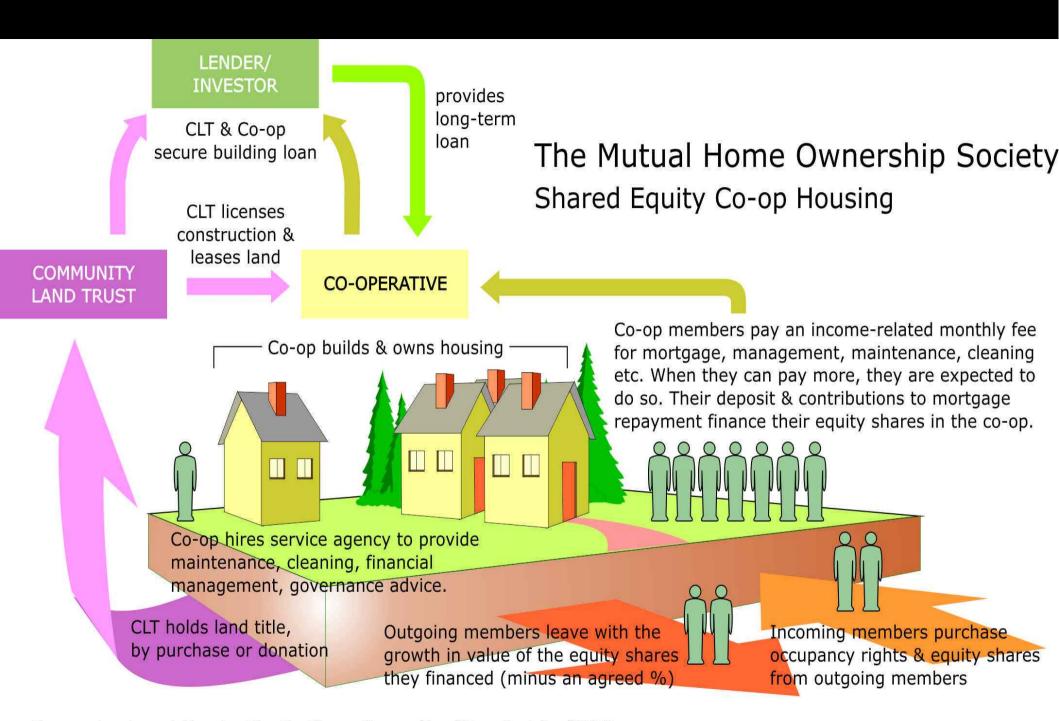


Supporting local/ethical businesses



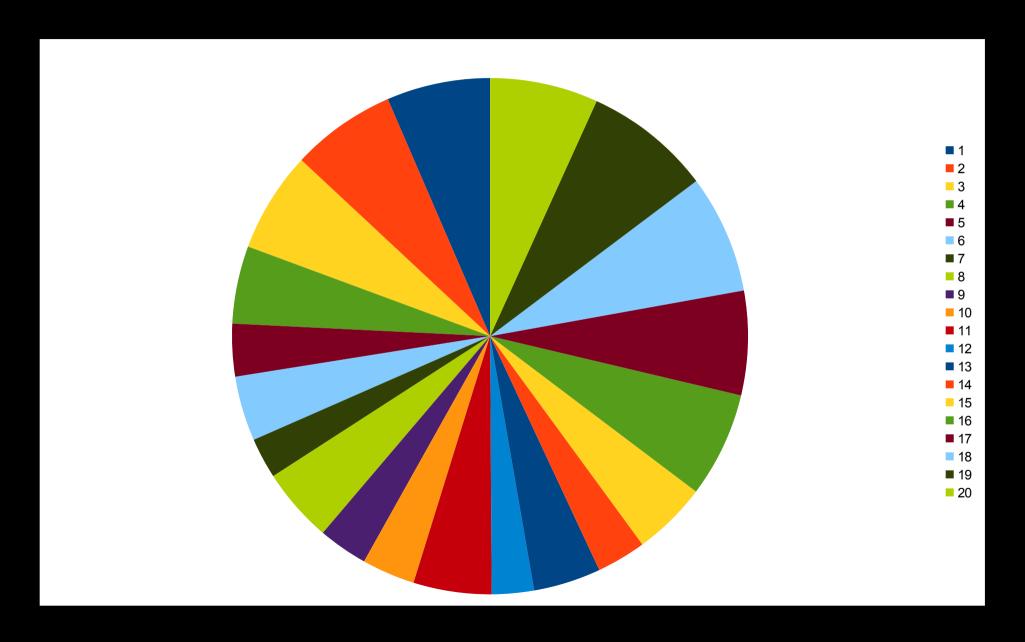
## Affordable





Source: Lewis and Conaty, The Resilience Imperative (New Society, 2012)

### LILAC share allocations

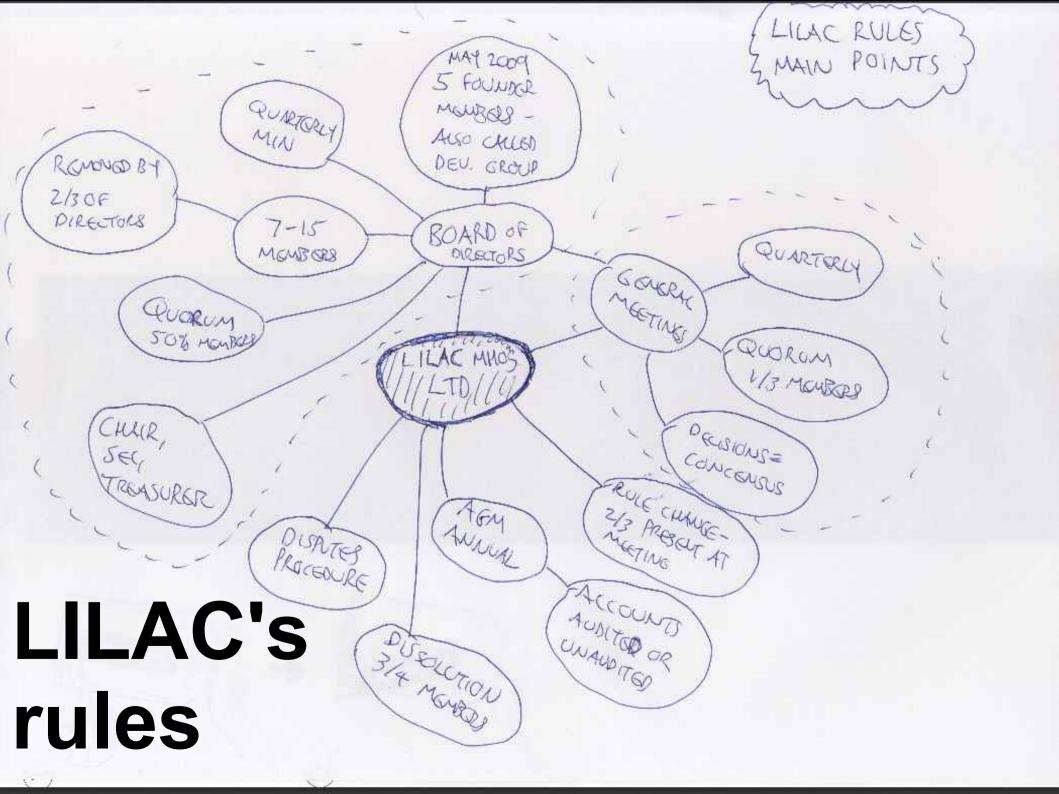








**Shared Values** 

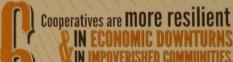


# Reasons CO-OPS



businesses & organizations

In a cooperative, ONE member has ONE vote.



When other business may shut down or lay off workers, co-op members pull together TO WORK OUT SOLUTIONS.

Cooperatives are an

There are thousands upon thousands of cooperatives around the world that are making

major differences GLOBALL



more JUST, EQUITABLE, SPEMOCRATIC.

There's no one right way to do a co-op. They can be flexible to fit DIFFERENT COMMUNITY

INDIVIDUAL NEEDS.

There are big co-ops with thousands of members, and there are small co-ops with only three members.



Cooperatives are

for meeting our social and economic needs in contrast to CORPORATIONS THAT EXPLOIT the people and the planet.

Brought to you with love & solidarity by





Because cooperatives are democratically owned by community members, co-ops keep

housing co-ops

Cooperatives aren't a far off theory. Cooperatives offer achievable and practical solutions

they're an self-help solidarity.

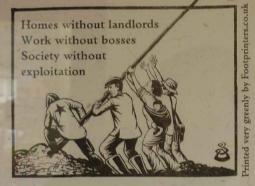
Members equally

### As a co-op we follow the

### Seven Co-operative Principles

A co-op is a group of people that gets together to organise collectively for their mutual benefit.

Work, housing, services, pubs and social centres can all be co-operatively owned and managed.



Co-operatives are based on the values of self-help, self-responsibility, democracy, equality, equity and solidarity. In the tradition of their founders, co-operative members believe in the ethical values of honesty, social responsibility, openness and caring for others.

- 1. Coop membership is open and voluntary.
- 2. Co-ops are controlled only by their members, who each have equal control.
- 3. All members have a fair stake in the co-op. Investment does not give control and gives only a small return.
- 4. Co-ops are autonomous and independent self-help organisations.
- 5. We educate and train members so they can contribute to the co-op. We also inform the public about the benefits of co-operation.
- 6. Co-operation among co-ops benefits members and the wider co-op movement
- 7. We act with concern for the wider community.



For more info about co-ops contact:

### Radical Routes

a network of radical housing co-ops, worker co-ops and social centres committed to positive social change: www.radicalroutes.org.uk



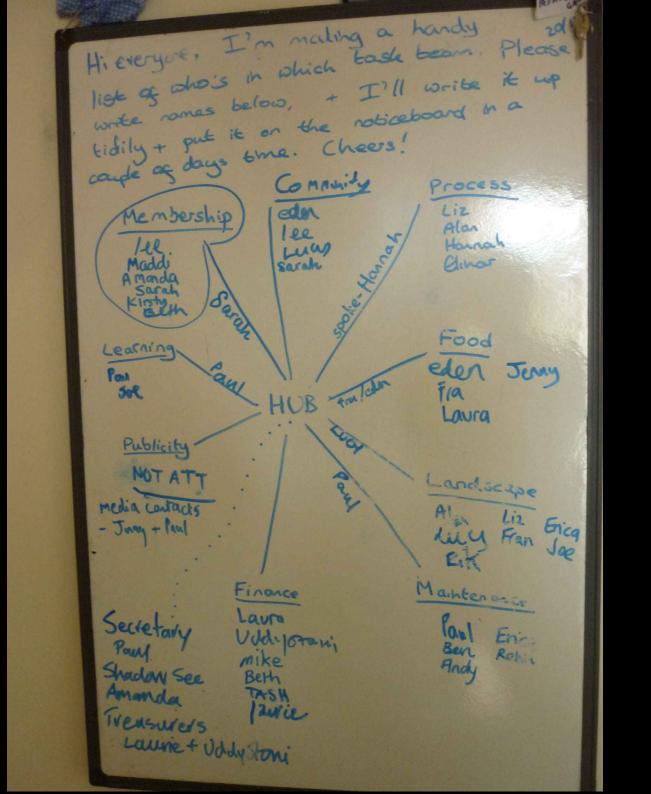
- and -

Joseph Lyall Atkinson

28 March 2013

LEASE

10 Lilac Grove, Victoria Park Avenue, Leeds, LS5 3AG



# Community Agreements



# Consenus Decision Making



## **Decision Making Matrix**

|  | Routine   | Significant   | Major   | Emergency  |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| How much money is involved?  | Spending that is already budgeted for   | Spending that is already budgeted for if the decision is being made by a task team, or unbudgeted expenditure under £100 if the decision is being made by the Board   | Unbudgeted expenditure over £100  |  |
| What impact does it have on a community agreement/how important is it? | There's no changes to community agreements  | There are minor changes to community agreements   | Changes the nature of the project, or  The decision is ambiguous in relation to Lilac's values or ethical policy  | need to be made quickly to avoid significant delay or cost to the project. |
| Which members and teams need to be involved?                           | The decision clearly falls within the remit of one task team, and can be made by this task team   | The decision is made by the task team/the Board, however there is a clearly defined process for all members to input their comments, questions and concerns  If the decision falls within the remit of more than one task team, it is also a "significant" decision | The decision is made at a General Meeting by consensus  | The decision must be made at an emergency Special General Meeting.         |
| What if a member objects?  | If a team-member raises objections to the decision and the team cannot resolve those objections the decision must be treated as "significant" | If a Lilac member raises objection to the decision, and the team cannot resolve those objections, the decision must be treated as "major". Any objection must be made within 2 weeks  | In a situation where consensus of members could not be agreed, the decision must be deferred to a further meeting. This can happen for a maximum of 3 meetings. If after 3 meetings consensus is not achieved, the decision must be made through a majority vote (see Rules 37) |  |



# Eating together







# Skills for community living



### Resources - reading

"Low Impact Living: A field guide to ecological, affordable community building" Chatterton, P. 2014 Earthscan

"Towards an agenda for Post-carbon Cities: Lessons from LILAC, the UK's first Ecological, Affordable Cohousing Community" Chatterton, P. 2013 International Journal of Urban and Regional Research vol. 37 no. 5

"Cohousing", McCamant, K. Durret, C. 1998

"Creating a Life Together: Practical Tools to Grow Ecovillages and Intentional Communities" Christian, D.L. 2003

"Cohousing in Britain: A Diggers and Dreamers Review" Bunker, C. et al 2011

### Organisations: non-profit/advocacy

www.lilac.coop / @lilacleeds

www.cohousing.org.uk

www.cds.coop

www.communitylandtrusts.org.uk

www.nasba.org.uk

www.seedsforchange.org.uk

www.ica-uk.org.uk



Any questions?