



Brownfield - A site that has been built on before and is ready for development. Normally associated with urban inner city areas

Greenfield - A site that has not been built on before. Often rural/countryside areas. This includes the rural-urban fringe.

	Advantages	Disadvantages
Brownfield Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduces the loss of countryside that might otherwise have been taken for building Helps revive old disused urban areas Services such as water, electricity, sewers already in place Located new main areas of employment so commuting time reduced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Often more expensive because old buildings have to be cleared and the land made free of pollution Often surrounded by rundown areas so does not appeal to more wealthy people Higher levels of pollution May not have good access in terms of modern roads.
Greenfield Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relatively cheap and rates of house building are faster The layout is not restricted by other buildings around it Healthier environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valuable farm land lost Attractive scenery lost Wildlife and habitats lost or disturbed Development causes noise and light pollution Encourages suburban sprawl

How councils use Census Data

- Planning school Places
- Planning recreation facilities
- Planning Transport
- Planning for energy and resource use
- Emergency planning
- Supporting the elderly through services

BedZED Basics

Between 2012 and 2015 BedZED's greenhouse gas emissions from heating and electricity use were **32% lower** than an equivalent conventional development.

CO₂

Average water consumption at **87 litres** per person per day - 61% of the average for metered homes in Sutton.

A typical two-person household was found to **save £1,391 a year** in combined energy, water and transport bills.

BedZED resident's travel carbon footprint is estimated to be **half the UK average**

