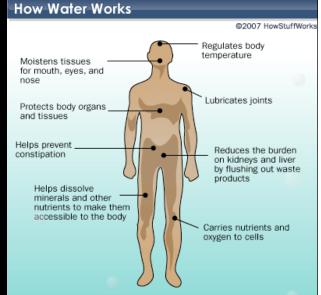


Water Cycles & Humans

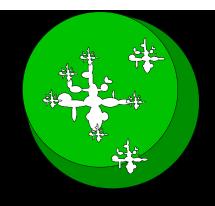


Canada's watery lifestyle In 2004, the average daily freshwater domestic use per capita was 329 litres, equal to more than 55 cases of standard-size bottled water. Here's how the average Canadian used that much water. Tolet Laurely and Cooking and cleaning 25% donking 10% Mow can we be using that much water? Water give down the drain factor than most of as realize. Here's how some of our daily activities contribute to our total system usage. Water gives down the drain factor than most of as realize. Here's how some of our daily activities contribute to our total system usage. Water gives down the drain factor than most of as realize. Here's how some of our daily activities contribute to our total system usage. Water gives down the drain factor than most of as realize. Here's how some of our daily activities contribute to our total system usage. Water gives down the drain factor than most of as realize. Here's how some of including that the car to circle the cart. How the subject of the court in the car to circle the cart. Ho time.











Global Impacts Changes

- Peak Oil, end of cheap energy will cause economic shifts, loss of non-value-added jobs, loss of tax base, death of suburbs and loss of Alpha cities. Mass migration and rural out-migration will result.
- Loss of food supply from climate change, peak oil will accelerate need to access land by most of the population: the cities of the oil age will not function in post oil age. Our architectural bubble is about to burst



Climate change will change temperatures but also hydrological cycles. Mass migration will impact 'new Edens' or best refuges.



futures? crash or soft landings

The **Optimum Population Trust** believes that Earth may not be able to support more than half its present numbers before the end of this century, and that the UK's long-term sustainable population level may be lower than 30 million."

(http://www.optimumpopulation.org/ 13 SEP 2010)

Dr. Jack Alpert, U of Kansas suggests we need to get human global population down to 50 million in a generation...

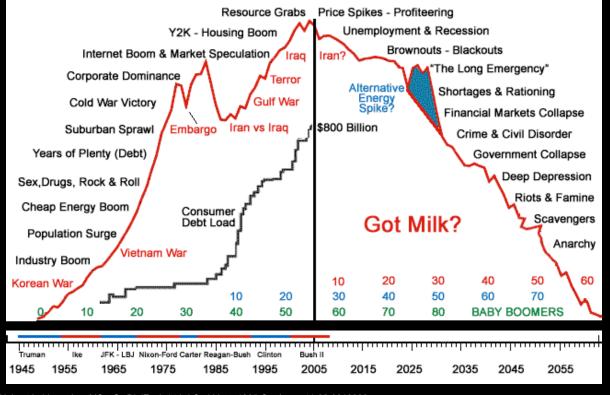
Yin is earth (water actually is the most yin) and refers to the realities on the ground. Yang refers to Sky - the expansive with the limitless possibilities of pure ideas, unconstrained by the minutiae of the mundane (etymology = "le monde" = the worldly).

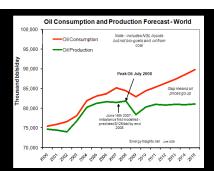
It is where I think our civilization is since we left behind the experience of struggling for food, shelter and survival - related to needing each other for our very survival. It is also where relationships struggle since we are so used to being able to live our individual lives and it is what needs to be dealt with if one is to be realistic about re-learning how to live in a collective to any extent. Dr. Andre Piver

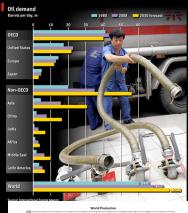


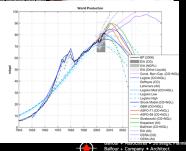
PEAK DENIAL ABOUT PEAK OIL

from America 2.0

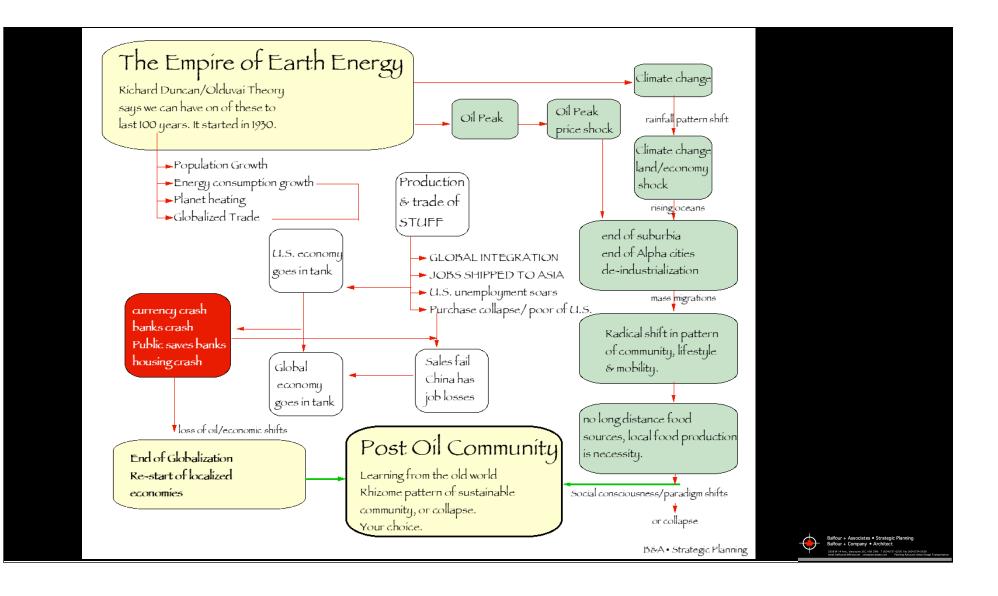


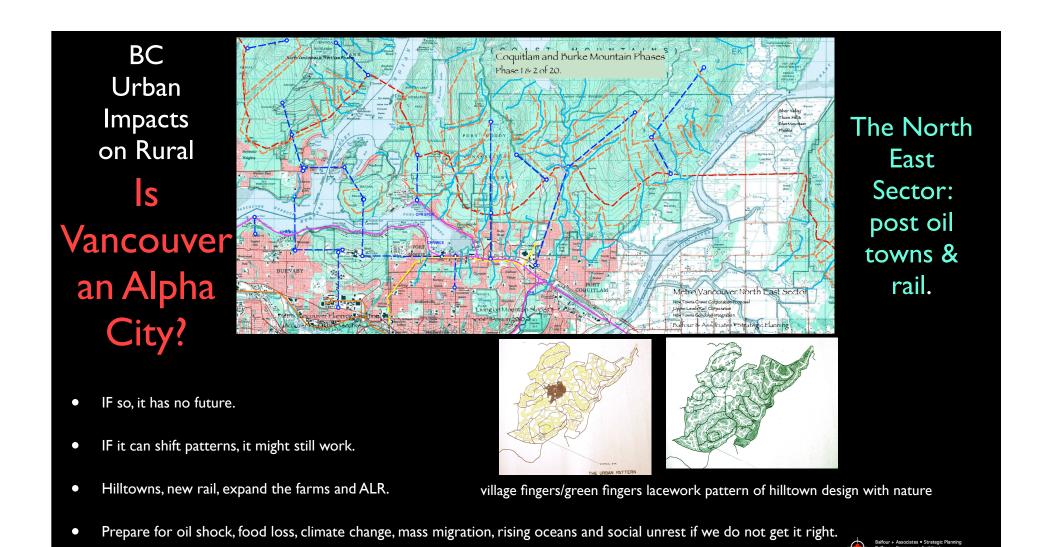






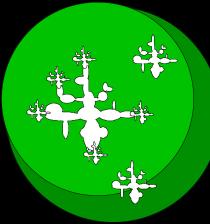
Helmut Lubbers, Ing. MSocSc DiplEcol, 14 bd Carl-Vogt, 1205 Genève, +41-22-3212320, helmut@ecoglobe.ch - www.ecoglobe.ch





What this exercise is NOT about.

 Growth scenarios and provisions of new settlements are not about development or growth for its own sake and certainly not about Business as Usual.



- The look at testing limits to growth in BC hills is about saving the lowland farming area, about housing mass migration in a sustainable way and in places of achieving sustinence with freedom rather than confining masses to unsustainable cities.
- At upper limits, people are housed by increasing hamlet and homestead people density on confined sites, NOT further building on yet more land. The protection of the commons is paramount.

Strategic Sustainable Planning: Global Impacts: Learning from the Old World

Planning for Goldilocks.



- Not too big, not too small, something just right....
- Not urban, not rural, not suburban, something old and maybe new.

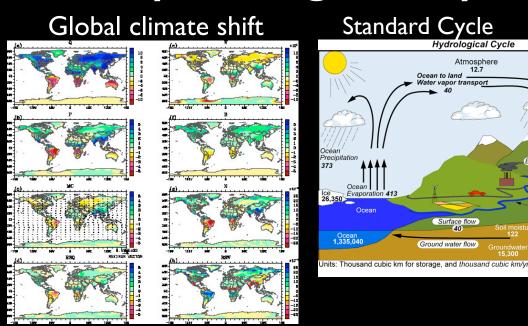
Book & Lyrics by Stan Gill / Music by Jeffrey Payne

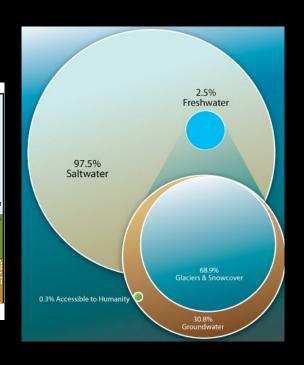
Is it possible for the formerly entitled to feel happy about the downslope?



Strategic Sustainable Planning: Global Impacts: Learning from the Old World

BC Hydrological Cycle:





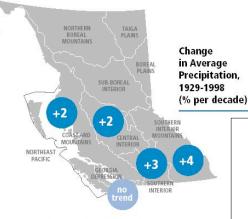
• Drier summers and wetter winters plus loss of water retention due to loss of deep snow pack will exacerbate crop cycles and ability to water livestock. Uphill small scale dams by new homesteaders will be necessary.



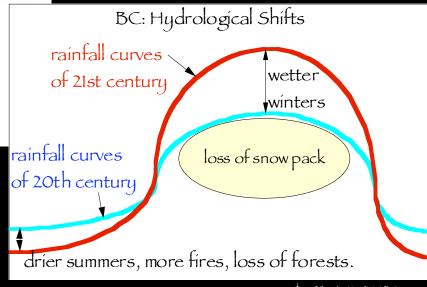
BC futures: a Cycle shift in rainfall.

PRECIPITATION

Average precipitation increased over most of southern BC during the 20th century. More water may be available to recharge groundwater aquifers, maintain river flows, and replenish soil moisture. Hydroelectric power generation, irrigation, and domestic water use may benefit. In some seasons, increased runoff may increase the chance of landslides and debris torrents, or exceed the capacity of municipal drainage and sewage systems.



SOURCE: Data from Climate Research Branch, Meteorological Service of Canada. Analysis by the Canadian Institute for Climate Studies, 2001 for the Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection. NOTES: A positive sign indicates increasing precipitation.



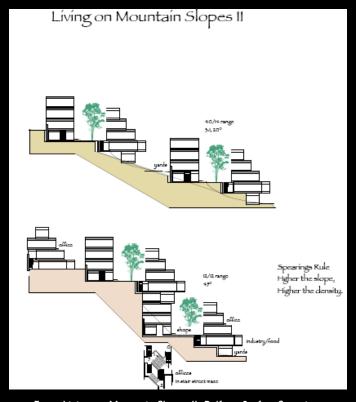
Strategic Sustainable Planning: Global Impacts: Learning from the Old World

Breaking the oil age planning taboos.

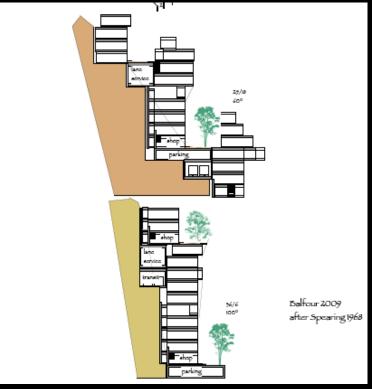
- End of: segregated land uses, allow for extended family housing, access options to land, doubling up of people and uses.
- End of: high rises, homogenous land use, monocrops, road building, job creation when no value is added....
- Start reconfiguring all communities to a pattern that is not energy intensive. Key words: Marbleization, Green Fingers for Sustainability, Design with Nature, Limits to Growth, Rhizome community, non-hierarchical land use patterns, end of Entitlement



Strategic Sustainable Planning: Global Impacts: Learning from the Old World Learning to live on hillsides:



People first
vehicles last
Services
compacted
Site analysis first
Housing on hills
Saves lowland for
production
& subsistence.



From Living on Mountain Slopes II $\,$ Balfour & after Spearing.



Strategic Sustainable Planning: Global Impacts: Learning from the Old World

In planning: Marbleization

- Stop rounding out land uses, leave the green fingers; we need them.
- Dispersal allows for scientific Design with Nature proper use of land rather than homogenous "engineering overwhelming ecology".





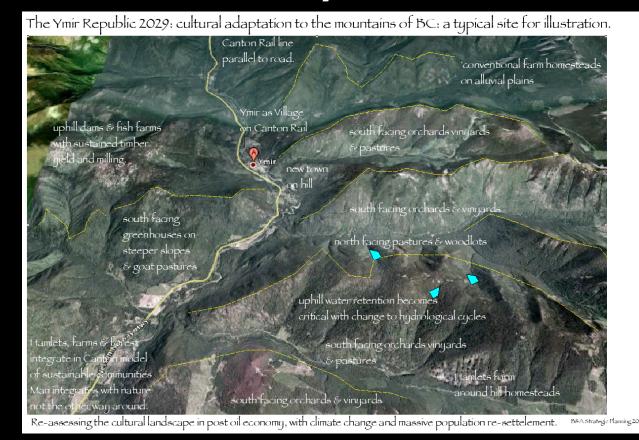








Food Security Conference 2010

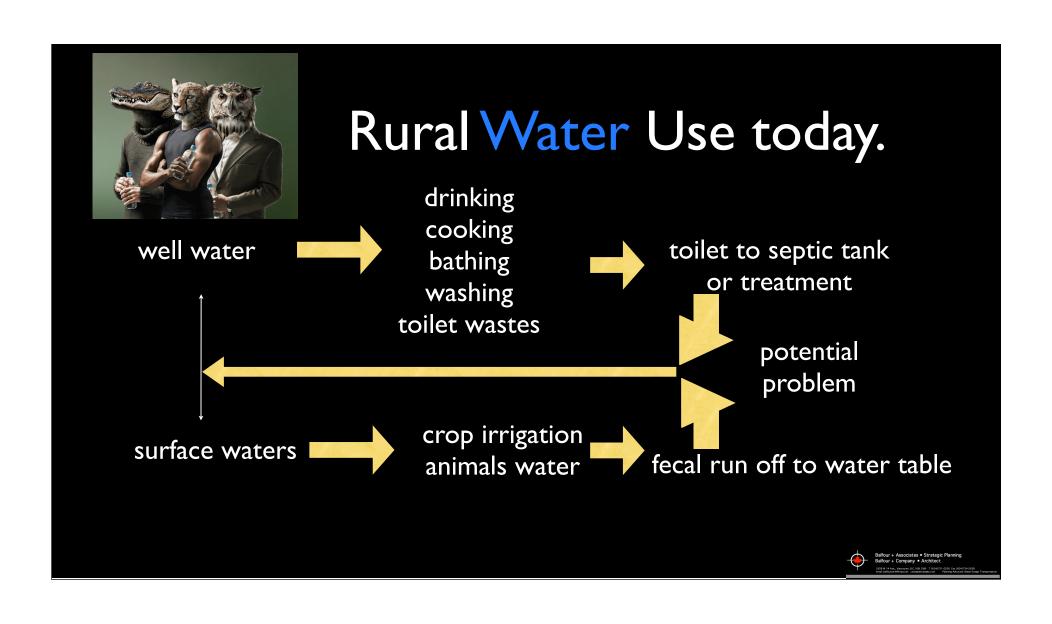


An illustration.

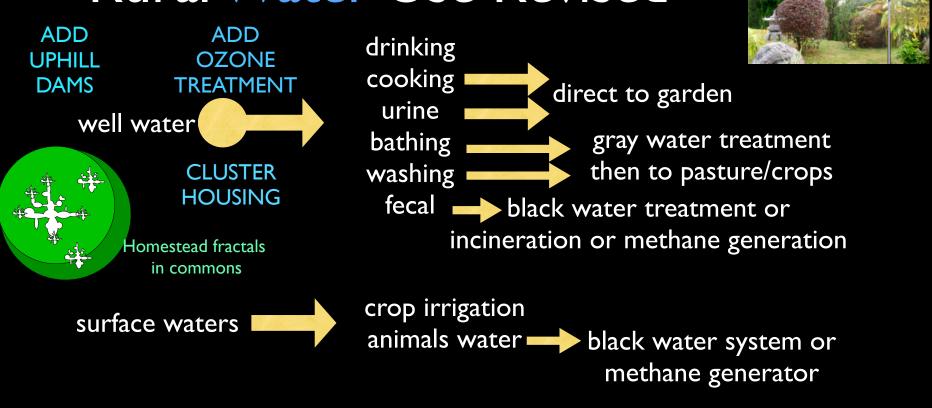
Ymir, in Nelson Canton
A Farm Village
Local population to 10,000
Village of Ymir
7 local hamlets
50 homesteads/350 farm families.
Extended families are the norm.

Dilemma for extinct developers & engineers: there is no typical site in the hills.

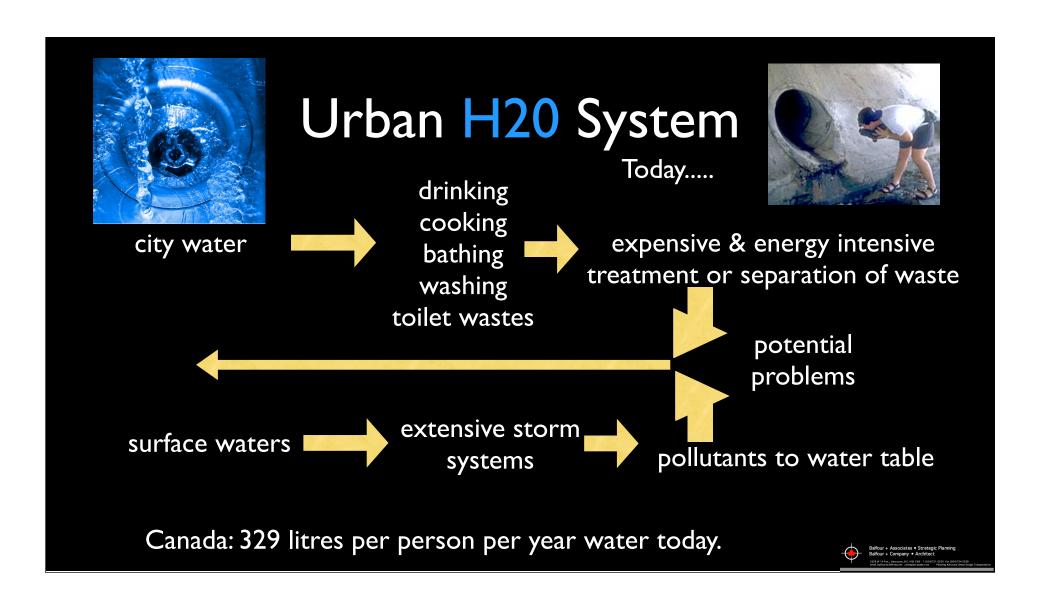




Rural Water Use Revised







Urban H20 Revised

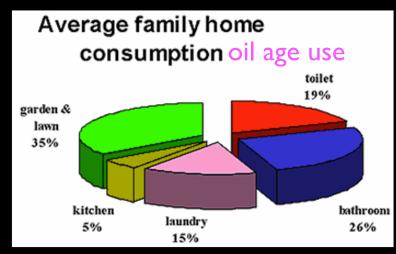




Target: pollutants stopped before rivers and oceans.



Vater Use & Waste: Oil Age



source: pjtgreenplumbing

Did you know? 1mm of rainfall over 1 square meter of roof area will produce 1 litre of water. Two downpipes will often service a roof area of about 100 square metres - this means that 600mm of rainfall can produce around 60,000 litres of water. That's enough water to fill a 5000 litre tank 12 times over!

Did you know? Toilets use up to 19% of household water consumption.

Did you know? Up to 35% of household water was used on gardens and lawns (prior to water restrictions).

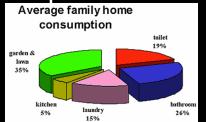
Did you know? Install solar hot water and you could save up to 80% of your energy costs for water heating and reduce your family's CO₂ emissions by up to 3 tonnes per year.

Imm rainfall on I m2= I litre



Revising water use: Hamlet models

Old pattern of use



Roofs as water insurance

Average BC rainfall 60" or 1500mm/year
= 140mm mean month or 140 litres/month
vertical house form for 10-30 extended family= 200m2
monthly rain capture= 28000 litres/month or 900 litres/day
If 20 persons need 10+12+20 litres/day x 20= 800 litres
this means the house roof by itself can service the prime needs
of the extended family. Other farm roofs will mulitply this
number plus the uphill dams provide first source water.

At 329 litres per person/day:

kitchen: 16 litres per day

laundry: 48 litres per day

bathroom 80 litres

toilet 65 litres

garden 35 litres.

kitchen: conserve to 10 litres per day laundry: cut to 12 litres per day from roof system

bathroom cut to 20 litres

toilet: move to compost, incineration

garden: comes from roof collection.

Potable water need cut from 329 to 10 litres, remainder from new collection systems.



Crown Lands • Ministry of the Environment & Sustainability • Homestead Application & Registration

British Columbia New Homestead Act 2011

Application to Register Perpetual Settlement in the Name of a Family Trust.

Family Making Application: Citizenship (time of application)	Other citizenship held
Name of Family Trustee and Spou	se
Name of First Trustee on behalf of	Family Trust
Lot 1)	Lot 4)
Legal Description: (sample description) Lot1 of Homestead Coopera	on). ative Farm Site (HCFS)_7 of Hamlet4
Of Village District: Coyote Creek_,	Township: Barriere, City Region:_ Kamloops_
Of <u>Shuswap</u> Canton, Province	ce of British Columbia.
conditions of title to a) family lot in fee homestead lands collectively held and protection of the adjoining ecological i	Family Trust, our family agrees to the terms and simple, a site of one acre, b) joint ownership of the farm a managed (nominal 100 acres) and joint stewardship and reserves (minimum 100 acres- see reverse side for list of ownership is in perpetuity by a Family Trust.

Conditions of Land Grant:

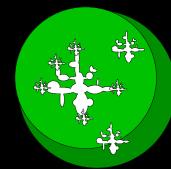
- This land is not to be sold, rented out for others to use for more than 3 years every decade.
- Occupancy of the land must be established within 3 years of this application and maintained by direct members of the family. (Stewardship Clause).
- · If for any reason the site becomes unoccupied for a period longer than 3 years, it reverts to Crown ownership for granting to others. In such cases there is no compensation for improvements. (Anti-speculation clause)

Signed	Government Agent
Witness	Witness
Dated	

Application (Processing) Fee: \$1000 per home-site within the Homestead. There is no other fee for cost of land. Only open to citizens of Canada, including via inheritance. Unserviced Hamlets: Main public road to homestead site, water and other services are responsibility of the homestead family. Assistance in establishing Hamlet water and waste treatment will be by consultation only, with no capital assistance. Standards of Public Health still must be maintained. Collection of taxes for road upkeep, any local services and school funding will be through the Canton Government. Hamlet local services are encouraged but designed and controlled by the local users, to fit the context of each site, hamlet and ecological basin.

Application to Register Perpetual Settlement in the Name of a Family Trust

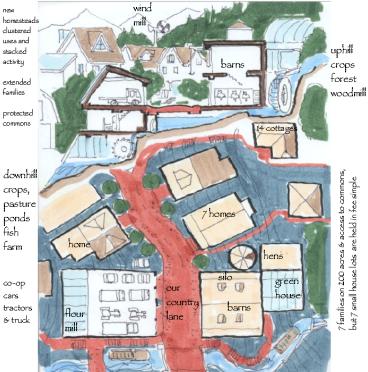
Hamlet model & homesteads



Homestead fractals in commons

Taboo breaking: what is family in post oil planning terms?- Not a real estate concept.

The Homestead Cluster Patterns



Rick, I am not sure if you can use info like this in your designs, but it came up today. Space put aside for outbuildings, and lots of them. Repair a machine, dry wood, store feed and straw, dry bamboo, outdoor work or meeting space etc. The first thing I did here was put up outbuildings and mark out other areas for storing seaweed, woodchips and other mulch materials. These need to be somewhere easy to dump off and central enough to be useful without strain. In some designs, this stuff is stuck off in the fringes which is a waste of human power to get and use them.

By the way, besides one half of the roof on the big greenhouse, and some rolled roofing on the potato shed, the rest of the materials were scrounged. And that is another space that needs to be available - where to put scrounged materials while they are being incorporated into housing etc. Don't even know if this is where you were going but it really is missing in design of rustic living Robin Wheeler Sunshing Coas



About 65% of indoor home water use occurs in our bathrooms. Toilets are the single greatest water user.

"UNESCO has predicted that by 2020 water shortage will be a serious worldwide problem." Did you know that in 2001, the average person uses more than 335 litres of fresh water a day? In your house check for leaks from faucets and pipes; even the smallest drip can waste as much as 75 liters a day.

Almost 80% of the earth's surface is covered in water. Of this, 97% is salt water, 2% is glacial ice. That leaves less than 1% as fresh water for us to use.

The human body is about 70% water; we cannot survive more than a week without water.

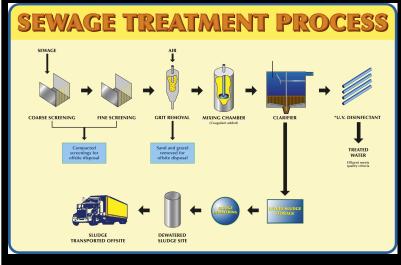
A mere 10% of our home water supply is used in the kitchen and as drinking water.

Indoor water use peaks twice a day year-round, in the mornings and evenings.

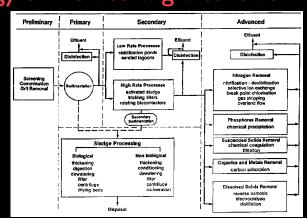
The biggest peaks during the year occur in the summer, when about half to three quarters of all municipally treated water is sprayed onto lawns.

As a community grows, the water use grows even more.

aywater School/Oil Era Scale energy & monitoring intensive







■5%

■30%

10%

■ Shower and bath

■ Kitchen & Drinking

■ Toilet flushing

■ Laundry

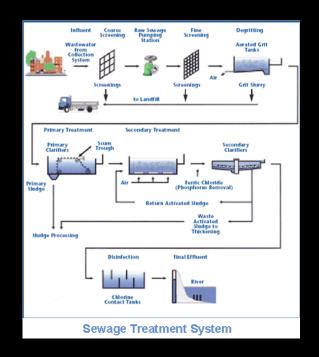
■ Cleaning

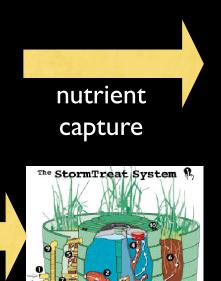
20%

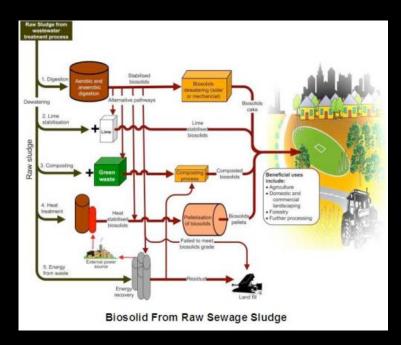
■35%



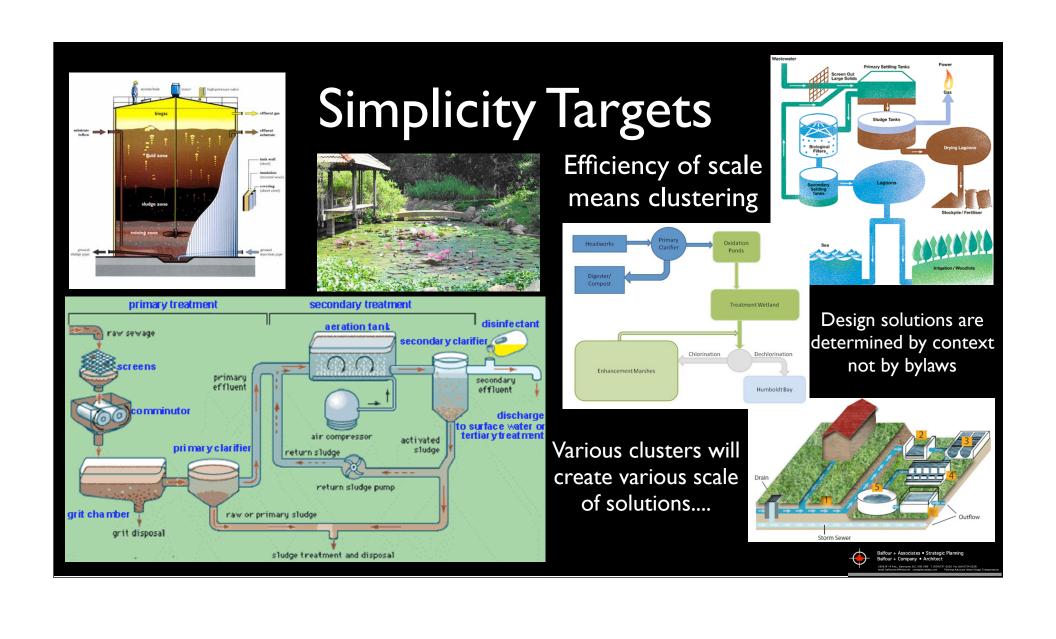
New School/local engineering.

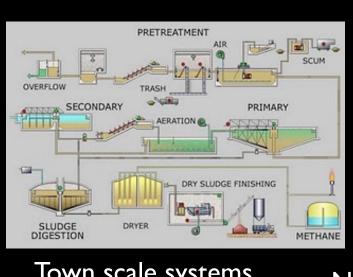






• less energy intensive- monitoring of course is needed but it is low key- a village system, cooperatively run. Sharing in waste treatment systems is the viable sustainable approach.





Scaling down yet again.



Town scale systems



Not These

> But here...



wetland polishing



Not this scale.....

- but this.



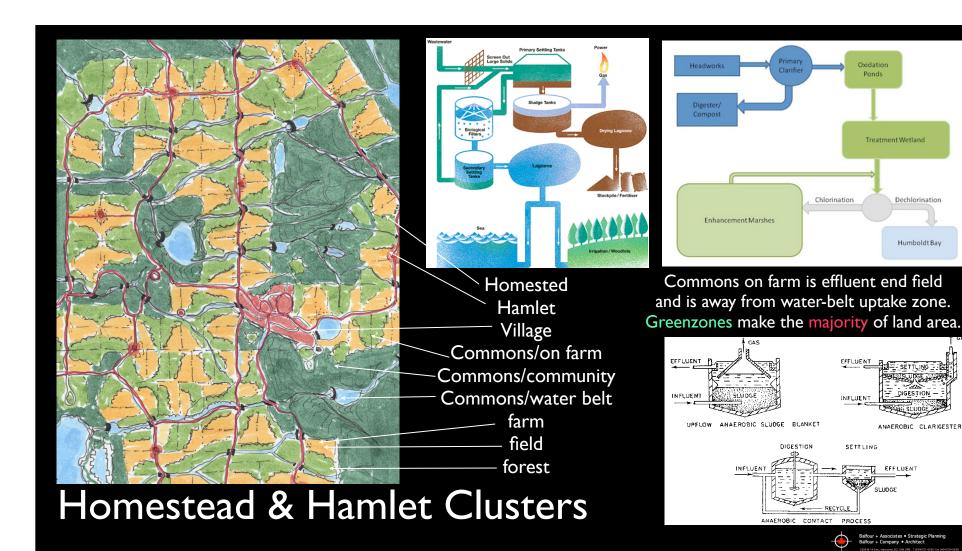
Honk Kong example: Alpha scale cities are just not sustainable post oil.

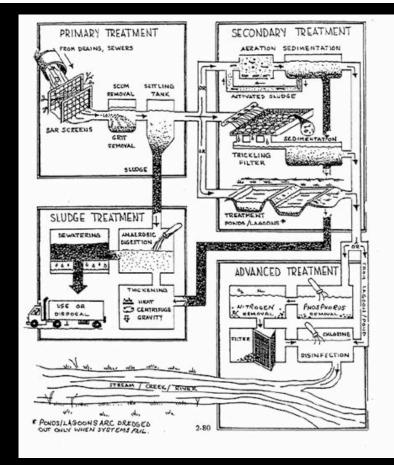


After tertiary treatment, and with conserved water usage, marsh areas polish the water for reintroduction to environment.

not industrial treatment, but wetlands as final polishing stage.

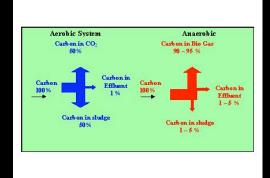


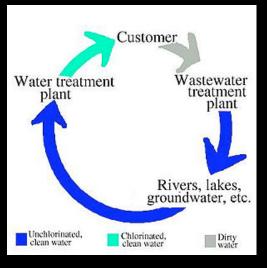




http://water.me.vccs.edu/courses/env110/lesson12.htm

Family scale engineering





Ozone replaces chlorine or remove sludge for composting cycle

....simple workable systems understood by the family as environmental engineers, sharing and caring for the land, also because there is not place for large civil works in most post oil economies.



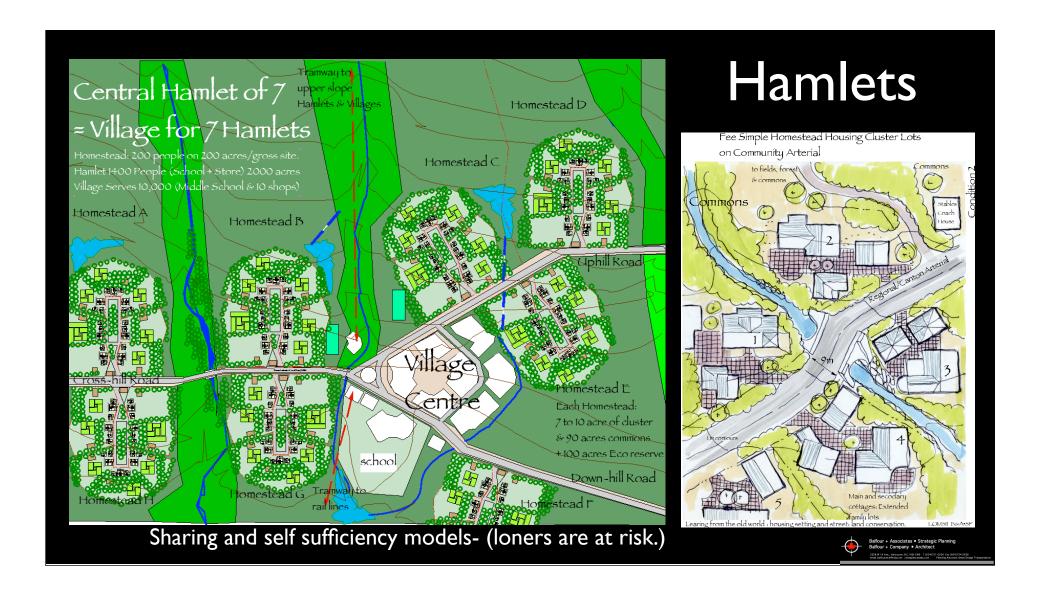
Not just small is beautiful, the other options are vanishing.

Human scale villages integrated with the environment are possible in new ways.

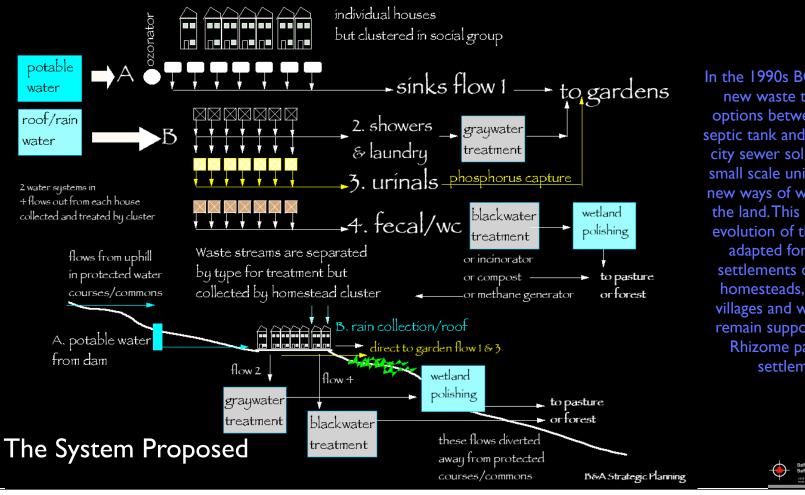


Buddhist Economists can still use taps....



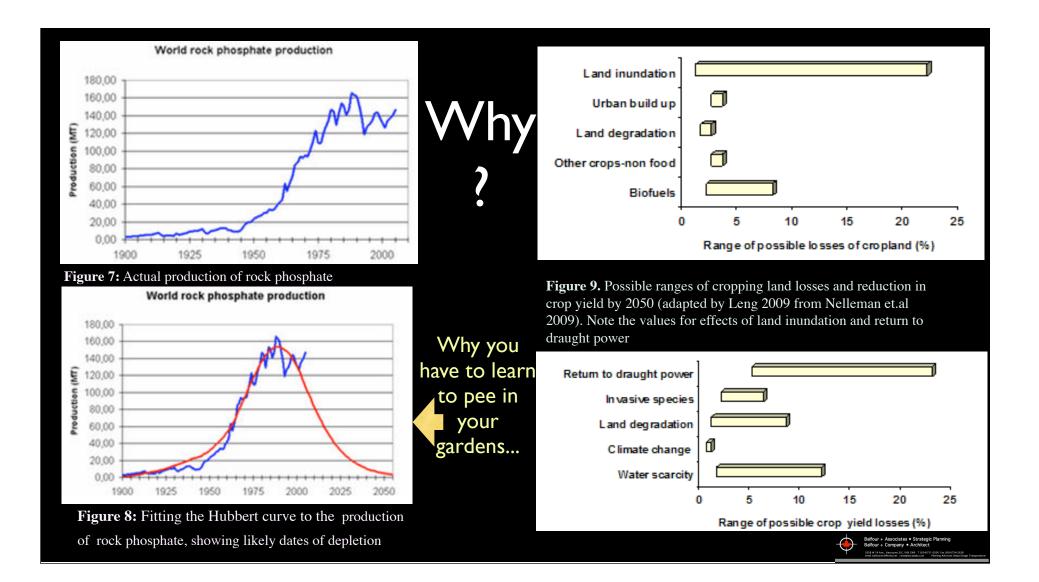


Water & Waste Management: Post Oil Hamlets and Homesteads



In the 1990s BC permitted new waste treatment options between the old septic tank and the massive city sewer solutions: new small scale units allow for new ways of working with the land. This is a further evolution of the concept adapted for post oil settlements of hamlets, homesteads, mountain villages and what towns remain supportable in a Rhizome pattern of settlement.





Impacts pushing Homesteads

- Post Oil: Death of suburbs, end of Alpha Cities, rural out migration.
- Rural migration without knowledge of design with nature will only destroy the new rural settlement areas in the same way as suburbs.
- Design with Nature plus Limits on Growth plus Rhizome community cluster principles maintain the viability of the commons and provides social reinforcement, ecological and economic homestead and hamlet servicing properly integrated with the environment.
- Oil age inefficient and costly servicing is not affordable nor appropriate to safeguarding the commons.

 Table 1. Comparisons of developed and developing country consumption of comparison and property [10¹² keall and

Table 1. Comparisons of developed and developing country consumption of commercial energy [10¹² kcal] and the percent of the population engaged in agriculture [Pimentel 2001].

the percent of the population engaged in agriculture [Pimentel 2001].										
Country	Solid fuel	Liquid fuel	Natural Gas	Hydro & nuclear energy	Total energy	Energy use per person [10 ⁶ kcal]	Population in agriculture (%)			
USA	4,300	7,775	4,475	1825	18,375	76.6	2.6			
Brazil	57	383	19	132	591	4.1	37			
India	439	295	18	104	856	1.1	62			
Kenya	1	10	0	1.6	12	0.6	75			



Reducing our Human Impact

- Post oil settlement will need to be non-hierarchical structures based on minimal servicing, transportation and social services. Non-value-added jobs will not be supportable and most of the now accepted means of service and production will be self provided or of a local community nature.
- As the scale of community increases on the landscape, the control mechanism proposed it for commons and natural areas to multiply twice as quickly as human community areas: that is, human activity is increasingly restricted by scale, not increased. For illustration purposed the power of 7 for humas versus the power of 10 for nature is used.

Post Oil Losses As we scale down we cannot afford many things you now take for granted....



End of cheap energy= loss of economy loss of jobs loss of tax base loss of services do it yourself

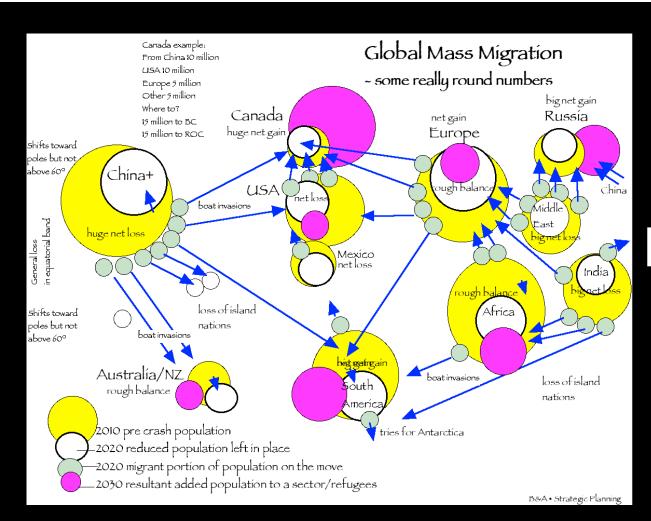


Loss of engineering services Loss of civil structure Learn to do it yourself



We better learn quickly how to do many things for ourselves but most of all to learn to help each other too...





Is soft landing possible?





SSP & Cultural Survival



Abandonment....



Dmitri Orlav suggests
we might learn
something from
Russian adjustments of
late... besides creating
Casino Gulags in
America & Canada.



http://englishrussia.com/index.php/2006/09/05/an-abandoned-city/



Essential Sharing



INTBAU Hamlet Seminars



• Equity can only be measured when it is lost.
Klugman, New York Times 2010.09



Spaceship Earth Approach

Look for the Goldilocks Solutions.



Our glass is now not half full.... can you help to refill it?

You are part of the needed paradigm shift or there is no shift to be had.....

