

It is the fuel for the efficient biomass



Each of the cones that make up the roof is a source of daylight and natural ventilation. The central atrium allows sunlight to reach the lower floors, so we don't need to switch the lights on, which reduces energy use. Most of The Hive is naturally ventilated, to reduce the carbon footprint. The cone shape encourages warm air to rise so that cooler air can enter through the windows, cooling the building down.





While The Hive was being built, Roman remains were found. This limited how deep the building foundations could go, and extra supports were needed to spread the weight. The Hive draws air through an underground tunnel to aid cooling in the summer. The tunnel entrance faces the river to make use of the prevailing winds blowing from the Malvern Hills.



H\Y'<Jj Y'Gi ghU]bUV]]miHfU]'! 'd]M\ 'i d'U'a Ud'UbX'hfU]'bcH\g'Zfca 'h\Y'7\]Xfybüg'@]VfUfmitc' bX'ci ha cfY

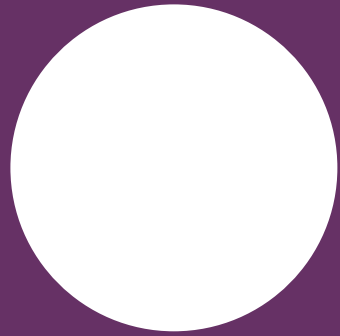
To reduce mains water use, a rainwater collection system is used. Once the water is collected from the roof, it is stored in a 70 m³ storage system. This water is used to flush the toilets and to wash archaeological finds.











Each of the roof cones are made from large, laminated panels. These panels are made from sustainably sourced softwoods. The concrete used has reduced cement content, so it has a lower environmental impact.





Water meadows

To protect The Hive, two water meadows have been planted. This, along with rainwater harvesting, attenuation basins and planting, forms part of the Sustainable Drainage System. This absorbs rain and foodwater, and prevents water levels from rising.





The water meadows are planted with a range of native, traditional meadow wildflowers, including the cowslip to increase biodiversity. Worcestershire Black Pear Trees have been planted, and the western boundary of The Hive is planted with the rare Black Poplar. Features provide space for bird nests, bat roosts and stag beetle habitats.

