

Donaldson-Balan, M., 2025. *Why action needs to be passive on cooling buildings*. [Online] Available at: <https://constructionmanagement.co.uk/why-action-needs-to-be-passive-on-cooling-buildings/> [Accessed 26 November 2025].

The article argues that rising temperatures and increased risk of overheating required a passive first approach to cooling buildings. It explains that widespread air-conditioning would dramatically increase energy use and carbon emissions. Passive strategies like shading, solar control glazing, natural ventilation, thermal mass, reflective materials and vegetation could reduce cooling demand by more than a third. It identifies barrier to implementation like cost, aesthetics and limited supply chain adoption. It also stresses the need for it to be integrated early in the design process to be successful.

Buddoo, N., 2025. *Call for workforce reforms to tackle construction skills crisis*. [Online] Available at: <https://constructionmanagement.co.uk/call-for-workforce-reforms-to-tackle-construction-skills-crisis/> [Accessed 26 November 2025].

The article highlights a major skills shortage in UK construction with almost 48,000 extra workers required each year coupled with an aging workforce. It attributes this to a weak labour model and a failing training system, with declining numbers of people entering the industry. The Centre for Social Justice (CSJ) calls for improving apprenticeships, creating a construction GCSE, incentivising employers to train young people and decreasing reliance on overseas labour. It stresses that without changes the industry will struggle to meet housing and infrastructure targets.

Johnson, T., 2025. *Construction industry carbon footprint projected to double by 2050, hindering net zero*. [Online]

Available at: <https://www.newcivilengineer.com/latest/construction-industry-carbon-footprint-projected-to-double-by-2050-hindering-net-zero-07-11-2025/> [Accessed 26 November 2025].

This article reports that global construction related carbon emissions are already about one third of total emissions, and these are projected to double by 2050. Most of these emissions come from carbon intensive materials like cement and steel, along with transport and machinery. The article warns that this continuing like this would jeopardise global net-zero goals, and calls for a rapid shift towards low carbon materials and cleaner processes across the industry.