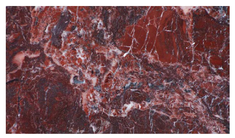
# 14 distinctive stones from across the British Isles

Ledmore Grey Marble
(Forsterite Marble)
Sutherland, Highlands Of Scotland
The Ethical Stone Company (Britannicus)

Baycliff Cauldfeild Limestone
Ulverston, Cumbria
Burlington Stone

Kirkby Blue Slate
Kirkby-In-Furness, Cumbria
Burlington Stone

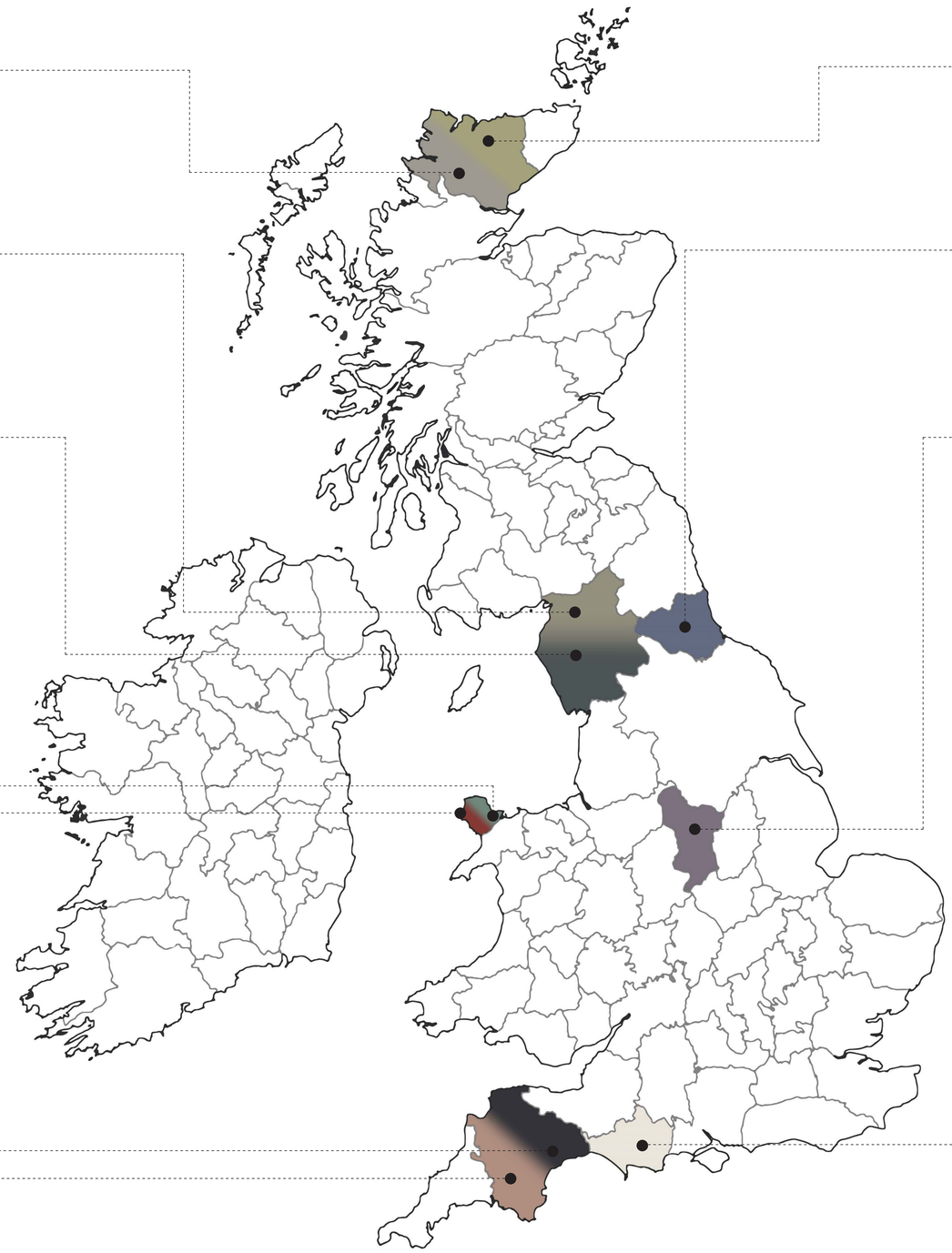
Green Serpentine
(Pre-Cambrian Metamorphosed Gabbro)
Anglesey, N Wales
The Ethical Stone Company (Britannicus)

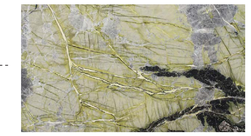


Red Serpentine
(Pre-Cambrian Metamorphosed Gabbro)
Anglesey, N Wales
The Ethical Stone Company (Britannicus)

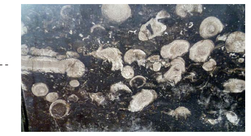
Ashburton Marble
(Carboniferous Limestone)
Ashburton, South Devon
The Ethical Stone Company (Britannicus)

Stoneycombe Marble
(Carboniferous Limestone)
Kingskerswell, South Devon
The Ethical Stone Company (Britannicus)





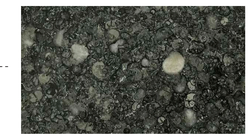
Ledmore Green Marble
(Forsterite Marble)
Sutherland, Highlands Of Scotland
The Ethical Stone Company (Britannicus)



Fosterley Marble
(Carboniferous Limestone)
Frosterley, County Durham
The Ethical Stone Company (Britannicus)

Ball Eye Blue (Fluorite Conglomerate
Carboniferous Limestone)
Matlock Region, Derbyshire
The Ethical Stone Company (Britannicus)

Purbeck Green Marble
Upper Purbeck, Dorset, UK
Heysom Purbeck Stone



Purbeck Blue Marble
Upper Purbeck, Dorset, UK
Haysom Purbeck Stone

Purbeck Grub Limestone
Upper Purbeck, Dorset, UK
Huysom Purbeck Stone

Portland Stone
Upper Purbeck ,Dorset, UK
Albion Stone

Within the UK, a unique range of stones can be found, reaching from the Highlands of Scotland to the South Coast of England. Fourteen of these stones have been highlighted within this year's exhibition, showcasing the variety of colours, textures and styles that can be found closer to home.

For centuries, local stones have shaped our city's architecture, from the prominence of Portland stone adorning the facades of London, to the classic Bath stone informing the language of the city. Sourcing stone locally not only embraces the vernacular language of our surroundings, but it also significantly reduces the carbon impact of transportation of the stone as well as specifiers during the selection process.

# LOCALITY

# Extraction

The process of stone extraction has progressed to make way for waste reduction that is usually associated with previous excavation techniques. Blasting stones creates a variety of sizes which are not all usable, therefore increasing waste of discarded stones.

Modern extraction allows for a controlled, precise approach to extracting larger, more uniform blocks, reducing waste. It is important to understand the differing levels of energy required depending on the density of materials being selected.

Ethical Stone Register ✓

Sector specific ethical and responsible sourcing scheme

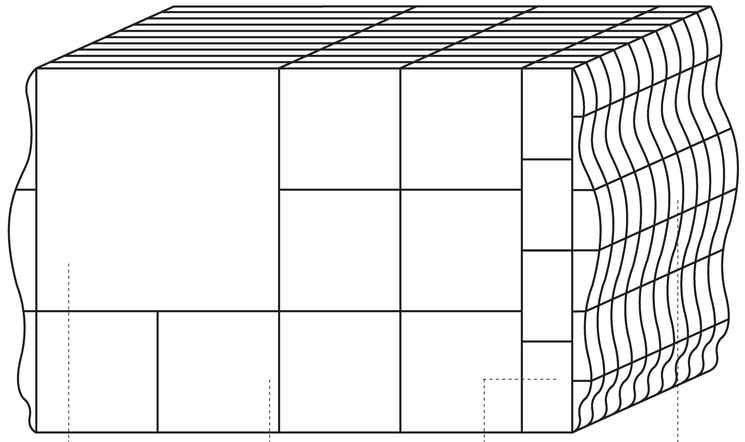
Created in response to the modern slavery act 2015

Resource that allows companies of all sizes to offer ethical sourcing solutions

Sustainable stone selection goes beyond identifying the carbon footprint of a particular stone, in response to the Modern Slavery Act, the Ethical Stone Register which considers the welfare of the staff employed in mining sites was established to provide a source of ethically and responsibly sourced natural stone.

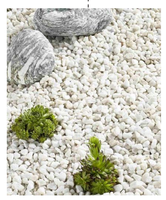
- Ethical and responsible sourcing
- Waste impact and water management
- Sustainability and carbon footprint
- Anti-corruption and anti-bribery
- Health and safety
- Energy consumption

# Fabrication



Large Scale Slab

Smaller Scale Slabs



Pebbles

Reconstituted Stone / Terrazzo

The fabrication process can incorporate methods of water reuse and filtering to help reduce water consumption. As part of the fabrication process, it is important to consider the finish being applied to the stone. In principle the more texture being applied, the more energy required, with a sawn or honed finish being fairly low impact, and a flamed or bush hammered being high impact.

# Regeneration of quarries

Honister Slate Mine

Tout Quarry

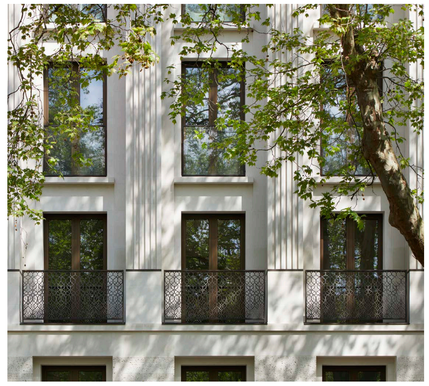
Landscapes left behind after mining have been converted into wonderful nature reserves and outdoor adventure destinations offering opportunities of employment in the local area as well as providing access for people to experience new landscapes.

# PROCESS

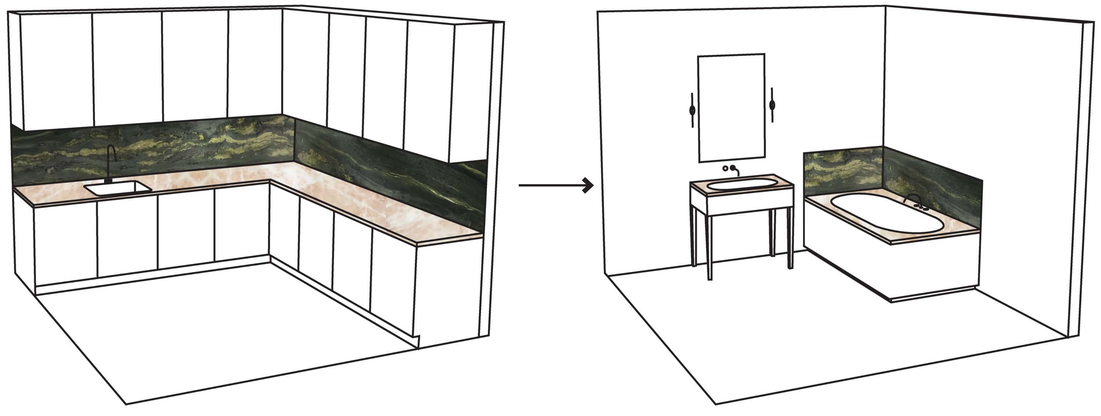
# Installation

What happens to stone when a building is demolished? Currently most are crushed into rubble -Is there an opportunity for reuse before this stage? There is a recognised and effective market for reclaimed bricks and timber floors already, what can be done to increase the reuse of stone?

Could sizes be standardised so reuse/ replacement can be more easily accommodated? Can installation technique at the outset be altered to allow for less destructive removal? The material strength of stone changes over time so the these qualities will need to be assessed before re-use. The potential to give further life to stones before they are crushed down is an exciting opportunity which should be explored.



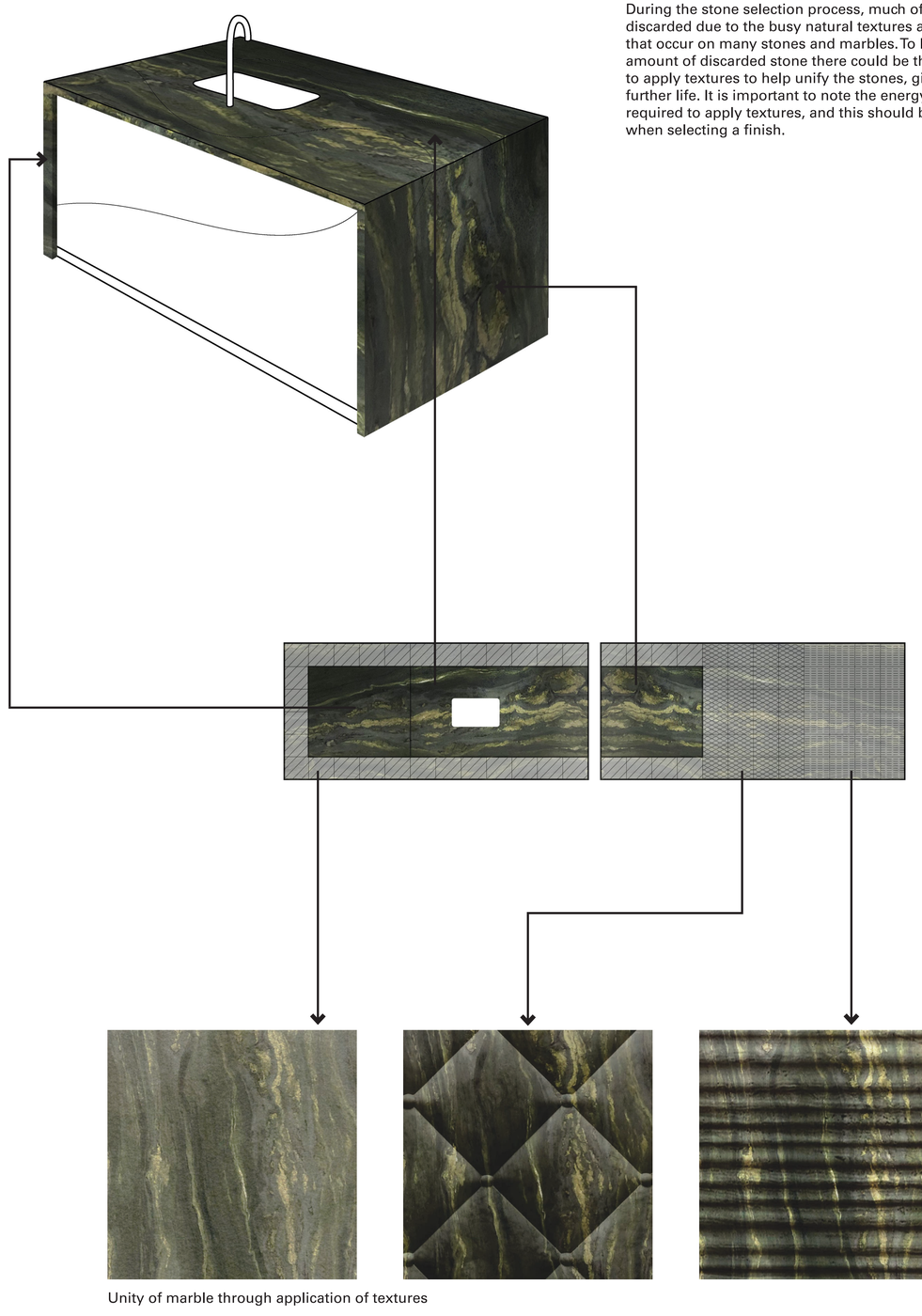
Kitchen stone relocated to bathroom?



# APPLICATION

# Widening the range - stone characteristics

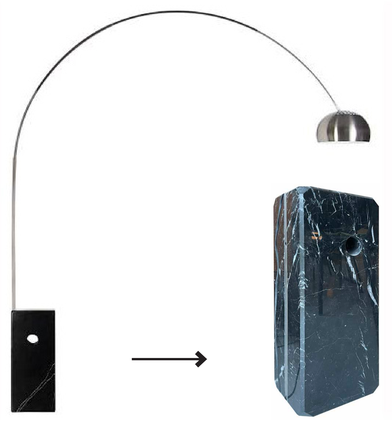
During the stone selection process, much of a slab may be discarded due to the busy natural textures and patterns that occur on many stones and marbles. To limit the amount of discarded stone there could be the opportunity to apply textures to help unify the stones, giving them further life. It is important to note the energy requirements required to apply textures, and this should be considered when selecting a finish.

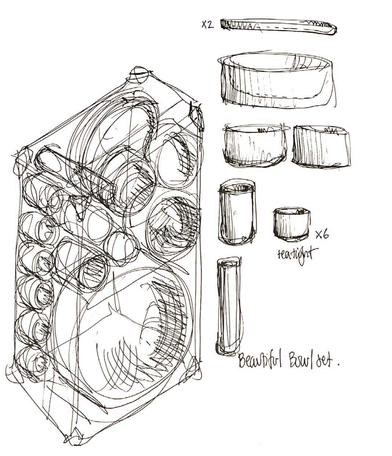


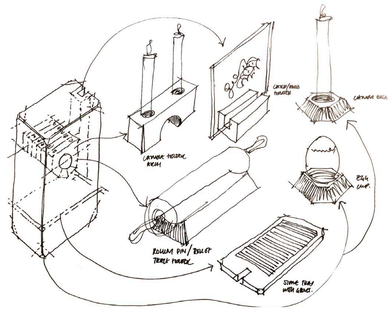
Unity of marble through application of textures

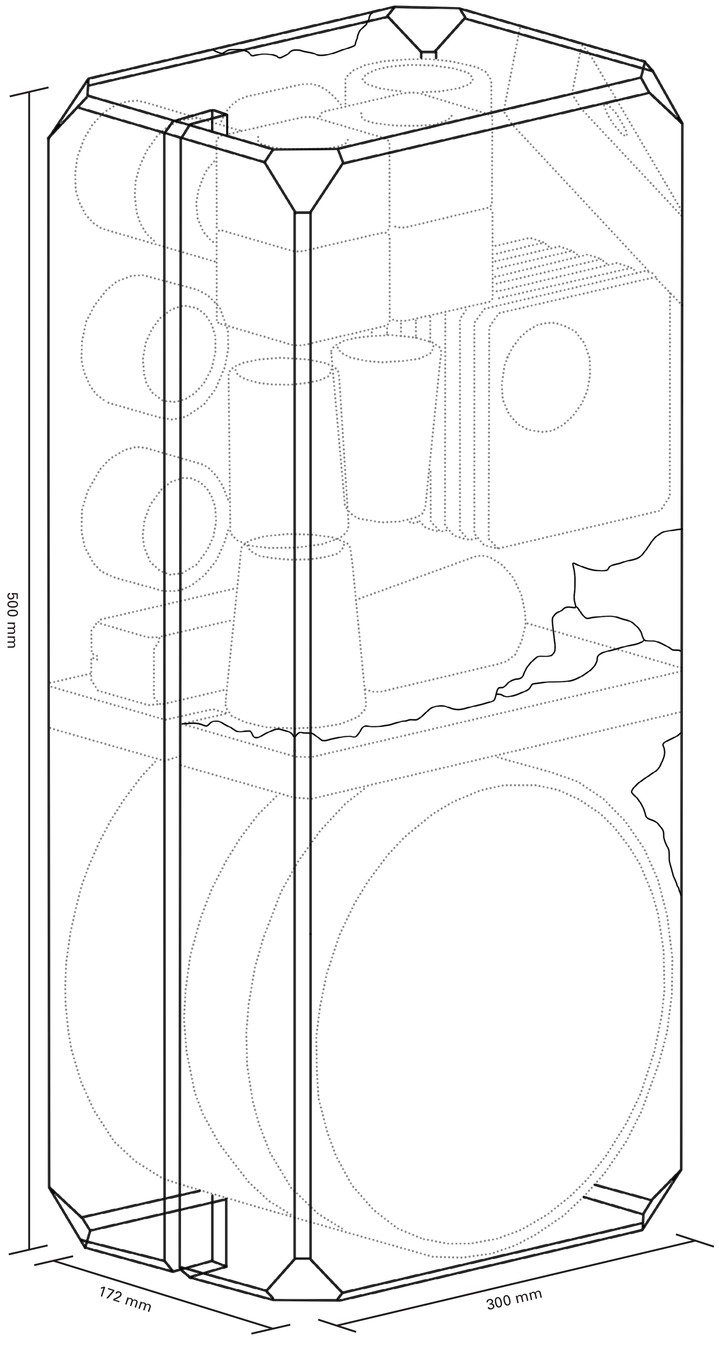
# Secondary life of the stone

Example of reuse. Cracked Arco Floor Lamp base, re-imagined into different objects.






# RE-USE

# Collective database reuse

A collective database would enable the potential reuse of reclaimed stones more accessible. Designs could then be tailored to available material and through open source software, bespoke objects can be sent to factories for fabrication.