

# Eco Home Decisions: Practical Steps to Sustainability Structure & Materials from foundations to finishes

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  - Haynes Eco House Manual
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  - Project Manager
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AGENDA Eco Home Decisions: Structure & Materials from foundations to finishes

- Types of built form
- Tyes of structure Quick poll
- What is sustainability
- Construction Materials- Quick poll
- Finishes



Landscaping - Quick poll



### **Built Form**

#### There are many types of built form:



Tall & thin or short & wide



Image: GG Archard / Arcaid Images

Image: Ted Stevens

Image: Chris Snook





### **Built Form**

"Form" refers to the shape and configuration of a building:

- Linear or curved
- Flat roofed or pitched
- Rectangular or L-shaped, C-shaped, Courtyard . . . etc





#### Image: Camilla Reynolds/Frame Technologies

Image: Camilla Reynolds



**Built Form** 

Responding to your site: Your decisions may depend on:

- Existing features
- Passivhaus or other certification aims
- Need for outbuildings
- Slope and orientation
- Most importantly the context of your site





Image: John Mayer



Eco Home What kind of construction are you thinking of? Decisions **Quick Poll** SIPS ICF







Type of Structure

#### What determines the type of structure?

- It's what holds up the roof!
- Not always obvious
- For example we have:
  - Brick-clad timber-frame buildings
  - Masonry buildings with timber rainscreens
  - Anything that's rendered . . . can't tell by looking!





Type of Structure Types of structure

- Masonry
- Timber Frame
- SIPS
- ICF
- Passive Solar Design
- Deep Green



Masonry

**Cavity Wall Construction has advantages** 

- Construction industry is familiar with it
- (reduces risk)
- Specification can be adjusted to be more sustainable
- Price is reasonable
- Cement vs Lime





Masonry

Cavity Wall Construction has some disadvantages too:

- Relatively high embodied energy
- Some opportunity to use natural or recycled materials
- Some restrictions on insulation





Image: Dave Burton

**Timber Frame** 

Timber frame is highly versatile:

- Large internal spans, cantilevers etc
- Easy to adapt and change later
- Variety of insulation materials can be used





Image: Potton

**Timber Frame** 

And there are other advantages

- Non-toxic
- Renewable material (as long as FSC or equivalent)
- Speed of construction
- Reduced foundations
- More space for insulation
- Low embodied energy, carbon negative
- Easier to handle and work
- Better suited to self-builders



Structural Insulated Panel Systems (SIPS)

Structural Insulated Panel Systems (SIPS)

- Simply insulation between boards (OSB)
- Insulation is typically Polystyrene or Polisocyanurate
- No studs less thermal bridging
- Easy to make airtight
- No thermal mass?





ICF

#### **Insulated Concrete Formwork**

- ICF
- Concrete poured into pre-made polystyrene formwork
- Structure and insulation in one still needs finishes
- Looks like giant Lego
- Reinforced
- Instinctively simple
- However . . .





Modern Methods of Construction

#### **Offsite construction**

- Advantages:
  - Accuracy of Factory Build & Control
  - Reduction of impact on neighbours
  - Reduction of time on site
  - Pre-installed services





Modern Methods of Construction

#### **Offsite construction**

- Disadvantages:
  - Limitations in materials
  - Limitations in design
  - Crane access usually required
  - Costs?







### Deep Green

Straw Bale

- Really is giant Lego (+ pins)
- Waste material
- Not attractive to vermin (no food)
- Carbon sequestration
- Load bearing or timber frame
- Masonry plinth
- DIY build
- Lime renders inside & out
- Easy to adapt
- NB Reveals





Deep Green

Hempcrete (Isochanvre)

- Mix of hemp (shiv) & lime
- Poured into formwork which is then removed
- Insulation and structural form in one
- More common in France
- Some good examples in UK eg Haverhill in Suffolk





Deep Green

Hemp Block

- Mixed with Lime
- Does the same job as a cement and aggregate block
- . . at much lower embodied energy
- . . and carbon negative
- Still a block type construction
- Requires render



Deep Green

Cob

- Mix of mud and straw
- Ancient building technique
- Insulation and structure in one hit
- Requires render & plaster
- And deep eaves
- West Country





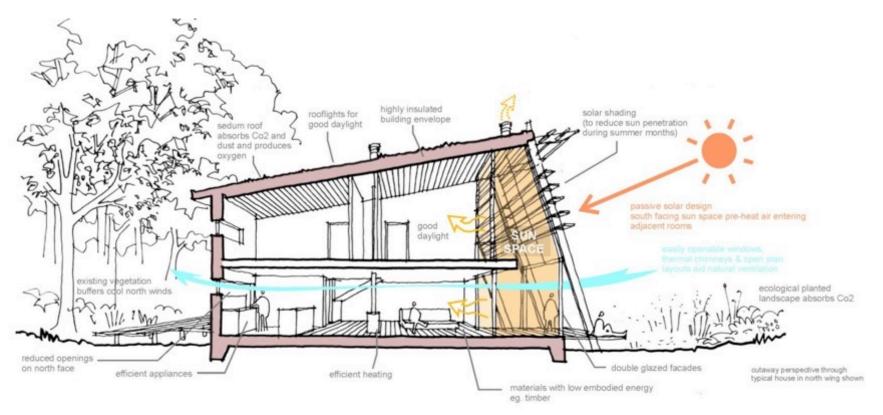


### **Passive Solar**

#### Four Key Elements of Passive Solar Design

- Orientation
- Fenestration
- Thermal Mass
- Solar Shading

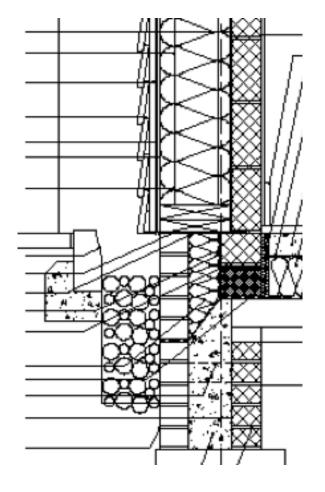
- Plus:
- Superinsulation
- Air tightness





### **Passive Solar**

**Thermal Mass and Insulation Detail** 



Dense Masonry Core Superinsulated Outer Shell All masonry becomes thermal mass

Example of a masonry building . . that looks like a timber building



**Passive Solar** 

#### **Passive Solar Design**

- Won award for the most energy efficient street
- The gas board were suspicious!





## Overheating

Designing out overheating

- Thermal mass
- Solar shading
- Deep eaves
- Coatings
- Automatic blinds
- Reactive glass
- Ventilated sun spaces
- Tree planting deciduous





Built Form and Construction Type

## Summary



Summary

- Begin with where you are at (your site)
- Consider the potential for Passive Solar
- Think about the setting, the context
- Consider future adaptation needs
- Think about your own aims and principles

Principles of Eco Home Design





#### Sustainability is about more than just energy use.

- It's about what kind of world we would like to leave to our children and grandchildren
- It's about providing fresh water to drink for the millions who don't have it

Brundtland Definition of sustainable development:

... meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

Principles of Eco Home Design What does sustainability mean to you?

Building a healthy home

Low energy demand

Natural light

Natural materials

Low water use

Renewable energy

Adaptability

**Passivhaus Standard** 



Principles of Eco Home Design

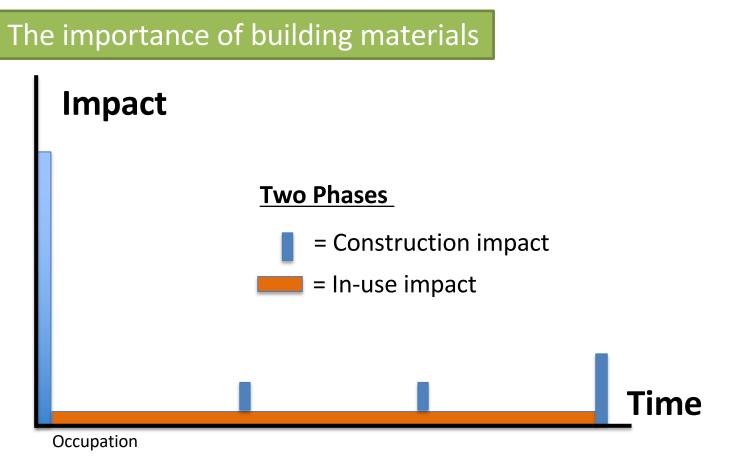
VIRTUAL SELF BUILD TRAINING POTTON Build It Establish Priorities . . . some suggestions:

- Build Beauty
- Promote Health
- Minimise environmental impact of materials
- Minimise waste
- Minimise impact on neighbours / considerate constructors
- Protect and Enhance Ecology
- Go beyond building Regulations?
  - Energy Efficiency
  - Water Efficiency
  - Drainage

Materials:

**Key Issues** 

VIRTUAL SELF BUILD TRAINING POTTON Build It Embodied energy vs energy is use



Materials:

Key Issues



**Embodied energy** 

- wide variation between materials
- by volume or mass
- by % of overall build impact
- consider ongoing maintenance
- Greenspec
- Life cycle analysis





Materials:

Key Issues

Pollution

- Groundwater pollution from mining of key minerals
- Gases given off in manufacture
- Air pollution from some coatings
- VOCs given off in use e.g. formaldehyde
- Pollution during disposal, including burning



Materials:

Key Issues

Beauty

- The "truth that dare not speak its name" about buildings
- Much of the impact lies in the external cladding materials used
- Steel & glass can be beautiful too (though often the beauty comes from the surroundings)







Materials:

Key Issues



**Resource Scarcity** 

- Steel and other metals are finite resources
- Aggregates are finite but plentiful
- Cellulose materials are renewable
- Waste or reclaimed materials are ideal!





Image: Mata architects

Materials:

**Key Issues** 



**Reclaimed and Recycled Materials** 

- Reused is best!
- Start with what you have on site
- Then Reclaimed
- Examine the specification carefully, substitute wherever possible
- Warranty issues?

Reclaimed telegraph poles used as bollards at Great Bow Yard



**Quick Poll** 

What matters to you about building materials? (tick as many as you like)

**Embodied energy** 

Avoiding pollution

**Natural Materials** 

Healthy materials

Appearance

Cost













Materials:

Foundations

**Foundation Design** 

- Depends on structural form masonry or lightweight
- Industry is used to trench fill and oversite concrete
- Lightweight construction can be based on pad foundations – "Post & Beam"
- Oversite concrete may not be needed in some floor constructions
- Limecrete floors
- Permeable floors



Materials:

## Foundations

Foundation Design

• Deep green construction sometimes uses reclaimed car tyres filled with aggregate



Materials:

Walls



Wall structure and surfaces

- Brick & block & plaster(board)
  - high enbodied energy
- Timber frame
  - Low embodied energy, sequestered carbon
- Cladding can be brick, render or timber
  - impacts vary, appearance critical
- SIPS
  - OSB but use of plastics
- Deep green
  - lime renders
  - earth plasters

Materials:

Floors

Floor structure (not finishes!)

- Suspended timber worked fine for the Victorians! (and is still working fine now)
- Beam & block (construction industry default option) is heavyweight and carbon intensive
- Solid floors
- Timber I-beams use less timber, OSB web
  - "engineered timber"



Materials:

Floors

#### Floor surface (not finished surface/covering)

- OSB
- Solid timber
- Plywood
- Chipboard
- MDF



Materials:

Roofing

. . and if you're ever tempted to design in an RSJ, think again!

- A Glulam beam will do almost any job than an RSJ can do
- Or Just Oak!



image: Oakwrights



Materials:

Roofing

#### **Roof structure**

- Timber
- Engineered timber
- SIPS
- Trusses
  - No large members
  - Lightweight
  - Changes??

Image: FrameTec





Materials:

Roofing



Roof coverings

- Tile (think about appearance)
- Slate (imported, Welsh or reclaimed?, PV?)
- Shingle (not common in the UK)
- Copper, Zinc, steel . . .
- Flat roofs
  - Flat roof materials (Quality, quality, quality)
  - Green roof types, benefits, limitations



lmage: Wallbarn

Materials:

# Insulation



#### **Insulation Materials**

- R-value (Sum: 1/R -> u -value)
- PIR, PUR, EPS
- Mineral wool (Rockwool / Glasswool)
- Natural Materials -> Sequestered carbon, Renewable and recyclable
  - Wood wool
  - Hemp, sheepswool
  - Recycled newspaper





Materials:

## Windows



Frame materials

- Timber renewable, recyclable
- Metal recyclable
- PVC hard to recycle, toxic when burned
- Think about longevity, repairability, environmental impact



Image: Lomax & Wood



Image: Norrsken

Materials:

Windows



Glazing

- Single
- Double
- Triple
- Coatings
- Gases
- Renovators: Secondary Glazing





images courtesy of Mitchell & Dickinson

Materials:

Waste



- Segregation
- Reuse
- Returns
- Modular construction
- Packaging





Finishes

#### Eco Kitchens

- Carcassing
- Doors
- Worktops
- Flooring





Finishes

#### Paints

- Permeability
- Solvents & VOCs
- Pigments
- Binders
- Preservatives
- Titanium Dioxide
- Alternatives
  - Lime
  - Linseed
  - Earth/Clay paints
  - Low VOC Conventional Paint
  - Waxes and oils





Finishes

#### Carpets

- Natural materials
  - Sisal, Jute, Wool, Seagrass, Coir
- Chemicals:
  - Fire retardants
  - Insecticides
  - Fungicides
- Underlay
- Rugs & Mats







Finishes

#### Hard flooring

- Hardwoods
- Bamboo
- Cork
- Natural Linoleum
- Tile & Stone (NB Glues)











Decisions Quick Poll

Eco Home

#### What's your atitude to the exterior space?

Tick as many as you like

Low maintenance

Entertainment area

**Food Production** 

Wildlife

A place to exercise

It can wait until after



**Exterior space** 

#### Protection and pollution avoidance

- Wait & See!
- While building:
  - Protection of trees & shrubs
  - Watercourses & drains
  - Topsoil





## **Exterior space**

#### Hard landscaping

- Use what you've got
- Reclaimed materials
- Stone from China?
- Hedges or Fences?
- Raised beds
- Try dry stone walling







**Exterior space** 

#### Decking

- Low cost
- Quick to lay
- Low embodied energy
- Low chemical use
- Natural product
- Occasional maintenance





**Exterior space** 

#### **Encouraging Wildlife**

- Planting variety of shrubs, trees, perennials
- Nectar rich plants
- Habitats
  - natural
  - bird boxes
  - bat boxes & bricks
  - swift nesting bricks
  - bee nesting cylinders
- Cleaning up?
- Wildlife corridors
- Hedges



Image: Green & Blue



## **Exterior space**

#### **Eco-friendly Gardening**

- Chemicals who needs 'em?
  - weed killers
  - insecticides
  - fertilisers (NB)
  - slug pellets etc
- Composting





**Exterior space** 

#### Food production

- Herbs, containers and small gardens
- Fruit trees
- A poultry affair
- Vegetables
- (Allotments)









Summary

Build in harmony with the environment and with each other.





Image: CoolStays



... was to give you the information you need ... now for you to decide according your priorities.



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