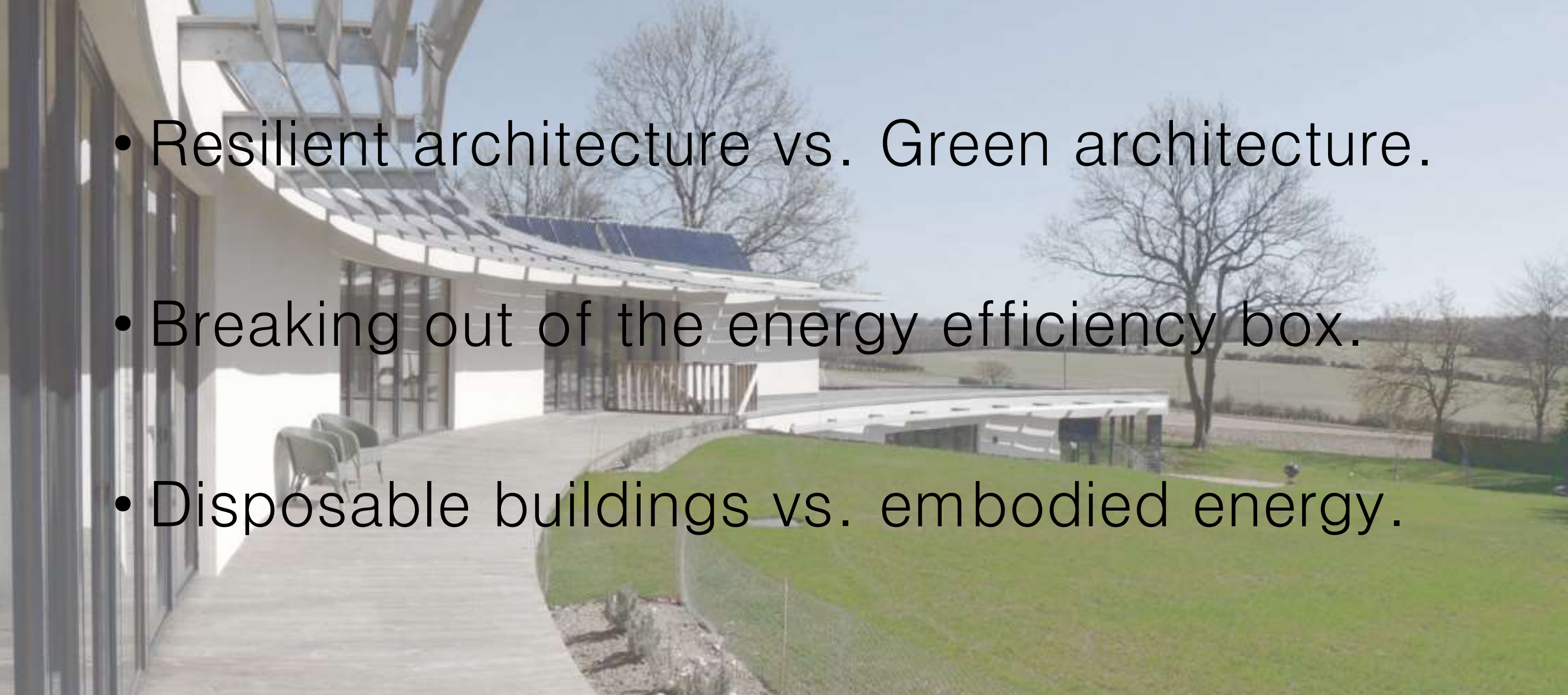




Jake White
Director
Ecotecture

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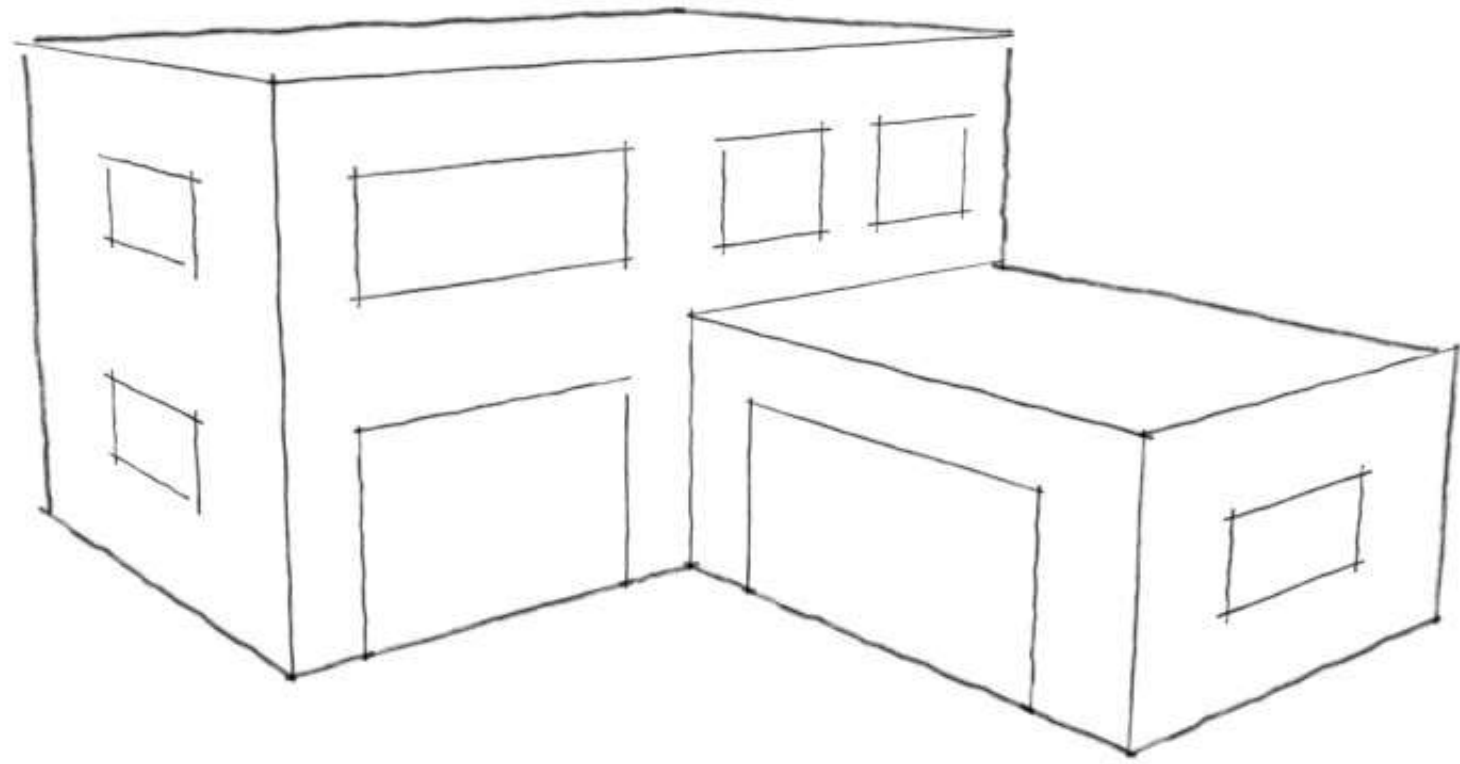
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- 
- Resilient architecture vs. Green architecture.
 - Breaking out of the energy efficiency box.
 - Disposable buildings vs. embodied energy.

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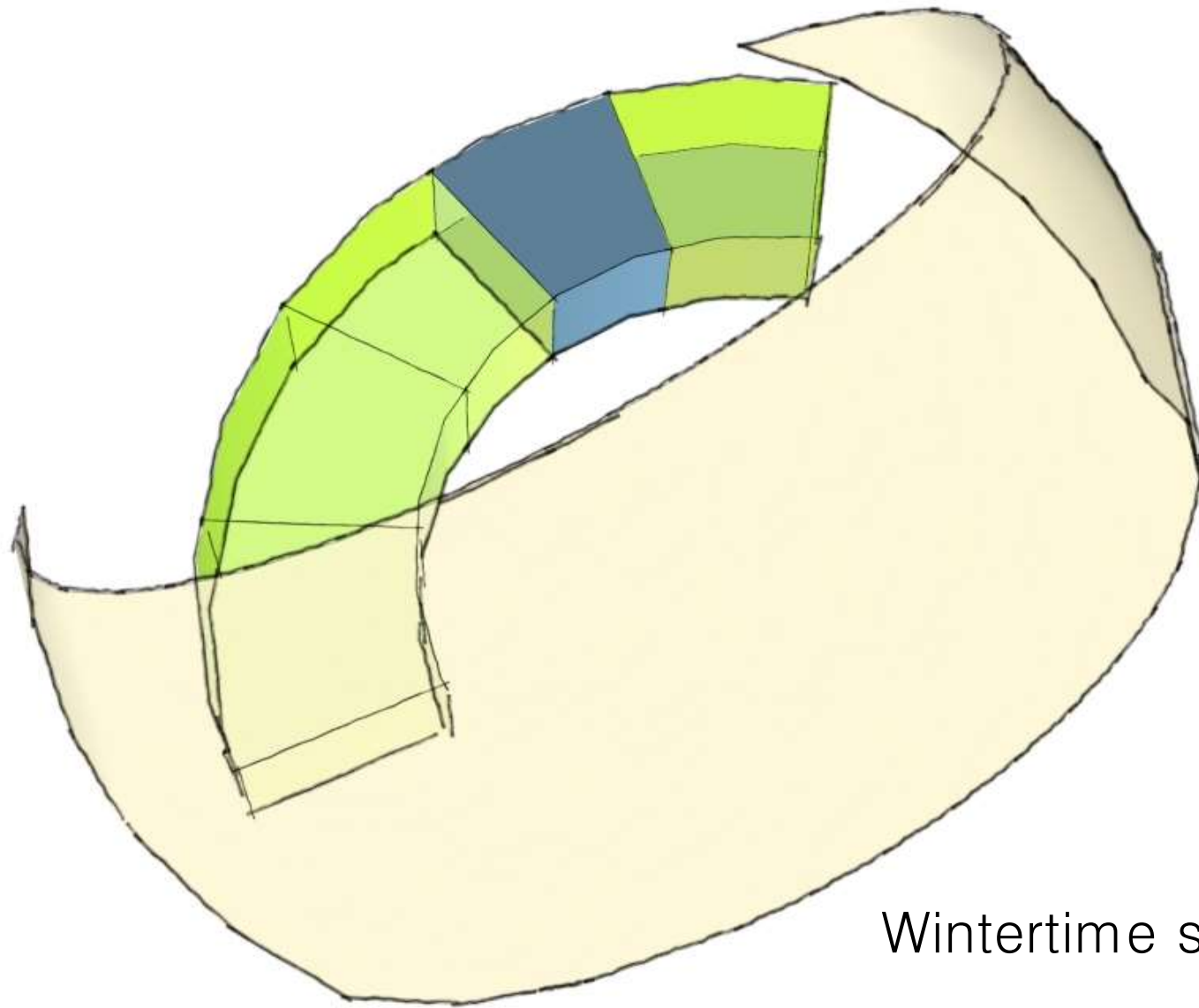
Retro-fit or Re-build?



Typically ‘ultra low’ energy homes can be a little “boxey” to keep the surface area to volume ratio down low.

The energy efficiency box

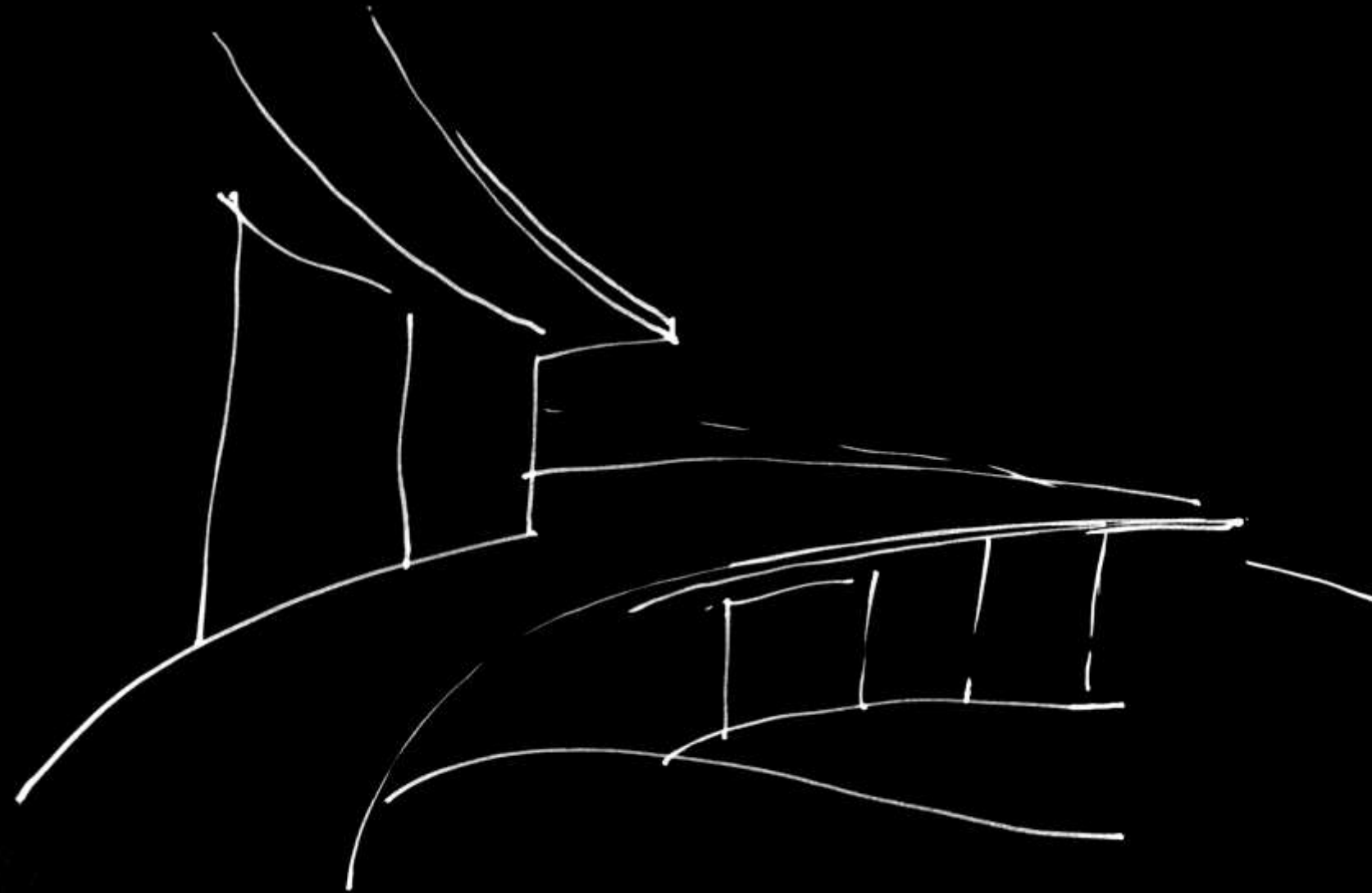
Summertime sun



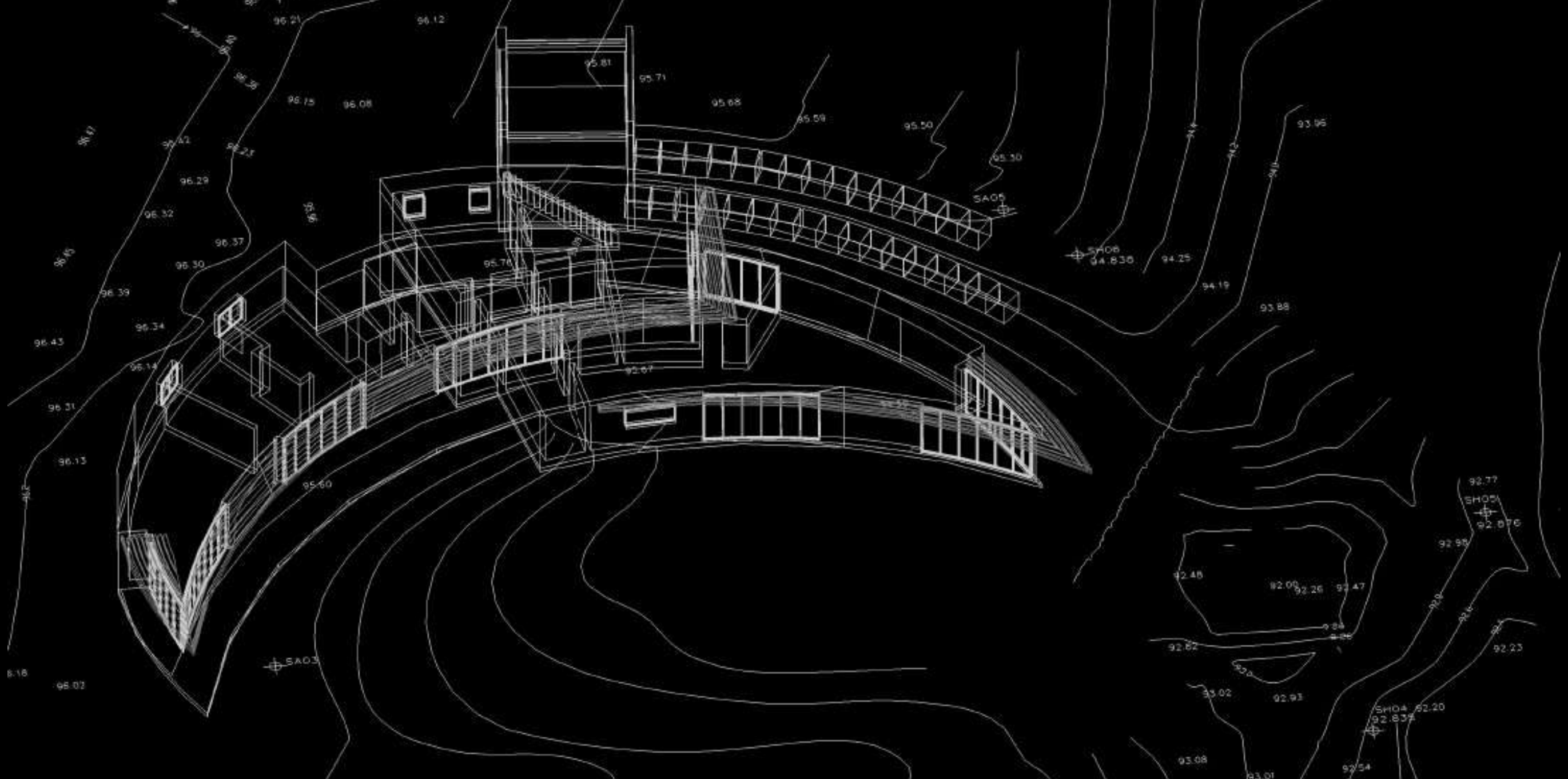
Wintertime sun

Each segment along the arc or crescent has good solar orientation, and would function independently as a low energy building.

Concept development



Concept sketch



Assessing construction types



Ground works



ICF Superstructure



Horns of crescent being formed



Project completed – Front entrance



View from the road side



View from the south west



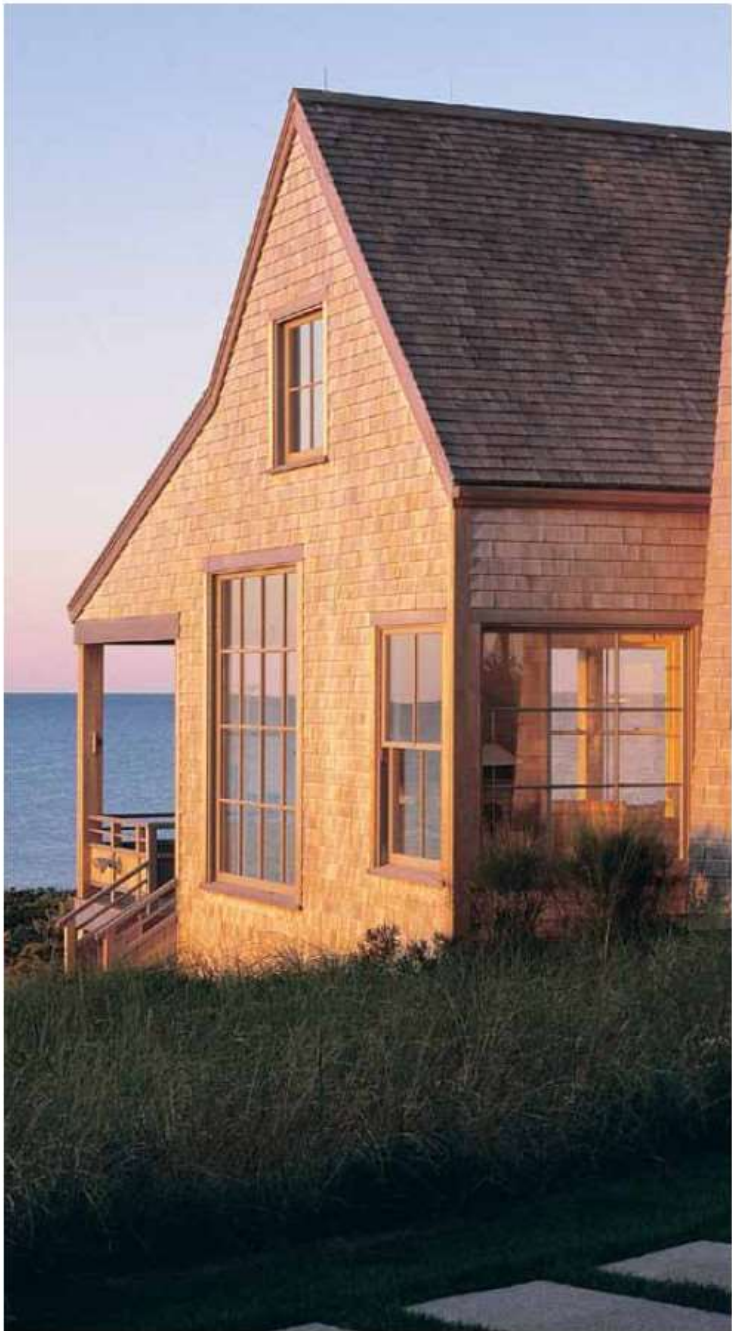
View from the south east



View from the east

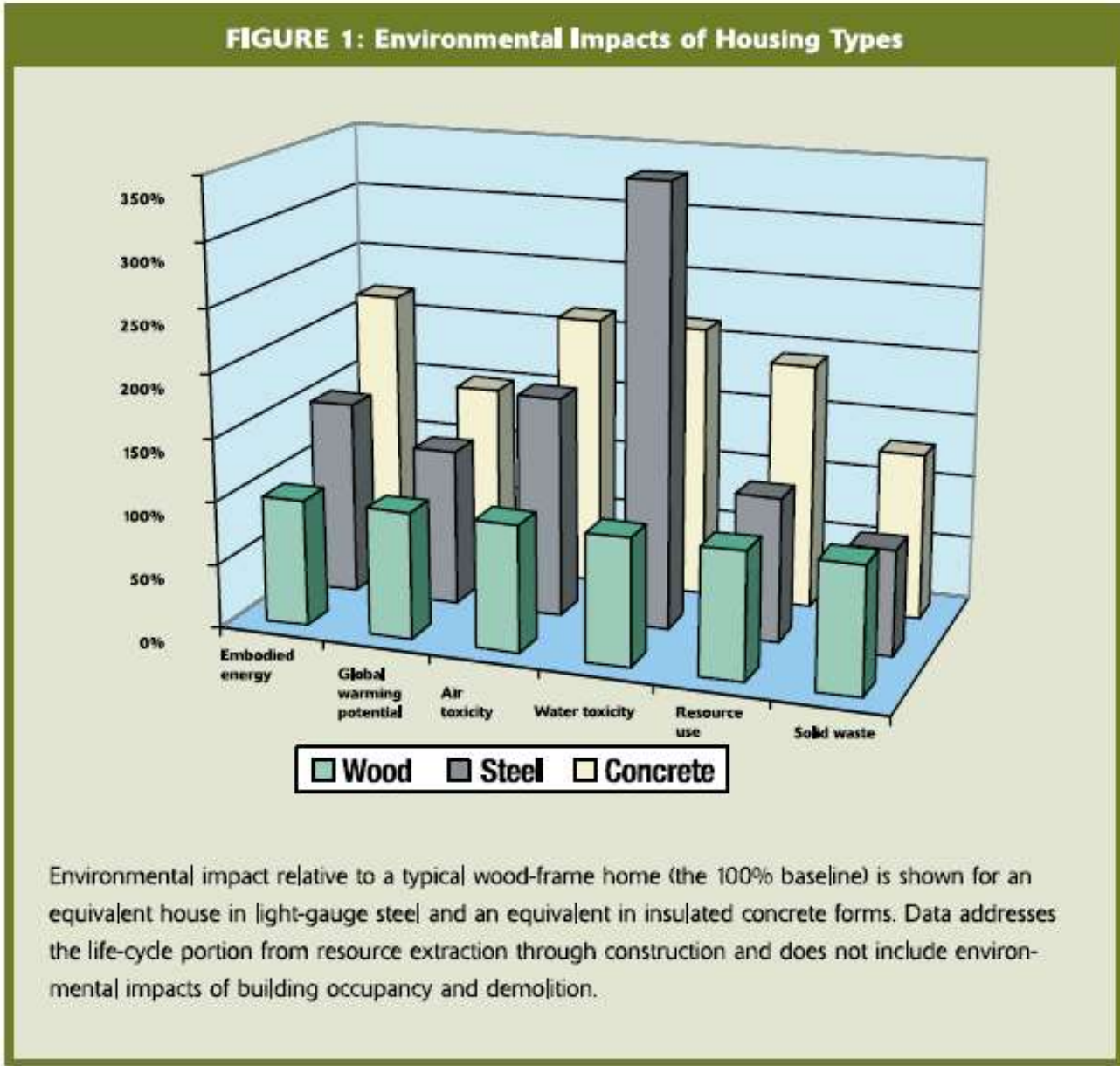


Internal shots



Sustainability and Life Cycle Analysis for Residential Buildings

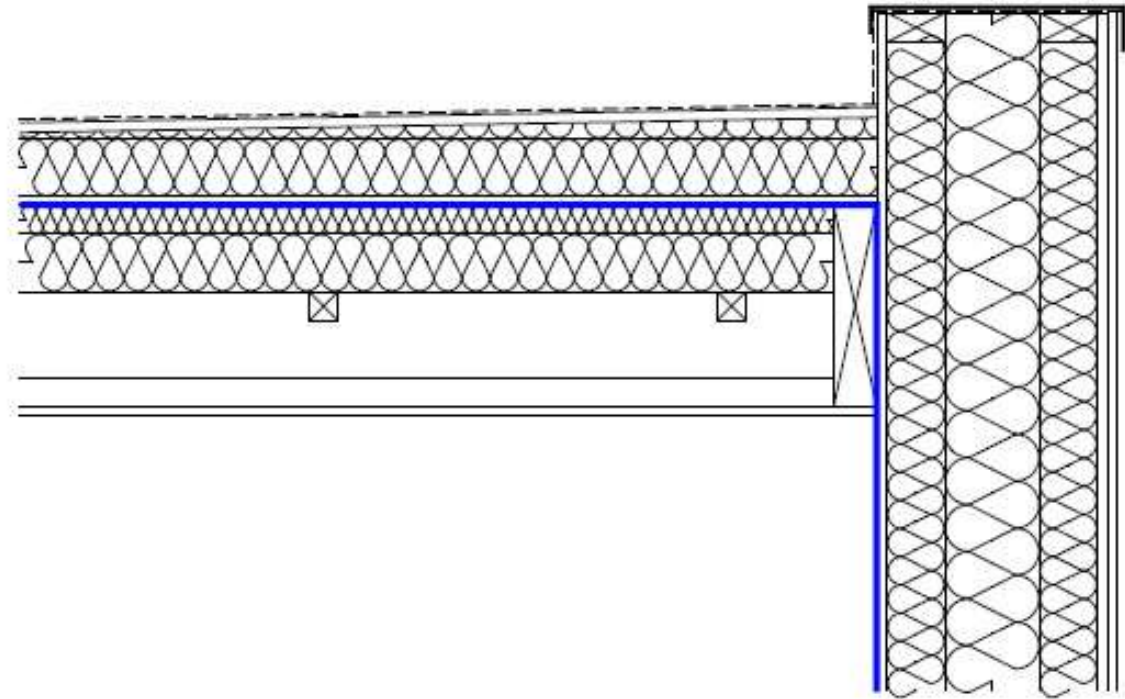
INTERNATIONAL Building series | NO. 4



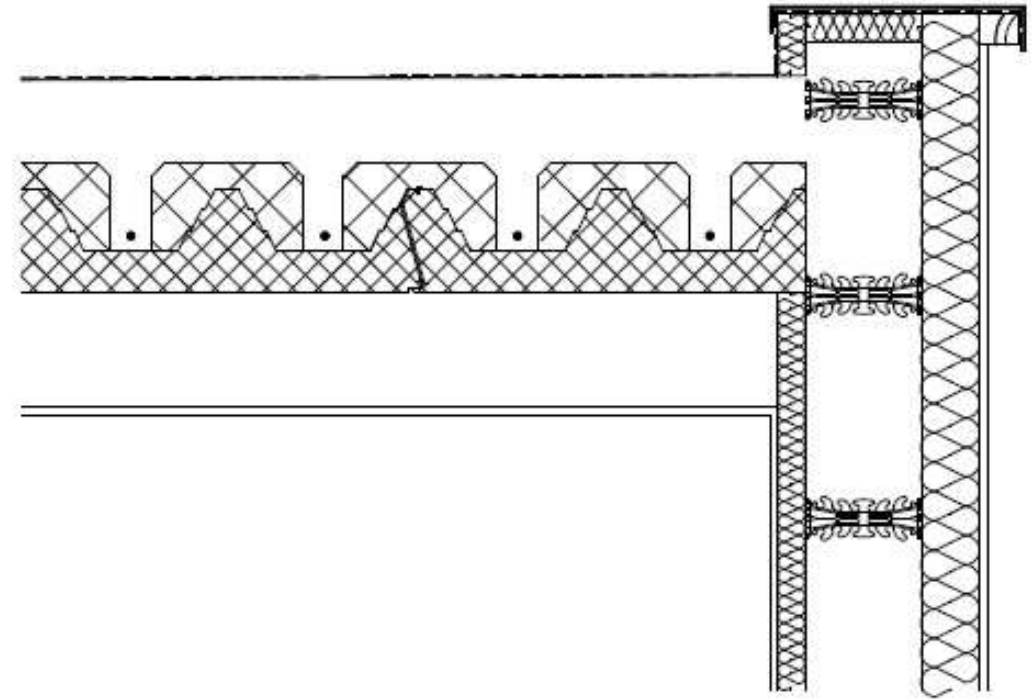
Comparison of LCA with alternatives



Timber construction



Nudura ICF construction



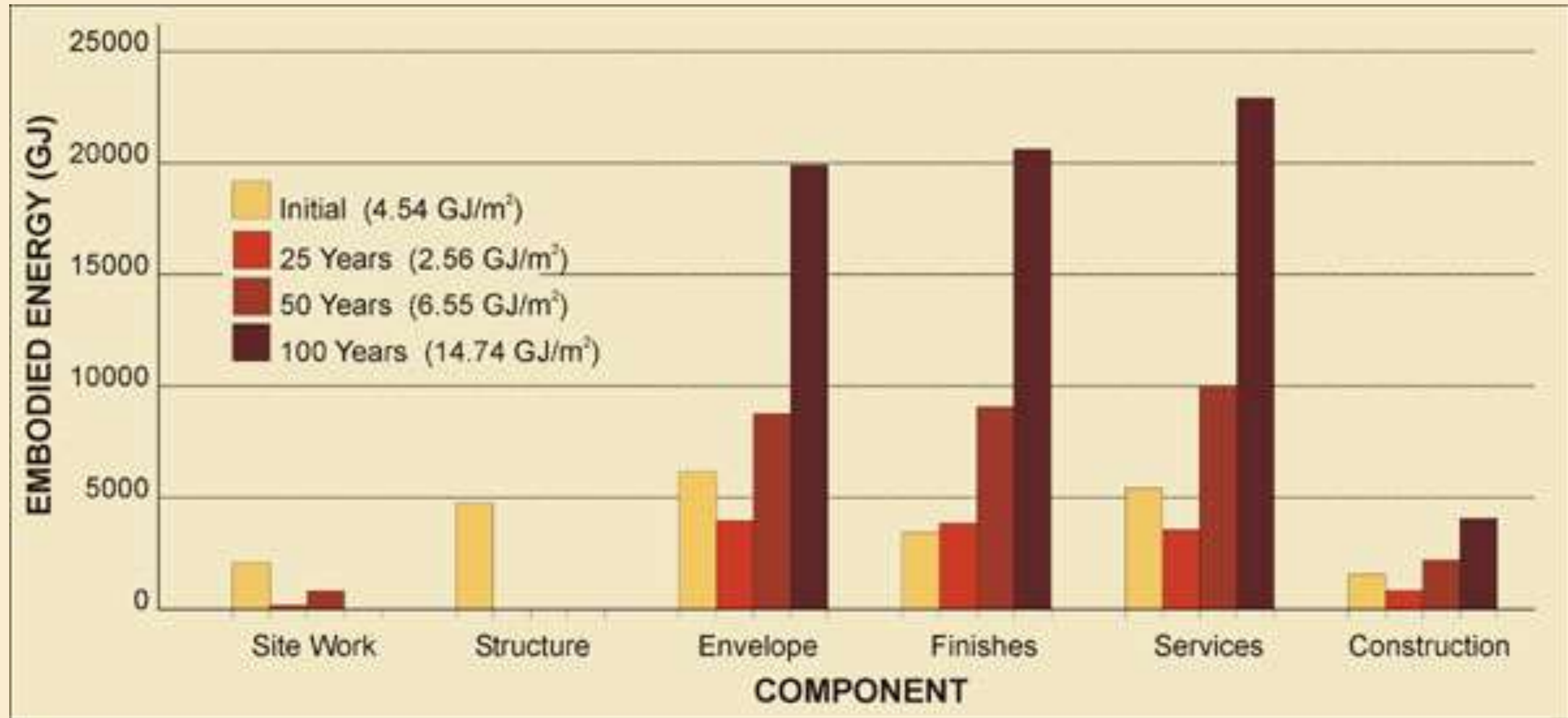
Air tightness barrier comparison



Concrete production is responsible for 9% of CO2 emissions globally.

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Recurring embodied energy

Regular replacement (between 20 and 50 years)	Regular replacement (between 50 and 100 years)	Minor maintenance (100 years and well beyond)
Roof coverings	Ductwork for MVHR	Foundations
Windows (When replaced, must be reinstalled to air tightness standard)	Replastering (minimal impact on air tightness)	Superstructure - walls, floorslab, roofdeck & structural beams (Air tightness is retained inherently within the structure)
Internal joinery and oak flooring	Polished screed flooring finish.	Insulation levels
Kitchen units	Wall cappings	Solar shading devices
Electrical appliances & wiring	External rendering	
MVHR fans		
Renewable energy		

Projected refurbishment path

Do use...

When building on sites which are highly exposed, where alternate construction solutions will degrade quickly.

When designing more complex buildings.

When clients brief is for longevity.

Do not use...

When building in low lands near current sea level.

When building in densely populated areas, where adaptations to existing structures happen more regularly.

When extending existing properties, if the lifespan of the existing structure has potential to limit lifespan of the whole.

Consider carefully...

When building at perimeter of dense development. Infrastructure projects of the future may require early demolition of structures, and lead to considerable waste.

And remember to...

Design structures with obsolescence, to reduce the need for future structural alterations.

Design in easy access to service runs, to allow simple affordable renovation in the future.

Our criteria for appropriate use

Thank you for listening



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