

## FOUNDATION

### ELEVATED TIMBER FRAME

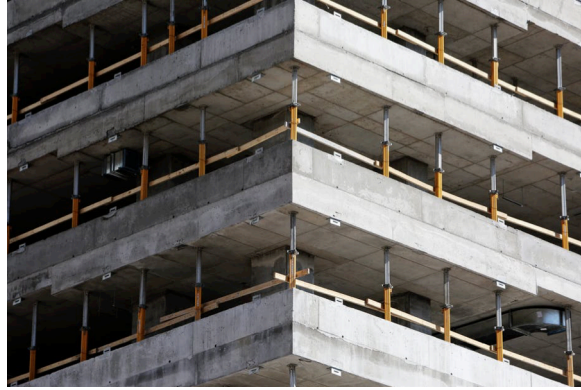


This floor is built on wooden frames elevated above the ground. This provides the potential for storage space. This space underneath would also be vulnerable to flooding.

Embodied energy score: 7  
Cost-effectiveness score: 6  
Insulation score: 3

## FOUNDATION

### CONCRETE, SLAB-ON-GROUND



This type of flooring is a huge single piece of concrete on the ground. This huge mass traps heat well and is resistant to flooding damage.

Embodied energy score: 2  
Cost-effectiveness score: 4  
Insulation score: 5

## WALLS

### BRICK



Brick has very little embodied energy because it can be constructed by manual labor and the materials are readily available.

Embodied energy score: 8  
Cost-effectiveness score: 3  
Insulation score: 5

## WALLS

### RECONSTITUTED WOOD SIDING



Using wood siding is a classic way to add walls to your house because it is good at insulation and looks great. The wood was recycled and reconstituted into slats.

Embodied energy score: 6  
Cost-effectiveness score: 0  
Insulation score: 10

## WALLS

### CEMENT



Cement requires special machinery to install, but is still fairly cost-effective. Cement is an excellent insulator.

Embodied energy score: 1  
Cost-effectiveness score: 4  
Insulation score: 10

**ROOF**

**CONCRETE TILES**



The unique quality of concrete tiles is that they both reflect and absorb the sun's energy, making them excellent insulators.

Embodied energy score: 6  
Cost-effectiveness score: 4  
Insulation score: 8

**ROOF**

**TERRACOTTA TILES**

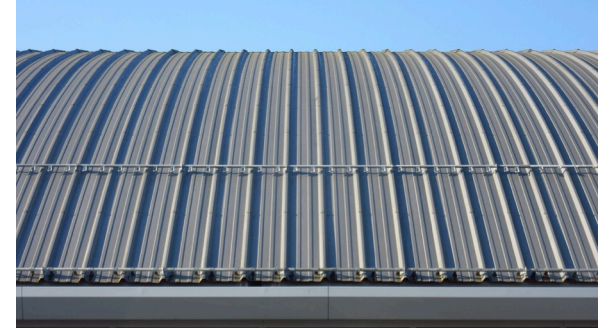


These clay tiles are aesthetically pleasing and made from locally available materials. Terracotta has been used for roofing for over 4000 years of human history!

Embodied energy score: 5  
Cost-effectiveness score: 4  
Insulation score: 7

**ROOF**

**STEEL SHEET**



Steel is cheap and easy to use in construction, but it's also rust-prone.

Embodied energy score: 4  
Cost-effectiveness score: 9  
Insulation score: 3