**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

**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

**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 been recycled and reconstituted into slats.

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

**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

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**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

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**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