



# ESBG 2015

EUROPEAN STRAWBALE GATHERING MONTARGIS | PARIS



## LIFE CYCLE HABITATION

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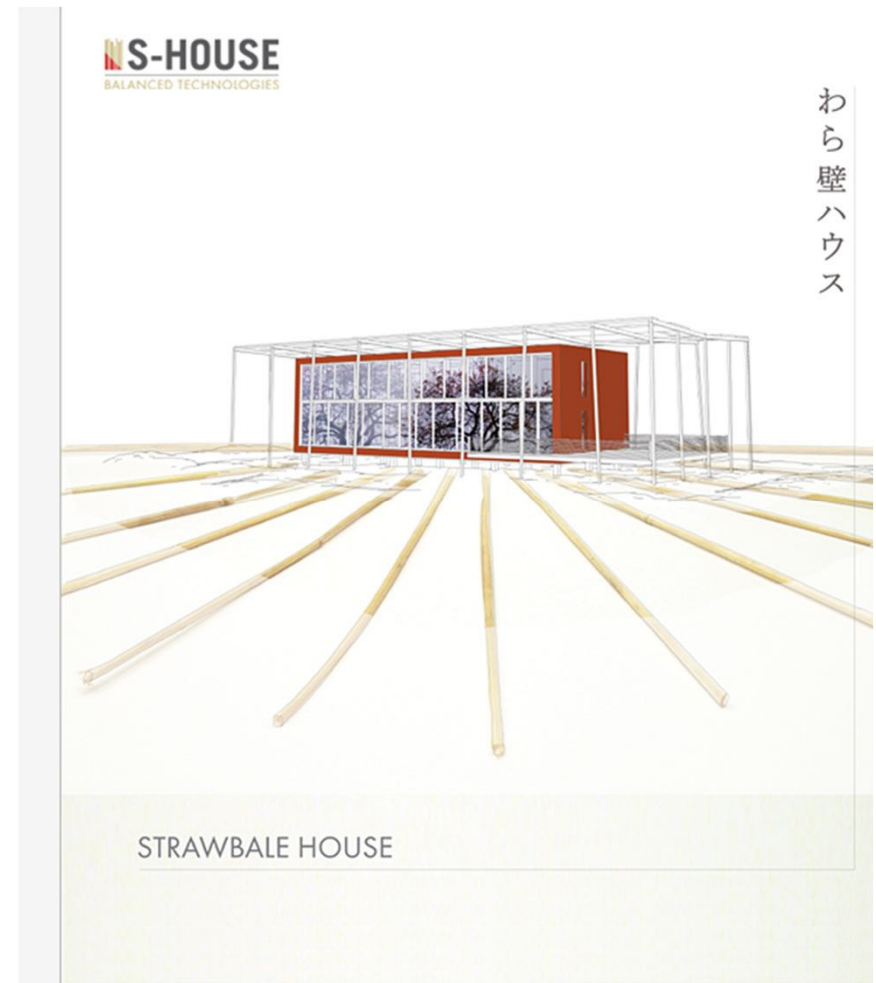
**GrAT**  
Center for Appropriate Technology

**RFCP**  
RÉSEAU FRANÇAIS DE LA  
CONSTRUCTION PAILLE

 Lifelong  
Learning  
Programme

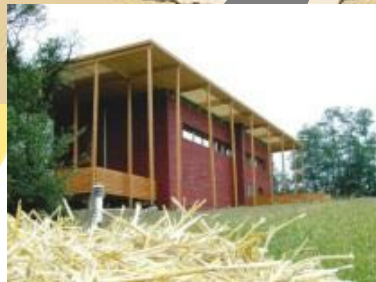
## Content

- GrAT
- Strategies
  - Straw bales and S-House
  - Innovative constructions
  - Energy concept
- Life Cycle Habitation



## GrAT – Center for Appropriate Technology

Headquarter  
at  
TU Vienna



Branch office in  
Böheimkirchen, NÖ, Austria

Branch office in  
Manila, the  
Philippines



Branch office in  
Kathmandu, Nepal



## GrAT – Center for Appropriate Technology

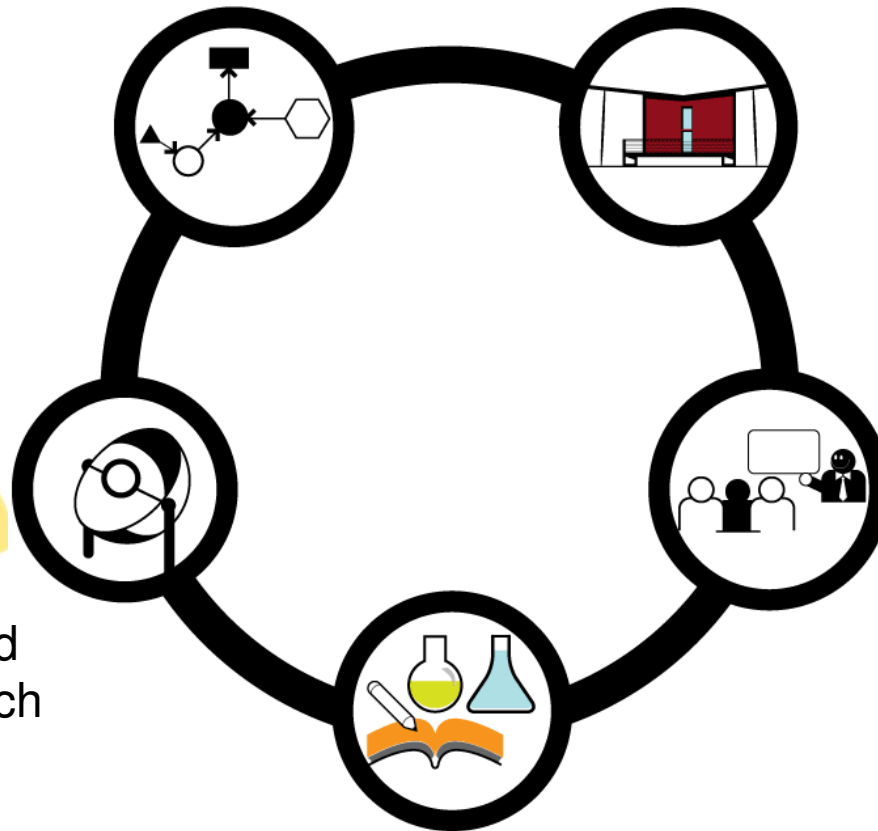
Strategy development

Demonstration projects

Product development and industrial research

Dissemination and teaching

Basic research



## Expertise & key projects

### Renewable-based materials



Straw bale insulation



Bio-polymer



Bio-composite

### Sustainable building



Straw bale building "S-House"

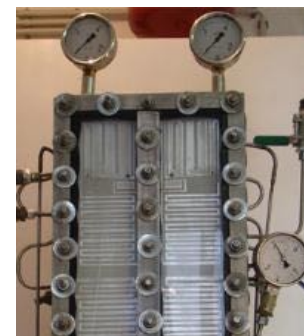


Zero Carbon Village

### Renewable energy

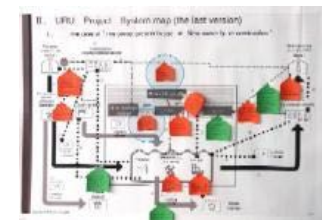


Energy self sufficiency "Zero Carbon Resorts"

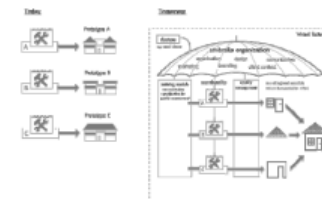


"Zero CO2 Cooler"

### System solutions for sustainability



Product Service Systems (PSS) for green business

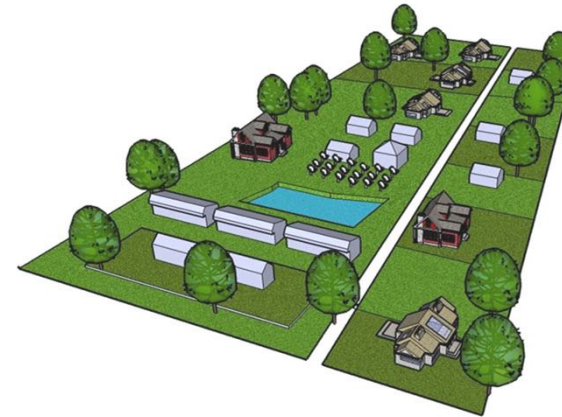


"Virtual Factory"

New project:



## Life Cycle Habitation



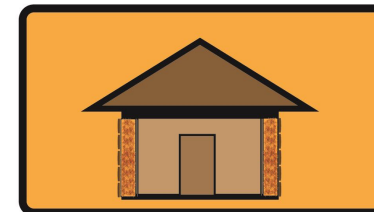
### LIFE+ Environment Policy and Governance



Modular prefabrication



Energy self-sufficient



Sust. building materials

## S-HOUSE: Office- and exhibition building



## Building procedures/key innovations



Extraction of clay plaster



Footing



Ventilated base plate



Wooden wall construction



Membrane roof



Straw bale wall construction



Clay plaster



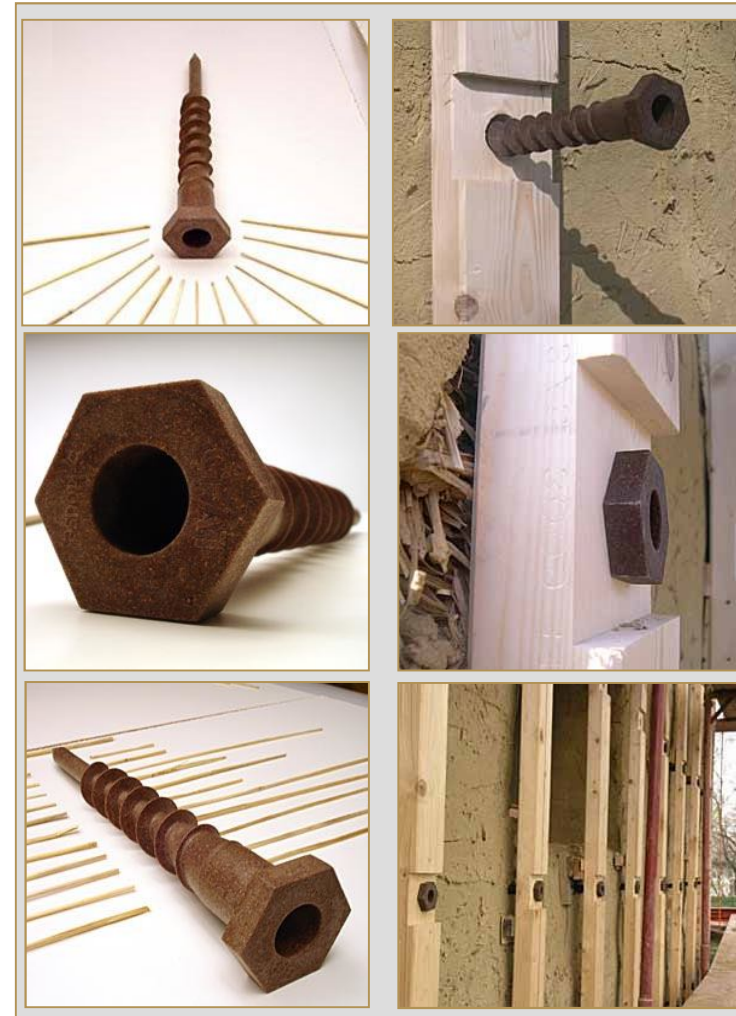
Wooden exterior wall



## Treeplast screw

- Injection moulded
- Biopolymer
- Straw bale layer mounting
- 100% biodegradable  
(not by water)
- made of wood-based material  
(lignine)

**WOOD instead of METAL**



## Overall concept

- Consistent use of renewable resources
- New developed fastening system
- Demolition concept
- Possibility for re-use and recycling
- High thermal insulation
- Optimized system for pipes and wires
- Biomass back-up stove
- Natural colours
- Efficient control system
- Granite floor as thermal storage
- Solar collectors for domestic hot water
- .....

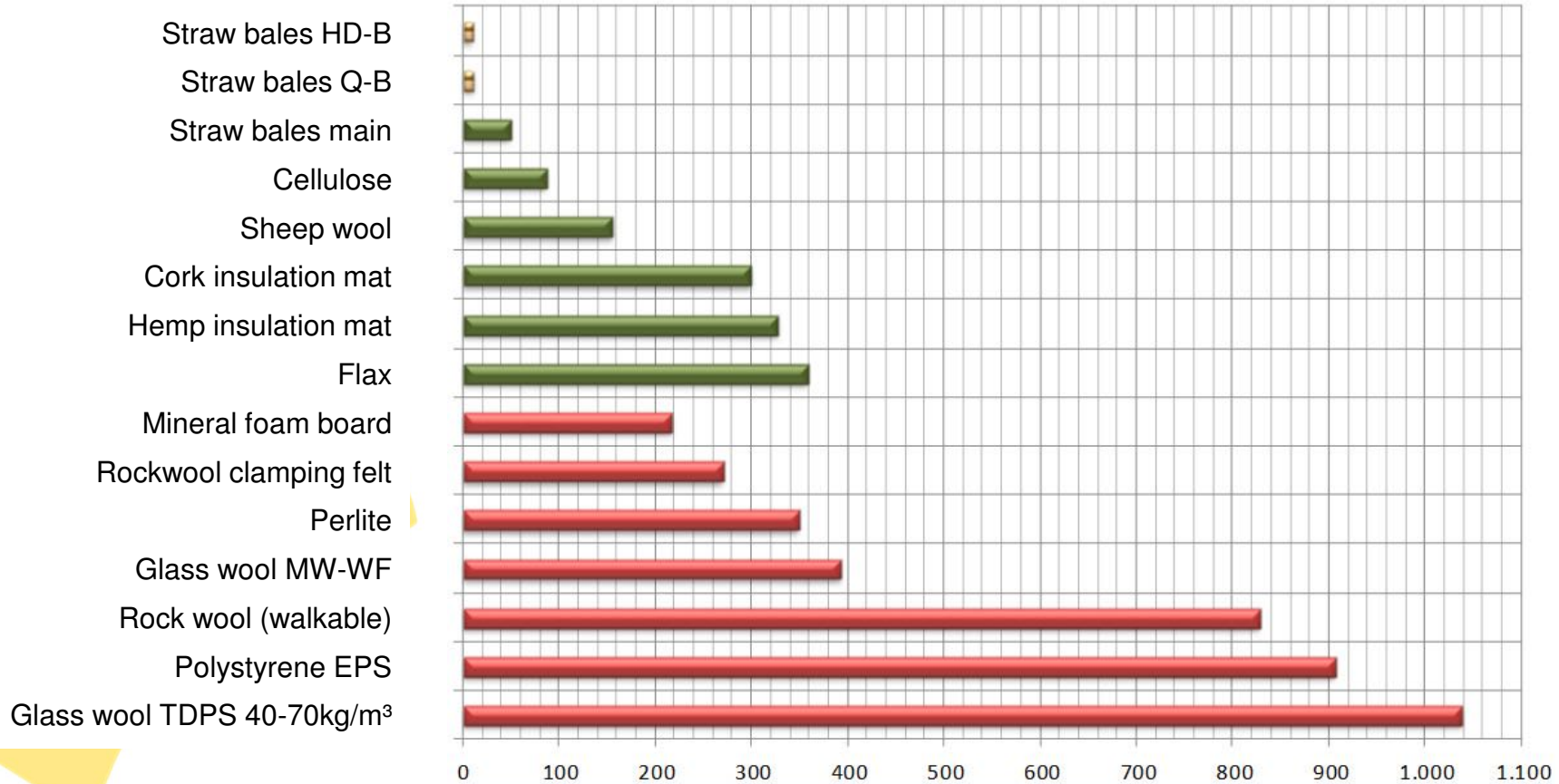


## Passive house (Factor 10+)



- Reduction of energy and materials consumption
- Promotion of the use of renewable energy sources
- Consideration of user comfort
- Improvement of quality of life in the region
- Comparable costs to those of conventional building construction

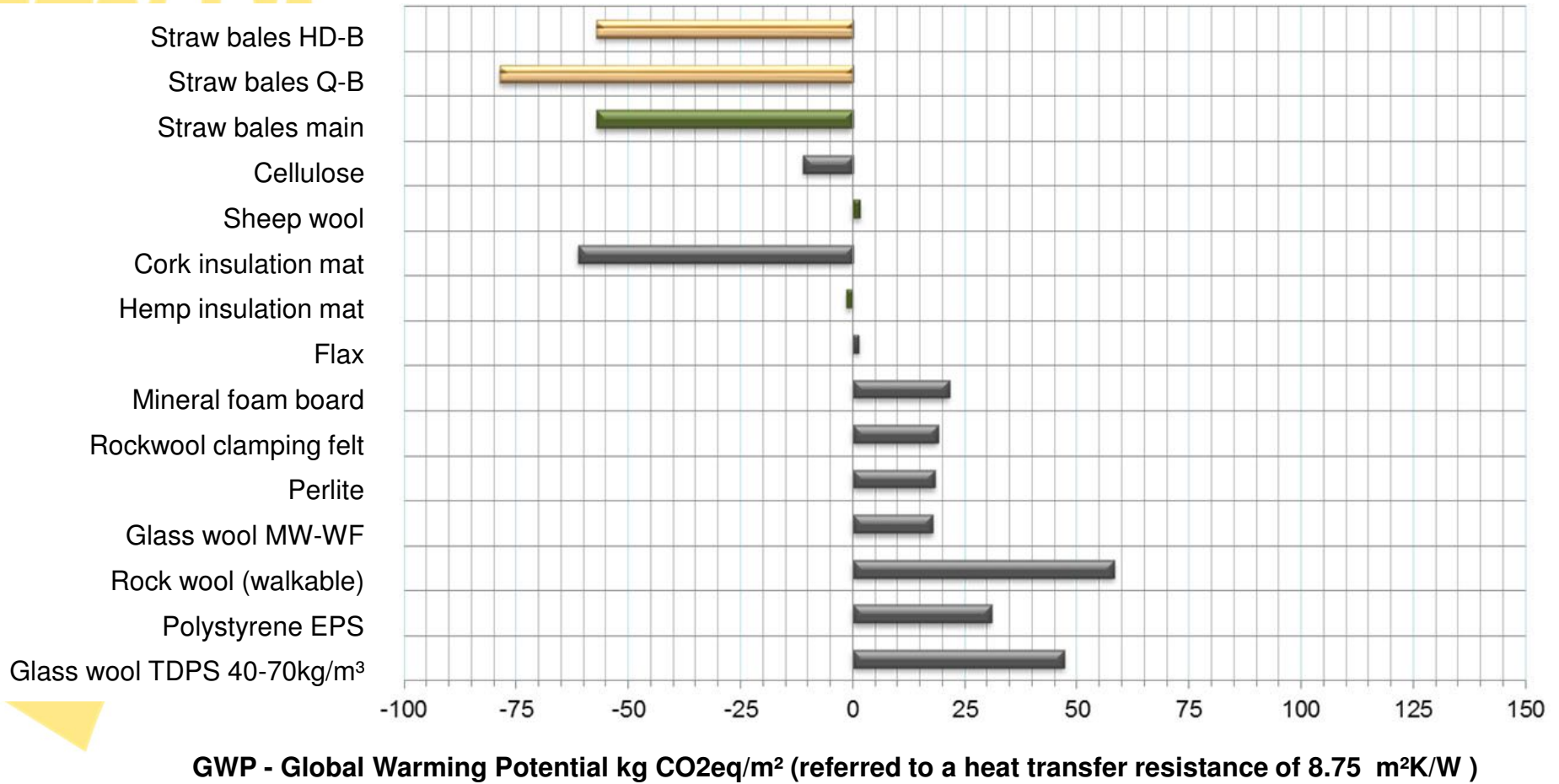
## PEI – Primary Energy Input, non renewable



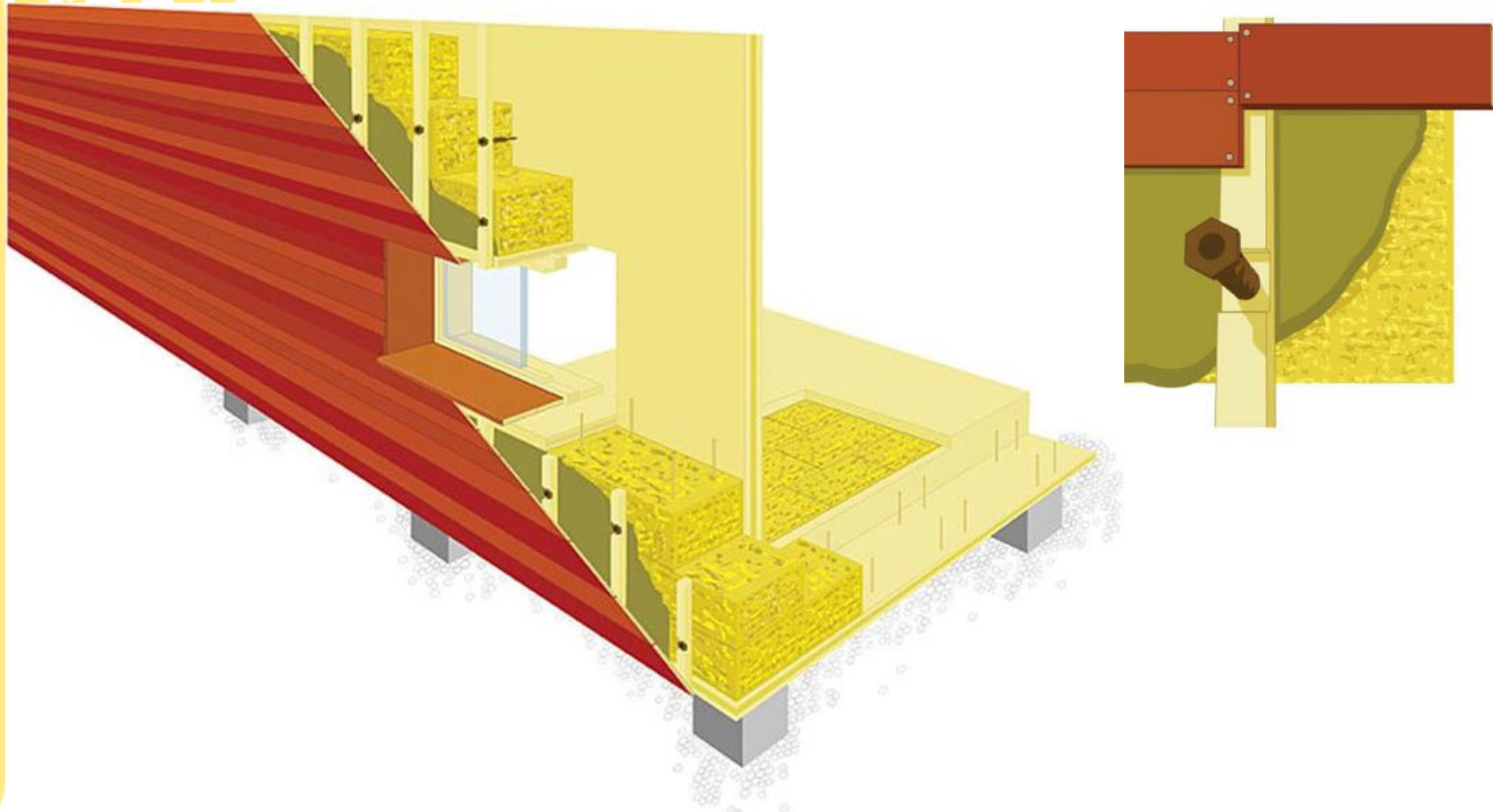
PEI in MJ/m<sup>2</sup> (referred to a heat transfer resistance of 8.75 m<sup>2</sup>K/W)



## GWP – Global Warming Potential



## Innovative constructions



Wall structure and fixing – S-House



## Recycling strategy

Wood-straw wall construction	Useful life	Composting	Product recycling	Material recycling	Thermal utilization	Disposal	Additives	Regional
CLT-wood	100	no	re-use	further use -> e.g. chipboards	yes - 18 MJ/kg	possible after thermal pre-treatment	very small proportion of binder materials (PUR adhesive)	yes
straw bales	50	yes (after opening)	re-use (if necessary cutting/tying -> insulation material)	further use (opening, if necessary baling) -> straw bales, fertilizer, bedding	yes - 17,5 MJ/kg	possible after thermal pre-treatment	thread (hemp, sisal, PP)	yes
clay plaster	100	yes ( if only natural additives)	re-use (moistening with water, cleaning -> clay plaster)	further use (moistening with water) -> new clay products	not possible	disposal category 3 possible (but usually composting)	hemp, flax etc. possible	yes
wooden laths (timber, planed, tech. dried)	60	yes	re-use	further use -> e.g. chipboards	yes - 18 MJ/kg	possible after thermal pre-treatment	-	yes
wooden facade (timber, rough, air dry)	60	yes	re-use	further use -> e.g. chipboards	yes -18 MJ/kg	possible after thermal pre-treatment	-	yes

## Modular prefabrication



- „Straw hotel“, Nax, Switzerland
- Prefabricated wall elements
- Mounting of insulation layer in factory
- Interior finish on construction site



Zero Carbon Village project





## Modular mass production



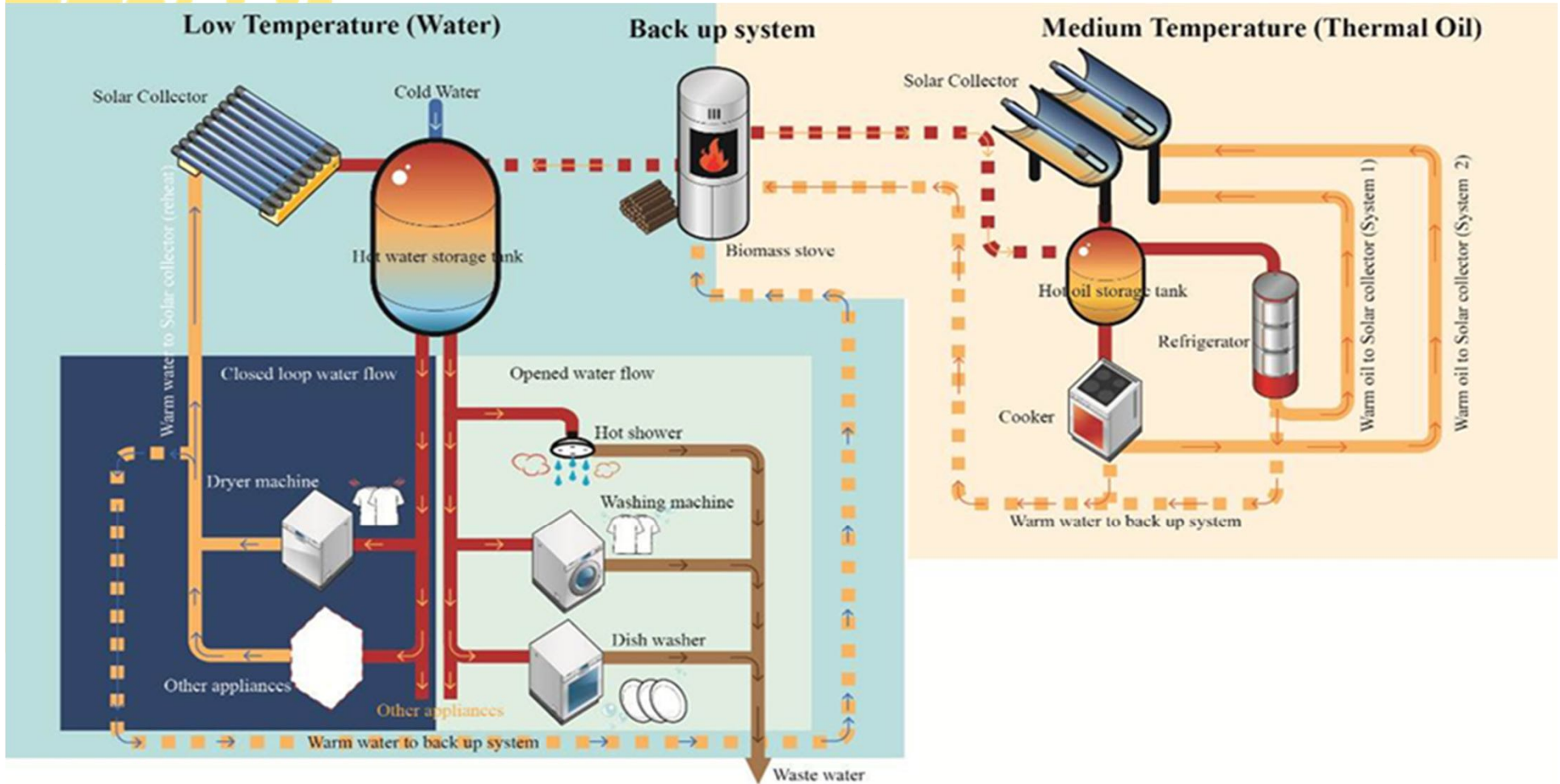
- „Straw hotel“ – sleeping rooms
- Prefabricated modular units
- Housing technology completely integrated
- Mounting of straw bales on construction site



ZCV project



## Energy concept



## Low temperature system

Open loop:

- Washing machine
- Dishwasher

Closed loop

- Tumble dryer
- Hair dryer

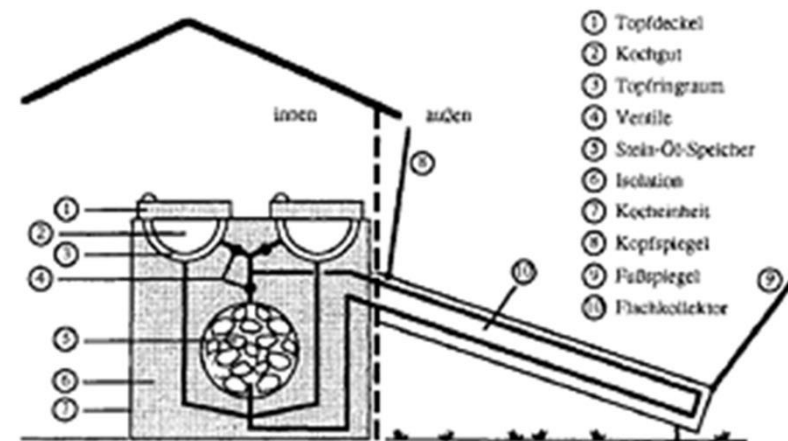
Monitoring system



## Medium temperature – solar cooker



- Prototype for community centre
- Concept of Prof. Schwarzer, Solar institute Jülich, Germany
- Thermo-syphon operation
- Stone-oil heat storage



## Energy consumption

Table 1: energy consumption and saving potentials in Austrian households through LCH energy concept

electric loads in households	Median*	electricity LCH	electricity reduction to	thermal energy LCH (excl. heating)
	kWh/a	kWh/a	%	kWh/a
hot water heating	1612	0	0%	1612
recirculation pump	347	347	100%	0
freezer	329	0	0%	189
lighting	298	149	50%	0
cooking devices	291	29	10%	0
cooling devices	263	0	0%	167
dishwasher	222	50	22%	115
heating incl. operating energy	220	10**	5%	6 kWh/m <sup>2</sup> a***
dryer	178	50	28%	264
washing machine	175	40	23%	126
<b>total</b>	<b>3934 kWh</b>	<b>675 kWh</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>2473 kWh</b>

\* data source: Statistik Austria

\*\* ventilation system with heat recovery, not universally valid

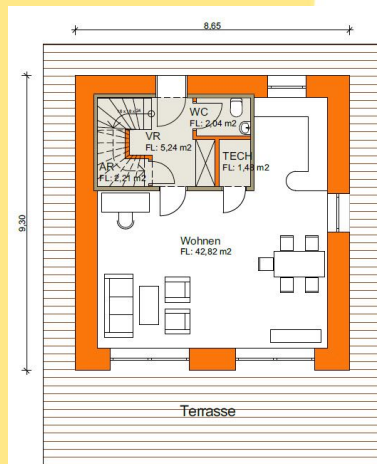
\*\*\* calculated energy demand for heating of the S-House

## Site plan

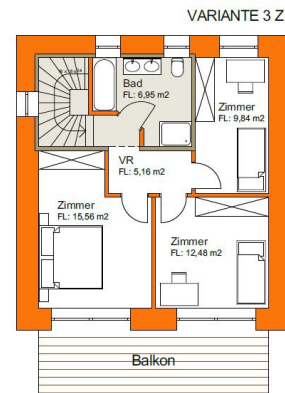


## Building types

- Community centre
- Apartments
- Townhouses
- Compacted flat-roof buildings

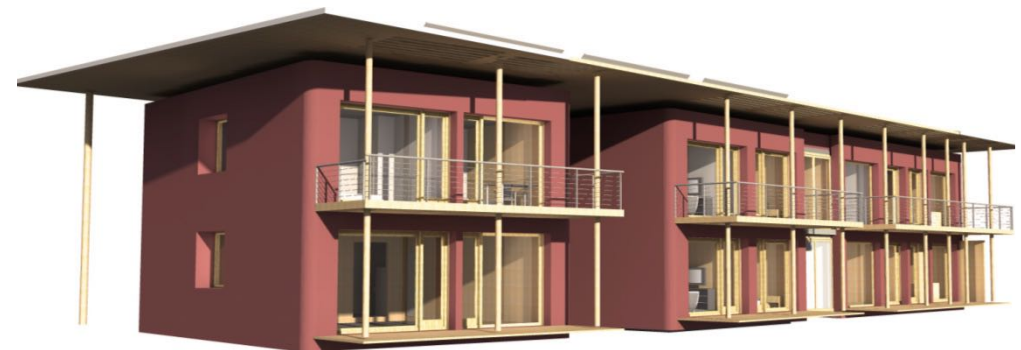


EG:  
NF. 53,79m<sup>2</sup>  
ERDGESCHOSS



OG:  
NF. 49,99m<sup>2</sup>  
OBERGESCHOSS

LIFE CYCLE HABITATION  
EINZELHAUS KLEIN VARIANTE OG 1:100



## Project time plan

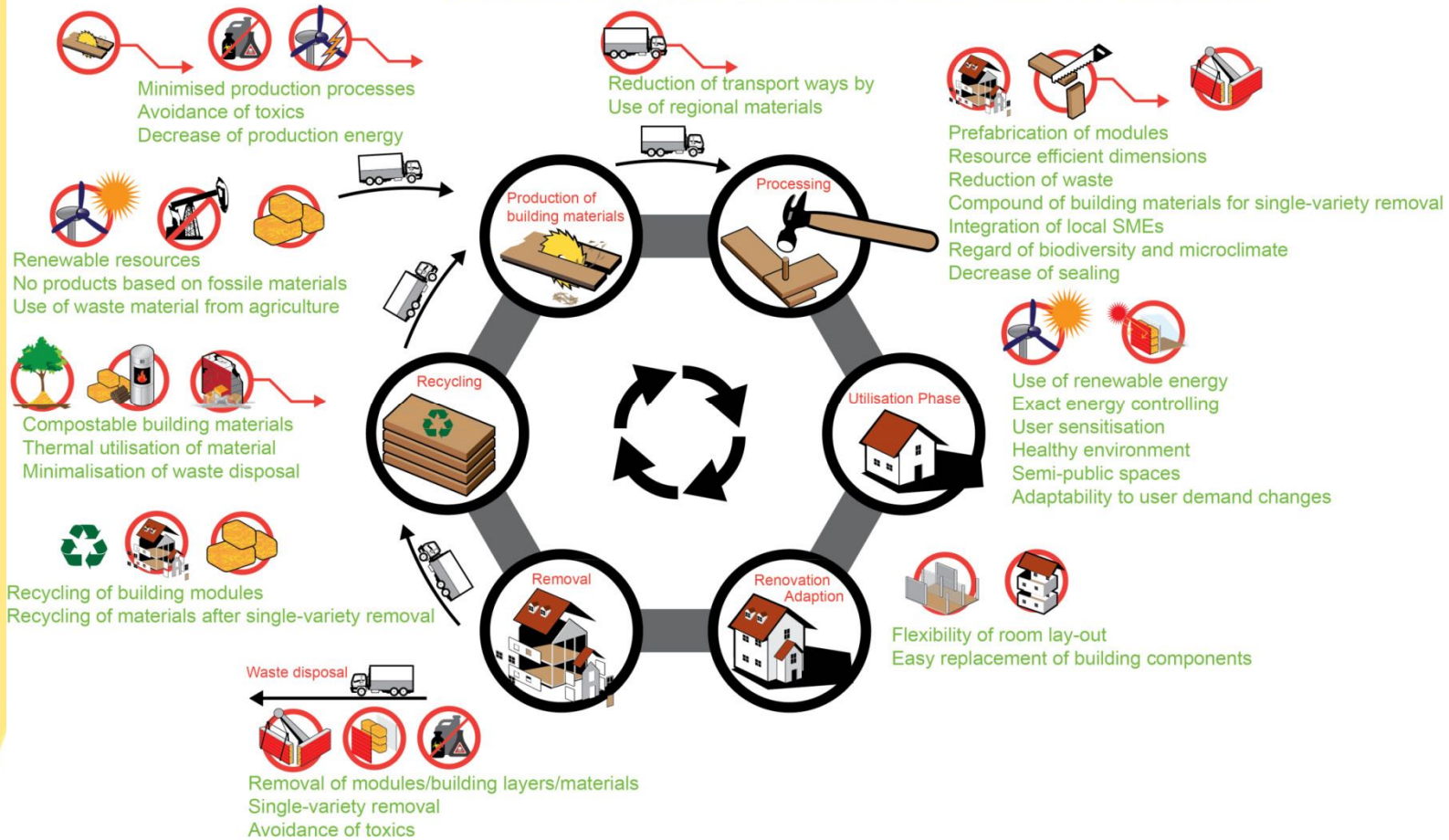
Project duration: 51 month

Action number	Name of the action	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
<b>A. Preparatory actions:</b>																						
A.1	Innovationsentwicklung		■	■	■	■																
A.2	Architektonische Entwurfsplanung			■	■																	
<b>B. Implementation actions:</b>																						
B.1	Einreichung der Prototypengebäude.				■	■																
B.2	Technische Ausführungs- und Detailplanung der Prototypengebäude					■	■	■														
B.3	Grundlegende Infrastrukturanbindung					■	■															
B.4	Ressourceneffiziente Fundamenterrichtung									■		■										
B.5	Hochbau - vorgefertigte Modulbauweise										■	■	■	■	■	■						
B.6	Hochbau - lasttragende Bauweise										■	■	■	■	■	■						
B.7	Innovatives Energieversorgungssystem										■	■	■	■	■	■	■					
<b>C. Monitoring of the impact of the project actions:</b>																						
C.1	Monitoring - Energieverbrauch										■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
C.2	Monitoring - Ressourcenverbrauch										■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
C.3	Qualitätssicherungsmaßnahmen										■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
<b>D. Communication and dissemination actions:</b>																						
D.1	Projekt-Webseite		■	■		■	■		■	■		■	■		■	■		■	■		■	
D.2	Life+ Informationstafeln					■									■							
D.3	Teilnahme an Konferenzen, Präsentationen			■					■					■					■			
D.4	Fachartikel			■					■					■					■			
D.5	Informations- und Disseminationsmaterial			■					■					■					■		■	
D.6	Öffentlichkeitsarbeit			■	■		■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
D.7	LIFE Cycle Habitation Experience Laboratory																		■	■	■	
D.8	Laienbericht																			■	■	
D.9	Policy Suggestions			■	■				■											■	■	
<b>E. Project management and monitoring of the project progress:</b>																						
E.1	Projektmanagement	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	



## Life cycle

### PROJECT IMPACT ON THE LIFE CYCLE OF BUILDING



ESBG 2015



Thank you for your attention!

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