Housing Choice HAVE WE A CHOICE?

### Lets look at the options

Yes we have a lot of different types of housing but we do we really have choice.?

We seem to only recognised construction method-

- Double Brick- a brick structural house with brick as external skin Other Options
- Brick veneer A structural framed house with brick as a skin
- Reverse Brick veneer- a brick structural house with a light weight skin
- SIPS –Structurally insulated panels
- Light weight or integrated construction structural framed house and clad as an external skin

# The Perth pre-occupation with double brick – Why?

- Convention Its what we do.
- Fear Of the unknown
- Politics We are economically engaged.
- Cost It costs more to be different.
- Resale I'll never get value back if I sell.

### Lets look at one option Integrated Construction

- Multifaceted appearances
- Speed of construction
- Size –more living space for the same total M2 area
- Footings and civil works
- Trades
- Sustainability
- Economics





### One week



### 6 Weeks on the left 3 weeks on the right



### How quick

- On our first home in Baldivis we are looking at 14 weeks complete including fit out –true turnkey.
- Two story in WA 200m2 about 20weeks
- Queensland is 12 weeks for 200 m2 home
- Two story In Fitzgibbon chase 16 weeks

\$\$ Savings in rent and holding costs

### Space what does it really mean

- Equates to about 5% additional living space against the template of a double brick home.
- We measure houses on the external perimeter not on floor space so effectively we have to add 5% to the area of framed and clad home to compare to a double brick house
- 200m2 house gives another bedroom in the space it saves
- This has major benefits in narrow and compact housing providing real exponential benefits







### Civil Works and Footings

We are used to building on A class soils –Sand

- So what happens when we move to other soil conditions S class or M ?
- What we are doing is trying to minimize the cost of a home by importing fill by changing the characteristics to an S class site. This reduces the footing detail for double brick. Approx. \$12000 dollars for a basic footing upgrade

With a non brick house this is about \$2000 for a footing upgrade to an S

### SITE CLASSIFICATION

- Site classification is given in accordance with AS2870 Residential slabs and footings 2011
- Is based on the condition of the site at the time of our assessment
- Take into account factors beyond the boundary of the subject site
- Fieldwork and associated Laboratory Testing with our NATA accredited lab
- Geo-technical information

CLASS	FOUNDATION	SURFACE MOVEMENT
A	Most sand and rock sites with little or no ground movement from moisture changes	
S	Slightly reactive clay sites, which may experience only slight ground movement from moisture changes	0mm < y₅ ≤ 20mm
М	Moderately reactive clay or silt sites, which may experience moderate ground movement from moisture changes	20mm < y <sub>s</sub> ≤ 40mm
H1	Highly reactive clay sites, which may experience high ground movement from moisture changes	40mm < y₅ ≤ 60mm
H2	Highly reactive clay sites, which may experience very high ground movement from moisture changes	60mm < y <sub>s</sub> ≤ 75mm
E	Extremely reactive sites, which may experience extreme ground movement from moisture changes	y <sub>s</sub> > 75mm
Ρ	Sites which include soft soils, such as soft clay or silt or loose sands; landslip; mine subsidence; collapsing soils; soils subject to erosion; reactive sites subject to abnormal moisture conditions or sites which cannot be classified otherwise	

### WHICH SAND PAD FOR DOUBLE BRICK

#### CLASS A

# No sand Pad required <u>CLASS S</u>

600mm minimum

#### <u>CLASS M</u>

## 800mm minimum CLASS H1 & H2

1000mm to 1200mm minimum

The depth of the sand pad is dependent on the specification for a footing. It is possible to minimise the sand but then that maximises the design of the footing, What is greater cost sand and retaining or concrete and steel

- No sand pad required structurally where there is sufficient non-reactive cover to accommodate the footing detail
- Minimum 500mm above rock refusal A class sites where there is rock/limestone refusal within 500mm of the surface
- Above cut base used when site is sloping, or clay materials to the surface
- <u>Above reactive material</u> flat site and more than 300mm of suitable non-reactive material (not gravels)
- Above existing ground levels usually specified by client or local government







FOOTING

DETAILS

Site Classification

Construction type

Surface movement

Underlying ground

construction

Sand pad

conditions

requirements

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**F2** 

FRAMING TO RELEVANT STANDARD

VPM

100

250



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### Fill and retaining above natural ground

#### Major arterial



#### Canyon Road



#### Views are great



### Trades

- As our trade resource depletes for masonry construction it leaves us in a real quandary longer term.
- There is a supposed issue for trades for this methodology but it is more our ability to guide the trade resource down this path
- Thompsons in the short term have bought carpenters in from Queensland but in the longer term the will be training carpenters here.

### Sustainability

#### Less fill if any

- Reduced or eliminated retaining
- Less concrete
- Less construction waste clean sites
- Recyclable materials with less embodied energy.
- Factory built components
- Better star rating. Operates like an esky not a heat sink

### Economics

- We are looking at this solution in a constrained view . Not looking at the bigger picture.
- The savings could be enormous and bring Perth residents a much more affordable housing solution.

Speed of construction savings for the builder + speed saving buyers on holding, rent and mortgage costs +engineering savings + civil work savings + house running cost savings+ additional floor area bonus + how much?

#### BONUS: Thompsons evidence is that it is less expensive construct.