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HOUSE PROFILES

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Tune up

A U-shaped house on a tight suburban block optimises privacy and passive solar design and creates secluded spaces to sit, depending on the sun and season.

Gold Coast residents Kim and Steve Woolley wanted a U-shaped house in order to have private spaces that wouldn’t be overlooked by future three-storey neighbours. The couple engaged Rob Norman of Symbiosphere having seen a similar house profiled in a magazine. Symbiosphere’s approach to architecture focuses on achieving better environmental outcomes, and a U-shaped house not only provides privacy, but brings natural light, ventilation and views into every room.

“A long, thin, north-facing rectangular house is optimum for passive design in subtropical climates. But a U-shaped house provides a more compact, alternative model when space is limited,” says Rob.

Diesel’s House (named for the Woolleys’ dog) replaces a 1960s fibro beach house, which was removed due to asbestos and sitting below the 1-in-100-year flood overlay. Located on a busy main road, it has the benefit of a north-facing backyard.

The house is symmetrical from the street with two deep, covered porches, screened by recycled bearers and joists reclaimed from the old house. One porch is the front entrance, with steps that negotiate the elevation of the house and provide a place to sit and take off shoes. The other porch offers a south-facing seat: “The best place to sit in summer,” says Steve. It looks across a courtyard through the carport (a simple flyover roof on four posts) to a bamboo hedge providing a natural screen to the street.

Rooms are arranged into a U-shaped plan around a central courtyard and a roofed deck runs along the north of the courtyard. All rooms have doors opening to the courtyard: the dining room sits to the south, the living, kitchen and laundry to the west, and two bedrooms and a bathroom to the east. The master suite is a mezzanine above the dining room, and a skinny double-height void between the bedroom and glazing allows for greater light, ventilation and sense of space. It also offers one of Kim and Steve’s favourite outlooks – of the courtyard, verandah, swimming pool and tree canopy, with the verandah roof strategically blocking the neighbour’s house.

The courtyard is the natural focus. Timber decking wraps around sunken and suspended gardens designed and developed by Bryson Wernick of Wernicks Landscape. A fish pond sits below the deck.
Sustainably sourced materials meet passive solar design in this custom renovation and extension of a period Melbourne cottage.

When Ella and Dave were planning the renovation and extension of their small, badly performing 1920s weatherboard cottage in Melbourne's inner north, they knew what they wanted in terms of function and feel. “We wanted a bit more space, flexibility, light, and a much better connection with the back garden,” says Ella. “It was also important that the house was sustainable, energy efficient, easier to heat and cool.”

They were less clear on the specific materials for their rejuvenated home, however, and instead chose to rely on the expertise of their designer, Shae Parker McCashen of Green Sheep Collective. “We chose Shae after seeing another of her projects,” says Dave. “We knew sustainable design and specifying sustainable materials was the way she worked, so we were able just to trust her suggestions.”

Considering materials from a whole-of-life embodied energy perspective, including manufacture, transport required, expected lifespan, and post-use responsible disposal, is important to Shae, and an alignment of these values is part of how she selects builders to work with. “The first step is always, how little can we demolish?” she says. “For this project, it was just the lean-to bathroom and laundry, and the guts of the old kitchen. The builder Tim Martin recycled everything he could from the demolition, offering things for free on online marketplaces and so on.” Tim also used Transcycle to dispose of general construction waste – this service recycles 95 per cent of materials.

Shae then went about designing the renovation with minimal intrusion into Ella and Dave’s prized back garden, while protecting a mature magnolia tree. A new bathroom, toilet, and flexible room – currently a study, but it could be an extra bedroom – were tucked between the house and the southern boundary. The slightly enlarged kitchen now opens straight onto a large deck, accessible also from a new north-facing ‘sunken’ living and dining area with a soaring angled ceiling, that gives the family the extra space they were looking for.
House and garden wrap around each other, offering great visual and physical connection between spaces.
Sustainable architects are drawing inspiration from age-old tent designs – including Moroccan Berber and classic pitched scout tents – and the results are spectacular.

WORDS Fiona Negrin
THIN SKIN
Getting building cladding right

WORDS Anna Cumming

“Practical and low maintenance” were key elements of the brief for this Austin Maynard-designed family home in Melbourne. The walls are clad in a combination of spotted gum shiplap timber with Intergrain natural oil finish and slate tiles in a variety of patterns. Slate is more commonly used for roofs as it is extremely durable and requires no ongoing upkeep. Combined, the two materials create an eye-catching aesthetic for the home; this and weatherproofing are the main roles played by cladding. Image: Peter Bennetts

Cladding has become a controversial topic recently, but every building still needs a skin. What should you be considering when choosing the cladding material for your sustainable home or renovation?

Just like humans, every building needs a skin. And just like our skin, a building’s cladding is an interface with the outside world: it protects what’s inside and contributes to aesthetics.

While some wall construction systems can act as both structure and skin, such as core (or cavity) insulated brickwork
Corrugated steel is something of an iconic Australian cladding material, seen everywhere from hundred-year-old farm buildings to contemporary extensions like this one by Zen Architects. Available in a range of profiles, it balances its high embodied energy with excellent durability, very low maintenance and high recyclability. As it’s a vapour barrier, it must be installed with a breathable cavity to avoid condensation problems.

Image: Emma Cross photographer

‘Natural edge’ weatherboards clad this house, by Zen Architects, set in bushland at Jan Juc, Victoria. The boards are radially sawn from the log, minimising wastage, and will weather naturally to grey.

Image: Sharyn Cairns
Achieve Design and Mint Lighting collaborated to bring transformative lighting to this new home. “People spend a lot of time understanding quality carpet, stone, paint, craftsmanship et cetera,” observes Adele Locke, director of Mint. “But the assumption is that a light is a light. While that might have been true 10 years ago in the residential market, it’s a very long way from the truth now.”

With so many lighting products to choose from, why are most homes - even sustainable ones - still so poorly lit? We ask three lighting luminaries for their advice on how to avoid the ‘she’ll be right’ status quo.

Lighting is given a surprising lack of attention in new home and renovation projects. Even at Sanctuary, where naturally lit energy-efficient houses feature on every page, we can struggle to glean project information beyond “LEDs used throughout”.

Why are so many people hands-off when it comes to lighting their homes?

We consult three lighting experts, each from a different background, to gain their insights and advice on how to achieve more sustainable lighting design.
be a general acceptance that in two to three years of regular use, something will break or stop working altogether – and the manufacturer won’t fix or replace it.

In contrast, the use of upcycled or reclaimed materials reflects a sentiment that people don’t want everything to be shiny, new and throwaway. As more people become aware of the impacts that mass manufacturing is having on our environment, value is placed on handmade items and the use of reclaimed materials. A good example of this is our microscope lamps, made using a genuine brass microscope that might be from the early 1900s. Using all solid brass parts and high-end electrical components, the aim is to bring the same level of detail and quality as when the microscopes were originally made.

FURTHER RESOURCES
Sanctuary 33: ‘Home lighting design’ by Megan Norgate.
Secondhand glazing is being given a new life as greenhouses – but far from being plant-only spaces, we visit five conservatories which double as cosy extra rooms for relaxation.

When Elaine Bayes and Damien Cook purchased their home near Fryerstown in Victoria’s central goldfields region several years ago, it was unloved, had been on the market for years and was strewn with junk and old building materials.

Standing out amongst all the materials however, were 10 very large wooden-framed windows – some with smashed glass – stacked all around the deck. Rather than sending them to landfill or to the recyclers, these windows became the genesis of a plan that continues to enrich the couple’s lives daily.

“I really like Thai food and I’d always wanted to grow the ingredients of Thai curries, like lemongrass, curry leaves, chillies, ginger and galangal,” says Damien. “I looked at the windows and thought, we could just stick these together and make a glasshouse.”

While the construction of their greenhouse wasn’t quite as straightforward as simply ‘sticking’ the windows together, involving plenty of trial and error and tweaking to improve its functioning, Elaine and Damien have now realised their dream to grow their own curry ingredients and more. Growing alongside the tropical herbs and spices are towering sub-tropical fruits, including babaco (a cool-climate pawpaw), tamarillo and banana, which says volumes about the value of a greenhouse, especially when factoring in central Victoria’s biting winters and that their property straddles a gully.

It was this same thinking that led the Romans to construct wheeled cucumber growing beds – allowing the plants to be grown in full sun during the day and wheeled inside for frost protection at night. By the sixteenth century, wealthy northern European landowners were constructing conservatories or ‘orangeries’, allowing the cultivation and preservation of frost-tender citrus fruits, brought from the Mediterranean by traders.

The key to their function is within the word itself. Derived from the Latin word conservator (keeper, preserver, defender), the word conservatory was first used in the English language in the 1660s to describe a construction functioning as a greenhouse. But it was also during the 1600s that their use extended beyond purely functional. The growing of exotic plants and fruit became a status symbol and the wealthy began entertaining in their conservatories to show off their collections.

Advances in glass production and...
“Built primarily to propagate plants, we find ourselves increasingly drawn to the conservatory to read, or enjoy a tea or wine and simply relax.”
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