



rammed earth building



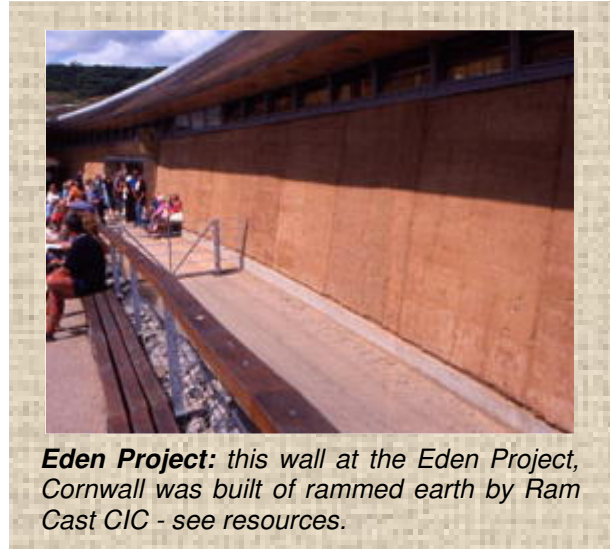
what is it?

It is building with earth (subsoil rather than topsoil). Two billion people worldwide live in earth constructions and rammed earth building is on the increase in Europe as well as in other areas.

The oldest surviving rammed earth buildings are around 8000 years old, and were built in areas with few trees, like the ancient city-states of Mesopotamia; the Romans introduced it into Europe. The technique was also used on the Great Wall of China. Cob and adobe buildings are not rammed – a mixture of earth and water is built up slowly to form walls, or made into blocks.

True rammed earth building involves compacting soil into formwork. Particle sizes can range from gravel to clays, although the main constituent will be sand (50-60%); clays will be between 10-20% - higher than this will cause shrinkage. Rammed earth is a versatile material and can be used equally effectively for curves and arches as well as straight walls.

Rammed earth buildings have low material costs but high labour costs, so are comparable in price with conventional buildings; they come into their own when you consider the health, environmental, thermal and aesthetic benefits.



Eden Project: this wall at the Eden Project, Cornwall was built of rammed earth by Ram Cast CIC - see resources.

what are the benefits?

low CO₂ emissions: as earth walls don't require bricks to be fired in a kiln, or cement manufacture, there is a massive reduction in emissions of CO₂ (the most important greenhouse gas). Around 10% of global CO₂ emissions are from the cement industry. Some websites say that 5-10% cement should be added to the earth, but it's not necessary; Ram Cast CIC (see resources) have been building rammed earth structures for years without it.

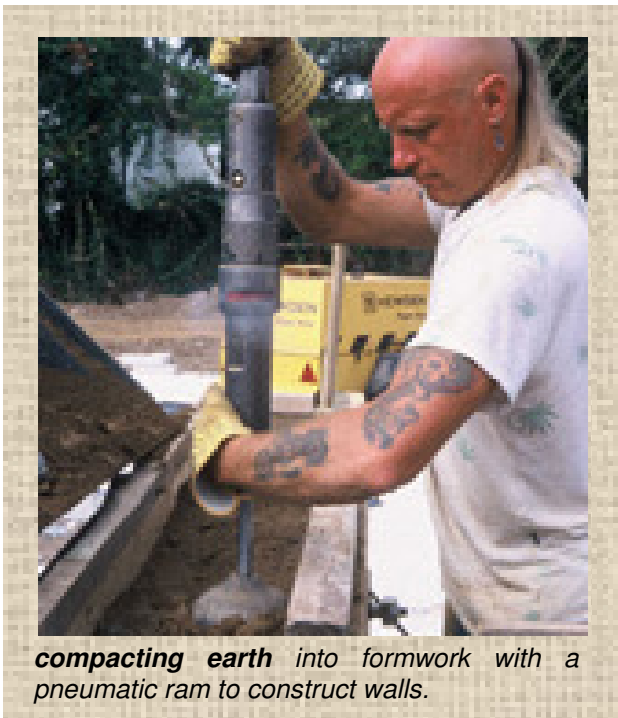
recyclable: it's just plain old earth, which can be used again on a new building, or be re-absorbed into the environment easily.

high thermal mass: walls can absorb the sun's warmth during the day, and leach it slowly into the building at night; this reduces the energy required for heating, and so further reduces CO₂ emissions and pollution.

non-toxic: no toxic, or factory-produced materials in the walls at all – just earth.

local: cement and bricks are heavy, and their manufacture is centralized; earth can be dug locally, reducing transport requirements, CO₂ emissions and pollution

other benefits: if you're looking for a natural house, then earth can play a part, along with stone, timber, straw, slate and lime. The move to plastics and processed building materials after the war is slowly being reversed now. Non-toxic, breathable, natural materials are good for the environment, for your health, and for buildings and their air quality, which is good news for asthma sufferers.



compacting earth into formwork with a pneumatic ram to construct walls.



what can I do?

First, look out for the word 'stabilised'. There are 'stabilised' rammed earth companies out there that use up to 13% cement in the earth mix. This means that their buildings are low-grade concrete rather than rammed earth, and so can't really claim to be natural or eco-friendly. Ram Cast CIC (below) have experience on several continents, and although rammed earth works well in the UK, they suggest that maybe internal rammed earth, structural walls with timber or straw-bale external walls would be better. This way you benefit from the thermal mass of the internal walls, and the insulation of the outer walls.

Foundations can be concrete, but a more eco-friendly alternative could be lime and flint (or rubble). For extra strength, you can have steel rods from the foundations, up through the walls, and secured to the roof timbers. Ply formwork (sections around 600mm high) is fixed onto the foundations about 350mm wide, with wooden spacers keeping the sides apart, and through-bolts holding them together. A pneumatic (or traditionally, manual) ram is used to compress the earth to around 50% of its original height. Spacers come out as you go, (but it's not the end of the world if some are left in). Plastic pipes can be located in the walls as you are ramming, through which electrical wires can be threaded later. The second layer of formwork fits on top of the first, and later the first layer can 'leap frog' on top of the second. Formwork can come off immediately – there's no setting time – and the holes left by the through bolts are filled. Gaps for doors and windows can be cut into the earth, or formwork can be built around them to save ramming work; no lintels are required. Wire brush the walls when the formwork comes off and you have beautiful, natural walls which connect you and your home to the surrounding environment. Add a conventional roof, with a good overhang for added protection from rain. Walls can be sealed, rendered or limewashed like conventional masonry.



formwork is assembled first, into which earth is compressed.

Rammed earth buildings are energy efficient, and conform to fire / health & safety regulations.

resources

- LILI (see below) host a residential weekend course on rammed earth building
- Ram Cast CIC – UK rammed earth company - rammed-earth.info
- greenhomebuilding.com/rammedearth.htm - wealth of information on natural building, including rammed earth
- dur.ac.uk/p.a.jaquin - a PhD student at Durham Uni has put together a wonderful rammed earth resource - books, forums, conferences, research, construction companies
- eartharchitecture.org - huge resource of articles about all kinds of earth building
- H Houben & H Guillaud, 1994, *Earth Construction*, excellent book covering all kinds of earth building
- J Keable, 1996, *Rammed Earth Structures: A Code of Practice*, very practical book written for African countries, involving hand tools
- Clough Williams-Ellis, 1919, *Building in Cob, Pisé and stabilized earth*, re-published 1999 – still relevant today
- Paul Graham McHenry, 1997, *Adobe and Rammed Earth Buildings: Design and Construction*
- above books & more available from LILI

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