Rock protects rock.

Exploring geopolymer homes that could protect people and reduce our impact on Earth.

The first “rock” is a geopolymer home. The second is Earth. The question is whether a mineral-based shelter can protect people while doing less harm to the planet.



Ancient questions. Future materials.

Concept and creative direction: Dylan Schofield. Digital artwork produced with extensive AI assistance. This booklet records the concept, evidence and open questions; it is not a building design or a product certification.

Open the exhibition ↗ · Open the research notebook ↗

What if shelter gave something back?

Inheritance

An ancient space prompts attention to craft, endurance and human need. The imagined chamber is not a reconstruction of Sudama.

Investigation

Sacsayhuamán-inspired masonry blends with an imagined future material and home. It is a conceptual artwork, not a specimen or historical reconstruction.

Responsibility

The future home belongs to an ecosystem. Its potential benefits must be measured across the whole building and its useful life.

The website begins with these three movements, then follows one imagined home through hurricanes, earthquakes, wildfires and flooding. Each environment pairs the question of human shelter with responsibility to Earth. A separate notebook holds detailed evidence so the artwork remains easy to enter.



One home. Four questions.

Hurricanes / Materials

The hurricane scene asks what a home could carry through a storm. A reported Florida survival case gives the question a real-world starting point; the mineral shelter shown here remains imagined.

Mineral by-products offer possibilities for some alternative binders. Could a shelter give suitable materials a further use while reducing demand for newly extracted resources?

Earthquakes / Long life

The earthquake scene places the desire for a lasting home against moving ground. It asks what resilience means when the ground beneath a shelter becomes part of the danger.

A home that remains useful invites care instead of repeated replacement. Could repair become part of what we value in the materials and places we inherit?

Wildfires / Carbon

The wildfire scene asks whether mineral materials could contribute to a home that is harder to ignite. Research on heated specimens and on whole-building exposure gives the question substance.

The second image turns from the heat we face to the emissions we add. Could alternative binders reduce the climate impact of providing shelter?

Floods / Water

The same ground-level dome faces rainfall flooding on ordinary inland land. Could a tested mineral shell limit lasting damage and help a home be repaired after the water recedes?

The water tank and living landscape ask what a home could give back to the water cycle. Alongside freshwater care, could a repairable shelter reduce the waste left after a flood?

These are conceptual scenes, not reports of successful tests. Material, geometry, connections, openings, foundation, site and maintenance jointly affect performance. The primary flood image keeps the home at ground level inland; a shell standing after water exposure does not establish a dry or safely occupiable home.

A shape is not a chemistry.

Dome

A geometry, which can be made using very different materials and structural systems. A silhouette does not establish a wind, earthquake, fire or flood rating.

Geopolymer / alkali-activated material

A family of mineral binder technologies. Feedstock, activator, aggregate, curing and quality control all influence performance and impact. Some definitions distinguish geopolymers from other alkali-activated binders.

Phosphate ceramic

Geoship describes proprietary magnesium phosphate ceramic technology. That chemistry must be distinguished from commonly studied aluminosilicate geopolymer systems.



What can be bought now?

Geoship · Amma

A home offering · Initial offer: Northern California, USA

Materials. The company describes a proprietary magnesium phosphate ceramic, a different chemistry from many aluminosilicate geopolymers. The home also needs insulation, windows, seals, ventilation, services and a foundation. A complete current bill of materials was not verified.

Opportunity. An integrated mineral-shell home offering brings material innovation into residential construction.

Trade-offs. Emerging delivery base and restricted launch geography; proprietary formulation. Long service life, all-hazard performance and full environmental benefits need independent evidence with a defined scope.

Offer. Advertised US$300/ft² × 1,643 gross ft² is about US$492,900 as arithmetic context. Land and foundation/utilities/site work are separate scope. This is not a contractor quote or an affordability claim. Insulation R-32 and airtightness values are published targets.

Approval evidence. The company reports California factory-built housing certification. Its actual certificate and conditions were not independently verified here; local site permission remains separate.

Current model ↗ · Advertised offering ↗ · Company chemistry and reported tests ↗

Monolithic Dome Institute

A building system · US-based system with completed projects

Materials. Inflated Airform, polyurethane insulation, steel reinforcement and sprayed concrete. Geopolymer binder is not the default description.

Opportunity. A longer history of completed buildings provides practical examples to study, including the reported Tinsley home case.

Trade-offs. Concrete, steel and foam all contribute impacts. Specialised construction, openings, maintenance and end-of-life separation deserve attention. One surviving home does not establish a universal hazard rating.

Offer. Project-specific design and construction pricing. No comparable turnkey quote was verified.

Approval evidence. Engineered plans and the applicable local approval process remain necessary.

System description ↗ · Florida case ↗

What can be bought now?

Wagners · Earth Friendly Concrete

Commercial concrete material · Documented Australian residential use; supply is location-specific

Materials. Slag and pulverised fly ash, chemically activated to replace the Portland-cement binder. Aggregate and other mix constituents remain part of the concrete.

Opportunity. Reported use of over 117 m³ in a Brisbane residential renovation shows an alkali-activated material reaching construction.

Trade-offs. Feedstock variability, activator impacts, curing, transport and exposure-specific durability affect outcomes. A concrete supply does not include a dome design or a house permit.

Offer. Obtain a local mix and placement quote. No globally applicable installed-home price exists.

Approval evidence. Assess the supplied mix, its intended structural use and the complete project.

Residential application and composition ↗

Betolar · Geoprime

Material technology for producers · Manufacturing partners and licensed applications

Materials. Alkali-activated material technology using industrial mineral side streams and activators. Formulations and intended products vary.

Opportunity. Local feedstock development can widen material research and manufacturing possibilities.

Trade-offs. A pipe, paving or block application does not establish suitability for a load-bearing dome. Quality control, leaching, durability and product-specific acceptance remain questions.

Offer. Business-to-business technology and product supply; no residential dome-kit price verified.

Approval evidence. Check the actual producer, product, formulation and intended use. No blanket house approval is implied.

Geoprime technology ↗ · Concrete product applications ↗

Can these homes be allowed?

Potentially, when the actual material, building and site satisfy the relevant authority. There is no universal dome or geopolymer home permit. These six jurisdictions illustrate routes; they are not a worldwide legal survey.

Canada — Alternative solutions + local approval

Innovative materials and systems can be evaluated against the required code performance. CCMC provides an evidence-based alternative-solution evaluation route and considers regional variations.

Project gate. Identify the provincial or territorial code and authority. Product evaluation supports the case; the whole-building design and site still require approval.

Official guidance ↗

United States — State and local rules; California example

The applicable route depends on the adopted code and authority. California’s HCD programme regulates factory-built housing manufacture, design approval and inspections.

Project gate. Confirm the certificate and its scope. Local installation permission is separate: Concord, for example, requires a city building permit. California acceptance does not establish acceptance elsewhere in the US.

Official guidance ↗ · Local example ↗

Australia — NCC Performance Solution

A performance-based brief, analysis or testing, evaluation and final report can demonstrate the relevant NCC performance requirements.

Project gate. Confirm the code edition and state or territory adoption. The relevant building authority must accept the evidence for the particular design and site.

Official guidance ↗

Can these homes be allowed?

Potentially, when the actual material, building and site satisfy the relevant authority. There is no universal dome or geopolymer home permit. These six jurisdictions illustrate routes; they are not a worldwide legal survey.

New Zealand — Building Code Alternative Solution

A material, component or method outside an Acceptable Solution can be proposed with evidence showing Building Code performance.

Project gate. The building consent authority assesses the specific proposal. Structural, durability, fire and other applicable requirements still matter.

Official guidance ↗

England — Building Regulations + building control

Appropriate materials and workmanship must be demonstrated. Approved Document 7 recognises other ways of meeting requirements, to discuss with the building control body.

Project gate. Satisfy all applicable Building Regulations and planning requirements. This summary covers England, not all UK jurisdictions.

Official guidance ↗

European Union — Product assessment + national building rules

For some non-standard products, EAD/ETA assessment provides a route to declared performance and CE marking. Product rules are transitioning under the newer Construction Products Regulation.

Project gate. Confirm the current route with a Technical Assessment Body. CE marking is not permission to build a house; national building rules and local site processes remain separate.

Official guidance ↗

Look closely. Keep the context.



AI-generated illustration of an imagined barrel-vaulted, rock-cut chamber. Photorealistic detail is illustrative; this is not a photograph or surveyed reconstruction of Sudama Cave.

Sudama / Barabar, India

Government archaeological sources describe a rock-cut granite cave with two chambers, including a roughly circular inner chamber with a hemispherical vault. Its third-century BCE inscription connects the space to the Ajivikas. This supplies historical context; it does not establish geopolymer construction. A carved interior and a freestanding shell have different structural contexts.

Similarity invites a visual question, not a conclusion about shared chemistry, dimensions or purpose. No precise modern-home size comparison or special acoustic function is asserted.

ASI Patna: Sudama form and inscription ↗ · Bihar: rock-cut granite context ↗ · Hultzsch: inscription recording Ajivika dedication ↗

What would distinguish casting from natural stone?

Cusco / Trevor Hawke

A 2026 author-posted report interprets a small sample set and field observations as evidence of manufactured stone. Independent peer review was not verified. Broader authorised sampling, geological controls and replication would strengthen an investigation.

Evidence of geopolymer concrete in megalithic architecture of Cusco, Perú ↗ · Evaluating effects of chemical weathering and surface contamination on the in situ provenance analysis of building stones in the Cuzco region of Peru with portable XRF ↗

Pumapunku / Joseph Davidovits and colleagues

Two 2019 journal papers propose manufactured binders in sandstone and andesite. Their interpretations remain disputed. Natural geological processes, weathering and contamination must be evaluated. Their modern-material implications do not depend on treating the historical claim as established.

Ancient geopolymer in south-American monument. SEM and petrographic evidence ↗ · Ancient organo-mineral geopolymer in South-American Monuments: Organic matter in andesite stone. SEM and petrographic evidence ↗

Sudama, Cusco and Pumapunku are distinct places and traditions. The artwork connects curiosity across time without collapsing them into one ancient construction method. No material was sampled for this project.

A precedent, with its limits.

An industry account reports that the Tinsley dome home survived Hurricane Irma in 2017. It provides a real building story worth studying, with reported minor leakage at a door. The home uses a different dome building system; geopolymer construction was not established.

The project record identifies an elevated arrangement on a concrete slab and pilings. This is not evidence that the imagined ground-level inland-flood home would remain safe. The hurricane, the foundation, openings and actual exposure are part of the case.

Monolithic Dome Home Survives Direct Hit by Hurricane Irma ↗ · Tinsley Monolithic Dome Home — project record ↗

The 60–70% stress statistic

The supplied Pacific Domes article contains the 2024 Category 3 hurricane statistic in indexed text. Its underlying instrument report, comparison method and material chemistry were not verified. It is recorded as a published claim, not used as a demonstrated benefit.

Dome Living: Climate-Resilient Sanctuaries for a Changing World ↗ · These domed homes in Florida survived hurricanes (supplied article link) ↗

The BBC article is included as user-supplied further reading. Its full text was inaccessible in this review. The artwork does not attribute unseen details to it.

Make the promise measurable.

Ingredients / Reliable local production with a measured footprint.

Compare characterised local mineral feedstocks and activators, including alternatives to scarce or variable by-products. Include contaminants, processing impacts and worker handling.

Service life / A home that remains useful, with realistic maintenance.

Study shrinkage, cracking, reinforcement compatibility, moisture, freeze–thaw, salt exposure, heat and repair. Inspect connections and joints as well as the shell.

Whole building / Evidence that connects a promising material to a usable home.

Study insulation, condensation, openings, foundations and services alongside structural behaviour. Climate, ground conditions and occupancy change the requirements.

Access / Clearer evidence for authorities and buyers, while maintaining safety requirements.

Publish comparable tests and life-cycle results. Develop repeatable manufacturing controls, accredited assessments and monitored demonstration buildings with community participation.

RILEM durability round-robin research ↗

A better formulation is a research objective, not a recipe supplied by this project. Better eligibility means clearer reliable evidence and assessment routes while retaining the required level of safety.

What might a better home mean?

Lower embodied impacts, less replacement waste, reduced displacement and comfortable, affordable homes are potential benefits. Their scale depends on measured performance, costs, adoption and the alternatives displaced. No lives-saved estimate or global emissions total is asserted.

An illustrative calculation

Reference: 300 kg CO_2e/m^3 × 40 m^3/home.
Alternative: 180 kg CO_2e/m^3 × 40 m^3/home.
Difference for 100 homes: 480 tonnes CO_2e.

Every number above is hypothetical. The difference is for the entered material only. Use matching system boundaries and useful service; reinforcement, insulation, transport, construction, maintenance and end of life can change the whole-building comparison. The website lets readers change both footprints, both volumes and the number of homes.

Environmental impact assessment of alkali-activated materials: Examining impacts of variability in constituent production processes and transportation ↗

Living systems

Greenhouses, rainwater harvesting, solar and storage can be added to a home. They require their own local resource budget, maintenance and design. Growing food, collecting water and generating power are not intrinsic geopolymer properties. A cluster may offer benefits and may also increase envelope, foundations and land use.

Keep the invitation credible.

Geopolymer is real

Supported. A family of inorganic binder materials with real research and applications. Mixes and performance differ; bioceramic products may use other chemistry.

Stronger than concrete

Depends on the comparison. Specify the mix, age, curing and property. Compressive strength is not tensile strength, toughness or the performance of an entire building.

Noncombustible to 1,382°F / 750°C

Not a whole-building rating. Mineral binders can be noncombustible while cracking, losing strength or transmitting heat. The quoted temperature needs its original test report and duration.

60–70% less structural stress in a 2024 Florida hurricane

Published claim located; measurement unverified. Pacific Domes’ indexed article contains the statistic (S13). No underlying instrument report or comparison method was verified, and geopolymer construction was not established. The number is not presented as a proven benefit.

Estimated 500-year life

Unverified estimate. The supplied video itself calls this a manufacturer estimate. It is not a demonstrated service life for a modern home or its windows, seals and services.

Keep the invitation credible.

Food, water and power

Added systems. Greenhouses, rainwater systems, solar and storage can be integrated. They are not intrinsic geopolymer properties, and year-round/off-grid sufficiency needs a local resource budget.

Disassemble and relocate

Design-dependent. Requires designed joints, recoverable components, foundations and a practical transport plan. A monolithic shell does not automatically come apart.

A cluster is always better than one dome

Not established. Separate modules can isolate uses but add envelope, connections, foundations and land demand. The right layout depends on the programme, site and measured trade-offs.

2026 cost and 30-year savings

Not adopted. No local project scope, contractor quotations or auditable lifecycle model was supplied. Rock Protects Rock makes no cost-saving claim.

Evidence, not shorthand.

S1 / Evidence of geopolymer concrete in megalithic architecture of Cusco, Perú

Trevor Hawke · 2026 · Author-posted report; independent peer review not verified

Hawke interprets observations from four labelled fragments associated with two Cusco locations as evidence for artificial stone.

Limit. Small sample set, provenance and comparative controls limit inference. The reported observations do not independently establish a casting process. This is a hypothesis considered by the artwork, not a result produced or endorsed by Rock Protects Rock.

Read source ↗

S2 / Ancient geopolymer in south-American monument. SEM and petrographic evidence

Joseph Davidovits, Luis Huaman and Ralph Davidovits · 2019 · Materials Letters 235, 120–124; journal article

The authors interpret a Pumapunku sandstone sample, compared with geological materials, as containing an artificial binder.

Limit. A limited sampled context does not establish a site-wide building method. The paper acknowledges that natural and artificial albite cannot be distinguished by the observation alone. Pumapunku is in Bolivia, separate from Cusco, Peru.

Read source ↗

S3 / Ancient organo-mineral geopolymer in South-American Monuments: Organic matter in andesite stone. SEM and petrographic evidence

Joseph Davidovits, Luis Huaman and Ralph Davidovits · 2019 · Ceramics International 45, 7385–7389; journal article

The authors report carbon- and nitrogen-bearing material in a sampled andesite fragment, including its interior, and infer an organic-mineral binder.

Limit. The inference requires replication, controlled sampling and chemical characterisation. It must not be presented as established history or as evidence of modern environmental performance.

Read source ↗

S4 / Evaluating effects of chemical weathering and surface contamination on the in situ provenance analysis of building stones in the Cuzco region of Peru with portable XRF

Dennis Ogburn, Bill Sillar and Julio C. Sierra · 2013 · Journal of Archaeological Science 40, 1823–1837; journal article

The study examines how weathering and contamination affect stone provenance measurements and comparisons.

Limit. Methodological context only. It predates Hawke's report and is not a direct rebuttal of that report.

Read source ↗

Evidence, not shorthand.

S5 / Environmental impact assessment of alkali-activated materials: Examining impacts of variability in constituent production processes and transportation

A. Komkova and Guillaume Habert · 2023 · Construction and Building Materials; lifecycle assessment research

Some assessed alkali-activated mixes offer emissions reductions, with results sensitive to constituent manufacture and transport.

Limit. No universal percentage applies to every mix or place. Compare equivalent function, service life, system boundaries, allocation and local supply chains. Alkali-activated materials are a broader category than geopolymers.

Read source ↗

S6 / Residual Properties of Geopolymer Concrete for Post-Fire Evaluation of Structures

Kanagaraj and colleagues · 2023 · Materials 16, 6065; experimental research

The tested concretes experienced changes and strength losses after elevated-temperature exposure.

Limit. Fire performance is formulation- and exposure-specific. Neither these materials nor the imagined houses in Rock Protects Rock are described as fireproof or floodproof.

Read source ↗

S7 / WUI Structure/Parcel/Community Fire Hazard Mitigation Methodology

NIST · 2022 · Technical guidance; whole-building and community wildfire exposure

Wildfire resilience depends on linked vulnerabilities, including openings, attached combustibles and neighbouring exposures.

Limit. A noncombustible shell alone does not establish occupant safety or a fire-resistance rating. This guidance does not test the Rock Protects Rock shelter.

Read source ↗

S8 / Foundation Requirements and Recommendations for Elevated Homes

FEMA · 2013 · Flood-recovery guidance

Elevation and foundation design are central to reducing flood damage.

Limit. Flood loads, waves, debris, erosion and scour remain site-specific conditions. The optional elevated scene has no calculated pier design or safe flood height; it is not a construction detail.

Read source ↗

Evidence, not shorthand.

S9 / What are the Effects of Earthquakes?

U.S. Geological Survey · n.d. · Earthquake hazard science

Ground motion, local soil and loss of bearing strength can govern damage.

Limit. Shape and compressive strength alone do not establish seismic performance. Site investigation and engineered reinforcement and connections are needed.

Read source ↗

S10 / Rainwater Harvesting Systems Technology Review

U.S. Department of Energy · 2017 · System design and water-use guidance

Roof collection, storage and treatment can substitute harvested rainwater for some freshwater demand.

Limit. Yield varies with rainfall, catchment, losses and storage; potable use needs suitable treatment. This is an added system, not a geopolymer property.

Read source ↗

S11 / About Geoship

Geoship · 2026 · Manufacturer description; not independent validation

The company describes its dome material as proprietary chemically bonded ceramics, with a prototype in 2021 and first fully integrated home delivery in 2026.

Limit. Bioceramic is not a synonym for every geopolymer. No manufacturer performance, lifespan, health or environmental claim is transferred to the Rock Protects Rock design.

Read source ↗

S12 / Monolithic Dome Home Survives Direct Hit by Hurricane Irma

Monolithic Dome Institute · 2017 · Industry case account of a different dome building system

The Tinsleys reported that their elevated dome home in Cudjoe Key survived Hurricane Irma in 2017, with a minor leak at an improperly installed door.

Limit. An owner account published by an industry organisation, not an independent engineering investigation. It does not establish a geopolymer formulation, instrumented stress reduction or general survival rate.

Read source ↗

Evidence, not shorthand.

S13 / Dome Living: Climate-Resilient Sanctuaries for a Changing World

Pacific Domes · n.d. · Supplier article; claim located in search-indexed text; full page returned an access error

The indexed text attributes 60–70% less structural stress to Pacific Domes in Florida during the 2024 hurricane season, compared with neighbouring conventional structures in Category 3 conditions.

Limit. The publication of this claim is traceable. The underlying data, instrument protocol, building sample and comparison were not verified. Geopolymer construction was not established. The number is not adopted as a demonstrated benefit.

Read source ↗

S14 / These domed homes in Florida survived hurricanes (supplied article link)

BBC Future · 2024 · Further reading supplied by the artist; full article inaccessible in this review

Retained as a route for readers to explore reporting on Florida dome homes.

Limit. No technical finding is attributed to the unread article. It is not used here to verify geopolymer composition, the 60–70% statistic or performance of the imagined home.

Read source ↗

S15 / Tinsley Monolithic Dome Home — project record

Monolithic Dome Institute · n.d. · Industry project record; building context

Identifies one home made from two Monolithic Domes on an elevated concrete slab, supported by concrete pilings. A conventional structure connects the domes.

Limit. The record supplies building context, not a controlled material comparison or a design specification for this artwork. The exhibition does not describe the home as geopolymer.

Read source ↗

S16 / Federal Flood Mapping Guidelines — Terminology

Natural Resources Canada · 2026 · Government terminology; definition located in indexed text; full page inaccessible in this review

Defines pluvial flooding as overland flooding caused by extreme rainfall, separate from a waterway.

Limit. The definition explains why an inland scene is relevant. It does not establish the depicted site’s flood depth, likelihood or appropriate foundation.

Read source ↗

Evidence, not shorthand.

S17 / Build with Flood Damage Resistant Materials

FEMA · 2008 · FEMA guidance reproduced by the City of Eugene; material-damage reduction, not a geopolymer test

Flood-damage-resistant materials can reduce water damage and make cleanup easier. The guidance also states that other hazards, such as floodborne debris, remain.

Limit. Material durability does not establish a dry interior, structural survival in every flood or safe occupancy. This source does not test the depicted dome or any geopolymer formulation.

Read source ↗

S18 / Early Warnings for All

UNDRR · reviewed 2026 · Official programme guidance

Connects disaster risk knowledge, monitoring and forecasting, warning communication, and readiness to respond. Supports the moonshot emphasis on actionable warnings.

Limit. Does not validate the artwork’s proposed models or imply that every hazard can be predicted in advance.

Read source ↗

S19 / Can you predict earthquakes?

USGS · reviewed 2026 · Official scientific guidance

Distinguishes earthquake probabilities from precise prediction; related guidance explains that earthquake early warning follows rupture initiation.

Limit. Does not support advance date-and-time prediction or days-ahead evacuation claims for earthquakes.

Read source ↗

S20 / Community Resilience Planning Guides

NIST · 2026 · Official planning and research guidance

Examines buildings, infrastructure, dependencies and recovery of community functions. Provides context for planning the whole neighbourhood.

Limit. Not a certification of the imagined neighbourhood, its homes or its hazard performance.

Read source ↗

Protect life first. Build for its return.

Dylan’s wider research ambition is for people to leave danger in time and have homes, services and a living landscape to return to. Geopolymer housing is one part of that inquiry, alongside warnings, evacuation and the design of whole neighbourhoods.



Imagined neighbourhood; no hazard performance or engineering design has been validated.

Learn. Prepare. Recover.

Test ancient and historical disaster records, geological traces and contemporary observations with new models. Evaluate uncertainty, missed events and false alarms. Study routes, drainage, fire spread, wind exposure, ground risk and essential services together.

UNDRR connects risk knowledge with monitoring, communication and readiness to act. NIST links buildings and infrastructure with community recovery. USGS distinguishes long-term earthquake probabilities from precise prediction; earthquake early warning begins after rupture. No model was built for this artwork.

UNDRR: Early Warnings for All ↗ · NIST: community resilience ↗ · USGS: prediction limits ↗

A safely occupiable home after an event remains a research goal. An intact shell alone cannot establish that the interior, utilities and access are safe.

A material family. Many ways to live.

The imagined neighbourhood now uses geopolymer architecture throughout: domes, courtyard and vaulted homes, three linked modern homes within a flowing oval enclosure, and a lakeside home with a wave-shaped wall. These are artistic proposals, not verified construction systems.

Could a wall turn a wave?

The lakeside curve asks whether a water-facing form could redirect approaching waves. Research on recurved seawalls supports investigating this question, but does not validate the pictured home. Pearson and colleagues also found increased impulsive loads in their complex-wall case. Redirecting a wave would not stop a rising lake.

Test overtopping, loads, erosion, drainage and effects on neighbours and habitat. Compare siting away from danger. A shared enclosure also needs evaluation of connections, fire separation, evacuation, maintenance and environmental impacts.

Pearson et al. (2004): recurve walls and loading ↗

How might pattern-language thinking help?

Inspired by A Pattern Language: Towns, Buildings, Construction (1977), by Christopher Alexander, Sara Ishikawa and Murray Silverstein, with Max Jacobson, Ingrid Fiksdahl-King and Shlomo Angel, this artwork asks how residents, makers and researchers could shape a harmonious place together.

Town. Shared paths, gardens and gathering places connected with water systems, safe routes and a living landscape.

Building. Daylight, privacy, accessibility and social connection for different households and budgets.

Construction. Tested local materials, repairable details and prototypes that improve through use and feedback.

These are our contemporary questions inspired by the book, not quotations or an endorsement by its authors.

A Pattern Language: original book and authors ↗

Ancient questions. Future responsibility.

Dylan supplied the concept, creative direction and the phrase “rock protects rock.” AI tools assisted imagery, writing, research support, narration and website implementation. The film combines generated moving scenes, a consistent synthetic stock narrator, restrained typography, original sound design and an ambient score. It connects ancient stone, present-day risks and possible future shelter through a cinematic sequence.

No physical sculpture, installation, laboratory test, site visit or engineering validation was carried out. The mineral specimen and future home are imaginary. AI-generated illustrations and concept imagery do not document fieldwork.

The project invites independent testing of locally available materials, complete buildings and their environmental impacts. The illustrations express questions and possibilities, while the source ledger records what the evidence can support.

Research, work and a shared question.

Creative Director & Proof-of-World Designer

For thirteen years, I've worked across marketing, design and technology, within companies, at an agency and independently—and I still freelance today.

Five years ago, I began a new career in housing. Today, I work full-time as a mortgage agent and REALTOR® in my hometown of North Bay, Ontario, Canada, continuing my family's legacy in homeownership.

Rock Protects Rock grew from the first clear connection between my independent research and my work in housing. It led me to ask what our homes and cities could become—for people and Earth.

A broader creative practice

I give people, businesses and ideas an identity others can recognise and understand. My independent creative practice brings research and imagination together in worlds people can explore, question and discuss. I use "proof of world" to describe making an idea tangible enough to examine—its possibilities, its assumptions and what still needs testing.

In my papers and The Teaching Hut, I explore questions about ancient materials, places and the survival of practical knowledge. These writings explain the origin of the artwork; they do not validate a material, building or historical construction method.

Concept and creative direction: Dylan Schofield. Personal text developed with AI assistance from the artist's supplied background and revisions.

A record of questions. An invitation to test.

These papers and this essay are not peer reviewed. FNIZ - the Fraction-Network Interface-Zone model - is an unvalidated hypothesis. Earlier wording such as "comprehensive validation," "proving" and "unambiguous" should not be read as independent confirmation or scientific consensus.

I am sharing the original publications as a record of the questions that led to this artwork. Their historical and statistical interpretations require independent scrutiny. They do not establish ancient geopolymer construction, predict disasters, validate a building site or demonstrate the performance of the homes pictured here.

Rock Protects Rock's invitation to test modern materials does not depend on these hypotheses being correct. Any future material, building or environmental claim needs its own evidence.

Predictable Earth, Survivable Places - Part II

An unreviewed working paper about proposed connections between material selection, geological sourcing and megalithic architecture.

Read the original publication

Geopolymer Construction and the FNIZ Model

An unreviewed, unvalidated hypothesis connecting ancient sites and mineral resources. The original title is a publication record, not independent confirmation.

Read the original publication

The Teaching Hut

A speculative essay asking whether architecture might preserve practical instructions. It includes credited third-party footage references and AI-edited imagery.

Read the original publication

Original publications remain unchanged. Views and downloads measure circulation, not scientific validation.

THE OPENING / SOURCE NOTE

The human cost. 2000–2019 · Globally.

1.23 million reported deaths

Approx. US$2.97 trillion in losses

Both figures refer to major disasters linked to natural hazards worldwide during 2000–2019. They share one source and time period. The report includes hazards beyond the four shown in the film; earthquakes are not presented as climate-driven events.

The film narration rounds these figures to more than 1.2 million lives and nearly three trillion U.S. dollars in economic losses, globally.

Economic losses include more than housing. These are not counts of destroyed homes, displacement or deaths caused only by structural failure. The dates do not mean “since 2005” or a total through 2026. No displacement total is used.

FULL REFERENCE

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED). (2020). The Human Cost of Disasters: An Overview of the Last 20 Years (2000–2019). Based on EM-DAT.

Read the report and publication record ↗

The opening neighbourhood is an original illustration, not a disaster photograph or a depiction of this global dataset. No performance or survival result is established for the imagined home.