CASE STUDY

Ribston Garth

North Yorkshire, England



The Home of Insulation

Designed in the style of a barn around an open courtyard area



Huntsman Building Solutions foam insulation for high-end new-build

Exceptional thermal performance and low running costs were key criteria for the construction of a 3000sq ft, new-build home in rural North Yorkshire.

Designed for a private client by Harrogate Architects, Townscape, the high specification property was built in the style of a barn on a spacious, level site, formerly occupied by redundant farm buildings.

Practice Head and Project Architect, Nick Silcock takes up the story. "Planning required that the site was developed to reflect the traditional look and feel of a farmstead with an open courtyard area bordered by buildings that sat comfortably with the rural vernacular".

Whilst delighted with the old-world, barn-style of architecture created by Townscape, their

clients required a much more up to date treatment for the construction methods and long-term performance of the building – particularly relating to thermal efficiency and low running costs.

Townscape looked at various structural solutions and decided on a hybrid, timber frame arrangement with an additional blockwork inner leaf to the gables.

An outer leaf of coursed natural stone in a pale buff/rose shade with sawn stone dressings, together with a blue slate roof was specified - a style common to the village.

Airtightness and exceptional levels of thermal insulation were also required as the clients were keen to minimise running costs and achieve a low carbon footprint. Townscapes solution was provided by careful attention to construction detailing and the innovative use of a spray applied insulation system from Huntsman Building Solutions (HBS) is a high performance, spray foam insulation applied using a pressurised gun system. Foams are sprayed as a two-component mixture that come together forming a foam that expands 100-fold within seconds of application, sealing all gaps, service holes etc.

According to HBS, traditional forms of insulation are relatively inefficient in sealing the box, in that they cannot completely fill all voids or seal the interface between the insulation and the building structure. Nor can they cope with small structural movements which will often lead to air gaps.

Minimising air leakage is one of the most effective ways of reducing heat loss in a building, as up to 40% of a building's heat loss can be attributed to air leakage.

H2Foam Lite (LDC 50) was sprayed directly onto the strand-board backing to the internal

timber frame, filling it to a depth of 150mm. As H2Foam Lite (LDC 50) is a "vapour open" foam it allows moisture vapour to pass freely through it, allowing the building to breathe naturally, resisting cold bridging and condensation. Unlike the urethane foams of 20 years ago, modern spray foams such as H2Foam Lite (LDC 50) use water as the blowing agent. This means that the reaction between the two components produces C02 which causes the foam to expand.

As the foam expands, the cells burst and the CO2 is replaced by air. Consequently, from an environmental perspective, HBS has a Global Warming Potential [GWP] of 1 and an Ozone Depletion Potential [ODP] of 0 [Zero]. HBS does not, therefore emit and harmful gases once cured. After trimming back excess foam, an air and vapour control layer [VCL] was applied to the inner face of the frame, with all joints to AVCL junctions, window frames, floor and roof junctions sealed with specialist



Tenson tapes. Internal facades were then lined with 57.5mm thick insulated plasterboard and wet skimmed. As the roof space was also to be used as the master bedroom suite, a similar insulation treatment was applied.

On the external face of the timber frame, a low e breather membrane – Reflectashield TF 0.81 was applied. This low emissivity membrane is specifically designed to enhance thermal performance of timber framed structures.

The combined structural elements created a wall thickness of 516mm overall, with a calculated U-value of 0.17 W/m²K achieved.

Because the insulation and anticipated levels of air tightness were so high, Townscape incorporated a mechanical ventilation and heat recovery system [MVHR] into the building. Moist, stale air is mechanically drawn from the kitchen and bathrooms into a system of extraction ducting which passes it through a heat exchanger before being returned to "dry" rooms – lounge, snug, office and bedrooms etc.

Space and domestic hot water heating was given a similar forward thinking treatment in the form of a high efficiency, Air Source Heat Pump driving a wet, underfloor heating system to ground, first and second floor rooms. Townscapes, Nick Silcock concludes "Like in the car industry, the design and build of high specification homes like this are at the "Formula 1" end of construction technology. Many of the cutting-edge solutions used today will eventually filter down to mass market homebuilding in ten or twenty years from now".

The property was built over an eight-month period by E & K Construction of Easingwold near York and was completed at the end of 2017. Eight months down the line, running costs for the property are broadly in line with expectations.

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