



ENGLISH HERITAGE

ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN HISTORIC BUILDINGS

Insulating pitched roofs at rafter level- warm roofs

This guidance note is one of a series which explain ways of improving the energy efficiency of roofs, walls and floors in historic buildings. The full range of guidance is available from the English Heritage website:

www.climatechangeandyourhome.org.uk

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Introduction

This guidance note provides advice on the principles, risks, materials and methods for insulating pitched roofs at rafter level. When insulation is placed at this position the roof is often referred to as a ‘warm roof’.

The simplest and most common way to insulate a pitched roof is to add insulation above the horizontal ceiling of the top floor. However, if the top floor is open to the rafters and is used as habitable accommodation then insulation will need to be provided at rafter level. Insulation can be placed above, between or just below the rafters.

WARM ROOFS AND COLD ROOFS

In this guidance the term ‘cold roof space’ or ‘cold roof’ is used to describe a pitched roof with insulation at the level of the horizontal ceiling of the uppermost floor, leaving an unheated roof space (attic or loft) above the insulation. In contrast a ‘warm roof space’ or ‘warm roof’ has insulation between or just under or over the sloping rafters, so that the whole of the volume under the roof can be heated and used. Some buildings have combinations of these two arrangements.

The techniques explained in this guidance are compatible with most pitched roof coverings, notably tiles, slates, stone slates and shingles. However, roofs of thatch or metal have separate guidance documents in this series.

Upgrading a pitched roof at rafter level to a desirable standard can be complicated and is not without risks. Generally solutions will need to be individually designed and professional advice will often be needed.

It is important that the character and significance of a building is not compromised by the alterations to install insulation, such as changing roof levels, removing plaster ceilings, altering gutters and rainwater outlets. Such changes may require consent if the building is listed. Any change to the roofing material of a building in a conservation area may also require consent. In each case all proposed changes should be discussed in advance with the local planning authority’s conservation officer.

Pitched roof construction and materials

The pitched roof is the most common roof form used in traditional buildings and roof trusses are almost always made from timber. There are several different types of timber roof construction which vary depending upon the age of the building, its structural form and the local traditions.

Metal framed buildings are not discussed in this information sheet, other than to note that special care should be taken with the insulation of metal framed roofs because of the increased risk of thermal bridging and condensation.

The common elements of timber pitched roof construction are:

- **Rafter:** An inclined timber in the roof frame of a pitched roof that supports the battens and roof coverings, they are usually one of a pair. In many traditional roofs there are two types of rafters: principal rafters of a large section that carry the main loads of the roof, and intermediate common rafters of smaller section between the principal rafters.
- **Purlin:** A horizontal timber that provides intermediate support to common rafters.
- **Tie beam:** A major horizontal timber that spans between the top of opposite walls and connects a pair of principal rafters.
- **Collar:** A horizontal member connecting rafters at a point between above their feet and below the apex of the roof.
- **Post:** A substantial vertical member, usually a component of the main framework.
- **Battens:** Horizontal timbers of small section fixed to the rafters upon which tiles or slates are laid.
- **Counter-battens:** Timbers of small section fixed at right angles or obliquely to the direction of the battens between them and the surface below.
- **Sarking board:** Boarding provided between the coverings and the rafters whose main function is to reduce wind loading but they also act as a secondary barrier against water penetration and can considerably strengthen the roof by stiffening the rafters. Sarking board is common in Scottish roofs, where the slates or tiles are typically fixed directly to the board. Modern sarking board is typically laid directly onto the rafters and can provide an additional insulation layer.

INTERNAL FINISHES TO PITCHED ROOFS

Most traditional roofs consist solely of tiles or slates laid on battens over the rafters. Internal finishes may be found to the underside of pitched roofs, and because of their scarcity they will need to be given special consideration. Examples of the following may be found:

Torching: Mortar-pointing provided to the underside of tiles and slates. Torching acted as means of reducing wind-blown rain and snow from entering the roof and also helped to hold the coverings in place in strong winds.

Boarded ceilings: Close-boarding is very similar to a sarking-board, but was in many cases left exposed to the underside and can be found for example in some Georgian buildings and 19th century churches.

Lath and plaster ceilings and partitions: Many roofs were under-drawn with plaster, either lime or earth, as they provided accommodation or a space used for storage. In many cases the plaster is contemporary with the construction of the building and is therefore a significant part of its history and should be retained wherever possible.

The presence of historic internal finishes such as these on the underside of pitched roofs will mean that insulation at rafter level may not be appropriate or the design of the roof insulation will have to be carefully considered.

ROOF COVERINGS

There are many types of roof covering found on traditional buildings. These reflect the materials that were readily available locally and contribute to the distinctive building vernacular of the area. Not until the industrial revolution did mass produced materials, such as Welsh slate or machine made tiles, become common outside the area in which they were found or made.

The type of roof material, its form and detailing is usually a significant part of the character of older buildings. This character should not be compromised when making energy efficiency improvements.

Roof coverings are exposed to the worst of the weather and therefore need regular repair and maintenance. Many roofs will have been stripped and recovered in the past. The tiles and slates themselves therefore may not be of historic interest. However, where a roof appears not to have been stripped and recovered in recent years (usually indicated by the lack of a roofing felt) it would be prudent to determine if any historic fabric of interest survives so that it can be retained, or at least recorded before works commence.

VENTILATION AND BREATHING PERFORMANCE

Roofs were generally not insulated in the past but the roof spaces were usually well ventilated. Often roof coverings had many small gaps through which wind, but not rain could penetrate. As a consequence roof timbers were well ventilated and close to the outside temperature. The moisture levels in timbers were kept below the range at which decay can begin.

Where insulation is introduced it is important that the traditional 'breathing' performance of older buildings is taken into consideration to avoid creating risks for the building and the occupants.

THE IMPORTANCE OF TRADITIONAL ‘BREATHING’ PERFORMANCE

Most traditional buildings are made of permeable materials and do not incorporate the barriers to external moisture such as cavities, rain-screens, damp-proof courses, vapour barriers and membranes which are standard in modern construction. As a result, the permeable fabric in historic structures tends to absorb more moisture, which is then released by internal and external evaporation. When traditional buildings are working as they were designed to, the evaporation will keep dampness levels in the building fabric below the levels at which decay can start to develop. This is often referred to as a ‘breathing’ building.

If properly maintained a ‘breathing’ building has definite advantages over a modern impermeable building. Permeable materials such as lime and/or earth based mortars, renders, plasters and limewash act as a buffer for environmental moisture, absorbing it from the air when humidity is high, and releasing it when the air is dry. Modern construction relies on mechanical extraction to remove water vapour formed by the activities of occupants.

As traditional buildings need to ‘breathe’ the use of vapour barriers and many materials commonly found in modern buildings must be avoided when making improvements to energy efficiency, as these materials can trap and hold moisture and create problems for the building. The use of modern materials needs to be based upon an informed analysis where the implications of their inclusion and the risk of problems are fully understood.

It is also important that buildings are well maintained, otherwise improvements made in energy efficiency will be cancelled out by the problems associated with water ingress and/or excessive draughts.

The presence of impervious felt makes it extremely difficult to successfully install insulation in a roof and increases the long-term risks to the roof timbers.

ROOFING/SARKING FELT

Many buildings with sloping roofs covered in tiles or slate have had roofing felt added when they were re-covered in the 20th century. Roofing felt was provided to equalise wind pressure and reduce the risk of tiles or slates being blown off in stormy conditions. It has the secondary benefit of acting as a barrier against water penetration. As a consequence it has reduced the frequency of maintenance and repairs.

Unless the roof was recovered within the last 10 years or so it is likely the roofing felt is impervious rather than vapour permeable. Impervious felts can cause problems of condensation (with associated mould growth and timber decay) where there is inadequate ventilation within the roof space. This is particularly likely where large amounts of water vapour are being produced from cooking, bathing and high occupancy levels in the building.

Insulating at rafter level

The 'warm roof' system is used extensively in new construction and the systems for installing insulation in modern buildings are well understood. However, there are relatively few examples of older buildings that have been insulated at rafter level. This makes it difficult to assess the long term performance of insulation materials and methods by studying real examples.

Poorly designed insulation can have adverse affects on the performance of the building, the condition of the fabric and the health of the occupants. Considerable planning and attention to detail is required to minimise these risks.

Well-detailed insulation at rafter level can:

- reduce excessive heat loss
- reduce excessive solar gain
- achieve reduced air infiltration
- be compatible with the performance characteristics of older buildings

If a historically significant ceiling or lining is installed on the underside of the rafters which cannot be removed, insulation can only be installed at rafter level by stripping the roof coverings (tiles or slates) and inserting the insulation from above. This is easiest and most economical when a roof is undergoing repair and the roof covering is being stripped. If no works are planned or necessary then insulating at rafter level may not be economic or appropriate.

It is very important to achieve good airtight detailing, particularly when placing insulation between rafters or from below (from within the accommodation). Even small gaps in insulation can create problems significantly reducing the benefits of any improvements and creating potential problems of cold-bridging and condensation.

When insulation is installed in a building extra attention needs to be paid to the risk of condensation. In particular it is important that water vapour is removed at source wherever possible by means of mechanical extractors and/or ventilation using existing window openings.

Attention to detail, thorough planning and research are required to achieve a successful solution for each individual building.

POSITIONING THE INSULATION

RAISING THE ROOF LINE

One of the most important factors in deciding the method of adding insulation at rafter level will be the acceptability of a raised roof line. The addition of insulating sarking boards and, typically, counter battens will require the roof to be raised. The depth will depend on the materials used and whether insulation can be added between the rafters, but is often between 75 mm and 100 mm, and can be more.

If the roof to a house within a terrace was raised to accommodate insulation this would break-up the ridge line, raising visual and technical problems. This option therefore needs careful consideration before being implemented. In certain detached historic buildings, such as those with low parapet walls or ornate eaves, raising the roof line could result in an unacceptable change in appearance. Planning and /or listed building consents will often be required to raise the roof line.

ABOVE THE RAFTERS

Insulation boards can be added on top of the rafters beneath the battens and roof coverings. This is often referred to as 'sarking' insulation.

Advantages:

Tight fitting insulation over the rafters reduces air infiltration, improving the performance of the insulation.

- Insulation placed over the rafters can be fitted in an unbroken layer, avoiding the risk of thermal bridging where other objects cross the insulation layer.
- Insulation above the rafters leaves the structure of the roof on the warm, dry side of the insulation. This reduces the risk of condensation on the timbers, and the timber decay that could follow.
- The provision of sarking board with a relatively high density effectively increases the mass of the lightweight construction of the roof. This reduces overheating of the internal environment from solar gain.
- The mass of the sarking board will also absorb thermal gains from appliances and occupants internally, improving internal environmental conditions. Nevertheless, ventilation control is critical if unwanted summer gains are to be reduced during the day and removed at night.
- Lath and plaster ceilings and stud walls can be retained.

Disadvantages:

- It is expensive to provide the scaffolding and temporary roofing needed to install sarking boards.
- The installation of sarking boards will require the height of the roof to be raised, typically by between 25mm and 100mm. This will in turn require changes to the verges and eaves.
- Undulations in the roof slopes and the rafters are often important to the character of the building but they can create difficulties in achieving successful jointing between the sarking boards. This requires great care on site to prevent the benefits of the sarking insulation being negated by gaps at their joints.
- High standard of workmanship is needed to achieve effective insulation: careful jointing and sealing of the gaps is essential.

BETWEEN THE RAFTERS

Alternatively insulation can be added between the rafters.

Advantages:

- Does not require the height of the roof to be visibly increased.
- Lower cost.
- Lath and plaster ceilings and stud walls can be retained.

Disadvantages:

- Worthwhile improvements in thermal performance will only be achieved if the rafters are deep enough to accommodate a thick layer of insulation.
- If there is no sarking insulation the top face of the rafters will be exposed and provide a potential thermal bridge.
- A high level of workmanship is required to ensure that gaps between the rafters and the insulation are kept to a minimum. Such gaps can result in air infiltration. Soft pliable insulation materials such as quilt and batts are better in this respect than rigid sheets.
- The installation of impermeable insulation between rafters can force large amounts of water vapour into and through the rafters themselves, potentially leading to rot.

BELOW THE RAFTERS

This can be an excellent solution where an internal roof-space allows access, although care will be required to ensure suitable ventilation above the insulation to prevent rot in the rafters.

Where historic sloping ceilings exist, but have been previously replaced, or are so damaged that they warrant replacement, adding insulation below them to form an insulating ceiling, can be considered. An insulating ceiling could also be added beneath an existing ceiling providing it is acceptable to cover that ceiling.

Advantages:

- Does not require the height of the roof to be visibly increased.
- Could potentially be installed without stripping the roof coverings. This would depend on the type and condition of the roofing felt, if it is an impervious felt, stripping of the coverings would be required.
- Allows near continuous installation of insulation with well sealed gaps

Disadvantages:

- May change the appearance and proportions of the internal areas affected.
- Cannot achieve significant improvements without potential loss of useable space.

- Difficult to detail at junctions, around openings and where structure penetrates the insulation layer- may result in concealment or loss of historic cornices, frames etc.
- Although existing historic ceilings could be left in place above the insulation, the method is not readily reversible. Future removal may result in extensive damage or the loss of the existing ceilings.
- If the building is listed the replacement of ceilings will normally require Listed Building Consent. The local authority conservation officer should be consulted prior to the removal of existing, and in particular historic ceilings.

COMBINED APPROACH

In many applications a combination of methods will be required, with the most common being the combination of insulation above and between the rafters.

Advantages:

- This is likely to be the most effective method of insulating at rafter level.
- Provides combined advantages of the different approaches and negates many of the disadvantages.

Disadvantages:

- Additional cost.

Insulation materials for roofs

During the last ten years 'ecological' or 'natural' insulation materials have been developed and introduced into traditional buildings in the course of repairs and improvements. Before this time the insulation materials available were designed for use in modern buildings and so were to an extent incompatible with the performance of traditional buildings.

The presence of dampness in any parts of the fabric of many buildings of traditional construction cannot be ruled out because of their porous nature. Condensation can occur at the surface or even within the pores of vapour permeable materials. Insulation materials added to traditional buildings therefore need to be able to absorb and release moisture and perform well as an insulator within a range of moisture contents.

CONDENSATION IN ROOFS

All air contains some water vapour, but warm air can hold more water vapour than cold air. When warm, damp air is cooled it will reach a temperature at which it cannot hold all the vapour in it, and the water will condense out. This temperature is called the dew point.

Warm damp air passing over a cold surface will be cooled locally below the dew point and condensation will take place. This effect causes the familiar condensation on the inside of cold windows.

Sections where insulation is missing or ineffective are called 'thermal bridges'. Common thermal bridges in roofs insulated at the rafters include:

- around the rafters, particularly to the top face where there is no sarking insulation above
- joints and gaps between individual sarking insulation boards
- joints and gaps between the sarking insulation and abutting walls, chimneys etc.
- around pipes, cables and light fittings that penetrate the roof.

In winter thermal bridges will be cold. Warm, moist air passing over a thermal bridge will cause condensation to occur at the bridge. Often this causes spots of mould growth, which are both unsightly and potentially hazardous to health. Condensation forming near structural timbers can be absorbed into the timbers increasing the risk of active timber decay.

The risks to any particular building will be dependant on a number of influencing factors, with perhaps the most significant being the amount of water vapour being produced. The greater the intensity of use the greater the risk of problems will be. The more people there are in the building producing water vapour from breathing, cooking and bathing – particularly the use of showers – the more likely that poor detailing will be exposed and problems suffered, such as thermal bridging and condensation.

Without extensive stripping and re-covering of roofs and the provision of vapour permeable roofing felts there will be a continued risk of condensation damp and associated defects. Impervious felts should be replaced when roofing works are being carried out.

INSULATION USED ABOVE THE RAFTERS.

Insulation added above rafters will typically be a rigid insulating board. The most appropriate material for older buildings that is currently readily available is wood-fibre board, which has the following performance characteristics:

- Sufficient thermal qualities to reduce heat loss
- Sufficient thermal qualities to reduce the risks of cold bridging above the rafters
- Sufficient thermal mass to reduce the risks of over-heating
- Can be laid to be tight fitting to reduce gaps and unwanted air infiltration. Wood-fibre boards are available with interlocking joints to assist with this.
- Vapour permeable; to achieve a 'breathing' construction

Water-resistant wood-fibre boards are also available which can function as a secondary barrier to rain penetration and a temporary rain shield during installation.

INSULATION USED BETWEEN THE RAFTERS

There are several types of materials suitable for insulation between the rafters. The most appropriate materials are natural fibre based insulation such as sheep's wool and hemp fibre insulation. These have the following performance characteristics:

- They are hygroscopic, i.e. they can absorb but also release excess moisture.
- They retain their thermal qualities when damp.
- They are non-hazardous fibres.

The use of flexible insulation batts and rolls between the rafters improves the ability to achieve a tight-fitting insulation. In contrast, rigid insulation boards can be difficult to cut and scribe tightly between rafters, which in many cases are highly irregular.

Cellulose insulation (fibres derived from newsprint) is an alternative material, but its performance can be compromised if it comes into contact with moisture. Loose fill cellulose insulation is unsuitable for use between pitched rafters because of its tendency to settle. Such settlement would leave a gap near the ridge where a cold bridge can develop.

INSULATION USED BENEATH THE RAFTERS

The most appropriate materials for use beneath the rafters are wood-fibre boards with a breathable lime plaster.

INAPPROPRIATE MATERIALS AND METHODS

Durability

In selecting the most appropriate insulation material for each building it is important to ensure that the material will continue to perform for many years. If the material is likely to settle then allowance should be made for that. If the insulation were likely to suffer physical degradation a more robust material would be appropriate. Similarly, insulation which tolerates vapour movement will be required if high moisture levels are anticipated nearby.

Vapour barriers

Whilst the installation of vapour barriers to control condensation within insulation and associated structures is theoretically effective, it is in reality very difficult to install them effectively in historic buildings. Particular difficulties occur in the following situations:

- Where the insulated roof slope abuts permeable construction, such as timber, brick or stonework. The vapour barrier will be easily by-passed causing increased condensation and potential damage.
- Where it is necessary to seal a vapour barriers around an existing opening such as a rooflight or an access hatch.
- Where there is a risk the vapour barrier may be punctured in use. Where punctures occur, condensation and consequent damage will normally occur within the historic construction this exposes.

Due to these difficulties it is preferable within historic buildings to use vapour permeable insulation and ancillary construction which avoids concentrations of moisture and allows the condensation that inevitably does occur to evaporate away as quickly as possible.

Foils and foil faced materials

A range of modern insulation materials use reflective foils to try to reduce heat loss further and claim to either substitute for insulation or to increase its effectiveness. These appear to allow useful performance with thinner materials. Their effectiveness can however in reality often be much less than is claimed. The foils themselves introduce all the disadvantages of vapour barriers

Sprayed foam insulation

Another type of insulation currently available is spray applied insulating foam which is designed to be applied to the underside of roofs. This type of application can have several disadvantages for traditional buildings:

- It is a short-term solution that will last only until the roof coverings need to be renewed or re-laid.
- It can prejudice the future repair and re-use of existing coverings because treated tiles, slates etc cannot be reused.
- It could increase the risk of decay to battens where the foam is applied directly to the underside of the coverings.
- Any damage to the coverings could allow water to penetrate into the foam.

Amounts of insulation

The Approved Document that accompanies Part L of the Building Regulations for existing dwellings (ADL1B) calls for insulation between the rafters of a pitched roof to have a U-value of 0.20 W/m²K. Such levels of insulation are quite high, but are potentially achievable in ways that are not harmful to historic buildings.

U-VALUES

U-values measure how quickly energy will pass through one square metre of a barrier when the air temperatures on either side differ by one degree.

U-values are expressed in units of Watts per square metre per degree of temperature difference (W/m²K).

One of the benefits of insulating at rafter level is that insulation can in many cases be provided both above and between the rafters. These can combine to achieve relatively high performance standards. The extent and type of insulation that can be provided between the rafters will be dictated by the size of the rafters, which can vary considerably from slender timbers as little as 75 mm deep to those that are 225 mm deep or more. Obviously, the greater the depth of the rafters the more opportunity there is to provide insulation thereby reducing the amount of insulation required above the rafters and consequently the height the roof needs to be raised.

However, it will be difficult for many older buildings to achieve a U-value of 0.20 W/m²K if there are constraints on the thickness of insulation that can be provided above the rafters. For example, to reach a level of 0.20 W/m²K in a roof with a non-insulating ceiling and rafters with 150 mm of insulation requires an insulating sarking board 64 mm thick. Part L of the Building Regulations allows for exemptions and special consideration for historic buildings which allow Building Control officers to take a sensible view in order to conserve the appearance and character of the building and not introduce technical risks.

Installation checklist

Roofs in traditional buildings are often complex and awkward and this is frequently compounded by a series of additions and alterations. It therefore makes good sense to plan the installation of insulation carefully before starting any work.

Consider the following questions and if possible sketch out a roof plan which will help identify the difficult areas:

- Has the roof been checked for the presence of bats or nesting birds? It is important that roofs are checked before works are programmed as the presence of protected species can cause delays.
- Has the roof been checked for the presence of asbestos? Discovering asbestos insulation or pipe lagging during works could lead to health risks, delays and increased costs.
- Are the insulation materials selected appropriate for breathing buildings?
- Has the installation of the materials selected been researched so that they can be successfully installed? Different materials will require different design details.
- Has the weight of the insulation materials and associated additions such as counter-battens been considered? Heavier insulation sometimes has an advantage of increased thermal mass but can significantly increase the loading on a roof structure. If in doubt have a structural appraisal of the roof structure carried out.
- Have difficult to detail areas, such as open eaves and verges to gables been fully thought-out and detailed?
- Has a strategy for filling gaps and sealing joints been devised?
- Are all sections of the building's roof to be insulated at rafter level? Designing the junctions between sections insulated at rafter level and sections insulated at ceiling level is both difficult and critical.
- Has the significance of the roof coverings and associated features been assessed before commencement of the works?
- Has air pressure testing being considered to assess the effectiveness and performance of the improvements?
- Look at any wiring that runs up the rafters. It will be difficult to access once the roof is insulated. Cable runs, sockets and recessed light fittings within the insulation are to be avoided. If services need to run over the ceiling they should use conduits attached to the room side of the insulation.
- Has the local authority's conservation officer been consulted with regard to the stripping and recovering of the roof with changed detailing? Consent is likely to be required if the building is listed and will need to be obtained prior to commencement of works.
- Is the information about the insulation materials readily available to the contractor and the workforce? Some of these materials may be new to many roofers.
- Has the contractor understood the importance of good detailing? The effectiveness of the insulation can be seriously undermined by poor installation at junctions, eaves, chimneys etc.

STRIP THE ROOF COVERINGS CAREFULLY

Existing roof coverings and sarking felt, if present should be removed carefully. A temporary roof will normally be required to keep out the rain during the works. It is also important to consider the possible effects of unusual wind and structural loading on the roof during removal of the coverings, particularly if the coverings are removed asymmetrically. Coverings suitable for re-use should be put to one side. If the building is

particularly old or important, recording maybe required during the works as a condition of a consent.

Roof spaces should be cleared of debris, dust and dirt with great care so as not to damage historic fabric, such as lath and plaster ceilings and partitions and, in older buildings, wattle and daub panels.

Once the roof coverings are removed the constructional detailing and condition of areas previously concealed can be evaluated. This also provides the opportunity to record the exposed roof construction. It might be fifty years at least before the roof coverings are removed again. Recording can include sketches and photographs.

REMOVING EXISTING INSULATION

Any existing loft insulation at ceiling level should be removed so that insulation is concentrated at rafter level. It is unlikely that any existing insulation will be found between the rafters. If any is found it should be removed. The cost of insulation materials is relatively low compared to removing the roof coverings. When the roof coverings are removed it makes economic sense to renew the insulation.

Great care should be taken when removing old insulation. Protective clothing and dust masks should be worn at all times.

REPAIRING AND CONSOLIDATING EXISTING CEILINGS AND PARTITIONS

Exposing the top of the rafters gives the opportunity to inspect the top side of any plaster finishes and carry out any repair and consolidation. The repair and consolidation of plaster finishes will assist in removing gaps and cracks where air infiltration will occur. This is very important to the overall effectiveness of the insulation.

If the replacement of existing ceilings is justified an insulated ceiling may be sensible. This will have the benefit of increasing the level of thermal insulation.

Where sloping ceilings are to be replaced, or where new sloping ceilings are to be installed, this work needs to be carried out first. The insulation between the rafters can then be installed resting on the ceilings.

INSTALLING INSULATION BETWEEN THE RAFTERS

Install the insulation between the rafters and between the rafters and any vertical walls very carefully. It is important that the insulation fits tightly.

Gaps in the insulation and adjoining building elements, such as the rafters, can allow draughts that reduce the thermal benefits of the insulation, whilst also causing cold spots (thermal bridges) prone to damp and mould growth.

INSTALLING INSULATING SARKING BOARD

Install the sarking board in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations

- Sarking boards must be tight fitting. The use of boards with interlocking tongue and groove joints will assist in improving air tightness.
- The detailing is important so that the insulation will be effective. Sealants, tapes and, where appropriate, lapped vapour permeable roofing felt secured with counter battens should be used.

Particular attention is required in the following areas:

- Joints between two pieces of sarking board at roof junctions (ridges, valleys and hips),
- Joints between sarking board and other building elements (chimneys, parapets, gables),
- Termination of sarking board at eaves and verges, and around openings, such as roof lights and dormers, that penetrate the sarking board.
- If there is doubt about air tightness a breathable membrane carefully taped at its joints can be installed.

Pipes and ducts that pass through the roof construction and vent to the outside are at risk of condensation. The water vapour in the warm moist air from the insulated accommodation passing through these cold, un-insulated pipes and ducts is likely to condense on their inner surfaces. It is important that the design of these ducts takes this into consideration.

Insulation needs to be physically separated from damp chimneys and gable, party and parapet walls. The thermal performance of insulation that is damp will be significantly reduced, and timbers will also be at risk of being subjected to prolonged dampness and associated decay. Physically separating the insulation from damp chimneys and walls will help to keep the insulation dry.

Further Information

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ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN
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INSULATING PITCHED
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English Heritage is the Government's statutory adviser on the historic environment. English Heritage provides expert advice to the Government about all matters relating to the historic environment and its conservation.

The Conservation Department promotes standards, provides specialist technical services and strategic leadership on all aspects of the repair, maintenance and management of the historic environment and its landscape.

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