

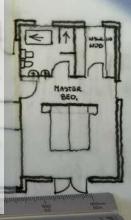




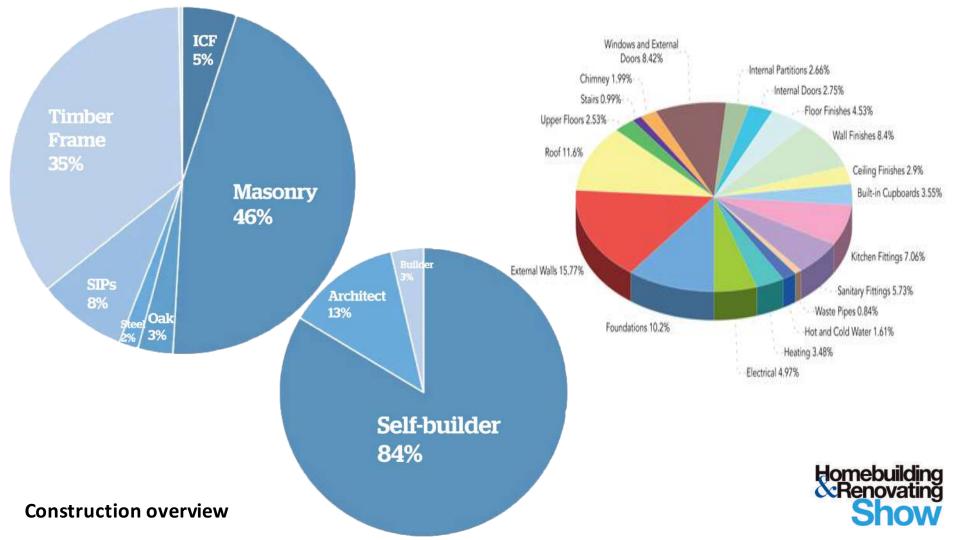
Choosing Self build

Top tips if you are choosing to project manage –

- 1. How much time and skill to complete the tasks
- 2. Get the best team around you, work with self build specialists
- 3. Become the best self builder/client you can RESEARCH
- 4. Fix your budget, design and construction method as early as you can







1. Masonry

Details – brick outer skin, with cavity either full or partial fill insulation, aircrete block inner skin. Timber truss roof

Market share - 46% (down from around 70%)

Time to wind & water tight – 20 weeks approx

Cost – cheaper than off site alternatives

Pros – traditional solid and safe. No issues with building fire. Cost effective and its what most architects know.

Excellent thermal mass.

Cons – Very slow compared to off site

Not the preferred option for low
energy homes.



2. Timber frame

Details – timber studwork with an external OSB or plywood board nailed to it. Insulation friction fitted between the studs. OSB lined externally with a breather paper & internally with a vapour barrier.

Market share - 36%

Time to wind & water tight – 10 weeks approx

comparable to masonry

Pros – fast and cost effective way of building, good insulation levels. Lots of suppliers and choice.

Has been the standard choice in Scotland for many years. No issues with insurance or mortgageability.

Cons – Perceived fire issues, can seem lightweight.
Settlement of timber can cause cracking



3. SIPs (Structural Insulated Panel)

Details – 2 skins of OSB are filled with either polyurethane (mix) or rigid polystyrene, infilled with timber to create closed panel. External breather membrane internal vapour barrier. Timber or mini SIPS structural splins. Wall & roof panels are the same.

Market share - 8%

Time to wind & water tight – 6 weeks approx

Cost – 10 - 15 % more expensive than timber frame

Pros – fast and cost effective if designed to panel sizes, excellent insulation levels. Airtight, ideal for farbric first or Passive House.

Huge spans, no roof trusses – vaulted ceilings. No issues with insurance or mortgageability.

Cons – Perceived fire issues, requires crane for roof.

More expensive than alternatives



4. ICF (Insulated Concrete Form)

Details – Lightweight hollow interlocking blocks, usually made from polystyrene. Dry stacked, reinforced with steel rebar and filled with concrete (floor by floor). Lego blocks for grown-ups

Market share - 5%

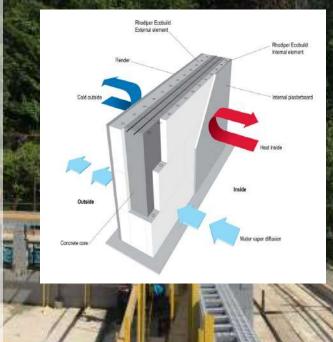
Time to wind & water tight – 10 weeks approx

Cost – 10 - 15 % more expensive than masonry.

Pros – fast and cost effective especially if you stack the blocks yourself. Excellent insulation levels. Airtight, ideal for fabric first.

Ideal for basements. Rigid and solid. No issues with insurance or mortgageability.

Cons – The pour is critical (burst blocks), more expensive than block. Alterations, extensions can be difficult. No full house solution.





5. Oak Frame

Details – Green Oak frames are cut and shaped off site, & erected by experienced team on site. Structural frame is then encapsulated with an insulated envelope, often SIPS.

Market share - 3%

Time to wind & water tight – 10 weeks approx

Cost – The most expensive method.

Pros – can be relatively quick to erect kit & encapsulated.

Perfect for more traditional designs. Can expose timber internally & externally. High performance given the right encapsulation.

Can use part frame in exposed areas.

cons – expensive and you are doubling up on structural frame. Frame will move and shrink due to high water content, requires cleaning with Oxalic acid once erected. Specialist designers.







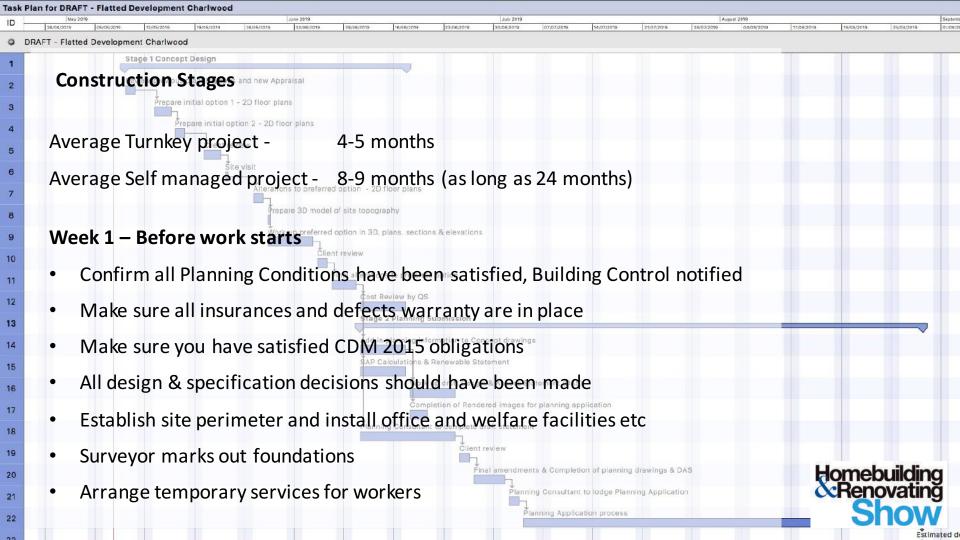


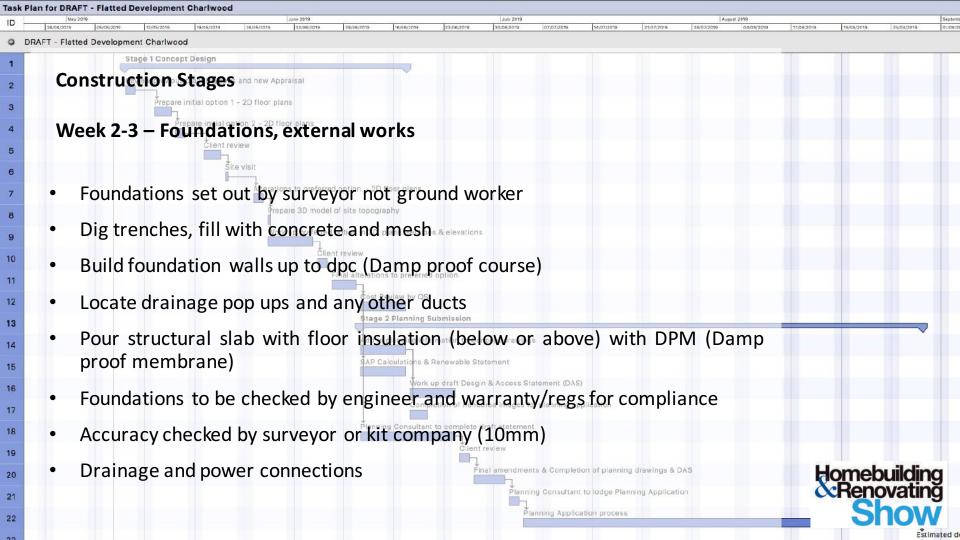
How to Choose

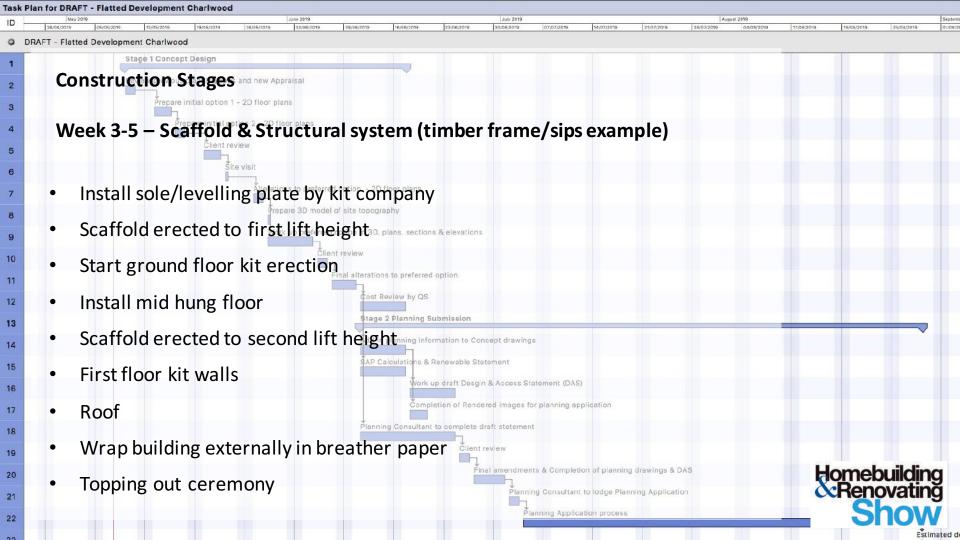
- Do your research & decide which construction method best suits your requirements – budget, speed, thermal performance etc
- Then select and get at least 3 quotes from manufacturers of that construction method (builder or factory). Look around their factory, visit ongoing sites, speak to clients. Also check Companies House.
- 3. If you are using off site manufacturing, try and find a company that has everything in-house. i.e. drawings, manufacturing and site teams (not all outsourced).
- 4. Negotiate a fair price and agree on a fixed cost and timeframe. Make sure you go over the quote to understand all the details.
- 5. At the end of the day choose a company you feel comfortable with!

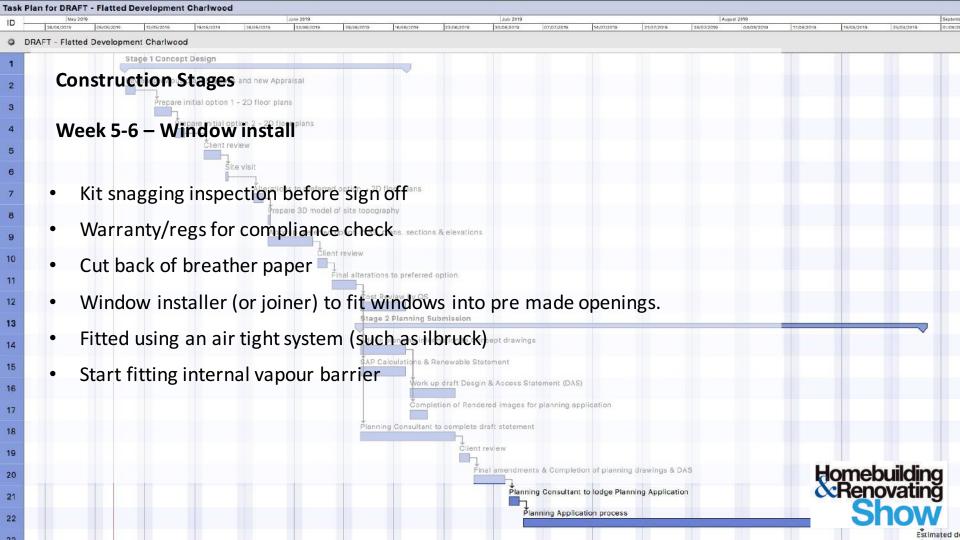


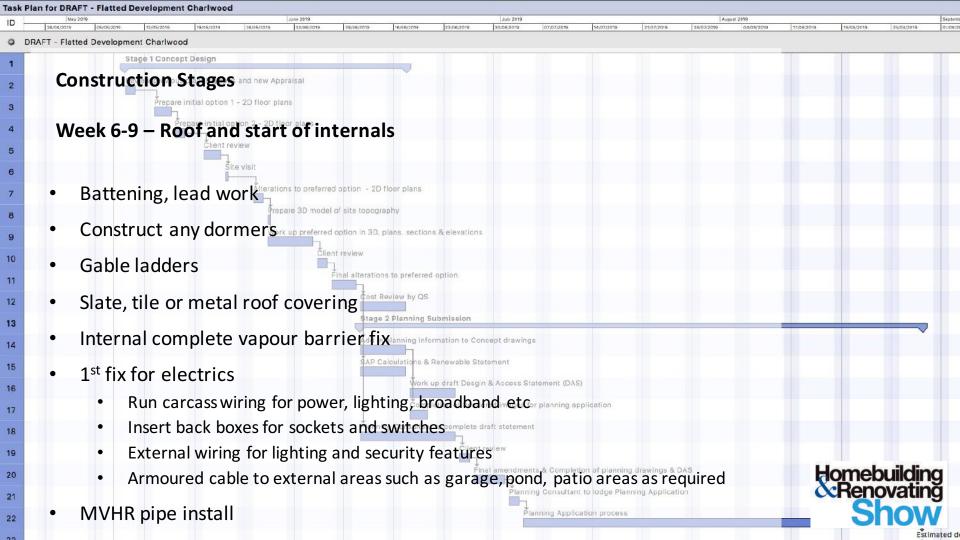


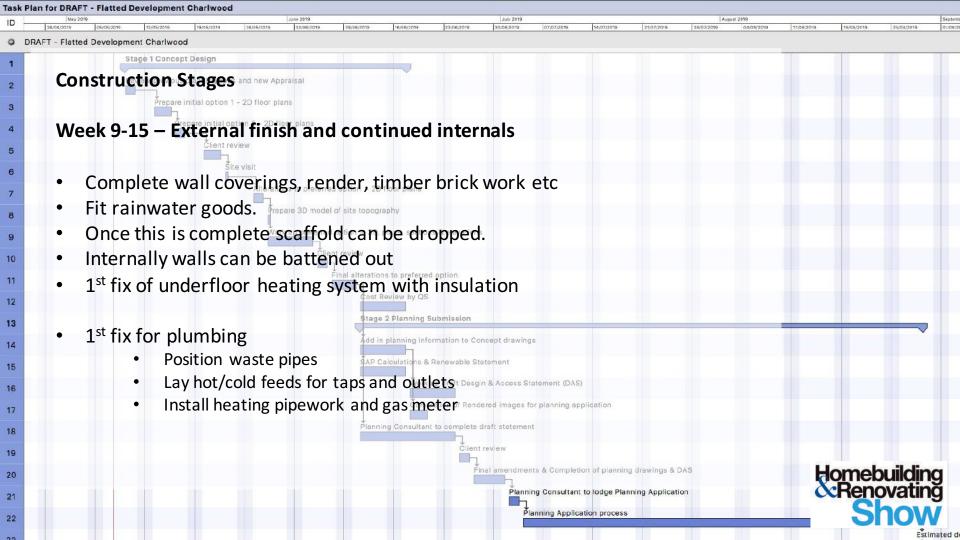


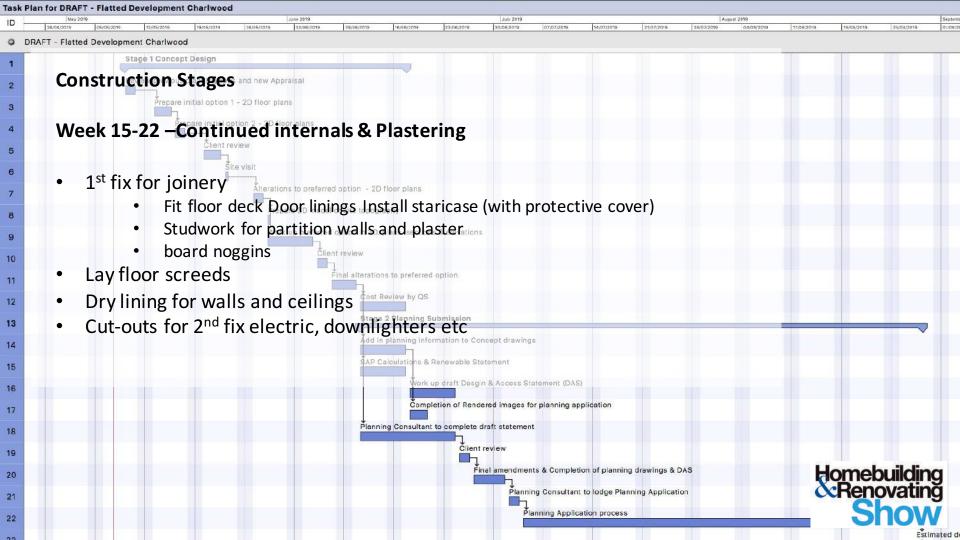


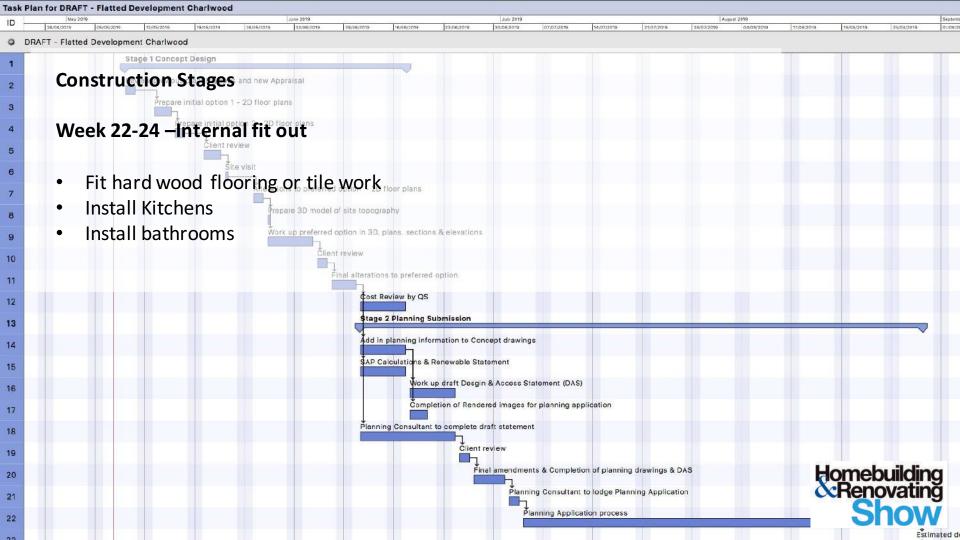


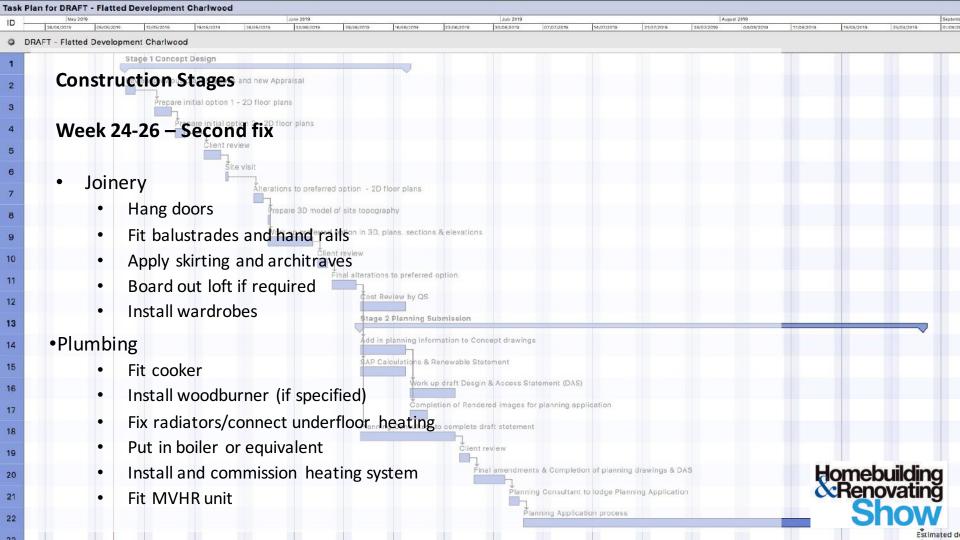


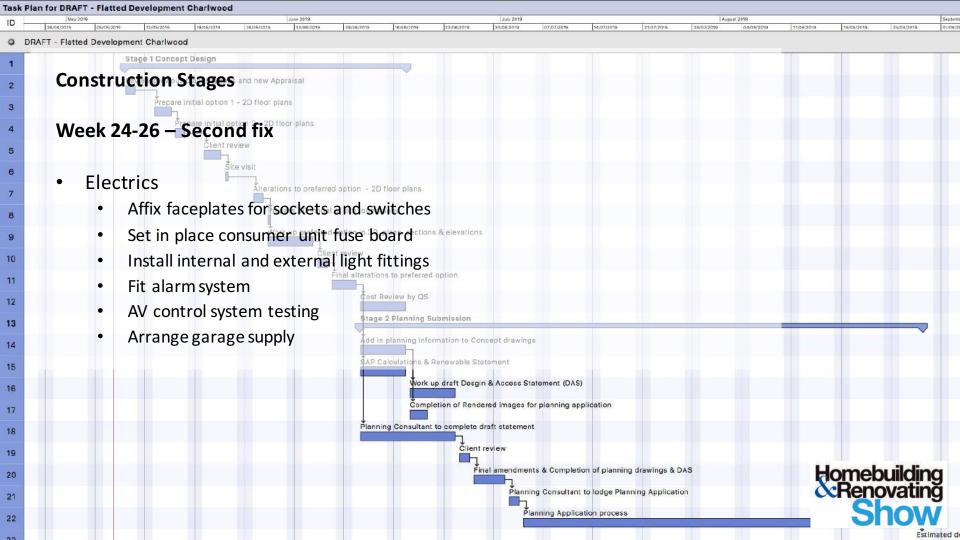


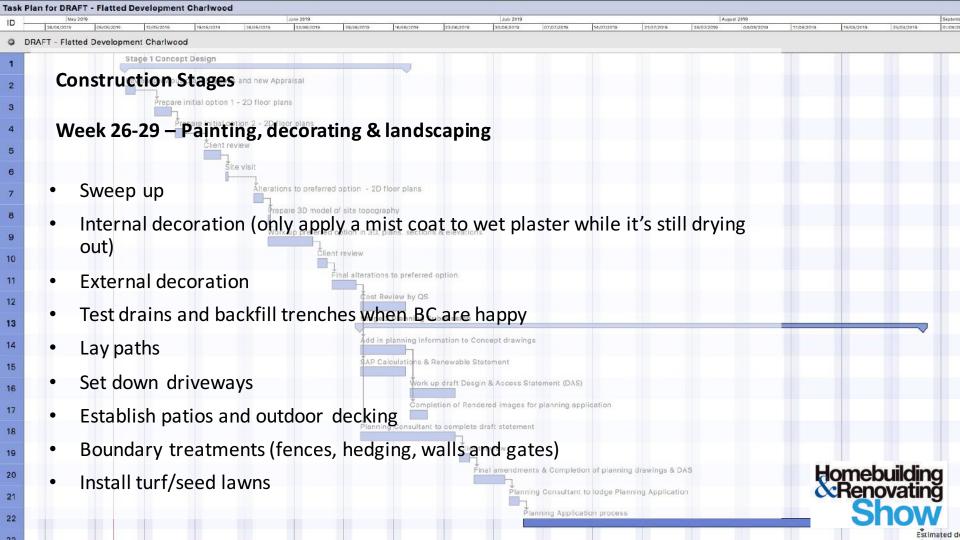


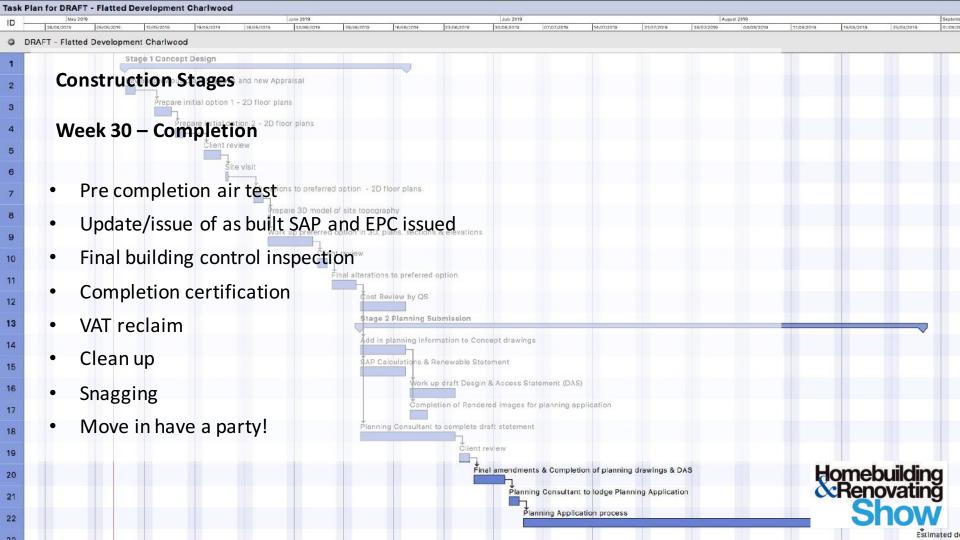














- 1. Consider what your priorities are, quality, speed, thermal performance or cost
 - 2. Agree on your input in the Project Management
 - 3. Review all available Construction types
 - 4. Decide as early as possible, which type you are going with
 - 5. Do not start on site without all of your insurances and approvals in place
 - 6. Stick to your budget, design and timeline where possible



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