Unit 202: Changing practices over time

# Worksheet 1: Pre-1919 construction methods (Tutor)

1. Explain the difference between imperial and metric bricks and state which were used pre-1919.

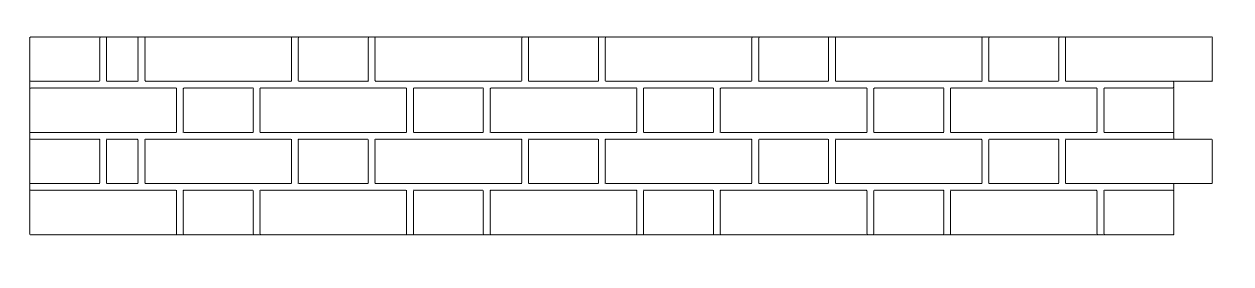
The dimensions of imperial bricks are in inches. The dimensions of metric bricks are in millimetres.

Imperial bricks were used pre-1919.

1. Widely used brick bonds for pre-1919 construction were English bond and Flemish bond. Which is the strongest?

English bond.

1. Produce a ruler-assisted **front elevation** sketch of a Flemish bond wall. The wall should be a minimum of three courses high, drawn to a length of your choosing. It must include one stopped end.



1. Write a definition of the term ‘dressing’ in relation to working with stone as a construction material.

Dressing is the cutting and shaping of stone to produce specified sizes or shapes.

1. Timber was an important structural material in many pre-1919 buildings. Describe how it was used to construct the walls of buildings.

Timber was used to construct the walls of buildings by forming the structural framework with infill panels.

1. Research online and list materials that could be used for infill panels in pre-1919 timber frame buildings.

A common infilling historically was wattle and daub. This comprises sticks or laths that are wedged, woven, tied or nailed to form a matrix between structural timbers onto which is daubed a mixture of earth, straw or other reinforcement and, traditionally, animal dung. A plaster or render finish and/or limewash was generally applied.

Any other correct answer can be accepted.

1. Why is damp penetrating a solid wall of a house of concern?

Damp can cause damage to the fabric of a building and affect the health of the occupants.

1. What common feature helped to provide good ventilation in pre-1919 houses?

The fireplace provided natural ventilation to reduce damp by drawing air into the building through doors and windows, and up through the chimney.