Unit 202: Changing practices over time

# Worksheet 3: Post-1919 construction methods (Tutor)

1. State **two** factors that will affect the choice of bricks selected for different locations.

* Any two of the following:
* the conditions and environment the brick will be used in
* the desired colour and texture of the building’s exterior
* the architectural features that form part of the design
* how well the new building will match with surrounding structures
* Any other correct answers can be accepted.

1. What type of block can be used to resist heat transfer though a wall?

Thermal insulation block

1. Why would dense concrete blocks be used in a sub-structure?

Because they have higher load-bearing qualities suitable for use below ground.

1. Give **two** post-1919 applications where solid walls might be used.

Any two of the following:

* retaining walls
* free-standing boundary walls
* masonry inspection chambers

Any other correct answers can be accepted.

1. What is the main reason why cavity walls have become the default method of wall construction?

Because of their greater effectiveness in preventing moisture from entering the living and working space of a building, compared to solid walls.

1. a) Draw a line from each label to identify the appropriate item in **Figure 1**.

b) How thick is the insulation shown in **Figure 1**? (Hint: The width of the cavity is 150mm)

A picture containing sketch, design

Description automatically generateda)

**Face brickwork**

**Thermal insulation blocks**

**Cavity insulation**

b) 100mm

**Figure 1**

1. Research online the meaning of ‘U-values’ when applied to cavity wall construction.

U-Value is the unit of measurement used to measure the transference of heat through a structure.

1. How does installing insulation in a cavity wall affect the carbon footprint of a building?

Reducing heat transfer means less energy is used to heat or cool the interior of a building.