**Unit 202: Changing practices over time**

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

**Task 1**: Answer the following questions about methods of pre-1919 construction.

1. What were the **three main** materials used to build houses in pre-1919 construction?

Answer:

* brick
* stone
* timber.

1. In your own words, what is meant by the term ’architectural vernacular’?

Answer: Building style that reflects local customs and traditions using locally available materials.

1. In your own words, what is meant by the term ‘permeability’ in relation to lime?

Answer: It allows moisture to pass through more easily

*or*

It means that it will dry out quicker on its own.

1. In post and beam construction, what methods of fixing were commonly used?
2. Glued and screwed.
3. Butt and nailed.
4. Jointed and draw dowelled.
5. Straps and bolts.
6. List **five** of the most common hand tools needed to build a post and beam structure.

Answer: Any five from:

* hammer
* mallet
* handsaw
* chisel
* plane
* hand drill
* drill bits
* wooden rule
* marking gauge
* square.

1. In relation to suspended ground floors, what is the name of the wall in the image and what is its purpose?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Answer: Honeycomb/sleeper wall. It allows air to circulate under the floor to reduce moisture levels and the likelihood of damage linked to water. |

1. Draw a line to label each component of a king post truss.

Answer:

 king post

strut

principal rafter

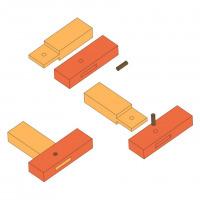
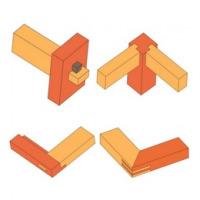
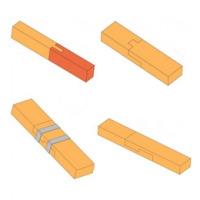
tie beam

1. What name is given to a large timber section that supports an upper wall in a timber frame building?
2. Joist.
3. Bressummer.
4. Rafter.
5. Wall plate.

1. What element of a trussed partition wall may suggest that it is load bearing?

Answer: diagonal bracing/diagonal timber

1. Draw a line to connect each name to the correct picture.



drawbore dowelled scarf joint tusk tenon

mortice and tenon