

Main Building Types - by wall construction

[note: beware current assumptions about 'standard' types. To be assessed during inspections and recorded in more detail as 'non-standard'. This may involve for example, thermal imaging using perhaps Brian Harper's services, Malvern. TBC by RetroPHit.]

Solid masonry wall - thick

- 350 mm brickwork or thicker stone wall

Solid masonry wall - thin

- 215 mm brickwork or thinner

Historic hardwood-frame, post and beam

(15% of buildings in Herefordshire? If so, relatively high proportion for UK as a whole. TBC?)

- Oak frame B&W - wattle and daub
- Oak frame - brick infill
- Oak frame - brick-clad later (eg historic Leominster, examples in Kingsland, etc)

Historic softwood, Timber Frame

- rare - stud, usually weatherboarded. late 19th c, early 20th EXAMPLE Credenhill on A480

Late 20th C Soft Wood Timber Frame

- brick facade, lined as with modern timber frame, brick clad (often mis-diagnosed - hard to locate as a type)

Modern Timber Frame

- Modern soft wood timber frame - brick clad. Built often, despite regulations, without insulation up till 1990's (exc. metal foil only)!

Cavity Walled

- c. 1900 onwards, early examples taking over from solid; e.g. possibly several in a street of mixed age housing in Hereford. Brick inner leaf.

Cavity Walled

- 'Modern' later 20th C, usually 50-65 mm cavity. Block inner leaf.

Other 'non-traditional'.

- Steel-frame brick-clad (e.g. bungalows, Portfield Street!). Often misdiagnosed. Found from 1945 on.
- Concrete precast - e.g., Woolaway bungalows, other systems.

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