



The aims of these sheets are:

- *to introduce timber framed housing as constructed in Tudor times*
- *to begin to trace back in time the use of wood as a prominent building material*



POINTS TO MAKE:

- there are very few buildings standing from the 16th century but the exposed framework of a Tudor building makes it easy to recognise

-
- people often choose a 'mock' Tudor style for houses today

-
- houses quickly became bent or warped when green or unseasoned wood was used

-
- timber was often transported many miles before it was used

-
- wooden pegs were used for joints as wrought iron was too expensive and would corrode if unseasoned oak were used

-
- fire doors in homes and public buildings are made of wood. They are usually blockboard, or plywood faced with veneers or painted. Heavy timbers and glue laminated beams are used to make safe structures such as hangars for aircraft, since timber burns at 1 mm per minute and it is therefore possible to predict how long a timber beam will last in a serious fire. With concrete, steel and aluminium you cannot predict the moment of collapse.



Bricklayers



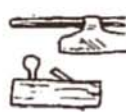
Masons



Sawyers



Labourers



Joiners



Plasterers



Plumbers

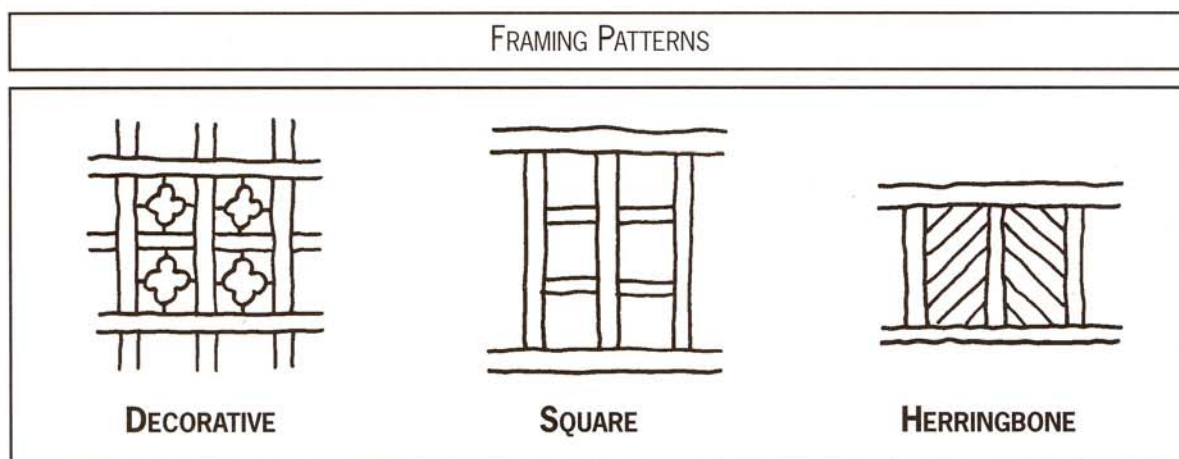


Carpenters



ACTIVITY 1

The three main framing patterns for timber framed houses are set out below.



The children can use either black card or sticky backed paper to cut out these patterns and put them onto white paper or draw them. The pattern sequences can be continued or some original framing patterns designed. Carpenters enjoyed themselves by inventing 'barge board' patterns that were almost lace-like in their intricacy.



ACTIVITY 2



LITTLE MORETON HALL – CHESHIRE

This is Little Moreton Hall in Cheshire. The children could look for similar pictures of timber framed buildings in the school library. Once they have a collection of pictures they could consider the following points:

- a) In the 16th century the price of wood went up and could only be afforded by the wealthy. Who might have lived in the buildings? If they were not homes, what might the functions of the buildings have been?
- b) How much timber is on show and how fancy are the framing patterns and barge board designs?
- c) Where does the building jut out and show evidence of jetting?
- d) Is there any evidence that the building has been added to at different times, as with Little Moreton Hall and its third storey?



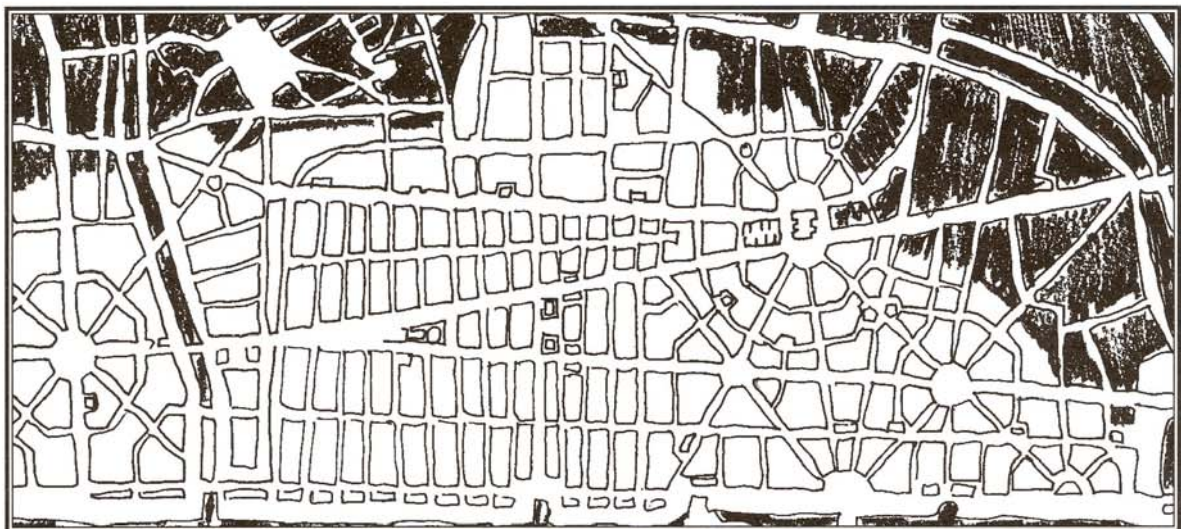
ACTIVITY 3 : THE GREAT FIRE OF LONDON 1666

The Great Fire of London left 8 people dead, 100 000 homeless and a city which needed rebuilding. The children could research the reasons for the fire and why it was so difficult to bring under control.

What were the new building regulations?

Who were the architects that submitted new plans for the city?

Which diarists recorded the fire at first hand?



WREN'S PLANS FOR REBUILDING THE CITY

**ACTIVITY 6**

The children can use the class collection of wood off-cuts to design and build model houses, toys etc. but how about trying their hand at making a wooden model on a stand? (The example shown here is a fish.)

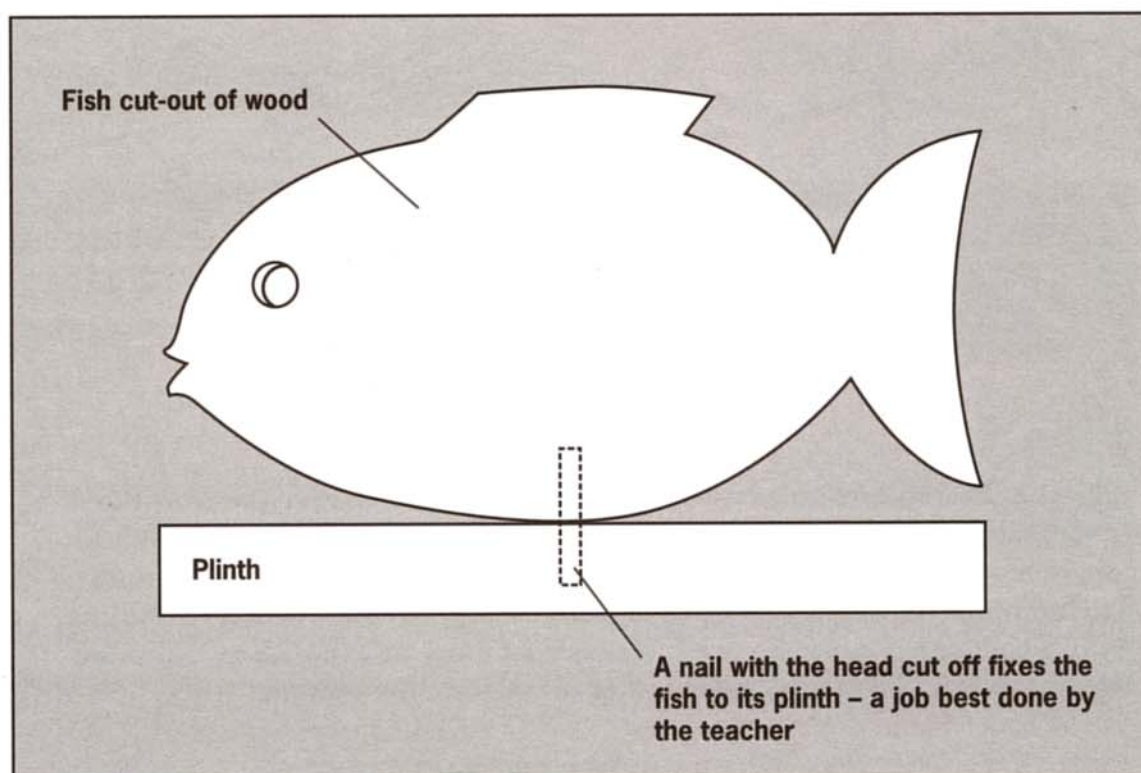
The children will need to be reminded of how to use tools safely and sensibly.

MATERIALS:

- a workable piece of softwood for each pupil approximately $18 \times 10 \text{ cm}^2$ maximum
- wood varnish (non-toxic)
- wooden plinth of appropriate size for the model

TOOLS:

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| • Vice | • Hammer |
| • Coping saw | • Varnishing brush |
| • Wood files | • Nails (large enough to tap a punched hole pattern in wood) |
| • Sandpaper | |



**INSTRUCTIONS**

- Place the wood to be used on a piece of paper and draw around the outline
- Remove wood
- Design a simple shape on the paper inside the outline – don't make it too fancy otherwise it will be difficult to cut out
- Cut out the shape and use it as a template on the piece of wood. Define the shape with a felt tip
- Use a vice and coping saw to cut out the shape along the waste edge of the line – *remember to use a two-handed grip on the coping saw*
- Use wood files and sandpaper to smooth a clean edge down to the felt tip outline of the shape
- The hammer and different-sized nails can be used to make a punched hole design. Look out for natural grain which you wouldn't want to spoil
- The teacher should use wire cutters to cut the head from a nail which will fix the model to its plinth
- Varnish can be used to bring out the grain and add the finishing touch but this is optional

