# How Traditional Buildings Perform: 'Breathing Buildings'

Liverpool Wednesday 7th October 2009

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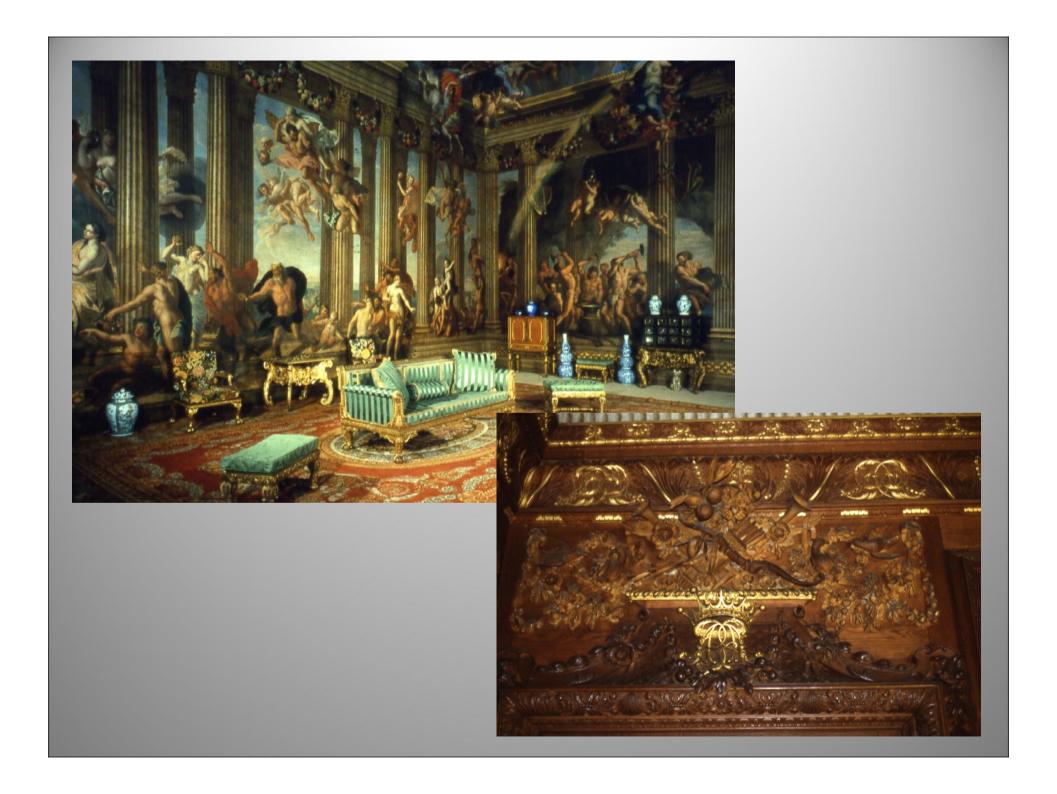
Chartered Building Surveyor, RICS Accredited in Conservation

Alan Gardner Associates

#### Living, Breathing History



- Symbol of accumulation of wealth and power but craftsmanship/beauty
- An appreciation of beauty in time worn and weathered surfaces
- Positive contribution to the built environment
- Living, breathing 3D history



# Vernacular level landscape response undermining mass produced homogeneity

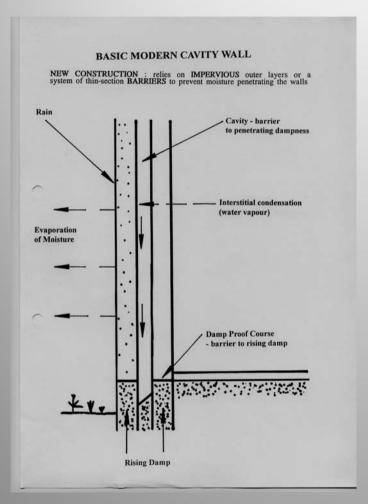


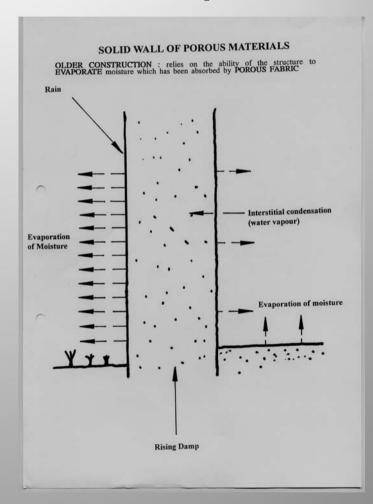
#### Preston Wynne Court Farm





## Concept of the Breathing Building as an External Envelope





### The Breathing Performance: mortars



- 80% evaporation through the joint zone
- Moisture concentration = accelerated decay through freeze thaw and salt activity.
- Rate of decay?
- Ability to accommodate movement (autogenous properties)

### Getting it Wrong: the unthinking use of incompatible construction technology materials





#### Salt Damage/Naming of Parts



- Wetting and drying cycles and the presence of soluble salts creates a build up of pressure
- Particularly damaging to masonry of uniformly distributed fine pores (microporous stone)
- Excessive use of water mobilises embedded salts
- Hygroscopic salts increases 'air dry' or natural content (relate to free or capillary moisture)

#### **Entrapped Moisture**



# Industrialisation of Construction: when do we see the change in the forms of construction?



- Slate DPC from 1850
- Victorian buildings as hybrids
- DETR House Survey = 20 million dwellings of which ~ 5 million constructed pre 1918

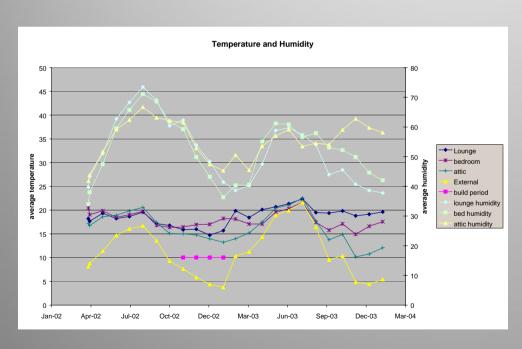
#### Thermal performance/Performance in use

- Traditional buildings are highly individual



#### Thermal performance/performance in use

Data Logging
Fuel bills
Fan pressurisation
tests





#### Thermal performance/performance in use

#### Thermal imaging Dampness testing



Manor Farm, South Stoke: North Elevation



Fourteen thermographic images have been stitched together and overlaid on the photo.

The close-studded moer frame is clearly lefined.



The likely positions of the timber frame elements, based on the thermographic survey are shown overlaid on the photograph.

Evidence for the possible box-framing to the east of the main gable is very feint, and is shown hatched.







There is no evidence of any timber frame surviving within the west elevation. There is a very fent indication that the tie beam and collar of the roof truss have been retained within the mason.

The second floor window has been reduced in size and the masonry between the ground and first floor windows is very much thinner. This probably accounts for the cracks visible in the render between the windows.



#### Thermal performance/performance in use

#### Occupant feedback

- Analyse usage patterns
- •Survey user experiences Staff / residents / visitors
- Compare to other buildings
- •SBEM / SAP models



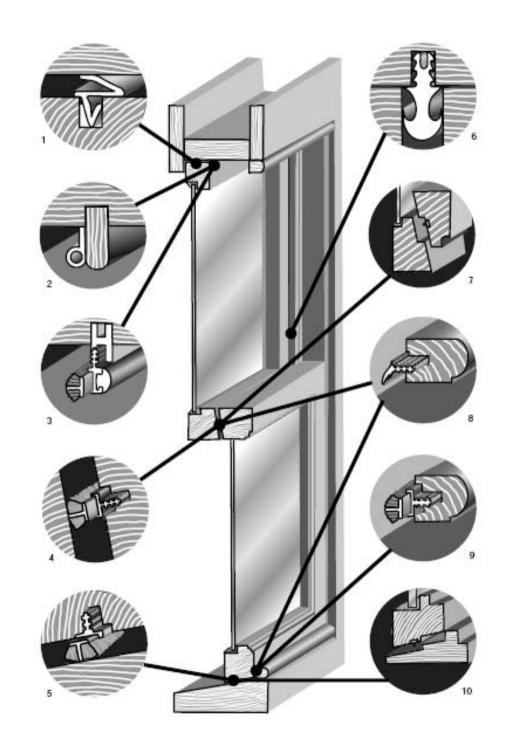






#### Draught-proof

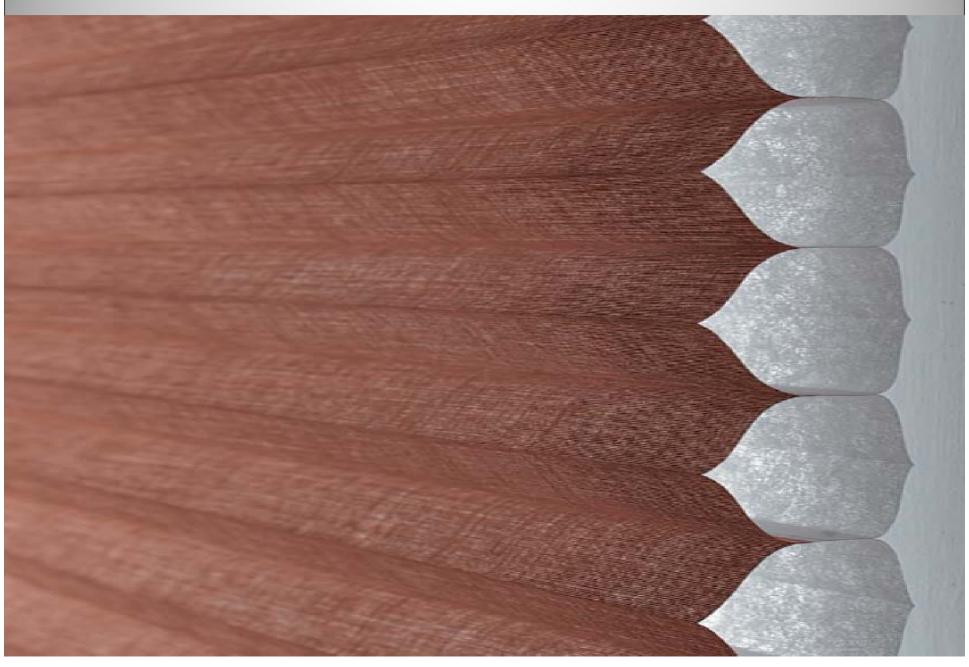
- Repair first
- Can bring 60 75% of savings of double glazing





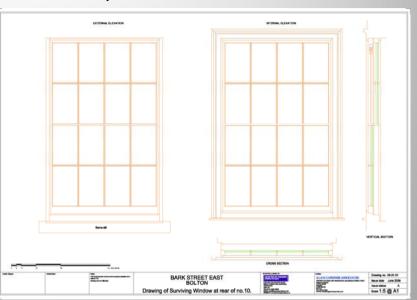


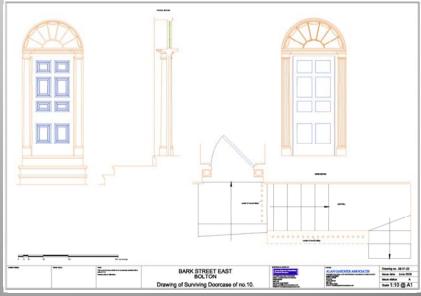
#### **Thermal Shades**



#### Bark Street East, Bolton







#### THI's: Bark Street, Bolton:

philosophical contortions & restoration







## Bolton Bark Street THI Exemplar







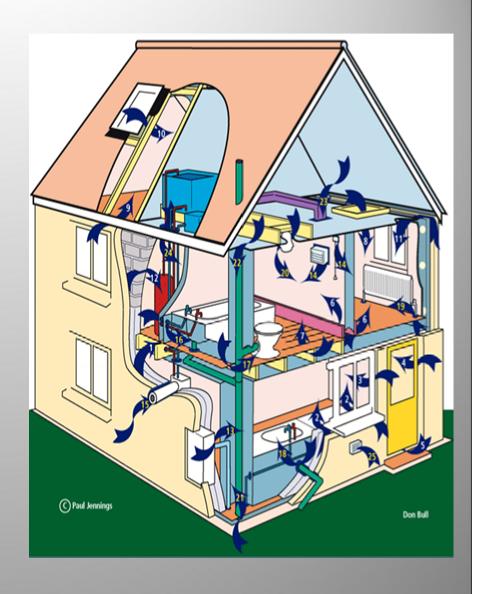
## Bolton, Bark Street THI: Exemplar





# The implications of making improvements:

- Change in performance
- Balancing reduced ventilation and the need for old buildings to "breathe"



Repairs provide opportunity to make improvements



Make improvement more cost effective



## North Lees Hall, Hathersage Derbyshire

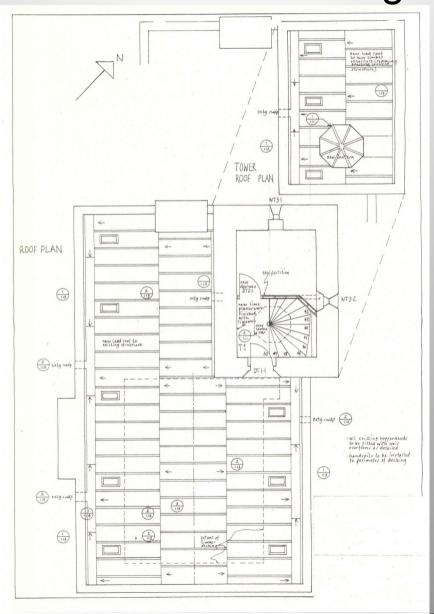




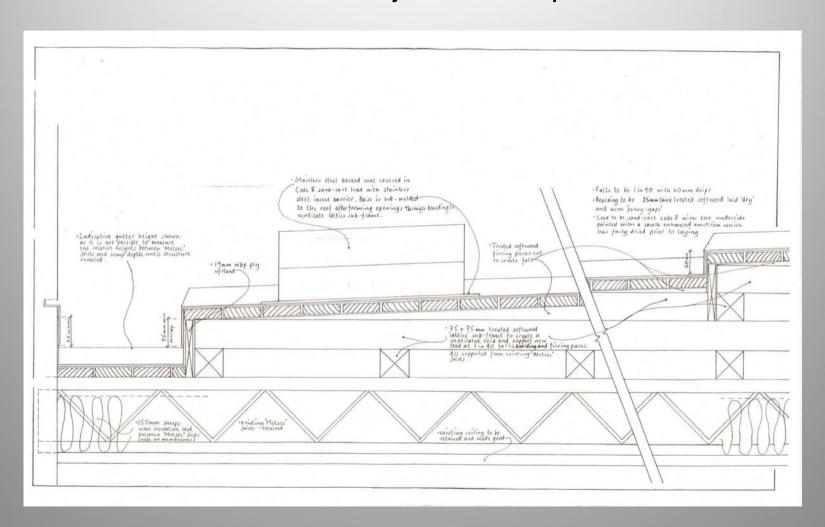




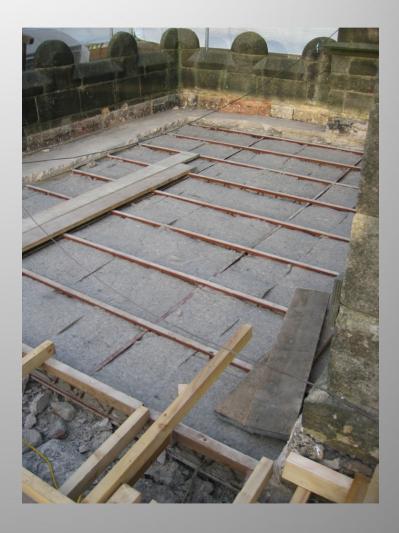
### North Lees Hall, Hathersage: Roof Plan the role of drawing



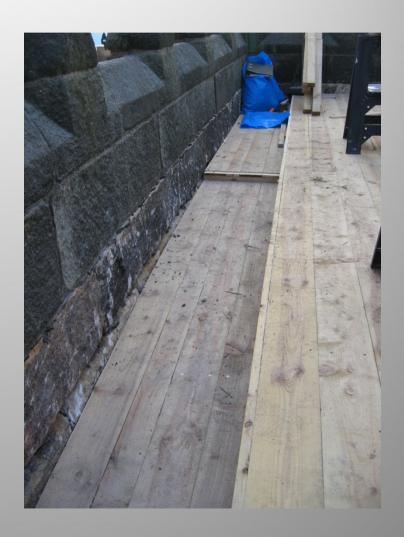
Roof Cross Section: Project Development or Blind?



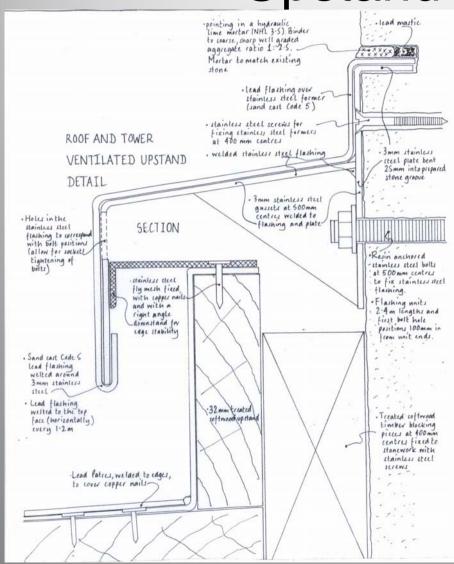








#### North Lees Hall, Hathersage Upstand Detail





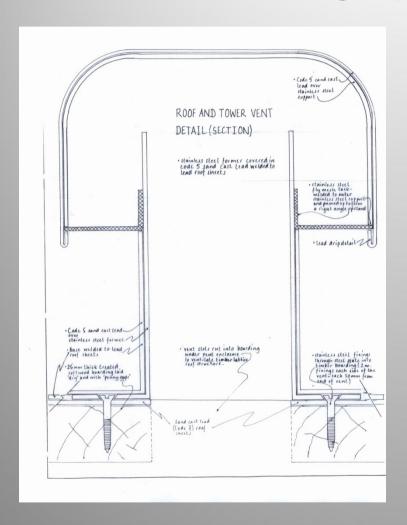


## North Lees Hall, Hathersage: completed upstand detail

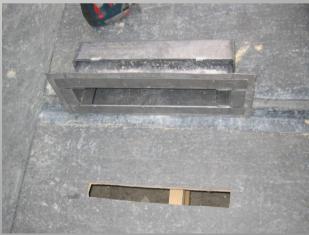




### North Lees Hall, Hathersage Vent Detail











#### North Lees Hall, Hathersage









### Hermon Chapel, Oswestry





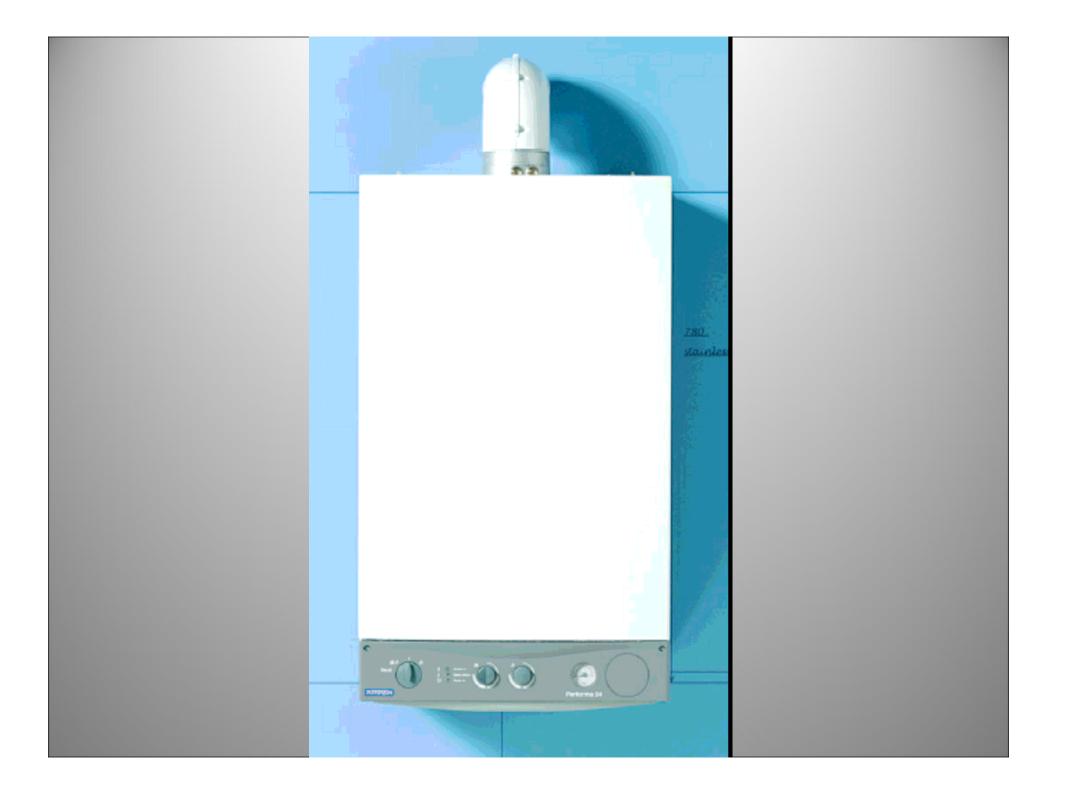
#### What is an appropriate improvement?

- Beware of trying to achieve the unachievable
- Base targets on an understanding of the building
- Do not rely on common misconceptions
- Bespoke solutions avoid standard solutions



- Start with:
  - Lighting
  - Heating boilers & controls
  - Loft insulation
- Simple and relatively effective
- Are not in conflict with old buildings
  - Appearance
  - Performance













### Disused Chimneys





### Where does patina become soiling?



### Don't panic ... but understand the existing equilibrium!





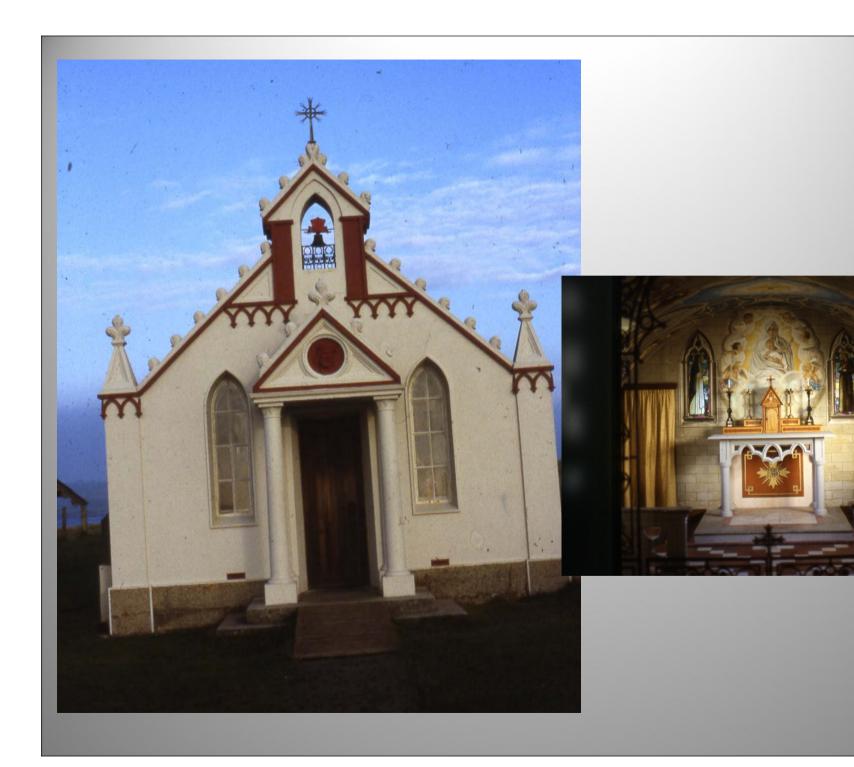
## But if there is an excess (water, heat loss, etc.)



#### Stop (or at least reduce it) It!

By understanding causes and performance





# Buildings as a physical manifestation of positive human endeavours/palpable expression of the human spirit



### 'Tingle Factor' and Trusteeship

