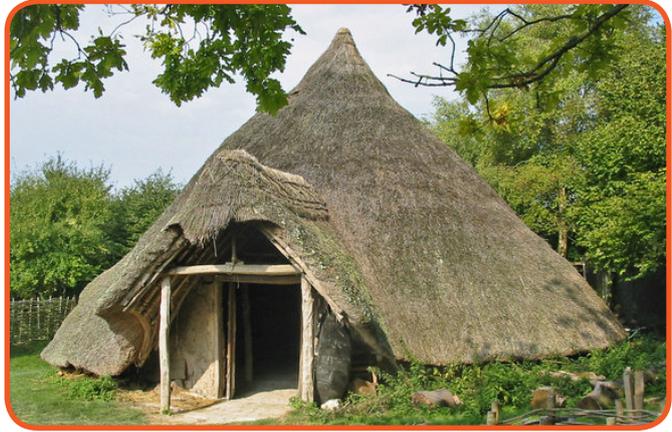


Houses and Homes

Everyone needs to have somewhere they can sleep and feel safe, dry and warm. We all need somewhere to take shelter from the weather. People used to live in caves but over time they learned to build their own shelters, and then homes.

The Celts

The Celtic tribes built roundhouses made from wood and straw, stuck on with mud. This was called wattle and daub. They did not have any windows, and there was only one room where everyone lived



together. Even their animals lived in the same room with them! There would be a fire in the middle of their home, and some of the smoke would escape through a small hole at the top of the roof.



The Tudors

During the Tudor times, people began to care more about what their houses actually looked like. Their property was made from wood and the spaces in between were filled using small sticks and wet clay.

This meant that there was a black and white effect. They also built their houses very close together which made the streets very narrow.

In the Georgian times, people had to pay a heavy tax for windows. The more money you had, the more windows you could afford. Poor people sometimes bricked up their windows so that they did not have to pay the window tax.

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The Georgians

After the Great Fire of London, new laws were made to make sure people used materials that would not burn easily in a fire. These materials were brick and slate, rather than cheaper material like wood and clay. A typical Georgian house was very elegant, with pillars at the front.



The Victorians

During the Victorian times, railways and factories were suddenly being used. This meant that building materials could now be carried by train to different parts of the country. People could build their houses using materials from anywhere instead of always having to use local materials.

Bricks became cheaper and were very available. Rich Victorians even made rooms for their servants to live in the attic!

Bungalows:

A bungalow is a building where all the rooms are on one level, so there are no stairs, and no bedrooms upstairs.



Detached houses:

Detached houses are not joined to any other house.



Semi-detached house:

A semi-detached house means two houses are joined together down one side. This means the two homes share a roof.



Flats and apartments:

These are tall buildings split into individual homes. You might have to go up in a lift or walk up a lot of stairs. They do not have their own garden but some places have a shared garden.



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Houses and Homes

Everyone needs to have somewhere they can sleep and feel safe, dry and warm. We all need somewhere to take shelter from the weather. People used to live in caves but over time they learned to build their own shelters, and then homes. Houses can tell us a lot about the type of people who built them and the people who lived in them. We can find out how people used to live and compare it to nowadays.

The Celts

The Celtic tribes lived in villages that were dotted around the countryside. They built roundhouses made from wood and straw, stuck on with mud, which was called wattle and daub. They did not have any windows, and there was only one room where everyone lived



together. Even their animals lived in the same room with them! There would be a fire in the middle of the home. The smoke would escape through a small hole at the top of the roof. It would still have been very smoky.



The Vikings

Vikings lived in large, long buildings. They were built using a wooden frame and then made the walls from woven sticks and mud. Like the Celts, a Viking family would all live together in one room, but there would have been an area at the end of the room for the animals.

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The Tudors

During the Tudor period, people began to care more about what their houses actually looked like. Their property was made from wood and the spaces in between were filled using small sticks and wet clay. This meant there was a black and white effect. They also often built their houses very close together, which made the streets very narrow.



The Georgians

After the Great Fire of London, laws were passed to make sure people used materials that would not burn easily in a fire. These materials were brick and slate, rather than cheaper material like wood and clay. A typical Georgian house was very elegant and formal, with pillars at the front.

Georgian houses had **sash** windows.

These were large windows that would open and close by being slid up and down. People had to pay a heavy tax for windows. So, the more money you had, the more windows you could afford. Poor people sometimes bricked up their windows so that they did not have to pay the window tax.

The Victorians

During the Victorian times, there was a sudden burst of railways and factories. Building materials could now be carried by train to different parts of the country. People could now build their houses using materials from anywhere instead of always having to use local materials. Bricks became cheaper and were very available. Wealthy Victorians could afford to make room for their servants to live in the attic. As people did not own cars, houses did not have garages.

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Modern Houses

Houses have changed a lot since the Victorian times. We have more choice about what type of house we can live in.

Bungalows:

A bungalow is a building where all the rooms are on one level. They usually need more land to be built on than ordinary houses.



Detached houses:

Detached houses are not joined to any other house.



Semi-detached houses:

A semi-detached house means two houses are joined together down one side. This means the two houses share a roof.



Flats and apartments:

These are tall buildings split into parts to make individual homes. They do not have their own garden but some places have a shared garden. Almost half of London homes are flats or apartments.



Houses and Homes

Since the beginning of time, people have needed shelter. They have needed somewhere they can sleep where they are safe, dry and warm. Eventually, people no longer lived in caves but began to build their own shelters, and then homes.

Houses can tell us a lot about the type of people who built them and those who lived in them. We can find out what life was like and what was important to people hundreds of years ago.

The Celts

The Celtic tribes lived in villages that were dotted around the countryside. Their 'houses' did not look like our idea of houses today. They built roundhouses made from a mixture of wood and straw with mud, which was called wattle and daub. They did not have any windows, and there was only one room where everyone lived together - even

with their animals! There would be a fire in the middle of their home, and some of the smoke would escape through a small hole at the top of the roof. It would still have been very smoky.



The Vikings

Vikings lived in large, long rectangular buildings.

They built a wooden frame and then made the walls from woven sticks and mud.

Like the Celts, a Viking family would all live together in one room, but there would have been an area at the end of the room for the animals.

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The Tudors

During the Tudor period, people began to care more what their houses actually looked like. They used a half-timbered technique, which meant that half of the property was made from wood and the areas in between were filled using small sticks and wet clay. This resulted in a black and white effect. They also built their houses with the second level

overhanging the bottom, as the streets were so narrow and they needed more space for their large families. Their houses were often built very close together, which resulted in very narrow streets.



The Georgians

After the Great Fire of London, laws were passed to make sure people used fire-resistant materials like brick and slate, rather than cheaper material like wood and clay. A typical Georgian house was very elegant and formal, with pillars at the front. At the time, people had to pay a heavy tax for having

windows, so the more windows you had meant you were more wealthy. Poorer people would brick up their windows to avoid paying the tax.

The Victorians

When Queen Victoria was on the throne, there was a massive development in railways and factories. People would now build their houses using materials from all around the country instead of always having to use local materials. Bricks became cheaper and were more available than ever before. Wealthy Victorians had such huge houses, there was even room for their servants to live in the attic. As people did not own cars, houses did not have garages.

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Modern Houses

Houses have changed a lot since the Victorian times. We have more choice about what type of house we can live in.

Bungalows:

A bungalow is a single story building with all the rooms on one level.

They usually need more land to be built on than ordinary houses.



Detached houses:

Detached houses are not joined to any other house, so there is usually space all the way around the building.



Semi-detached houses:

A semi-detached house means two houses are joined together down one side. Therefore, the two buildings share a roof. More than 27% of homes in the UK are semi-detached.



Flats and apartments:

These are tall buildings split into sections to make individual homes. They do not have their own garden but some places have a shared garden. Almost half of London homes are flats or apartments.

