

# Houses in England





The main types of houses in England are:

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- Detached house
- Semi-detached house
- Terraced house
- Flats (apartments)
- Bungalow

Houses come in all shapes and sizes and vary from one part of the country to the next.



# Detached house

Terms corresponding to single-family detached home in common use are *single-family home* (in the U.S. and Canada), *single-detached dwelling* (in Canada), *detached house* (in the United Kingdom and Canada), and *separate house* (in New Zealand).

In the United Kingdom, the term *single-family home* is almost unknown, except through Internet exposure to U.S. media. Whereas in the U.S., housing is commonly divided into "single-family homes", "multi-family dwellings", "Condo/Townhouse", etc., the primary division of residential property in British terminology is between "houses" (including "detached", "semi-detached", and "terraced" houses and bungalows) and "flats" (i.e., "apartments" or "condominia" in American English).





# Semi-detached house

In the British housing boom of the 1920s and 1930s semi-detached houses sprang up in suburbs throughout the country, and were popular with middle class home owners who preferred them to terrace houses.

In the immediate post-war years many council houses also followed the 'semi' format, giving many Britons a first experience of private garden space. The semi is now the most common dwelling type in England, yet because it is typically suburban and ordinary, little research into its origins and development has been carried out, and semis are under-represented in heritage listings.



# Terraced house

A **terraced** or **terrace house** (UK) or **townhouse** (US) is a term in architecture and city planning referring to a style of medium-density housing that originated in Europe in the 16th century, where a row of identical or mirror-image houses share side walls. They are also known in some areas as **row houses** or **linked houses**.

Terrace housing can be found throughout the world, though it is in abundance in Europe and Latin America, and extensive examples can be found in North America and Australia. The Place des Vosges in Paris (1605–1612) is one of the early examples of the style. Sometimes associated with the working class, historical and reproduction terraces have increasingly become part of the process of gentrification in certain inner-city areas.





# Bungalow

A **bungalow** is a type of building, originally from [Bengal](#) region in South Asia, but now found throughout the world. Bungalows became popular in the United Kingdom between the two World Wars and very large numbers were built, particularly in coastal resorts, giving rise to the pejorative adjective, "bungaloid", first found in the Daily Express from 1927: "Hideous allotments and bungaloid growth make the approaches to any city repulsive". Many villages and seaside resorts have large estates of 1960s bungalows, usually occupied by retired people. The typical 1930s bungalow is square in plan, with 1960s ones more likely to be oblong. It is rare for just "bungalow" to be used in British English to denote a house having other than a single storey, in which case "chalet bungalow", (see below) is used.



# Flats (apartments)

An **apartment** (in American and Canadian English) or a **flat** (in British English) is a self-contained housing unit (a type of residential real estate) that occupies only part of a building, correctly, on a single level without a stair. Such a building may be called an *apartment building*, *apartment complex* (in American English), *apartment house* (in American English), *block of flats*, *tower block*, *high-rise* or, occasionally *mansion block* (in British English), especially if it consists of many apartments for rent. In Scotland it is called a block of flats or, if it's a traditional sandstone building, a *tenement*, which has a pejorative connotation elsewhere. Apartments may be owned by an *owner/occupier*, by leasehold tenure or rented by *tenants* (two types of housing tenure).





# Thank you for attention!

## That's all.

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...or not?

# Oast house

An **oast**, **oast house** or **hop kiln** is a building designed for kilning (drying) hops as part of the brewing process. They can be found in most hop-growing (and former hop-growing) areas and are often good examples of vernacular architecture. Many redundant oasts have been converted into houses.

They consist of two or three storeys on which the hops were spread out to be dried by hot air from a wood or charcoal-fired kiln at the bottom. The drying floors were thin and perforated to permit the heat to pass through and escape through a cowl in the roof which turned with the wind. The freshly picked hops from the fields were raked in to dry and then raked out to cool before being bagged up and sent to the brewery. The Kentish dialect word *kell* was sometimes used for kilns ("*The oast has three kells.*") and sometimes to mean the oast itself ("*Take this lunchbox to your father, he's working in the kell.*"). The word *oast* itself also means "kiln".





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Well, presentation is over.  
Thank you for attention.

# Resources.

<http://resources.woodlands-junior.kent.sch.uk/customs/questions/houses/main/index.html>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/>

[images.google.ru](https://images.google.ru)

Someone gonna  
watch this page?

