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Thermal imaging case study.

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Traditional French house (late 19th century) with modern extension, right.

To note:

Traditional construction has no barrier Damp Proof Course (DPC), but employs vapour permeable mortars, such as lime to dissipate ground source moisture.

Modern construction uses pre-cast 'con blocks' in gypsum and cementitious render which is not vapour permeable and retains moisture.

Thermal images are of temperature only. Note render dressing to base of original wall.

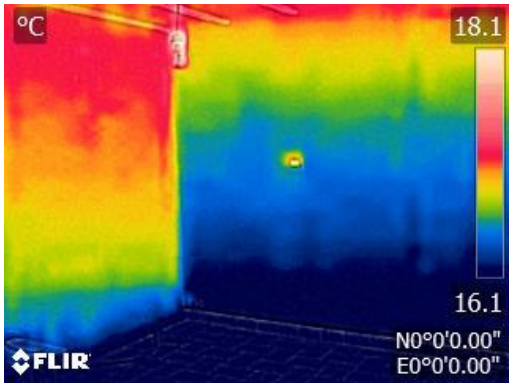
Visual evidence of damp (circled red).

South-facing wall (rendered).

Note contrast with east-facing traditional wall.

Internal evidence:

Visual evidence – damp stain (circled red).

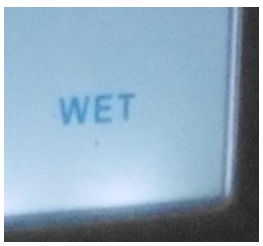


Thermal image – wall at left is panelled.

Note heat signature around central heating control box and cold effect to base of plasterboard panel wall.

Note also that temperature range to thermal image is only 2 degrees centigrade – ambient air temperature at time of image was +/- 19c.

Ultrasound reading of relative humidity to wall in area adjacent to central heating control box – reference point.



Also noted:

Missing insulation to roof void and pitch.

Heat leaks around hatch.