



Architectural FEATURES IN SWADLINCOTE

A general guide TO TERMS,
WITH EXAMPLES.

Best used in conjunction with a dictionary of
architectural terms





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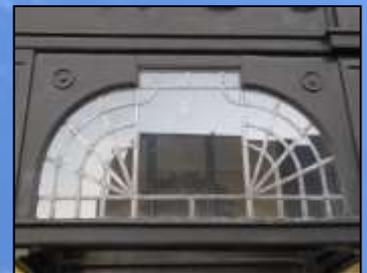
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B **rocket** A structural piece of stone, wood or metal jutting from a wall which carries the weight of the material above.

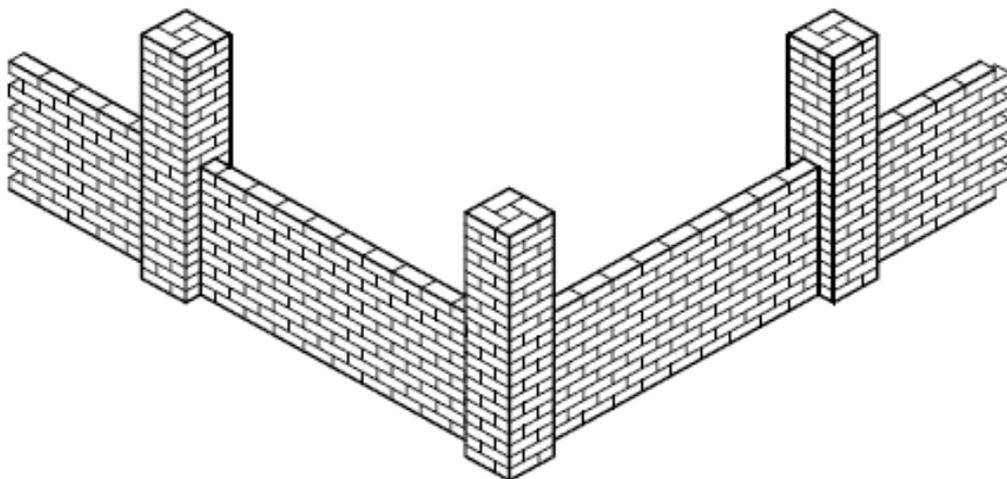
Types of bracket include:

A corbel -which is a solid piece of material in the wall.

A console -which is a piece applied to the structure.



B **rick piers** Vertical structures that act as supports for walls that they are built into, or for the construction built on top of them.





C apital

The decoration featured on top of a column or pilaster

Clerestory These are high windows above eye level. Their purpose is to bring outside light, fresh air, or both into the inner space and to attract attention from the street below.



Cornice Horizontal decorative moulding that crowns a building. It may feature over a door or window.

Cornices often have other functions. For example, a projecting cornice sticks out beyond the walls of a building in order to prevent rainwater running down the building's walls.

House eaves may also be called "cornices" if they are finished with decorative moulding. However not all eaves are cornices – eaves are primarily functional and not necessarily decorative, and a cornice has a decorative aspect to it.



Curved glass shop fronts.

Although plate glass for shop windows had been developed in the early nineteenth century, large curved sheets were only made possible by advances in glass-making technology towards the end of the century.



First Floor Glass Windows

First floor plate glass display windows in shop fronts became possible through the development of internal cast-iron column supports which enabled the shop fronts to be treated as curtain walls. The widespread use of first-floor shop fronts, originally used to display products, is unusual for a small market town like Swadlincote. They illustrate the commercial success of the town 100 years ago and the demand for shop floor space. Nowadays most of the upstairs space on the High St is either used for flats and offices or is vacant.



Dentil (in classical architecture) A dentil feature is made up of a number of small, rectangular blocks resembling teeth and used as a decoration under a cornice or eaves.



Eaves: the lower edges of a roof at the junction between the roof and walls. They can be designed to jut out so that rain water is thrown clear of the building and does not run down the walls. They are often decorative as well as functional.





Fascia

This is a band, panel or frieze under the edge of the roof which is sometimes decorated. The term is also used to describe the panel fixed to a shopfront showing the company name and branding.



Finial

A distinctive ornament which is situated at the top, the end, or corner of a building or structure. The picture shows a finial on a roof—they can also be seen on railings, church parapets and other structures and can be made of a range of building materials.

F

rieze Any strip of decoration across a building.



L

intel

A horizontal support of timber, stone, concrete or steel across the top of a door, window or fireplace opening. It can be decorative as well as structural.

Mosaic tiles . Patterns are made from small pieces of coloured materials such as glass or stone.

Encaustic tiles are ceramic tiles in which the pattern or figure on the surface is made by inlaying different colours of clay.

Encaustic tiles were produced in the Stoke-on-Trent potteries in the late 19th century, and examples of these can be seen used for door thresholds of houses and 11 shop fronts in central Swadlincote. Locally there were encaustic tile works at Church Gresley (Stroud, 1999) and Swadlincote.



M

ullion

A vertical element that forms a division between the glazed units of a window, door or screen. It can be made of timber, stone or metal.



O

gee & Spandrel

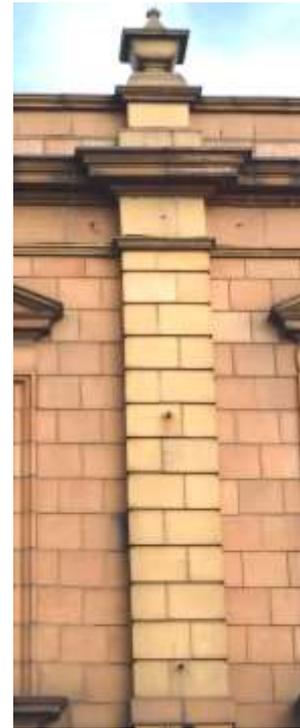
A curve (often used in moulding), shaped like an S. The image shows an Ogee 'Arch' It has two arcs that curve in opposite ways.



The Spandrel is the space between two arches or the space between an arch and a rectangular enclosure



Pilaster A rectangular support that resembles a flat column. The pilaster projects slightly from the wall, and has a base, a shaft, and a capital.



Quoins Blocks of brick, stone or concrete featured on the corner of a building. In some cases they strengthen the wall. Sometimes they can be used decoratively to make a feature of the corner of the building.





This glossary was created by the Environmental Education Project team, South Derbyshire District Council with support from Derbyshire County Council. It forms part of the community and schools activity plan for 'Swadlincote Townscape Heritage Scheme' which is supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund. We would like to thank the Magic Attic for their help with research and with sourcing photographs.

