

Tudor Houses—Spotters Guide!

Images taken from <http://resources.woodlands-junior.kent.sch.uk/Homework/houses/tudors/index.htm>



Tudor houses were famous for their black and white effect. Most ordinary houses had a black painted timber frame with spaces between filled with what was known as wattle and daub which was often painted with a lime wash to make it look white.

Timber beams would often look uneven because they were cut by hand rather than machine.



Roofs were steeply pitched and covered with clay tiles or thatch. The houses usually had stone chimneys



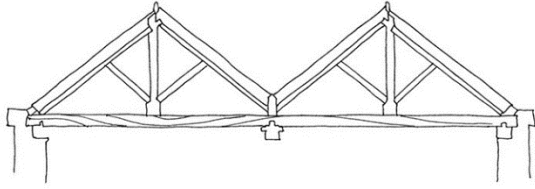
Windows were made by blowing bubbles of glass and cutting them into diamond shapes. These were then fixed together with lead strips. Glass was very expensive, so poorer people had windows without glass, which were covered with shutters at night when it was cold.

The upper floors of some Tudor houses were bigger than the ground floor and would overhang. This was called a jetty.

Interior walls were sometimes painted and hung with portraits and tapestries. The floors were sometimes covered by rushes. Although often the upper layers were replenished the bottom layer would remain for years and make the rooms smelly.

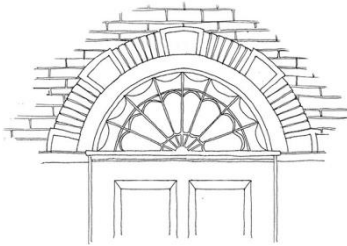
Georgian Houses—Spotters Guide!

Images and information taken from www.theguardian.com



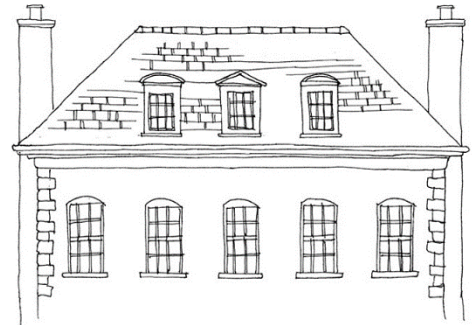
Designers used the M-shaped or valley roof first used in the previous baroque period. These were two adjacent pitched roofs. The Georgians' love of the classical form led to a flatter version, often hidden from view behind a parapet.

Classical designers wanted to detach themselves from the steep, pitched roofs that were typical of earlier centuries. Hiding a roof was one good step forward in this direction. Houses were instead designed with straight fringes – a horizontal, roof-line balustrade or coping to the top of the facade that echoed the rooflines of buildings from the ancient world.



This arch window is an example of what could typically be found above a Georgian door, with panes of glass separated by tracery radiating out in segments like a fan.

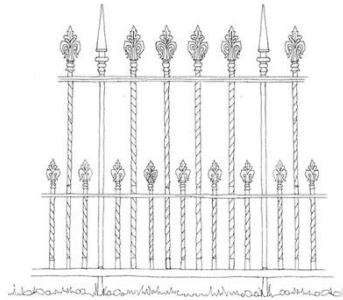
Georgian architecture favoured the symmetry of paired chimneys, one on each end wall. This enabled them to have fires in almost every room of the house.



A row of columns supporting an entablature, and sometimes a pediment too, were often used to link the facades of a number of adjoining houses, or even an entire terrace of Georgian houses.

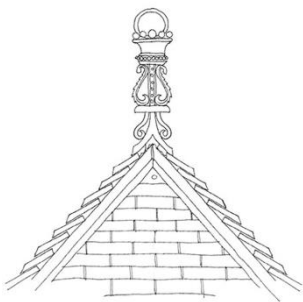
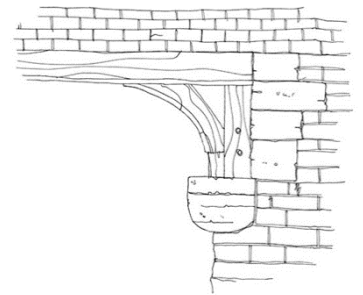
Victorian Houses—Spotters Guide!

Images and information taken from www.theguardian.com



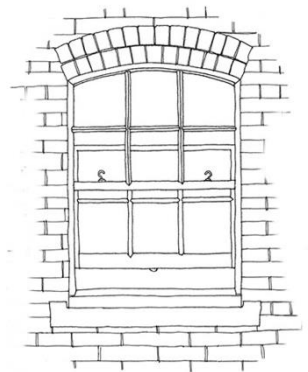
Iron railings became increasingly popular and readily available in the Victorian era they usually had intricate details on the and were often painted brown or black. During the second world war, many were removed, supposedly for recycling into weapons, though there is now evidence this was largely propaganda to make demoralised citizens feel they were contributing to the war effort.

Between 1880 and 1910, many designers rejected mass production in favour of creativity and individualism; opulent, fussy decoration was ditched for craftsmanship, honest design, traditional building techniques and ordinary materials such as stone and tiles. External features were often built with traditional, local materials and designed to clearly express their structural function.

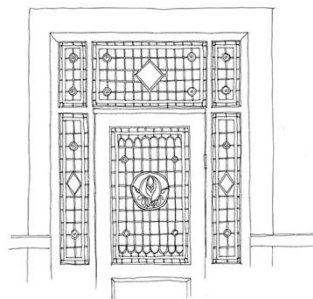


As the gothic revival seized Britain from about 1850, even modest-sized domestic buildings tried to imitate the upward swoop of medieval churches. One fairly easy way of creating a spire effect on your house was to decorate the roof with a finial. Finials are architectural devices designed to emphasise the apex of a gable; the more extravagant examples of their kind include floral patterns and sculpted dragons.

First employed in the 1670s, the sash window came into its own in the Victorian era when a cheaper version of plate was invented in 1838. Thereafter, windows grew wider and glazing bars thinner. Even at this time, only the smarter homes could afford them, and often only on the front facades. By the 1850s, more expensive villas and terraced houses had them, and by the 1870s the style was widespread.



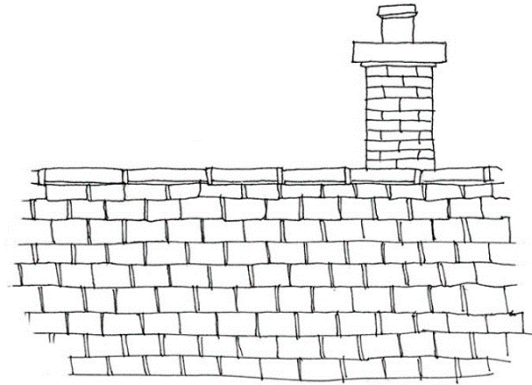
Stained glass enjoyed a renaissance in Victorian times



Doorways were very symmetrical in style.

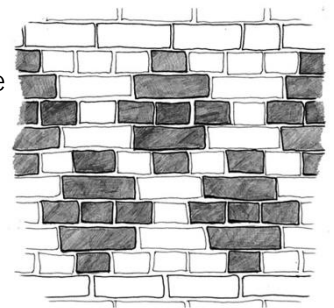
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Before the end of the 18th century, buildings, including roofs, tended to be built of local materials, with land-based transport as yet undeveloped. Then came the canals and, from the 1830s, the railways, and suddenly materials were available nationwide, including slate. Welsh, Cornish and Cumbrian slates for roofs and cladding were shipped around the country and made the material a common feature of Victorian buildings of all kinds.

From the mid-18th century onwards, steam power enabled brick manufacturing to become mechanised, and deeper, denser clays became available, as well as washed and graded aggregates. These afforded better strength, regularity and a range of colours. By the end of 19th century, machine-made bricks with sharp edges and a durable surface were being transported all over the country – though their extra cost meant they were often used only for facades. The accuracy of the machine-pressed bricks meant joints could be reduced to just 8mm and brickwork could be laid more easily. The greater variety of bricks manufactured during the Victorian period meant different colours were now more readily available, and the Victorians started patterning their external walls with enthusiasm.



In the late Victorian and Edwardian eras, bay windows began bulging outwards, usually covering their modesty with a small slate roof. Here's a handy dating trick: if you spot a bay window on a smaller domestic building, it's very likely to have been built after 1894, when an amendment to the building act decreed that windows no longer need be flush with the exterior wall. Canted bay windows – those with a straight front and angled sides – became a particularly fashionable and popular feature of middle-class Victorian terraced houses and villas.

20th Century buildings—Spotters Guide!

There are many different types of modern buildings that have been built throughout the 20th Century. These buildings are made from a huge variety of materials and there is no one predominant style.

The idea of modern buildings is that they fit the purpose of the building and allow architects to be creative. Throughout the 20th century we are able to see changes in the buildings' features depending on the

