

This statement is supplementary to the Ipswich Core Strategy and Policies Development Plan 2011 and will be treated as a material consideration in all planning and development decisions. This statement describes briefly the purpose in declaring the area as a conservation area and sets out in detail the special character of the area. The Management Plan describes the particular supplementary policies that apply within the area to protect its special status, and specific measures for its protection and enhancement as required under Section 72 of the Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework. The statement cannot cover every eventuality, but further advice on specific matters can be obtained from the Development Management and Conservation and Urban Design Service of the Council. This document has been adopted in 2015.



## MARLBOROUGH ROAD CONSERVATION AREA & ARTICLE 4 DIRECTION APPRAISAL AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

IPSWICH BOROUGH COUNCIL

# Marlborough Road conservation area



# contents

## Marlborough Road Conservation Area & Article 4 Direction

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Extent of the Area
- 3 Reason for Designation and the Making of the Direction
- 4 Statement of Significance of the Area
- 5 Historic Development of the Area
- 6 Architectural and Historic Characteristics

## Marlborough Road Conservation Area Management Plan

- 1 Policies
- 2 Protection and Enhancement
- 3 Contacts
- 4 Further Information

## Appendices

- Appendix 1: Local List
- Appendix 2: List of permitted development rights withdrawn by the Article 4 Direction
- Appendix 3: Glossary of Architectural Terms

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey mapping with permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office @ Crown Copyright.

Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. [ licence ? ]

Scale 1:4150

# 1 introduction

Ipswich is fortunate in having many buildings and areas that are distinguished by their architecture and landscape setting, and that reflect the town's long and important history.

This creates an attractive environment that is the product of many different historic periods. These areas are unique examples of our social, cultural and aesthetic past and must be safeguarded from indiscriminate or ill-considered change.

The Planning (Listed Building & Conservation Areas) Act 1990 states that:

"Every local planning authority shall, from time to time, determine which parts of their area are areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance and shall designate such areas as Conservation Areas".

The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 allows local authorities to provide additional conservation protection through the making of article 4 directions. The effect of a direction is to withdraw certain permitted development rights which are considered harmful to the special historic or architectural interest of an identified area.

Marlborough Road has been designated as a conservation area, and an article 4 direction has been made for the same area. The extent of both designation and direction is shown on the map.

The intention of the designation and direction is not to prevent change or development, but to

ensure that the special character of the area is protected and enhanced and that proposed changes are subject to scrutiny, with the objective of ensuring that they are appropriate to the area's special character.

Conservation Areas are concerned with the protection of the heritage environment (in contrast to listing which protects individual structures). This is done through a number of additional planning controls which mean that certain alterations, the demolition of buildings or parts of them (with particular exceptions) and works to trees require the prior approval of the Council.

The effect of article 4 directions is to withdraw a number of permitted development rights. An article 4 direction does not prevent the development to which it applies, but instead requires that planning permission is first obtained from the local planning authority for that development. A full list of the withdrawn permitted development rights is given at Appendix 2.

These additional controls are necessary because it is the appearance of the area as a whole that is important and could be spoiled by unsympathetic work. Their intention is to foster a more enlightened attitude to change and enhancement.

This document has three main aims. These are to:

- provide detailed guidance on the Council's expectations for all kinds of development and related proposals affecting conservation areas by way of its approved policies for the area;
- promote schemes of preservation and enhancement where appropriate;
- provide an understanding of what is special about the character of the area.

This statement is supplementary to the Ipswich Core Strategy and Policies Development Plan 2011 and will be treated as a material consideration in all planning and development decisions. This statement describes briefly the

purpose in declaring the area as a conservation area and sets out in detail the special character of the area. The Management Plan describes the particular supplementary policies that apply within the area to protect its special status; and specific measures for its protection and enhancement as required under Section 72 of the Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.

The statement cannot cover every eventuality, but further advice on specific matters can be obtained from the Development Management and Conservation and Urban Design Service of the Council. This document has been adopted in 2015.

Marlborough Road



This statement is supplementary to the Ipswich Core Strategy and Policies Development Plan 2011 and will be treated as a material consideration in all planning and development decisions. This statement describes briefly the purpose in declaring the area as a conservation area and sets out in detail the special character of the area. The Management Plan describes the particular supplementary policies that apply within the area to protect its special status, and specific measures for its protection and enhancement as required under Section 72 of the Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.

The statement cannot cover every eventuality, but further advice on specific matters can be obtained from the Development Management and Conservation and Urban Design Service of the Council. This document has been adopted in 2015.

## 2 extent of the area

The designation covers the core of the residential area developed in the early 20th century by Arthur Warne

The south side of Marlborough Road from nos. 5 – 55, the north side from nos. 14 – 44, the upper section of Tolworth Road – nos.1, 6 and 8.

## 3 reason for designation

The principal aim of designation and the making of the direction is to protect the unique historic and architectural character of the Marlborough Road area

The conservation of the street's distinctive early 20th century character is largely dependent upon the protection of the well preserved original detailing to house and garden frontages. The strengthening of planning controls will ensure that this can be achieved.

## 4 statement of significance of the area

Marlborough Road is an exceptionally well preserved example of Edwardian housing by a single builder

The design and detail of the semi detached houses and detached chalet bungalows reflect fashionable taste in housing design from this period. It forms part of a larger pattern of suburban development on the east side of Ipswich, dating from the second half of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th.



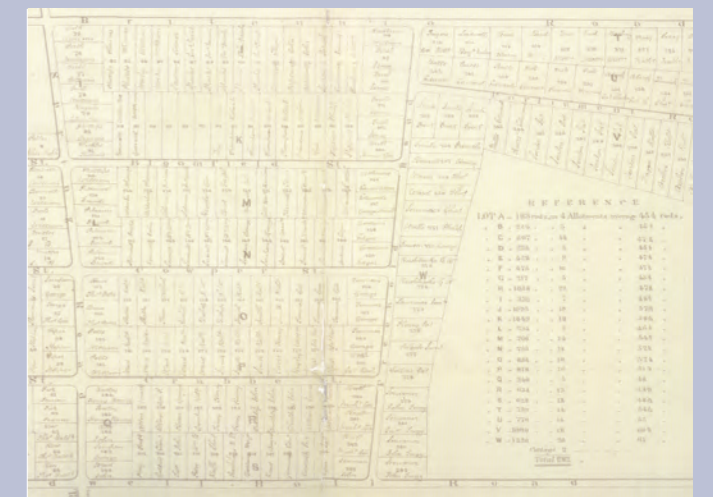
## 5 historic development of the area

The upland area to the east of Ipswich was open countryside until well into the 19th century. It was a sparsely populated area, a mix of fields, smallholdings and heathland crossed by roads to Woodbridge and Felixstowe

In the mid 19th century the Freehold Land Society purchased the Cauldwell Hall estate and divided it into development plots serviced by a grid of roads. These were allocated to Society members, and the site developed into a successful residential suburb (the name California came from the 1849 gold rush, which coincided with the initial allocation of plots). In 1877 the Felixstowe branch line was opened, serving the area from Derby Road station.



Foxhall Road, near the junction with Wellesley road, (late 19th century)



Part of the Cauldwell Hall Estate plan showing the grid of plots laid out by the Freehold land Society



# 6 architectural and historic characteristics

The area is notable for its design consistency. There are three housing types; two-storey semi-detached houses, two storey detached houses and chalet bungalows

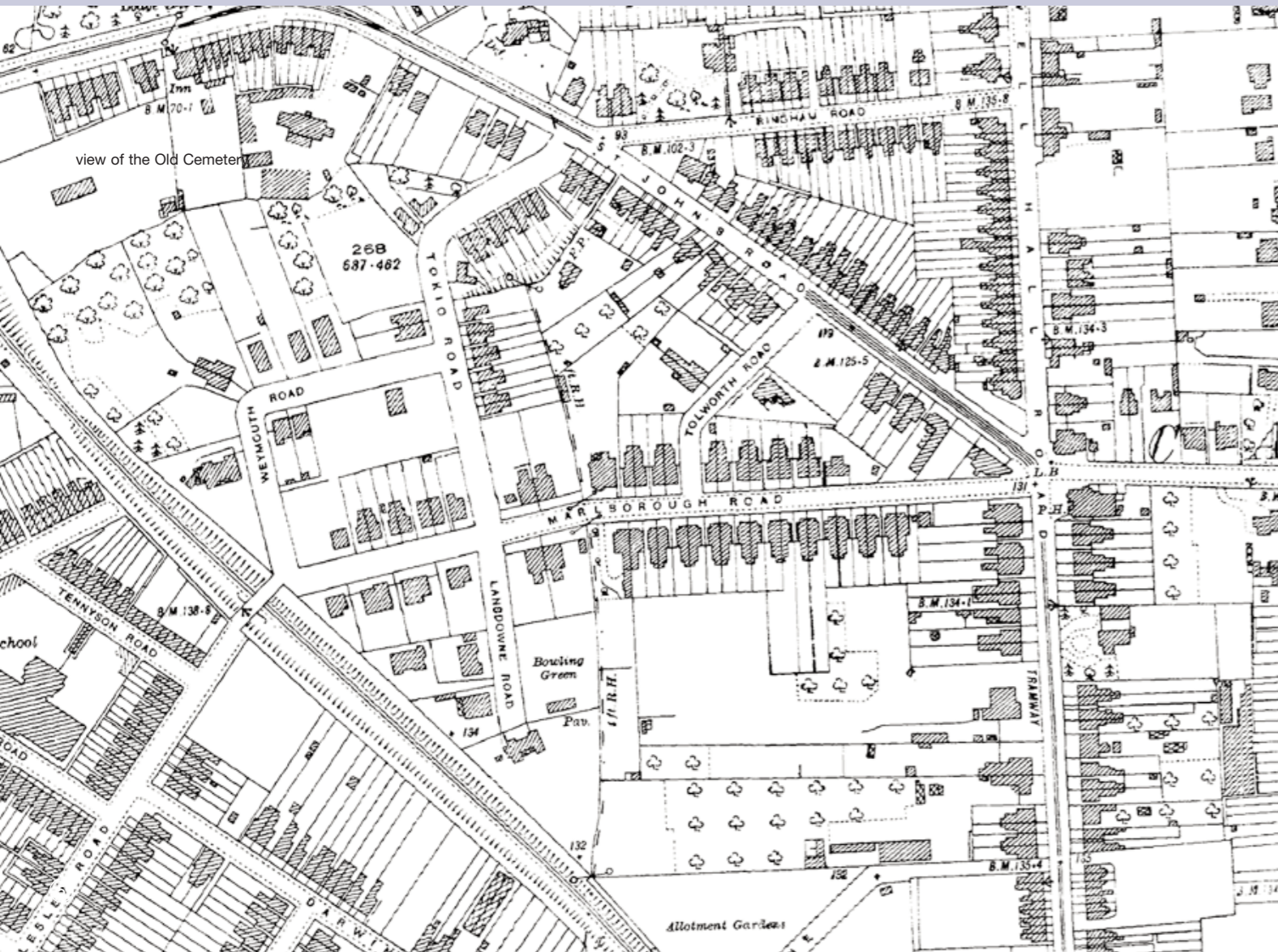
By 1898, when local builder Arthur Warne purchased 5 acres of land between St Johns Road and Cauldwell Hall Road, California was well established as an eastern suburb of Ipswich. Warne had in mind middle class buyers who would pay extra for the convenience of the location (within reach of the station and the town centre) and for the fashionable design of the individual housing units, which were intended to be noticeably grander than most of the housing in California.

Work started on the south side of the road in 1902 and new house completions and sales continued until 1926.

Surviving part of Arthur Warne's original layout plan, held in Ipswich Public Record Office. The scheme as built is less dense, with side access between the semi detached blocks



1926 OS Map showing Warne's completed scheme. Several surrounding plots had still to be developed at this time



- 1 Marlborough Road, looking east
- 2 Marlborough Road, looking west
- 3 Original gatepier
- 4 Semi detached houses
- 5 Chalet Bungalows
- 6 Semi detached houses, junction of Marlborough Road and Tolworth Road)
- 7 Semi detached houses, gable details

Marlborough Road runs east-west from the junction with Cauldwell Hall Road to a brick railway bridge. The conservation area covers most of its length, from no.5 at the Cauldwell Hall Road end to no.55 near the bridge. It comprises two straight, level road sections separated by a shallow bend, with a section of Tolworth Road running off to the north and downhill.

The character of the area changes slightly either side of the bend; to the east, the longer straight section is lined with semi-detached houses (these were built first, starting at the east end). The perspective view from either end of this section is particularly memorable. To the west, the streetscene is less visually consistent but includes the picturesque group of chalet bungalows towards the railway bridge.

All properties face the street and are set back behind gardens. The garden boundaries in the

earlier, eastern section are a distinctive feature – low red brick walls interrupted by paired openings opposite entrance doors and the passageways between the semi detached blocks. The openings are separated by tall brick piers with stepped conical caps; there are lower square-topped piers to either side. In addition, some properties retain their original black and white chequerboard tiled paths.

Although there have been some alterations, the front gardens have been well maintained and are an essential part of the conservation area's streetscene.

The houses along the western section of Marlborough Road retain the front gardens and depth of set back from the pavement, but do not have the distinctive brick garden boundaries.



Entrance detail. The panelled front doors are original

Tiled footpath. The cable moulded edge tiles are also original

'Argyle'; lintel, eaves and gable detail

**Semi- Detached Houses (Marlborough Road; nos. 5 - 13, 15 - 39, 41 - 44, 47 & 49, Tolworth Road; nos. 6 & 8).**

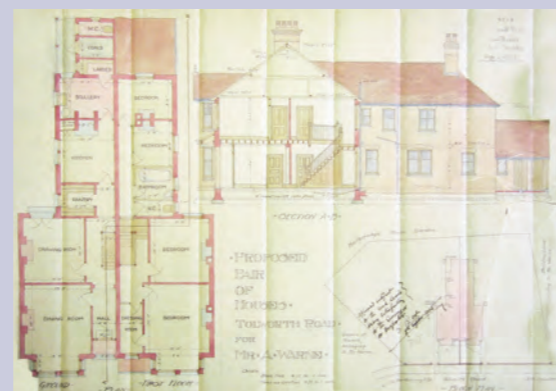
The semi detached groups are the most characteristic housing type within the conservation area. The majority are based on a classic Edwardian townhouse design: on the ground floor a hallway / staircase links a front dining room and rear drawing room (with a French window to the garden). Behind, in a rear extension, a kitchen with pantry and scullery. The stairway with a turned baluster leads to 3 bedrooms and a bathroom on the first floor. At the back, a small outhouse with lean-to roof.

Externally, the layout is expressed on the street frontage through the projecting square bays of the principle ground and first floor rooms, and the recessed entrance. The entrances are paired under a canopy between the bays.

Warne wanted to make the most of his street elevations, which are strongly modelled in red brick. The square front bays are capped with half-timbered gables set on slightly projecting bressumer beams, and topped by ornamental terracotta finials. The gable panels are plastered. The eaves are deep and faced by carved bargeboards; a sprocket at the base of the roof pitch provides a flare to the gable.

The bay windows on ground and first floors are paired sash openings under a single stone lintel supported on shallow carved stone consoles. A stringcourse runs directly above the ground floor lintels. All stonework is painted. The upper sections of the sash windows are subdivided into six square panes by glazing bars, the lower sections are left as single panes. The windows have simple individual cills.

Between the ground and first floor windows, each house has a framed inset panel bearing the housename in narrow capital lettering. How the names were allocated is a mystery –it is possible purchasers were able to choose their own. There is a mix of royal references ('Windsor', 'Balmoral', 'Boleyn'), a popular poet ('Rudyard'), Edwardian coastal resorts ('Merlewood', 'Rozel', 'Cliftonville')



1905 plan of semi detached houses

and romantic landscapes ('Thirlmere', 'Grassmere'). 'Ardath' appears to be biblical in origin. One panel (No.7) is blank, and No.16 has no panel.

In the recessed centre bays, a canopy bridges between the projecting window bays supported on ornamental carved timber brackets. The original slate canopy roof covering has been replaced in most cases by a glazed covering, though no.38 ('Windsor'), retains its original detail. A panelled partition separates the paired front doors. Numerous raised and fielded panel front doors survive, for instance nos. 13 & 15 ('Chelsea' and 'Vernon'), with a square light in the upper section. The original glass design is unclear – some are textured, others have leaded glass designs.



On the first floor, single sash windows with the distinctive glazing bar design are positioned in line with the doorways below (they are the same width as the doorways).

The main construction material is red brick. Several properties retain their original slate roof coverings and red terracotta ridge tiles, for instance nos. 24 & 26, 'Selborne' and 'Merlewood'. Red brick chimney stacks with their original clay pots are set at the gable ends of the main roofline and have projecting drip course details. The eaves guttering detail is a good example of the builder's attention to detail; the flared bargeboards neatly conceal the gutter when viewed from the front.

The side and rear elevations are much plainer on the standard semi detached type.

There are subtle variations in the house type, showing that Warne was responsive to market demand. Nos. 6 & 8 Tolworth Road have 4 bedrooms and side lights in the front bays. They also have simpler detailing on the façade, and no name plaques. Nos. 42 & 44, 47 & 49 are larger still, with broader street frontages and a projecting string course above the ground floor windows. At the rear, angled double height bays have been added providing extra light to the principle rear rooms.

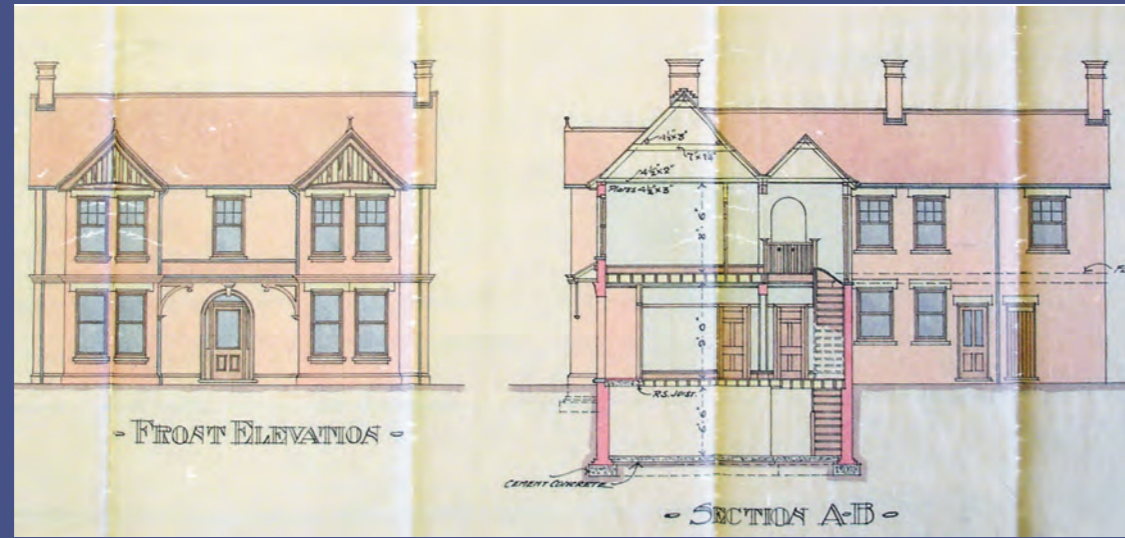
'Merlewood'; window detail

Gable chimneys and rear bay

Gable detail

'Pembroke' and 'Windsor'. Note that 'Windsor' has an original slate porch covering

1906 architect's elevation drawing of detached house



**Detached Houses (Marlborough Road; nos. 14, 40, Tolworth Road; no. 1)**

No.1 Tolworth Road copies much of the design detailing of the standard semi detached type, but with a single door and first floor window in the recessed centre bay.

No.40 Marlborough Road – Marlborough House – is distinctively different. It is the only property with a roof ridge at 90 degrees to the road, and has an attic storey which lifts the broad gabled frontage above its neighbours. The entrance is distinctive – a moulded three centred arch resting on decorative impost blocks. The double height window bay and openings on the main frontage make use of some of the lintel detailing seen elsewhere in the street.

No.14 Marlborough Road is designed in a style which is broadly complementary to the Warne houses, by local architect JA Sherman. Completed in 1911 it is a 2 storey gabled detached house, red brick on the ground floor, painted render at first floor level. The three bay street frontage has a projecting central entrance bay under a gable. There are flat roofed bay windows either side of the canopied entrance door. The upper floor windows are simple mullioned openings with shallow mouldings below the cills. Above the central window, a blank frame moulding.



Top: Detached house on Tolworth Road

Above: No.14 Marlborough Road (1911). Architect, JA Sherman

**Chalet Bungalows (Marlborough Road; nos. 51 - 55)**

The three chalet bungalows included within the conservation area are positioned in a group at the west end of Marlborough Road, towards the railway. Their street - facing character is a contrast with the formal rows of semis. Front gardens are larger (though not deeper) and lack the brick boundary walls, development density is lower and the roofscapes – gables, clay tiled pitches and chimney stacks – are prominent. Elevations are covered in painted render. The effect is homely and picturesque, reflecting architectural taste after the first world war (the bungalows were completed towards the end of the development period). No 51 was built by Warne for himself.

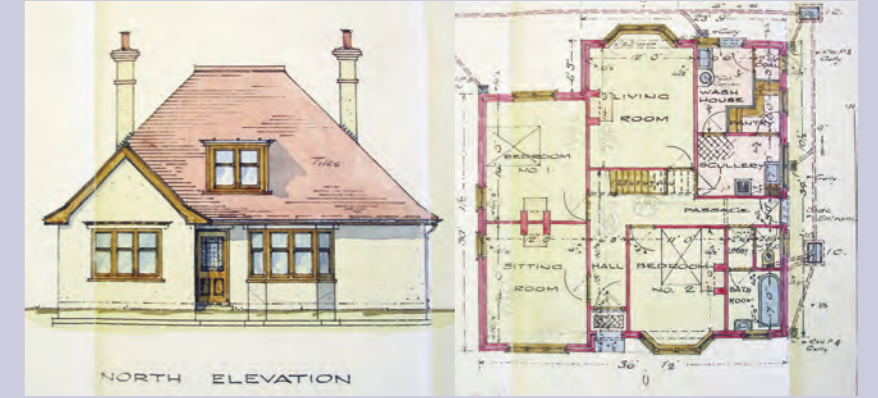
The main living spaces are grouped under a clay tile hipped roof with Warne's characteristic deep eaves. As with the earlier houses, the most prominent front elevation feature is a projecting half timbered gable (lower than the main roof). The entrance door is to one side of this, not quite in the centre of the frontage, then a canted bay window tucked under the roof eaves. Finally, a round window. A single flat roofed dormer projects from the front of the roof (no.55 has a gabled dormer)

No. 55 has a variation – the gabled bay projects further and is wider, occupying half the frontage width. The bressumer to the gable is supported on an ornamental bracket and post, and a canted bay window is tucked under its deep overhang. The entrance door is under the gable rather than to one side, though it is unclear if the entrance porch is an original feature. It does not have a round window.

At the rear of all three houses, another projecting gable (forming an s-shaped plan).

Particularly noticeable from the street are the tall chimney stacks which rise from the roof hips and frame the frontages. These are rendered with a simple brick drip course, then above a prominent brick cornice and two clay pots. A third stack is set at the rear. No 55 has five stacks in total, more asymmetrically set but achieving the same effect.

The detailing is as good as the semis. The windows in particular are well designed – solidly framed timber sashes which are preserved on all three bungalows. The round windows on nos. 51 & 53 have a moulded surround with keystones.



1921 architect's elevation drawing and plan of chalet bungalow

Bungalow as built



Bungalow – detail. Note the sash window design and the porthole window

Bungalows at the west end of Marlborough Road





No.5 (Grassmere) & No.7



No.9 (Cliftonville) & No. 11 (Sunnydale)



No.13 (Chelsea) & No.15 (Vernon)



No.51



No.53



No.55



No.17 (Calgarth) & No.19 (St.Elmo)



No.21 (Strathmore) & No.23 (Thirlmere)



No.25 (Oaklea) & No.27 (Carlton)



No.14



No.16 & No.18 (Rozel)



No.20 (St.Malo) & No.22 (Nayland)



No.29 (Balmoral) & No.31 (Inverness)



No.33 (Rudyard) & No.35 (Linden)



No.37 (Belgrave) & No.39 (Eastwell)



No.24 (Merlewood) & No.26 (Selborne)



No.28 (Ardath) & No.30 (Branksome)



No.32 (Argyle) & No.34 (Shirley)



No.41 (Boleyn) & No.43 (Radley)



No.47



No.49



No.36 (Windsor) & No.38 (Pembroke)



No.40 (Marlborough House)



No.42



1 Tolworth Road



44 Tolworth Road



6 - 8 Tolworth Road



# conservation area management plan

The general objectives, policies and proposals for the control of development and the use of land in Ipswich up to the year 2027 are contained in the Core Strategy and Policies Development Plan Document.

## Policy CS4: Protecting our Assets

The Council will seek to protect and enhance the character and appearance of conservation areas by preparing character appraisals and using them to guide decisions about development.

### 1. Policies

#### Development Management Policy DM8

The Council will seek to protect and enhance the character and appearance of Conservation Areas through adopted Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans. These will be used to inform the Council's decisions when assessing the impact of proposals for planning permission.

The Council is keen to protect and enhance the town's 15 designated Conservation Areas. The character appraisals and management plans for each area highlight what is distinctive about the area including building styles, street patterns, land form, historical development and key views. Proposals for development will need to indicate precisely how each scheme will preserve and enhance the conservation area in which it is located by a thorough appreciation of these distinctive characteristics.

National advice for identification and protection of listed buildings, conservation areas, archaeological remains is set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The general approach to managing heritage assets will also follow the guidance set out in BS7913.

#### PPS5

The NPPF states that local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably.

Loss of a building (or other element), which makes a positive contribution to the significance

of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm or less than substantial harm as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element afflicted and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.

### 2. Protection and Enhancement

#### Uses

The character of the area is strongly related to its designed purpose, which is to provide family housing in substantial properties with gardens. It is important that this is maintained. Subdivision of units into flats risks eroding some of the streetscape qualities which contribute to the area's character, for instance the possibility that gardens will be paved for vehicle hardstanding or bin presentation areas.

#### New Development

The design intentions behind the masterplanning of the scheme are still apparent and should be protected from the impact of new development. In the eastern section of Marlborough Road, the higher density grouping excludes almost any possibility of infill. In the western section, the gardens are larger, a deliberate design move intended to provide a more rural, informal setting (the approach is reflected in the design of the chalet bungalows). Infill or rear garden development will threaten this distinctive character and should be resisted.

#### Architectural Features

**Gardens** The front gardens are a characteristic part of the layout and many preserve original features such as red brick boundary walls, gate piers and tiled footpaths. The loss of these gardens, for instance to vehicle hardstanding, has been successfully resisted by owners for many years. This should continue to be the case; the paving of gardens and removal of boundary features for hardstanding will not be allowed, and original features should be retained and sympathetically restored where necessary. Matching brick types and lime mortar, for instance, should always be used in repairs to original sections of boundary wall.

#### Main Elevations

The fine detailing used by Arthur Warne to distinguish his scheme should be protected and enhanced wherever possible. Where the elevation is to a relevant location, ie a public highway, the designation and article 4 direction will protect these features.

Important features which should be retained include original timber sash windows and their frames, original doors, decorative timberwork - for instance the gable bargeboards and canopy brackets - name plaques, decorative stonework and stone lintels, terracotta finials. The regularity of the street elevation makes the preservation of original dimensions and proportions, as well as materials, an important part of any conservation programme.

#### Roofscape

Roof coverings and details are a prominent part of the streetscape. All original chimney stacks survive, and a high proportion of roof coverings (many of the slate roofs in Marlborough Road were reinstated in the 1970s). The dressing of the eaves is also a significant feature, in particular the bargeboards, deep eaves and concealed guttering. Where these features face onto a relevant location, they should be retained and restored.

#### Streetscape

Marlborough Road is a conventionally surfaced street with concrete kerbs and pavements to either side, and modern streetlight fittings. Courses of granite setts forming drainage channels are exposed on the upper section of Tolworth Road, and it is possible that the original road surface exists under the modern wearing course.

Most properties have on-street carparking, and a one-way access exists across the railway bridge (some residents have complained about vehicles short cutting through the street).

Private front gardens provide the green setting characteristic of the street. No. 51 has two TPO –protected trees. Outside the conservation area, there is a row of pollarded street trees near the junction with Cauldwell Hall Road.

There is limited scope to enhance the street setting. The lack of street markings is an asset which should be maintained. Existing double yellow lines at the junction with Tolworth Road could be replaced with conservation area equivalents (narrower lines, lighter yellow). The streetlights are not overly intrusive, though shorter units with a more sympathetic lantern design would add to the conservation area setting.

### 3. Contacts

**Conservation and Urban Design**  
01473 432934/5

**Planning**  
01473 432913

### 4. Further Information

The following documents are available to view on the Council's website:

- The Ipswich Local Plan – the Council's Core Strategy and Policies document
- Conservation Area Appraisals – Detailed descriptions and management plans for all 15 conservation areas in Ipswich
- Ipswich Urban Character SPD – Description of non-designated townscape character areas in Ipswich.
- Local List SPD – detailed descriptions of all locally listed buildings in Ipswich

**APPENDIX 1**

**Local List** The following buildings are of special local interest:

Building
14 Marlborough Road

**APPENDIX 2**

**List of Permitted Development Rights Withdrawn by the Article 4 Direction:**

The following is a list of the actions for which planning permission will be required within the boundary of the Marlborough Road Article 4 Direction. Note that straightforward repairs on a 'like for like' basis will not require permission. It is recommended that residents contact the Council's conservation section if unsure about the need for permission, or if advice is required.

- The enlargement, improvement or other alteration of a dwellinghouse, where any part of the enlargement, improvement or alteration would front a relevant location;
- Any other alteration to the roof of a dwellinghouse, where the alteration would be to a roof slope which fronts a relevant location;
- The erection or construction of a porch outside any external door of a dwellinghouse, where the external door in question fronts a relevant location;
- The provision within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse of a hard surface for any purpose incidental to the enjoyment of the dwellinghouse as such, where the hard surface would front a relevant location;

- The installation, alteration or replacement of a satellite antenna on a dwellinghouse or within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse, where the part of the building or other structure on which the satellite antenna is to be installed, altered or replaced fronts a relevant location;
- The erection, alteration or removal of a chimney on a dwellinghouse or on a building within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse;
- The erection, construction, maintenance, improvement or alteration of a gate, fence, wall or other means of enclosure, where the gate, fence, wall or other means of enclosure would be within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse and would front a relevant location;
- The painting of the exterior of any building or work, consisting of the painting of the exterior of any part, which fronts a relevant location, of - (i) a dwellinghouse; or (ii) any building or enclosure within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse;
- Any building operation consisting of the demolition of the whole or any part of any gate, fence, wall or other means of enclosure, where the gate, fence, wall or other means of enclosure is within the curtilage of a dwellinghouse and fronts a relevant location.

**Relevant location** means a highway, waterway or open space.

**APPENDIX 3**

**Glossary of Architectural Terms**

**Acanthus** A plant with thick fleshy leaves used on carved ornamentation of Corinthian and Composite capitals and on other mouldings.

**Bargeboards** Projecting boards placed against the gable of a building and hiding the ends of horizontal timbers; sometimes decorated.

**Bracket** A small supporting piece of stone or other material often formed of scrolls to carry a projecting weight.

**Bressumer** Horizontal beam in timber framed building, bearing the weight of a wall and often projecting at first or second floor level in jettied construction.

**Canopy** A projection or hood over a door or window.

**Canted Bay Window** Bay window with splayed sides.

**Capital** The head or crowning feature of a column.  
**Cartouche** An ornamental panel in the form of a scroll or sheet of paper with curling edges, usually bearing an inscription.

**Casement** A metal or timber window with the sash window hung vertically and opening outwards or inwards.

**Cill** Horizontal element strengthening the base of an opening, usually a window or door.

**Console** An ornamental scrolled bracket, normally in stone or timber, usually supporting a projecting lintel, fascia etc.

**Corbel** A projecting block, which may itself be carved, supporting a parapet, lintel or beam.

**Cornice** Any projecting, ornamental moulding along the top of a building, wall, arch etc finishing or crowning it.

**Cupola** A dome, especially a small dome on a circular or polygonal base crowning a roof or turret.

**Dentilled** A series of small square blocks forming a moulding used in classical cornices.

**Diaper-work** All over surface decoration composed of a small repeated pattern such as lozenges or squares.

**Eaves** The lower border of a roof which overhangs the wall.

**Entablature** The horizontal group of bands in classical architecture that rests on top of the columns or pilasters and consists of an architrave at the bottom, a frieze in the middle (which is sometimes decorated), and cornice at the top.

**Fanlight** A window, often semi-circular, over a door with radiating glazing bars suggesting a fan.

**Fascia** The horizontal board over a shop front which carries the name of the shop. Can be ornamental.

**Finial** A formal ornament at the top of a canopy, gable, pinnacle etc.

**Gable** The triangular upper portion of a wall at the end of a pitched roof.

**Hipped roof** A pitched roof without gables where all sides of the roof meet at an angle.

**Jetty** The projecting floor joists supporting the overhang of a timber framed building.

**Keystone** The central stone of an arch or a rib vault sometimes carved.

**Lintel** Load bearing horizontal element, usually over a window or door opening.

**Modillion** A small bracket or console of which a series is frequently used to support a cornice arranged in pairs with a square depression between each pair.

**Mullion** A vertical post or other upright dividing a window or other opening into two or more lights.

**Oriel** A bay window which projects from an upper floor only.

**Pantile** A roofing tile of curved S-shaped section.

**Parapet** A low wall protecting the edge of a roof.

**Pargetting** Exterior plastering of a timber framed building usually modelled in designs.

**Pediment** A low pitched gable above doors or windows, it may be straight sided or curved segmentally.

**Pilaster** A shallow pier or rectangular column projecting only slightly from a wall.

**Porte-Cochère** A porch large enough for wheeled vehicles to pass through.

**Portico** A roofed space, open or partly enclosed, forming the entrance and centre piece of the façade, often with columns and a pediment.

**Quoin** The stone blocks on the outside corner of a building which are usually differentiated from the adjoining walls by material, texture, colour, size or projection.

**Raised and Fielded Panel Doors** Traditional timber door construction involving panels with bevelled edges within a frame.

**Rusticated** A surface or face to a wall with rough surfaced masonry blocks having bevelled or rebated edges producing pronounced joints.

**Sprocket** Angled timbers attached to rafters and forming a shallower angle of slope at the base of a roof pitch.

**String course** A continuous projecting horizontal band set in the surface of an exterior wall and usually moulded.

**Stucco** Plasterwork.

**Terracotta** Fired but unglazed clay, used mainly for wall covering and ornamentation as it can be fired in moulds.

**Tripartate** Made up of three parts.

**Venetian** A window with three openings, the central one arched and wider than the others.

**Voussoir** A brick or wedge shaped stone forming one of the units of an arch.