

Glossary

Residential Heritage Design Guidelines and Commercial Heritage Design Guidelines

CITY OF GREATER BENDIGO

Architrave



A type of moulding or beam that surrounds window and door openings.

Ashlar



Finely dressed stonework, consisting of uniformly sized stone blocks laid over the top of one another, often overlapping midway with the course below. Characterised by its narrow, precise join lines.

Imitation ashlar board are square edged timber weatherboards cut into square or rectangular blocks to mimic the appearance of stone.

Render was sometimes coursed with lines, also to imitate stonework.

Awning



A type of roof-like structure that is typically made of fabric, metal, or other materials. It is attached to the exterior wall of a building and extends outward, often providing shade or shelter from rain or sun. Awnings are commonly seen over windows, doors, patios, or sidewalks to protect from the elements.

Balustrade



A set of posts (balusters) and rail or decorative panel that encloses balconies, stairs, bridges and sometimes verandahs. Balustrades are usually regularly spaced and may be constructed of metal, wood, stone or cast concrete.

Barge board



A decorative board or trim that is attached to the gable end of a roof, often where the roof meets the eaves. It can serve both a decorative and functional purpose. The barge board helps protect the roof structure from weather elements and adds visual interest to the building's exterior. It is sometimes elaborately carved or designed with intricate patterns, especially in Victorian and Federation era buildings.

Barley sugar column



A column with a twisting or spiralling shaft. Also called a Solomonic column.

Casement window

A type of window that is hinged at the side, allowing it to open outward like a door. It is typically operated with a crank or handle, which is used to push the window open.

Clinker brick



A type of brick that has been over-fired during the manufacturing process, causing it to become irregular, hard, and often darker in colour, typically with a glazed or slightly shiny appearance. The firing process results in bricks that can have a distinctive, uneven texture and range of colors, such as reds, browns, and purples.

Clinker bricks were popular in the interwar period.

Concave (roof)



A roof design where the roof's shape curves inward, forming a concave (hollowed-out or bowl-shaped) profile. This type of roof often appears in Victorian era verandahs.

Convex (roof)



A roof design where the shape of the roof curves outward, forming a convex (bulging or dome-like) profile. This type of roof is often used for verandahs and is sometimes referred to as a bullnose roof.

Cornice



A protruding horizontal, decorative moulding (or ledge) at the top of an internal or external wall or chimney.

Daggerboard



On a verandah refers to a decorative architectural element, typically vertical timber pickets with pointed or rounded profiles or a metal board with a scalloped or chevron edge. Usually located at verandah ends and or underneath the fascia.

Dogtooth



In brick work, dogtooth course is a continuous course of headers laid at 45-degree angles. The course may be recessed or projecting from the main wall.

Dormer



A structure that extends from a sloping roof, typically featuring a window or vent and a small roof of its own. Dormers are commonly used to add usable space or natural light to the upper floors of a building, particularly in attics or loft areas. They can be found in various architectural styles and come in different shapes, such as gable, hipped, or shed dormers, depending on the design of the roof and the building.

Flemish gable (also called Dutch gable)

A decorative gable that features a distinctive, curved, or stepped shape at the top of a building's facade. It is characterized by a central, outwardly curved or often triangular form, with decorative scroll-like elements or curves on either side.

Dutch hip



A roof shape similar to that in a hipped roof, but with a small gable at the top.

Eaves



The bottom edge of a roof, usually project beyond the side of the building forming an overhang to protect the wall beneath.

Encaustic tiles



Late Victorian ceramic floor tiles with colourful geometric patterns baked into the tile surface. Often found on verandahs or in entrance halls.

Entablature



A horizontal architectural element that rests on columns, typically in classical architecture. It is composed of three parts: the architrave, which directly supports the columns; the frieze, often decorated with carvings or patterns; and the cornice, the uppermost section that extends outward.

Facadism



The architectural practice of preserving only the facade (the front exterior) of an old or historic building while demolishing the rest of the structure behind it.

Face brick



The exterior brickwork of a building, specifically the bricks that are visible on the outer surface or facade. These bricks are meant to be left unpainted, and are chosen for their aesthetic qualities, including colour, texture, and pattern.

Fascia



A horizontal band or board that runs along the edge of a roof, typically covering the ends of the rafters. It is often located just below the roofline and can be made of wood, metal, or other materials. The fascia board usually sits behind the gutter.

Fenestration



The arrangement, design, and placement of windows, doors, and other openings in a building's exterior. It plays an important role in both the aesthetic and functional aspects of architecture, influencing light, ventilation, and the building's overall appearance. Fenestration includes factors such as the size, shape, style, and spacing of windows and doors,

Finial



The crowning decorative element usually found at the apex of gables or on top of a pole, post or spire.

Fretwork



Decorative, carved open timber (often used for bargeboards, verandah friezes, brackets, and screens).

Frieze



A continuous, decorative horizontal band around the top of a building or wall. Also used to refer to the cast-iron or timber decorative bands typically found under the edge of verandah roofs.

Verandah friezes are sometimes referred to as a valance or cast-iron lace work.

Gable



A roof with two slopes that forms an 'A' or triangle shape. The gable end is the generally triangular portion of wall between the edges of the intersecting roof pitches.

Half timbering



Exposed timber framing on the exterior of a building with infill panels between timber. Often used to ad decorative detail to gable ends.

Hip (or hipped) roof



A type of roof where all sides slope downwards to the walls. Unlike a gable roof, which has two sloping sides with a ridge at the top, a hipped roof has no vertical ends—each corner of the roof is angled.

Ingo



A recessed entry into a historic shopfront. Located centrally or to the side of the façade.

Joinery



The timber components of a building such as stairs, doors, windows and door frames.

Leaded and coloured glass



Leaded glass refers to small panes of glass held together by strips of lead. The lead strips form a framework or grid that separates the pieces of glass, which are often designed in a diamond motif or else depicting images or other geometric patterns.

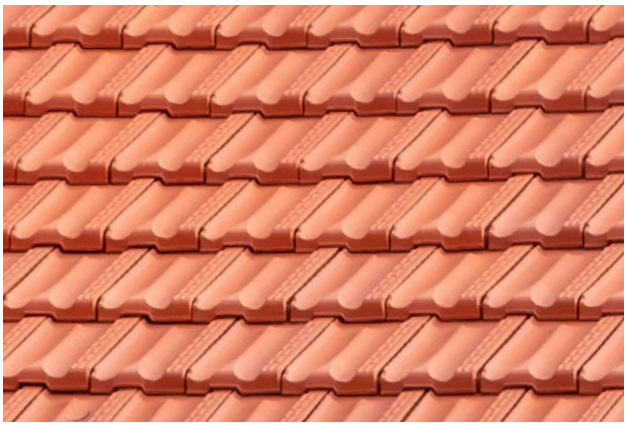
Leaded glass often contains special glazing such as stained, coloured or textured glass.

Lintel



A solid horizontal beam (structural element) that spans above openings, such as windows and doors.

Marseille tile



An interlocking clay roof tile of a particular shape, originally imported from France and manufactured in Australia from the early twentieth century.

Masonry



The building of structures from individual units laid in and bound together by mortar and includes brick, stone, mud brick and concrete blockwork.

Mould/moulding



The shaped profile given to any feature which projects from the face of a wall, including cornices, capitals, labels, stringcourses, rosettes, foliated panels and other decorative elements.

Motif



A repeated figure or design in architecture or decoration. Motifs can be shapes, patterns, or decorative details that are repeated or varied throughout a building or architectural style. Examples include the acanthus leaf, floral depictions, geometric shapes, or classical features like Greek key designs or symbols, such as the fleur de lis.

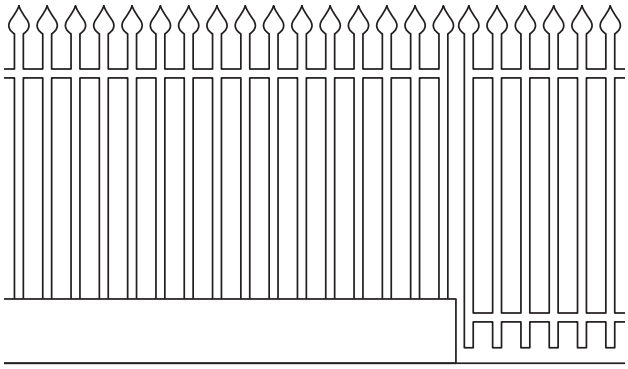
The example image shows a crimped shell motif inside a pediment. This motif was popular in the Victorian era.

Multipaned window



A window containing multiple, small panes of glass held in by a gridded frame (comprised of mullions, grilles and sashes).

Palisade



A fence comprising closely spaced, pointed spears (usually cast iron) which are attached by horizontal running rails. Often mounted onto a stone or sometimes brick plinth.

Parapet



A low wall or barrier that extends above the edge of a roof, balcony, bridge, or other elevated structure. Parapets may be designed with various styles, such as including simple horizontal, crenelated or stepped parapets and they may be enlivened with mouldings or other decorative feature. They are found in both historic and modern architecture.

Pediment



A triangular or curved decorative element that sits atop a building's facade, typically located at the centre of a parapet. It is often found in classical architecture and consists of a horizontal base (usually a cornice) with a triangular or arched shape above it. Pediments are commonly adorned with sculptures, carvings, or other ornamental details.

Perforated brick screen

A type of architectural feature made from bricks with alternating gaps creating a patterned or textured screen. Also referred to as 'hit and miss' brickwork.

Picket fence



A type of fence made from vertical wooden boards, called pickets, that are usually spaced evenly apart. The pickets traditionally had simple pointed heads but later evolved to incorporate a variety fo picket styles, including curved, flat, gothic or acorn styles.

Pitched roof



A type of roof that has a single slope, or an angle, as opposed to a flat roof. The angle of the roof can vary, but low pitched angles are the most common in local historic architecture. Similar to a skillion roof.

Plinth



The base or platform upon which a structure or building sits. It is typically a raised, solid foundation that provides stability and elevates the building above the ground.

Biochromatic/polychromatic



Exposed brickwork in two or more colours, usually cream, red or brown, combined to form decorative patterns.

Pressed metal



Thin metal sheets that are shaped or 'pressed' into decorative patterns or textures. These sheets are often made from materials like steel, aluminium, or tin and were commonly used in the 19th and early 20th centuries for architectural features such as ceilings, soffits, shopfronts and occasionally on walls.

Quoining



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

Ridge capping



The element used to cover the ridge of a roof, where two roof slopes meet at the highest point. This capping is typically made from tiles, metal, or other durable materials and may have a decorative design.

Roughcast render

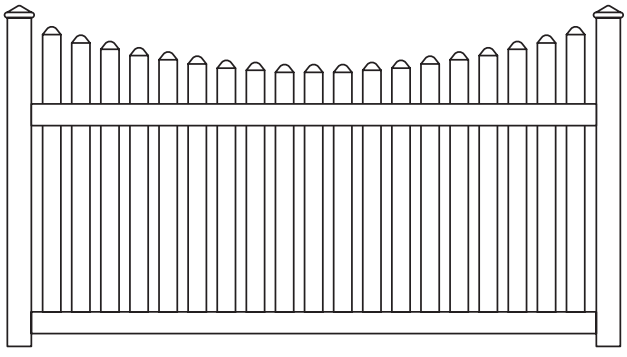
An exterior wall finish made by applying a mixture of lime, cement, sand, and sometimes pebbles or other aggregates to the surface of a building. The finish is intentionally rough and textured, giving the wall a bumpy, uneven appearance.

Sash window



A type of window that consists of one or more movable timber frame panels (called 'sashes') that hold the glass. These sashes slide vertically within the frame, often with a system of pulleys and counterweights, allowing the window to open and close.

Scalloped picket fence



A type of fence where the top edge of the fence panels is shaped with a series of smooth, curved cuts, creating a 'scalloped' or rounded appearance.

Shingle



Thin, rectangular elements of wood, terracotta and other materials used for roof cladding and walls. These elements are typically flat shapes laid in rows from the bottom edge of the roof up, with each successive higher row overlapping the joints in the row below.

Splayed corner



A corner or edge of a building or structure that is angled or bevelled rather than forming a right angle. Instead of having a sharp 90-degree corner, the wall or surface is cut at an angle, creating a chamfered appearance. Victorian era pubs often have a splayed corner entrance.

Sidelight



Narrow vertically proportioned windows that flank windows or entrance doors, usually on the building's principal façade.

Stall riser



The lower part of the facade or shopfront, typically the section of wall beneath the windows or display areas. It may be constructed or surfaced with wood, stone, metal, or tiles. The stall riser provides a visual separation between the ground level and the shop's display windows.

Stucco render



A type of exterior wall finish made from a mixture of sand, cement, lime, and water that is applied over brick walls. It creates a smooth or textured finish and is often used for both protective and decorative purposes.

Top light



A glazed opening located at the top of a door or window opening, typically above the door frame. It allows additional natural light to enter the space and can also serve as a decorative element. They can be simple clear glass, frosted glass, or feature decorative patterns. Similar to transom window or fanlight.

Tuck-pointing

A way of using two contrasting colours of mortar in brickwork, one colour matching the bricks themselves and one applied on top in a contrasting colour (the tuck) to give an artificial impression that very fine joints have been made.

Vermiculated



A stone finish that has a texture or pattern resembling worms or twisting, curving lines, often created by carving or chiselling the stone's surface.

Vernacular architecture

A category of architecture based on localised needs and construction materials and reflecting local traditions.

Vernacular architecture tends to evolve over time to reflect the environmental, cultural, technological, and historical context in which it exists.

