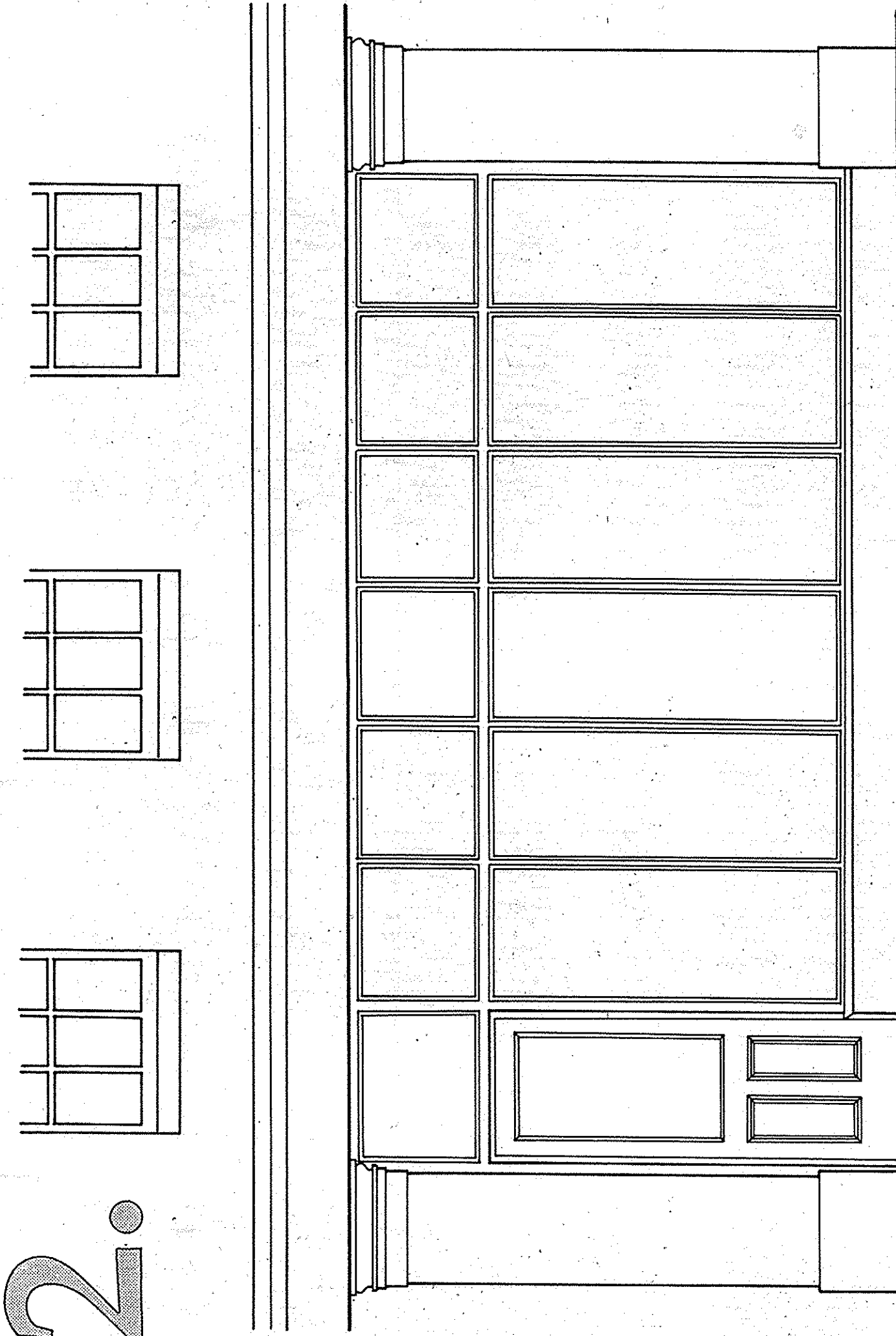


EARLY VICTORIAN SHOP FRONTS.

The early Victorian shop fronts, compared with the late Georgian styles, were more vibrant and incorporated larger panes of glass through the advance of glass technology during the early 1800's.

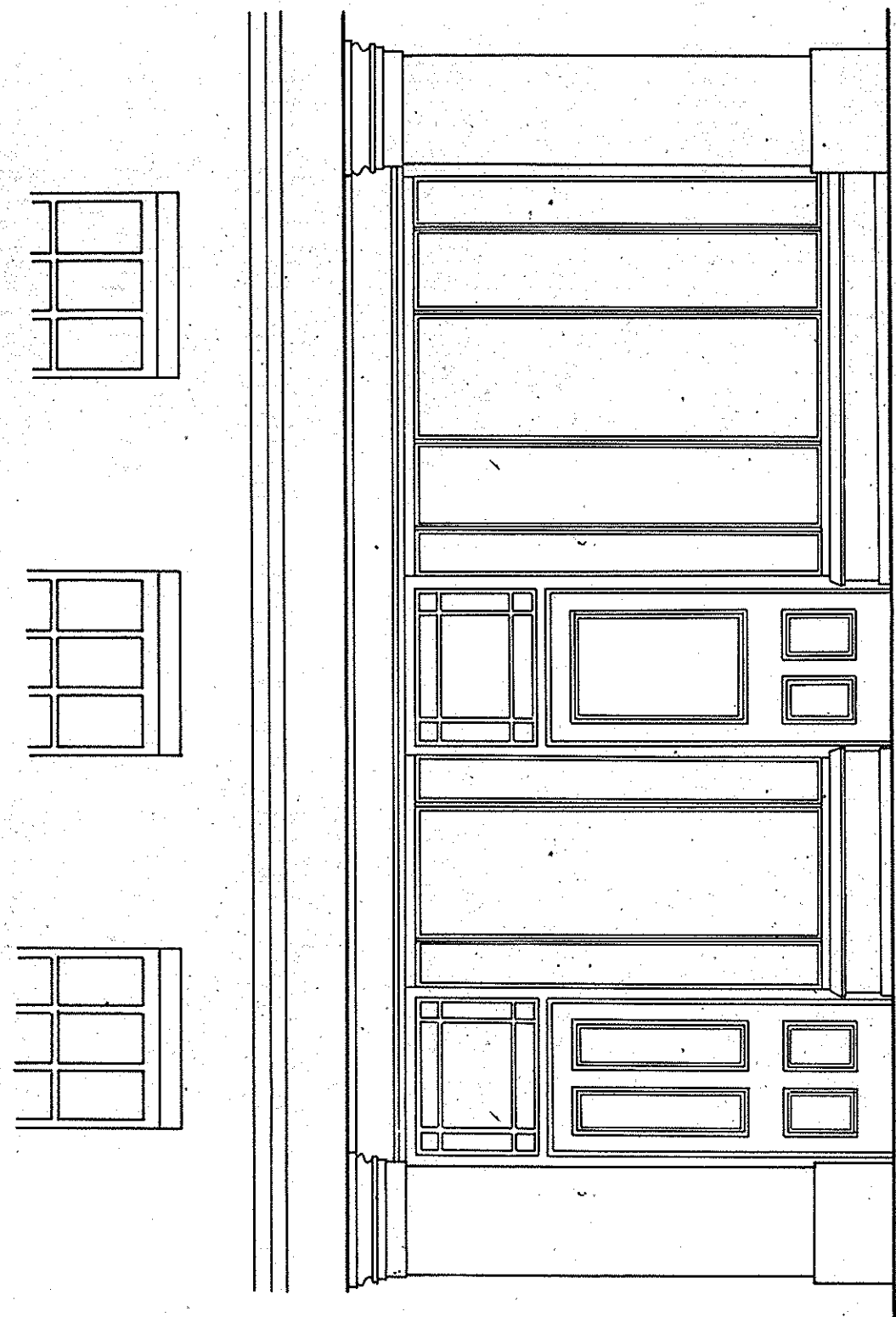
However, the basic architectural format remained the same. These shop fronts were typified by vertical glazed panes subdivided by window mullions.



EARLY VICTORIAN - from Archive Material - Plate 1

Scale 1 : 30

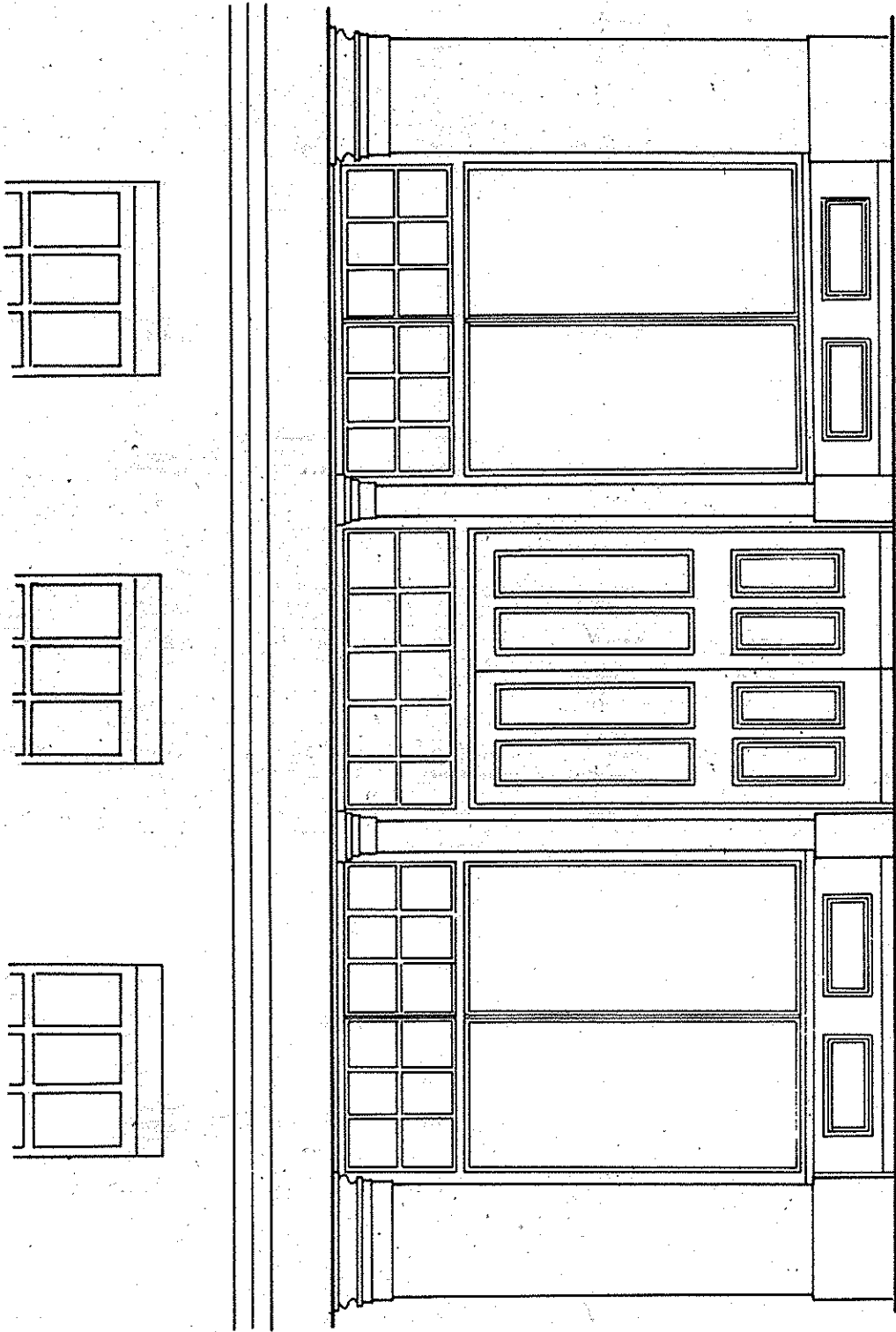
This design is based on archive material and is also present in local period etchings. Initially it appears that the width of each glass pane was similar to that used in the late Georgian designs except the vertical glazing bars were replaced by the more substantial timber mullions. Once again the moulded face of the window mullion was placed on the outside of the shop front. The window mullions created a strong vertical emphasis to the shop front.



EARLY VICTORIAN - from Archive Material - Plate 2

Scale 1 : 40

This sketch is also based on archive material. The design is also seen repeated in local etchings where the profile of the shop front was indented to create recessed entrances.

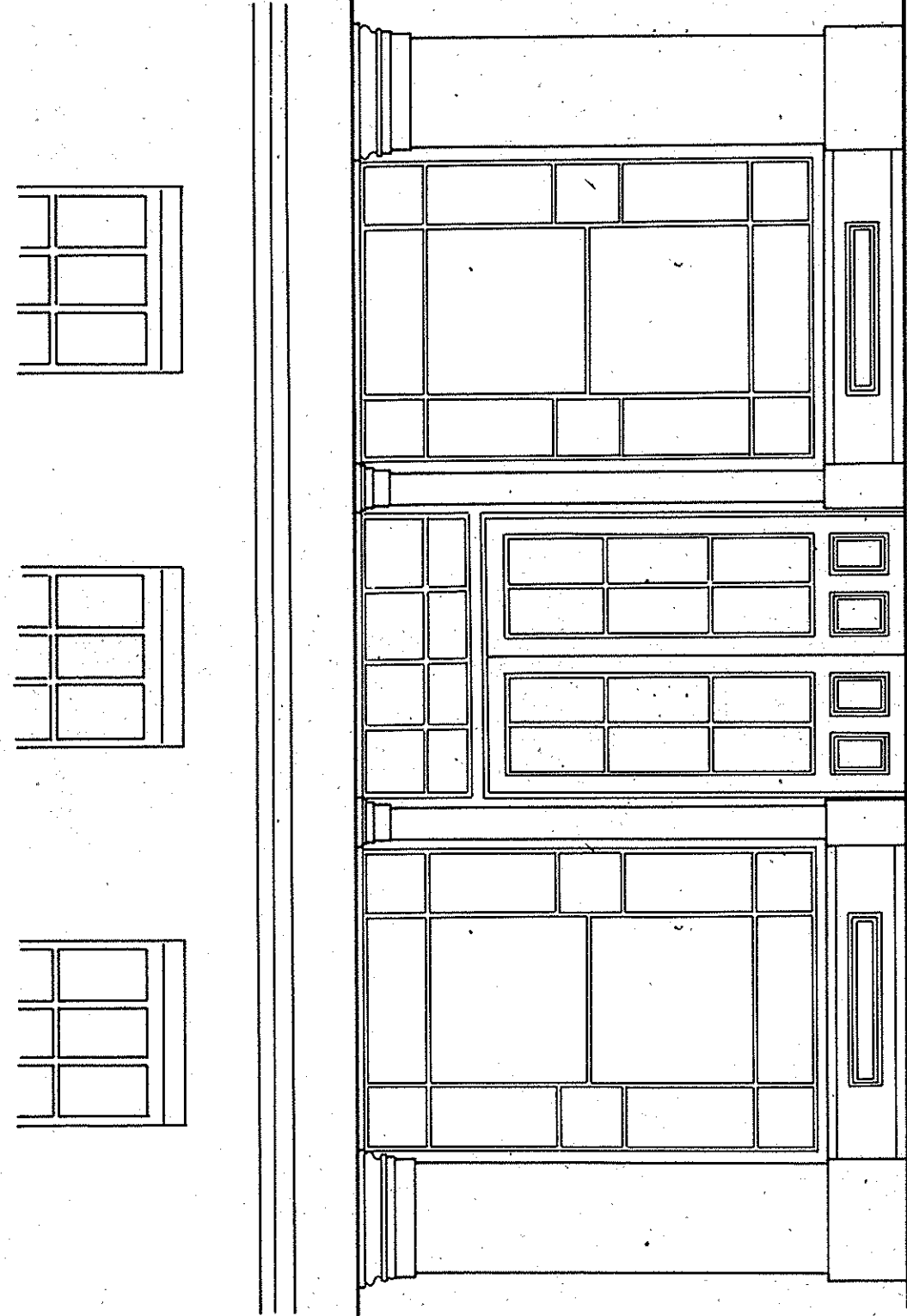


EARLY VICTORIAN - from Pattern Book Designs - Plate 3

Scale 1 : 40

Plates 3-7

These designs illustrate appropriate pattern book examples of early Victorian shop fronts. Glazing panels became subdivided in a wide variety of designs as shown, with alternate wide and narrow panes of glass and arched heads to the shop windows and doors. Secondary timber pilasters were often used to separate the entrance door from the shop window.



EARLY VICTORIAN - from Pattern Book Designs - Plate 4

Scale 1 : 40

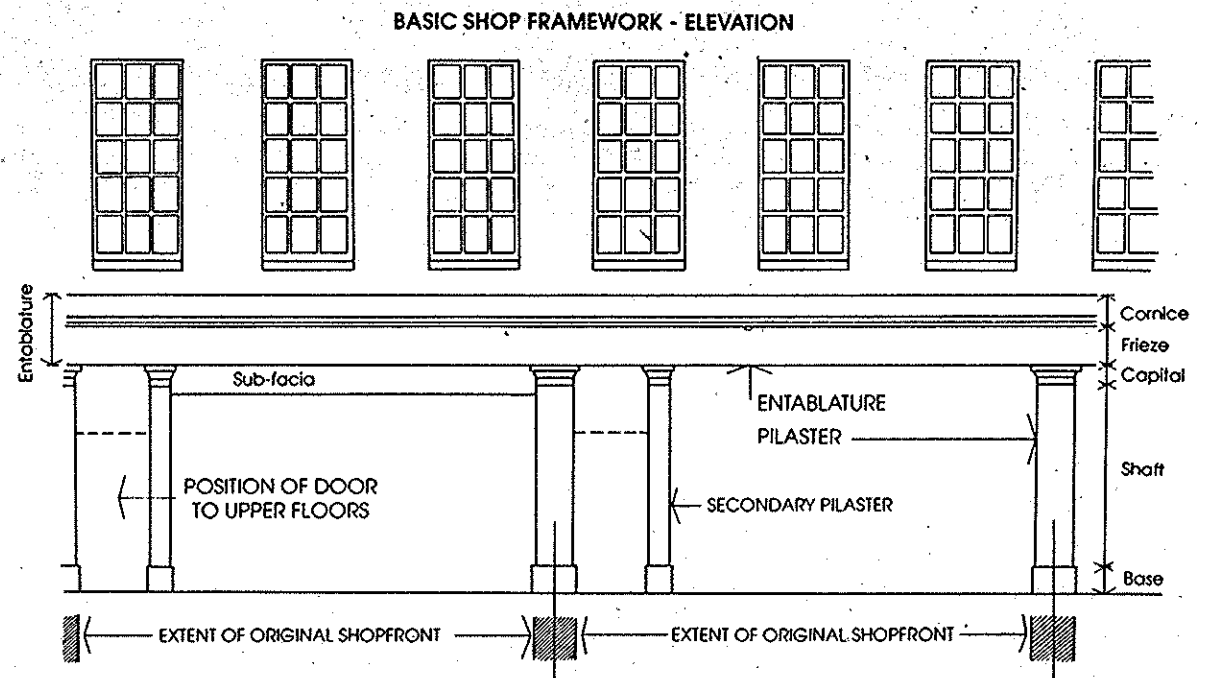
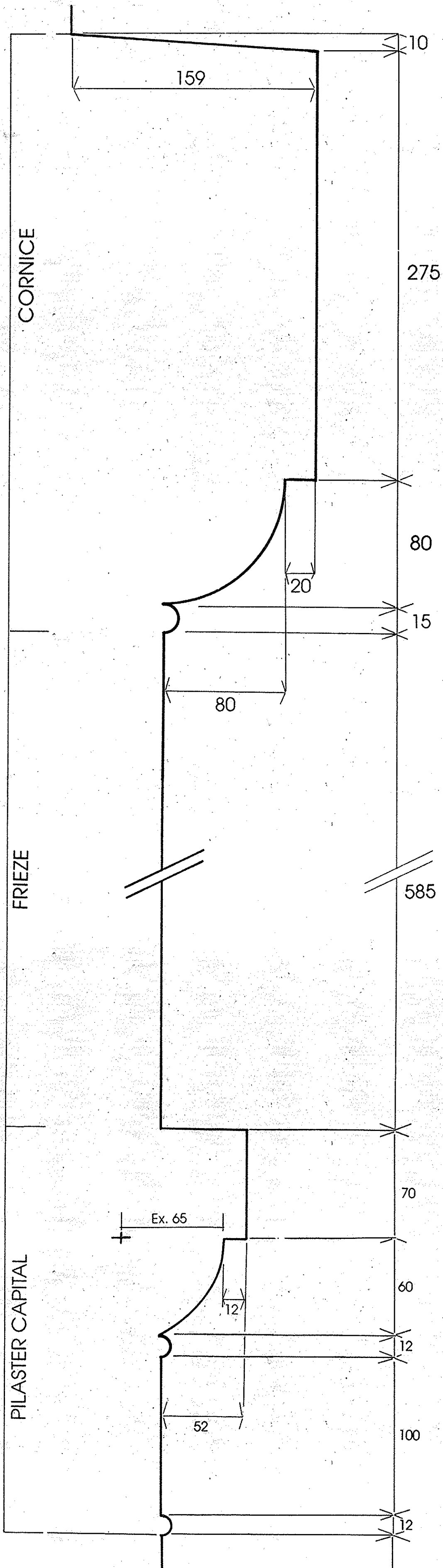
CLAYTON STREET FRAMEWORK

3.

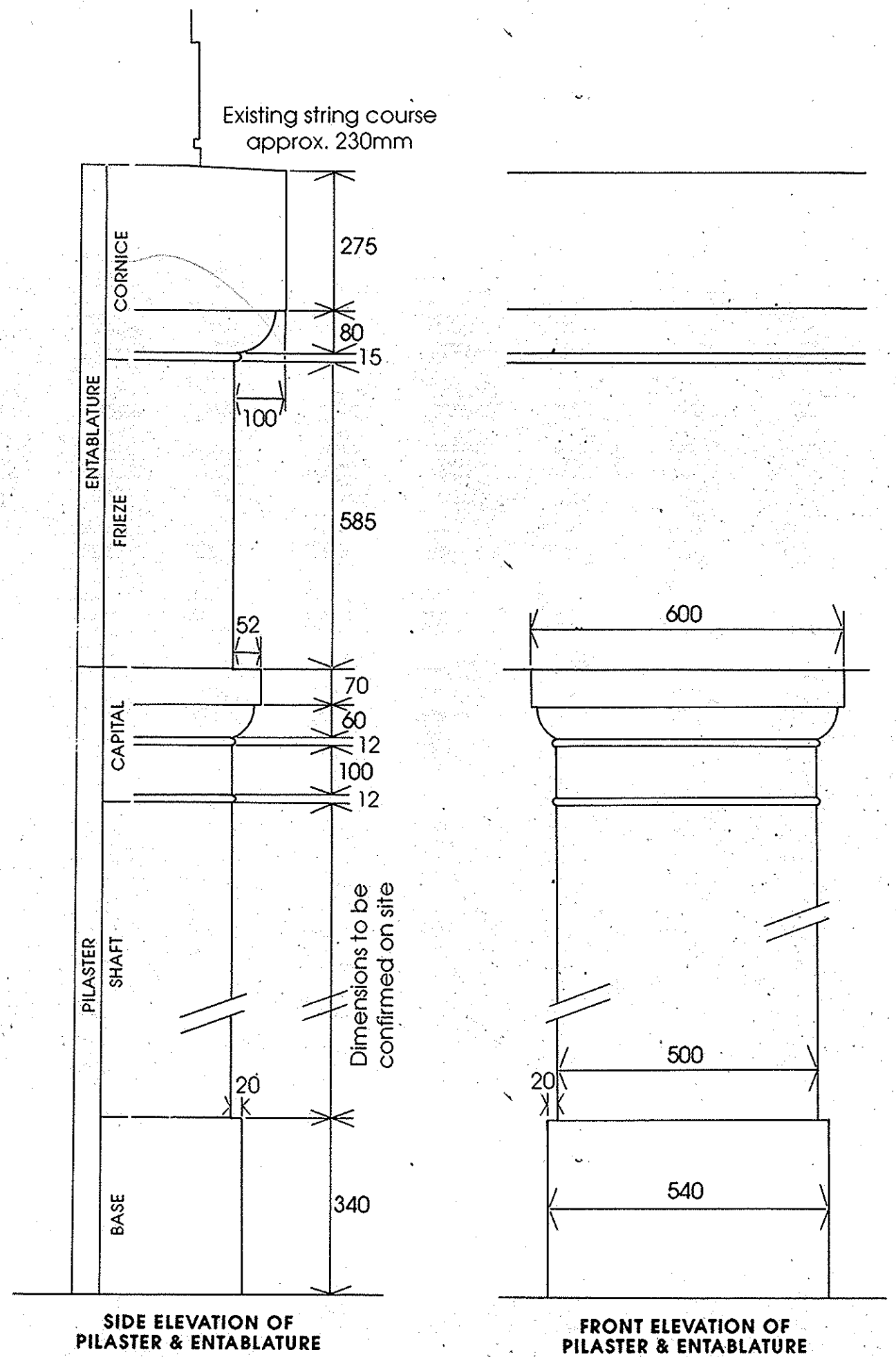
SECTION THROUGH ENTABLATURE & PILASTER CAPITAL

Scale 1: 2

DIMENSIONS IN M.M.



The entablature and pilasters in Clayton Street must be constructed of timber and painted in the single approved stone colour.

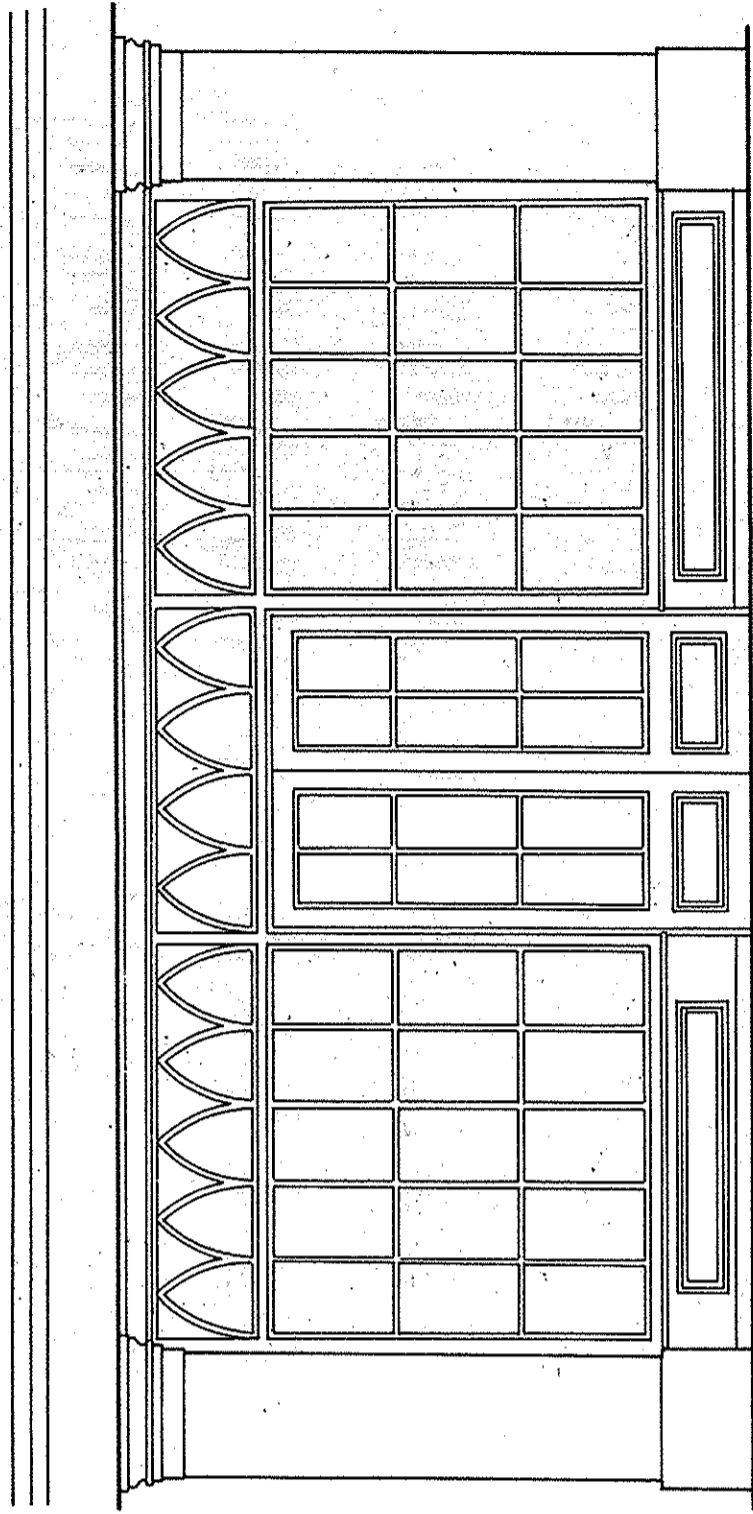
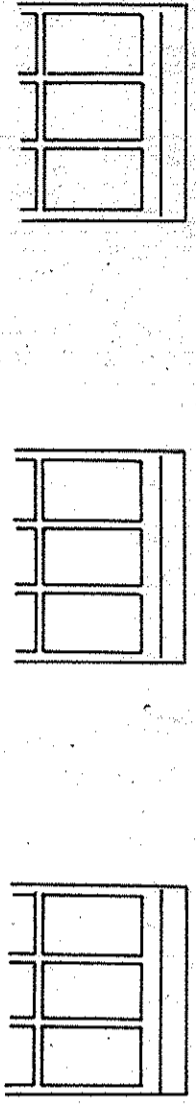


SCALE 1:10
DIMENSIONS IN M.M.

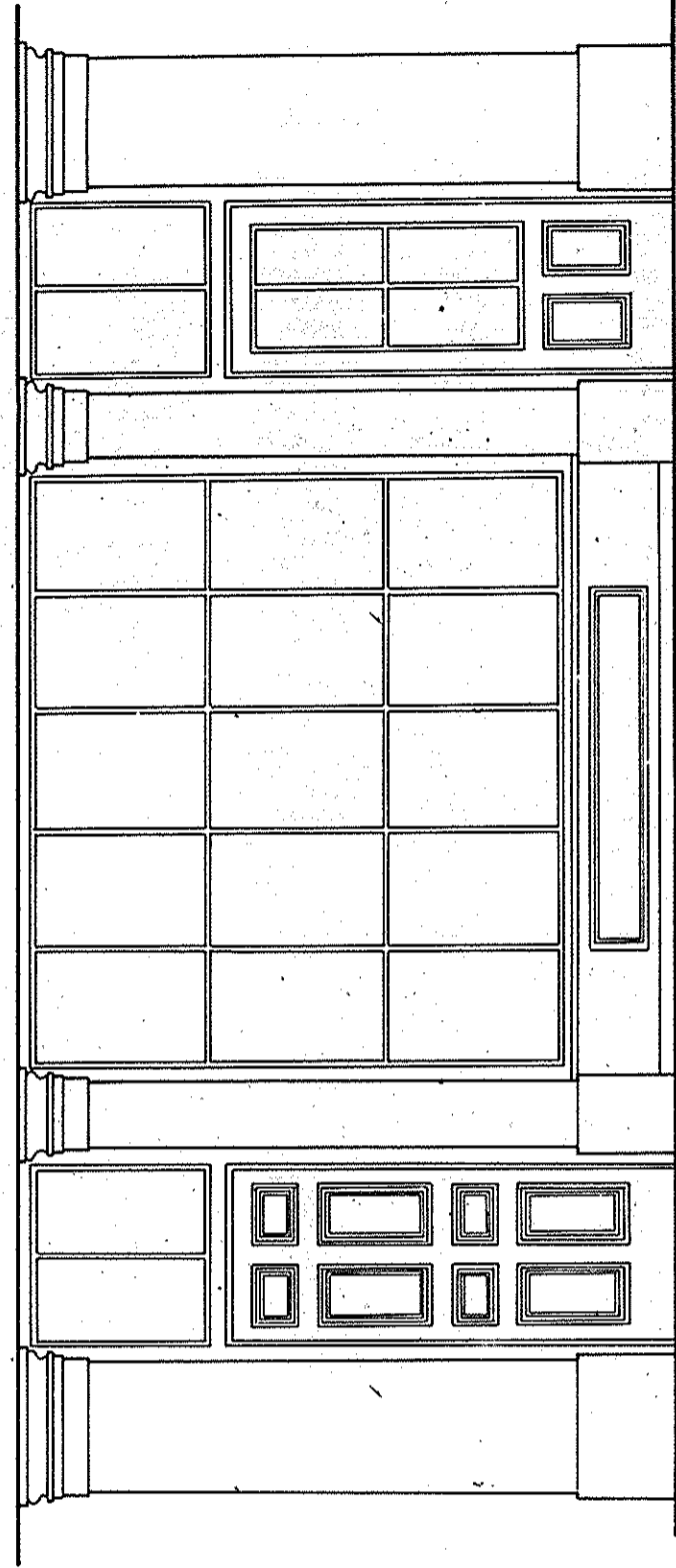
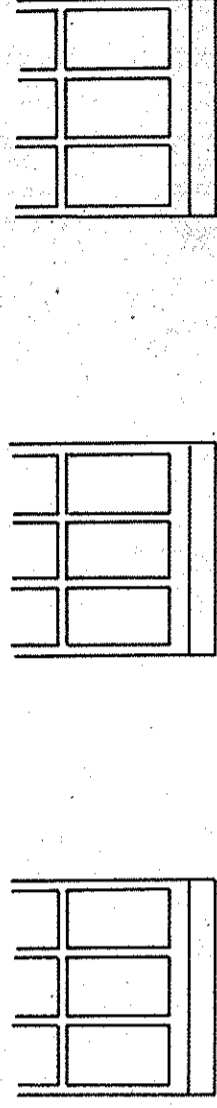
LATE GEORGIAN, NEOCLASSICAL SHOP FRONTS.

The late Georgian NeoClassical shop fronts were governed by the strict classical principles of composition, including proportion, details and decoration. They were typified by small glazed panes divided by glazing bars. The glazing bars were quite fine, often replicating the profile of those used

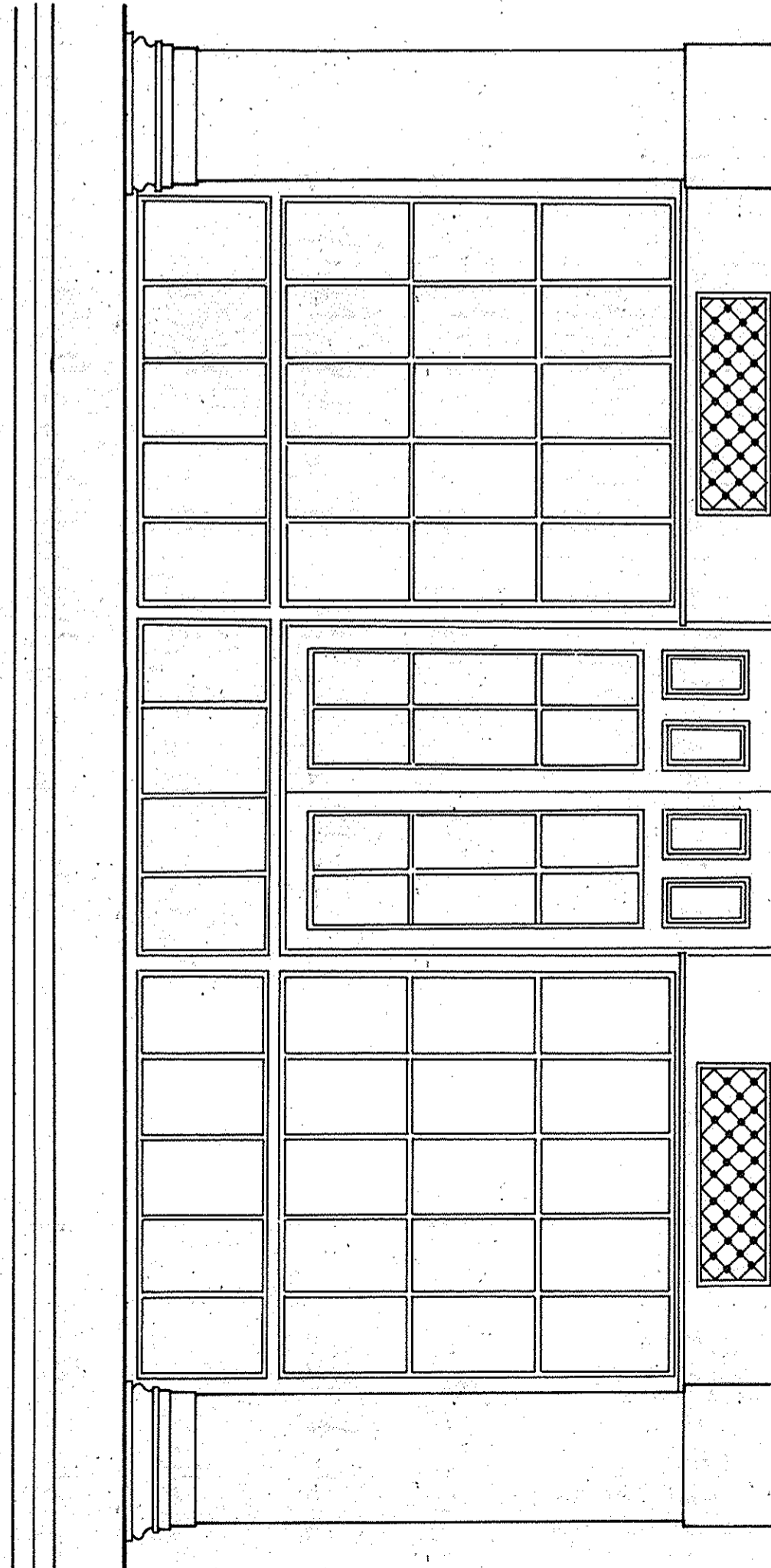
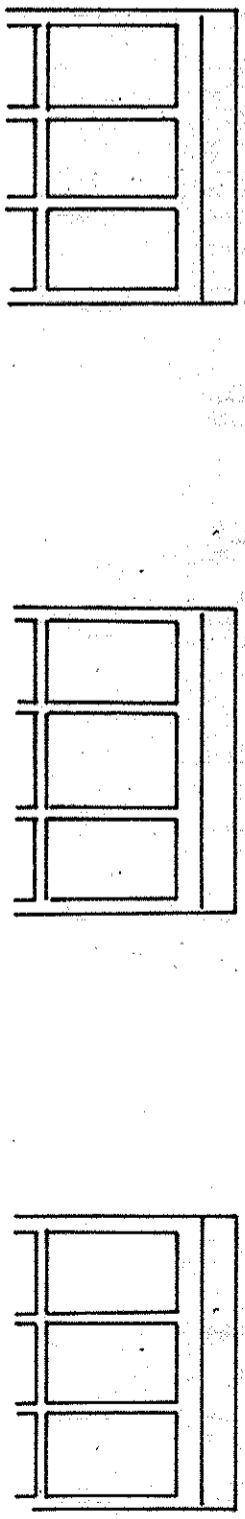
on the upper floor windows except the moulded side was used on the external face. The individual panes of glass always had a vertical emphasis. Up to 1820 the size of glazing was restricted by the use of crown glass which could only be produced in small panes.



LATE GEORGIAN - from Pattern Book Designs - Plate 3
Scale 1 : 40
Gothic style was occasionally used in the design of shop fronts and is present in local period etchings. This shop front illustrates the use of Gothic, arched window heads.

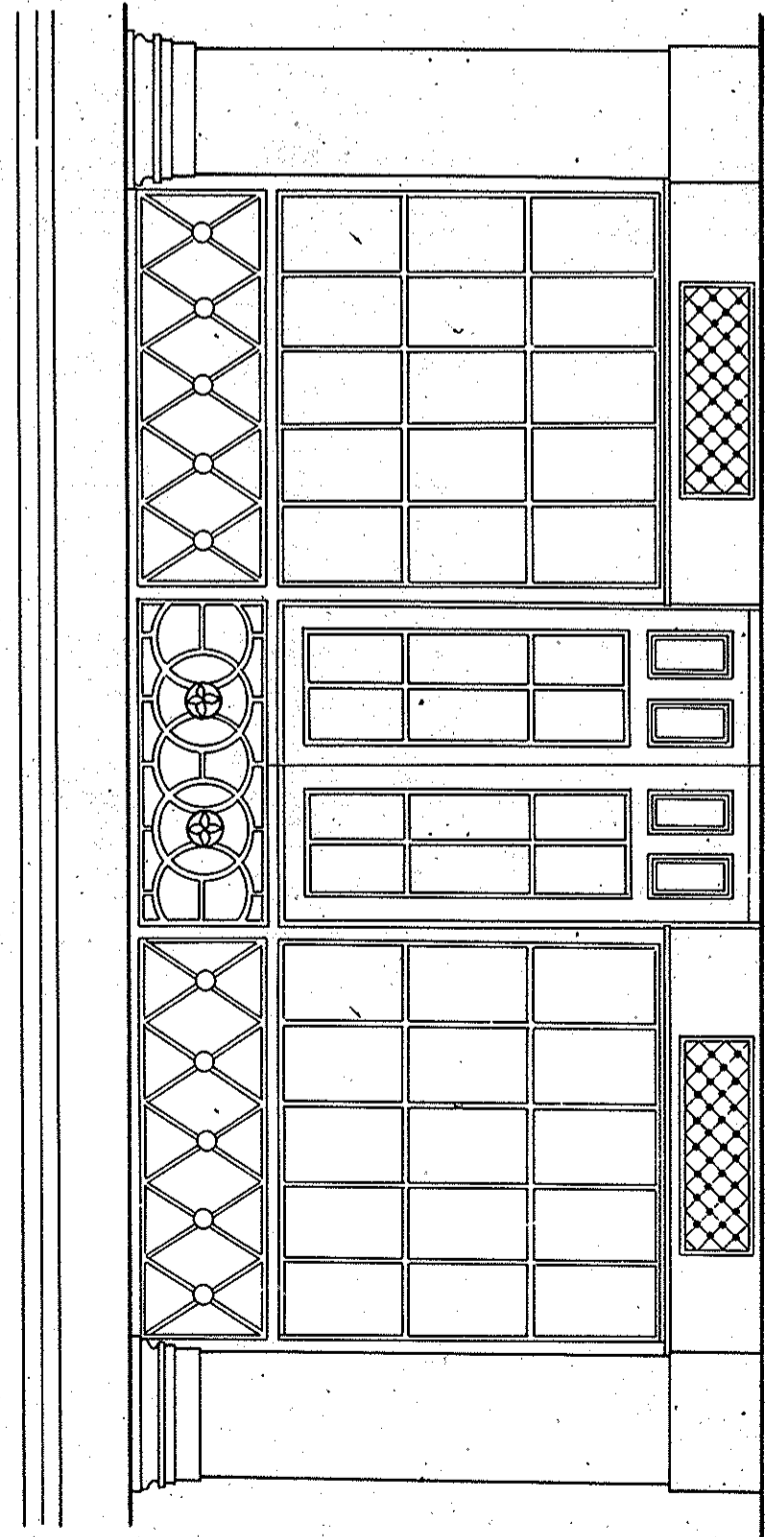
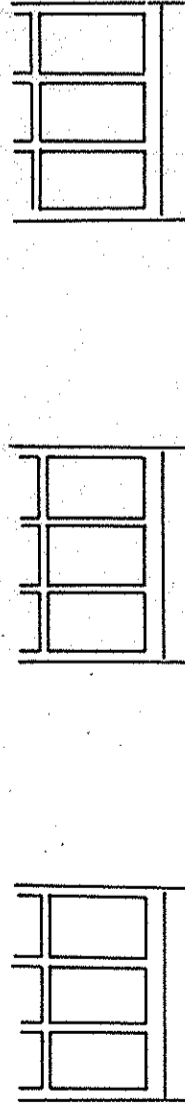


LATE GEORGIAN - from Pattern Book Designs - Plate 4
Scale 1 : 40
The introduction of cylinder glass after 1820 allowed larger size sheets of glass to be used. The illustration above shows the influence of this technological advance on shop front design. Local period etchings also illustrate that pilasters, presumably made of timber and based on more slender versions of the surrounding framework pilasters, were used to separate the upper floor entrance from the shop window.



LATE GEORGIAN - from Archive Material - Plate 1
Scale 1 : 30

This design is based on archive material and can also be seen in period etchings of Grainger Town in the 1800's. Between the stairriser and the entablature the shop window was subdivided vertically into four panes of glass, three below the door transom and one above.

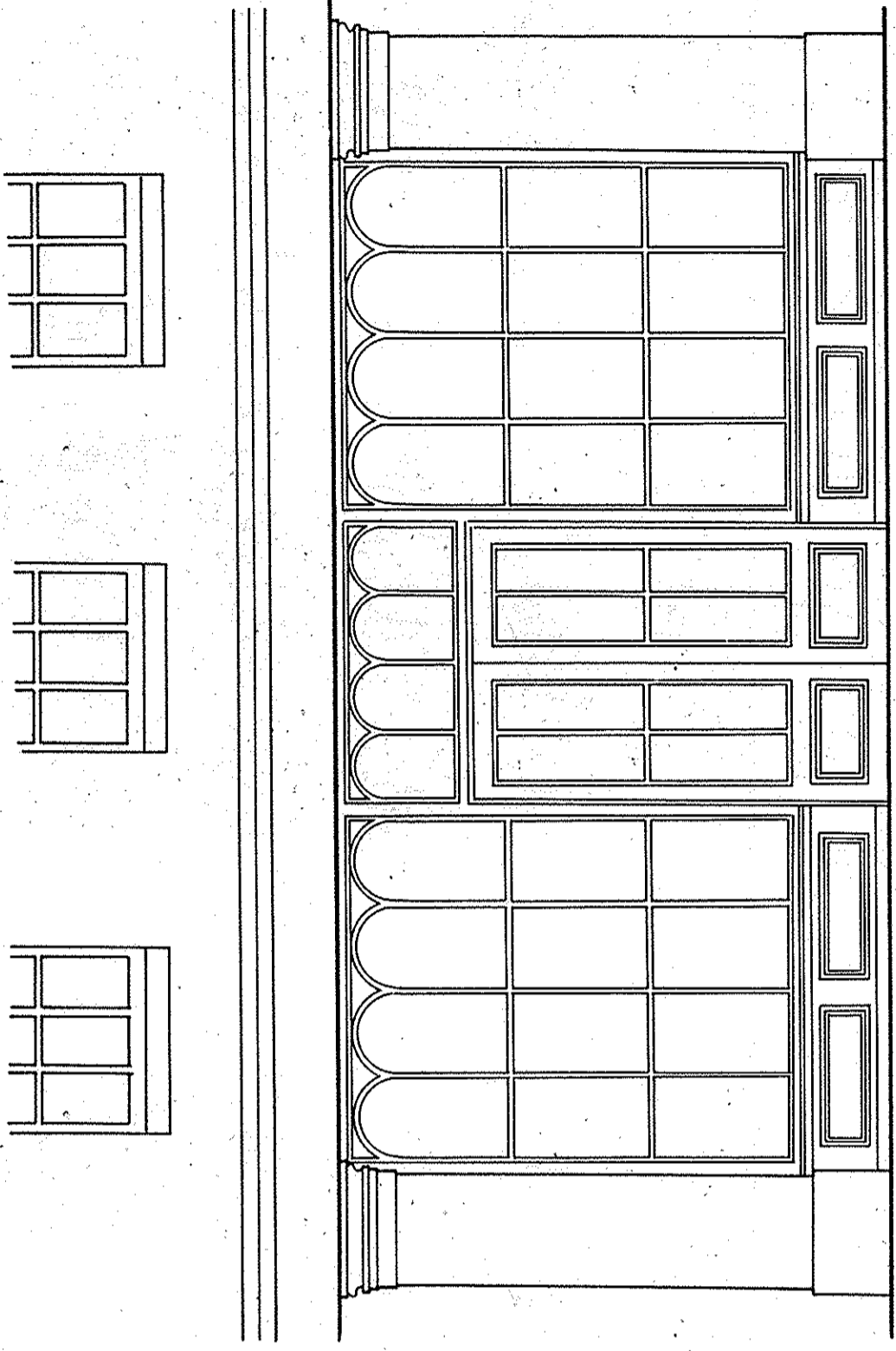


LATE GEORGIAN - from Pattern Book Designs - Plate 2
Scale 1 : 40

This is based on pattern book designs of the period, showing ornament applied to the fan lights using wrought iron, not only in the form of applied medallions but also subdividing the glass into more decorative panels.

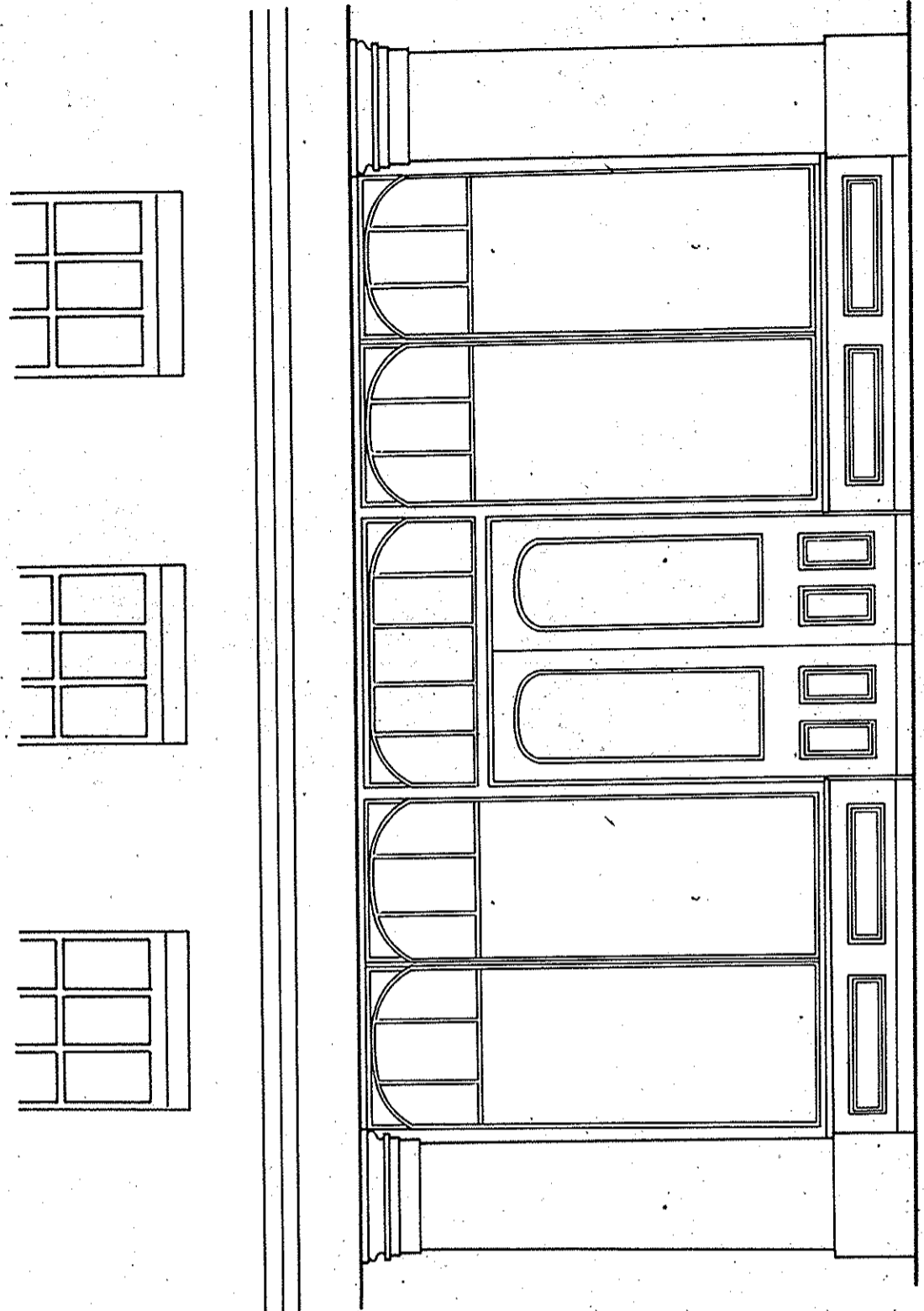
EARLY VICTORIAN SHOP FRONTS.

2.



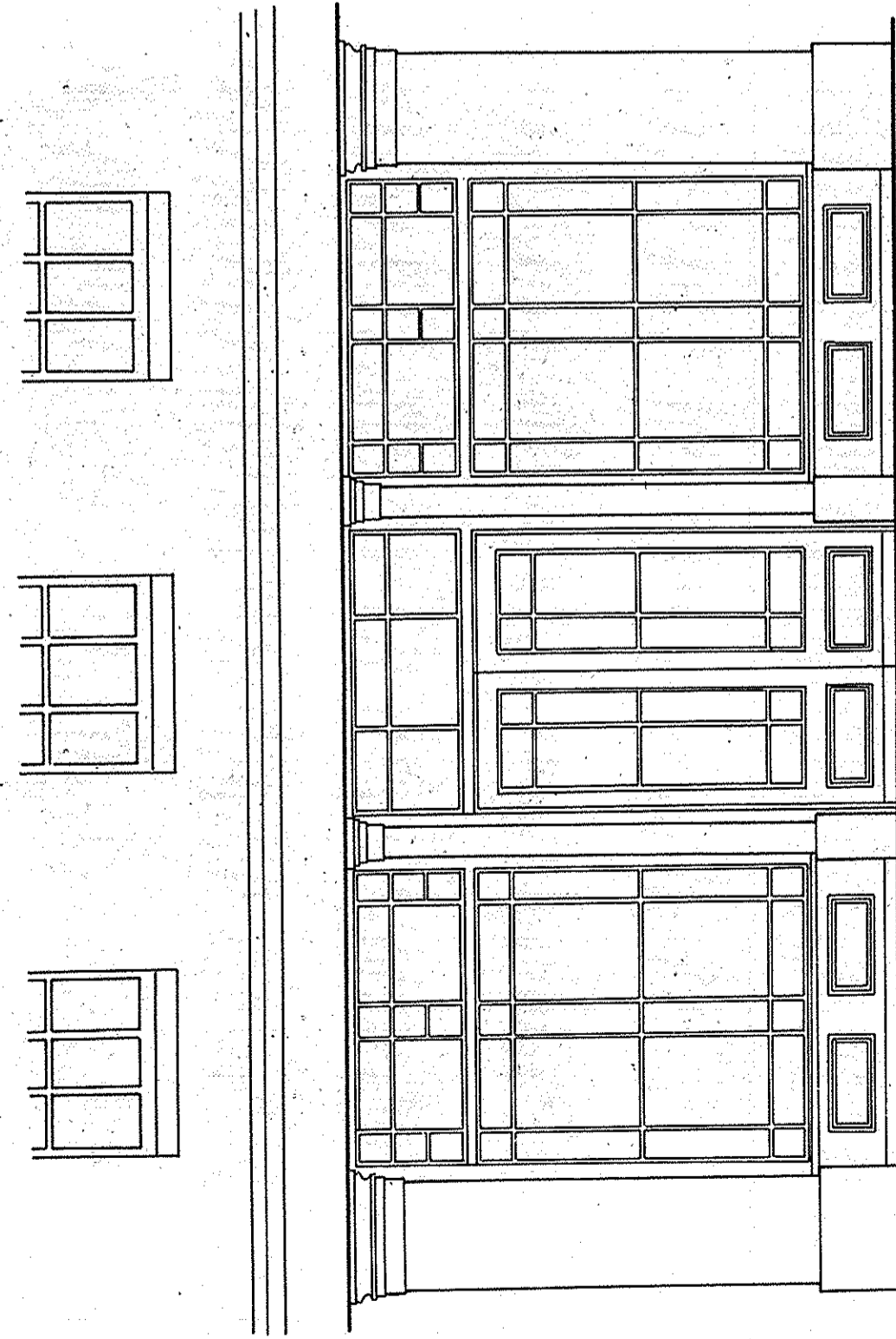
Scale 1 : 40

EARLY VICTORIAN - from Pattern Book Designs - Plate 7



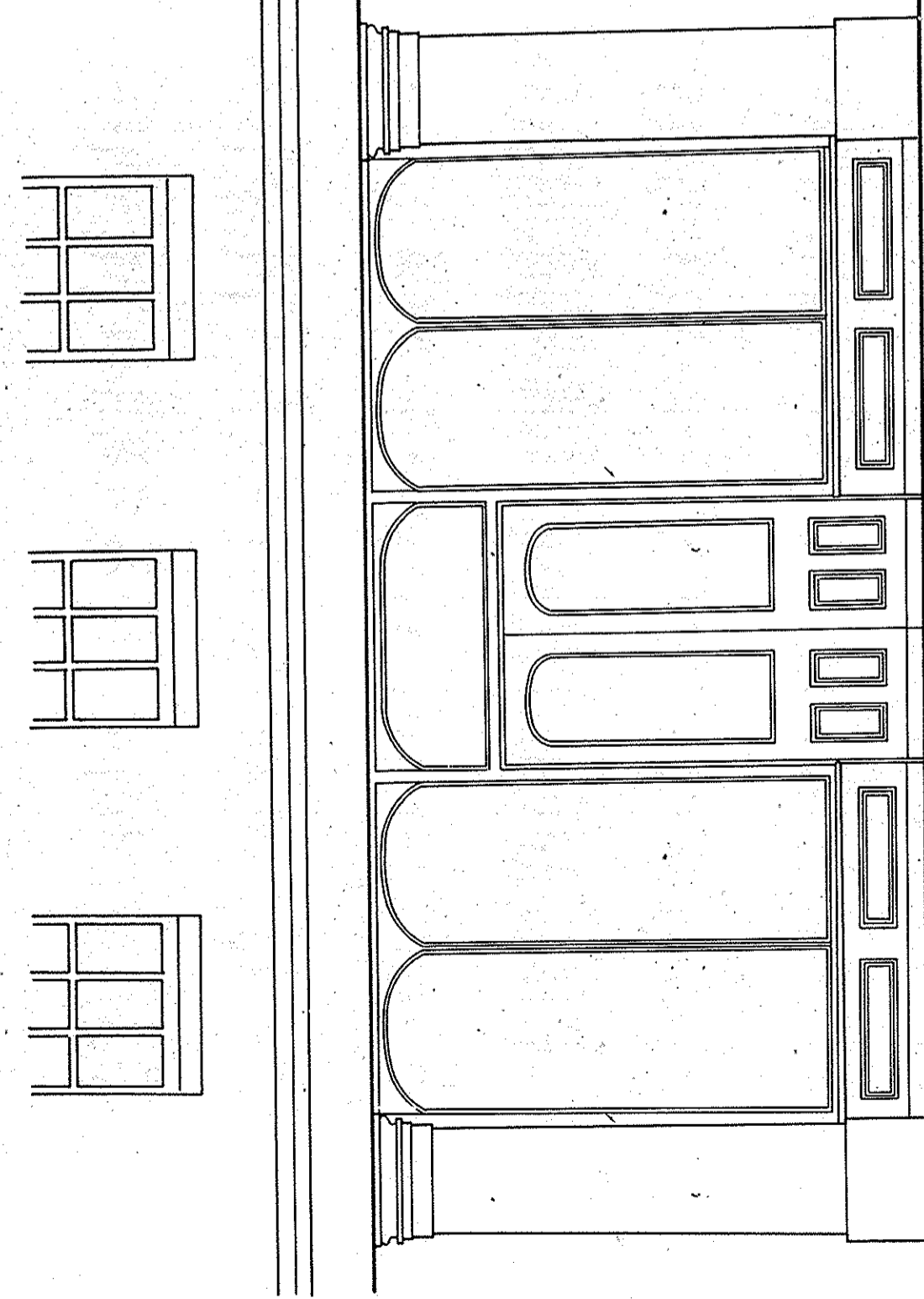
Scale 1 : 40

EARLY VICTORIAN - from Pattern Book Designs - Plate 8



Scale 1 : 40

EARLY VICTORIAN - from Pattern Book Designs - Plate 5

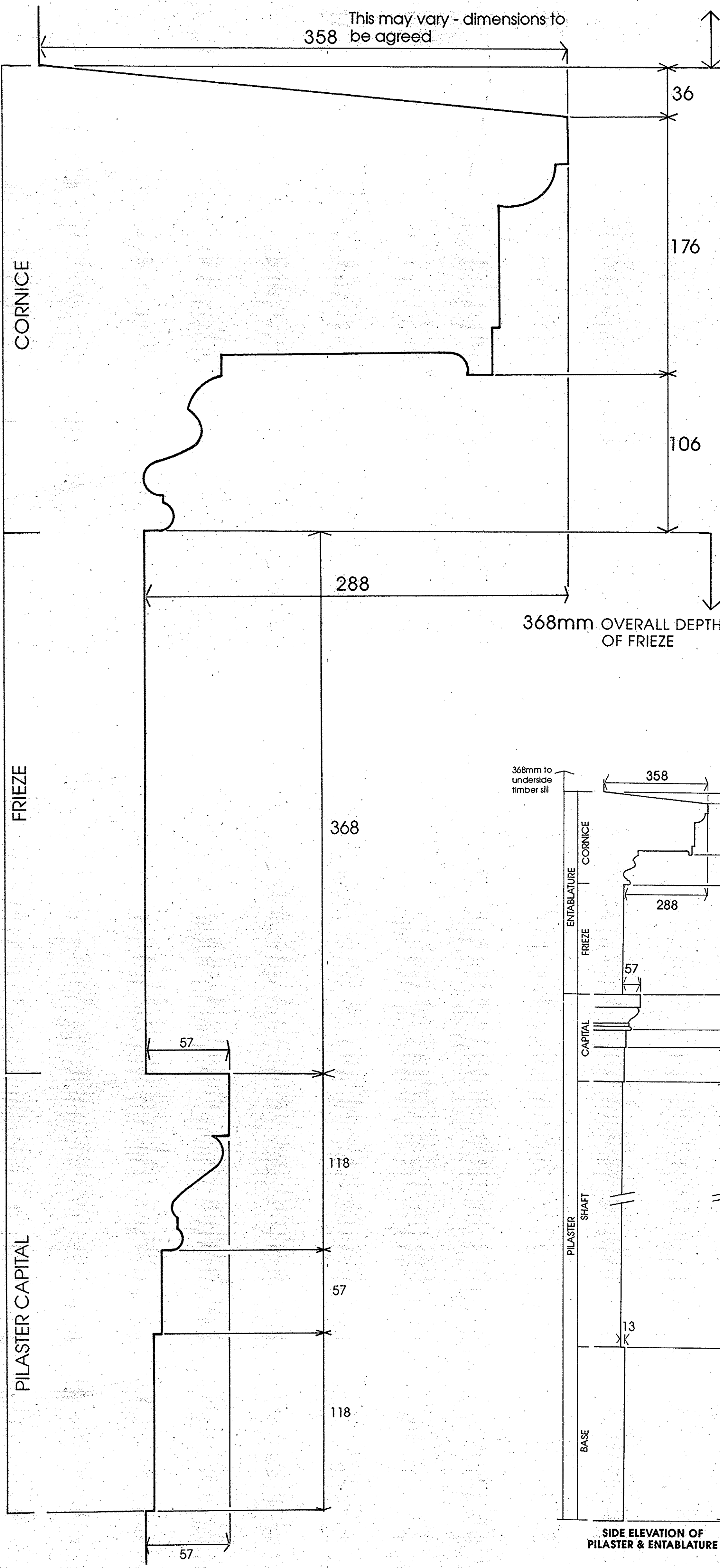


Scale 1 : 40

EARLY VICTORIAN - from Pattern Book Designs - Plate 6

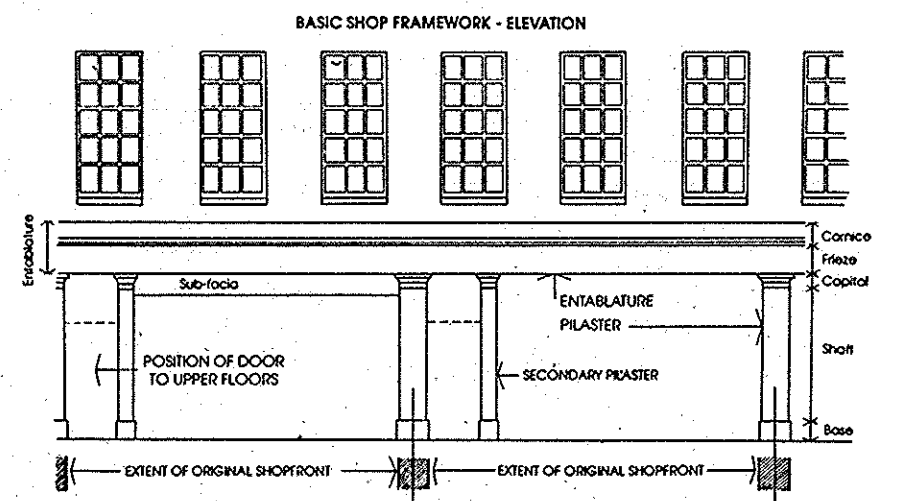
GRAINGER MARKET FRAMEWORK

3.

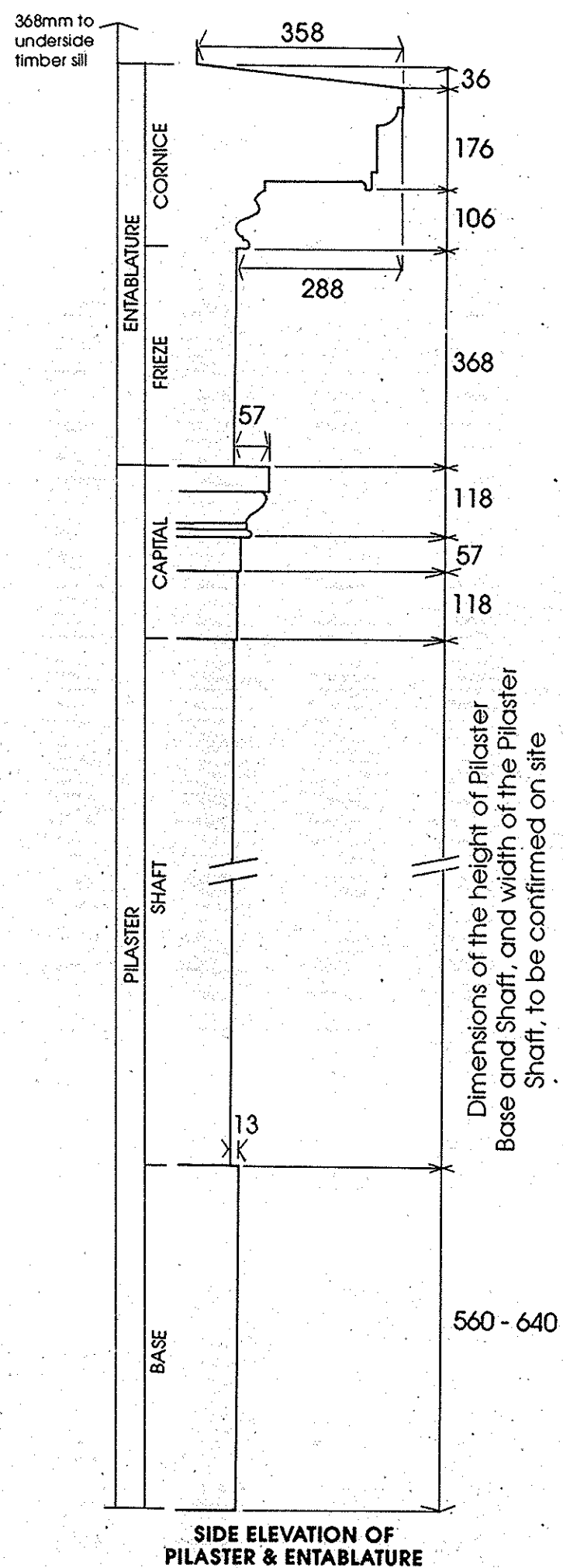


SECTION THROUGH ENTABLATURE & PILASTER CAPITAL

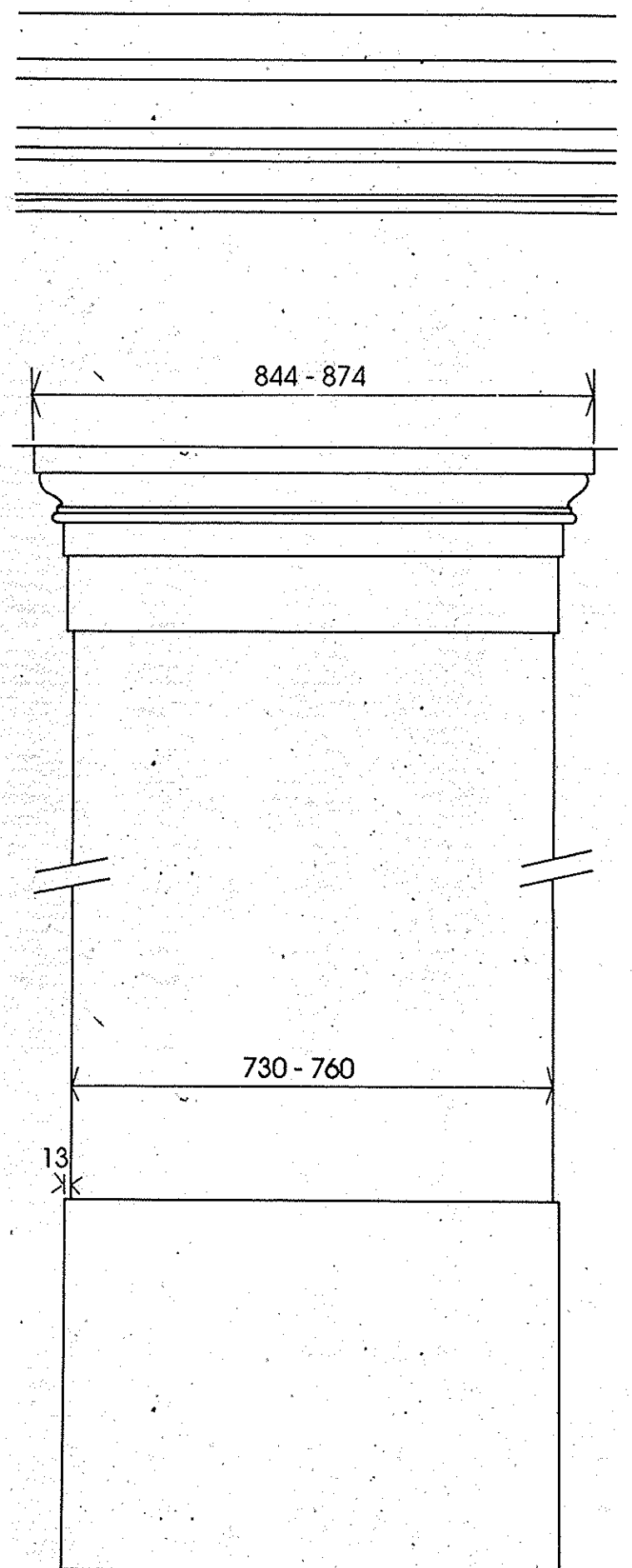
Scale 1: 2
DIMENSIONS IN M.M.



The pilasters forming part of the Grainger Market framework must be of natural, Springwell Sandstone to match the existing. The entablature must be constructed of timber and painted in the single approved stone colour.



SIDE ELEVATION OF PILASTER & ENTABLATURE



FRONT ELEVATION OF PILASTER & ENTABLATURE

SCALE 1:10
DIMENSIONS IN M.M.