









Buildings Timeline Activity

Give students images and dates to create a timeline of buildings

AD124	Roman Housesteads Roman fort, one of the forts constructed in stone along Hadrian's Wall. The image shows the granary, with pillars for under floor ventilation.	
1000s	Norman Durham Cathedral, built in stone in 1093 to house the remains of St Cuthbert. Stone for the Cathedral would be quarried nearby, and thousands of skilled masons would be involved in the building work over many years.	
1100s	Middle Ages A priory was founded on Lindisfarne in AD 635 but it was destroyed in Viking raids. The stone ruins standing today are from the early 1100s.	

1500s	Tudor and Jacobean Bessie Surtees House is a five storey, timber framed house on Newcastle Quayside. Houses of this period were built of timber and often the upper floors overhang the lower floors. Windows are made of small panes of glass. Fire was the biggest risk to these buildings.	
1700s	Georgian Stone built house on Palace Green, Durham. Georgian buildings are often symmetrical and have a classical look, with a central entrance and windows either side. The roof is often obscured by a parapet, and windows at the top of the house are usually smaller than those on lower floors.	
1800s	Victorian Victorian terraced housing is often built of brick, with bays at the front and a slate roof. Windows were originally wooden sash window frames which slid up and down, with much larger panes of glass than in earlier times.	
1900s	Edwardian Brick and stone built with stained glass and many decorative features, Wallsend Town hall is a fine example of Edwardian municipal architecture, built to provide services for the people and showing an intense pride in the achievements and wealth of the town	
1930s	Mock Tudor Many 1930s houses have mock Tudor wooden timbers with white panelling, and bay windows.	
1950s	Post War Housing At the end of World War two there was a rapid expansion of housing in the UK, with estates of houses being built very quickly on the edges of towns and villages. Styles varied and included pre-fabricated houses made of concrete panels, and brick built semi-detached houses. The range of materials used increased to include concrete, metal, and plastics as well as brick, timber and stone.	
2000s	Contemporary Designed by architects Fosters and Partners and opened in 2004, the Sage Gateshead is a curved structure of glass and stainless steel. Use of these materials is increasingly common in building, allowing different shapes and forms. Other contemporary buildings use steel frames to allow for very rapid, cheap building, such as warehouses and industrial units.	





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AD 124

1000s

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1100s

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1800s

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1900s

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1950s

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