



- Adamesque** Following the design principles or details used by the 18th century family of classical architects, William, John, James and Robert Adam.
- Architrave** The lowest of the three main divisions of the classical entablature, varying according to the order employed; moulded surround to an opening or recess.
- Arris** Sharp edge at the meeting of two surfaces.
- Arts and Crafts** Style of design focusing on craftsmanship, material quality, use of local material, often reviving vernacular or traditional forms.
- Ashlar** Masonry of large blocks in regular courses worked to even faces and carefully squared edges: the stones themselves are called ashlar and may have a dressed finish.
- Astragal** Wooden glazing bar used to support the glass panes of a window.
- Balustrade** A parapet or stair rail composed of uprights supporting a coping or rail.
- Band Course** Masonry band which encircles a building wholly or in part usually unmoulded.
- Bargeboard** Boards placed at the incline of a gable to hide the ends of the roof timbers, often decoratively treated.
- Base** The lowest moulding of any structure.
- Batter** The inward incline of an external wall surface, usually at the base, the thickness of the wall being progressively diminished.
- Bay** A vertical alignment of key elements in a wall such as doors or windows which may also project or recess.
- Beton Brut** Raw concrete left in its natural state after the formwork has been removed, also known as board-marked concrete.
- Blocking Course** Plain course forming a low parapet above a cornice usually screening a gutter.
- Brattishing** In roofs, the ornamental cresting of cast or wrought-iron crowning a roof, but sometimes also found applied to cornices and other ornamental features.
- Broached** Of masonry, stonework worked to a horizontally or diagonally furrowed surface; usually on ashlar with a margin draft at the edge.
- Brutalist** Architectural style appearing in the 1950s and 1960s featuring exposed concrete and emphasising bold structural forms.



Capital	The crowning element of a column, colonette or pilaster, usually moulded or sculptured.
Casement	In windows, a side-hung hinged light.
Chamfer	Very narrow face created when an arris is cut at an angle, usually 45 but sometimes hollow (ie concave) or ovolo.
Cherry Caulking	Treatment of masonry joints in which small stones are inserted into the mortar.
Chimneystack	The external housing at wallhead of chimney flues.
Close	Passageway giving access to a number of houses or buildings; in an urban context usually but not always pedestrian, in steadings used as vehicular passage or pend.
Column	Upright structural member, usually circular in section.
Conservatory	Greenhouse or glazed extension as garden room.
Cornice	The projecting uppermost member of the classical entablature; in isolation used as the crowning feature of external walls, or as the demarcation of an attic storey; or at windowheads, over shops etc; and internally at the junction of wall and ceiling.
Crowsteps	A stepped arrangement at the head of a gable leading to a chimney stack or gablehead.
Cruck-framed	Form of vernacular roof construction in which the roof is carried on pairs of naturally curved timbers or crucks joined at the ridge and combining the functions of upright post and rafter (full crucks) or embedded into the wallhead (upper crucks).
Dado	The lower portion of an internal wall above the plinth or skirting board and beneath the dado or chair rail, sometimes of plaster but often panelled timber.
Dentil Course	Member of cornice below the main projecting member composed of rectangular blocks tightly spaced like teeth.
Doocot	Dovecot or pigeon house.
Dormer	Window breaking above the eaves at wallhead or set in the roof.
Droved	Of masonry, horizontally furrowed finish, usually on ashlar, popular in later 18th and early 19th centuries. See also broached.
Dry Dash	20th century method of harling in which the aggregate is dashed on dry, and not incorporated into the mix (see also harl).
Eaves	Overhanging edge of a roof.
Entablature	Collective name for the three horizontal members (architrave, frieze and cornice) above a column, in treatment, as a division between storeys or as an impost band at an arcade.



Fanlight	Glazed area above door; if rectangular rather than semi-circular, semi-elliptical or segmental, more correctly a transom-light.
Fenestration	The windows of a property.
Fleche	Spirelet of timber and lead rising from a roof ridge rather than a tower.
Forestair	External stone stair, usually to 1st floor level.
Gablet	Small gable-shaped feature over an opening or recess.
Harl	Scottish form of roughcast in which the mixture of the aggregate (small even-sized pebbles) and binding material (in traditional harl, sand and lime) is dashed onto masonry wall; in traditional harls the aggregate is in the mix (wet dash) non-traditional 20th century harls the aggregate is dashed on seperately (dry dash).
Hoodmould	Projecting moulding over an arch or lintel designed to throw off water.
Horns	Small upstands or downstands in windows from the meeting rails at the vertical members of the sash frame.
Horse Mill	Circular or polygonal building built to contain machinery driven by horses (horse engine), usually for the purposes of a threshing machine.
Ice House	Vaulted or domed chamber banked over with earth which was filled with ice for domestic or commerical purposes.
International Style	Style of simple cubic modern asymmetrical designs, usually white and unadorned, characterised by windows in horizontal bands and open ground plans.
Kiln	In a mill, kiln barn or maltings building, that part of the building used for drying grain, identifiable by its having a furnace, a funnel leading to a metal floor and a vent in its roof.
Louvred	Treatment of overlapping boards angled to allow ventilation but to keep the ran out; used at belfry stages, persiennes, tanneries, barns etc.
Lying Panes	Panes of glass which are horizontally rather than vertically proportioned, fashionable in the period 1815-50.
Mansard Roof	Four-pitch roof with a steep lower pitch and a shallower upper pitch on each side.
Margins	Margin framing an opening or emphasising the angle of a building; most are raised (usually adopted when the building was to be harled but sometimes used decoratively) but some are chamfered and some are backset (ie recessed from the plane of the harl or render).
Mews	Stabling, in an urban context.
Modillion	Small bracket, sometimes scrolled, sometimes block-like, set at regular intervals in the soffit of a cornice.



Mullion	Upright member dividing the lights of a window.
Mutule	Small flat slabs at the soffit of the cornice of a Doric entablature and positioned above the triglyph, if any; often used as a wallhead cornice without full entablature.
Ogee	Double curve composed of two curves in opposite directions without a break; used on both roofs and arches.
Pediment	Classical form of corniced gable or gablet used at openings as well as a termination to roof structures.
Pend	Open-ended passageway through a building; usually vehicular (as against a close which is usually pedestrian).
Piended	Hipped roofed.
Pilaster:	The flat version of a column, consisting of a slim rectangle projecting from a wall; used also as plain piers or pilasters without classical orders which are more correctly termed pilaster strips.
Pilotis	Slender vertical posts supporting overhanging architecture, characteristic of Modern Movement design post-1945.
Plate Glass	Large sheets of glass cast in plates and polished, introduced from 1838 onwards.
Platt	Platform, broad doorstep, landing on stair, cantilevered stone gallery access to tenement flats.
Pointing	The treatment with mortar of exposed joints in masonry or brickwork.
Quoins	Stones larger than those of which a wall is composed, or better shaped, and forming the corners of walls or door and window openings: if they project they are described as raised, those with chamfered angles being referred to as rusticated.
Raked	Angled.
Render	Smooth coating of cement over masonry.
Reveal	The inward plane of a door or window opening between the edge of the external wall and the window or door frame.
Rubble	Masonry which is not fully dressed; can be of boulders; or of random rubble retaining in some degree the natural shape of the stone; or of squared rubble in which the stones are roughly squared and may be either coursed or snecked. Variations in the coursing is brought about by the use of small filler stones or snecks.
Rustication	Treatment of masonry in which the joints are sunk, usually in a V (chamfered rustication) but sometimes square; can have varied decorative treatments, eg with rock redded or vermiculated panels, or frosted in which the blocks appear as coated icicles.



Sash and Case	Form of window in which the glazing slides vertically in two parallel frames within the case, the upper sliding outward of the lower.
Skew	Sloping tabling, sometimes coped, finishing a gable which is upstanding from the plane of the roof.
Skewputt	Bottom end of skew or crowstepped gable which projects from the wallhead, usually in a cavetto.
Snecked	Form of rubble construction composed of squared stones in which the coursing is varied by small filler stones or snecks.
Soffit	The underside of a cornice, stair or lintel; that of an arch is more correctly an intrados.
Stall Riser	In a shopfront, the panels below the display window's cill.
String Course	A shallow moulding continued across a whole facade which may be defined by its position, eg cill course or impost course.
Stugged	Of masonry stone work, its surface picked to a consistent pattern, commonly employed from the mid-19th century onwards.
Swept Dormer	Roof window formed by sweeping a section of the roof up from the main plane at a slacker pitch; also known as a catslide dormer.
System built	Term used for pre-fabricated, mass-produced construction post-1945.
Thackstane	Stone weathering projecting over the roof cladding at the base of a chimney, in its original use over thatch.
Tracery	Pattern of pierced open stonework in a Gothic or early Renaissance window; in Georgian or post-Georgian buildings may be of wood and may even be part of a window sash.
Transom	Horizontal member dividing a window opening.
Truss	The triangular frames bearing a roof.
Verandah	Open shelter or gallery around a building with a lean-to roof carried on verticals of timber or iron.
Weatherboarding	Form of wall cladding composed of overlapping horizontal boards on a timber framework.
Wet Dash	Traditional type of harl in which the aggregate of small, evenly-sized pebbles is incorporated into the mix.