

SECTION 4: GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Acid Tolerant Tree Species:

Tree species that are tolerant to acidic soil conditions.

Aesthetic Movement:

An art movement supporting the emphasis of aesthetic values more than social-political themes; it champions the notion of “arts for art’s sake”.

Aprons:

Plain or moulded wood strips that cover the edge of the plastering below a horizontal board on the window sill. (P)

Archbishop of Canterbury:

The archbishop of the southern province of the Church of England, who is primate of all England, first peer of the realm, and plays a leading role in the worldwide Anglican Church.

Arched Recessed Doorways:

An arched doorway which recedes behind the building’s façade. (P)

Art Deco:

An eclectic style that combines traditional craft motifs with machine age imagery and materials. The style is often characterised by rich colours, bold geometric shapes and lavish ornamentation popular and was popular from the 1920’s-1940’s.

Arts and Crafts:

The Arts and Crafts movement used traditional types of craftsmanship that usually features medieval, romantic or folk decoration styles. It was popular from approximately 1880 to 1910.

Balcony:

A platform enclosed by a wall or balustrade on the outside of a building, with access from an upper-floor window or door.

Balustrades:

A railing with its supporting balusters, which are moulded shafts also known as spindles or stair sticks. (P)

Bargeboards:

A board that is fastened to the projecting gables of a roof to strengthen and to conceal the otherwise exposed end of the horizontal roof timbers or purlins. (P)

Bay Windows:

Windows built to project outwards from an outside wall. (P)

Boer War:

The Second Boer War was fought from 11 October 1899 until 31 May 1902 between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the South African Republic and the Orange Free State.

Bollard:

A short post used to prevent traffic from entering an area.

Boundary Walls:

Walls within a garden, placed to separate two parcels of land in different ownership.

Bow and Corner Casements:

Casement bow windows have a curved projection outside a home. These windows open on a hinge, adding volume and light to a room. (P)

Bracketing:

An architectural element that is used to support the weight of structures such as balconies or roofs. They are often decorative. (P)

Brick Slip:

A solid tile cut from one face of a brick or specifically manufactured to similar dimensions. Slips are used to simulate brickwork construction either for prefabrication or in facing in situ concrete members.

Bullseye Brick:

A small oval or round shaped brick, usually decorative. (P)

Canopies:

Projections that provide protection from the weather, or are purely decorative. Canopies are supported by the building to which they are attached and often also by a ground mounting provided by two or more stanchions, or upright support posts.

Cap Stones:

Finishing or protective stones that form the top of a wall or building. (P)

Capability Brown:

Lancelot Brown (30 August 1716 – 6 February 1783), more commonly known as Capability Brown, was an English landscape architect. Popularly referred to as “England’s greatest gardener”.

Casement window:

A window that is attached to its frame from its top or side by one or more hinges. (P)

Catslide Roof:

A pitched or gabled roof with one side longer than the other. (P)

Chamfered Front:

A transitional edge between two vertices of an object. It can also be known as a bevel.

Chimney Pot:

Earthenware or metal pipe at the top of a chimney, narrowing the aperture and increasing the updraught. (P)

Chimney Stack:

The part of a chimney that protrudes above a roof. (P)

Climbers:

Climbers are plants that climb vertically when they grow. Climbing plants and wall shrubs cover walls, fences, unsightly features, arches, obelisks and pergolas.

Cloisters:

A covered walk in a convent, monastery, college, or cathedral, typically with a colonnade open to a quadrangle on one side. (P)

Close Timber Board Fences:

A fence made out of tightly packed timber boards [P]

Composite Stone:

Engineered Stone: Engineered stone is a composite material made of crushed stone bound together by an adhesive,

Console Brackets:

Console Brackets are an architectural element: a structural or decorative member. They can be made of wood, stone, or metal and they project from a wall, usually to carry weight and sometimes to "...strengthen an angle". A corbel is also a type of bracket. (P)

Copse:

A small wooded area.

Corbelled Eaves:

A corbel or console is a structural piece of stone, wood or metal jutting from a wall to carry weight. The eaves are the edges of the roof which overhang the face of a wall and, normally, project beyond the side of a building. Eaves form an overhang to throw water clear of the walls and may be highly decorated as part of an architectural style. (P)

Corbels:

A projecting bracket jutting out from a wall to support a structure above it. (P)

Corinthian:

The Corinthian order is the last developed of the three principal classical orders of ancient Greek and Roman architecture. (P)

Cornices:

An ornamental moulding round the wall of a room just below the ceiling. (P)

Cottage:

The 'Cottage' typically refers to a small house. The term originates from England, and defines a house that has a ground floor and a first, lower storey of bedrooms that fit within the roofspace.

Courtyard:

An unroofed area that is completely or partially enclosed by walls or buildings, typically one forming part of a castle or large house.

Crescent:

Usually a short, curved street.

Crittall windows:

Steel-framed windows manufactured by the company of Francis Crittall. (A popular original feature of houses constructed from the 1920's – 1950's) (P)

Cul-de-Sac:

A street or passage closed at one end.

Cupolas:

A rounded structure that is built on top of a roof. (P)

Delineated:

To indicate the exact position of something.

Dentils:

A small block used as a repeating ornament in the formation of a moulding around the wall of a room just below the ceiling. (P)

Detached House:

A building that is usually occupied by just one household or family, and consisting of just one dwelling unit.

Diamond Leading:

As leaded light windows, but glass panes are of a diamond shape. (P)

Door Cases:

The surrounding frame into which a door shuts.

Door Hood:

(see canopy).

Dormers:

A dormer is a structural element of a building that projects from the plane of a sloping roof surface. (P)

Dutch Gable:

A Dutch gable or Flemish gable is a gable whose sides have a shape made up of one or more curves and has a pediment at the top. (P)

Dwarf walls:

A low wall, not as high as the story of a building, often used as a garden wall or fence.

Eclectic:

Deriving ideas, style, or taste from a broad and diverse range of sources.

Elevation:

An external face of a building.

Engaged columns:

Engaged Columns are columns embedded in a wall, partially projecting from the surface of the wall, sometimes defined as semi or three-quarter detached columns. (P)

Eyebrow Dormers:

A low dormer on the slope of a roof. It has no sides, with the roofing being carried over it in a wavy line. The bottom of an eyebrow dormer is flat and the top is curved. (P)

Fascia:

A board or other flat piece of material covering the ends of fittings.

Fenestration:

The arrangement of windows in a building.

Finials:

A finial is a decorative element emphasising the top or end of an object, such as at the apex of a roof or canopy. (P)

Flat Fronted Houses:

A house or a row of houses with facades that are in alignment with each other.

Flint (Stone):

is a kind of sedimentary rock, made of silica.

Fly-Tipping:

Illegal dumping of unwanted goods and rubbish.

Freshwater Spring:

A spring is any natural situation where water flows from an aquifer to the earth's surface.

Gables:

The triangular upper part of a wall at the end of a ridged roof. (P)

Garden City layout:

The garden city movement is a method of urban planning that was initiated in 1898 by Sir Ebenezer Howard in the United Kingdom. Garden cities were intended to be planned, self-contained communities surrounded by "greenbelts", containing proportionate areas, of residences, industry and agriculture. (P)

Gothic:

A style of architecture that is characterised by features such as pointed arches, flying buttresses, large windows and ornate facades. Gothic architecture flourished in the late medieval period and was revived in the 19th Century.

Grass Verges:

A grass verge is an edging such as that by the side of a road or path.

Hamlet:

A small settlement, with a population of usually less than a hundred. In Britain, it specifically refers to a settlement without a church.

Herringbone Detailing:

The herringbone pattern is an arrangement of rectangles used for floor tilings and road pavement, so named for its resemblance to the bones of a fish such as a herring. (P)

Hip-and-Valley:

The hip-and-valley roof has an additional ridge to a hip roof that joins the main roof ridge at the same height, creating a single valley for an 'L' shaped roof. It may also join the roof surface at the same height, or at a lower level on a side or an end, without connection to a hip, creating two valleys for a 'T' shaped roof. (P)

Hipped Roofs:

A roof with a sharp edge from the ridge to the eaves where the two sides meet. (P)

Hollywood Moderne:

In the late 1930s a variation called the 'Hollywood Moderne' style appeared with coloured pantiles in green or blue.

Horse Shoe Bridge:

The bridge receives its name from its unique horseshoe shape. They were usually built to bridge railways in narrow urban areas.

Housing intensification:

To increase the amount of housing stock through development or redevelopment of sites.

Infill:

The redevelopment of land, usually an open space, found within a built-up area.

Integral Garages:

An integral garage is an attached garage that is built within the walls of the main property and is an element of the building's structure. These garages can allow admission to the house through an integral door.

International Modernist Movement:

The International Style is the name of a major architectural style that emerged in the 1920s and 1930s with an emphasis more on architectural style, form and aesthetics than the social aspects of the modern movement as emphasised in Europe.

Interwar Suburban Development:

Refers to residential housing built between the end of World War I (1914) and the start of World War II (1939).

Ionic Columns:

The Ionic order forms one of the three orders of classical architecture, the other two canonic orders being Doric and Corinthian. (P)

Italianate Villa:

Italianate architecture featured in the 19th-century phase of Classical architecture and was characterised by motifs from the Italian Renaissance.

Jacobethan style:

Popular in England from the late 1820s, Jacobethan style is a mixed national Renaissance revival style that combines elements of both Elizabethan and Jacobean architecture. Features of this style include steep roof gables, terracotta brickwork and cusped Tudor arches.

Jetty:

Protrusion on the plane of the building from an upper floor cantilevering over a lower floor. (P)

Joseph Pulley Oldaker:

Sir Joseph Pulley, 1st Baronet (8 September 1822 – 5 August 1901) was an English Liberal politician.

Keystones:

A keystone is the wedge-shaped stone piece at the apex of a masonry vault or arch. It is the final stone placed during construction and locks all the stones together. (P)

Late Victorian early Edwardian:

The architectural style period of the late 19th & early 20th centuries. This was a transition period from the intricate decorations and ornaments that characterised Victorian architecture to the simpler patterns of Edwardian architecture.

Lead Flashing:

The usage of lead to weatherproof a structure in order to prevent water leakage.

Leaded windows:

Leadlights or leaded lights are decorative windows made of small sections of glass supported in lead cames. The technique of creating windows using glass and lead came is known as "came glasswork".

Lintels:

A horizontal support of timber, stone, concrete, or steel across the top of a door or window. (P)

London Stock Brick:

London stock brick is the type of handmade brick that was used for the majority of building work in London and South East England until the growth in the use of Flettons and other machine-made bricks in the early 20th century. (P)

Maisonettes:

Maisonettes are larger apartments that contain two or more storeys. They also typically have their own entrance independent from a multi-storey block.

Mansard Roof:

A mansard roof has two slopes on each of the four sides. The lower slope is set steep that they look like vertical walls with dormers. The upper slope has a low pitch and is not easily seen from the ground. A mansard roof has no gables. (P)

Mansion:

A large impressive house.

Massing:

Massing describes the general shape, or shapes of buildings.

Mews:

Mews is a primarily British term formerly describing a row of stables, usually with carriage houses below and living quarters above, built around a paved yard or court, or along a street, behind large city houses, such as those of London, during the 17th and 18th centuries. The word may also refer to the lane, alley or back street onto which such stables open. It is sometimes applied to rows or groups of garages or, to a narrow passage or a confined place. Today, most mews stables have been converted into dwellings.

Mock Tudor:

The Tudor Revival architecture of the 20th century (commonly called mock Tudor in the UK) first manifested itself in domestic architecture beginning in the United Kingdom in the mid to late 19th century based on a revival of aspects of Tudor style.

Modernist:

Modernist designs are led by the principle that objects should be designed based on its purpose, meaning that 'form follows function'. Modernist spaces are typically under-furnished and sombre spaces that tend to use materials such as tubular steel, plastic, and plywood.

Mullions:

A vertical bar between the panes of glass in a window. Transom's are the horizontal bars. (P)

Neo-Georgian:

The revived Georgian style that emerged in Britain at the beginning of the 20th century. Georgian architecture encompasses palladium, gothic and neo-classical architecture among other forms of western architecture.

Oriel Windows:

Oriel windows are bay windows that do not touch the ground. They can be suspended on an upper floor or ground floor. See bay windows. (P)

Ornamental Planting:

Addition of plants to the landscape for decorative purposes.

OS map:

Ordnance Survey (OS) is the national mapping agency for Great Britain and is one of the world's largest producers of maps.

Parapets:

A parapet is a barrier which is an extension of the wall at the edge of a roof, terrace, balcony, walkway or other structure. Where extending above a roof, it may simply be the portion of an exterior wall that continues above the line of the roof surface, or may be a continuation of a vertical feature beneath the roof such as a fire wall or party wall. (P)

Party wall:

A partition erected on a property boundary, partly on the land of one owner and partly on the land of another, to provide common support to the structures on both sides of the boundary.

Pebble Dash:

Mortar with pebbles in it, used as a coating for external walls.

Pediments:

The triangular upper part of the front of a classical building, typically surmounting a portico. (P)

Perpendicular Style:

Perpendicular style is a phase of late Gothic architecture in England roughly parallel in time to the French Flamboyant style. The style, created rich visual effects through decoration and was characterised by a predominance of vertical lines in stone window tracery, enlargement of windows to great proportions.

Piazzas:

A public square or marketplace.

Pier:

A pier is an upright support for a structure or superstructure such as an arch or bridge. Sections of structural walls between openings (bays) can function as piers.

Pilasters:

A pilaster is a rectangular support that resembles a flat column. It projects slightly from the wall. (P)

Pitched:

The pitch is the degree of slope of a roof, from shallow to steep. (P)

Planned Estates:

An area planned from its inception, and usually developed on a previously undeveloped area.

Plaques:

A usually flat ornamental tablet, typically of metal, porcelain, or wood, that is fixed to a wall or other surface sometimes they are inscribed in commemoration of a person or event. (P)

Polychromatic:

Two or more or of varying colours in a scheme: multi-coloured.

Polygonal Bay:

An outward projection from an exterior facing wall in a polygonal shape. See bay windows. (P)

Poplar Tree:

A broad leafed deciduous tree.

Porthole Windows:

a porthole window is a small circular window usually found on a ship or on a wall. (P)

Precast:

Precast concrete is concrete cast in a reusable mould or form which is then cured in a controlled environment, transported to site and lifted into place.

Prefabricated:

Prefabricated structures are preassembled at the manufacturing site before being transported to their site.

PVC Cladding:

The term PVC cladding describes a large selection of pre-formed boards, strips, or sheets of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) material; this material can be glued, nailed, or screwed into place as a protective or decorative covering, or cladding, on existing walls or structures.

Queen Anne Revival:

The revival of the Queen Anne Baroque style in the late 19th and early 20th Centuries.

Quoins:

An external angle of a wall or building. (P)

Render:

To cover (stone or brick) with a coat of plaster.

Reveals:

The side of a window or door opening that is between the outer surface of a wall and the window or door frame opening. (P)

Rhododendrons:

Rhododendrons are grown for their spectacular flowers. The flowers usually appear in spring.

Ridge tile:

A type of tile has a curve or ridge at the top.

Rusticated:

Rustication is an architectural feature that contrasts in texture with the smoothly finished, squared-block masonry surfaces called ashlar. Rusticated masonry is usually squared off but left with a more or less rough outer surface and wide joints that emphasize the edges of each block.

Sandstone:

A sedimentary rock consisting of sand or quartz grains cemented together, typically red, yellow, or brown in colour.

Sash windows:

A window with one or two movable panels (a "sash"), which can be slid vertically to make an opening (Typically found as an original feature on Victorian buildings).

Semi-Circular Fanlights:

A Semi-Circular window over a door or window, often having sash bars like the ribs of a fan. (P)

Semi-Detached House:

Consists of pairs of houses built side-by-side or (less commonly) back-to-back, sharing a party wall and usually in such a way that each house's layout is a mirror image of its twin.

Sills:

The lowest part of a window frame. Window sills hold the side pieces in place and slope outward to drain water. In a double hung window, the lower sash rests on the sill.

Slab Roof:

A roof made out of slabs of concrete.

Spire:

A spire is a tapering conical or pyramidal structure on the top of a building, particularly a church tower. Etymologically, the word is derived from the Old English word spir, meaning a sprout, shoot, or stalk of grass. (P)

Stabling:

Accommodation for Horses.

Stone Dressings:

The same as Stone Masonry.

Stone Hood:

A Stone hood is an external moulded projection from a wall over an opening to throw off rainwater. This moulding can be terminated at the side by ornamentation called a label stop. (P)

Streetscape:

The visual elements of a street, including the road, adjoining buildings, sidewalks, street furniture, trees and open spaces, etc, that combine to form the street's character.

Stretchers:

The typical course style, masonry units are laid with their head (smallest surface) viewed from a side cross-section and the long, narrow sides forming the bulk of the visible course.

String Courses:

A continuous projecting course of brickwork or stone that runs horizontally around a building. It is used to emphasise ceiling height and the junction between floors. (P)

Stucco:

Fine plaster used for coating wall surfaces or moulding into architectural decorations.

Suburban:

A suburb is predominately a residential area or a mixed use area, either existing as part of a city or urban area or as a separate residential community within commuting distance of a city.

Suntrap bays:

A type of bay window manufactured by Crittall that usually comprise of a section made up of curved pieces of glass. (P)

Swag:

A swag is a carved ornamental pattern usually consisting of flowers, fruit, foliage, and cloth, tied together with ribbons that sags in the middle and is attached at both ends. (P)

Terrace Housing:

A style of medium-density housing where a row of identical or mirror-image houses share side walls.

Terracotta:

A type of fired clay that is often used in building materials such as bricks and tiles. It is typically of a brownish-red colour.

The National Trust:

The National Trust is a conservation organisation in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Thoroughfare:

A thoroughfare is a passageway.

Tile-Hung Bays:

The area between window frames on a bay window that is covered with tiles. (P)

Timber Fretwork:

Timber Fretwork is an interlaced decorative design that is either carved in low relief, or cut out with a saw. Most fretwork patterns are of geometric form. (P)

Timber Weatherboarding:

A timber board, with a groove (rabbet) along the front of its top edge and along the back of its lower edge, which is fixed horizontally with others to form an exterior cladding on a wall or roof. (P)

Tithe Map:

The term Tithe map is usually applied to a map of an English or Welsh parish or township, prepared following the Tithe Commutation Act 1836. This act allowed tithes to be paid in cash rather than goods.

Townscape:

The visual appearance of urban form and streets, including the way in which the urban form is distinct to a particular locality.

Trapezoidal:

A quadrilateral with no sides parallel.

Triforium:

A triforium is a shallow arched gallery within the thickness of inner wall, which stands above the nave of a church or cathedral. Triforia are sometimes referred to, erroneously, as tribunes. Also called a "blind-storey", the triforium looks like a row of window frames without window openings. (P)

Tudorbethan:

The Tudor Revival architecture of the 20th century (commonly called mock Tudor in the UK) first manifested itself in domestic architecture beginning in the United Kingdom in the mid to late 19th century based on a revival of aspects of Tudor style.

Turnpike:

Another term for Toll Road. (P)

Turret:

A small tower projecting from the top of a building, usually at the corner of a wall or building typically found on castles. (P)

Tuscan Order Columns:

One of the five Roman Orders of architecture identified during the Renaissance, and the simplest, also sometimes called the Gigantic Order after Scamozzi. (P)

Tympana:

Semi-circular or triangular decorative wall surface over an entrance, bounded by a lintel and arch. It often contains sculpture or other imagery or ornaments. (P)

Undulating Terrain:

Gently sloping hillocks and hollows with multidirectional slopes generally up to 15° (26%); local relief is greater than 1 metre. In plan, an assemblage of non-linear, generally chaotic forms that are rounded or irregular in cross-profile.

uPVC:

Un-plasticised polyvinyl chloride, a rigid chemical resistance used for structures, commonly used in window frames, doors, fascias, soffits and guttering.

Venetian Gothic:

An architectural style combining use of the Gothic lancet arch with Byzantine and Moorish architecture influences.

Verdant:

Green with vegetation.

Vernacular:

Architecture concerned with domestic and functional rather than public or monumental buildings.

Vicarage:

The residence of a Vicar.

Victorian Villa:

A detached or semi-detached house in a residential district.

Vista:

A pleasing view.

Charles Voysey (1857–1941):

Was an English architect and furniture and textile designer famous for his use of the Arts Crafts style.

William Webb:

William Webb laid out the Webb Estate from 1888 onwards based on his 'Garden First' system. This system was characterised by the prioritisation of landscaping and infrastructure even before house-building began.

Window Dressings:

Decorative brickwork around window frame edges. (P)

Wings:

A wing is part of a building - or any feature of a building - that is subordinate to the main, central structure. The individual wings may directly adjoin the main building or may be built separately and joined to it by a connecting structure such as a colonnade or pergola. New buildings may incorporate wings from the outset or these may be added at a later date as part of an expansion or remodelling.

Wouter Hamdorff (1890-1965):

A Dutch Architect.

Wrought Iron:

Wrought Iron is a tough malleable iron suitable for forging or rolling rather than casting.

Yellow Stock Brickwork:

See London Stock Brick.

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