

LANDFORD VILLAGE DESIGN STATEMENT

10. Glossary of Terms

AIR BRICK

A perforated brick usually to be found in external walls to provide ventilation to ground floor joists.

APRON OR APRON FLASHING

A strip of lead built into a wall and dressed down over a similar strip or felt dressed up the wall, e.g. where a flat roof abuts a vertical wall.

ARCHITRAVE

Traditionally the moulded wood surround of a doorway.

BARGE BOARD

A board fixed to the edge of a roof at the gable end.

BATTEN

Timber strip to which slates and tiles are nailed or fixed.

BAY WINDOW

A combination of windows forming a projecting shape (usually rectangular or trapezoidal) where the wall below follows the shape of the windows and forms an alcove or recess within the building.

BENCHING

Cement finish to the space between open pipes where they join an inspection chamber or drain.

BOND

The jointing of bricks in mortar to form a wall, e.g. English bond, Flemish bond.

BOW WINDOW

A curved (or straight segments forming a curve) window that projects from a flat wall.

CAMES

The lead bars in leaded lights.

CANOPY

A projection or hood over a door or window.

CASEMENT

A window hinged at one edge and designed to open inwards or outwards.

CAVITY WALLS

Usually laid in stretcher bond and comprising two 'skins' of brick or blockwork separated by a gap (the cavity) of about 2 inches (50mm). Cavity ties bridge and bond the cavity of the inner and outer skins. Corrosion of the metal ties can result in the wall becoming unstable.

CESS-POOL

A construction below ground to hold sewage and foul waste, normally without an overflow.

COLLAR BEAM

Running across the roof space above joist level serving to tie the rafters.

COPING

Course of stone or brick at the top of a parapet wall.

CORBELLING

Bricks or stones projecting in steps from a wall, usually just beneath roof level or as decorative feature to chimneys.

CORNICE

Ornamental projection of plaster around the junction of wall and ceiling.

COUPLE ROOF

A roof without a collar.

COWL

A moveable cap to a chimney or vent pipe.

CROWN

The top of an archway.

DADO

The lower part of a wall where faced in timber.

DAMP PROOF COURSE

Horizontal impervious layer in wall (DPC)

DAMP PROOF MEMBRANE

Impervious layer in floor.

DORMER

A projecting window formed in a roof slope and having a roof of its own.

DOUBLE HUNG OR SASH WINDOWS

A window where the upper and lower sashes are hung on cords or sash slides and can move up and down.

DOWEL

A timber pin used to hold jointed sections of timber together.

DROVE

From the Old English word "draf" meaning a flock or herd being driven in a body. Synonyms are drove road or drove way. A track wide enough for a herd of cattle to pass through, often with high banks or set lower in the ground to contain the animals.

EAVES

The under part of a sloping roof over hanging a wall.

ENGLISH BOND

Brickwork with alternate courses of headers and stretchers.

FANLIGHT

Small window set in head of door opening.

FASCIA

The edging board normally at roof level to which gutters are fixed.

FILLET

Corner finish or trim used to fill up a narrow joint.

FLASHING

Usually lead and fixed to provide a water proof protection at the joint of flat roofs and adjoining walls or between pitched roofs and walls or around chimneys.

FLAUNCHING

The cement work around the base of chimney pots.

FLEMISH BOND

Brickwork with alternative headers or stretchers in each course.

FOOTINGS

A term used for foundations, effectively where the brick wall widens out at its base on top of the foundations.

FRESCO

Painting applied over plaster.

GABLE

The wall at the end of a ridged roof, generally triangular.

GABLE (DUTCH)

A gable with multi curved edges.

GIRDER

A large support beam made of iron or steel.

GRIPS

A shallow channel cut into the verge, connecting the road edge to the roadside ditch. It's purpose is to drain rainwater from the highway into ditches.

HALF TIMBERED

Timber framed walls filled with brick or stone and frequently plastered.

HEADER

The end of a brick.

HIP

Outside jointed angle where two roof planes meet. Where the roof slopes towards the ridge and towards the eaves. Hipped end gable walls are common which support a small sloping roof (or hip at the top).

HOPPER HEAD

A funnel to the top of rainwater pipes to collect rain or waste from one or more pipes.

INSPECTION CHAMBER

This is created at the intersection of drainage runs and is for the inspection of the drains and provide access for cleaning purposes.

JAMB

The side of a door or window.

JOISTS

Timber built into or hung from walls to provide support for floors or fixing for ceilings or both.

KEystone

The centre stone of an arch.

KING POST
The middle vertical post in a roof truss.

KNEELER
The stone at the foot of a gable.

LAMB'S TONGUE MOLDING
A combination of convex and concave curved surface providing a shallow "S" shape to the molding, with a deep, symmetrical profile ending in a narrow edge, as in a sash bar.

LAMINATION
Breaking away by layers from a surface.

LATH & PLASTER
Old method of forming ceilings and studwork by applying plaster onto timber strips.

LEAN-TO
A structure, the sloping roof of which abuts a higher wall.

LINTEL
The horizontal beam over a window or door opening.

LOUVRES
Wood or glass slats in windows or doors laid at an angle and may be hinged so they can be opened.

MANSARD ROOF
A form of roof having a break in each slope, the lower part being steeper than the upper.

MEZZANINE
A floor between the ground and first floors.

MULLION
An upright division of a window.

NEWEL
The post at the bottom and top of a staircase to which the handrail is fixed.

ORIEL WINDOW
A projecting, usually bay, window from an upper floor often embellished with stonework mouldings in older buildings.

OVOLO MOLDING
A rounded convex moulding, having a cross section in the form of a quarter of a circle or ellipse. Also called *quarter round thumb*.

PANTILE
A curved roofing tile which hooks over adjoining tiles.

PARAPET (WALL)
An external wall built up above eaves level, with a gutter formed behind it.

PARGETTING
Ornamental plasterwork on the exterior of a building.

PARTY WALL
The wall which separates but is shared by adjoining properties.

PERPEND
In brickwork left open deliberately to permit water to drain from below the cavity trays.

PILASTER
A shallow pier or column attached to a wall.

PLINTH
Projecting base of a wall.

POINTING
Filling the joints between brick courses with mortar.

PURLIN
Horizontal roof member between ridge and wallplate on which the rafters rest.

QUOIN
Bricks or stones used at corners of walls.

RAFTERS
The pitched roof timbers to which felt and battens are fixed.

RENDERING
General term for most finishes applied to external wall surface.

RETAINING WALL
A wall built to hold back or retain a bank of soil.

RIDGE
The top of the roof where two slopes meet.

RIDGE COURSE

The course of tiles or slates fixed next to the ridge which may be of different size to the rest.

RIDGE TILE

A shaped tile placed along the ridge.

ROUGH CAST

A rough render finish to external walls, usually made with gravel.

RSJ

Rolled steel joist used for supporting upper load bearing walls above wide openings.

SARKING FELT

A felt lining used for covering roofs before laying battens.

SASH

The frame of a window that holds the glass.

SEPTIC TANK

A purpose designed chamber (now often pre-formed to accept waste). Air borne bacteria render the outlet from a properly functioning tank non-toxic. Outlet from tank typically drains to subsoil.

SKIRTING

A board fixed to the bottom of a wall at joint of wall and floor.

SKYLIGHT

A window in the slope of a roof.

SLEEPER WALL

A low wall built to support ground floor joists.

SOAKERS

Lead strip to provide water proof joint between a roof slope and adjoining wall.

SOFFIT

Normally the horizontal board turning the underside of boxed in eaves..

SOLDIER

These are courses of vertical brickwork often used at the head of walls and parapets.

STACK (SOIL) PIPE

Above ground large vertical drain pipe often also serving as a vent pipe.

SPALLING

Disintegration of external surface usually caused by frost and often occurring in exposed brickwork.

STILE

The vertical members of a door.

STRETCHER

The face of the brick when laid lengthwise in a wall.

STRING

The sloping side piece enclosing or supporting the steps of a staircase.

STRING COURSE

A course of brickwork that projects beyond the face of an external wall.

STRUT

Angled roof support timber.

STUCCO

A type of external plaster finish.

STUD

A vertical post in a timber partition.

SUB-FRAME

External secondary frame used for metal windows.

TERRACOTTA

Pottery and earthenware made of baked clay.

THROAT

Where the chimney flue widens out at the fireplace.

TILING FILLET

A timber fillet fixed at eaves to raise the edge of the first row of slates.

TINGLES

Strips of lead or other metal used to hold slipped slates in position.

TONGUE & GROOVE

Close fitted boards where the edges of one board fit into the groove of the adjoining board.

TORCHING

Plastering on the underside of slates and tiles when laid without felt to prevent moisture being driven into the roof space.

TRACERY

The ornamental work in the head of a window, screen or panel formed by stone or wood.

TRANSOM

A horizontal bar of stone or wood across a window opening or doorway.

TRIMMER

Used where openings are made in roofs and floors e.g. for roof joists, hatches, stairwells.

TRUSS (ROOF)

A number of timbers framed together to bridge a space, often modern roofs are factory constructed with joints formed by pressing pierced steel plates to each side of timbers to be joined. When these triangulated timber structures are produced they are known as gang nailed trussed rafters.

VALLEY

The junction between two sloping roof planes.

VAULTING

An arched ceiling or roof of stone or brick.

VERGES

A grass border at the side of a road.

The edge of a sloping roof where it forms a junction with a gable wall or more commonly referring to the whole assembly of components at that junction.

WAINSCOT

Panel boarding to walls.

WALLPLATE

A timber laid lengthways on the wall to receive the roof rafters or floor joists.

WALL TIES

Usually of metal to join inner and outer skins of cavity walls.

WEATHERBOARD

A board fixed to the bottom of a door on the outside to prevent rain driving in.

WEEPHOLES

Holes at the base of walls to allow moisture to drain out.