

Glossary of Terms

General Building Terms

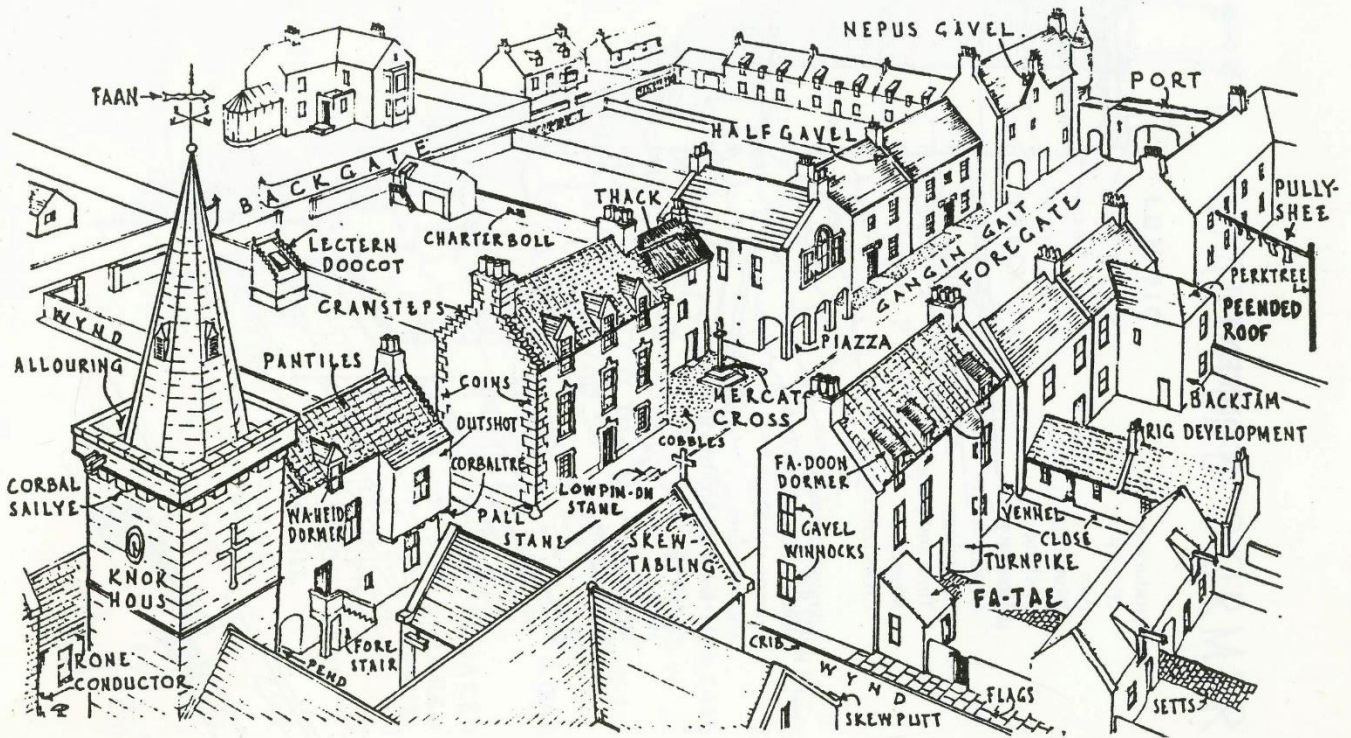


Figure 1: General building terms in a Scottish Town (Pride, 6).

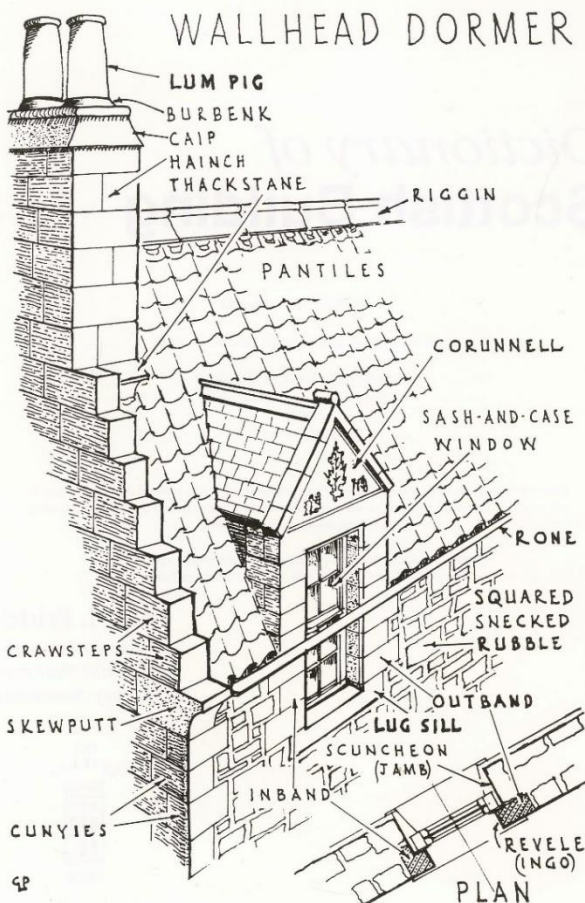


Figure 2: Building details (Pride, 4)

Further Terms:

RHS: right hand side

LHS: left hand side

DPC: damp proof course, layer at base of wall to prevent moisture from penetrating

1 over 1, 6 over 6*: number of window panes in each sash of a sash-and-case window

Arris: sharp edge formed by two intersecting planes or curved surfaces

Ashlar: square cut dressed stone on building facades with thin joints

Bedding (stone): orientation of the stone in terms of its sedimentary/developmental layers

Broached stone: type of stone finish with thin parallel grooves

Buttress: element built against the side of a building to support and strengthen it

Cast stone: artificially made stone made out of concrete

Concealed/Recessed rainwater goods: the gutter and/or downpipes are behind the façade or architectural features such as a parapet

Cornice: ornamental feature of a building just below the roof

Crowstepped gable/Crawsteps*: stepped border of a gable

Delamination/Spalling off/Scaling: surface damage to stone

Dentil: detail below a cornice resembling teeth

Droved stone similar to broached finish, but more widely spaced grooves.

Frieze: decorative panel or band above doors or cornices

Harling: type of traditional external building surface finish similar to render

Haunching/Hainch*: fillet of mortar used to shed water at right angled joints, such as where the pots meet the chimney stack

Hood mouldings: projecting decoration above arched entrance or window

Lead flashing/water gates: details of guttering preventing water penetration into the roof and masonry

Lined out (repairs and render): lines drawn into smooth render or surface repairs to imitate stones

Lintel: horizontal support element above door or window opening

Mullion: narrow, vertical stone section between individual panes or windows, for example in bay windows

Ogee: S-shaped moulded section of guttering

Parapet: wall head raised above edge of the roof often hiding rainwater goods

Pilasters: rectangular column attached or set into a wall

Plinth course: lowest course of a building just above ground level, often with larger stones using a different stone type

Quoins*: corner stones often contrasting the rubble walling

Random rubble: undressed stone laid without visible horizontal coursing in a wall

Roof ridge: upper part of the roof where the two sides meet

Rusticated ('V' Rustication): ashlar decoration often used at basement/ground level, 'V': with a V-shaped groove between individual stones

Rybats: vertical stone reveal at the side of doors and windows

Skew*: top edge of gable, usually sloping stones, abutment of roof covering

Slaister pointing: pointing extending from joints and partially covering face of stones; produces an even render-like surface with visible stones and can be lined out to be more formal

Squared stone: rubble stone dressed into rectangular form

String course: horizontal projecting moulding decoration carried along building facade

Stugged stone: type of rough dressing with many small depressions

Surface repair/Plastic repair: mortar repair to stone surface

Tally slating: single sized uniform regular coursed slating

Thackstane*: projecting stone underneath chimney which used to cover the edge of a thatch roof

*terms with asterisks are shown in the above illustrations