















## APPENDIX A – Glossary

TERM	DEFINITION	
<b>Ashlar boarding</b>	Precisely cut, squared and smooth surfaced timber boards with thin joints, imitating stonework.	
<b>Arch</b>	Opening with a curved head supporting the wall above. Many types exist with some common examples being: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• round or semicircular.</li> <li>• segmental – circular arc of less than 180°.</li> <li>• Tudor (pictured) - depressed profile, also referred to as (pseudo) four-centred arch.</li> </ul>	
<b>Barley twist column</b>	Shaft of a column turned in a twisting, corkscrew pattern. Typically associated with the Spanish Mission style.	
<b>Bargeboard</b>	A plain or decorative board fixed to the end of a gable roof.	
<b>Bay</b>	Usually a projection beyond the main wall alignment. Typically features a window ( <i>bay window</i> ), which if angled is defined as a <i>faceted bay</i> .	
<b>Bond</b>	The arrangement of bricks in a wall. Multiple types exist including: <i>Stretcher bond</i> – overlapping rows of stretchers, indicating brick veneer or cavity walling construction. <i>Flemish bond</i> – headers and stretchers alternating in each course	 <p data-bbox="896 1621 1031 1648"><i>Stretcher bond</i></p> <p data-bbox="1171 1621 1294 1648"><i>Flemish bond</i></p>
<b>Broken-back roof</b>	Roof that extends over the verandah with a change in pitch from steeper to a lower pitch.	
<b>Bullnose verandah</b>	Verandah roof with a convex profile to edge.	

TERM	DEFINITION	
<b>Buttress</b>	A angled/sloping support that projects from a wall, usually deeper than it is wide.	
<b>Cantilever</b>	Projection beyond a wall without supports.	
<b>Catslide roof</b>	Narrow strip of roof continuing downwards from a wider (main), higher part.	
<b>Coping</b>	Capping on top of wall to protect it – either (rounded) render or brick, laid on-edge.	
<b>Corbelling</b>	End of brick or masonry courses stepping out beyond the main wall.	
<b>Cordoba tiles and Pantiles</b>	Cordoba - curved Roman/Spanish roof tiles, traditionally in terracotta and associated with the Spanish Mission style (Cordoba is in southern Spain). Pantiles (pictured) – similar to Roman but have an S-profile, in clay or concrete.	
<b>Eaves</b>	Lower edges of a roof, usually projecting.	
<b>Fascia</b>	Board that covers the ends of roof rafters.	
<b>Fenestration</b>	The arrangement, design and proportion of windows and doors in a building.	
<b>Finial</b>	Ornament at the apex of a roof.	

TERM	DEFINITION	
<b>Fretwork</b>	Ornamental design in timber, typically openwork, traditionally using a fretsaw.	
<b>Frieze</b>	A continuous band of decoration, usually beneath the verandah.	
<b>Fluted</b>	A rounded channel or groove, typically in a column.	
<b>Gambrel roof</b>	Hipped roof with small gablets at the ends of the ridge.	
<b>Herringbone pattern</b>	Consisting of rows of bricks in an interlocking, V-shaped pattern.	
<b>Jerkinhead roof</b>	Half hip or hipped gable.	
<b>Plinth</b>	The defined, often projecting, base of a building.	
<b>Porte-cochere</b>	A covered entrance, typically to a courtyard.	
<b>Soffit</b>	The underside of an architectural element, usually roof eaves or an arch.	
<b>Transverse gable</b>	A roof with gable ends, where the ridge is parallel to the street.	
<b>Voussoirs</b>	Wedge-shaped units in a masonry arch or vault, converging at the arch centre (usually defined by a keystone).	