GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL TERMS

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<i>affronté</i>	facing the front
angled bracing	diagonal timber, strengthening a frame
arch-braced collar roof	curved pair of roof braces that form an arch and connect the wall to the beams above
archaeological feature	non-portable element of an archaeological site, for example a pit or a wall
architrave	moulded frame around a doorway or window
backplot	area behind the main house that was often free from substantial structures
balustrading	railing supported by balusters (posts) forming an ornamental parapet
bay	space or compartment between architectural components
bay window	projecting window
block cornice	corbels supporting a <i>cornice</i>
bressumer beam	large, horizontal beam used to support the front of a building
burgage	regularly laid-out plot of land
buttery	room used to store and dispense beverages
chamfered soffit	the edge of a corner, on the underside of an overhanging roof, that is cut at an angle

close studding	spaces between studs that are the same width as the studs themselves
construction cut	the excavated trench for a building foundation
context	an individual, unique stratigraphic event
corbel	a project from a wall used for support or as an architectural embellishment
cornice	moulded or decorated projection that runs along the top of a wall or building
cross-passage	see <i>screens-passage</i>
dais	raised platform at the upper high end of the hall
dentils	series of small projecting blocks that form a moulding, usually under a cornice
dormer window	a window, set into a structural element of a building, that protrudes from a sloping roof
eaves	overhanging edges of a roof
elevation	external face of a building
flat platform summit	a sloping roof, flattened at its top.
frogged brick	the indentation found in some bricks. Frogged bricks began to appear in the nineteenth century.
frontage	the outward-facing aspect of a building
gable	triangular upper part of a wall at the end of a ridged roof
gauged brickwork	brick moulded, rubbed or cut to an exact size and shape
great chamber (solar)	owner's bed-sitting room, the master bedroom, situated on the upper floor of the medieval house
groined arch	intersection of two vaulted roofs
herringbone brick	decorative, interconnected pattern of brick infill between panelled timber framing
herringbone timber framing	decorative style of timber that uses angled members
hipped roof	roof where all sides are sloping downwards towards the walls
jettied	overhanging upper storey
keystone	large stone positioned at the centre of an arch
larder	room used to store food prior to use
lath	thin, flat strip of wood that, when used with other strips, forms latticework providing a backing for plaster or a support for roof tiles

mercier	dealer in textile fabrics
modillion	projecting bracket underneath a <i>cornice</i>
moulding	the ornamental outline of architectural elements such as the <i>cornice</i>
mullion	vertical component that divides individual window panes
nogging	brick infill of square-panelled timber framing
nucleated settlement	village or town where buildings are clustered together
open hammer-beam truss	open truss that is decorative in nature, used only in buildings of high status
palisade	fence of upright stakes or iron railings that form a defensive enclosure
Palladian style	Architectural style derived from and inspired by the Venetian architect Andrea Palladio (1508–80)
panel	sunken or raised section of a wall or door
pantry	small room where food and kitchenware are stored
parlour	living room in a private house, most frequently used to receive and entertain guests
pediment	triangular gable inspired by classical architecture found at the top of buildings or above doorways and windows
perch	measure of area, especially for land, equal to 25.29 m ² (272 ft ²)
pilaster	a rectangular column of timber or masonry that is attached to a wall and that is used for decoration or support
plinth	base course of a building, or projecting part of a wall
portico	covered entrance leading to the main entrance of a building
quoins	dressed masonry blocks that are built into the corner of a wall
rafters	regularly spaced, inclined timbers used to support the roof covering
rail	horizontal member in a timber frame
ridge and furrow	archaeological pattern of ridges and troughs typical of the open field system (created by ploughing during the medieval period)
ridge tile	semi-circular or curved tile used in a roof ridge

roundbarrow	mound of earth over a burial ground, placed in the middle, of prehistoric origin
sash	see <i>window sash</i>
screens-passage	cross-passage that bisects the hall. Has hall entrances and doorways to buttery, pantry and kitchen passages. Partitioned by means of a wooden screen, to block from view.
scullery	a small kitchen room used for washing dishes and other household work
servants' hall	the place intended specifically as the servants' eating room and common day room.
sperre	short, wooden screen projecting at the side of a doorway, often used to partition the hall and the <i>screens-passage</i>
stratigraphy	this involves an examination of archaeological and geological layers to gain an understanding of the chronological age of a feature or site. The oldest layers will usually be found at the bottom of a feature while the youngest layers will be found towards the top.
stuccoed ornament	fine plaster used to finish interior walls
studding	vertical member in a timber frame
truss	triangular framework within a roof, designed to be self-supporting and carry other timbers
vaulted roof	arched roof
vernacular architecture	buildings constructed out of local materials that reflect local needs and traditions
wattle and daub	building material of interwoven laths and twigs (wattle) plastered with a mixture of clay, animal dung and straw (daub)
window sash	window that has two moveable frames. These windows are fixed one above the other and can be moved up and down.