

## CHAPTER 13 – Glossary of terms

**Aisles** Part of a church. Running parallel to the nave (main body of the church) and usually separated from it by arcades or colonnades. Usually lower in height than the nave.

**Apex** The highest point of a structure.

**Arcade** A series of arches carried by columns, piers or pilasters.

**Architrave** moulding detail or frame surrounding windows, doors, panels or niches.

**Arched lintel** An arch spanning an opening which supports the wall above.

**Attic** Rooms within a roof space.

**Battlemented** A parapet which has raised sections (called merlons) alternating between gaps or spaces (called crenelles).

**Bays** Regular visual or structural divisions within the design of a building.

**Bond** The pattern in which bricks or masonry are arranged within a wall.

**Buttress** A projection which is physically attached to a wall providing support and giving it greater strength.

**Cambered** A shallow curve.

**Canted** Any part of a building which is constructed on a polygonal plan, for example bay windows.

**Casement** A metal, timber or plastic frame in which the opening lights are hung window on hinges rather than sliding sashes or pivot hung.

**Canopy** A covering or hood above a door window.

**Capping** The top course/covering (tile, stone, brick) of a wall designed to protect the wall and throw off rainwater. Also called coping.

**Chancel** The eastern part of a church containing the choir and sanctuary.

**Cills** A horizontal piece of timber, or metal or a course of bricks or stone, forming the bottom of a window or door opening.

**Collar beam** A horizontal timber running across the roof span, at any point below the ridge

**Column** Any shaped upright which usually supports a lintel.

**Combed wheat reed** Form of thatch using cereal straw (usually wheat). Produced by passing the straw through a reed comber which removes the grain, but does not crush the stem. Grouped in bundles with the stems laid in the same direction.

**Console bracket** An S shaped bracket or corbel used to support elements above it, e.g. a cornice.

**Colonnade** A row of columns with an entablature above.

**Coping** The top course/covering (tile, stone, brick) of a wall designed to protect the wall and throw off rainwater. Also called capping.

**Corbel** A projecting or cantilevered block supporting elements above it.

**Cornice** A moulded projection on top of an entablature, moulding, wall or opening.

**Cruck** A pair of curved timbers which rise from ground level or the top of a wall to join together at the apex of the roof.

**Cul-de-sac** A dead-end street, alley or passage.

**Curtilage** The land contained within the boundary of a property.

**Cusped** A point formed at the junction of two curves or arches.

**Decorate** Period of English medieval architecture dating from late 13<sup>th</sup> century to second half of 14<sup>th</sup> century.

**Dentillated** Effect created by the projection of alternate headers to brickwork create a tooth-like pattern.

**Diaper work** Pattern created by the use of different coloured or vitrified bricks.

**Dogtooth** Pattern created by bricks laid diagonally to expose one corner pattern creating a serrated effect.

**Doric** One of the five Classical Orders.

**Dormer** A window inserted vertically into a sloping roof with window its own roof and sides.

**Dressed** A surface finish e.g. planed timber, worked masonry

**Eaves** The bottom edge of a roof slope which overhangs the wall face.

**Ecclesiastical** Term relating to the Christian Church.

**Elevation** The face of a building.

**Enclosure** A form of land subdivision where small strip fields are amalgamated to form larger fields which were in turn enclosed. Up until 1750 this was a piecemeal process. Between 1750 and 1850 Enclosure Acts of Parliament made the practice widespread and changed the face of the countryside. An Enclosure map is a map showing the post Enclosure field divisions.

**English Bond** Pattern created by bricks being laid in alternate courses of headers and stretchers.

**Entablature** In classical architecture, the section above the columns containing, architrave, frieze and cornice.

**Engaged** An architectural element which is attached or partly buried within a wall, e.g. column.

**Eyebrow** Where the roofing material (thatch) has been swept over the dormer continuation of dormer in a the roof form.

**Fan lights** Any glazed opening above a doorway.

**Fenestration** The arrangement of windows in an elevation.

**Flat Lintel** Flat beam or brickwork spanning an opening which supports the wall above.

**Flemish bond** Pattern created by bricks being laid in alternate headers and stretchers.

**Flemish garden wall bond** Pattern created by bricks where three stretchers are laid between-each header. Also called Sussex bond.

**Finials** A decorative ornament found on spires, gables, pediments, canopies and pinnacles.

**Fixed panel** A window pane which does not open.

**Flush fitting windows** Window panes positioned on the same plane.

**Frieze** In Classical architecture the section between the cornice and architrave of an entablature, sometimes decorated with patterns or figurative sculpture.

**Gable** The end wall of a building.

**Gauged brick** Precise brickwork, bricks laid with tight mortar joints.

**Gothic** Architectural style of the 18<sup>th</sup> century associated with the Picturesque Revival movement arising from a resurgence in interest in medieval architecture.

**Headers** A brick or stone where the longest dimension is positioned at right angles to the surface of the wall.

**Hipped gable** A roof that slopes on all three sides at the gable.

**Infill panels** Section of wall between timber frames. Usually infilled with lath and plaster (inter-woven strips of timber which are plastered) or bricks.

**Ionic column** One of the five Classical Orders.

**Joists** Parallel timbers, laid horizontally onto which a floor is laid or a ceiling fixed.

**Kerb** A stone or block at the edge of a footpath which divides it from the carriageway.

**Keystones** The block at the centre of an arch which works in compression to hold or keystone the arch together.

**Lancet** A tall narrow window with a pointed arch to the top. A form of arched window windows founded from the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> to mid 13<sup>th</sup> centuries and in late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century Gothic Revival architecture.

**Lintel** A horizontal beam spanning an opening which supports the wall above.

**Long straw** Form of thatch using cereal straw (usually wheat, though sometimes rye). Length of stem usually more than 80cms and grouped into loose bundles with stems laid in different directions.

**Mansard roof** Roof formed from two incline panes, the lower slope of which is steeply pitched.

**Mesolithic** Period between about 12,000 and 3,000 BC

**Order** The detailing of a column in accordance with one of the Five Orders of Classical architecture i.e. Doric, Tuscan, Ionic, Corinthian and Composite.

**Palaeolithic** Period between approximately 2.5 to 3 million years ago and 12,000 B.C.

**Pane** The glass light of a window as in window pane.

**Panelled** A sunken or raised section of a door, ceiling or timber lining to a wall (wainscot), surrounded by moulding.

**Parapet** A low wall along a roof, balcony or terrace.

**Permeability** Ease of movement within an area/passage of people and/or vehicles.

**Pediment** In Classical architecture a shallow pitched gable positioned on top of a portico or a façade.

**Picturesque** An 18<sup>th</sup> century architectural movement. The work picturesque derives from "pittresco" which means "in the manner of the painters", referring to the 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century French and Italian artists Poussin, Claude and Salvator Rosa.

- Pier** Similar to a column or pillar but more massive in construction.
- Pilaster** Similar to a column, but rectangular and attached to a wall.
- Pinnacles** The top of a spire, turret or buttress.
- Pitch** The slope or incline of a roof.
- Plain clay tile** The common clay, roofing tile.
- Plan** The layout of a building.
- Plinth** The bottom section of a building designed to suggest that the building is sitting on a platform.
- Plot** The land occupied by a building and its grounds.
- Polite architecture** The term implies that aesthetics and architectural fashion have architecture consciously been given consideration above functional requirements in the design of a building.
- Portico** A porch in front of a building consisting of a roofed space with open or partially enclosed sides and columns forming the entrance. Often carries a pediment.
- Proportion** The relationship between parts/elements of a building in terms of their size and scale.
- Quoin** The corner of a building emphasised with raised brick or stonework laid in a pattern.
- Rafters** An inclined timber forming the sides of a roof.
- Render** Where a surface is finished in a material such as plaster, stucco or pebbledash.
- Ridge link** The uppermost horizontal line of a roof, situated at the apex of the rafters.
- Roughcast** Rough textured render.
- Rubble** Rough and random sized un-worked stone.
- Sash window** Windows where the frames are positioned in vertical or horizontal grooves and are capable of being raised or lowered vertically or slid from side to side.
- Scale** The size of a building or parts of a building considered in relation to other elements, objects or features for example the landscape, another building or the size of a person.
- Segmental arch** An arch which is formed from part of a circle but which is less than a semi-circle.
- Sequestered** Term meaning temporarily removing a property from the possession of its owner.
- Solid to void ratio** The ratio of areas of walls to areas of windows and doors.
- Spalling** Where damage occurs to the front face of stone or brickwork as a result of frost action or chemical action.
- Stack** A chimney.
- Stretchers** A brick or stone laid with its longest dimension parallel to the face of the wall.
- Stringcourse** A horizontal band of moulding, usually located between storeys on a building.
- Terrace** A row of adjoining houses, usually similar in appearance.

**Tie beam** A horizontal timber connecting a pair of principal rafters designed to prevent the roof spreading.

**Timber- framed** This term implies that the main structure of the building is formed from timber.

**Tile creases** A row of tiles hanging out over a wall, eaves or roof verges which are designed to throw rainwater clear of the wall. The crease is held in place with a coping.

**Tracery** Decorative pattern created by interconnecting elements of windows, screens, panels or vaults etc.

**Tripartite** Divided into three.

**Tympana** Name given to the space between a lintel and an arch above a lintel.

**Trusses** Timber frames which support the roof, normally equally spaced along the length of the building.

**uPVC** Plastic framed windows (unplasticised polyvinyl chloride).

**Vault** An arched roof covering a room or space.

**Vergeboards** Where a roof hangs over the face of the wall and is finished with a board this is called a vergeboard. These vergeboards were often carved to form decorative patterns.

**Vernacular** Traditional local building designs and techniques using locally sourced materials.

**Village morphology** Morphology is the analysis of the layout and form of places.

**Vitrified brickwork** Bricks with a glazed finish typically darker in colour.

**Voussoirs** A wedge shaped stone or brick forming part of an arch or vault.

**Wall-plate** Horizontal timber at the top of a wall to which are attached joists, rafters and roof trusses.

**Water reed** (*Phragmites australis*) wetland plant using for thatching roofs. Traditionally its use was confined to Norfolk, the Fens and small areas along the south coast. Its use is now widespread and most water reed is sourced from abroad.

**Windbraces** A timber within a timber frame, used to strengthen the structure against the wind. Usually forming an arch or diagonal.

## *CHAPTER 14 – Guidance and useful information*

- English Heritage & Planning Advisory Service, DCMS, Guidance on the Management of Conservation Areas, 2006
- English Heritage & Planning Advisory Service Guidance on Conservation Area Appraisals
- HMSO, Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, Chapter 9.
- Department for Communities and Local Government, National Planning Policy Framework 2012
- Aylesbury Vale District Council, Advisory Guide, Conservation Areas June 2003.
- Aylesbury Vale District Council, Advisory Guide, Listed Buildings, July 2003.
- Aylesbury Vale District Council, Advisory Guide, Building Materials, January 16th 1995.
- Aylesbury Vale District Council, Advisory Guide, The Conversion of Traditional Farm Buildings, July 18th 1990.
- Aylesbury Vale District Council, Advisory Guide, Thatching 30th August 2000.

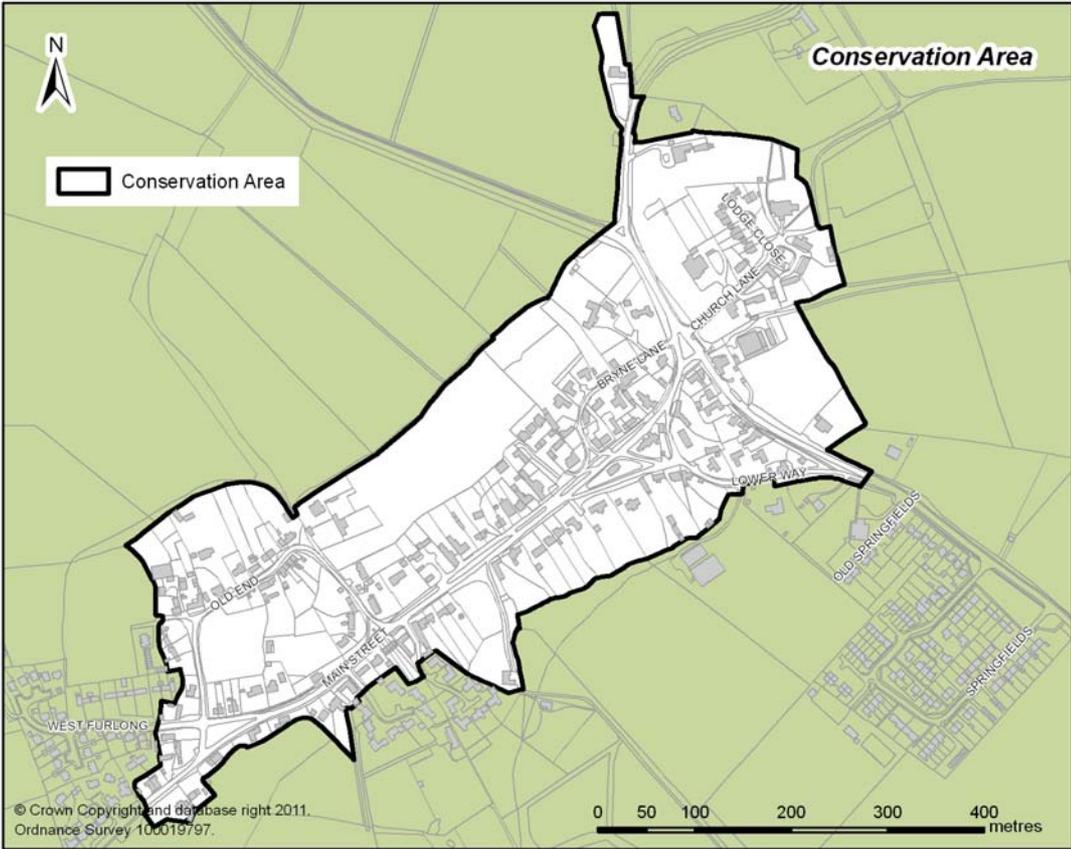
### *Bibliography*

- Jacobs Babbie "Aylesbury Vale Environmental Character Assessment – Buckingham." August 2006

### *Acknowledgements*

- Padbury Parish Council

APPENDIX I – Conservation Area Boundary



## *APPENDIX II – Conservation Area Constraints*

Below is a list of the types of development that are controlled by Conservation Area designation, and therefore require planning permission or Conservation Area Consent. This list is not exhaustive.

- Demolition of all and in some cases part, of any building or structure
- An extension that exceeds 50 cubic metres or 10% of the volume of the original house as it was first built or as it stood on 1st July 1948
- Cladding, any part of the outside of a building with materials such as stone, artificial stone, timber, plastic or tile
- Any addition or alteration to the shape of a roof, such as the addition of a dormer window
- An extension or alteration to any structure within the grounds of a building, with a cubic content greater than 10 cubic metres, such as a garden shed
- Positioning a satellite dish on a wall, roof or chimney that faces a road or public space.
- Tighter advertisement controls
- Trees within Conservation Areas with stem diameters of 75mm or greater, measured 1.5 metres above ground are protected. Anyone wishing to work on such trees must normally give six weeks written notice to the Local Authority. Replacement planting duties may apply.

For further information please contact the Conservation Areas Officer at Aylesbury Vale District Council on (01296) 585748.

### *APPENDIX III – Planning Policy*

Below is a list of Aylesbury Vale District Council's Planning Policies relating to the management of Conservation Areas and the wider built historic environment. These policies should be read in conjunction with National legislation and guidance on the historic environment.

- GP.35 Design of new development proposals
- GP.38 Landscaping of new development proposals
- GP.39 Existing trees and hedgerows
- GP.40 Retention of existing trees and hedgerows
- GP.45 "Secured by Design" considerations
- GP.53 New development in and adjacent to Conservation Areas
- GP.59 Preservation of archaeological remains
- GP.60 Development of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest

Aylesbury Vale District Council Conservation Areas Supplementary Planning Document  
(published March 2011)

Aylesbury Vale District Council District Wide Strategy Conservation Area Management Plan  
(published May 2009)

*APPENDIX IV – Asset Sheets*