

Term	Definition
Air Brick	A brick or block with perforations designed to allow air circulation through the wall.
Acrylic Paint	A type of water-based paint that contains acrylic polymers, providing a durable and fast-drying finish.
Beamfilling	Brickwork laid from wall plate level up to the underside of roof covering, to fill in the space between timber roof trusses.
Batten	A narrow strip of wood or metal used to secure roof tiles, roofing sheets, or siding materials to the underlying structure.
Bills of Quantities	A comprehensive list of all items and quantities required for a construction project, used for pricing and tendering purposes.
Brick Reinforcement	Steel mesh or rods placed within the mortar joints of brickwork to enhance its strength and structural integrity.
Built-in Cupboard	A storage unit or closet integrated into the structure of a building, typically without a separate frame or doors.
Cavity Wall	A wall construction consisting of two parallel walls with a cavity (gap) between them to improve insulation and moisture control.
Casement	A type of window with hinges on the side that allows it to open outward or inward like a door.
Ceramic Tiling	The installation of ceramic tiles, made from clay and other natural materials, used for covering floors, walls, and other surfaces.
Cornice	A decorative moulding or projection that runs along the top edge of a wall or beneath the eaves of a roof.
Countertop	A flat working surface, usually found in kitchens and bathrooms, made from materials like granite, marble, or laminate.
Cylinder	The cylindrical part of a lockset where the key is inserted and turned to operate the lock.
Damp Proof Course	A layer or barrier made of waterproof materials, installed in a building's walls near ground level to prevent rising damp.
Damp Proof Membrane	A sheet or membrane used to prevent moisture from penetrating floors, walls, or roofs.
Epoxy Paint	A paint coating that consists of epoxy resins, providing a tough and chemically resistant finish suitable for various surfaces.
Expansion Joint	A joint designed to allow for the expansion and contraction of building materials due to temperature changes without causing damage.
Face Brick	A type of brick that is suitable for facing, visible on the exterior surface of a wall for its aesthetic qualities.
Fascia Board	A flat board or panel fixed to the ends of roof rafters or the eaves of a building, providing a finished appearance and protecting the roof structure.
Final Payment	The last payment made to a contractor or builder after the completion of a construction project and fulfilment of contract terms.
Flood Line	The maximum level reached by floodwaters during a flood event, used to determine suitable building heights and locations in flood-prone areas.
Galvanizing	The process of coating steel or iron with a layer of zinc to protect against corrosion.
Geotechnical Report	A detailed study of the ground conditions, soil properties, and geological characteristics of a construction site, crucial for foundation design and construction.

Granolithic	A type of flooring material composed of crushed granite, cement, and sometimes other aggregates, providing a durable and slip-resistant surface.
Gypsum Plasterboard	Also known as drywall or plasterboard, it is a sheet of gypsum plaster sandwiched between two layers of paper, used for interior wall and ceiling construction.
Hip	The external angle formed by two sloping roof surfaces coming together at the corner of a building.
Hollow Core Door	A lightweight door with a hollow interior, typically made of a wood or metal frame and covered with a veneer or other material.
Interim Payment	Periodic payments made to a contractor during the construction phase based on the progress of work completed.
Lintol	A horizontal structural member (usually made of steel or stone) that spans the top of an opening such as a door or window to support the load above it.
Lockset	A complete lock assembly that includes a latch or bolt, handles or knobs, and the necessary hardware for installation.
Mortar	A mixture of cement, sand, and water used to bind building blocks or bricks together in construction.
Purlin	A horizontal structural member that supports the roof rafters and transfers their load to the main framework of the building.
Primer	A preparatory coating applied to surfaces before painting to enhance adhesion and provide a smooth and even finish.
Prime Cost Amount	An allowance in the contract sum for the cost of materials or items that have not been specified at the time of contract signing.
Provisional Amount	An allowance included in the contract sum for works or items that are not fully defined at the time of contract signing.
Polyurethane Enamel Paint	A type of paint that contains polyurethane resins, providing a durable and glossy finish, often used for metal surfaces and vehicles.
Raft Foundation	A large, thick concrete slab used as the foundation for an entire building, distributing the load of the structure evenly across the ground.
Rafter	A sloping beam that supports the roof and transfers its weight to the walls or purlins.
Ridge	The horizontal line formed by the intersection of two sloping roof surfaces at the highest point of a roof.
Roof Sheeting	Sheets or panels made from materials like metal, plastic, or fiber cement used to cover and protect the roof of a building.
Roof Tile	A flat or curved individual unit made from materials such as clay, concrete, or metal, used for covering roofs in overlapping patterns.
Saw-Cut Joint	A control joint in concrete or masonry created by sawing after the material has hardened, allowing for controlled cracking to prevent random cracking.
Screed	A levelled layer of cement or concrete applied over a base to create a smooth and flat surface for flooring materials.
Servitude	A legal right that allows one party to use or access another party's property for a specific purpose, such as installing utilities or accessing a shared driveway.
Shower Arm	A pipe or fixture that connects the showerhead to the water supply, allowing it to be positioned at the desired height.
Shower Rose	The showerhead, a fixture that sprays water for bathing in showers.

Side-Hung	A type of window that opens horizontally, pivoting from hinges on the side.
Skirting	A decorative and protective board installed along the base of an interior wall, covering the joint between the wall and the floor.
Solid Core Door	A solid core door is a type of interior door designed with a dense and sturdy inner core, typically composed of materials such as particleboard or medium-density fiberboard (MDF), encased within a veneer or laminate surface.
Stop Tap	A valve used to control the flow of water in plumbing systems, typically installed inside a building near the water meter or mains supply.
Strip Footing	A shallow foundation that consists of a continuous strip of concrete or masonry supporting the load of a load-bearing wall.
Surface Bed	A prepared and levelled surface on which building elements or materials are placed or installed.
Top-Hung	A type of window that opens vertically, pivoting from hinges at the top.
Trap	A plumbing fitting designed to retain a small quantity of water to prevent odours and gases from flowing back through the drain.
Truss	A rigid framework composed of beams, bars, and triangles used to support roofs and bridges, distributing the load evenly across its members.
Undercoat	An initial coat of paint applied to a surface before the topcoat to improve adhesion and coverage.
Union	A plumbing fitting that allows the disconnection of pipes or hoses without cutting or compromising the pipes themselves.
Vanity Basin	A sink or basin typically installed in a bathroom, mounted on a vanity or countertop.
Veneer	A thin layer of high-quality wood or other material applied to the surface of a coarser or less expensive material to improve its appearance.
Verge	The edge of a roof that overhangs the gable end of a building.
Water Closet	A term used to describe a toilet or lavatory, commonly used in architectural contexts.
Wayleave	An agreement between a property owner and a utility company allowing the company to install and maintain equipment on the owner's land or property.
Weephole	A small opening or cavity within a building envelope, typically located at the base of exterior walls or within masonry structures to allow the controlled drainage of moisture, condensation, or water infiltration from within the building assembly to the exterior.
Window Light	The opening of a window, consisting of the frame and glass panels.
Window Pane	The individual sheet of glass within a window frame.
Zoning	The process of dividing land into different zones or areas, each with specific permitted land uses and building regulations.