ABERDEEN GRANITE
UF : Rubislaw Granite
UF : Balmoral Granite
BT : GRANITE
SN : Medium grained, dark bluish-grey stone. Quarried mainly from the Rubislaw Quarry.

Adamelite
USE : SHAP GRANITE

ALABASTER
BT : STONE
RT : MARBLE
SN : Fine grained, whitish, granular variety of Gypsum. Suitable for carving.

Alps Grey Granite
USE : GNEISS

Alta Quartzite
USE : SCHIST

Altazite
USE : SCHIST

ALUMINIUM
UF : Corrugated Aluminium
BT : METAL
NT : ANODIZED ALUMINIUM
SN : Lightweight, strong metal with good corrosive resistance, normally used as an alloy.

Amberley Stone
USE : CHALK

Ammonite
USE : FOSSIL

Ancaster Stone
USE : LINCOLNSHIRE LIMESTONE

ANIMAL
NT : BONE
NT : FOSSIL
NT : LEATHER
NT : SHELL
SN : Pertaining to or deriving from a living organism. See ANIMAL Class list for narrow terms.

ANODIZED ALUMINIUM
BT : ALUMINIUM
SN : Aluminium coated by a protective film of oxides created by electrolysis.

Anston Stone
USE : MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE

Arabescato Marble
USE : CARRARA MARBLE

ARTIFICIAL SLATE
UF : Asbestos Slate
BT : MATERIAL <BY FORM>
SN : A rectangular sheet of roofing material created by a man made process (eg. asbestos cement slate) and made to look like, and used in the same way as, natural slate.

ARTIFICIAL STONE
UF : Bradstone
UF : Empire Stone
UF : Imitation Stone
BT : MAN MADE MATERIAL
NT : COADE STONE
NT : PULHAMITE STONE
RT : SCAGLIOLA
RT : STONE
SN : Synthetically manufactured stone made from natural stone aggregate or reconstituted ceramics or clay, and made to appear natural. Used as solid stone for masonry or for sculptural and architectural ornament.

ARTIFICIAL TIMBER
BT : MAN MADE MATERIAL
SN : Synthetic fibres and reconstituted materials imitating, or in the form of, timber created by a man-made process. Use carefully - do not confuse with mock and sham timber work.

ASBESTOS
UF : Asbestos Slate
UF : Corrugated Asbestos
BT : MAN MADE MATERIAL
SN : A mineral crystal of thin, tough fibres which can be woven. Used for high temperature insulation or as reinforcement in asbestos cement building board and corrugated roofing. If used to imitate slate, use artificial slate also.

Asbestos Slate
USE : ASBESTOS

Asbestos Slate
USE : ARTIFICIAL SLATE

Ashburton Marble
USE : DEVONIAN LIMESTONE

Ashburton Marble
USE : MARBLE

ASHLAR
BT : MATERIAL <BY FORM>
SN : A square, hewn or worked, high class freestone which can be ‘freely’ cut and is laid in horizontal courses with vertical joints.

ASPHALT
BT : BITUMEN
SN : Solid or viscous bituminous pitch of natural occurrence, or produced from petroleum mixed with sand or other aggregate filler, for use in roads or as a covering material.

Auchinlea Stone
USE : SANDSTONE

Australian Marble
USE : MARBLE

BAKELITE
BT : PLASTIC
SN : Thermosetting plastic commonly used for its properties of electrical insulation.

Ballachulish Slate
USE : SCOTTISH SLATE

Balmoral Granite
USE : ABERDEEN GRANITE

BAMBOO
BT : WOOD
SN : Tropical giant grass with hollow stem used structurally or as a covering material.

Bardiglio Marble
USE : CARRARA MARBLE

BARGATE STONE
UF : Burgate Stone
BT : SANDSTONE
SN : Hard, coarse grained, calcareous sandstone, coloured by iron oxide. Quarried in the Guildford and Godalming area of the South East.

Barge Quartzite
USE : SCHIST

Barnack Stone
USE : LINCOLNSHIRE LIMESTONE

BASALT
UF : Volcanic Stone
UF : Volcanic Trap
UF : Hurwick Stone
UF : Killerton Stone
BT : STONE
RT : GREENSTONE
RT : RHYOLITE
RT : SERPENTINE
RT : WHINSTONE
SN : Basic, black coloured, fine grained, igneous rock.

Basebed
USE : PORTLAND STONE

Base Bed
USE : PORTLAND STONE

BATH STONE
UF : Monks Park Stone
UF : St Aldhelms Stone
UF : Stoke Ground Stone
UF : Westwood Stone
UF : Winsley Ground
UF : Box Ground
UF : Box Rubblestone
UF : Bradford Stone
UF : Combe Down Stone
UF : Corsham Stone
UF : Hartham Park Stone
UF : Hazlebury Stone
BT : OOLITIC LIMESTONE
SN : Even grained, poorly fossiliferous, light brown/cream coloured, oolitic limestone. Quarried in the Bath area.

Battscombe Stone
USE : CARBONIFEROUS LIMESTONE

Baveno Granite
USE : JURASSIC LIMESTONE

BEER STONE
BT : CHALK
SN : Coarse, hard Chalkstone, light grey to white coloured, containing shell fragments.

BEMBRIDGE LIMESTONE
UF : Quarr Stone
UF : Bembridge Stone
UF : Binstead Stone
UF : Isle Of Wight Stone
BT : TERTIARY LIMESTONE
SN : Generic name for the hard, white/cream coloured, freshwater limestone. Quarried on the Isle of Wight.

Bembridge Stone
USE : BEMBRIDGE LIMESTONE

Berwyn Slate
USE : WELSH SLATE

Bethersden Marble
USE : MARBLE

Bethersden Marble
USE : CRETACEOUS LIMESTONE

Binstead Stone
USE : BEMBRIDGE LIMESTONE

Biotite Granite
USE : GRANITE

Birchover Gritstone
USE : GRITSTONE (SANDSTONE)

Birchover Gritstone
USE : GRITSTONE (SANDSTONE)

BITUMEN
BT : MAN MADE MATERIAL
NT : ASPHALT
NT : TAR
NT : TARMACADAM
SN : A semi solid mixture of complex hydrocarbons derived from coal or petroleum. Used as a waterproof binder or protective coating.

BITUMINOUS FELT
UF : Roofing Felt
BT : MAN MADE MATERIAL
SN : A material made of felted fibres bonded by bitumen. Often used as a roofing material.

Black Granite
USE : DIORITE

Bladon Cotswold Stone
USE : COTSWOLD STONE

Blaxter Stone
USE : SANDSTONE

Bletchingdon Marble
USE : MARBLE

Bletchingdon Marble
USE : JURASSIC LIMESTONE
Blue Grey Slate
USE: WELSH SLATE

BLUE LIAS
BT: LIAS
NT: KEINTON STONE
SN: Hard white/grey coloured liassic limestone. Quarried on the Devon-Dorset border.

Blue Peterhead Granite
USE: PETERHEAD GRANITE

Bluestone
USE: WEST COUNTRY SLATE

Blue Welsh Slate
USE: WELSH SLATE

Bognor Rock
USE: SUSSEX STONE

Bolsover Moor
USE: MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE

Bolton Wood Stone
USE: YORK STONE

Bon Accord Red Granite
USE: GRANITE

BONE
BT: ANIMAL
SN: Any of the pieces of hard tissue consisting largely of calcium phosphate that make up the skeleton of a vertebrate animal.

Borrowdale Slate
USE: LAKE DISTRICT SLATE

Box Ground
USE: BATH STONE

Box Rubblestone
USE: BATH STONE

Bradford Stone
USE: BATH STONE

Bradstone
USE: ARTIFICIAL STONE

Bramley Fall Stone
USE: SANDSTONE

Brandon Hill Grit Rubble
USE: CONGLOMERATE

BRASS
BT: METAL
SN: Easily formed metal alloy composed of copper and zinc.

Brathay Slate
USE: LAKE DISTRICT SLATE

BRECCIA
BT: STONE
RT: HERTFORDSHIRE PUDDINGSTONE

Breche Rose
USE: MARBLE

BREEZE BLOCK
UF: Thermalite
BT: CONCRETE
RT: RESIDUE
SN: Lightweight building block traditionally made with coke breeze from gas works combined with sand and cement. Use this term generally to denote a light, modern concrete building block with man made characteristics.

BRICK
UF: Malm (Brick)
UF: Ruabon Brick
UF: Staffordshire Blue Brick
UF: Vitrified Brick
UF: Fleoton Brick
UF: Flint Lime Brick
BT: MATERIAL <BY FORM>
NT: ENGINEERING BRICK
RT: CLAY
RT: MATHEMATICAL TILE
RT: PEAT
SN: Standard rectangular block or tablet bonded on mortar joints in a regular arrangement or pattern for strength or decoration. Made from clay or brick earth which may contain varying quantities of chalk, lime or iron oxide which effect colour or density.

BRICKEARTH
BT: EARTH MIX
SN: An unconsolidated geological deposit sometimes iused as a bonding material in stone walls.

Britannia Stone
USE: SANDSTONE

BRONZE
BT: METAL
RT: COPPER
RT: TIN
SN: Hard, corrosive resistant alloy of copper and tin.

Broughton Moor Slate
USE: LAKE DISTRICT SLATE

BUNGAROOSSH
UF: Bungeroosh
BT: CEMENT MIX
SN: Composed of a wide variety of substances and materials such as whole or broken bricks, cobblestones, flints, pebbles and sand which are set into hydraulic lime. Used most often to form external walls and is commonly found in the Brighton/ Lewes region.

Bungeroosh
USE: BUNGAROOSSH

Bunter Stone
USE: SANDSTONE

Burgate Stone
USE: BARGATE STONE
**Burlington Blue Grey**  
USE : LAKE DISTRICT SLATE

**Burlington Slate**  
USE : LAKE DISTRICT SLATE

**Bursting Stone**  
USE : LAKE DISTRICT SLATE

**Burwell Stone**  
USE : CLUNCH

**Buttermere Slate**  
USE : LAKE DISTRICT SLATE

**CAEN STONE**  
BT : CRETACEOUS LIMESTONE  
SN : Fine grained limestone, yellow or yellow/white in colour. Imported from France, mainly for ecclesiastical use.

**Caerbwdy Stone**  
USE : SANDSTONE

**Caithness Flagstone**  
USE : SANDSTONE

**Calcareous Spar**  
USE : LIMESTONE

**Calverley Stone**  
USE : SUSSEX STONE

**CAMPAN MARBLE**  
UF : Campan Melange  
UF : Campan Rose  
UF : Campan Vert  
BT : MARBLE  
SN : White coloured marble. Imported from France.

**Campan Melange**  
USE : CAMPAN MARBLE

**Campan Rose**  
USE : CAMPAN MARBLE

**Campan Vert**  
USE : CAMPAN MARBLE

**Campden Stone**  
USE : OOLITIC LIMESTONE

**CANVAS**  
BT : MATERIAL <BY FORM>  
SN : An unbleached cloth of hemp, flax or other coarse yarn.

**CARBONIFEROUS LIMESTONE**  
UF : Penmon Limestone  
UF : Penmon Marble  
UF : Orton Scar Limestone  
UF : Salterswath  
UF : Swaledale Fossil  
UF : Cheddar Stone  
UF : Battscombe Stone  
UF : Deepdale Fossil  
UF : Derbypene  
UF : Derbyshire Fossil  
UF : Dukes Red Limestone  
UF : Frosterley Marble  
UF : Hadene Stone  
UF : Hoplons Wood Stone  
BT : LIMESTONE  
RT : MARBLE  
RT : SANDSTONE  
RT : SHALE  
SN : Limestones formed during the Carboniferous period. Many are cut, polished and used as marble.

**Cardeston Stone**  
USE : SANDSTONE

**CARRARA MARBLE**  
UF : Pavonazzo  
UF : Cipollino Marble  
UF : Arabesca Marble  
UF : Bardiglio Marble  
BT : MARBLE  
SN : Imported Italian marble varying in colour from green, blue, purple to white.

**CARSTONE**  
UF : Car Stone  
UF : Ginger Bread Stone  
BT : SANDSTONE  
RT : IRONSTONE  
SN : Coarse hard sandstone often coloured with iron oxide creating its characteristic brown shades.

**Car Stone**  
USE : CARSTONE

**Cary Stone**  
USE : OOLITIC LIMESTONE

**Casterton Stone**  
USE : LINCOLNSHIRE LIMESTONE

**CAST IRON**  
BT : IRON  
SN : Dating from the 15th century, it is a hard alloy of iron and carbon, melted and shaped into various moulded forms.

**Catacleuse**  
USE : ELVAN

**CEDAR**  
BT : WOOD  
SN : Durable wood from a non-native, evergreen conifer.

**CEMENT**  
UF : Whitby Cement  
UF : Cement Render  
UF : Cement Tile  
BT : CEMENT MIX  
NT : PORTLAND CEMENT  
RT : CONCRETE  
RT : LIME  
RT : MORTAR  
RT : SAND  
RT : SLURRY  
RT : WOODWOOL SLAB  
SN : Originally obtained by burning limestone to produce quicklime. Now a fine grey powder made from a mixture of limestone and clay used with water and sand to make mortar or with water, sand and aggregate to make concrete.

**CEMENT MIX**  
BT : MAN MADE MATERIAL  
NT : BUNGAROOSH
Cement Render
USE : RENDER
Cement Render
USE : CEMENT
Cement Tile
USE : TILE
Cement Tile
USE : CEMENT
CERAMIC
BT : MAN MADE MATERIAL
NT : MAJOLICA
NT : TERRACOTTA
RT : CLAY
RT : TILE
SN : A binder combined with various aggregates which sets and holds together into a mass which then hardens and gains strength.

Chinley Moor Stone
USE : GRITSTONE (SANDSTONE)

Chudleigh Stone
USE : DEVONIAN LIMESTONE

Cipollino Marble
USE : CARRARA MARBLE

Clashach Stone
USE : SANDSTONE

CLAY
UF : Clay Tile
BT : EARTH MIX
RT : BRICK
RT : CERAMIC
RT : LIAS
RT : PANTILE
RT : TILE
SN : A fine grained earth which becomes more plastic when water is added and can be moulded and dried to make bricks, tile, pottery, etc.

CLAY LUMP
BT : EARTH MIX
SN : Large, moulded, unburnt blocks of clay type soil laid in a similar way to brick, but bedded in lime and clay 'mortar'. The walls produced are characteristically thinner than those of cob and pise.

Clay Tile
USE : TILE

Clay Tile
USE : CLAY

CLINKER
BT : RESIDUE
SN : Fused ash from furnaces used as aggregate.

Clipsham Stone
USE : LINCOLNSHIRE LIMESTONE

Clob
USE : COB

CLUNCH
UF : Totternhoe Stone
UF : Burwell Stone
BT : CHALK
SN : A hard, gritty, grey/green coloured form of chalk.

COADE STONE
BT : ARTIFICIAL STONE
SN : Durable artificial stone consisting of china clay, sand and finely ground stoneware cast from moulds and fired in a kiln. Commonly used for architectural ornament and facings.

COB
UF : Clob
BT : EARTH MIX
NT : WICHERT
SN : Walls composed of clay, earth, straw, lime and sand, mixed with water. Constructed without shutters in layers upon a stone or brick plinth and usually covered with protective limewash.
COBBLE
BT : MATERIAL <BY FORM>
RT : STONE
SN : Naturally occurring glacial rock fragments (diameter 64-256mm) larger than pebble and smaller than boulder.

Cobble Stone
USE : LAKE DISTRICT SLATE

Collyweston Slate
USE : LINCOLNSHIRE LIMESTONE

Combe Down Stone
USE : BATH STONE

COMBED WHEAT REED
BT : STRAW
SN : A form of thatching straw composed of stems that have been combed mechanically to remove grain and extraneous waste material without crushing the stem.

CONCRETE
UF : Concrete Block
UF : Concrete Tile
UF : Granolithic Concrete
BT : CEMENT MIX
NT : BREEZE BLOCK
NT : LIGHTWEIGHT CONCRETE
NT : PRESTRESSED CONCRETE
NT : REINFORCED CONCRETE
RT : CEMENT
RT : PANTILE
RT : SAND
RT : TILE
SN : Composed of sand, stones or other aggregate and cement mixed with water which sets in a hard mass. The material is usually associated with modern building but was developed by Romans where cement was obtained from quicklime.

Concrete Block
USE : CONCRETE

Concrete Tile
USE : TILE

Concrete Tile
USE : CONCRETE

CONGLOMERATE
UF : Brandon Hill Grit Rubble
UF : Dolomitic Conglomerate
BT : STONE
NT : PUDDINGSTONE
NT : SEPTARIA
RT : BRECCIA
SN : Sedimentary rock consisting of rounded pebbles naturally cemented together.

CROMER MARBLE
BT : MARBLE
RT : SERPENTINE
SN : One of only three 'true' British marbles, green and white in colour, predominantly used in large public buildings.

COPPER
BT : METAL
RT : BRONZE
SN : Metal used primarily for roofing and ornamental purposes, being lighter and stronger than lead.

Coralline Crag
USE : TERTIARY LIMESTONE

Coral Rag Limestone
USE : OOLITIC LIMESTONE

Corfe Stone
USE : PURBECK STONE

CORK
BT : WOOD
SN : Buoyant, light material obtained from the cork tree.

Combrash Limestone
USE : OOLITIC LIMESTONE

Cornish Granite
USE : GRANITE

Cornish Rustic
USE : WEST COUNTRY SLATE

Cornish Slate
USE : WEST COUNTRY SLATE

Correnie Granite
USE : GRANITE

Corrugated Aluminium
USE : ALUMINIUM

Corrugated Asbestos
USE : ASBESTOS

Corrugated Iron
USE : IRON

Corsehill Stone
USE : SANDSTONE

Corsham Stone
USE : BATH STONE

Cor Ten Steel
USE : WEATHERING STEEL

Cosgrove Stone
USE : LINCOLNSHIRE LIMESTONE

Cotswold Slate
USE : COTSWOLD STONE

COTSWOLD STONE
UF : Stanway Stone
UF : Bladon Cotswold Stone
UF : Cotswold Slate
UF : Guiting Stone
BT : OOLITIC LIMESTONE
SN : Sandy, light brown (cream to golden) coloured limestone, easily worked and readily available.

Coxbench Sandstone
USE : SANDSTONE

Craigeleith Stone
USE : SANDSTONE

CRETACEOUS LIMESTONE
UF : Petworth Marble
UF : Large Paludina Marble
UF : Laughton Marble
UF : Laughton Stone
UF : Small Paludina Marble
UF : Sussex Marble
UF : Bethersden Marble
UF : Charlwood Stone
UF : Istrian Stone
BT : LIMESTONE
NT : CAEN STONE
NT : CHALK
NT : KENTISH RAGSTONE
RT : SUSSEX STONE
SN : Limestone formed during the Cretaceous period.

Crosland Hill Stone
USE : YORK STONE

Culm Measures Stone
USE : SANDSTONE

Culm Stone
USE : SANDSTONE

Cumberland Stone
USE : SANDSTONE

Darley Dale Stone
USE : GRITSTONE (SANDSTONE)

Darney Stone
USE : SANDSTONE

DAUB
BT : EARTH MIX
RT : LATH
RT : LIME
RT : PLASTER
RT : WATTLE
SN : Application of earth based plaster to a backing of lath or wattle used in internal or external walls. Composite mixture which may include clay soil, dung, straw, lime putty, sand or horsehair.

Davie Blocks Stone
USE : SANDSTONE

Deal
USE : TIMBER

DECORATIVE PLASTER
BT : MATERIAL <BY FORM>
BT : PLASTER
NT : PARGETING
NT : SCAGLIOLA
SN : Ornate or patterned decoration, carved into or moulded from plaster.

Deepdale Fossil
USE : CARBONIFEROUS LIMESTONE

Delable Slate
USE : WEST COUNTRY SLATE

Delph Stone
USE : SANDSTONE

Derbydene
USE : CARBONIFEROUS LIMESTONE

Derbyshire Fossil
USE : CARBONIFEROUS LIMESTONE

Derbyshire Grit Stone
USE : GRITSTONE (SANDSTONE)

Derbyshire Stone
USE : SANDSTONE

Devon Granite
USE : GRANITE

DEVONIAN LIMESTONE
UF : Plymouth Limestone
UF : Plymouth Stone
UF : Torquay Limestone
UF : Torquay Marble
UF : Chudleigh Stone
UF : Ashburton Marble
BT : LIMESTONE
SN : Limestone formed during the Devonian period, and found predominantly between the Exe and Tamar rivers in Devon. Varying in colour from black/grey to pink/white it was often polished to imitate, and be used as, marble.

Devon Marble
USE : LIMESTONE

Devon Marble
USE : MARBLE

Devon Slate
USE : WEST COUNTRY SLATE

Diamanzite
USE : QUARTZITE

Diorite
UF : Black Granite
BT : STONE
SN : Coarse grained, dark coloured, igneous rock.

Dodgington Stone
USE : SANDSTONE

Dolerite
BT : STONE
RT : GREENSTONE
RT : RHYOLITE
RT : WHINSTONE
SN : Medium grained, intrusive, black or dark green coloured, igneous rock.

Dolomitic Conglomerate
UF : Dolomitic Conglomerate
BT : MINERAL
RT : MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE
SN : Soft, often white, but may be transparent. Dolomite can be found on its own, but may also occur as a replacement mineral found in some rocks, particularly limestone, formed after action by magnesium-rich fluids.

Dolomitic Conglomerate
USE : CONGLOMERATE
**Dolomitic Conglomerate**
USE: DOLOMITE

**DOUBLE ROMAN TILE**
BT: TILE
SN: A large rectangle roof tile with an upstand on one side, a roll in the centre and another roll on the other side, which fits over the upstand of the adjacent tile. The name does not denote a relationship with the Roman period.

**Doulting Stone**
USE: OOLITIC LIMESTONE

**Drewsteignston Stone**
USE: GRANITE

**Dukes Red Limestone**
USE: CARBONIFEROUS LIMESTONE

**Dundee Marble**
USE: MARBLE

**Dundee Marble**
USE: GRANITE

**Dundry Stone**
USE: OOLITIC LIMESTONE

**Dunhouse Stone**
USE: SANDSTONE

**Dunleary Stone**
USE: GRANITE

**Dunston Stone**
USE: SANDSTONE

**EARTH**
BT: EARTH MIX
RT: PEAT
RT: TURF
SN: Combination of organic and inorganic material cohered to form a hard solid wall or covering. Use for structures created by the excavation and piling up of earth, such as ice houses. Earth may be used in combination with other materials.

**EARTH MIX**
NT: BRICKEARTH
NT: CLAY
NT: CLAY LUMP
NT: COB
NT: DAUB
NT: EARTH
NT: MARL
NT: MUD
NT: PISE
NT: SAND
SN: Unbaked clays and/or soil material often mixed with, or performing the function of an aggregate or binder. See EARTH MIX Class List for narrow terms.

**Efte Foil**
USE: ETHYLTETRAFLUOROETHYLENE FOIL

**Elland Edge Flagrock**
USE: YORK STONE

**Ellel Edge Stone**
USE: YORK STONE

**ELM**
BT: WOOD
SN: Deciduous wood from the native elm tree, commonly used for framing or cladding of lesser timber framed structures due to its poorer weathering qualities as compared to oak.

**Elterwater Slate**
USE: LAKE DISTRICT SLATE

**ELVAN**
UF: Pentewan Stone
UF: Trelince Porphy
UF: Trelince Stone
UF: Catacleuse
UF: Growan
BT: PORPHYRY
RT: GRANITE
SN: Miner’s term for fine grained, often light grey/fawn coloured porphyritic rocks. Commonly found in Devon and Cornwall.

**Ematita Granite**
USE: GNEISS

**Empire Stone**
USE: ARTIFICIAL STONE

**ENCAUSTIC TILE**
BT: TILE
SN: Glazed and decorated, patterned earthenware tile combining different coloured clays which are inlaid and burnt in. Mainly used for flooring and external decoration.

**ENGINEERING BRICK**
BT: BRICK
SN: A dense, high strength, low absorption brick of uniform size, employed predominantly in industrial structures such as railway viaducts.

**ETHYLTETRAFLUOROETHYLENE FOIL**
UF: Efte Foil
BT: MAN MADE MATERIAL
SN: Extremely thin foil made out of ethyltetrafluoroethylene, a modified copolymer which is extruded into a thin film and which is related to Teflon. It has a very high level of light transmission in visible and ultra violet range. Used instead of glass.

**Fabric**
USE: TEXTILE

**FAIENCE**
UF: Marmo
BT: TERRACOTTA
RT: TILE
SN: Solid masonry slabs (tiles) of terracotta which are usually used as a cladding by bedding in concrete. Faience also refers to decorative glazed units.

**FELDSPAR**
BT: MINERAL
SN: Hard, often coloured, can be transparent. Found on its own as crystals and veins but also as a major constituent of all three geological rock types.
FELT
BT : TEXTILE
SN : Fabric of fibrous materials consolidated by heat and mechanical action so that the fibres are matted together.

FIBREBOARD
UF : Medium Board
UF : Medium Density Fibreboard
UF : Hardboard
BT : PANEL BOARD
RT : WOOD
SN : A sheet formed from wood which has been separated into its fibrous elements and reconstituted under pressure. The natural fibres produce resins which act as adhesive, but often additional adhesives are used.

FIBREGLASS
BT : MAN MADE MATERIAL
SN : Any material consisting of glass filaments woven into textiles, paper or board.

FIRESTONE
BT : SANDSTONE
RT : IRONSTONE
SN : Soft sandstone stained by iron oxide often used in the Surrey area.

Fletton Brick
USE : BRICK

FLINT
UF : Knapped Flint
BT : CHERT
SN : Hard, durable, dark grey stone, the purest native form of silica, which can either be used decoratively or as a main material. Predominantly found in East Anglia and the South East.

Flint Lime Brick
USE : BRICK

FLUORITE
UF : Fluorspar
BT : MINERAL
SN : Soft mineral, colour varying from black/purple to yellow/green. Commonly found as a mineral vein.

Fluorspar
USE : FLUORITE

Forest Marble
USE : MARBLE

Forest Marble
USE : JURASSIC LIMESTONE

Forest Of Dean Stone
USE : SANDSTONE

Forest Stone (Gloucestershire)
USE : SANDSTONE

FOREST STONE (LEICESTERSHIRE)
UF : Swithland Slate
UF : Charnwood Stone
BT : STONE
RT : PORPHYRY
RT : SCOTTISH SLATE
RT : SLATE

RT : SYENITE
SN : Collective name for a series of rocks (granite, syenite, porphyry and slate) found in the Charnwood Forest of Leicestershire. Index with specific stone type where given.

FOSSIL
UF : Ammonite
BT : ANIMAL
RT : MINERAL
RT : STONE
SN : The remains of living organisms preserved in stone over a long time period. This may be the internal or external moulds of, usually, the hard parts of an organism (shells, bones, etc.).

Foxy's Wood Rubble
USE : SANDSTONE

Freebed
USE : LINCOLNSHIRE LIMESTONE

FREESTONE
UF : Langton Freestone
UF : Yorkshire Freestone
UF : Hard York Freestone
BT : STONE
SN : Stonemason's term for any easily worked sedimentary rock. Index with specific stone type where given.

Frosterley Marble
USE : MARBLE

Galvanised Iron
USE : GALVANIZED IRON

Galvanised Steel
USE : GALVANIZED STEEL

GALVANIZED IRON
UF : Galvanised Iron
BT : IRON
SN : Iron coated in zinc, giving good protection against weathering.

GALVANIZED STEEL
UF : Galvanised Steel
BT : STEEL
SN : Steel coated in zinc, giving good protection against weathering.

Galvanised Iron
USE : GALVANIZED IRON

Galvanised Steel
USE : GALVANIZED STEEL

GINGER BREAD STONE
USE : CARSTONE

GNEISS
UF : Madreperla
UF : Verde Ematita
UF : Alps Grey Granite
UF : Ematita Granite
BT : STONE
RT : GRANITE
SN : Coarse grained, metamorphic rock in which the colour is dependent upon the predominant mineral.

Godstone Stone
USE : REIGATE STONE

GOLD
BT : METAL
SN : A precious metal characterised by its yellow colour and resistance to tarnishing.

GORSE
BT : PLANT
RT : THATCH
SN : A spiny evergreen shrub of the pea family which can be utilized as a roof covering in areas of its predominance, eg. heathland.

GRAMITE
UF : Pink Granite
UF : Raddon Stone
UF : Muscovite Granite
UF : Newham Stone
UF : Rose Swede Granite
UF : Ross Of Mull Granite
UF : Scotch Granite
UF : Scottish Granite
UF : Viro Granite
UF : Biotite Granite
UF : Bon Accord Red Granite
UF : Channel Isle Granite
UF : Baveno Granite
UF : Cornish Granite
UF : Correnie Granite
UF : Devon Granite
UF : Drewsteignton Stone
UF : Dundee Marble
UF : Dunleary Stone
UF : Granolithic Concrete
UF : Graphic Granite
UF : Grey Royal Granite
UF : Horblende Granite
UF : Imperial Mahogany
UF : Isle Of Man Granite
UF : Kemnay Granite
BT : STONE
NT : ABERDEEN GRANITE
NT : MOORSTONE
NT : MOUNTSORREL GRANITE
NT : PETERHEAD GRANITE
NT : SHAP GRANITE
RT : PORPHYRY
RT : ELVAN
RT : GNEISS
RT : GREENSTONE
SN : A hard, coarse grained, durable igneous rock. Can be used decoratively or as a main material. Found throughout the country.

Granolithic Concrete
USE : CONCRETE
Granolithic Concrete
USE : GRANITE

Graphic Granite
USE : GRANITE

GRASS
BT : PLANT
SN : Ground-covering herbage, some varieties of which can be used, especially when dried and in large quantities, as a construction material.

GRAVEL
BT : MATERIAL <BY FORM>
RT : SAND
RT : STONE
SN : Grains of rock fragment larger than coarse sand and finer than pebbles (diameter 2-4mm).

Green Brae Stone
USE : SANDSTONE

Greenmoor Stone
USE : YORK STONE

Greensand Stone
USE : SANDSTONE

Greenslate
USE : LAKE DISTRICT SLATE

GREENSTONE
BT : STONE
RT : BASALT
RT : DOLEITE
RT : GRANITE
SN : Geologist's term for any dark coloured, slightly metamorphosed igneous rock. Index with specific stone type where given.

Green Ventnor Stone
USE : MALMSTONE

Grey Royal Granite
USE : GRANITE

Greyweathers
USE : SARSEN STONE

Grinshill Stone
USE : SANDSTONE

GRITSTONE (LIMESTONE)
BT : JURASSIC LIMESTONE
SN : Specific English quarryman's term for any limestone abundant in shell fragments. Use this term with care. When only Gritstone is mentioned, unless otherwise specified, assume it to be Gritstone (Sandstone), since this is the most common usage.

GRITSTONE (SANDSTONE)
UF : Matlock Stone
UF : Millstone Grit
UF : Revidge Grit
UF : Stancliffe Stone
UF : Watts Cliff Stone
UF : Wattscliffe Stone
UF : Whatstandwell Stone
UF : Birchover Stone
UF : Birshover Gritstone
UF : Chinley Moor Stone
UF : Darley Dale Stone
UF : Derbyshire Grit Stone  
UF : Hall Dale Stone  
BT : SANDSTONE  
SN : Carboniferous sandstone varying in grain size from coarse to fine and in colour from white, yellow, pink to brown. When only Gritstone is mentioned, unless otherwise specified, assume it to be Gritstone (Sandstone), as this is the more common usage.

Growan  
USE : ELVAN

Guiling Stone  
USE : COTSWOLD STONE

Hadene Stone  
USE : CARBONIFEROUS LIMESTONE

Hailes Stone  
USE : SANDSTONE

Hall Dale Stone  
USE : GRITSTONE (SANDSTONE)

HAM HILL STONE  
UF : Ham Stone  
BT : LIAS  
SN : Shelly, gold/brown, coloured liassic limestone containing large quantities of crystalline calcite.

Ham Stone  
USE : HAM HILL STONE

Hardboard  
USE : FIBREBOARD

Hard Rock  
USE : YORK STONE

Hardwhite  
USE : LINCOLNSHIRE LIMESTONE

Hard York  
USE : YORK STONE

Hard York Freestone  
USE : FREESTONE

Hard York Freestone  
USE : YORK STONE

Hartham Park Stone  
USE : BATH STONE

Hatherleigh Stone  
USE : SANDSTONE

Hazlebury Stone  
USE : BATH STONE

Headington Stone  
USE : OOLITIC LIMESTONE

HEATHER  
BT : PLANT  
RT : THATCH  
SN : A dwarf shrub of the heath family used as an alternative to straw as a roof covering in moorland regions. Cut while in bloom and laid with the roots carefully entwined. The covering turns a characteristic black colour with age.

Heathstone  
USE : SARSEN STONE

Heavitree Stone  
USE : SANDSTONE

HERTFORDSHIRE PUDDINGSTONE  
BT : PUDDINGSTONE  
RT : BRECCIA  
SN : A conglomerate rock comprising well rounded flint pebbles in a very hard matrix of fine pale coloured sand, bound together by hard natural silica cement. The pebbles are usually coloured ochre or red and have black rims.

HIGH TENSILE STEEL  
BT : STEEL  
SN : A strong alloy of steel.

Hollington Stone  
USE : SANDSTONE

Hoptons Wood Stone  
USE : CARBONIFEROUS LIMESTONE

HORNBLENDE  
BT : MINERAL  
SN : Medium hard, green/black coloured. Found in many igneous and metamorphic rocks.

Hornblende Granite  
USE : GRANITE

HORNTON STONE  
BT : LIAS  
SN : Compact grained, brown/yellow/green/grey blue, coloured liassic limestone.

Horsham Slab  
USE : HORSHAM STONE

HORSHAM STONE  
UF : Horsham Slab  
BT : SUSSEX STONE  
SN : Hard, fissile sandstone which weathers to a dark brown colour. Mainly used as a stone roofing material (stone slate) throughout Sussex and Surrey.

Hovingham Stone  
USE : JURASSIC LIMESTONE

Huddleston Stone  
USE : MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE

Hurdwick Stone  
USE : BASALT

Imitation Stone  
USE : ARTIFICIAL STONE

Imperial Mahogany  
USE : GRANITE

Industrial Waste  
USE : RESIDUE

IONA MARBLE
BT : MARBLE
SN : One of only three 'true' British marbles, pale green and white in colour.

IRON
UF : Corrugated Iron
BT : METAL
NT : CAST IRON
NT : GALVANIZED IRON
NT : WROUGHT IRON
SN : A malleable, ductile ferromagnetic metal widely used for structural and decorative purposes.

IRONSTONE
UF : Northamptonshire Stone
BT : STONE
RT : CARSTONE
RT : FIRESTONE
RT : LIAS
RT : MALMSTONE
RT : MARLSTONE
RT : OOLITIC LIMESTONE
RT : SANDSTONE
SN : Collective name for any stone that has become impregnated with iron oxide. Index with specific stone type where given.

Isle Of Man Granite
USE : GRANITE

Isle Of Wight Stone
USE : BEMBRIDGE LIMESTONE

Istrian Stone
USE : MARBLE

Istrian Stone
USE : TERTIARY LIMESTONE

Istrian Stone
USE : CRETACEOUS LIMESTONE

Italian Quartzite
USE : SCHIST

Jaune Lamartine
USE : MARBLE

JURASSIC LIMESTONE
UF : Pink Verona Marble
UF : Verde Fraye
UF : Verona Marble
UF : Wallowing Stone
UF : Yeovil Marble
UF : Bletchingdon Marble
UF : Forest Marble
UF : Hovingham Stone
BT : LIMESTONE
NT : GRITSTONE (LIMESTONE)
NT : LIAS
NT : OOLITIC LIMESTONE
SN : Limestone formed during the Jurassic period. Provides many widely used building stones.

KEINTON STONE
BT : BLUE LIAS
SN : Hard, white/grey coloured liassic limestone. Quarried near Somerton in Somerset.

Kemnay Granite
USE : GRANITE

Production of "true" British marbles.

KENTISH RAGSTONE
UF : Tonbridge Stone
UF : Kentish Rag
BT : CRETACEOUS LIMESTONE
SN : Sandy, rough blue to green/grey coloured limestone. Quarried in Kent and widely used throughout the South East.

Kerridge Stone
USE : SANDSTONE

Ketton Stone
USE : LINCOLNSHIRE LIMESTONE

Keuper Stone
USE : SANDSTONE

KILLAS
BT : SLATE
SN : Cornish miner's term for slates formed during the Carboniferous and Devonian periods.

Killerton Stone
USE : BASALT

Kirkstone Green
USE : LAKE DISTRICT SLATE

Knapped Chert
USE : CHERT

Knapped Flint
USE : FLINT

Ladycross Stone
USE : SANDSTONE

LAKE DISTRICT SLATE
UF : Moss Rigg Slate
UF : Skiddaw Slate
UF : Spoutrag
UF : Westmoorland Green
UF : Westmoorland Slate
UF : Borrowdale Slate
UF : Brathay Slate
UF : Broughton Moor Slate
UF : Burlington Blue Grey
UF : Burlington Slate
UF : Bursting Stone
UF : Buttermere Slate
UF : Cobble Stone
UF : Elterwater Slate
UF : Kirkstone Green
UF : Lakeland Green
UF : Greenslate
BT : SLATE
RT : SHALE
SN : Collective term for the Burlington (Silurian period) and Borrowdale (Ordovician period) groups of slates from the Lake District and parts of Cumbria, Lancashire. Hard, fine grained metamorphic rock, varying in colour from green/olive to black/blue black.

Lakeland Green
USE : LAKE DISTRICT SLATE
Lane Head Stone
USE : SANDSTONE

Langton Freestone
USE : FREESTONE

Langton Freestone
USE : PURBECK STONE

Large Paludina Marble
USE : MARBLE

Large Paludina Marble
USE : CRETACEOUS LIMESTONE

LATH
BT : TIMBER
RT : DAUB
RT : PLASTER
SN : Narrow strips of wood which can form the groundwork for slates, panels or plaster work.

Laughton Marble
USE : MARBLE

Laughton Stone
USE : CRETACEOUS LIMESTONE

Lazonby Red Sandstone
USE : SANDSTONE

LEAD
BT : METAL
NT : SHEET LEAD
SN : Metal used primarily for roof coverings and window fittings. It is easy to work, can be worked cold and does not rust which makes it suitable for holding or repelling water.

LEATHER
BT : ANIMAL
SN : Animal skin that has been hardened or treated by a tanning process.

LIAS
UF : Stowey Stone
BT : JURASSIC LIMESTONE
NT : BLUE LIAS
NT : HAM HILL STONE
NT : HORNTON STONE
NT : MARLSTONE
RT : CLAY
RT : IRONSTONE
RT : SANDSTONE
SN : Collective term for the building limestones formed during the Lower Jurassic period.

LIGHTWEIGHT CONCRETE
BT : CONCRETE
SN : A concrete which is either aerated or made from lightweight aggregate.

LIME
UF : Lime Mortar
BT : RESIDUE
RT : CEMENT

RT : DAUB
RT : MORTAR
RT : PLASTER
RT : ROMAN CEMENT
SN : Calcium Oxide obtained by heating limestone in a kiln. Used as a constituent of modern mortar, or as slaked (non-hydraulic) lime in lime putty, daub, limewash and traditional lime plaster, mortar and renders.

Lime Mortar
USE : LIME

Lime Mortar
USE : MORTAR

LIMESTONE
UF : Membury Stone
UF : Moolham Stone
UF : Todber Stone
UF : Calcareous Spar
UF : Devon Marble
BT : STONE
NT : CARBONIFEROUS LIMESTONE
NT : CRETACEOUS LIMESTONE
NT : DEVONIAN LIMESTONE
NT : JURASSIC LIMESTONE
NT : MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE
NT : TERTIARY LIMESTONE
NT : TUFACEOUS LIMESTONE
RT : MALMSTONE
RT : MARBLE
RT : REIGATE STONE
RT : SHALE
SN : Sedimentary rock consisting mainly of calcium carbonate. Varying in grain size, colour and hardness, quarried and used throughout the country.

LINCOLNSHIRE LIMESTONE
UF : Stamford Stone
UF : Weatherbed
UF : Weldon Stone
UF : Casterton Stone
UF : Clipsham Stone
UF : Ancaster Stone
UF : Barnack Stone
UF : Collyweston Slate
UF : Cosgrove Stone
UF : Freebed
UF : Hardwhite
UF : Ketton Stone
BT : OOLITIC LIMESTONE
SN : Generic term for the oolitic limestones quarried in Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire and Rutland. Varying in grain size from medium to coarse, and colour from cream to pale brown.

Locharbriggs Stone
USE : SANDSTONE

Longford Rustic Slate
USE : SLATE

LONG STRAW
BT : STRAW
RT : THATCH
SN : Composed of loose uncombed lengths of harvested wheat which are formed into bundles for laying. Distinctive appearance with both ears and butts visible on the surface traditionally using hazel spars which hold the straw in place.

Lower Greensand
USE: SANDSTONE

Lyddite
USE: CHERT

Madreperla
USE: GNEISS

MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE
UF: Mansfield Woodhouse Stone
UF: Roche Abbey Stone
UF: Steetly Stone
UF: Tadcaster Stone
UF: Bolsover Moor
UF: Anston Stone
UF: Huddiestone Stone
BT: LIMESTONE
RT: DOLOMITE
SN: Permian limestones which have had their chemical composition naturally altered with the calcium content being replaced by magnesium. Fine grained and varying from yellow/brown to cream in colour, although they weather to a dark grey.

MAJOLICA
BT: CERAMIC
SN: Fine earthenware with raised patterns of coloured decoration in the form of an enamel or coloured opaque glaze. Use for decorative wall facings.

Malm (Brick)
USE: BRICK

Malm (Stone)
USE: MALMSTONE

MALMSTONE
UF: Malm (Stone)
BT: SANDSTONE
RT: IRONSTONE
RT: LIMESTONE
SN: A soft, grey to white coloured, sandstone formed during the Cretaceous period, whose sand grains are cemented together with lime.

MAN MADE MATERIAL
NT: ARTIFICIAL STONE
NT: ARTIFICIAL TIMBER
NT: ASBESTOS
NT: BITUMEN
NT: BITUMINOUS FELT
NT: CEMENT MIX
NT: CERAMIC
NT: ETHYL TETRAFLUOROETHYLENE FOIL
NT: FIBREGLASS
NT: GLASS
NT: PANEL BOARD
NT: PAPER
NT: PLASTIC
NT: RENDER
NT: RESIDUE
NT: RUBBER
SN: A material or combination of materials manufactured by human effort, or fashioned into shape by man or a man made industrial process (excluding metal). See MAN MADE MATERIAL Class List for narrow terms.

Mansfield Woodhouse Stone
USE: MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE

MARBLE
UF: Parian Marble
UF: Pennon Marble
UF: Pentelic Marble
UF: Petworth Marble
UF: Pink Verona Marble
UF: Purbeck Marble
UF: Large Paludina Marble
UF: Laughton Marble
UF: Sicilian Marble
UF: Skryros Marble
UF: Small Paludina Marble
UF: Sussex Marble
UF: Teesdale Marble
UF: Tinos
UF: Torquay Marble
UF: Travertine
UF: Verde Antico
UF: Verde Fraye
UF: Verona Marble
UF: Yeovil Marble
UF: Bithersden Marble
UF: Bletchingdon Marble
UF: Breche Rose
UF: Charlwood Rose
UF: Ashburton Marble
UF: Australian Marble
UF: Devon Marble
UF: Dundee Marble
UF: Forest Marble
UF: Frosterley Marble
UF: Istrian Stone
UF: Jaune Lamartine
BT: STONE
NT: CAMPAN MARBLE
NT: CARRARA MARBLE
NT: CONNEMARA MARBLE
NT: IONA MARBLE
NT: KYE MARBLE
NT: ALABASTER
RT: CARBONIFEROUS LIMESTONE
RT: LIMESTONE
RT: POLYPHANT
RT: PURBECK STONE
RT: SCAGLIOLA
SN: Collective name for, in a true geological sense, a metamorphosed limestone, eg. Carrara marble, and, in the British sense any decorative stone that will take a polish, eg. Purbeck marble. In the latter's case index with specific stone type where given.

MARL
BT: EARTH MIX
SN: A mixed earthy substance consisting principally of clay mixed with calcium carbonate and sand in very variable proportions.

MARLSTONE
UF: Uppingham Stone
BT: LIAS
RT: IRONSTONE
RT: SEPTARIA
SN: Fine grained, iron rich, liassic limestone, found in Dorset, Somerset, Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire, Leicestershire and Rutland.

Marmo
USE : FAIENCE

MATERIAL <BY FORM>
NT : ARTIFICIAL SLATE
NT : ASHLAR
NT : BRICK
NT : CANVAS
NT : COBBLE
NT : DECORATIVE PLASTER
NT : GRAVEL
NT : PEBBLE
NT : RUBBLE
NT : TESSERA
NT : THATCH
NT : TILE
NT : TIMBER
SN : A raw material determined by its form or a finished product material characterised by its end shape or form. See MATERIAL <BY FORM> Class List for narrow terms.

MATHEMATICAL TILE
BT : TILE
RT : BRICK
SN : Tile nailed externally to a wall and usually laid in mortar designed to present a brick-like appearance.

Matlock Stone
USE : GRITSTONE (SANDSTONE)

Medium Board
USE : FIBREBOARD

Medium Density Fibreboard
USE : FIBREBOARD

Membury Stone
USE : LIMESTONE

Merstham Stone
USE : REIGATE STONE

METAL
NT : ALUMINIUM
NT : BRASS
NT : BRONZE
NT : COPPER
NT : GOLD
NT : IRON
NT : LEAD
NT : SILVER
NT : STEEL
NT : TIN
NT : ZINC
RT : PLYMETAL
SN : Class of elements and alloys that are characteristically lustrous, ductile, fusible and malleable. These are extracted from ore minerals originally existing in nature and processed before becoming a recognisable metal. See METAL Class List for narrow terms.

Metamorphic Stone
USE : STONE

Midhurst Stone
USE : SUSSEX STONE

Mill Hill Slate
USE : WEST COUNTRY SLATE

Millstone Grit

USE : GRITSTONE (SANDSTONE)

MINERAL
NT : DOLOMITE
NT : FELDSPAR
NT : FLUORITE
NT : HORNBLENDE
NT : QUARTZ
RT : FOSSIL
SN : Natural inorganic substance possessing a definite chemical composition in a crystalline form. See MINERAL Class List for narrow terms.

Monks Park Stone
USE : BATH STONE

Moolham Stone
USE : LIMESTONE

MOORSTONE
BT : GRANITE
RT : SARSEN STONE
SN : Stonemason's name for granite found lying upon the moorland surface, as opposed to having been quarried, in the West Country and the Lake District. Used, as found, since prehistoric times, in later years was often dressed and shaped.

MORTAR
UF : Lime Mortar
BT : CEMENT MIX
RT : CEMENT
RT : LIME
RT : SAND
SN : A mixture of lime or more recently cement with sand and water used for bonding stones or bricks.

Mosaic
USE : TESSERA

Moss Rigg Slate
USE : LAKE DISTRICT SLATE

Moulton Stone
USE : SANDSTONE

MOUNTSORREL GRANITE
UF : Mount Sorrel Granite
UF : Mountsorrel Stone
BT : GRANITE
SN : Very hard, rough medium/coarse grained, pink to grey coloured granite. Usually found and quarried in Leicestershire.

Mount Sorrel granite
USE : MOUNTSORREL GRANITE

Mountsorrel Stone
USE : MOUNTSORREL GRANITE

MUD
BT : EARTH MIX
SN : Wet soil, sand or other earthly matter combined with ballast and bonded with straw or other binding material. Walls are built in the absence of shuttering by the simple process of pitching in layers.

Mudstone
USE : SHALE
**Muscovite Granite**
USE: GRANITE

**Newham Stone**
USE: GRANITE

**Northamptonshire Stone**
USE: IRONSTONE

**OAK**
BT: WOOD
SN: A native hardwood of the Beech family with hard and durable characteristics which traditionally made it appropriate for structural work.

**Oolite**
USE: OOLITIC LIMESTONE

**Oolitic Limestone**
UF: Oxford Stone
UF: Painswick Stone
UF: Stonesfield Slate
UF: Taynton Stone
UF: Wheatley Stone
UF: Campden Stone
UF: Cary Stone
UF: Charlbury Stone
UF: Oolite
UF: Coral Rag Limestone
UF: Cornbrash Limestone
UF: Doulting Stone
UF: Dundry Stone
UF: Headington Stone
BT: JURASSIC LIMESTONE
NT: BATH STONE
NT: COTSWOLD STONE
NT: LINCOLNSHIRE LIMESTONE
NT: PORTLAND STONE
RT: IRONSTONE
SN: Limestone formed during the Jurassic period. Composed of ooliths, literally small rock particles with the appearance of fish roe.

**Orton Scar Limestone**
USE: CARBONIFEROUS LIMESTONE

**Otta Slate**
USE: SCHIST

**Oxford Stone**
USE: OOLITIC LIMESTONE

**Painswick Stone**
USE: OOLITIC LIMESTONE

**Painted Plaster**
UF: Painted Wall Plaster
BT: PLASTER
SN: Plaster which has been painted either for decorative purposes or to protect it.

**Peat Brick**
USE: PEAT

**Pebble**
BT: MATERIAL <BY FORM>
RT: PEBBLEDASH
RT: STONE
SN: Rock fragment (diameter 4-64mm) larger than gravel and smaller than cobble, combined with other material e.g. flint, for decorative effect.

**Pebbledash**
BT: RENDER
RT: PEBBLE
SN: A render with small washed stones added as aggregate. Popular in the early 20th century.

**Pencaemaur Stone**
USE: SANDSTONE

**Penmon Limestone**
USE: CARBONIFEROUS LIMESTONE

**Pennant Stone**
BT: SANDSTONE
SN: Hard, fine grained, blue/grey coloured sandstone. Quarried in South Wales and the Bristol area and commonly

**Pantile**
BT: TILE
RT: CLAY
RT: CONCRETE
SN: Curved, interlocking roof tile of S-shaped section usually made of clay or concrete.

**Paper**
BT: MAN MADE MATERIAL
RT: WOOD
SN: Thin flexible sheets made from the pulp of wood or other fibrous matter.

**Pargetting**
UF: Pargetting
BT: DECORATIVE PLASTER
SN: External decorative plasterwork often incised or modelled with ornamental patterns. Usually applied to timber-framed houses, especially during 16th and 17th centuries.

**Peat**
UF: Peat Brick
BT: VEGETAL
RT: BRICK
RT: EARTH
SN: Part-decomposed vegetable matter formed under waterlogged conditions into a firm, brown deposit resembling soil. Used as a brick for infilling in timber framed walls.

**PAINTED PLASTER**
USE: PAINTED PLASTER

**Panel Board**
BT: MAN MADE MATERIAL
NT: FIBREBOARD
NT: PLYMETAL
NT: PLYWOOD

**Paper**
BT: MAN MADE MATERIAL
RT: WOOD
SN: Thin flexible sheets made from the pulp of wood or other fibrous matter.
used, throughout the country, as a stone roofing material (stone slate).

Pennon Marble
USE: MARBLE

Pennon Marble
USE: CARBONIFEROUS LIMESTONE

Penrhyn Slate
USE: WELSH SLATE

Penrith Red Sandstone
USE: SANDSTONE

Penshaw Sandstone
USE: SANDSTONE

Pentelic Marble
USE: MARBLE

Pentewan Stone
USE: ELVAN

Permian Sandstone
USE: SANDSTONE

PETEERHEAD GRANITE
UF: Blue Peterhead Granite
BT: GRANITE
SN: Coarse grained, dark coloured granite, quarried in the Peterhead and Cairngall areas of Scotland, but used throughout the North.

Petworth Marble
USE: MARBLE

Petworth Marble
USE: CRETACEOUS LIMESTONE

Pillaguri Slate
USE: SCHIST

PINE
BT: WOOD
SN: Wood of a coniferous tree native to Scotland and Scandinavia.

Pink Granite
USE: GRANITE

Pink Verona Marble
USE: MARBLE

Pink Verona Marble
USE: JURASSIC LIMESTONE

PISE
UF: Pise De Terre
BT: EARTH MIX
SN: Rammed earth or clay of a low moisture content used to make floors or walls, or found between shuttering.

Pise De Terre
USE: PISE

PLANT
BT: VEGETAL
NT: GORSE

NT: GRASS
NT: HEATHER
NT: REED
NT: SEAWEED
NT: STRAW
SN: Any tree, shrub or herb of cellulose form, normally subsisting in soil and producing its food through photosynthesis.

PLASTER
BT: RENDER
NT: DECORATIVE PLASTER
NT: PAINTED PLASTER
RT: DAUB
RT: LATH
RT: LIME
SN: Lime plaster, consisting of lime and sand, is the oldest type of render. Applied externally to walls or onto laths for infill panels and usually limewashed.

PLASTIC
BT: MAN MADE MATERIAL
NT: BAKELITE
NT: POLYCARBONATE
NT: POLYVINYL CHLORIDE
RT: RUBBER
SN: Any of large class of polymers based on synthetic resins or modified natural polymers which may be moulded, extruded or cast while soft or liquid, which then set rigidly or slightly elastic in form.

Plymax
USE: PLYMETAL

PLYMETAL
UF: Plymax
BT: PANEL BOARD
RT: METAL
RT: WOOD
SN: Structural board comprising a core of thin layers of wood bonded together, which is faced on one or both sides with a sheet of metal, usually galvanised steel or aluminium. Mainly used for external wall cladding.

Plymouth Limestone
USE: DEVONIAN LIMESTONE

Plymouth Stone
USE: DEVONIAN LIMESTONE

PLYWOOD
BT: PANEL BOARD
RT: WOOD
SN: Thin layers of wood, bonded together to form a structural board. The grain of the adjacent layers lie across one another to give structural strength. Produced since mid 19th century for use in interior joinery, since 1930's for exterior use.

POLYCARBONATE
BT: PLASTIC
SN: Very tough transparent sheeting often used for security glazing.

POLYPHANT
BT: STONE
RT: MARBLE
RT: SERPENTINE
SN: Compact, grey/green/brown/white-speckled coloured igneous rock, peculiar to Cornwall. It is easy to carve and readily takes a polish, hence its similarity to British marbles.
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE
BT : PLASTIC
SN : A type of thermoplastic polymer which is versatile and cheap, often referred to as PVC. This includes plasticized PVC and unplasticized PVC (uPVC).

PORPHYRY
BT : STONE
NT : ELVAN
RT : FOREST STONE (LEICESTERSHIRE)
RT : GRANITE
SN : Traditional term for any fine to medium grained igneous rock, containing large crystal fragments.

PORTLAND CEMENT
BT : CEMENT
SN : A form of cement originally named since it was said to be like Portland Stone in appearance.

Portland Roach
USE : PORTLAND STONE

PORTLAND STONE
UF : Portland Roach
UF : Ridgeway Stone
UF : Roach Stone
UF : Tisbury Stone
UF : Whit Bed
UF : Whitbed
UF : Chilmark Stone
UF : Base Bed
UF : Basebed
BT : OOLITIC LIMESTONE
NT : PURBECK STONE
SN : Fine to coarse grained, cream to green/grey coloured oolitic limestone. Quarried since Roman times, it is one of Britain's best building stones, hence its use throughout the country.

PRESTRESSED CONCRETE
BT : CONCRETE
SN : Concrete, containing bars or wires, which is compressed to greatly increase its strength.

Prudham Stone
USE : SANDSTONE

PUDDINGSTONE
BT : CONGLOMERATE
NT : HERTFORDSHIRE PUDDINGSTONE
RT : BRECCIA
SN : Conglomerate consisting of rounded flint pebbles held together in a natural silica and sand cement.

Pulborough Stone
USE : SUSSEX STONE

PULHAMITE STONE
BT : ARTIFICIAL STONE
SN : A patented manmade rock invented by James Pulham and Son of Broxbourne. Pulhamite was used to join natural rocks together or crafted to simulate natural stone features. It is an artificial form of sandstone.

Purbeck Marble
USE : PURBECK STONE

Purbeck Marble
USE : MARBLE

Quarr Stone
USE : BEMBRIDGE LIMESTONE

QUARTZ
BT : MINERAL
RT : QUARTZITE
SN : Hard, transparent, often coloured mineral. Can be found on its own as crystals and veins but also as a major constituent of rocks such as granite. Often used decoratively.

QUARTZITE
UF : Safari Quartzite
UF : Diamanzite
BT : STONE
RT : QUARTZ
SN : Medium grained, hard, white/grey coloured stone consisting of quartz and often silica, produced by the metamorphosis of sandstone.

Raddon Stone
USE : GRANITE

Rag
USE : RAGSTONE

Rag Slate
USE : SLATE

RAGSTONE
UF : Rag
BT : STONE
SN : Stonemason's term for any coarse/hard stone that is not easily worked. Index with specific stone type where given. Not to be confused with Kentish Ragstone.

Rainhill Stone
USE : SANDSTONE

Rainow Stone
USE : SANDSTONE

Rassau Stone
USE : SANDSTONE

Red Wilderness Stone
USE : SANDSTONE

REED
UF : Water Reed
BT : PLANT
RT : THATCH
SN: The tall, straight stalks or stems formed by plants found in the wetland areas, particularly The Fens. Used as a roofing material, the reed is laid with the ends forming the exposed covering surface.

REIGATE STONE
UF: Merstham Stone
UF: Gatton Stone
UF: Godstone Stone
BT: SANDSTONE
RT: LIMESTONE
SN: Soft, medium grained, green/grey coloured, highly calcareous, cretaceous sandstone. Mined (more frequently than quarried) since pre-Norman times from the Reigate area of Surrey.

REINFORCED CONCRETE
BT: CONCRETE
RT: STEEL
SN: Aggregate, cement and mortar combined with structural elements of iron or steel mesh or rod reinforcement to form stonelike masses for load bearing, structural building work.

Rembrandt Stone
USE: SCHIST

RENDER
UF: Tyrolean
UF: Cement Render
BT: MAN MADE MATERIAL
NT: PEBBLEDASH
NT: PLASTER
NT: ROUGHCAST
NT: STUCCO
SN: A general term for the weatherproof coat on the external walls of a building.

RESIDUE
UF: Industrial Waste
BT: MAN MADE MATERIAL
NT: CLinker
NT: LIME
NT: SLAG
RT: BREEZE BLOCK
SN: A by-product or waste, resulting from an industrial process.

Revidge Grit
USE: GRITSTONE (SANDSTONE)

RHYOLITE
BT: STONE
RT: BASALT
RT: DOLERITE
RT: SERPENTINE
RT: SYENITE
SN: Fine grained, acidic, light-grey/white/brown/red-coloured igneous rock.

Ridgeway Stone
USE: PORTLAND STONE

Ringby Stone
USE: SANDSTONE

Riven Slate
USE: SLATE

Roach Stone
USE: PORTLAND STONE

Roche Abbey Stone
USE: MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE

ROMAN CEMENT
BT: CEMENT MIX
RT: LIME
SN: Technically a quick setting hydraulic cement or lime, but term has been adapted to denote cement made from burning lumps of marl found in London clay, a technique adopted for C19th building work. Name not intended to denote a relationship with Roman period.

ROMAN TILE
UF: Single Roman Tile
BT: TILE
SN: Single lap regular shaped roof covering which can have one or more water channels. Typically made of clay or concrete. The name does not denote a relationship with the Roman period.

Roofing Felt
USE: BITUMINOUS FELT

Rose Brae Stone
USE: SANDSTONE

Rose Swede Granite
USE: GRANITE

Ross Of Mull Granite
USE: GRANITE

RUROUGHCAST
BT: RENDER
SN: A render including an aggregate of gravel or stone chipping thrown rather than trowelled onto an external wall.

Ruabon Brick
USE: TERRACOTTA

Ruabon Brick
USE: BRICK

RUBBER
BT: MAN MADE MATERIAL
RT: PLASTIC
SN: Flexible, synthetic, polymeric organic material formed by chemical synthesis usually in imitation of a natural substance. It can be moulded to shape, extruded or formed into a sheet from solid or foam material.

RUBBLE
BT: MATERIAL <BY FORM>
RT: STONE
SN: Rough, unhewn, undressed building stones with irregular faces, generally not laid in regular courses. Index with type of stone if specified.

Rubislaw Granite
USE: ABERDEEN GRANITE

Safari Quartzite
USE: QUARTZITE

Salcombe Stone
USE: SANDSTONE
Salterwath
USE : CARBONIFEROUS LIMESTONE

SAND
BT : EARTH MIX
RT : CEMENT
RT : CONCRETE
RT : GRAVEL
RT : MORTAR
SN : Granular material consisting of small eroded fragments of rock or mineral grains, finer than gravel used as an ingredient in mortar and other traditional building materials.

SANDSTONE
UF : Pencemaur Stone
UF : Penrith Red Sandstone
UF : Penshaw Sandstone
UF : Prudham Stone
UF : Rainhill Stone
UF : Rainow Stone
UF : Red Wilderness Stone
UF : Lane Head Stone
UF : Lazonby Red Sandstone
UF : Locharbriggs Stone
UF : Lower Greensand
UF : Mansfield Stone
UF : Moulton Stone
UF : Ringby Stone
UF : Rose Brae Stone
UF : Salcombe Stone
UF : Soudley Stone
UF : Spinkwell Stone
UF : Springwell Stone
UF : Spynie Stone
UF : St Bees Stone
UF : St Boniface Stone
UF : Stainston Stone
UF : Swindon Stone
UF : Thorverton Stone
UF : Tixall Stone
UF : Waterholes Sandstone
UF : Wellfield Stone
UF : Whitby Stone
UF : Windy Hill Stone
UF : Woolton Stone
UF : Yorkshire Delph
UF : Baxter Stone
UF : Bramley Fall Stone
UF : Britannia Stone
UF : Bunter Stone
UF : Caerbwdy Stone
UF : Caithness Flagstone
UF : Cardeston Stone
UF : Chatwell Stone
UF : Clashach Stone
UF : Auchinlea Stone
UF : Corsehill Stone
UF : Coxbench Sandstone
UF : Craigleith Stone
UF : Culm Measures Stone
UF : Culm Stone
UF : Cumberland Stone
UF : Darney Stone
UF : Davie Blocks Stone
UF : Delph Stone
UF : Derbyshire Stone
UF : Doodlington Stone
UF : Dunhouse Stone
UF : Dunston Stone
UF : Forest Of Dean Stone
UF : Forest Stone (Gloucestershire)
UF : Foxs Wood Rubble
UF : Green Brae Stone
UF : Greensand Stone
UF : Grinshill Stone
UF : Hailes Stone
UF : Hatherleigh Stone
UF : Heavitree Stone
UF : Hollington Stone
UF : Kerridge Stone
UF : Keuper Stone
UF : Ladycross Stone
UF : Ladycross Stone
BT : STONE
NT : BARGATE STONE
NT : CARSTONE
NT : FIRESTONE
NT : GRIOTSTONE (SANDSTONE)
NT : MALMSTONE
NT : PENNANT STONE
NT : QUEENSTONE STONE
NT : SARSEN STONE
NT : SUSSEX STONE
NT : YORK STONE
RT : CARBONIFEROUS LIMESTONE
RT : IRONSTONE
RT : LIAS
RT : SHALE
SN : Geologically sandstone consists of particles of quartz naturally cemented together by either silica, calcium or iron. It is this geological composition that accounts for the varying colours and grain sizes found in the many building sandstones.

Sanfront Stone
USE : SCHIST

SARSEN STONE
UF : Greyweathers
UF : Heathstone
BT : SANDSTONE
RT : MOORSTONE
SN : Extremely hard, fine grained, grey to brown silica rich sandstone. It is often found on the surface of the South Downs and has been used, as found, since prehistoric times.

SCAGLIOLA
UF : Stucco Lustro
BT : DECORATIVE PLASTER
RT : ARTIFICIAL STONE
RT : MARBLE
SN : Composite substance of plaster formed by gypsum, sand and lime and coloured with pigments, fixed under heat and highly polished. Used to imitate marble and popular in the 17th and 18th centuries for architectural features.

SCHIST
UF : Pillaguri Slate
UF : Otta Slate
UF : Rembrandt Stone
UF : Sanfront Stone
UF : Alta Quartzite
UF : Altazite
UF : Barge Quartzite
UF : Italian Quartzite
BT : STONE
SN : Medium to coarse grained metamorphic rock, colour being determined by its dominant mineral. Often used for floor and wall cladding.

Scotch Granite
USE: GRANITE

Scotch Slate
USE: SCOTTISH SLATE

Scottish Granite
USE: GRANITE

SCOTTISH SLATE
UF: Scotch Slate
UF: Ballachulish Slate
BT: SLATE
RT: FOREST STONE (LEICESTERSHIRE)
SN: Collective term for the Scottish Slates including the Aberdeen/Baniff and Ballachulish/Easdale groups. Fine grained, varying in colour from brown to dark grey/blue. Geologically different from Lake District, Welsh and West Country groups of slate.

SEAWeed
BT: PLANT
SN: Multicellular marine alga, which grows on the seashore, in salt marshes, in brackish water or submerged in the ocean.

SEPTARIA
BT: CONGLOMERATE
RT: MARLSTONE
RT: ROMAN CEMENT
SN: Conglomerate consisting of nodules of calcium rich clay (marl). Used as a building stone from Roman times and as a key ingredient in Parker's Roman Cement, between 1796 and circa 1850.

Serpentine
UF: Serpentinite
UF: Tinos
UF: Verde Antico
BT: STONE
RT: BASALT
RT: CONNEMARA MARBLE
RT: POLYPHANT
RT: RHYOLITE
RT: SYENITE
SN: Medium to coarse grained, green to dark red/black coloured igneous rock, mainly found on The Lizard, South West Cornwall. Due to its fragmentary structure, Serpentine is mainly used for decorative and ornamental purposes.

Serpentinite
USE: SERPENTINE

SHALE
UF: Mudstone
BT: STONE
RT: CARBONIFEROUS LIMESTONE
RT: LAKE DISTRICT SLATE
RT: LIMESTONE
RT: SANDSTONE
RT: SILTSTONE
RT: SLATE
RT: WELSH SLATE
RT: WEST COUNTRY SLATE
SN: Soft, very fine grained, dark coloured, sedimentary rock which splits easily.

SHAP GRANITE
UF: Adamellite
BT: GRANITE
SN: Hard, coarse grained, grey to red/brown coloured granite. Used predominantly for tombstones because of its ability to take a polish, but it is also in demand for underwater construction.

SHEET LEAD
BT: LEAD
SN: Lead which has been rolled into a sheet and often used as a roof covering.

SHELL
BT: ANIMAL
SN: Hard, protective covering made largely of calcium salts secreted by soft bodied invertebrate animals.

SHINGLE
BT: TIMBER
BT: TILE
SN: Wooden roof tile (traditionally oak) which is riven or sawn from good quality timber to a regular size and used as a roof and/or wall covering. Index with type of wood if known.

Sicilian Marble
USE: MARBLE

SILTSTONE
BT: STONE
RT: SHALE
SN: Fine grained, yellow/buff to grey/black coloured sedimentary rock.

SILVER
BT: METAL
SN: A precious metal of lustrous white colour with great malleability and ductility.

Single Roman Tile
USE: ROMAN TILE

Skiddaw Slate
USE: LAKE DISTRICT SLATE

SKYE MARBLE
BT: MARBLE
SN: One of only three 'true' British marbles, white in colour, predominantly used for sculptures and statues.

Skyros Marble
USE: MARBLE

SLAG
BT: RESIDUE
SN: Waste material or dross separated from metals during smelting or refining.

SLATE
UF: Rag Slate
UF: Longford Rustic Slate
UF: Riven Slate
UF: Swithland Slate
BT: STONE
NT: KILLAS
NT: LAKE DISTRICT SLATE
NT: SCOTTISH SLATE
NT: WELSH SLATE
NT: WEST COUNTRY SLATE
RT: FOREST STONE (LEICESTERSHIRE)
RT: SHALE
SN: Collective term for a hard, fine grained, dark coloured metamorphic rock, which splits easily; hence its common use as a roofing and flooring material, and a functional description for any rectangular, sheet, roofing material.
SLURRY
BT: CEMENT MIX
RT: CEMENT
SN: Cement/water mix often used as covering. Use this for entries including slurrying and slurried.

Small Paludina Marble
USE: MARBLE

Small Paludina Marble
USE: CRETACEOUS LIMESTONE

SOLAR CONTROL GLASS
BT: GLASS
SN: Glass to control or reduce the effects of the sun, includes both reflective and absorptive types of glass.

Soudley Stone
USE: SANDSTONE

SPANISH TILE
BT: TILE
SN: Single lap roof covering made of clay. Half cylinder in profile although one end is slightly wider than the other. A Spanish tile roof covering comprises under-tiles and over-tiles, the two have the same shape, but the under-tile is slightly larger.

Spinkwell Stone
USE: SANDSTONE

Spoutcrag
USE: LAKE DISTRICT SLATE

Springwell Stone
USE: SANDSTONE

Spynie Stone
USE: SANDSTONE

Staffordshire Blue Brick
USE: BRICK

Stainless Steel
USE: STEEL

Stainton Stone
USE: SANDSTONE

St Aldhelm Stone
USE: BATH STONE

Stamford Stone
USE: LINCOLNSHIRE LIMESTONE

Stancliffe Stone
USE: GRITSTONE (SANDSTONE)

Stanway Stone
USE: COTSWOLD STONE

St Bees Stone
USE: SANDSTONE

St Boniface Stone
USE: SANDSTONE

STEEL
UF: Stainless Steel
BT: METAL
NT: GALVANIZED STEEL
NT: HIGH TENSILE STEEL
NT: WEATHERING STEEL
RT: REINFORCED CONCRETE
SN: An alloy of iron and carbon, its strength makes it suitable for load bearing purposes. It is primarily used in structural steelwork and concrete reinforcement.

Steeley Stone
USE: MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE

Stoke Ground Stone
USE: BATH STONE

STONE
UF: Metamorphic Stone
UF: Gaisby Stone
NT: ALABASTER
NT: BASALT
NT: BRECCIA
NT: CHERT
NT: CONGLOMERATE
NT: DIORITE
NT: DOLERITE
NT: FOREST STONE (LEICESTERSHIRE)
NT: FREESTONE
NT: GNEISS
NT: GRANITE
NT: GREENSTONE
NT: IRONSTONE
NT: LIMESTONE
NT: MARBLE
NT: POLYPHANT
NT: PORPHYRY
NT: QUARTZITE
NT: RAGSTONE
NT: RHYOLITE
NT: SANDSTONE
NT: SCHIST
NT: SERPENTINE
NT: SHALE
NT: SILTSTONE
NT: SLATE
NT: SYENITE
NT: TUFF
NT: WHINSTONE
RT: ARTIFICIAL STONE
RT: COBBLE
RT: FOSSIL
RT: GRAVEL
RT: PEBBLE
RT: RUBBLE
SN: Rock of definite form and size, usually artificially shaped. See STONE CLass List for narrow terms.

Stonesfield Slate
USE: OOLITIC SLATE

Stowey Stone
USE: LIAS

STRAW
BT: PLANT
NT: COMBED WHEAT REED
NT: LONG STRAW
RT: THATCH
SN: Roofing material consisting of stems or stalks of wheat, rye, oats or barley separated from grain and laid flat in ‘yealms’ which form an overlapping surface which sheds water.

**STUCCO**
BT: RENDER
SN: Smooth rendering applied to the exterior of buildings which may be incised to suggest coursed masonry. Made of lime and sand or brick dust, and more recently, cement.

Stucco Lustro
USE: SCAGLIOLA

Sussex Marble
USE: MARBLE

Sussex Marble
USE: CRETACEOUS LIMESTONE

**SUSSEX STONE**
UF: Pulborough Stone
UF: Midhurst Stone
UF: Tunbridge Wells Stone
UF: Bognor Rock
UF: Calverley Stone
BT: SANDSTONE
NT: HORSHAM STONE
NT: WEALDEN STONE
RT: CRETACEOUS LIMESTONE
SN: Fine grained, buff, brown to green coloured Cretaceous sandstone. Quarried at various locations in Sussex. Not to be confused with Sussex marble which is a cretaceous limestone.

Swaledale Fossil
USE: CARBONIFEROUS LIMESTONE

Swanage Stone
USE: PURBECK STONE

Swedish Green Granite
USE: SYENITE

Swindon Stone
USE: SANDSTONE

Swithland Slate
USE: SLATE

Swithland Slate
USE: FOREST STONE (LEICESTERSHIRE)

**SYENITE**
UF: Swedish Green Granite
BT: STONE
RT: FOREST STONE (LEICESTERSHIRE)
RT: RHYOLITE
RT: SERPENTINE
SN: Hard, coarse grained, green to pink coloured igneous rock. Commonly used as a polished cladding.

Tadcaster Stone
USE: MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE

**TARMACADAM**
BT: BITUMEN
SN: Road or paving material combining crushed stone, rolled and mixed with bitumen type mixer.

Taynton Stone
USE: OOLITIC LIMESTONE

Teesdale Marble
USE: MARBLE

**TERRACOTTA**
UF: Ruabon Brick
BT: CERAMIC
NT: FAIENCE
RT: TILE
SN: Hard, unglazed, brown, versatile earthenware which can be used as a tile or moulded into statuary. Used in a structural or semi-structural context as a moulded hollow block.

**TERTIARY LIMESTONE**
UF: Coralline Crag
UF: Istrian Stone
BT: LIMESTONE
NT: BEMBRIDGE LIMESTONE
SN: Hard, fossil rich, white to deep red coloured limestone, laid down during the Tertiary period. Used since Roman times because of its good durability and weathering properties.

**TESSERA**
UF: Mosaic
BT: MATERIAL <BY FORM>
SN: Squared block of glass, tile, stone or marble used in mosaic.

**TEXTILE**
UF: Fabric
NT: FELT
SN: A woven or bonded fabric or cloth. See TEXTILE Class List for narrow terms.

**THATCH**
BT: MATERIAL <BY FORM>
RT: GORSE
RT: HEATHER
RT: LONG STRAW
RT: REED
RT: STRAW
SN: Traditional roof covering consisting of materials such as reed, straw or heather layered and fastened together onto roof to form a run off to prevent water penetration.

Thermalite
USE: BREEZE BLOCK

Thorverton Stone
USE: SANDSTONE

**TILE**
UF: Cement Tile
UF: Clay Tile
UF: Concrete Tile
BT: MATERIAL <BY FORM>
NT: DOUBLE ROMAN TILE
NT: ENCAUSTIC TILE
NT: MATHEMATICAL TILE
NT: PANTILE
NT: ROMAN TILE
NT : SHINGLE
NT : SPANISH TILE
RT : CERAMIC
RT : CLAY
RT : CONCRETE
RT : FAIENCE
RT : TERRACOTTA
SN : Tablet of a uniform shape. Used as finishing or covering materials which fit together in a regular format.

TIMBER
UF : Deal
BT : MATERIAL <BY FORM>
NT : LATH
NT : SHINGLE
NT : WATTLE
NT : WEATHERBOARD
RT : WOOD
SN : Wood, cut and seasoned so forming or capable of forming any part of a structure. May be treated with preservative before use.

TIN
BT : METAL
RT : BRONZE
SN : Malleable metal used for roofing and for alloys such as bronze.

Tinos
USE : MARBLE

Tinos
USE : SERPENTINE

Tintagel Stone
USE : WEST COUNTRY SLATE

Tisbury Stone
USE : PORTLAND STONE

Tixall Stone
USE : SANDSTONE

Todber Stone
USE : LIMESTONE

Tonbridge Stone
USE : KENTISH RAGSTONE

Torquay Limestone
USE : DEVONIAN LIMESTONE

Torquay Marble
USE : DEVONIAN LIMESTONE

Torquay Marble
USE : MARBLE

Totternhoe Stone
USE : CLUNCH

Travertine
USE : TUFACEOUS LIMESTONE

Travertine
USE : MARBLE

Trebar with Rustic Slate
USE : WEST COUNTRY SLATE

Trecarne Rustic Slate
USE : WEST COUNTRY SLATE

Tredinnick Rustic Slate
USE : WEST COUNTRY SLATE

Trender Porphy
USE : ELVAN

Tredire Stone
USE : ELVAN

Tufa
USE : TUFACEOUS LIMESTONE

TUFACEOUS LIMESTONE
UF : Travertine
UF : Tufa
BT : LIMESTONE
SN : Very light, depositional limestone formed by the precipitation of calcium carbonate rich water (Tufa). The more dense and compact form, Travertine, is formed in a similar way.

TUFF
BT : STONE
SN : A light porous cellular rock, consisting of consolidated volcanic ash ejected from vents during a volcanic eruption.

Tunbridge Wells Stone
USE : SUSSEX STONE

TURF
BT : VEGETAL
RT : EARTH
SN : Layer of grass with earth and matted roots cut from the ground and used for earth buildings and as a covering material.

Tyrolean
USE : RENDER

Uppingham Stone
USE : MARLSTONE

VEGETAL
NT : PEAT
NT : PLANT
NT : TURF
NT : WOOD
SN : Pertaining to or deriving from a botanical living organism. See VEGETAL Class List for narrow terms.

Verde Antico
USE : MARBLE

Verde Antico
USE : SERPENTINE

Verde Emattita
USE : GNEISS

Verde Fraye
USE : MARBLE

Verde Fraye
USE : JURASSIC LIMESTONE
Verona Marble
USE: MARBLE

Verona Marble
USE: JURASSIC LIMESTONE

Virgo Granite
USE: GRANITE

Vitrified Brick
USE: BRICK

Volcanic Stone
USE: BASALT

Volcanic Trap
USE: BASALT

Walling Stone
USE: JURASSIC LIMESTONE

Waterholes Sandstone
USE: SANDSTONE

Water Reed
USE: REED

WATTLE
BT: TIMBER
RT: DAUB
SN: Wooden rods or stakes which can be interlaced with twigs or branches to make walls or fences, or more commonly, to form the basis of panels in traditional timber framed buildings which are then covered with daub.

Wattsciffe Stone
USE: GRITSTONE (SANDSTONE)

Watts Cliff Stone
USE: GRITSTONE (SANDSTONE)

WEALDEN STONE
UF: Weald Stone
BT: SUSSEX STONE
SN: Fine grained, brown/yellow to dark grey coloured cretaceous sandstone. It is a particularly good freestone and was often used for ashlar finishes.

Weald Stone
USE: WEALDEN STONE

Weatherbed
USE: LINCOLNSHIRE LIMESTONE

WEATHERBOARD
BT: TIMBER
RT: WOOD
SN: Length of timber boarding (usually elm, now pine) fixed horizontally or vertically to the exterior of a structure which may be 'tongue and grooved' or 'feathered' to provide external protection.

WEATHERING STEEL
UF: Cor Ten Steel
BT: STEEL
SN: An alloy of steel.

Weldon Stone
USE: LINCOLNSHIRE LIMESTONE

Wellfield Stone
USE: SANDSTONE

WELSH SLATE
UF: Penrhyn Slate
UF: Benwyn Slate
UF: Blue Grey Slate
UF: Blue Welsh Slate
BT: SLATE
RT: SHALE
SN: Collective term for the North and South Wales groups of slate. Hard, fine grained, metamorphic rock, with varying dark shades.

WEST COUNTRY SLATE
UF: Mill Hill Slate
UF: Tintagel Stone
UF: Trebarwith Rustic Slate
UF: Trecarne Rustic Slate
UF: Tredinnick Rustic Slate
UF: Bluestone
UF: Cornish Rustic
UF: Cornish Slate
UF: Delabole Slate
UF: Devon Slate
BT: SLATE
RT: SHALE
SN: Collective term for the slates from Devon and Cornwall. Hard, fine grained metamorphic rock. Varying in colour from dark grey/green to blueish/grey. West Country Slate is geologically different from both Lake District and Welsh Slate.

Westmoorland Green
USE: LAKE DISTRICT SLATE

Westmoorland Slate
USE: LAKE DISTRICT SLATE

Westwood Stone
USE: LAKE DISTRICT SLATE

Whatstandwell Stone
USE: GRITSTONE (SANDSTONE)

Wheatley Stone
USE: OOLITIC LIMESTONE

WHINSTONE
BT: STONE
RT: BASALT
RT: DOLERITE
SN: Northern quarryman's name for any fine grained, dark grey/black to green coloured igneous rock. Index with specific stone type where given.

Whitbed
USE: PORTLAND STONE

Whit Bed
USE: PORTLAND STONE

Whitby Cement
USE: CEMENT

Whitby Stone
USE: SANDSTONE

WICHERT
BT : COB
SN : Cob type construction typical to Buckinghamshire using a local clay with a high chalk content to produce walls of notable inherent stability.

Windy Hill Stone
USE : SANDSTONE

Winsley Ground
USE : BATH STONE

WOOD
BT : VEGETAL
NT : BAMBOO
NT : CEDAR
NT : CORK
NT : ELM
NT : OAK
NT : PINE
RT : FIBREBOARD
RT : PAPER
RT : PLYMETAL
RT : PLYWOOD
RT : TIMBER
RT : WEATHERBOARD
RT : WOODWOOL SLAB
SN : Hard, compact, unprocessed, fibrous cellulose substance. The roots, trunks and branches of trees and shrubs consist of this tissue.

Woodkirk Stone
USE : YORK STONE

WOODWOOL SLAB
BT : PANEL BOARD
RT : CEMENT
RT : WOOD
SN : A sheet or board made from a mixture of thin strips of wood and cement which are bound together through compression within a mould. Woodwool slabs are used for roof or wall cladding, providing fire resistance, and heat and sound insulation.

Woolton Stone
USE : SANDSTONE

WROUGHT IRON
BT : IRON
SN : The oldest form of iron, it is a tough, pure form of iron that can be fashioned into decorative items or shapes by hammering, squeezing or rolling.

Yeovil Marble
USE : MARBLE

Yeovil Marble
USE : JURASSIC LIMESTONE

Yorkshire Delph
USE : SANDSTONE

Yorkshire Flagstone
USE : YORK STONE

Yorkshire Freestone
USE : FREESTONE

Yorkshire Stone
USE : YORK STONE

YORK STONE
UF : Woodkirk Stone
UF : Yorkshire Flagstone
UF : Yorkshire Stone
UF : Bolton Wood Stone
UF : Crosland Hill Stone
UF : Elland Edge Flagrock
UF : Elland Edge Stone
UF : Greenmoor Stone
UF : Hard Rock
UF : Hard York
UF : Hard York Freestone
BT : SANDSTONE
SN : Generic name for the fine grained, brown coloured carboniferous sandstone, quarried in the Leeds, Bradford and Halifax area.

ZINC
BT : METAL
SN : A hard and lustrous metallic element, used for roofing, galvanising iron and a component of alloys such as brass.