Glossary, Acknowledgements and References
Second Edition 2004
9. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The following glossary provides definitions of the key terms used in this document that may not be in common use or may be used in an unfamiliar context. It is not intended as a complete glossary of all technical terms used.

**Block**
Large independent elements sometimes referred to as Nidger or super nidger in Scotland. For the purposes of this blocks have a minimum depth of 150 mm and a plan area varying between 320 - 1200 cm$^2$.

**Bogen**
An arch based laying pattern common throughout Europe. Name is derived from the German for arch that is bogen.

**Channelisation**
Term used to describe traffic flow on a restricted width pavement. Pavement deterioration can be greatly accelerated as a result of channelisation because all of the wheel loads are concentrated in a narrow area of the pavement.

**Cropping**
Term used to describe the process of mechanically breaking rock into elements for use in pavements. Resulting elements usually have considerable size and shape variation and course surface texture.

**Cube**
Nominally equi-dimensional elements. Most common form of element in Europe, becoming more popular in UK.

**Flagstone**
Large tabular elements with a minimum thickness of 50mm and plan area varying from 900 - >2000 cm$^2$.

**Flexible Construction**
Natural stone pavement construction using granular materials as bedding and joint infill. Pavement is stabilised through a combination of friction, element interlock and bedding support.

**Rigid Construction**
Natural stone pavement construction in which the surface elements are bound together with some form of grout or other binder and bedded onto cement stabilized or other form of bound aggregate bedding.

**Segmental Arc**
See Bogen.

**Sett**
Traditional name for stone elements in UK. For the purpose of this guide setts have a minimum depth of 100 mm with their length normally greater than their breadth or depth.

**Stretcher Bond**
Traditional "brickwork" laying pattern used with setts, blocks, flags and tiles sometimes shortened to Stretcher.

**Stone Element**
Basic building blocks of natural stone pavements that come in a range of shapes and sizes, See block, cube, flagstone, sett and tile.

**Tile**
Small tabular elements with a minimum thickness of 30mm and plan area of 250 - 650 cm$^2$. Rarely used in streetscapes.
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11. REFERENCES


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