

# Glossary

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## Addition

New construction attached to an existing structure.

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## Architectural Features

Prominent or significant parts or elements of a building or structure.

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## Architectural Style

The characteristic form and detail of buildings from a particular architectural period or school of architecture.

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## Articulation

The manner in which portions of a building form are expressed (materials, color, texture, pattern, modulation, etc.) and come together to define the structure.

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## Belt Course

A projecting horizontal band on the exterior of a building marking the separation between floors or levels.

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## Block Face

The row of front façades, facing the street, for the length of one block.

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## Character

The qualities and attributes of any structure, site, street or district which separate and distinguish the individual from its context.

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## Compatibility

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The size and character of a building element relative to other elements around it. For example, the size and proportion of windows in a building façade are usually related to one another, the spaces between them, and the scale of the surrounding buildings.

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## Context

The characteristics of the buildings, streetscape, and landscape that supports or surrounds a given building, site, or area such as predominance of period architecture or materials, wide sidewalks, or continuous and overhead weather protection, or consistent street trees.

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## Cornice

The projecting ornamental molding along the top of a building at the roof-to-wall juncture.

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## Design Guideline

A standard of appropriate activity that will establish and preserve the architectural character of a structure or area.

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## Design Principles

A guiding concept as part of the overall project design development that reflects desirable characteristics of the built environment, or responds to specific site opportunities or constraints.

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## Dormer

A small window, with its own roof, that projects from a sloping roof.

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## Element

A material, part, or detail of a site, structure, street or district.

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## Façade

Any vertical, exterior face or wall of a building, usually the front.

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## Infill

A type of new construction which “fills in” vacancies found in sites, streets and districts; usually created by earlier demolition.

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## Landscape

Site features including the lay of the land (topography), parking, driveways, roads, streets, transportation patterns, trees, shrubs, plantings, etc. A landscape may help to better illustrate property contexts.

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## Manufactured Home

A single-family residential dwelling constructed after June 15, 1976, in accordance with the National Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974, 42 U.S.C. Section 5401, as amended (commonly known as the HUD Code), and designed to be used as a single-family residential dwelling with or without permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities and which includes the plumbing, heating, air conditioning and electrical systems contained therein. These houses are built entirely in the factory and transported to the site and installed.

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## Massing

The three dimensional bulk of a structure: height, width and depth.

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## Mobile Home

A mobile home is a structure manufactured prior to June 15, 1976, which was not required to be constructed in accordance with the HUD Code which is transportable in one or more sections which, in the traveling mode, is eight body feet or more in length or, when erected on site, is 320 or more square feet and is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used as a dwelling with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities and includes plumbing, heating, air conditioning and electrical systems contained therein.

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## Modulation

A stepping back or projecting forward of sections of a structure's façade within specified intervals of building width and depth, as a means of breaking up a structure's apparent bulk.

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## Open Space

Land and/or water area with its surface open to the sky and pre-dominantly undeveloped, which is set aside to serve the purpose of providing active or passive recreational opportunities and/or conserving natural resources.

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**Ordinary Maintenance and Repair**

Any work, the purpose of which is to correct deterioration or to prevent deterioration of a designated property.

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**Parapet**

A low wall that rises above a roof line, terrace, or porch.

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**Pediment**

The triangular space forming the end of a roof in classical architecture, or the triangular cap over a window or door.

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**Pitch**

The degree of slope on a roof.

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**Proportion**

The balanced relationship of parts of a building, landscape, structures, or buildings to each other and to the whole.

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**Rhythm**

Reference to the regular or harmonious recurrence of lines, shapes, forms, or colors, incorporating the concept of repetition as a way to organize forms and spaces in architecture.

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**Scale**

Proportional relationship of the size of elements in a building to one another and to the human figure.

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**Scale, Human** Used to describe the quality of a building that includes structural or architectural components of size and proportions that relate to the human form.

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**Screening** Use of vegetation or fences to conceal an area from view.

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**Setback** The required or actual placement of a building a specified distance away from a road, property line, or other structure.

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**Shall** Must or what is mandatory.

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**Should** What is expected or suggested, but not mandatory.

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**Significant** Having important meaning to an element, site, structure, street or district; important in the context of the city or county.

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**Site Plan** A detailed plan showing the proposed placement of structures, parking areas, open space, landscaping, and other development features, on a parcel of land.

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### Streetscape

The visual character of a particular street created by its natural and man-made components: width, alignment, paving materials, lighting, planting and forms or surrounding buildings.

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### Structures

Anything constructed or erected, the use of the ground, including (but without limiting the generality of the foregoing) barns, smokestacks, advertising signs, billboards, backstops, tennis and basketball courts, bridges, fences, pergolas, gazebos, radio and television antennae, solar collectors, microwave antennae, including the supporting towers, roads, ruins or remnants (including foundations), swimming pools or walkways.

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### Transoms

A small, often hinged, window or multi-paned window opening above a door or another window, usually capping the street-level of a commercial building.

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