
DEFINITIONS

Addition: the act of adding something onto or into something else.

Alteration: a change, modification, or adjustment made to the exterior architectural appearance of a building.

Appropriate: suitable for the occasion or conditions.

Bracket: a projection from a vertical surface providing structural or visual support under cornices, balconies, or any other overhanging member.

Building: a structure with walls and a roof, e.g. a house or factory.

Code Official: may apply to Building Official, Fire Marshall, or Code enforcement officer.

Character: the set of qualities that make buildings distinctive.

Column: a supporting pillar consisting of a base, a cylindrical shaft, and a capital.

Compatible: consistent or in keeping with something else.

Contemporary: existing or occurring at or dating from the same period of time as something or somebody else; modern.

Context: the circumstances that form the environment within which a building exists.

Contributing: a home that is essential to the overall significance of a historic district.

Demolition: the act of destroying a home, site or district.

Element: a separate identifiable part of something, or a distinct feature within a larger group.

Enclosure: the act or process of enclosing land or a building to prevent general use.

Façade: the exterior face of a building which is the architectural front.

Form: the shape or structure of a thing that gives it its distinctive character, considered apart from its content, color, texture, or composition.

Frame: an underlying or supporting structure that consists of solid parts such as beams or struts with spaces between them and has something built around or on top of it.

Front yard: the space from the right-of-way to the juncture between any porch and the front façade of a property.

Historic District: A designated geographical area having significant characteristics that identify a certain period in history.

Infill: to build new buildings in vacant areas between existing buildings.

Maintenance: work that is done regularly to keep a building, or piece of equipment in good condition and working order.

Mass(ing): the physical size and bulk of a structure.

Masonry: Includes all stone products, all brick products and all concrete block units, including decorative and customized blocks.

Material: the substance used to make things.

Not visible from public Right of Way: anything located from the back façade of the building to the back property line, unless on a corner lot.

Property: a piece of land or real estate that is owned by somebody.

Preservation: the guarding of something from danger, harm, or injury; the maintenance of something, especially something of historic value, in an unchanged condition.

Reconstruction: reproduction of the exact form and detail of a vanished building, structure, improvement or part thereof, as it appeared at a specific time.

Rehabilitation: repair or alteration that enables buildings, structures or improvements to be efficiently utilized while preserving those features of buildings, structures or improvements that are significant to their historic, architectural and cultural values.

Repair: to restore something broken or damaged to good condition.

Restoration: Recovery of the form and details of a building, structure or improvement and its site during a particular time - "the period of significance".

Scale: the size of a structure as it appears to the pedestrian.

Show Side: the side of a fence where the fencing material shows the most. Not the fence structure.

Significant: having a major or important effect.

Site: an area or piece of land where something was, is, or will be located.

Streetscape: all elements along a street.

Structure: a building, bridge, framework, or other object that has been put together from many different parts.

Style: a distinctive and identifiable form in an artistic medium such as music, architecture, or literature.