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Alley: A private street which provides access to the side and/or rear of a lot(s) for service functions such as loading, delivery, trash pick-up, and parking.

Arcade/Colonnade: A walkway or passageway adjacent to a building that is covered by a roof but open to the outside air. Typically, a covered, open-air sidewalk attached to the building and integral with the building frontage; columns or arches along the sidewalk support the structure overhead.

Awning: A fabric or metal material, which extends from the exterior wall of a building and is supported by or attached to a structural frame to shelter a building opening.

Balcony: A porch connected to a building on upper stories supported by either a cantilever or brackets.

Block: An increment of land composed of an aggregate of lots, tracts, buildings, parking and alleys circumscribed by thoroughfares and/or streets.

Build-To-Line (Front Setback): A line established on a lot to indicate the required placement of the principal structure upon its lot, parallel to the frontage and right-of-way (unless otherwise noted), facing a public street or open space and coinciding with the front and /or side setback. The build-to-line ensures that all structures aligning a public street, open space or boundary create an even building façade line along the street edge.

Civic Building: A structure designated in part or in whole for civic-minded and public use.

Frontage: The linear dimension along the front and/or side of a lot, adjacent to a street or public right-of-way, along which the front façade(s) of the structure(s) are placed.

Frontage Coverage: The required percent of building, wall, fence or similar lining a public right-of-way (refer to Chapter III Part 1 for requirements).

Frontage Façade: Any façade of a built structure along a street and coinciding with the build-to-line (front setback).

Garden Wall: A freestanding wall (structure) along the property line dividing private areas from streets, alleys and/or adjacent lots.

Live-Work Unit: Typically, any single-family, townhouse or similar for-sale and/or owner occupied residential building type in which the first floor is utilized as non-residential space; including but not limited to professional office, art studio and eating and drinking establishments. Incompatible and nuisance type uses are not permitted. Upper level uses shall be residential only. Townhome building-types are more frequently utilized as Live-Work Units.

Mixed-Use Building: A structure whose predominant use on the lower level is office, retail, restaurant, or similar service business and the uses on the upper levels is residential (usually multi-family) or office. Sizes and heights of such structures vary greatly and are prescribed by design zone.

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Open Space: A separate lot or area designated for protection of the environment, for recreation, or for public use, including publicly accessible facilities. Open space types are generally recognized as conforming to one of the following types (from less urban to more urban):

Natural Areas (Conceptual Open Space System): The largest of the open space areas, reserved for the protection, enhancement and creation of environmental resources including wetlands, streams, buffers, tree cover, steep slopes, floodplain and similar environmentally sensitive land that collectively forms and connects to a regional greenbelt. The landscape is naturalistic and of limited to no maintenance. Certain areas may be conducive to informal recreation such as hiking and biking trails that serve to link the Natural Areas to a regional open space network. Edges of the Natural Areas are suitable for active recreation and parks.

Park: A large publicly accessible tract (could range anywhere from 2 to 3 acres to as large as 10 to 20 acres) available for active and passive recreation, typically located at the edge of the neighborhood, connected to the Natural Areas and with immediate and adjacent access from a public thoroughfare. The landscape generally consists of lawn and trees, informally and naturalistically disposed, and requiring limited maintenance. Parks often accommodate active recreation including tennis, multi-purpose courts, ball fields, garden plots, playgrounds and tot lots, picnic areas, pools and pool houses, community buildings and similar uses, including parking.

Green: A small to moderate publicly accessible but privately owned and maintained tract of land (minimally, 2,400 square feet but not more than 1 acre) available for unstructured recreation, often circumscribed on all sides by both building frontages and thoroughfares. Greens are most often associated with and uniquely identified/designed for a particular neighborhood use. The landscape consists primarily of trees and lawn areas, naturalistically or formally disposed, requiring limited or moderate maintenance. A Natural Green includes informal plantings and groupings of trees and plant materials, randomly placed sitting areas and walks and similar. A Formal Green includes a more formal arrangement of trees and plantings, deliberately aligned furniture and sitting areas, formal pathways and walks and similar. An Attached Green (either Natural or Formal) is circumscribed on all sides by building frontage and on at least two sides by thoroughfares.

Square: A publicly accessible but privately owned and maintained open space (minimally, 3,600 square feet but not more than 2 acres) at the intersection of important streets and set aside for civic and public purpose; often associated with multiple neighborhoods/public use. Typically circumscribed on all sides by both building frontages and thoroughfares, its landscape consisting primarily of paved walks, lawn, trees, shrub massing, furniture and ornament such as fountain or sculpture and/or civic buildings which are all formally disposed and require moderate to substantial maintenance.

Plaza: A small to moderate publicly accessible but privately owned and maintained open space (minimally, 1,200 square feet but not more than 1 acre) at the intersection of important streets, between buildings along a street or sidewalk, and/or at the junction of important commercial and civic buildings, set aside for civic purpose and intense human activity. Typically circumscribed on all sides by building frontages, its landscape consisting of durable pavement, furniture, ornament, decorative fountain and trees which are all formally disposed and require minimal maintenance.

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Porch: A projection from an outside wall of a dwelling which is covered by a roof and/or sidewalls (other than the sides of the building to which the porch is attached) for the purpose of providing shade or shelter from the elements. A covered and often raised entrance to a building usually covered with a separate roof supported by columns or brackets. The porch should be within conversational distance of the sidewalk.

Primary Street: The street that a lot fronts. At squares and street intersections the larger, more important is the primary street.

Principal Entrance: An entrance or entrances leading from collector streets, major thoroughfares or highways into residential subdivisions, multi-family uses, planned developments or industrial, commercial, office or institutional subdivisions. In terms of architecture, a principal entrance is the entrance into a building from off of the primary street.

Principal Structure: The main or predominant structure and use upon the lot, as opposed to an accessory structure or accessory use. Not including the garage, unless fully integrated, vertically and horizontally, into the massing of the house.

Stoop: A raised step, series of steps, platform, entrance stairway or small veranda at a building entrance. A stoop may be covered with a roof. A stoop is, typically, less deep than a porch but the landing shall be a minimum of 4 feet. The stoop permits access to a raised structure's first floor, elevated to secure privacy for the windows.

Vista: A view framed by buildings, structures or the landscape.