

Appendix E

GLOSSARY

Architectural Envelope - Refers to the exterior elements of a structure - the roof, all facades and major projections, elements such as bay windows, overhangs and deck/balconies, i.e., those parts of a house that define its exterior shape.

Finish Materials - The building materials used on the exterior of the structure.

Form - Building form is defined by its massing, proportion and scale.

Infill - The development of vacant, abandoned, passed over or underutilized land within built-up areas of existing communities, where infrastructure is already in place.

Infrastructure - Streets, water and sewer lines, and other public facilities necessary to the future of a community.

Massing - The impression and visual impact of size, shape and silhouette of a building resulting from the composition of its main volumes, roof profile, its horizontality/verticality and rhythm, and the juxtaposition of major building elements to each other and to adjacent buildings.

Openings - Openings include doors, windows and garage doors. They are the most distinct and common elements in a building facade.

Ornamentation - The refinement of detail and application of decorative elements to enhance the buildings appearance.

Proportion - Proportions are dimensional relationships among the building parts such as: the height width and depth of each element (windows, doors, bays and balconies); the relationship of the dimensions of each element to the others and to the building as a whole; the dimensional relationship of the building and adjacent buildings.

Redevelopment - any expansion, addition, or major facade change to an existing building, structure, or parking facility.

Scale - A consistency of relationship between the size of a building's elements (windows, porches, entrances) with each other and with adjacent buildings, trees, etc., as perceived by a person from ground level.

Streetscape Pattern - The overall appearance of the road, street, boulevards, sidewalk, landscaping, street furnishings, and fronting buildings which together make up the street as seen and experienced from ground level.

Texture - The visual surface characteristics (roughness, smoothness, for example) and appearance of the exterior of the building. Texture, together with details often have the strongest impact on how people perceive a structure. Texture is achieved through the selection and use of exterior architectural finishes and the use of ornamentation.

Visual Character - The visual character of a street is defined by a variety of factors including: building facade, building height and roof shape; building shapes and bulk, setbacks, finishes, details and landscaping. Taken together these factors form a pattern or image characteristic of that particular street. This defines the streetscape pattern.