

## Definitions

**Cornice:** In classical architecture, the upper projection of an entablature; an ornamental molding along the top of a building or wall.

**Cupola:** A dome-shaped roof on a circular base, often set on the ridge of a roof.

**Curb Zone:** The portion of the sidewalk corridor that physically separates the sidewalk from the roadway.

**Dormer:** A dormer is a window which is set vertically on a sloping roof. The dormer has its own roof, which may be flat, arched, or pointed.

**Eave:** Overhanging Roof Eaves: The overhang at the lower edge of a roof.

**Gable Roof:** The triangular portion of the end of a wall under a pitched roof.

**Gambrel Roof:** A pitched roof form where two flat roof surfaces joint at a straight ridge forming gables at both ends.

**Gateway:** An entrance corridor that heralds the approach of a new landscape and defines the arrival point as a destination.

**Greenway:** A system of parks (open space) that connects communities and contributes to the health of the environment.

**Hip Roof:** A roof with slopes on all four, instead of two sides.

**Horizontal mixed-use:** The arrangement of multiple uses on a site to create a complex of related buildings.

**Infill:** The utilization of vacant land in previously-developed areas for buildings, parking lots, recreational facilities, and other uses.

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**Lintel:** A horizontal beam over an opening carrying the weight of the wall.

**Mixed-use:** A mixed-use development is a single unified development that incorporates two or more different uses within walking distance of one another and may include office, hotel, retail, public entertainment, and public uses, and a variety of housing types.

**Open Space:** Any parcel or area of land or water that is essentially unimproved and devoted to an open space use for the purposes of (1) the preservation or restoration of natural resources, (2) the managed produc-

tion of resources, (3) outdoor recreation, or (4) public health and safety.

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

**Pilaster:** A pier attached to a wall with a shouldow depth and sometimes treated as a classical column with a base, shaft, and capital.

**Planned Unit Development (PUD):** A description of a proposed unified development, consisting at a minimum of a map and adopted ordinance setting forth the regulations governing, and the location and phasing, of all proposed uses and

improvements to be included in the development.

**Portico:** A major porch usually with a pedimented roof supported by classical columns.

**Bay window:** A large window or series of windows projecting from the outer wall of a building.

**Revitalization:** The renewal of older commercial and residential areas through programs and actions that facilitate private and public investment.

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**Rural:** A land use pattern characterized by sparsely developed areas where the land is primarily used for farming, forestry, resource extraction, very low density residential uses (e.g., one unit per three acres or more), or open space systems.

**Setback:** (1.) An architectural expedient in which the upper stories of a tall building are stepped back from the lower stories; in order to permit more light to reach the street level. (2.) The minimum distance by which any building or structure must be separated from a street right-of-way or lot line.

**Shared Parking:** A public or private parking area used jointly by two or more uses.

**Side Yard:** Yard between the side lot line or side street line and the nearest part of a main building (or its enclosed or covered projection).

**Site Furnishings:** Those features associated with a street that are intended to enhance that street's physical character and use by pedestrians, such as benches, trash receptacles, kiosks, lights, newspaper racks.

**Sight Line:** The line of sight from a given point, such as a driver's view from a roadway intersection.

**Site Plan:** The physical organization of a development on the ground plane; establishes the relationship between land uses and the circulation system that helps to create a vibrant and identifiable community.

**Sprawl:** Low-density land-use patterns that are automobile-dependent, energy and land consumptive, and require a very high ratio of road service to development served. The landscape created by sprawl generally has four dimensions: (1) a popu-

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lation that is widely dispersed in low density development; (2) rigidly separated homes, shops, and workplaces; (3) a network of roads marked by huge blocks and poor access; and (4) a lack of well-defined, thriving activity centers. Features usually associated with sprawl are the results of these conditions.

**Streetscape:** The distinguishing character of a particular street as created by its width, degree of curvature, paving materials, design of the street furniture, and forms of surrounding buildings.

**Suburban:** Low- to medium-density development patterns that surround the urban areas of a city.

**Tree Pit:** A tree planting area located within a paved area.

**Urban:** Of, relating to, characteristic of, or constituting a city. Urban areas are generally characterized by moderate and higher density residential development (i.e., three or more dwelling units per acre), commercial development, and industrial development, and the availability of public services required for that development, specifically central water and sewer, an extensive road network, public

transit, and other such services (e.g., safety and emergency response).

**Vertical Mixed-use:** The provision of multiple uses within a building.

**Wing Wall:** An extension of a wall which projects out beyond the building itself.