

GLOSSARY

Arcade (fig. g.1)

A series of arches supported on piers or columns and attached or detached from the wall.



Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) (fig. g.2)

Law prohibiting discrimination to persons with disabilities, by requiring, among other things, that places generally open to the public, such as restaurants and hotels is made accessible. Special rules apply to historic buildings and facilities.



Balloon Framing

A method of wood frame construction, referring to the skeletal framework of a building. Studs or uprights run from sills to eaves, and horizontal bracing members are nailed to them.

Balustrade

A series of balusters with a top and bottom rail.

Bracket

A decorative support element located under eaves or overhangs.

Base Flood Elevation

The computed elevation to which floodwater is anticipated to rise during the base flood. Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) are shown on Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) and on the flood profiles.

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Bay

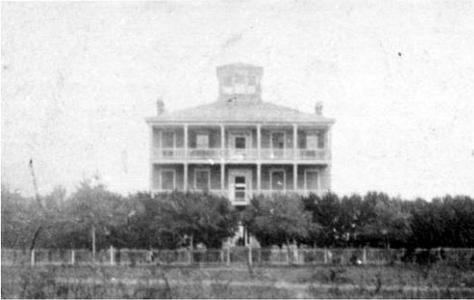
The division of a face of a building, defined by structural spacing, window, and door openings.

Beltcourse

A flat, horizontal member of relatively slight projection, marking the division in a wall plane.

Belvedere (fig. g.3)

A rooftop pavilion that affords a view of the landscape or waterscape (see also **Roof Deck** and **Widow's Walk**).

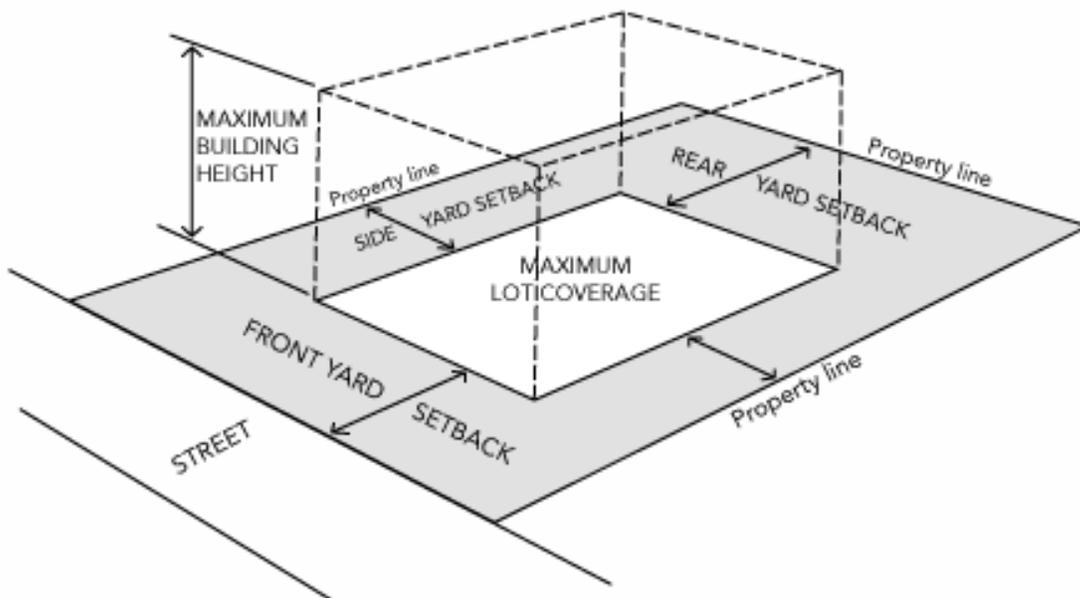


Braced Frame

A wooden structural system, consisting of heavy corner posts and heavy horizontal timbers and light, closely spaced studs, nailed between the horizontal timbers.

Building Envelope-planning (fig.g.4)

The building envelope is the remaining volume of space where a principle structure may built after setbacks, height limits, and view corridors are subtracted.



Building Envelope-architectural

A building envelope is the separation between the interior and the exterior environments of a building. It serves as the outer shell to protect the indoor environment as well as to facilitate its climate control.

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Buttress

A buttress is an architectural structure built against or projecting from a wall which serves to support or reinforce the wall.

Central Business District

Means the territory contiguous to, and including, a highway when 50 percent or more of the frontage thereon, for a distance of 300 feet or more, is occupied by buildings in use for business.

Canales (fig. g.5)

A Spanish term for a water spout used to drain water from roof.



Canopy

An ornamental roof-like structure used on commercial buildings which provides advertisement space, shade, and protection for the storefront and pedestrian traffic.

Casement Window

A hinged window which opens out from a building.

Cladding

An outer veneer of materials applied to the exterior walls of a building.

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Certificate of Appropriateness (COA)

Certificate issued by the HDC to indicate its approval of an application to alter, demolish, move, or add on to a protected resource.

Collonade (fig. g.6)

A colonnade denotes a long sequence of columns joined by their entablature, often free-standing. A colonnade of single columns is often termed a screen. When in front of a building, screening the door (Latin porta), it is called a *portico*.



Comprehensive Plan

A formal, written plan, adopted by ordinance pursuant to rules established by the Florida Department of Community Affairs, which shall include maps, data and other descriptive matter, for the physical development of the city or any portion thereof, including any amendments, extensions or additions thereof adopted by the city, indicating the general locations for major roads, parks or other public open spaces, public building sites, routes for public utilities, zoning districts or other similar information pursuant to Florida Statutes, ch. 163.

Coping

A protective cap, top, or cover of a wall, chimney, or pilaster.

Coquina (fig. g.7)

A material formed from *donax* shells found along the east coast of Florida. Coquina is quarried or mined as a source of paving or building material. Coquina has been used as a building stone throughout Florida's history.



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Cornice

The upper portion of an entablature or any crowning projection

Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA)

Is a public entity created by a city or county to implement the community redevelopment activities outlined under the Community Redevelopment Act which was enacted in 1969 (Chapter 163, Part III, Florida Statutes). The CRA is established by the local government and functions within that local government.

Community Redevelopment Area Design Guidelines (CRADG)

The set of design recommendations, criteria, and implementation methods developed specifically for the Fernandina CRA.

Crosswalk

That part of a roadway at an intersection included within the connections of the lateral lines of the sidewalks on opposite sides of the highway measured from the curbs or, in the absence of curbs, from the edges of the traversable roadway; or any portion of a roadway at an intersection or elsewhere distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other markings on the surface.

Cupola

A cupola consists of a dome-shaped or quadrilateral-shaped ornamental structure located on top of a larger roof or dome, often used as a lookout or to admit light and provide ventilation. The word comes, through Italian, from the lower Latin 'cupula' (classical Latin 'cupella' from the Greek 'kupellon') small cup (lat. 'cupa') indicating a vault resembling an upside down cup.

Course or Course Work

A continuous row or layer of stones, tile, brick, shingles, etc., in a wall.

Dormer (fig. g.8)

A secondary feature of a building housing a window or vent, which is set upon the slope of a roof surface, providing ventilation, lighting, or auxiliary living space. Roof dormers rise from the main roofline, like a small house with its own walls, roof, and window. Wall dormers rise up from the roofline at the roof-to-wall junction.



Drop Siding

A siding in which the upper portion of each board has a concave curve. Also known as novelty, rusting, and German siding.

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Due Process

Protection of constitutionally protected rights from arbitrary governmental action. Requires notice and opportunity to be heard.

Easement (preservation or conservation)

Partial interest in property that can be transferred to a nonprofit organization or governmental entity by gift or sale to ensure the protection of a historic resource and/or land area in perpetuity.

Eaves

The projecting edges of a roof overhanging the walls.

Elevation

A two dimensional representation or drawing of an exterior face of a building.

Environmental Assessment or Impact Statement (EA or EIS)

Document prepared by state or federal agency to establish compliance with obligations under federal or state environmental protection laws to consider impact of proposed actions on the environment, including historic resources.

Entablature Beam

A member carried by columns containing an architrave, frieze, and cornice, supported by a colonnade.

Façade

A facade or façade is generally one side of the exterior of a building, especially the front, but also sometimes the sides and rear. The word comes from the French language, literally meaning "frontage" or "face".

Fanlight

Semi-circular window over a door or window with a radiating glazing bar system.

Fenestration (fig. g.9)

The arrangement of windows, doors, and other exterior openings in a building.



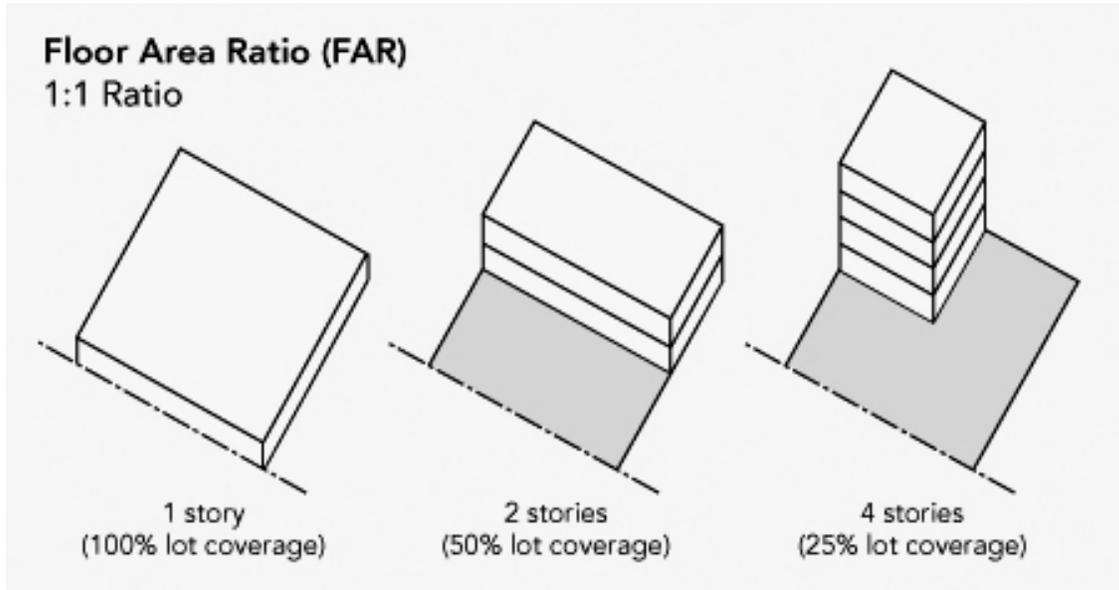
Finial

An ornament that caps a gable, hip, pinnacle or other architectural feature.

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Floor Area Ratio (fig. g.10)

The floor area ratio is calculated by dividing the total of all floor areas on the site by the total site area. Floor areas include the gross floor area on each floor or story of the principal building and the floor area of any accessory building, not including parking areas. (Sec. 4.02.00.F LDC)



Footprint

The outline of a building's ground plan from a top view.

Gable Roof

A triangular section at the end of a pitched roof.

Gallery

An upper story porch or walkway running along the face of a building.

Guidelines, Design

Interpretative standards or criterion that are generally advisory in form.

Historic District (fig. g.11)

A geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district may also comprise individual elements separated geographically but linked by association or history.



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Historic District Council (HDC)

A board of professionals and local residents who exercise defined historic preservation responsibilities.

Historic Structures Survey

The Historic Structures Survey is an organized effort to photograph and document all historic (50 years old and older) buildings or structures. This survey provides the research foundation for the establishment of the Historic District Boundaries.

Jalousie

A type of window comprised of a series of horizontal slats connected to a mechanical device operated by a crank.

Knee Brace

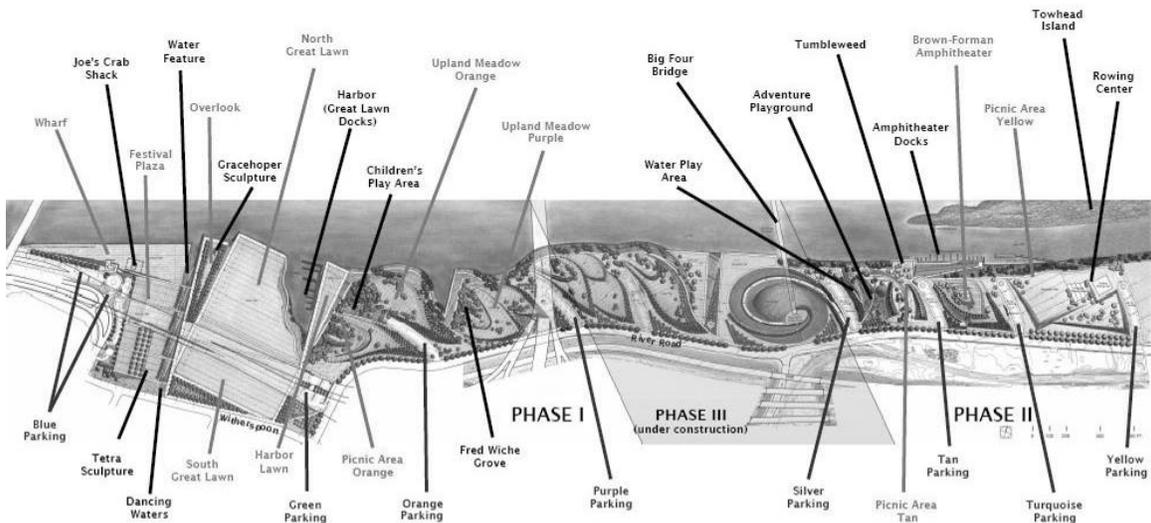
A wooden triangular brace that supports the eaves of a building. Frequently utilized in the construction of Bungalow style residence.

Land Use

General term used to describe how land is or may be utilized or developed, whether for industrial, commercial, residential or agricultural purposes, or as open space.

Landscape Architecture (fig. g.12)

The profession which applies artistic and scientific principles to the research, planning, design and management of both natural and built environments. Practitioners of this profession apply creative and technical skills and scientific, cultural and political knowledge in the planned arrangement of natural and constructed elements on the land with a concern for the stewardship and conservation of natural, constructed and human resources. The resulting environments shall serve useful, aesthetic, safe and enjoyable purposes.



Lattice

A panel of criss-crossed, diagonal, or perpendicular slats often utilized as decorative infill between masonry foundation piers.

Light

A single pane of glass.

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Light Pollution

Light Pollution is misdirected or misused light generally resulting from an inappropriate application of exterior lighting products.

Lintel

A horizontal beam located above a window or door.

Loggia (fig. g.13)

A gallery that opens on one or more sides, sometimes pillared.



Louver

A small opening comprised of overlapping, downward sloping slats, which shed rain while admitting light and air.

Mansard Roof

A roof having two slopes on all four sides.

Masonry

Brick, block, or stone which is secured with mortar.

Massing

The arrangement of various geometric forms of a building into a whole.

Molding

A continuous decorative strip of material applied to a surface.

Monitor, Monitor Roof (fig. g.14)

A raised section of a roof straddling a ridge which has openings, louvers, or windows along the sides to admit light or air. It is not considered to be an inhabitable space.



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Mullion

A division between multiple windows or screens.

Muntin

The small members that divide glass in a window frame; vertical separators between panels in a panel door.

Niche

A cavity in a wall, to receive a statue or other ornament.

Order

In classical architecture, the specific configuration and proportions of a column, including the base, shaft, capital, and entablature.

Parapet

A parapet is a low wall projecting from the edge of a platform, terrace, or roof.

Pavilion (fig. g.15)

Pavilion may refer to a free-standing structure sited a short distance from a main residence, whose architecture makes it an object of pleasure. Large or small, there is usually a connection with relaxation and pleasure in its intended use. A pavilion built to take advantage of a view is referred to as a **gazebo**.



Pediment

A triangular piece of wall above the entablature, which fills in and supports the sloping roof.

Penthouse, Mechanical

An enclosed space for mechanical or service equipment located on the roof of a building. If visible to the public, penthouses are designed as integral to the architecture.

Pergola

Pergola is a garden feature forming a shaded walk or passageway of pillars that support cross beams and an open lattice, upon which vines are trained. It may also be part of a building, as protection for an open terrace. Pergolas may link pavilions, extend from a building's door to an open garden feature such as an isolated terrace or pool, or may be entirely free-standing structures shading a length of walkway.

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Pervious Pavement (fig. g.16)

Pervious pavement is designed to allow percolation or infiltration of stormwater through the surface into the soil below where the water is naturally filtered and pollutants are removed. In contrast, normal pavement is an impervious surface that sheds rainfall and associated surface pollutants forcing the water to run off paved surfaces directly into nearby storm drains and then into streams and lakes.



Piers

A masonry structure usually made of brick or concrete block, which elevates and supports a building or part of a building.

Pitch

The slope and inclination angle of a roof in building construction. A roof is considered pitched with a gradient greater than 15 degrees (slope greater than 3.215 in 12). Pitch is a measure of roof slope typically given in inches (in) per 1 ft or as a ratio of inches per 12 in; (e.g., for a slope of 1/3, is 4 in of rise over 1 ft of run and "4:12 pitch" is 4 in of rise over 12 in of run).

Pivot Window

A hinged window which opens out with the aid of a mechanical crank.

Platform Framing

Framing in which studs only extend one floor at a time and the floor joints of each floor rest on the top plate of the story below.

Porch

A covered, visually open space, projecting from the façade of a building, which serves as a transition between inside and outside.

Porte Cochere

A covered entrance projecting so automobiles, or other wheeled vehicles, may easily pass through.

Precedent

A prior design example that serves as a guide, model, or inspiration for a contemporary work.

Portico

A portico is a porch leading to the entrance of a building. See *colonnade*.

Rafter

A wooden member of a roof frame which slopes downward from the ridge line.

Rehabilitation

The process of returning a building to a state of usefulness through repair or alteration which preserves those features that are historically or architecturally significant.

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Rejas (fig. g.17)

Projecting wooden grillwork protecting exterior windows.



Relocation

Any change in the location of a building from its present setting to another setting.

Restoration

The process of accurately recovering the form and details of a building as it may have appeared at an earlier time.

Ridge

The highest part of a roof.

Roof Deck

A flat roof surface used for viewing the landscape which maybe surrounded by a railing or parapet. Roofs decks are a not consider space for mechanical equipment (see *penthouse*).

Roof Form-Gable

A roof with a straight slope falling from ridge to eave, creating a peak or triangle on the side or front facade.

Roof Form-Hip

A roof where all sides slope downwards to the walls, i.e., a structure that contains no gables or other vertical sides to the roof.

Roof Form- Jerkinhead

A roof form characterized by a clipped gable.

Roof Form- Pyramidal

Roof with a square base (4 equal bases) and sloping sides meeting at an apex. Alternate name: pavilion.

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Roof Pitch

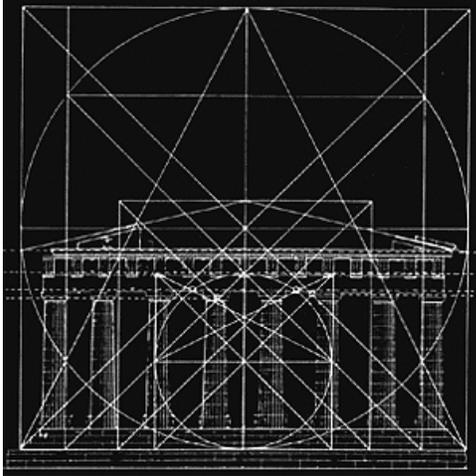
See *pitch*.

Roof Overhang

The extension of a roof plane beyond the line of support. Exterior roof overhangs provide a practical method for shading building elements such as windows, doors, and walls.

Scale (fig. g.18)

The proportions of a building in relation to its surroundings, particularly other buildings in the surrounding context.



Setback

A term used to define the distance a building is located from a street, sidewalk, or property line.

Shaft

The part of a column between the base and the capital.

Shed Roof

A roof with a single sloping pitch.

Sidelight

A glass window pane located at the side of a main entrance way.

Stucco

A cementitious material applied as exterior wall fabric typically over masonry construction.

Structural Glass

Glass building blocks, Reinforced plate glass, or pigmented structural glass.

Sustainable Design

Also referred to as "green design", "eco-design", or "design for environment", is the art of designing physical objects to comply with the principles of economic, social, and ecological sustainability.

Tabby

A primitive form of concrete, made by mixing equal parts of sand, lime, water, and oyster shell.

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"Taking" of Property

Act of confiscating private property for governmental use through "eminent domain" or by regulatory action.

Transom Window

A glass pane, usually rectangular, which is located above a window or door.

Trellis

A structure, usually made from interlocking pieces of wood, or metal designed to support a climbing plant or plants. A trellis can also refer to a structure attached to the roof or exterior walls of a structure.

Valley

A depressed angle formed by the meeting at the bottom of two inclined sides of a roof, as a gutter.

Verandah or veranda (fig. g.19)

A roofed opened gallery or porch. It is also described as an open pillared gallery, generally roofed and built around a central structure.



Vernacular, Industrial (fig. g.20)

A style or manner of construction that refers to the structural innovations, such as balloon framing, produced at a manufacturing site with structural cladding and finished materials into component parts, which were assembled according to a standard design on the building sites.



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Vernacular Architecture (fig. g.20)

A term used to categorize methods of construction which use locally available resources to address local needs. Vernacular architecture tends to evolve over time to reflect the environmental, cultural, and historical context in which it exists.



View Corridor (fig. g.21)

A three dimensional area extending out from a viewpoint. The width of the view corridor depends on the focus of the view. The focus of the view may be a single object, such as a mountain, which would result in a narrow corridor, or a group of objects, such as a downtown skyline, which would result in a wide corridor. Panoramic views have very wide corridors and may include a 360-degree perspective.



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Widow's Walk

A railed rooftop platform, typically on a coastal house, originally designed to observe vessels at sea. Also referred to as a "roof walk" (See also *Roof Deck* and *Belvedere*)

Zoning (fig. g.22)

Act of regulating the use of land and structures according to district. Laws generally specify allowable use for land, such as residential or commercial, and restrictions on development such as minimum lot sizes, set back requirements, maximum height, and bulk.

