

Glossary



A

Aesthetics. Characterized by a heightened sensitivity or appreciation of beauty.

Accessibility. A means of approaching, entering, exiting, or making use of; passage. The right to approach, enter, exit, or make use of; often used in the form of disabled accessibility.

Agrarian. Relating to land, land tenure or the division of landed property.

Alleys. A narrow street or passageway between or behind city buildings.

Amenities. Something that contributes to physical or material comfort. A feature that increases attractiveness or value, especially of a piece of real estate or a geographic location.

Arcade. An arched, roofed building or part of a building. A series of arches supported by columns, piers, or pillars. A roofed passageway or lane, especially one with shops on either side.

Attached. Joined to or by a wall, especially by sharing a wall with another building; not freestanding.

Awning. A rooflike structure, often made of canvas or plastic, that serves as a shelter, as over a storefront, window, door, or deck.

B

Balcony. A platform that projects from the wall of a building and is surrounded by a railing, balustrade, or parapet.

Beautification. The transformation of barren or uninteresting spaces, buildings, forms, structures, into a comfortable or attractive place or environment.

Bomanite. A hard, strong construction material consisting of sand, conglomerate gravel, pebbles, broken stone, or slag in a mortar or cement matrix, which includes either integral color or is formed by pressing the concrete material with a decorative pattern.

Bulb-Out. A rounded curb or expansion of a sidewalk or crosswalk that reduces the street or paved distance between sidewalks.

Bungalow. A single story house where the roof may be made useable with a dormer window. The most familiar style of bungalow is a Western Stick style, characterized by broad, gently pitched roofs, with projecting eaves, constructed in wood with an accentuation of the horizontal.

C

Canopy. A protective rooflike covering, often of canvas, mounted on a frame over a walkway or door or niche.

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

Complement. In new construction it means to add to the character of the area by attempting to incorporate similar setback, height, scale, massing, and materials.

Conversion. The changing of use or intent.

Cornice. The projection at the top of a wall or part of a roof which projects over the side wall.

Crosswalks. A path marked off for pedestrians crossing a street.

Court. An extent of open ground partially or completely enclosed by walls or buildings; a courtyard.
b. A short street, especially a wide alley walled by buildings on three sides. c. A large open section of a building, often with a glass roof or skylight. d. A large building, such as a mansion, standing in a courtyard.

Curb Cuts. The elimination of a street curb to enable vehicles to cross sidewalks and enter driveways or parking lots.

D

Density. The number of individuals, such as inhabitants or housing units, per unit of area. The quantity of something per unit measure, especially per unit length, area, or volume.

Detached. Standing apart from others; separate or disconnected.

Detail. An element of a building such as trim, mouldings, other ornamentation or decorative features.

Discouraged. Rehabilitation or new construction methods, design, and/or materials that are not consistent with the overall intent of the Village Expansion Specific Plan. An owner desiring to carry out any “discouraged” item will be required to appear before the Architectural Commission with sufficient justification including drawings for the actions proposed.

District. A division of an area, as for administrative purposes. A region or locality marked by a distinguishing feature.

Dormer Window. A vertical window which projects from a sloping roof placed in a small gable.

E

Early American. Relating to or characteristic of a style of architecture and decoration produced in the United States especially in the late 18th and early 19th centuries and characterized by adaptations of classical forms combined with typically American motifs.

Eclectic. Selecting or employing individual elements from a variety of sources, systems, or styles.

Edge. A dividing line; a border, often between zones or land uses, or physical uses.

Elephant-toe Curb. Granite and / or concrete raised curb, detailed in a form that resembles an elephant's toe.

Enhancement. To make better either functionally or in appearance.

Espalier. A trellis of framework on which the trunk and branches of fruit trees or shrubs are trained to grow in one plane.

F

Façade. The entire exterior side of a building; especially the architectural front, sometimes distinguished from the other sides by elaboration of architectural or ornamental details.

Focal Point. A building, object, or natural element in a street-scene that stands out and serves as a point of focus, catching and holding the viewer's attention.

G

Gable Roof. A ridge roof that slopes up from only two walls. A gable is the vertical triangular portion of the end of a building from the eaves to the ridge of the roof.

H

Hardscape. Areas which water does not easily penetrate. Surfaces that are not landscaped, i.e., sidewalks, streets, building pads, etc.

Hedge. A row of closely planted shrubs or low-growing trees forming a fence or boundary.

Hipped. A roof that is sloped on all four sides.

Historic. Having importance in or influence on history.

Homogeneity. The state or quality of being the same.

Hotel Lounge. An area within a hotel that contains a bar for preparing and serving alcoholic beverages and tables and seating for patrons to consume such beverages. The lounge use shall be ancillary to and indistinguishable from the operation of the hotel.

I

J

K

L

Landmark. A building or site that has historical significance, especially one that is marked for preservation.

Live Performance Business. A business established for the primary purpose of providing “entertainment”, as defined in Section 5.45.10 of the Claremont Municipal Code. Entertainment shall be performed live and on-site rather than being pre-recorded or broadcast from a remote location. For the purposes of this Specific Plan, the following types of businesses shall not be considered live performance businesses:

- Nightclubs, discotheques, or other establishments primarily offering public dancing, as defined in Section 5.45.10.F of the Claremont Municipal Code, to amplified recorded music;
- Establishments offering any form of adult entertainment that is regulated by Chapter 5.48 of the Claremont Municipal Code; and
- Establishments where sporting events, gaming, modeling of clothes, or demonstrations of items for gift or sale represent a significant portion of the establishment’s business or purpose of operation.

Loft. A large, usually unpartitioned floor over a factory, warehouse, or other commercial or industrial space. An open space under a roof; an attic or a garret.

M

Maintenance. The work of keeping something in proper condition; upkeep.

Mansard. A hip roof, each face of which has a steeper lower part and a shallower upper part.

Mixed-Use. A mixture of different types of land uses in close proximity or walking distance to one another..

Monolithic. Exhibiting massive uniformity, singular.

N

O

P

Parapet. A retaining wall at the edge of a roof, porch, or terrace.

Parking. To put or leave (a vehicle) for a time in a certain location.

Paseo. A place that allows for a pedestrian to take a slow, easy stroll or walk outdoors. Often covered or partially covered, the path, series of paths, or walkway along which such a walk is taken.

Pediment. The triangular space at the end of a gabled roof, usually low in height compared with the use of its base.

Pergola. An arbor formed of horizontal trelliswork supported on columns or posts, over which vines or other plants are trained.

Pilaster. A rectangular column with a capital and base, set into a wall as an ornamental motif.

Pitch. To set at a specified downward slant: pitched the roof at a steep angle.

Platted. A piece of land; a plot. A map showing actual or planned features, such as streets and building lots.

Plaza. A public square or similar open area in a town or city.

Pocket Park. A very small park that is a sub-component in a larger city. Also called mini-park.

Porch. A covered platform, usually having a separate roof, at an entrance to a building. An open or enclosed gallery or room attached to the outside of a building; a verandah.

Portico. A structure consisting of a roof supported by columns or piers, usually attached to a building as a porch.

Preservation. To keep in perfect or unaltered condition; maintain unchanged. To keep or maintain intact.

Q

R

Recommended. Appropriate rehabilitation and/or new construction methods, design, or materials for the Village Expansion Area Specific Plan area.

Reuse. To use again, especially after salvaging or special treatment or processing.

Rhythm. In urban design, the regular recurrence of architectural or natural elements such as even placing of trees down a street, or similar widths and heights of buildings in a street block.

Ridge. The horizontal line formed by the juncture of two sloping planes, especially the line formed by the surfaces at the top of a roof.

Roof Lines. Various forms to a roof such as pitch, ridge, hip etc, often at different angles.

S

Scale. Harmonious relationship of parts to one another and to the human figure.

Setback. In architecture, the recessing of the upper part of the façade due to the smaller area of the upper floors. In urban design, the distance a building is recessed from the curb of the street or from the edge of the sidewalk.

Sidewalk. A paved walkway along the side of a street.

Specialty Wine Business. A business established for the primary purpose of selling wine for both on- and off-site consumption, offering wine tasting, with at least 40% of gross alcohol sales for the business coming from the sale of wine for off-site consumption.

Stoop. A small porch, platform, or staircase leading to the entrance of a house or building.

Storefront. The side of a store or shop facing a street.

Streetscape. The overall appearance of a street or grouping of streets in an area.

Streetwall. The edges created by buildings and landscaping that enclose the street and create space.

Stucco. A durable finish for exterior walls, usually composed of cement, sand, and lime, and applied while wet. A fine plaster for interior wall ornamentation, such as moldings.

T

Trash Receptacle. A fixture for the disposal of garbage. Sometimes ornamental in nature.

Traffic. The passage of people, vehicles, or messages along routes of transportation or communication; Vehicles or pedestrians in transit.

Transit. Conveyance of people or goods from one place to another, especially on a local public transportation system.

Trusswork. Various structural frames based on geometric rigidity of the triangle and composed of straight members subject only to longitudinal compression, tension or both; functions as a beam or cantilever to support bridges, roofs, etc.

U

V

Valance. A short ornamental piece of drapery placed across the top of a window.

Victorian. Being in the highly ornamented, massive style of architecture and decor, popular in 19th-century England. Trends in British architecture and furniture in the Victorian era (1837-1901).

W

Western Stick Style. A style that emphasizes the wood frame and accentuates the horizontal features with broad roofs and deep gables. Shingles are a common wall covering.

X Y

Z

Zoning. An area or a region distinguished from adjacent parts by a distinctive feature or characteristic. A section of an area or a territory established for a specific purpose, as a section of a city restricted to a particular type of building, enterprise, or activity: a residential zone. See synonyms at area.

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