

GLOSSARY

DEFINITIONS AND GLOSSARY OF TERMS

A

Accessory structure: *Structures on the same lot but subordinate to, and whose use is incidental to, the main building, including but not limited to: decks, trellises, gazebos, or other screened enclosures, greenhouses, storage and utility sheds, swimming pools and cabañas.*

Adaptive reuse: *Rehabilitation of a historic structure for use other than its original purpose, such as a residence converted into an office. Also called adaptive use.*

Addition: *A portion of a structure built after the original structure was completed. Additions may be historic or non-historic.*

Alignment: *The linear relationship of structures or parts of structures to each other.*

Alteration: *An exterior change or modification. This includes (but is not limited to) changes or modifications to architectural details or visual characteristics such as paint color and surface texture, grading, paving, removal of natural features, and the placement or removal of objects such as signs, plaques, light fixtures, street furniture or fixtures, walls, fences, steps, and trellises. If specifically part of an historic designation or considered an important site feature, removing plantings and landscape accessories may be considered an alteration.*

Appropriate: *See compatible.*

Arcade: *A covered passage, open on at least one side, extending along the outside wall of a building, and supported by arches or columns.*

Arch: *A curved construction that spans an opening and supports the weight above it.*

Architectural significance: *The importance of a property based on physical aspects of its design, materials, form, style, or workmanship.*

Articulation: *The manner in which various features are designed and arranged on a building elevation.*

As-built projects: *As-built projects are requests for the retention of previously-completed or ongoing work that did not receive approval prior to construction.*

Attic: *The upper level of a building, usually not of full ceiling height, directly beneath the roof.*

Awning: *A secondary covering attached to the exterior wall of a building, providing shade and protection from the elements around doors, windows, and other openings. May be retractable or stationary.*

B

Balcony: *A raised platform, connected to a building façade and typically surrounded by a low wall or railing.*

Baluster: *One of a series of short vertical members used to support a stair or porch handrail, forming a balustrade.*

Balustrade: *An entire rail system, with top rail and balusters.*

Bay: *The portion of a façade between columns or piers providing regular division of a façade, usually marked by windows or doors.*

Bay window: *A projecting angular window that forms an extension to the floor space of the internal room.*

Board-and-batten: *Outer sheathing consisting of vertical wide boards or planks joined by exterior application of narrower wood strips.*

Brackets: *Projections from a wall at vertical surface for supporting structural elements, such as balconies, roof overhangs, and window hoods.*

Breezeway: *A covered, open-sided walkway between two historic resources. When glazed-in, it is called a “hyphen”.*

Broken pediment (See “Pediment”): *A pediment with a section of the top of its pyramid cut away, in different stylistic variations.*

Bulk: *The amount of volume or space that any substantial element of a structure or development appears to consume, when viewed more or less as a unified body, as opposed to the aggregate volume (mass) of the entire structure or development.*

Bungalow: *An inexact term for a late 19th to early 20th century type of small house, borrowed from the 19th century British term for a small one-story house in India, with a wrap around veranda. In North America, more a set of concepts than a building type; characterized by materials that express their natural state, interconnected interior spaces, low, broad form, and lack of applied ornamentation; often has a shallow-pitched gable or hip roof, and a porch with massive columns; common details include wide overhanging eaves, with exposed rafter tails, projecting beam ends, and triangular knee braces at gable eaves, attached pergolas, and bungalow windows; although most often in the Craftsman style, may be any 20th century style or combination of styles.*

C

Casement window: *A window with one or two sashes which are hinged at the sides and usually open outward.*

Cast iron: *A hard, relatively brittle alloy of iron and carbon that contains a higher portion of carbon than steel. Can be easily cast into a mold, used for both structural and decorative purposes in architecture.*

Character-defining element or feature: *A visible physical part or aspect of a structure or site that contributes to its identification, understanding or interpretation as an example of architecture or architectural style, as an artifact attributable to a particular period of historical significance, or as a unique entity.*

Clapboards: *Outer sheathing that consists of vertical boards, applied in any number of manners and styles, ship lapped, tongue in groove, rabbited, or lapped. (The term “clapboard” is technically one type of vertical board sheathing, but commonly used generically to describe all types.)*

Classical architecture: *The architecture of Ancient Greece and Rome and its derivative styles. Characterized by symmetry and the use of the Classical Orders. Classical forms and style dominate the Western architecture tradition.*

Classical orders: *The five orders of architecture from ancient Greece and Rome, most widely identifiable by the type of column: Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian and Composite.*

Clipped gable: *A gable roof where the ends of the ridge are terminated in small, diagonal roof surface.*

Column: *A circular or square vertical structural member.*

Compatibility: *a) In the context of protection of historic structures or historic districts: the visual sense of authenticity or historic “appropriateness” of a building, feature or visual element. b) In the context of appropriateness of a new structure, feature or visual element in proximity to a historic building or district: the sense of visual agreeability and lack of aesthetic discord presented by the building, feature or element, relative to the surrounding neighborhood.*

Composite shingle: *A modern roofing shingle made up of a fiberglass mat at the core with an exterior asphalt coating. Composite shingles can be made to mimic historic wood shake and slate roofing and come in a variety of colors.*

Configuration: *The arrangement of elements and details on a building or structure that help to define the character.*

Conjectural features: *Features whose correctness, accuracy, or authenticity lack the support of historical authority or documentation.*

Consistency: *Accuracy in compliance with a recognized style; accordance or harmoniousness with a pattern, example, or other parts.*

Contemporary: *Reflecting characteristics of the present. A contemporary building would reflect a design, method of construction, materials, articulation, expression and/or details that illustrate that it was constructed in the present or recent past, rather than being imitative or reflective of a historic period.*

Contributing resource: *A building, structure, object, or site that, upon the designation of the historic district in which it is located, is identified as reinforcing the cultural, architectural, or historical significance of the historic district. All designated Landmarks and Structures of Merit located within the district shall be considered as contributing.*

Context: *The setting in which a historic element, site, structure, street or district exists.*

Coping: *The uppermost covering of a wall or parapet, usually of cut stone or clay tile on Mission Revival and Spanish Colonial Revival style historic resources.*

Copper: *A red-brown metal often used in flashing, gutters, and downspouts.*

Corner board: *A vertical board found on the outside of the corner of wood frame building, helps to define the corner.*

Cornice: *A continuous, projecting decorative molding on top of a wall or under a roof eave.*

Craftsman style: *A small house and furniture style popular in the U.S. in the early 20th century, popularized by Gustav Stickley's magazine "The Craftsman"; an outgrowth of the Arts and Crafts movement, which concentrated more on interiors than exteriors.*

Cross gabled: *(See Gable) A building with a complex sloping roof that exposes gable ends at 90 degrees to each other; one having both an end and a side gable.*

Cultural landscape: *A geographic area (including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein), associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. Refer to the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Treatment of Cultural Landscapes for further definition of this term.*

D

Demolition: *The permanent removal of a structure, or removal from a structure of either a significant component or character-defining element.*

Demolition by neglect: *Allowing a building or site improvements to fall into such a state of disrepair that it becomes necessary or desirable to demolish it.*

Dentil: *In classical cornices and entablatures, one of a series of small, decorative blocks that alternate with a blank space; typically rectangular with moldings above and below.*

Design Guidelines: *A document intended to provide guidance and information to property owners planning exterior construction and maintenance projects. Also intended to assist and guide the Historic Landmarks Commission in its review of exterior alterations, new construction, and other work relating to historic structures and properties in historic districts.*

Design Review: *A process in which a design is evaluated in accordance with the Historic Structures Ordinance requirements and Design Guidelines.*

Detail (architectural detail): *As opposed to a building's overall style, the individual components of that overall style, in sharp focus.*

Development: *Generally, construction involving the creation of at least one dwelling or commercial unit, but can also include paving, formal landscaping, and simply the use of land.*

Divided light: *A window with a number of smaller panes of glass (lights/glazing) held in place by muntins.*

Dormer: *A roofed projection from a sloping roof containing a perpendicular window.*

Double Hung window: *A window with two sashes, one sliding vertically over the other.*

E

Eave: *The underside of the projection of a sloping roof beyond the building's wall.*

Eclectic: *Used to describe a collection of architectural styles, usually found within a district, or a building/structure that does not easily correspond to a single architectural style.*

Egress window: *A venting window, required by building code, used for emergency escape and rescue.*

Element: *A material part or detail of a site, structure, street, or district.*

Elevation: *Any one of the external face or façades of a building. façade.*

F

Fabric: *The physical material of a building, structure, or community, an interweaving of component parts.*

Façade: *The exterior front wall of a building, usually the most ornate or articulated elevation. The front or principle face of a building, which appears to have been intended to provide primary visual accessibility to the public or by people approaching the building. It is usually that part facing onto a street or courtyard.*

Fanlight: *A semi-circular or elliptical multi-paned window over a door.*

Fascia: *A flat horizontal member of molding; forms the trim of a flat roof or pitched roof; also part of a classical entablature.*

Fenestration: *The arrangement of windows on a building.*

Finial: *A projecting decorative element, usually of metal, at the top of a roof turret or gable.*

Fish scale shingle: *A shingle having a straight sides and a rounded bottom, typically laid in a regular or irregular overlapping pattern and used as a decorative façade element.*

Fixed window: *A window that does not open.*

Flared foundation: *The building's lower wall, as it approaches ground level, curves outward; designed to divert water from the foundation.*

Flashing: *Thin metal sheets used to prevent moisture infiltration at joints of roof planes and between the roof and vertical surfaces.*

Flat roof: *A roof which is almost completely horizontal. Often found on commercial architecture and concealed with a parapet.*

Foundation: *The lowest exposed portion of the building wall, which supports the structure above.*

Frame: *The exposed trim around a window or door opening; also called a casing.*

Fretwork: *An interlaced decorative design carved in low relief or on a solid background, mostly in a geometric design. Often found on Queen Anne architecture.*

Front gabled: *Building whose gable end faces the street.*

Full-width: *Extending the entire width of a façade of a building (as a porch). “Full façade” refers to full width that also extends the full height of the building’s front side.*

G

Gable (or gable end): *The cross section at the end of a pitched roof - triangular in shape (in the case of a simple, two-way pitched roof).*

Gabled roof: *A roof sloping downward on each side from a central ridge, so that it forms a gable at each end.*

Gambrel roof: *A dual-planed pitched roof, which slopes at a shallow angle from ridge to part of way down, then at a greater pitch the rest of the way (often called a barn roof). When lower slope is very steep, called a Mansard roof.*

Glazing: *Part of a window, wall, or door that is made up of glass. Also known as lights.*

H

Half timbering: *A method of heavy timber construction in which the frame work is left exposed. Used as a decorative element in many architectural styles, such as Queen Anne and Craftsman styles.*

Harmony: *Pleasing or congruent arrangement.*

Header: *Upper horizontal framing member of a window or door.*

Height: *The distance from the bottom to the top of a building structure.*

High-style: *Architecture that exhibits a certain number of characteristics of an architectural style through the use of overall design, material, ornamentation and façade articulation. Often reserved for monumental historic resources, religious structures, or the work of a known architect.*

Hipped roof: *A roof that slopes inward from all exterior walls (forming a pyramid roof when above a square plan).*

Historic district: *A delineated area within the City which, because of structures, natural features or sites within it, has historic significance and has been designated by ordinance as a Historic District, primarily for purposes of preservation of its historic resources.*

Historical features: *Structures, objects or elements that originated during a particular historical period. Also an element that contributes to a structure’s identification, understanding or interpretation as an example of architecture attributable to a particular historical period.*

Historic integrity: *(See Integrity)*

Historic imitation: *New construction or rehabilitation where elements or components mimic an architectural style, but are not of the same historic period as the existing historic resources (historic replica).*

Historic material: *A material used at the time of construction or other time during the period of significance.*

Historic property: *See Historic Resource.*

Historic resource - designated: *A City designated “Landmark” or a City designated “Structure of Merit”, or a State or National Landmark or Listed on the State Register of Historic Resources or National Register of Historic Places.*

Historic resource - eligible: *A historic resource which has been identified by the Historic Landmarks Commission or a historian to meet the criteria for a designated historic resource.*

Historic resource – potential: *A historic resource which has been listed by the Historic Landmarks Commission as being a potentially significant historic resource.*

Historic resources survey: *A field investigation and documentation of historic resources, structures, sites, or natural features within a certain area or neighborhood of the City, undertaken by the City for the purpose of identifying potential historic resources.*

Historic structure: *For the purposes of use of these Guidelines, the criteria of Sections 3.2 and 3.3, herein, shall determine whether or not a structure is deemed “historic”.*

Historic significance: *The idea that a structure or district is important to the history, architecture, or geography of the City and thus makes a special contribution to Santa Barbara’s distinctive character. See significance.*

Hood molding: *A projecting molding above an arch, doorway, or window, originally designed to direct water away from the opening. Also called a drip mold or simply a ‘hood.’*

Human scale: *An inexact term implying that the scale and features of a building have an appropriate relationship to the size and proportions of the human body.*

I

Income Tax Credits for Historic Preservation: *A state or federal income tax incentive to encourage the rehabilitation and reuse of historic resources.*

Infill: *New construction where there had been vacant land before, such as a new building between two older structures.*

Integrity: *The ability of a structure or district to convey its historic and architectural significance. A measure of the authenticity of a property’s historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property’s historic period of significance. For example: a historic building of high integrity has few alterations or ones that can be easily reversed.*

In-kind: *The replacement of an element with a new element of the same material, color, texture, shape and form as the original.*

J

Jamb: *The side framing member of a door or window.*

K

Keystone: *The wedge-shaped top or center member of an arch.*

Knee braces: *Bracket-like reinforcement members at junctures of horizontal and vertical structural beams or members.*

L

Landmark: *A structure, natural feature, site or area having historic, architectural, cultural or aesthetic significance and designated as a City Landmark.*

Landscape: *The totality of the built or human influenced habitat experienced at any one place. Dominant features are topography, plant cover, historic resources or other structures and their patterns.*

Lap siding: *A building siding consisting of beveled boards meant to shed water away from the building foundation. Also known as clapboards.*

Lattice: *An openwork grill of interlacing wood strips used as screening.*

Lights: *The glass portions of a window. Window glass is also referred to as glazing.*

Lintel: *A horizontal member over an opening in a wall, such as a door or window, carrying the weight over the opening.*

M

Maintain: *To keep in a state of preservation or repair to avoid deterioration of historic materials and features.*

Masonry: *Construction of brick, stone, or other material requiring mortar and construction by a mason.*

Mass: *The aggregate amount of volume or space that a structure or development appears to consume, in its entirety. Generally one speaks of the total “mass” of the whole structure or development, and to the “bulk” of its individual primary components.*

Massed-plan: *Structure designs that are more than one room deep, front to back, as opposed to lineal plans, one room deep.*

Molding or moulding: *A continuous decorative band, often serving as a decorative device; often decorative with a variety of contours or outlines, and typically covering the joint formed where two surfaces or material types meet.*

Mortar: *A mixture of sand, lime, cement and water, used as a binding agent in masonry construction.*

Mullion: *A vertical member between two window or door frames.*

Multi-light window: *A window sash composed of more than one pane of glass.*

Muntin: *The small molding or bar that separates the individual panes of a multi-paned window sash. (Pre 20th century) Same as Mullion.*

N

Natural feature: *Any tree, plant life, or geological element.*

Neighborhood: *For purposes of this Historic Resources Design Guidelines, an area possessing a sense of cohesiveness, because of physical features suggesting boundaries and or concentrations of shared architectural or culture.*

New development: *The construction or erection of one or more structures on the site of a previously demolished structure, or on a previously undeveloped parcel.*

New construction: *Construction which is characterized by the introduction of new elements, sites, historic resources or structures or additions to existing historic resources and structures.*

Newel post: *The principal structural pillar of a staircase, often highly decorative.*

Non-contributing resource: *A building, structure, object, or site that, upon the designation of the historic district in which it is located, is identified as not reinforcing the cultural, architectural, or historical significance of the historic district.*

Non-historic resource: *An older building/property that typically does not have any particular significance architecturally or contextually, or that lacks association with any historic figures/events. Non-historic resources are typically non-contributing to a historic district or landmark property.*

O

Obscured: *Covered, concealed or hidden from view.*

Ogee Lug: *An S-shaped piece of wood found on the bottom part of the upper sash of a wood double hung window. When wood window were originally built during the 19th century it provided added structure to the sash.*

Oriel window: *A form of bay window which projects from the main wall of building and is supported by corbels, brackets or other similar element. Often found on the upper floor.*

One-and-a-half-story: *A building where the second floor is contained entirely within the gable roof; may have partial height knee-walls above the ground story or dormers to let in light.*

Orientation (oriented): *The way a structure seems to be “facing”. A house whose façade faces the street is deemed “street-oriented”.*

Outrigger: *A protruding beam, spar or structural member, usually referring to the extension of a roof ridge beam beyond the plane of a gable end.*

Overhang: *The extension of a roof beyond the wall.*

Outbuilding: *A small, secondary building separated from the main building.*

P

Paneled door: *A door composed of solid panels (either raised or recessed), held within a framework of rails and stiles.*

Palladian window: *A three-segment window, typical on Federal (or Adam) period historic resources, the center segment of which is crowned with an arch or fan of panes.*

Parapet: *Exterior walls that extend up above a (usually flat) roof, suggesting a low protective wall, along the edge of a roof, balcony or terrace.*

Pediment (pedimented): *Triangular space or section framed by moldings, often used as classical style decoration to gable ends of a roof, and also often used as a crowning member over windows, doors, porches, etc.*

Permeable Paving: *A range of sustainable materials and techniques for permeable pavements with a base and subbase that allow the movement of stormwater through the surface. In addition to reducing runoff, this effectively traps suspended solids and filters pollutants from the water*

Period of significance: *Time span during which the properties that established the character of the area were developed. For example, the Bungalow Haven District’s period of significance is the first quarter of the 20th Century when the Craftsman Bungalows were constructed.*

Piers: *Vertical supporting structural elements, usually holding up a porch, canopy or overhang.*

Pilaster: *A square pillar attached, but projecting from a wall, resembling a classical column.*

Pitch: *The degree of the slope of a roof.*

Point: *The surface of a mortar joint.*

Porch: *A structure attached to a building to shelter an entrance.*

Porte cochere: *A porch or portico-like structure at the main or secondary entrance designed for horse and carriage or vehicle traffic. Designed to allow the occupants of a vehicle to exit under a covered structure protected from the weather.*

Portico: *A decorative protective structure, such as a small porch with a roof supported by columns, surrounding the exterior of an entryway and common to classical revival styles.*

Portland cement: *Fast-curing, hydraulic cement. Not commonly used until the early 20th century, and much stronger than historic cements, used in the mortar making process.*

Post and beam (or post and girt): *A form of early wood frame construction employing heavy gauge wood structural members in the construction of the frame, with hewn joints (instead of nailed-together thinner lumber).*

Potentially contributing resource: *A building, structure, object, or site that, upon designation of the historic district in which it is located, is identified as having incompatible alterations or deteriorating conditions that, if reversed, would allow the building, structure, object, or site to reinforce the cultural, architectural, or historical significance of the historic district.*

Preservation: *The act or process of retaining the historic form, integrity and materials of a building or a structure, including, but not limited to, providing stabilization work and on-going maintenance.*

Primary façade (see Façade): *In a building having what may be interpreted as having more than one façade, the one most prominently visible from a public street (meant by the architect to be the main entrance).*

Primary feature: *An element or piece that is very significant in the characterization or identification of a structure's style of architecture.*

Primary structure(s): *The main structure(s) on a property. Typically structures housing the primary uses on a property.*

Prime example: *An individual structure or element that clearly typifies a style or type, that is well-defined and of a relatively high level of integrity.*

Proportion: *The relationship of the size, shape, and location of one building element to all the other elements; each architectural style typically has its own rules of proportion.*

Pyramidal column: *Square tapered columns often seen on the porch of craftsman bungalows.*

Purlin: *A structural roofing element, any longitudinal horizontal member of the roof. Often used as decorative element in Craftsman architecture where they are left exposed.*

Pyramidal Roof: *A roof with four identical sides rising steeply to a central peak.*

Q

Quatrefoil windows: *Stylized windows with four lights suggestive of petals of a flower.*

Quoins: *A series of raised stone, bricks, or wood panels ornamenting the outside of a wall corner.*

R

Rail: *A horizontal member making up the framework of a door or window.*

Reconstruction: *The act or process of reassembling, reproducing or replacing by new construction, the form, detail and appearance of the property and its setting as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of later work, or by the replacement of missing earlier work, or by reuse of the original materials.*

Rafter tails: *The portion of a rafter that projects beyond the exterior wall to support the eaves.*

Raised foundation: *A foundation of a sufficient height above the ground at the façade as to require a set of stairs or steps to enter the first floor of the building.*

Reconstruction: *The process of duplicating the original materials, form, and appearance of a vanished building or structure at a particular historical moment based on historical research. (The Presidio is an example in Santa Barbara).*

Rehabilitation: *The act or process of returning a property to a state of utility while preserving those portions or features of the property which are significant to its historical, architectural, and cultural value.*

Remodel: *The process of modifying an existing building or space often changing the appearance or “style” of a structure, by removing existing defining features or adding new ones that are out of character or inconsistent with the original.*

Replication: *Constructing a building so that it is an exact replica or imitation of a historic architectural style or period.*

Repointing: *The act of repairing the joint of a mortar joint that has deteriorated over time due to weathering. Often incorrectly called tuckpointing.*

Renovation: *The process of repairing and changing an existing building for modern use, so that it is functionally equal to a new building. May include major changes.*

Resource: *A source or collection of historic resources, objects, sites, structures, or areas that exemplify the cultural, social, economic, political or architectural history of the nation, state or city.*

Restoration: *The process or product of returning, as nearly as possible, an existing site or building to its condition at a particular time in history, using the same construction materials and methods as the original where possible. May include removing later additions, making hidden repairs, and replacing missing period work.*

Retain: *To keep secure and intact. Retain describes the act of keeping an element, detail or structure, and providing a level of repair to aid in the preservation of elements, sites and structures.*

Retaining wall: *A wall which is designed to, and in fact does, retain the earth on one side at a higher elevation than the earth on the other side.*

Re-use: *To use again. An element, detail or structure might be reused in historic districts.*

Rhythm: *Regular occurrence of elements or features, such as spacing between historic resources.*

Ridge: *The top horizontal member of a roof where the sloping surfaces meet.*

Right-of-way: *Public land that has been granted an easement, such as for utilities, or reserved for transportation purposes. Can include pedestrian traffic, vehicular traffic, canals, railway traffic, oil and gas pipeline, etc.*

Roof form: *The fundamental structural shape of the roof (as, for example, gabled, hipped, flat, etc.).*

Roofline: *The profile of a roof. This implies the profile from street view, including the height, form and orientation.*

Rolled roofing: *Roofing material produced and applied in large sheets (supplied in rolls), as opposed to shingle roofing.*

Roof vents (vents): *Openings serving purely to allow passage of air.*

Rusticated: *Roughening of stonework or concrete blocks to give greater articulation to each block.*

S

Sandstone: *A sedimentary rock of sand or quartz grains that have solidified together, in Santa Barbara ranging in color light browns used in walls, curbs, foundations, chimneys, porches and hitching posts.*

Sash: *The (usually movable) part of a window frame into which the glass is set. Also used to describe a type of window having moveable sashes.*

Scale: *Proportional elements that demonstrate the size, materials and style of historic resources. The proportions of the elements of a building to one another and the whole, and to adjacent historic resources.*

Secondary structure: *A smaller or lesser structure associated with a primary structure on a property. Also called an accessory structure.*

Secondary dwelling unit: *A separate, complete housekeeping unit consisting of two or more rooms for living and sleeping purposes, one of which is a kitchen, and having a maximum square footage of six-hundred square feet, that is substantially contained within the structure of a one-family dwelling.*

Secondary materials: *Construction materials other than the primary material of which a structure appears to be built.*

Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties: *A set of standards developed by the National Park Service, commonly used by property owners, architects and governments to make decisions about the appropriate treatment of historic properties. The Landmark Preservation Ordinance requires that these standards are adhered to when a historic resource is involved. See “Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties” on page 4 for more information.*

Setback: *The distance a structure is located from the street, other public way, or property line. Setback can also refer to the distance between structures on one or multiple lots. The Santa Barbara Zoning Code includes setback requirements for structures from primary and side streets, as well as from interior lot lines. Landmark design review requirements for setbacks can be more restrictive than zoning to ensure that new construction conforms with the character-defining features of a historic district.*

Setting: *The sum of attributes of a locality, neighborhood or property that defines its character.*

Shake: *An historic and modern building and roofing material made from split logs. Shake siding is popular decorative building material in Queen Anne architecture and Shingle Style.*

Sheathing: *An exterior covering of boards or other surface applied to the frame of the structure. See Siding.*

Shed roof: *A pitched roof with a single plane.*

Shingles: *Small, thin pieces of building material applied in an overlapping manner as exterior wall cladding or roofing.*

Side gabled: *A gabled roof structure whose gable ends are at the side rather than the front.*

Sidelight: *A vertical area of fixed glass on either side of a door or window.*

Sidewalk stamp: *A stamp located in concrete sidewalks and curbs identifying either concrete mason, union, or company.*

Siding: *The exterior wall covering or sheathing of a structure.*

Significance: *The idea that a structure or district is important to the history, architecture, or geography of the City and thus makes a special contribution to Santa Barbara’s distinctive character. Also called historic significance.*

Sill: *The horizontal lowest member of a frame supporting a structure, window, door, etc.*

Site feature: *A historic or non-historic component on the grounds of a property, such as a fence, wall, walkway, statue, well or landscaping.*

Site wall: *A low wall along the edge of a property; may also serve as a retaining wall.*

Siting: *The placement of a building, structure, or object on a site in relation to natural features, boundaries, and other parts of the built environment.*

Skylight: *A window cut in a roof in the same plane as the adjacent roof surface.*

Soffit: *The area created by the eaves of the roof and the wall of a building when enclosed.*

Solar Panels: *A panel designed to absorb the sun’s rays and produce electricity or heating.*

Spindles: *Slender, elaborately turned wood dowels or rods often used in screens and porch trim.*

Special design district: *A delineated area of the City which, because of structures, natural features or sites within or near it, has been so designated by ordinance primarily for the purpose of defining and preserving its unique character. The purposes of the design review requirements applicable to such a district may be more or less specific than that of a Historic District, whose purpose is primarily preservation of historic resources.*

State historic building code: *State sponsored building code, which may be applied at the local level to identified historic resources, providing relief from some non life-safety code requirements with the intent of aiding in historic preservation.*

Stabilization: *The act or process of applying measures essential to the maintenance of a deteriorated building to establish structural stability and a weather resistant enclosure.*

Stained glass: *Colored glass used to form decorative or pictorial designs, often composed of contrasting piece in a lead framework.*

Steel: *An alloy of iron with carbon, used as a structural element, with a gray or bluish-gray color. Often used as a fabricating element in casement windows in the early to mid 20th century.*

Stile and rail: *Framing method whereby horizontal and vertical members are fitted into one another by means of hewn joints.*

Stoop: *A small staircase ending in a platform, leading up to the entrance of a structure.*

Storefront: *The façade of a store, typically on the ground floor and facing the street.*

Street face: *That portion of a block with frontage on a street; there are generally two block faces with frontage on a street.*

Streetscape: *The relationship of the street, landscaping, and historic resources as seen by the eye from public vantage points, such as a street or sidewalk.*

Stringcourse: *A decorative horizontal band on the exterior wall of a building, typically of brick or stone, and often demarcating the division between floors.*

Structure: *An item which is constructed or erected and the use of which requires more or less permanent location on the ground or attachment to something having a permanent location on the ground. Includes an edifice or building of any kind.*

Structure of Merit: *A structure not designated as a landmark but deserving official recognition as having historic, architectural, archeological, cultural or aesthetic significance and designated as a Structure of Merit under the provisions of the Santa Barbara Municipal Code.*

Street friendly (pedestrian friendly): *A relation between a structure or structures and a public street whereby enjoyment of the esthetic potential of the structures can be enjoyed, to a high degree, by users of the street, and conversely, the streetscape can be enjoyed and appreciated by occupants of the structure.*

Stucco: *An exterior plaster typically applied in a two-or-three part coating directly onto masonry, or over wood or metal lath. Often used to imitate another material such as stone.*

Style: *A type of architecture distinguished by special characteristics of structure and ornament and often related in time; also a general quality of a distinctive manner.*

Stylistic architectural element: *A structural feature or detail whose visually conformity to a recognized architectural style, pattern, or convention is clear and obvious.*

Substantial hardship: *The extant a structure has been determined to be structurally substandard or has been damaged by an earthquake, fire, or other natural casualty such that repair or restoration is not reasonably practical or feasible.*

Sunburst: *A common architectural decorative motif consisting of rays radiating out from a central disk, similar to sunbeams.*

Surround: *An encircling border or decorative frame, usually at windows or doors.*

Sustainability: *Sustainability, as it applies to historic resources, typically refers to reducing the depletion of critical resources, such as energy, water and raw materials, and minimizing generation of pollution and waste. Maintaining and reusing a historic building helps to achieve sustainability goals by investing in materials and energy already expended, and taking advantage of traditional climate-responsive design, such as operational windows and porches. Historic resources can increase their sustainability through additional improvements that reduce energy consumption.*

T

Terra-cotta: *A glazed or unglazed clay based construction material that is lightweight and fire-proof, often used as a substitute for brick or tile. The color of terra cotta varies based on the source of clay; it can be mass produced or custom sculpted.*

Transom window: *A window above a door, often hinged and operable.*

Tree-lawn: *The landscaped area between the street and sidewalk.*

Trellis: *A frame of lattice-like construction used as a screen or a support for climbing plants.*

Trim: *The decorative framing of openings and other features on a façade.*

Tripartite: *Consisting of three parts.*

True divided lights: *A window in which multiple individual panes of glass or lights are assembled in the sash using muntins.*

Tuckpointing: *Use of contrasting colors of mortar in mortar joints, one color matching the brick, and the other a contrasting color to give the impression of a very fine joint. Refer also to Repointing.*

U

Unique: *Distinctively characteristic, but not necessarily an exclusive or sole existing example of a building type.*

V

Vacant lot: *A lot in which there are not permanent structures. Vacant lots within a historic district are almost always non-contributing to the district. Alterations and development of vacant lots are subject to design review.*

Vernacular: *A regional form or adaptation of an architectural style. Often utilitarian in nature and stylistically influenced by High-Style architecture.*

View corridors: *Existing views from streets, public places, and private properties that are unobstructed by structures or plantings.*

W

Weatherboard: *Wood siding consisting of overlapping boards usually thicker at one edge than the other.*

Wind turbine: *A turbine that converts energy from the wind into electrical power.*

Wood casement: *A window type with wood frame that hinges from the side.*

Wood framed: *A structure whose supporting structural components are primarily of wood.*

DRAFT