



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. **Access management** – strategies designed to balance access to developed land while ensuring a safe, efficient transportation system
2. **Active street frontage** - building façade facing the street designed in a way to promote safe, people-oriented frontages generally achieved by locating business or retail land uses on the ground floor with windows facing the street
3. **Aesthetic improvements** - relate to upgrading real property, activities include: building façade improvements; enhanced entrances or storefronts; exterior lighting; replacement of signage; fencing; landscaping; upgraded parking surface areas, etc.
4. **Adaptive reuse** - the extensive alteration, restoration, and/or renovation of an existing building so that it will serve a new or modified use
5. **Bikeway** – bicycle facilities such as paths or marked lanes designated for use by cyclists from which motorized traffic is generally excluded
6. **Choice riders** - are those who have realistic alternatives such as driving a car but choose to use transit for various trips
7. **Community corridor** – designated streets as per the City’s Comprehensive Plan, which tend to have moderate traffic volume, and land uses that are primarily residential with commercial uses concentrated at nodes
8. **Comprehensive Plan** – refers to the 2009 Minneapolis Plan for Sustainable Growth, which is a general, inclusive long-range statement of the future development of the City - the plan consists of maps accompanied by description and supplemented by policy statements that direct future capital improvements in an area
9. **Connectivity** - refers to the visual and physical accessibility into and within an area
10. **Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)** – design and use of the built environment in a way that can lead to a reduction in the fear and incidence of crime, and an improvement in the quality of life
11. **Crime perception** - refers to a particular emotion, that is, a feeling of apprehension or dread caused by an awareness or expectation of danger
12. **Facade improvements** – improvements to any exterior faces of a building which often refers to the architectural front, which is distinguished by its primary orientation towards the public street
13. **Future land use designation** – answers in general terms the following question for each property in the study area: if this property were to be reused or redeveloped, what would we like to see here?
14. **Growth center** - designated areas as per the City’s Comprehensive Plan, which are characterized by a concentration of business and employment activity and may include residential, office, retail, entertainment and recreational uses
15. **Human scale** - refers to the combined use of elements within a development which relate positively in scale to people and which contribute to a comfortable feeling rather than one of being overwhelmed
16. **Infill development** – the practice of building on vacant lots or undeveloped parcels within the older parts of an urban area or already developed area
17. **Institutions** – institutions in the corridor refer to facilities whose uses include educational, religious, and healthcare providers.



18. **Lifesciences designation** - a state-designated growth and expansion zone for biotechnology and health sciences industries, providing technical and financial support to qualifying businesses located within the zone
19. **Livability** - is the sum of the factors that add up to a community's quality of life; including the built and natural environments, economic prosperity, social stability and equity, educational opportunity, housing options, and cultural, entertainment and recreation possibilities.
20. **Market rate housing** – housing that attracts the current, prevailing or going rate for rent/purchase without any income restrictions or subsidies
21. **Mixed use** – multiple land uses such as residential, retail, office, institutional etc. in varying combinations in the same structure or same general area of a community
22. **Multimodal transportation** - planning and incorporating multiple modes of transportation such as cars, rail, bikes and pedestrians into a connected and integrated system
23. **Neighborhood** - an area of a city or town with common demographic and economic features that distinguish it from adjoining areas – in Minneapolis, neighborhood boundaries are official and most are formally organized
24. **Neighborhood amenities** - tangible or intangible benefits offered to neighborhood residents, typically on-site recreational facilities or planned programs, services and activities
25. **Neighborhood assets** - neighborhood, schools, religious centers, neighborhood organizations, libraries, restaurants, and other establishments that make the place unique, these also include, the built environment, people and demographics, and public spaces
26. **Non-motorized transportation** - includes any form of transportation that provides personal or goods mobility by methods other than the combustion motor
27. **Open/green space** - undeveloped land or common areas reserved for parks, playgrounds, walking paths, or other natural uses
28. **Ownership housing** - homes that are occupied by the owners, in contrast to rental property, in which owners rent their houses out to others
29. **Pedestrian scale/orientation** - neighborhoods designed at a human scale, which make them walkable and accessible to the pedestrian
30. **Physical improvement** - refers to any repairs, addition, upgrade, remodeling, renovation, or structural correction which shall materially add to the value or condition of public or private property
31. **Program improvements** - public events and activities organized by various public or private entities that improve the community's livability
32. **Promenade** - an aesthetically pleasing public area, usually a well-landscaped corridor set aside for walking
33. **Public art** - works of art in any media that have been planned and executed with the specific intention of being sited or staged in the public realm, usually outside and accessible to all
34. **Public realm** - refers to public spaces between private buildings including pavements, streets, squares, and parks
35. **Reconstruction** - the process of returning a damaged building to a known earlier state by the introduction of new materials



36. **Redevelopment** - the process of developing land which is, or has been, developed and typically includes the demolition of old, redundant or unfashionable buildings and the construction of new ones on the same site
37. **Rehabilitation** - the process of returning a building to a useful state by repair, alteration, and modification.
38. **Rental housing** – housing in which the owner receives payment by another individual or persons for use or occupation of the property
39. **Reposition uses** – relocating existing uses within a building to a more appropriate and viable location; can also refer to attracting a different type of tenant or seeking a different customer base than before
40. **Streetcar, modern** – modern streetcars are a hybrid combining features of traditional downtown streetcar lines and light rail; their lines tend to follow traditional streetcar routes in urban areas; however, the cars are a new design that is essentially a smaller version of a light rail car
41. **Streetscape improvements** – planning and placing distinctive lighting, benches, art, trees, other landscaping, etc. along streets and at intersections
42. **Superblock** - A very large city block generally resulting in large monolithic buildings and uses with limited public connectivity
43. **Transit service** - a public facility and system consisting of the means and equipment necessary for the movement of passengers
44. **Urban design** - the practice of arrangement, appearance and functionality of towns and cities, and in particular the shaping and uses of urban public realm
45. **Walkability** - refers to those characteristics of an area which enable or hinder one's ability to walk around an area
46. **Wellness Corridor** – the theme emerging for the Chicago Avenue corridor, through this process, which exemplifies a general neighborhood condition of optimal, physical, economic, emotional, intellectual, social, and vocational well-being
47. **Wayfinding signage** – a system of public signs that enable a person to find his or her way to a given destination with ease
48. **Zoning district** - an area or areas within the limits of the city within which uniform regulations and requirements govern the use, density or intensity, placement, spacing and size of land and structures