

Appendix A - Glossary

This is a brief glossary of planning terms used in this document. It is not meant to be an authoritative or binding list, but rather a guide for the reader who may not be familiar with these terms. A more extensive glossary is found in the appendix of the Minneapolis Plan for Sustainable Growth, the City's Comprehensive Plan.

Activity center – designated Minneapolis land use features which tend to have a concentration of higher density and destination uses which promote activity all day long and into the evening

Affordable housing – Housing for which the occupant is paying no more than 30 percent of his or her income for gross housing costs, including utilities. Defined in Zoning Code as housing affordable to households whose income **does not exceed fifty (50) percent of the metropolitan median household income, as determined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Housing must** remain affordable continuously for a period of not less than fifteen (15) years to qualify as affordable housing

Best management practices - methods or techniques found to be the most effective and practical means in achieving an objective (such as preventing or minimizing pollution) while making the optimum use of resources

Commercial corridor – designated Minneapolis streets which tend to have high traffic volumes, predominantly commercial uses, and which serve as destinations

Community corridor – designated Minneapolis streets which tend to have moderate traffic volume, and land uses that are primarily residential with commercial uses concentrated at nodes

Comprehensive plan – a statement of community goals and policies that direct the logical and coordinated physical development of a city into the future

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

District parking – a system of shared parking whereby multiple users jointly use a supply of centrally located parking; can be either publicly or privately owned

Historic landmark/district – a building, district, site, structure, or object, officially recognized by local, state, or federal government for its historical significance

Human scale – see Pedestrian scale

Industrial Employment District – employment districts in the city designated as appropriate areas for the retention and expansion of existing industry, as well as the development of new industry.

Labor force – all the people in an area available to work, regardless of level of employment

Land use features – defined features in the Minneapolis comprehensive plan that provide additional land use guidance in addition to future land use

Light rail transit (LRT) – a metropolitan electric railway system characterized by its ability to operate single cars or short trains along exclusive rights of way at ground level, on aerial structures, in subways, or in streets, and to board and discharge passengers at track or car-floor level

Low impact development - an approach to land development that uses land planning and design practices and technologies to simultaneously conserve and protect natural resource systems and reduce infrastructure costs

Mixed use - multiple land uses in the same structure or same general area of a community; it is not required that each building have a mix of uses

Neighborhood commercial node – designated Minneapolis land use features which tend to have a concentration of commercial and mixed uses around an intersection, and which generally serve the surrounding neighborhood

Open space/green space - undeveloped land or common areas reserved for parks, walking paths or other natural uses

Pedestrian scale/orientation – designing neighborhoods at a human scale, which are walkable and accessible to the pedestrian

PPERRIA – Prospect Park East River Road Improvement Association, the official neighborhood organization for the Prospect Park neighborhood

Public realm – all exterior places, linkages and built form elements that are physically and/or visually accessible regardless of ownership

Residential character – defines an area that is predominantly residential in land use, which may include some other compatible uses

SEMI – Southeast Minneapolis Industrial area, the industrial area and rail yards north of Prospect Park neighborhood

Stormwater – any surface flow, runoff, and drainage consisting entirely of water from any form of natural precipitation

Streetscaping – planning and placing distinctive lighting, furniture, art, trees, other landscaping, etc. along streets and at intersections

Sustainability – meeting current needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

Transit oriented development (TOD) – a mixed-use community within walking distance of a transit stop that mixes residential, retail, office, open space, and public uses in a way that makes it convenient to travel on foot or by public transportation instead of by car

Transit station area – designated Minneapolis land use features which set standards for development surrounding light rail transit (LRT) stations within the city

Urban design – the practice of determining how buildings fit together to create valuable spaces

Urban forestry - planning, establishment, protection, and management of trees and associated plants, individually, in small groups, or under forest conditions within cities

Watershed – the specific land area that drains water into a river system or other body of water

Workforce housing – affordable housing for households with earned income that is insufficient to secure quality housing in reasonable proximity to the workplace