

APPENDICES

GLOSSARY

Access. Permission or ability to enter, approach or pass to and from public and private property.

Access Easement. Easement for vehicular or pedestrian access across private property.

Accessibility. Approachability and usability by people with disabilities. Degree of compliance with the federal Americans with Disabilities Act.

Amenities, pedestrian. Pedestrian amenities serve as informal gathering places for socializing, resting, and enjoyment of a particular area and contribute to a walkable district. Typical amenities include extra wide sidewalks, street trees, sitting spaces, weather protection (awnings or canopies), pedestrian scale lighting, bus stop seating, etc.

Articulation. Off-sets, projections, recessed walls, windows, doors, etc. that provide variation to a building façade.

Automobile-dependent uses or activities. Land uses that contain automobiles and/or motor vehicles as integral parts of the uses.

Big box store. Large retail store, usually over 35,000 square feet, offering wide choice, often at reduced prices.

Bollard. A post of metal, wood, or masonry that is used to separate or direct traffic (vehicles, pedestrians and/or bicycles). Bollards are usually decorative and may contain sidewalk or pathway lighting.

Building mass. The aggregate size of a building, or the total height, width, and depth of all its parts.

Building orientation to the street. Primary facade of building fronting/facing street.

Building Type. The category of a building, as described on pages 41-46.

(CIP). Capital Implementation Program

Clear Height. Unobstructed vertical distance between two objects.

Compact development. Buildings, parking areas, streets, driveways, and public spaces are developed in a way that shortens trips, and lessens dependence on the automobile; thereby reducing levels of land consumption, energy use, and air pollution. Compact development promotes full utilization of urban services such as water lines, sewers, streets, and emergency services, by taking advantage of existing public facilities and minimizing the need for new facilities.

Density. A measurement of the number of dwelling units in relationship to a specified amount of land.

Development intensity. The amount or magnitude of a use on a site or allowed in a zone. Generally, it is measured by floor area. It may also be measured by such things as number of employees, amount of production, trip generation, or hours of operation.

(DRB). Design Review Board

Drive aisle/Driveway. An improved (e.g., paved) driving surface for one line of vehicles.

(EPC). Environmental Planning Commission

Fenestration. The openings which form a part of a building façade.

Frontage Types. The category of building facades, as described on pages 47-48.

Floor area ratio (FAR). A measurement of density which is the result of the heated gross floor area divided by the area of the land parcel.

Human scaled. Site and building design elements that are dimensionally related to pedestrians, such as: small building spaces with individual entrances (e.g., as is typical of downtowns and main street developments); larger buildings which have articulation and detailing to break up large masses; narrower streets with tree canopies; smaller parking areas or parking areas broken up into small components with landscaping; and pedestrian amenities, such as sidewalks, plazas, outdoor seating, lighting, weather protection (e.g., awnings or canopies), and similar features. These features are all generally smaller in scale than those which are primarily intended to accommodate automobile traffic.

Infill and redevelopment. The development of vacant, bypassed or under utilized lands in an area that is mainly developed.

Mixed use development. Development in which multiple land uses are permitted such as retail and residential.

(MRCOG). Mid-Region Council of Governments.

Node. An area of concentrated activity, often involving higher densities and a mix of uses, that encourages alternatives to automobile travel.

Parking ratio. The relationship, fixed by code, between parking quantity, building use, and building size.

Pedestrian-friendly/pedestrian-oriented. Development which is designed with an emphasis primarily on the street sidewalk and on pedestrian access to the site and building, rather than on auto access and parking areas. The building is generally placed close to the street and the main entrance is oriented to the street sidewalk. There are generally windows or display cases along building façades which face the street. Typically, buildings cover a large portion of the site. When parking areas are provided, they are generally limited in size and they are not emphasized by the design of the site.

Plaza. A public square or extra-wide sidewalk (e.g., as on a street corner) that allows for special events, outdoor seating, sidewalk sales and similar pedestrian activity.

Primary entrance. The entrance to a building that most pedestrians are expected to use. Generally, each building has one primary entrance. It is the widest entrance of those provided for use by pedestrians. In multi-tenant buildings, primary entrances open directly into the building's lobby or principal interior ground level circulation space. When a multi-tenant building does not have a lobby or common interior circulation space, each tenant's outside entrance is a primary entrance. In single-tenant buildings, primary entrances open directly into lobby, reception, or sales areas.

Ribbon drive. A driveway that is formed by two parallel strips of pavement with grass or stone in between.

Right-of-way (ROW). Land that is owned in fee simple by the public, usually for transportation facilities.

Sprawl. To spread out, grow, or extend outward haphazardly.

Streetscape. The portion of the right-of-way that is between the lot line and the edge of the vehicular lanes. The principal streetscape components are curbs, sidewalks, planters, street trees and street lights.

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Structured parking. A covered structure or portion of a covered structure that provides parking areas for motor vehicles. It includes parking on top of a structure where there is gross building area below the parking, but nothing above it. The structure can be the primary structure for a Commercial Parking facility or be accessory to multi-dwelling residential, commercial, employment, industrial, institutional, or other structures.

Transportation mode. The method of transportation (e.g., automobile, bus, walking, bicycling, etc.)

Transportation system plan. A plan to guide the management and development of appropriate transportation facilities within an area. The plan typically examines the condition of a city's transportation, including highway, pedestrian, bicycle, transit, rail, air, water, freight movement and pipeline/transmission transportation modes in terms of each mode's existing and future performance and needs.

Urban. Relating to, characteristic of, or constituting a city.

Urban design. The conceptualization of the built environment in response to human needs and desires.

Velodrome. A venue for bicycle races on an elliptical track. May include stadium seating.

(ZHE). Zoning Hearing Examiner

Definition Sources:

CABQ Form Based Code

Model Development Code and User's Guide for Small Cities, 1999 (Oregon TGM Program)

Lexicon of the New Urbanism, Duany Plater-Zyberk & Company, Version 2.1 (1999)

Webster's New Collage Dictionary (1995)

SOUTH YALE PLANT LIST

Street Trees and Parking Lots

Native:

Netleaf Hackberry/*Celtis reticulata*
Arizona White Oak/*Quercus arizonica*
Fragrant Ash/*Fraxinus cuspidata*
Chinkapin Oak/*Quercus muhlenbergia*
Texas Red Oak/*Quercus texana*
Arizona Walnut/*Juglans major*
Arizona Sycamore/*Platanus wrightii*
Soapberry/*Sapindus drummondii*

Non-Native:

Common Hackberry/*Celtis occidentalis*
Purple Robe Locust/*Robinia ambigua* "Purple Robe"
Chinese Pistache/*Pistacia chinensis*

Small Space Trees:

Native:

Netleaf Hackberry
Oklahoma Redbud/*Cercis reniformis*
Mexican Redbud/*Cercis mexicana*
Desert Willow/*Chilopsis linearis*
New Mexico Olive/*Forestiera neomexicana*
Prairie Flame Sumac/*Rhus lanceolata*
Idaho Locust/*Robinia ambigua*
Mexican Elder/*Sambucus drummondii*
Jujube/*Zizyphus jujube*

Evergreen:

Texas Mountain Laurel/*Sophora secundiflora*
Texas Red Oak/*Quercus texana*

Non-Native:

Chitalpa/*Chitalpa tashkentensis*
Japanese Pagoda/*Sophora japonica*
Golden Raintree/*Koelreuteria paniculata*
Vitex/*Vitex*
Chinaberry/*Melia azedarach*
Russian Hawthorne/*Crataegus ambigua*
Mimosa/*Albizzia julibrissin* Rosea
Crape Myrtle/*Lagerstroemia* sp.

Understory/Shrubs

Native:

Fernbush/*Chamaebatia millefolium*
Dalea sp/ *Dalea* sp
Dune Broom/*Parryella filifolia*
Marrubium/*Parthenium incanum*
Scarlet Sumac/*Rhus glabra*
Littleleaf Sumac/*Rhus microphylla*
Threeleaf Sumac/*Rhus trilobata*

Non-Native:

Butterfly bush sp/*Buddleia davidii* sp
Bird of Paradise/*Caesalpinia gilliesii*
Brooms/*Genista* sp.
Texas Sage sp/*Leucophyllum* sp.

Understory/Shrubs Continued

Native Evergreen/Evergray:
 Fringed sage/*Artemisa frigida*
 Blue algerita/*Berberis syn. Mahonia fremontii*
 Damianita/*Chrysactinia mexicana*
 Jointfir/*Ephedra sp.*
 Turpentine Bush/*Ericameria laricifolia*
 Texas Sage/*Leucophyllum sp.*
 Evergreen Sumac/*Rhus virens*
 Mexican Blue Sage/*Salvia chamaedryoides*
 Mojave Sage/*Salvia dorrii*
 Arizona Rosewood/*Vauquelinia californica sp.*

Non-Native Evergreen/Evergray:
 Purple Rockrose/*Cistus purpureus*
 Grayleaf Cotoneaster/*Cotoneaster buxifolia*
 Silverberry/*Eleagnus pungens*
 Dwarf Ephedra/*Ephedra*
 Curry Plant/*Helichrysum angustifolium*
 English Lavender/ *Lavandula angustifolia*
 Grosso, Alba Lavenders/*Lavandula intermedia sp.*
 Lavender Sage/*Salvia lavandulifolia*
 Rosemary cultivars/*Rosmarinus sp.*

Accents/Succulents

Agave species/*Agave*
 Sotol/*Dasyliirion wheeleri*
 Herperaloe sp/*Hesperaloe*
 Beargrass/*Nolina sp*
 Cholla/*Opuntia sp*
 Yucca sp/ *Yucca sp.*

Grasses

Native:
 Purple Three Awn/*Aristida purpurea*
 Bluestem sp/*Andropogon sp.*
 Blue Fescue sp/ *Festuca sp*
 Muhly sp/*Muhlenbergia sp*
 Switchgrass sp/*Panicum virgatum*
 Sacaton sp/*Sporobolus sp*

Non-Native Grasses:
 Karl Foerster Feather Reedgrass/*Calamagrostis acutiflora*
 Hardy Fountain Grass/*Pennisetum alopecuoides*

Perennials:

Abronia fragrans / Sand Verbena
Achillea sp. / Yarrow
 Agastache sp. / Hyssop
Anemopsis californica / Yerba Mansa
Aquilegia sp. / Columbine
Argemone pleiakantha / Prickly Poppy
Baileya multiradiata / Desert Marigold
Berlandiera lyrata / Chocolate Flower
Callirhoe involucrate / Poppy Mallow
Calylophus hartwegii / Sundrops
Castilleja integra / Indian Paintbrush
Dyssodia sp. / Dyssodia
Echinacea purpurea / Purple Coneflower
Euphorbia sp. / Spurge
Gaillardia aristata / Blanket Flower

Gaura lindheimeri var. / Gaura
Helianthus maximiliani / Maximilian Sunflower
Hymenoxys acaulis / Angelita Daisy
Ipomoea leptophylla / Bush Morningglory
Iris var. / Iris
Liatris punctata / Gayfeather
Linum lewisii / Blue Flax
Machaeranthera bigelovii / Purple Aster
Melampodium leucanthum / Blackfoot Daisy
Mirabilis multiflora / Giant Four O'Clock
Monarda sp. / Beebalm
Oenothera sp. / Primrose
Penstemon sp. / Penstemon
Petalostemum purpureum / Purple Prairie Clover
Poliomintha incana / Mexican Oregano
Poliomintha maderensis / Lavender Spice
Psilostrophe tagetina / Paperflower
Ratibida columnifera / Coneflower
Rudbeckia sp. / Rudbeckia
Salvia sp. / Sage
Sedum sp. / Sedum
Senecio longilobus / Silver Groundsel
Sphaeralcea sp. / Globemallow
Thelesperma ambigua / Hopi Tea
Verbena sp. / Verbena
Viguiera sp. / Goldeneye
Wyethia scabra / Desert Mule's Ear
Zauschneria sp. / Hummingbird Bush
Zinnia grandiflora / Desert Zinnia