Excited to print your own pack of Complete Communities trading cards? Check out the tips below for the best results!

• Notice that page 2 is a sheet of trading card backs. Print page 2 on the back of each page of terms.

• When printing on both sides, check your printer’s settings to identify the best method.

• For double-sided printing, select the long edge binding option in your print dialogue.

• Notice the hash marks located at all four corners of each card. Cut along these lines when cutting a sheet into individual cards.

Have fun! We would love to hear how you are using our cards. Tag us on Twitter and Facebook to let us know, and visit our website to find more trading cards and strategies to make your community complete!

Complete Communities
attractive, inclusive, efficient, healthy & resilient places
CompleteCommunitiesDE.org

COMPLETECOMMUNITIESDE.ORG
/COMPLETECOMMUNITIESDE
@COMPCOMMUNITYDE
**ACCESSORY DWELLING UNITS**

Allows small secondary units built on single family lots, either as accessory apartments or as separate unattached dwelling units.

**SOURCE:** DELAWARE VALLEY REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

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**ADAPTIVE REUSE**

The modification of a pre-existing structure or previously developed property for a new purpose.

**SOURCE:** ICMA’S CENTER FOR SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

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**AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT (ADA)**

A civil rights law that prohibits discrimination against individuals with disabilities in all areas of public life.

**SOURCE:** ADA NATIONAL NETWORK

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**ANNEXATION**

The process of how an unincorporated area is incorporated into an adjacent city or town.

**SOURCE:** THE OHIO RURAL COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE PARTNERSHIP PHOTO: DELAWARE OFFICE OF STATE PLANNING COORDINATION

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**BROWNFIELD**

A property, expansion, redevelopment, or reuse project that may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant.

**SOURCE:** UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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**CHARRETTE**

An intensive planning session where citizens, designers, and others collaborate on a vision for development.

**SOURCE:** THE TOWN PAPER

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**COMMERCIAL CORRIDOR**

A place where commerce and community facilities come together as the hub of cultural, social, and economic activity of a community.

**SOURCE:** ARCHITECTURE AND COMMUNITY PLANNING PHOTO: TOWN OF GEORGETOWN, DE

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**COMPLETE STREETS**

Streets planned, designed, built, and maintained to safely accommodate travelers of all ages and abilities.
**Comprehensive Plans**
A document that establishes a community’s vision for the future, provides a blueprint for future land use, and serves as the basis of zoning, subdivision, and land use codes.

**Context-Sensitivity**
A form of design that works to meet the unique needs of a specific community by working with a community’s existing culture and landscape.

**Density**
A planning term that refers to the ratio and intensity of a particular type of land use over a given area of land.

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**Downtown Development District**
Areas established by a Delaware local government and designated by the Governor in accordance with the Downtown Development District Act of 2014.

**Downtown**
The portion of a town that serves as the commercial and cultural “center” of activity, referred to as the Central Business District. The term can also describe the geographical origins of a town.

**Easement**
A legal right that gives a person or entity the ability to use someone else’s land for a stated purpose.

**Facade**
The face of a building, especially the principal front that looks onto a street or open space.

**Form-Based Codes**
Rethinks conventional zoning codes with pictures and diagrams to describe types of development and changes for wider accessibility within the community.

**GIS Story Map**
A tool to combine geospatial data with photos, video, audio, and text to visualize a theme or sequential events.
**GREEN BUILDING PRACTICES**

An integrated approach to designing and building healthy, comfortable, cost-effective, and environmentally friendly living and working environments.

*Source: International City/County Management Association (ICMA)*

**GREENFIELD**

Areas of land, usually agricultural or amenity land, which are being considered for urban development.

*Source: Sustainable Build*

**GREYFIELD**

Abandoned, defunct, or underutilized commercial properties (e.g., malls) that are ideal for reinvestment into mixed-use development.

*Source: Adapted from Congress for the New Urbanism*

**HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

A process that uses many data sources and methods to determine the potential effects of a proposed policy, plan, program, or project on the health of a population.

*Source: National Research Council of the National Academies Improving Health in the United States*

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

The process of identifying, protecting, and enhancing buildings, places, and objects of historical and cultural significance.

*Source: National Trust for Historic Preservation Photo: Light Up the Queen Foundation*

**INFILL DEVELOPMENT**

The development of vacant parcels within previously built areas, already served by public infrastructure.

*Source: Maryland Sustainable Growth Commission*

**LAND BANK**

Public or community-owned entities created to acquire, manage, maintain, and repurpose vacant, abandoned, or foreclosed properties.

*Source: Center for Community Progress*

**LAND USE**

Refers to the manner in which portions of land or the structures on them are used (e.g., industrial, commercial, residential, retail).

*Source: Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Photo: City of Harrington*

**METROPOLITAN PLANNING ORGANIZATION (MPO)**

An organization designated to carry out the metropolitan transportation planning process, one represents localities in all urbanized areas with populations over 50,000.

*Source: Federal Transit Administration*
**MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENT**
Integrated development that incorporates two or more types of land uses (e.g., housing, offices, retail, entertainment, institutions, services, restaurants).

**NEIGHBORHOOD**
A geographical area that is a subset of a larger town or city and is usually defined by shared social or architectural features that set it apart from adjacent areas.

**NEW URBANISM**
A planning and development approach based on the principles of walkable blocks and streets, housing and shopping in close proximity, and accessible public spaces.

**OPEN SPACE**
Any open piece of land that is undeveloped (has no buildings or other built structures) and is accessible to the public, including green space, playgrounds, public seating areas, public plazas, and vacant lots.

**OPPORTUNITY ZONES**
A revitalization program in economically distressed areas where investors receive preferential tax treatment.

**PARK**
A public place or open space area set aside for recreation or preservation of a cultural or natural resource.

**PARKS & RECREATION MASTER PLANNING**
A form of planning that establishes a community’s vision to improve parks, recreational facilities, and services in the context of a community’s location and natural resources.

**PEDESTRIAN NETWORK**
A continuous and connected system of pedestrian facilities that provide accessible routes of travel for pedestrians of all ages and abilities.

**PLACEMAKING**
A multi-faceted approach to the planning, design, and management of public spaces that capitalizes on the community’s assets, inspiration, and potential.
REDEVELOPMENT
Converting an existing built property into another use with aims to increase economic return for the community.
SOURCE: MARYLAND SUSTAINABLE GROWTH COMMISSION

REVITALIZATION
Instilling new life and vitality into a community through enhancing local assets, such as reusing or renovating buildings, improving building façades, or streetscaping to beautify an area.
SOURCE: MARYLAND SUSTAINABLE GROWTH COMMISSION PHOTO: BUCCHI/POLIN GROUP

SMART GROWTH
An approach to development that encourages a mix of building types and uses, diverse housing and transportation options, development within existing neighborhoods, and community engagement.
SOURCE AND PHOTO: SMART GROWTH AMERICA

SPRAWL
The outward expansion of low-density housing units on the outskirts of cities, far from commercial centers.
SOURCE: GREENBELT ALLIANCE

STREETSCAPING
Incorporating both the natural and built fabric of the street in designing, enhancing the visual quality, and creating welcoming public spaces for residents.
SOURCE: THE TACTICAL URBANIST'S GUIDE

TACTICAL URBANISM
A citizen-led approach to neighborhood building using short-term, low-cost, and scalable interventions to catalyze long-term change.
SOURCE: THE TACTICAL URBANIST'S GUIDE

TRANSIT-ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT
Design strategies with both residential and commercial uses to make public transit successful, enhance the convenience and safety of walking and bicycling, and provide for a vibrant, livable community.

TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
A planning framework that recognizes the impact transportation investments have on efficient land use, community form, economic development, and quality of life.
SOURCE: CENTRE FOR EXCELLENCE IN UNIVERSAL DESIGN PHOTO: FRIENDS OF WILMINGTON PARKS

UNIVERSAL DESIGN
Design and composition of an environment so that it can be accessed, understood, and used to the greatest extent possible by all people regardless of their age, size, ability, or disability.
SOURCE: CENTRE FOR EXCELLENCE IN UNIVERSAL DESIGN PHOTO: FRIENDS OF WILMINGTON PARKS