The italicized words are also defined within the Glossary.

**Block**
A four sided module of land that is generally defined by public streets on each side. The Romans used the word “insulae” – which translates as “islands” – to describe these modules. As opposed to: **Face Block**

**Enclosure**
The vertical plane that is a physical barrier between the “inside” of a building and the “outside.” (Outside meaning largely exposed to the open-air, including recessed space in a building elevation, i.e. balconies.) It is typically used here to describe window and door combinations used in some storefronts.

**Ethnic Marketplace**
A variation on the “festival marketplace” concept (i.e. Baltimore’s Harborplace) that uses the ethnic character of a community to attract tourists. This character is usually fictionalized to depict the general public’s perception of a particular ethnicity versus a true depiction of a neighborhood’s (possibly no longer existing) cultural landscape.

**Face Block**
A conception of a “block” in which a street is defined by private property on both sides. It includes the private property. See also Block.

**Fixed Feature**
Features of the environment that are generally long-lived and "fixed" to a location. They are often used to delineate space. A group of buildings around a plaza would be one example of fixed features defining space.

**Front-lot Tenement**
A tenement that is located on the front (street-side) lot line and which often has a separate tenement behind it on the back of the lot. See Rear-lot Tenement.

**Lower East Side**
Used in this paper somewhat differently than typically used in New York today, the Lower East Side in this paper refers to the land that was largely occupied by the Bayard, DeLancey and Rutgers estates. (see Ch. 3) This is to unite them to their common
beginnings and to avoid confusion by disassociating the land from any explicitly ethnic neighborhood names. For example, the lands of the Bayard estate, east of Broadway, are more commonly referred to as Little Italy today, and the area east of the Bowery is the Lower East Side.

**New Law Tenement**

In more contemporary terminology, an apartment building, or “multiple dwelling,” that was built when the Tenement House Act of 1901 was in effect. Unlike the *Pre-Law Tenements* or the *Old Law Tenements*, these buildings generally occupied lots larger than the standard 25 by 100-foot lot and they accordingly, often have greater street frontage. (See Figure 4-2 – Massing Effects of Housing Law Changes)

**Non-Fixed Features**

More appropriately discussed as non-fixed feature Space, this phrase could be considered inter-personal space. Being directly related to a person’s body, this space moves with that individual.

**Old Law Tenement**

In more contemporary terminology, an apartment building, or “multiple dwelling,” that was built when the Tenement House Act of 1867 or 1879 was in effect. Typically, these buildings were constructed on 25 by 100-foot lots and they had very high lot coverage. See also: *Pre-Law Tenement* or *New Law Tenement*. (See Figure 4-2 – Massing Effects of Housing Law Changes)

**Open Storefront**

A storefront that has no *Enclosure* dividing the bulk of its floor area from the *Street*.

**Pre-Law Tenement**

In more contemporary terminology, an apartment building, or “multiple dwelling,” that was built before the adoption of the Tenement House Acts of 1867 or 1879. Like the later *Old Law Tenements*, these buildings were often constructed on 25 by 100-foot lots but they often covered a smaller percentage of the lot than those built under the aforementioned Acts. They often could be distinguished by their location on the lot as either *Front-lot Tenements* or *Rear-lot Tenements*. See also: *New Law Tenement*. (See Figure 4-2 – Massing Effects of Housing Law Changes)

**Rear-lot Tenement**

A tenement that is located in the back of a lot, usually behind and not attached to a
In the context of urban design, a **tenement** that occupies the front (street-side) of the lot.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semi-Fixed Features</th>
<th>Features of the environment that are capable of being moved or are of a temporary nature. Like <em>Fixed Features</em>, they are often used to delineate space. A cluster of chairs would be one example of semi-fixed features.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sidewalk</strong></td>
<td><em>A means of identifying where semi-fixed objects are on the sidewalk.</em> In between the curb and the property line, the Inner Sidewalk extends from the property line out some distance (2-feet or so) until it reaches the Middle Sidewalk which occupies a zone roughly centered in the width of the sidewalk, and the Outer Sidewalk extends from the middle sidewalk to the curb. As a generic example, <em>Stoops are generally located in the Inner Sidewalk.</em> Pedestrians often walk in the Middle Sidewalk and parking meters (in American cities) are located in the Outer Sidewalk. (See Figure 3-9 – The 7 Zones)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Street</strong></td>
<td>The public right-of-way contained between adjacent private property boundaries, or where these boundaries would typically be in the event that a public property fronts on the Street, i.e. a park. The Street includes elements such as the sidewalk, the parking strip, and the <em>Thoroughfare.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thoroughfare</strong></td>
<td>The portion of a <em>Street</em> or right-of-way that is typically used by moving vehicles. This is generally the center portion of the Street.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>