HERITAGE PERCEPTIONS: A STUDY OF SOUTHWEST MINNEAPOLIS

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Dedication

In memory of my grandparents—thank you for inspiring my love of heritage

"Of this I am quite sure, that if we open a quarrel between the past and the present, we shall find we have lost the future"   -Sir Winston Churchill

Abstract

This study supports the argument that heritage is integral both to the character of a community and to the identity of an individual; therefore, heritage assessments should be pursued using resident knowledge from the surrounding community. Heritage resources – the cultural, natural, and historical sites that a community feels are important to save for future generations – require comprehensive assessment that brings together the expertise of professionals and residents through public participation. This study emphasizes the use of community engagement in the identification of heritage sites, by focusing on the perceptions of heritage resources in Southwest Minneapolis.

Public participation frequently drives acts of heritage preservation but community engagement is rarely completed in a systematic manner that assesses all the resources of an area. Instead, larger thematic studies are often conducted by professionals and policy makers, leaving gaps in the understanding of the variety of resources that residents of a neighborhood would choose to preserve. As the existing literature demonstrates, heritage resources generate the sense of place that makes each neighborhood unique and contribute to each person's identity through their perceptions of the surrounding environment. The intimate role of heritage makes each community the primary stakeholder in the protection of its heritage resources and the surrounding residents the experts in these resources. This study specifically focuses on heritage as it relates to the ideas of neighborhood and community in Southwest Minneapolis; however, the methods utilized could contribute to the future assessment of heritage resources on a global scale due to their broad applicability.

An online questionnaire distributed through neighborhood publications and social media assessed local perceptions of heritage importance and explored specific resources that the residents wanted to preserve. A combination of qualitative and quantitative data was collected, along with heat maps for visual analysis. All data was coded to compare across the different neighborhoods and to identify trends in the heritage perceptions of the Southwest Minneapolis Community. Comparisons were also made to professional assessments of heritage resources in the study area using historic resource surveys completed by architectural historians for the municipality.

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INTRODUCTION: *ENGAGING HERITAGE*

The decision about what properties to save for future generations is the most critical step in heritage preservation. Selection is often based on historic resource surveys completed for municipalities by architectural historians, justified by rubrics of significance and condition assessments, or driven by individual owner interest in the preservation of their property. Site selection by these methods is fundamentally subjective and based on the views of the professional, although it will impact the lives of many for generations. Inspired by the question of what places would people in non-architectural, non-preservation fields of study choose to preserve through heritage site designation, this study delves into the possibilities of community engagement in the identification of heritage resources. In the twenty-first century, as potential heritage resources rapidly disappear in the face of on-going development,[1] the shifting acceptance of community engagement encourages discussion of this topic. This is not a new question[2] but often the discussion of this topic concentrates on theories instead of data, leaving a void in the existing literature.

Currently there are professionals in the field of heritage preservation who value the idea of community participation but lack the ability to integrate it into their assessment process.[3] There are also professionals who complete community participation activities but do not feel that the public has the appropriate knowledge to contribute in a useful manner[4] or feel that their engagement experience shows that the general public is disinterested in preservation,[5] placing preservationists in the role of savior for historic sites. All these issues cause failed engagement efforts that leave both the community and

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[1] David Lowethal and Marcus Binney, eds., *Our Past Before Us: Why Do We Save It?* (London: Temple Smith, 1981), 17.

[2] Graham Fairclough, "New Heritage, an Introductory Essay: People, Landscape and Change," in *The Heritage Reader*, eds. Graham Fairclough et al. (New York: Routledge, 2008), 299.

[3] Randall Mason, "Assessing Values in Conservation Planning: Methodological issues and choices," in *The Heritage Reader*, eds. Graham Fairclough et al. (New York: Routledge, 2008), 109.

[4] Philip Goodwin, "'Hired Hands' or 'Local Voice': Understandings and Experiences of Local Participation in Conservation," *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers* 23:4 (1998), 481-499, accessed September 15, 2014, http://www.jstor.org/stable/623177.

[5] Robert E. Stipe, *A Richer Heritage: Historic Preservation in the Twenty-First Century* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 2003), 463; Robert E. Stokes et al., *Saving America's Countryside* (Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, 1989), 41.

the professionals involved dissatisfied with the outcome. In a multicultural society these interactions can quickly create a sense of insiders versus outsiders[6] instead of a community collectively coming together to preserve important historic sites. Studies have shown that the majority of residents around heritage sites wish they had been consulted in preservation efforts, especially in the interpretation of the community's history.[7] Public participation opens up the opportunity for different generations and cultures interconnected within a community to identify the sites important to them and express these values to the planners and historians, who in turn can help determine the future direction of preservation within the community. The diversity of opinions on the potential role of community engagement leads to mixed messages to interested community members, weakening instead of leveraging the connection that residents inherently have with their surrounding environment.

Coming back to the question of what places would "ordinary" people choose to preserve, the primary issue is determining whose views gain priority in a diverse society where all narratives should be celebrated.[8] The architectural historian provides an important perspective by understanding both larger national trends and local histories, as they are displayed at a single site; however, the professional could also mediate citizen viewpoints that might reveal previously unrecognized values. A TED talk by Aaron Koblin about visualization of crowd-sourced data[9] clarified the ways community engagement using modern technology may be applicable to heritage preservation. The objective of this study was to work with a single community to understand the places they would choose to preserve, while testing possible methodologies for replication on a larger scale.

[6] G.J. Ashworth, Brian Graham, and J.E. Tunbridge, *Pluralising Pasts: Heritage, Identity and Place in Multicultural Societies* (Ann Arbor, MI: Pluto Press, 2007), 65.
[7] Christina Aas, Adele Ladkin, and John Fletcher, "Stakeholder Collaboration and Heritage Management," *Annals of Tourism Research* 32.1 (2005): 40, accessed November 10, 2014, doi:10.1016/j.annals.2004.04.005; Lorraine N. Nicholas, Brijesh Thapa, and Yong Jae Ko, "Residents' Perspectives of a World Heritage Site: The Pitons Management Area, St. Lucia," *Annals of Tourism Research* 36.3 (2009): 390-412, accessed November 10, 2014, doi:10.1016/j.annals.2009.03.005.
[8] John E. Tunbridge, "Whose Heritage to Conserve? Cross-cultural reflections on political dominance and urban heritage conservation," in *The Heritage Reader*, eds. Graham Fairclough et al. (New York: Routledge, 2008), 236-241.
[9] "Visualizing ourselves with crowd-sourced data," TED Conferences, uploaded March 2011, https://www.ted.com/talks/aaron_koblin?language=en.

Chapter 1 examines the existing literature about the role of local heritage on multiple scales. First the impact of greater acceptance for vernacular history, as compared to the traditional preference for monumental architecture, is considered. The role of heritage sites with national or global importance versus those with local significance is also addressed. A debate which started with the public argument between Herbert J. Gans and Ada Louise Huxtable about preserving a past that represents everyone, without keeping only landmarks of the elite and subsequently losing the common history of the public,[10] continues today. These are two fundamental philosophies in the field of preservation, which are highlighted in an era of globalization when the heritage narrative "will depend on a large degree on local constellations, but the global spread of memory discourses indicates that something more is at stake."[11] The ideas of sense of place and personal heritage are also examined in relation to the potential for community involvement in historic preservation.

Chapter 2 concentrates on the role of community participation, as opposed to professional narratives, in the field of heritage preservation. The theory that community identification of sites assists in preservation, because it has already built public support[12] before further conservation efforts are required, is discussed in tandem with the potential of engagement to help professionals diversify heritage narratives.[13] The use of participation in the related fields of public history and museum studies, along with global efforts in areas like value-based significance development, act as precedents for community engagement in historic preservation in the United States. These areas of study recognize that social values are difficult to determine for professionals from outside a community, both in terms of geography and culture, whereas they are understood within

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[10] Dolores Hayden, *The Power of Place: Urban Landscapes as Public History* (Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1995), 3.

[11] Andreas Huyssen, *Present Pasts: Urban Palimpsests and the Politics of Memory* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2003), 26.

[12] Michael J. Chiarappa and Kristin M. Szylvian, "Heeding the Landscape's Usable Past: Public History in the Service of a Working Waterfront," *Buildings & Landscapes: Journal of the Vernacular Architecture Forum* 16.2 (2009): 88, accessed May 11, 2014, http://www.jstor.org/stable/27804910.

[13] Robert E. Stipe and Antionette J. Lee, eds., *The American Mosaic* (Washington, D.C.: US/ICOMOS, 1997).

the community.[14] Previous studies on the topic of community engagement are analyzed by methodology, looking at the benefits of quantitative and qualitative data collection. Additionally, the role of map creation in engagement solutions is considered because of the architectural implications of heritage resource identification, especially in urban situations.

Chapter 3 discusses the selection of Southwest Minneapolis as the study area for this research. Chosen in part because of the history of the area and the previous studies completed by architectural historians of the resources within the nine neighborhoods, the Southwest Community is considered in terms of its population and heritage sites. The uneven distribution of "official" heritage sites provides an opportunity to study the potential impact of local heritage designation on community views about preservation. The size of the study area was based on a desire to compare multiple related subpopulations through adjacent neighborhoods that might all be brought together into a collective community. As a precedent for future research involving community participation in heritage resource identification, focusing on an urban area was important because of diversity of people and places coming together in a constantly evolving architectural fabric.[15] Southwest Minneapolis also constituted an area where the researcher could assess the situation as both a professional with a background in architectural history and a resident, providing insider understanding that would assist in the engagement of the community. The current policies for heritage protection in Minneapolis and their local implications are also considered.

Chapter 4 explores the study methodology from the theory and concepts being studied to the statistical analysis completed. Looking to test the idea that residents want to preserve their neighborhood, research questions about the concepts of heritage, character, and place were developed into an online questionnaire. An explanation of distribution procedures, and the role neighborhood associations played, leads into a discussion of the data analysis performed. The descriptive and inferential statistics carried

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[14] Graeme Davison, "Heritage: From Patrimony to Pastiche," in *The Heritage Reader*, ed. Graham Fairclough et al. (New York: Routledge, 2008), 39; Denis Byrne, "Heritage as Social Action," in *The Heritage Reader*, ed. Graham Fairclough et al. (New York: Routledge, 2008), 152.
[15] Huyssen, *Present Pasts*, 101.

out on the data in SPSS Statistics are detailed, as is the use of existing data in the form of professional surveys of the study area by architectural historians.

Chapter 5 breaks the research findings into the sections of heritage perceptions, sense of place, and places of value. The data collected is compared to the census demographics of the study area to determine the extent of inferential statistics possible. Resident perceptions of heritage are explored through open-response answers to defining the term, as well as through statements about the different elements of neighborhood heritage that are important to participants. A similar combination of qualitative and quantitative data in the realm of sense of place, referred to as neighborhood character, allows conclusions that can be applied to the larger population and represent the diversity of opinions residents have about their neighborhoods. Building from the more general questions, the specific places residents wished to preserve were listed and mapped through the online questionnaire allowing for statistical analysis of the types of places selected, as well as gathering specific locations to be compared to professional surveys.

In the conclusions the potential future research inspired by this study is explored. Discussion of the difficulties and benefits of community engagement in the context of the methodology utilized stress the overall positive experience of the study. The unexpected findings from the study that might be used to motivate additional research are highlighted. Returning to the original inspiration of crowd-sourced data, the role that similar community participation might play in a larger global scale to empower local communities is examined, especially the use of mapping.

It is hoped that the following research will stimulate additional studies in the realm of community engagement in the field of heritage preservation so that eventually public participation might become a typical step in the professional assessment of historic resources. The survey and codebook utilized are included in the appendices for use in future explorations.

CHAPTER 1: *THE MULTIFACETED ROLE OF LOCAL HERITAGE*

Introduction

Local heritage has become increasingly important in the twenty-first century, specifically in relation to discussions of sense of place and the creation of individual identity, as well as the changing views on community engagement. In this era of "glocalization," when cultural trends have become global in scope, there have been increasing efforts to determine what is unique about every community.[16] When considering the unique nature of a community, the prospective role of resident input is highlighted. The acceptance by heritage professionals, namely architectural historians and preservation planners, that resident views on the places deserving the status of heritage site designation are legitimate, and fundamentally no more subjective than their own views,[17] will allow professionals to "do a better job of identifying those resources that are important and build the public support required to protect them"[18] while acting as a mediator between the diverse views within a given community.

Local Heritage a Global Discourse

The role of local heritage is an ongoing debate within the field of heritage preservation, in both its implications for assessment of resources and subsequent management practices. The traditional methodology of determining site significance leads professionals to monumentalize individual artifacts of the past and, often due to funding constraints, places a preference on national or global importance; however, practitioners recognize that local actions protect heritage.[19] Increasing interest in the protection of vernacular architecture, or everyday places,[20] has pushed the role of local

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[16] Monika A Murzyn, "Heritage Transformation in Central and Eastern Europe," in *The Ashgate Research Companion to Heritage and Identity*, ed. Brian Graham and Peter Howard (Burlington, VT: Ashgate, 2008), 324.

[17] Rodney Harrison, *Heritage: Critical Approaches* (New York: Routledge, 2013), 18; Sara McDowell, "Heritage, Memory and Identity," in *The Ashgate Research Companion to Heritage and Identity*, ed. Brian Graham and Peter Howard (Burlington, VT: Ashgate, 2008), 41.

[18] Stipe, *A Richer Heritage*, 162.

[19] Stipe and Lee, *The American Mosaic*; John Schofield and Rosy Szymanski, eds., *Local Heritage, Global Context: Cultural Perspectives on Sense of Place* (Burlington, VT: Ashgate Publishing Company, 2011).

[20] Stokes et al., *Saving America's Countryside*, 36; Nora J. Mitchell, "Considering the Authenticity of Cultural Landscapes," *APT Bulletin* 39.2/3 (2008): 25-31, accessed May 11, 2014, http://www.jstor.org/stable/25433948; Lowethal and Binney, *Our Past Before Us*, 55.

heritage as a means for significance, not just management, into a place of prominence within the contemporary discourse. This move toward widespread interest in vernacular heritage is recognized by preservationists, like Robert Stipe; however, he states his concern that the public has not stayed apprised of changes in the of preservation field and is unable to conceive the importance of everyday architecture.[21] Moreover, even these vernacular artifacts are often considered in terms of their larger implications that speak to national issues, instead of the ways in which the local community values the site. The professional response to the significance of local heritage shows that as recently as the 1980s the idea of protecting both the material artifacts of a heritage and their surrounding community was just beginning.[22]

Some preservationists argue that "different sorts of people treasure different pieces of the past"[23] and that looking for larger trends as a basis of significance doesn't provide a complete heritage assessment. Recently authors like John Schofield and Rosy Szymanski, writing about heritage conservation in England, contend that the preferential treatment of sites of national importance has led to a misconception that local views in heritage are representative of "not in my back yard" philosophies, delegitimizing localized preservation efforts to dictate the places the community would like to preserve.[24] Subsequent determination of what constitutes heritage by professionals leads to an urban landscape with "sections of the city for specific purposes [which] can also imply that there are places for remembering and places where memories of the past are irrelevant."[25] In response to the disjointed nature of what might be considered the "heritage fabric" as it overlays the urban fabric, there has been discussion about viewing the context of heritage resources as integral to the value of the landscape as a whole;[26] however, little consideration has been given to the ways a community might see connections between heritage resources. Differing values of professionals and members of a community can lead to "official" and "unofficial" heritage narratives, in which the

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[21] Stipe and Lee, *The American Mosaic*, 140.
[22] Ibid., 181-200.
[23] Lowenthal and Binney, *Our Past Before Us*, 53.
[24] Schofield and Szymanski, *Local Heritage, Global Context*, xivii.
[25] Lawrence Cassidy, "Salford 7/District Six," in *Mapping Cultures: Place, Practice, Performance*, ed. Les Roberts (New York: Palgrave Macmillian, 2012), 183.
[26] Anna Leask and Alan Fyall, eds., *Managing World Heritage Sites* (New York: Elsevier Ltd., 2006), 36.

"unofficial heritage may have more meaning as it is closer to communities, and so has more memories attached to it. It is these memories – the personal attachment – that determine the cultural significance."[27]

The importance of local heritage is grounded in its contribution to a community's sense of place and its role in the development of individual identity. Mae Davenport and Dorothy Anderson describe the phenomenon of the relationship formed between humans and their surrounding environment through four tenets: "1. Places manifest the physical characteristics of a setting, activities and experiences in a setting, social phenomena and processes, and individual interpretations. 2. People assign meanings to places and derive meaning in their lives from places. 3. Some place meanings translate into strong emotional bonds that influence attitudes and behaviors within the context of those places. 4. Place meanings are maintained, challenged, and negotiated."[28] It is this integral relationship that people feel with their landscape, both natural and built, that makes the preservation of the material remains of heritage important to each community.

Sense of Place

The ideas of sense of place are fundamental to heritage preservation on the local level because a "sense of place is partly about building up a personal history with a locale."[29] Local citizens, therefore, have the necessary knowledge of their community[30] to understand the best methods for protecting the places they deem important. This theory assumes that local citizens feel a personal connection with the heritage of their surrounding community, which would be impacted by factors like the number of generations that their family has resided in the community. Christina Kreps has argued that material artifacts are vital to communities because they have the ability to be passed

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[27] Jeanette Atkinson, *Education, Values and Ethics in International Heritage: Learning to Respect* (Burlington, VT: Ashgate, 2014), 96.

[28] Mae A. Davenport and Dorothy H. Anderson, "Getting From Sense of Place to Place-Based Management," *Society of Natural Resources* 18 (2005): 627, accessed October 18, 2014, doi:10.1080/08941920590959613.

[29] Daniels R. Williams, "Pluralities of Place," in *Understanding Concepts of Place in Recreation Research and Management* eds. Linda E. Kruger, Troy E. Hall, and Maria C. Stiefel (Portland, OR: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station, 2008), 12.

[30] Schofield and Szymanski, *Local Heritage, Global Context*, xivii; Lowethal and Binney, *Our Past Before Us*, 125.

down over generations to provide cultural continuity.[31] Moreover, Krister Olsson states that the historic landscape is not a series of artifacts but a cohesive representation of the past, held together by aspects of intangible heritage,[32] that creates the character of each community or its sense of place. This theory of the interconnected nature of heritage seems to indicate that the individual pieces build upon each other, as history progresses, which implies that heritage resources lose significance when pulled apart by selective preservation.

Little research has been done about the impact of sense of place on heritage preservation, from the viewpoint of a community's local residents. A study on sense of place at the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site sampled residents and found that thirty-one percent of personal definitions of what the sense of place of their community meant to them were based on the idea of belonging. Additionally, thirty percent of citizens concentrated their answers on description of the location and sixteen percent believed that it was a feeling of history that created their community's character. This left twenty-three percent of residents without a clear idea of what sense of place meant to them.[33] This research indicates that sense of place is important to the majority of residents when thinking about their community; however, it also shows that additional understanding of the alternative ways people interpret the value of their community beyond the term "sense of place" is needed.

Within the field of natural resource management, a significant amount of research has examined the relevancy of sense of place to environmental conservation. This research shows that place can be looked at through three lenses that are equally relevant to heritage studies: 1) place attachment, or the degree of specialness people feel the landscape embodies; 2) place meanings, which are the individualized relationships people develop with tangible and intangible aspects of their surroundings; and 3) sociopolitical

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[31] Christina F. Kreps, *Liberating Culture: Cross-Cultural Perspectives on Museums, Curation, and Heritage Preservation* (New York: Routledge, 2003), 49.

[32] Krister Olsson, "Citizen Input in Urban Heritage Management and Planning," *The Town Planning Review* 79.4 (2008): 371-394, accessed September 15, 2014, http://www.jstor.org/stable/40112766.

[33] Hilary Orange, "Exploring Sense of Place: An Ethnography of the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site," in *Local Heritage, Global Context: Cultural Perspectives on Sense of Place,* eds. John Schofield and Rosy Szymanski (Burlington, VT: Ashgate Publishing Company, 2011), 99-117.

processes of place that respect the continual changes in the meanings of place through time.[34] It is this multiplicity of meanings that makes understanding the relationship between place and individual identity important when making determinations about local heritage.

Personal Heritage

Heritage is fundamental to the development of personal identity because of the role the surrounding environment plays as a social construct within the mind of the individual, in addition to its existence as a physical entity.[35] This individualized connection to places of heritage is both created directly by experiences and indirectly passed on from "associations with other people, such as family members, friends, neighbours, and fellow workers"[36] with whom they exchange memories. Additionally, a connection with a specific place can lead to attachments with similar types of places in other locations. Randolph Lagenbach and Tamara Hareven state that this connection is so strong that "people who had identified with certain buildings in their residences or work-places in one community would seek out similar types of buildings in another community" while still maintaining their original feelings toward the initial place of importance.[37] Losing the places within a community that people have built their personal identities upon renders "less meaningful the communication of that heritage to a new generation. Such destruction deprives people of tangible manifestations of their identity."[38]

Studies in public history have similarly shown that research done by individuals out of passion respond to elements of personal identity, focusing on family ties, specific places, and past voices. Genealogy and oral histories are two of the most popular areas of research currently, both focused on individualized connections with the past.

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[34] Williams, "Pluralities of Place," 7-30.

[35] Gurly Vedru, "Memory and the Value of Place in Estonia," in *Local Heritage, Global Context: Cultural Perspectives on Sense of Place,* eds. John Schofield and Rosy Szymanski (Burlington, VT: Ashgate Publishing Company, 2011), 53.

[36] Tamara K. Hareven and Randolph Langenbach, "Living Places, Work Places and Historical Identity," in *Our Past Before Us: Why Do We Save It?,* eds. David Lowenthal and Marcus Binney (London: Temple Smith, 1981), 116; Hayden, *The Power of Place*, 9.

[37] Hareven and Langenbach, "Living Places, Work Places and Historical Identity," 117.

[38] Ibid., 115.

Additionally, re-photographing scenes through a before-and-after sentiment has become a type of narrative that connects to earlier times and shows that history happened everywhere.[39] As such, anywhere might be a place worthy of understanding the material changes that have occurred. These methods of connecting to the past lack the broader context and significance that professionals try to develop. Instead, these efforts are about forming a "feeling of intimacy with the past."[40] The link between the material heritage of a place and the individual identities of members of the public, as well as the collective memory of the community,[41] makes the case for community engagement in the preservation of heritage on the local level, especially in urban environments where the ideas of public memory are rarely explored.[42]

Conclusion

Based on the trend of increasing interest in local heritage and the multiplicity of heritage interpretations, both tangible and intangible, there is an opportunity for architectural historians and preservation planners to leverage community engagement as a strategy for future preservation efforts. Working with residents of a community provides an opportunity to explore the idea that "each individual has their own personal places that are the focus of their life and existence, and each person will apply their own criteria when identifying those places, influenced by their personal histories and lifestyles."[43] Through this integration of "official" and "unofficial" heritage narratives the heritage fabric can be made more cohesive and representative of the diversity of twenty-first century cultural landscape.

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[39] Benjamin Filene, "Passionate Histories: 'Outsider' History-Makers and What They Teach Us," *The Public Historian* 34.1 (2012): 14, accessed May 11, 2014, http://www.jstor.org/stable/25433948; J.E. Tunbridge and G.J. Ashworth, *Dissonant Heritage: The Management of the Past as a Resource in Conflict* (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1996), 24.
[40] Ibid., 19.
[41] Hareven and Langenbach, "Living Places, Work Places and Historical Identity," 115.
[42] Hayden, *The Power of Place*, 9.
[43] Peter Davis, "Places, 'cultural touchstones' and the ecomuseum," in *Heritage, Museums and Galleries: An Introductory Reader,* ed. Gerard Corsane (New York: Routledge, 2005), 366.

CHAPTER 2: *HERITAGE PERCEPTIONS - COMMUNITY OR PROFESSIONAL*

Introduction

Since the 1980s there has been increasing acceptance of community participation in the field of heritage preservation in the United States driven by a desire to diversify our cultural heritage resources. Over the last decade increasingly there is a feeling that experts in the field "must turn our preservation energies to a broader, more constructive and inclusive social purpose. We must move beyond the problem of saving architectural artifacts and begin to think about how we can conserve urban neighborhoods, rural landscapes, and natural resources for human purposes."[44] This change of focus gives professionals an opportunity to embrace the wider heritage fabric and the benefits of community interaction in understanding the larger social process. Some, like Pamela Jerome writing in the context of preservation in Australia, have noticed increased use of community involvement in the assessment of significance of sites, which has led to the identification of values that professionals had not previously recognized as well as gained early public support for preservation efforts.[45] However, there has been little research into the impact of community engagement on the identification of heritage resources because currently there are no "simple guidelines for a good public process. This is an emerging area of interdisciplinary work, and in all of these related fields some practitioners are looking for ways to merge their knowledge and concerns with those of residents." [46] Instead, the existing body of work explores the different methodologies that might be used to encourage participation with limited examination of study outcomes.

Community Engagement

There is an ongoing debate within the field of heritage preservation about the appropriate role of community engagement. Some preservationists describe the trend within the heritage field of a movement away from a volunteer base of interested

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[44] Stipe, *A Richer Heritage*, xv.
[45] Pamela Jerome, "The Values-Based Approach to Cultural-Heritage Preservation," *APT Bulletin* 45.2/3 special issue on values-based preservation (2014): 4, accessed May 11, 2014, http://www.jstor.org/stable/23799521.
[46] Hayden, *The Power of Place*, 76.

individuals and toward professionalization as a positive transition, due to the standardization and mainstreaming of the ideals of heritage preservation.[47] This makes the idea of returning to an era of significant community engagement a difficult concept for many preservationists to come to terms with. Community engagement is instead addressed in terms of necessity, such as community buy-in to activist measures to protect individual monuments and create ordinances.[48] However this type of engagement is short lived and lacks the necessary long term community backing to maintain the preservation movement.[49]Others like Benjamin Filene argue that interested individuals without professional affiliations who pursue areas of history out of a passion for understanding the past are frequently considered outsiders because of the professional status of the field of heritage studies[50]and represent an underutilized resource. As Stipe states, "Historic preservation is an autobiographical undertaking. A person, a community, a society or a nation paints its own portrait by what it chooses to save"[51] which supports the idea that preservation planners and architectural historians should work with residents from the beginning of any heritage preservation efforts within their community, in order to determine the properties they value, instead of looking for last-minute support to save monuments that fit within a pre-determined narrative.

Heritage protection can be seen as an opportunity to bring "diverse parts of a community together, using the physical fabric of the past as a matrix for people to achieve a greater understanding of each other."[52] This viewpoint is becoming increasingly popular in the twenty-first century with the use of arguments like "it is local communities who are often the real experts"[53] of their heritage resources and that to truly understand local heritage means asking people what matters to them. Within the context of the United Kingdom there has been extensive discussion by authors like Schofield about the future of heritage studies resting on the principles that "1. Heritage is

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[47] Stipe and Lee, *The American Mosaic*, 119; Harrison, *Heritage*, 56.
[48] Stipe and Lee, *The American Mosaic*, 142.
[49] Stipe, *A Richer Heritage*, 128.
[50] Filene, "Passionate Histories," 11-33.
[51] Stipe and Lee, *The American Mosaic*, 146.
[52] Hareven and Langenbach, "Living Places, Work Places and Historical Identity," 123.
[53] Schofield and Szymanski, *Local Heritage, Global Context*, xivii.

everywhere; 2. Heritage is for everyone; and that 3. We are all heritage experts."[54] Therefore, history "outsiders" represent an untapped resource for fields such as heritage preservation.[55] As Olsson has indicated, this side of the debate builds on the traditional "assumption that built heritage with historical value, as defined by heritage experts, also creates value for citizens in their everyday life. Thus, there is a need to further investigate how local citizens perceive and value the built environment as a heritage from their own perspectives."[56] New approaches to preservation efforts, such as values-based significance identification, address multiple stakeholder views and have been used successfully when working with indigenous communities in places like Australia. The use of these techniques has not been wide-spread due to the significant barrier to this philosophy, which is the requirement of professional acceptance that community values will continue to shift over time.[57] However, even with increasing support of local citizen participation within the field of heritage preservation there is a sentiment that "when it comes to empowering the public to make decisions identifying what properties are culturally significant and how to manage them, we are reluctant to give up our authority."[58] Instead preservation needs to be viewed as having a process that is community driven and where the method is as valuable as its results.[59] Even unsuccessful preservation efforts that do not save a desired place need to be viewed as beneficial to the community through the altering of local perceptions.[60]

Analyzing the issue of community engagement from the related field of public history, Filene addresses the necessity of having individuals care "personally, emotionally, viscerally"[61] about their heritage, something he states residents already feel for their neighborhoods just from living there. Additionally, research by Kreps in the

[54] John Schofield, "Heritage Expertise and the Everyday: Citizens and Authority in the Twenty-first Century," in *Who Needs Experts? Counter-mapping Cultural Heritage,* ed. John Schofield (Burlington, VT: Ashgate Publishing Company, 2014), 2.

[55] Filene, "Passionate Histories," 11-33.

[56] Olsson, "Citizen Input in Urban Heritage Management and Planning," 372.

[57] Suzanne Scheld, Dana H. Taplin, and Setha M. Low, "The Values-Based Approach for Cultural-Heritage Preservation in US Public Parks," *APT Bulletin* 45.2/3 special issue on values-based preservation (2014): 49-56, accessed May 11, 2014, http://www.jstor.org.ezp3.lib.umn.edu/stable/23799527.

[58] Jerome, "The Values-Based Approach to Cultural-Heritage Preservation," 3.

[59] Hareven and Langenbach, "Living Places, Work Places and Historical Identity."

[60] Stokes et al., *Saving America's Countryside*, 84.

[61] Filene, "Passionate Histories," 11.

field of museum studies shows an existing cross cultural "concern for preserving the tangible evidence of cultural heritage"[62] that is equally applicable to the field of heritage preservation. In the 1980s, studies showed historic sites and history museums had the lowest popularity among museum typologies in the United States, showing a general lack of interest in heritage resources,[63] while at the same time polls indicate that "Americans strongly favor historic preservation and believe that local community groups should have a central role in decisions about preservation"[64] all of which might be resolved by engaging individuals with their local past. However, existing research has not addressed the question of what specific places individuals would choose to preserve on the scale of the built environment. For example, Kreps addressed museum conservation across different cultures in order to study the question: "what from the material world do specific groups and individuals choose to collect, care for, and preserve?"[65] whereas, within the field of heritage studies, this question has been predominantly addressed through interpretation of past preservation events by professionals.[66] With the increased support for public participation it "is no longer sufficient to have knowledge within your scholarly field; you must also be able to conduct a two-way communication with people outside that field, people with other interests and priorities. Being a professional expert means being able to communicate with people and being open to and humble before their different opinions."[67] This places the professional in the role of mediator, working with both the value systems of different members of the community and professional analysis of significance.

Community members who are not bound by professional preconceptions are able to connect with the past as a sustained entity that exists in the present. Even the terminology of this connection is important as earlier research has shown Americans have negative associations with the idea of history but view the past as a positive concept

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[62] Kreps, *Liberating Culture*, 147.
[63] Filene, "Passionate Histories," 11-33.
[64] Stipe and Lee, *The American Mosaic*, 279.
[65] Kreps, *Liberating Culture*, 48.
[66] Michael Hunter, "The Preconceptions of Preservation," in *Our Past Before Us: Why Do We Save It?* eds. David Lowenthal and Marcus Binney (London: Temple Smith, 1981), 25.
[67] Mats Burstrom, "More than a Sensitive Ear: What to Expect of a Professional Expert," in *Who Needs Experts?: Counter-mapping Cultural Heritage*, ed. John Schofield (Burlington, VT: Ashgate, 2014),102.

associated with family.[68] Similarly, heritage preservation would benefit from acknowledging the importance of individualized relationships with the surrounding environment and cultivating a connection between people and their local heritage. Efforts in the United Kingdom and in parts of Europe to use televised public presentations in which the public votes on which buildings should receive preservation funding is one method for trying to connect the public with their heritage; however, even in this instance the sites were pre-selected by professionals as having relevant cultural value, which indicates a desire to continue to control the heritage narrative.[69] It is important to recognize the fundamental similarities between professionals and residents when discussing heritage resources: "At a basic level, professionals, too, are driven by a desire to recover the past, to make human connections to find contemporary resonance."[70]

The Key: Resource Identification

Irrespective of beliefs about the role of local heritage or community engagement, the first step in heritage protection is resource identification. However, this first step is based on the preconceived value system of the individual completing the heritage assessment. The identification of places of heritage is fundamental to heritage protection as it leads into discussions of significance, design guidelines, and specific resource management plans. Traditionally the inventory process is completed by architectural historians and preservation planners,[71] often experts from outside the community, but without local support at this early stage of heritage preservation the results of the inventory are rarely utilized. The Historic American Buildings Survey was a 1930's effort for comprehensive documentation of heritage resources across the country;[72] however, it concentrated an architectural value and the dominant heritage narrative. Some states like California have led professional surveys for heritage resources addressing specific

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[68] Filene, "Passionate Histories," 12.
[69] Peter Groote and Tialda Haartsen, "The Communication of Heritage: Creating Place Identities," in *The Ashgate Research Companion to Heritage and Identity*, ed. Brian Graham and Peter Howard (Burlington, VT: Ashgate, 2008), 188.
[70] Filene, "Passionate Histories," 23.
[71] Stipe and Lee, *The American Mosaic*, 8; Stokes et al., *Saving America's Countryside*.
[72] National Park Service. Historic American Buildings Survey. January 5, 2016. nps.gov. http://www.nps.gov/hdp/habs/

minority cultures,[73] but this attempt to increase the diversity of preserved places does not leverage the actual communities it is intended to serve. Nor does this type of preservation policy address the importance of diverse values in an increasingly multicultural community, where ideas like nature instead of architecture may resonate more clearly with residents.[74] In addition to being more cost effective, using community engagement strategies in completing the inventory educates the public about their heritage[75] and creates a group of stakeholders dedicated to its continued preservation.

In the United States, the majority of projects that allow residents to assess their heritage resources take one or more of the following forms: they address perceived threats to the environment necessitating public support,[76] they result from policy requirements, or they are brought about by proposed changes to historic resources used by the public.[77] These efforts can be unsuccessful due to a lack of understanding by professionals about the importance of community opinions about their heritage. A study of several surveys created by local heritage organizations working with their municipalities in the creation of town heritage plans showed little overlap between the finalized heritage plans and the early iterations by local community members. Further investigation by researchers of this case study determined that professionals ignored the local heritage surveys because they felt they did not have time to perform adequate quality control on the sites.[78] This lack of understanding of community members' beliefs about their heritage resources indicates that an assessment of the existing methods of public participation is needed.

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[73] Hayden, *The Power of Place*, 61.

[74] Kenneth R. Olwig, "'Natural' Landscapes in the Representation of National Identity," in *The Ashgate Research Companion to Heritage and Identity*, ed. Brian Graham and Peter Howard (Burlington, VT: Ashgate, 2008), 73.

[75] Stokes et al., *Saving America's Countryside*, 86-95.

[76] Chiarappa and Szylvian, "Heeding the Landscape's Usable Past," 86-113.

[77] Dana H. Taplin, Suzanne Scheld, and Setha M. Low, "Rapid Ethnographic Assessment in Urban Parks: a Case Study of Independence National Historic Park," *Human Organization* 61.1 (2002): 81, accessed April 9, 2016, http://www.theoryofchange.org/wp-content/uploads/toco_library/pdf/2002_-_Taplin_-_Rapid_Ethnographic_Assessment_in_Urban_Parks.pdf.

[78] Grete Swensen et al., "Alternative perspectives?: The implementation of public participation in local heritage planning, " *Norsk Geografisk Tidsskrift- Norwegian Journal of Geography* 66 (2012): 213-226, accessed September 23, 2014, 10.1080/00291951.2012.707988.

Quantifying Heritage

The typical approach of heritage recognition is to quantify in numbers and significance the places of importance in a community, creating a ranked list of sites and the character defining elements needed to appropriately preserve them.[79] Due to its associations with professional views, quantitative data has been used in a limited fashion within community engagement strategies. One previous study using a questionnaire looked at how local residents valued their village and the surrounding landscape. The results of the questionnaire showed that almost half the respondents did not feel their natural or built environment was worth protection, while the need for development was seen as highly significant.[80] The largest study about the role of the past in Americans' lives involved phone interviews with 808 residents, creating a large body of quantitative data. The researchers found 66% of participants felt that family history was more important than national, racial, or community histories and that this percentile was higher amongst women, 73%, than men.[81] Approximately one-third of respondents had completed research for family trees, and if the findings were generalized to the entire American public then 76 million people in the country have hobbies related to collecting relics of the past.[82] The importance of a multicultural heritage was supported by 60% of participants stating that the most important past to understand was that of other cultures.[83] Most questions looked at intangible aspects of heritage; however, the researchers learned that historic sites and museums were considered one of the most reliable ways for understanding the past, especially for minority groups,[84] highlighting the importance of maintaining heritage sites within the community. The challenge of a quantifiable inventory is to not commodify heritage and to respect the narratives associated with every place.[85]

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[79] Stipe and Lee, *The American Mosaic*, 8.
[80] Vedru, "Memory and the Value of Place in Estonia," 53.
[81] Roy Rosenzweig and David Thelen, *Presence of the Past: Popular Uses of History in American Life* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1998), 22-29.
[82] Ibid. 34.
[83] Ibid. 120.
[84] Ibid. 105, 155.
[85] Byrne, "Heritage as Social Action," 159.

Qualifying Heritage

As compared to quantitative methods, qualitative approaches have been continually related to community engagement strategies because by "showcasing people telling stories about their past in their own words, interviewing projects suggest that ordinary people are not only participants in making history but can be interpreters of it."[86] Such an interview methodology was used to assess the community understanding of heritage resources in two Norwegian towns. During the interviews residents were asked to identify places they would want to preserve. These places corresponded to memories that participants would then describe in detail to the interviewers and often involved places that professionals would not recognized as important sites of heritage, like a local telephone booth.[87] A similar process was used in the LANDMAP project, which asked interview participants to list the key features to their community's sense of place. This study revealed that natural aspects like bodies of water were key, but that for the most part it was the types of features that were important, while the specifics were seen as changeable entities.[88] A procedure for considering questions of heritage identification has been laid out in reference to rural resources by Robert Stokes et al. In their guide, the starting question: "If you took a visitor around your community, what places would you be certain to include?"[89] shows that qualitative methods of heritage assessment can be based off situations that residents have participated in on a regular basis.

The existing support for the use of qualitative methods to most effectively discuss topics like cultural values[90] indicates that it should be the foundation for future research in the role of community involvement in heritage preservation. Beyond the use of interview methods, qualitative data can come from existing data. For example, using photographic analysis of historic images from newspapers or family archives to determine what dominated an era's visual memory,[91] which might in turn be interpreted

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[86] Filene, "Passionate Histories," 22.
[87] Swensen et al., "Alternative Perspectives?," 213-226.
[88] Alister Scott, "Assessing Public Perception of Landscape: the LANDMAP experience," in *The Heritage Reader*, ed. Graham Fairclough et al. (New York: Routledge, 2008), 352-356.
[89] Stokes et al., *Saving America's Countryside*, 8.
[90] Mason, "Assessing Values in Conservation Planning," 109.
[91] Chiarappa and Szylvian, "Heeding the Landscape's Usable Past," 86-113.

to indicate the places within the everyday landscape that might be significant to a community. Overall, the most widely used method of qualitative data collection in community engagement strategies is the use of mapping.

Mapping Heritage

In the context of local heritage and community engagement, the discussion of heritage resource identification is intertwined with the ideas of mapping. It is important to recognize that maps are political in nature and truly subjective items, only disguised as objective representations.[92] The cartographer's bias is revealed through the selection of places demarcated, which when performed by professionals, might not represent the character of the community as it is perceived by residents. Denis Wood provides a clear definition of what a map is, stating that "A map is more or less permanent, more or less graphic object supporting the descriptive function in human discourse that links things through territory by fusing onto a common plane (that of the map) multicoded images of the very world the map itself brings into being. Due to this, maps become weapons in the fight for social dominion, weapons disguised as representations of the world."[93]

In working with urban heritage, the relevance of maps is increased by their traditional role in representing the built environment.[94] Mapping exercises, used by researchers like Lesley Townsend, provide a method for community members to identify places of heritage including sites the community feels have been neglected. The process of mapping stresses the holistic view of the community through the efforts of individuals, creating a cohesive understanding of heritage resources. Additionally this format creates a clear connection for residents with the potential for integrating heritage resource

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[92] Les Roberts, "Mapping Cultures: A Spatial Anthropology," in *Mapping Cultures: Place, Practice, Performance*, ed. Les Roberts (New York: Palgrave Macmillian, 2012), 1-25; David Cooper, "Critical Literary Cartography: Text, Maps and a Coleridge Notebook," in *Mapping Cultures: Place, Practice, Performance*, ed. Les Roberts (New York: Palgrave Macmillian, 2012), 29-52.
[93] Denis Wood, "The Anthropology of Cartography," in *Mapping Cultures: Place, Practice, Performance*, ed. Les Roberts (New York: Palgrave Macmillian, 2012), 286.
[94] Gary Warnaby, "Spatial Stories: Maps and the Marketing of the Urban Experience," in *Mapping Cultures: Place, Practice, Performance*, ed. Les Roberts (New York: Palgrave Macmillian, 2012), 201-215.

identification into community planning processes.[95] The most widely discussed example of a community mapping project is the parish map collection created throughout the United Kingdom.[96] These maps were sometimes created by an artist with group input or formed by combining resident maps; the overarching idea was that the parish map was a creative endeavor that highlighted places while telling a story of the community.[97]

Other map-based research methods use community input through the compiling of data on base maps. Kevin Lynch created similar group maps utilizing resident interviews in Boston, Jersey City, and Los Angeles. He discovered that people navigated in terms of green space and visual contrasts, and that these were the types of places residents felt were important to maintaining orientation within the city. He found that water features and vegetation brought pleasurable memories to participants, showing that even in cities the natural landscape is an element people feel drawn to.[98] Stokes discusses an approach that had residents indicate favorite views of their community on base maps, in order to make decisions about which view sheds to protect.[99] Another relevant typology of mapping is cognitive maps, which display an individual's perception of place. A study using this methodology compared the geographical understanding of the Middle East by Jewish and Arab-Palestinian university students residing near the Isreal-Palestine border. This study showed that even in an area that might be considered globally significant in its geography, people do not have clear ideas about the spatial properties of the physical space they inhabit.[100]

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[95] Lesley Freedman Townsend, "Heritage surveying/mapping/recording: its integration into the planning processes within the context of community participation and training and job creation," *City & Time* 1.1 (2004): 56, accessed September 15, 2014, http://www.ct.cecibr.org.

[96] Sue Clifford, "Local Distinctiveness: Everyday Places and How to Find Them," in *Local Heritage, Global Context: Cultural Perspectives on Sense of Place,* eds. John Schofield and Rosy Szymanski (Burlington, VT: Ashgate Publishing Company, 2011), 20; Roberts, "Mapping Cultures," 8-9; Warnaby, "Spatial Stories."

[97] Sue Clifford and Angela King, *From Place to PLACE: Maps and Parish Maps*, (London: Common Ground, 1996), 58; Angela King and Susan Clifford, *Holding your Ground: An Action Guide to Local Conservation*, 2nd Edition (London: Maurice Temple Smith, 1985).

[98] Kevin Lynch, *The Image of the City,* (Cambridge, MA: The Technology Press & Harvard University Press, 1960), 16-44.

[99] Stokes et al., *Saving America's Countryside*, 119.

[100] Ben-Ze'ev, "Mental Maps and Spatial Perceptions: The Fragmentation of Israel-Palestine," in *Mapping Cultures: Place, Practice, Performance*, ed. Les Roberts (New York: Palgrave Macmillian, 2012), 237-259.

All of these studies fall under the term of "Counter-mapping" as developed by Les Roberts as a way to understand the creation of alternative maps from those created by institutions of authority. This is not an idea he considers new to the twenty-first century but a concept being reclaimed from the past. The use of "counter-mapping" has been mostly by marginalized communities, who do not feel recognized in official maps of their urban environment.[101] As with the roles of "official" and "unofficial" heritage, "Maps which are superimposed upon us from 'higher authorities' or 'scientific theorists' mean nothing to us personally unless data from such sources resonate with our personally-felt sense of place."[102] These instances of "counter-mapping" are cohesive in that they often consider places with social, political, cultural, historical, and environmental significance,[103] all of which are important when recognizing that heritage resources are interconnected and all typologies are worthy of record.

Conclusion

The existing research in the area of local heritage shows a rising interest in the use of community engagement to identify heritage resources, but not yet for comprehensive assessments on a neighborhood scale. Quantitative and qualitative methods have been used in attempts at gauging the values community members place on their heritage resources. Specifically through the development of mapping exercises some studies have tried to identify places of interest to a community. However, previous studies have not concentrated efforts on trying to understand the patterns that exist in choices made about heritage resources selection and the subsequent impact such findings would have on understanding the diversity of heritage interpretations by the public. Studying the choices that residents make about the places they would choose to preserve presents an opportunity to create a methodological precedent for future community engagement studies and generalizable findings that will contribute to diversification of heritage resources.

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[101] Roberts, "Mapping Cultures," 7-10.
[102] Gene Marshall, "Step One: Mapping the Biosphere," in Boundaries of Home: Mapping for Local Empowerment, ed. Doug Aberley (Philadelphia: New Society Publishers, 1993), 53.
[103] Townsend, "Heritage surveying/mapping/recording," 52; Stokes et al., *Saving America's Countryside*.

CHAPTER 3: *SITE SELECTION*

Introduction

There are many different ways to define a community.[104] Since this study was conceptualized to examine places within the heritage fabric, the community selected was defined geographically. The intent of the methods utilized was to find community engagement strategies that could be used over a large geographic area to create a comprehensive list of the places residents want to preserve for future generations of residents. In order to test the potential of this process a smaller community was selected: the Southwest Community of Minneapolis. Southwest is one of eleven communities within the City of Minneapolis and can be further delineated into nine neighborhoods, which provides an opportunity to look at resident views of the heritage fabric at different scales. Additionally, only five of the nine neighborhoods have locally designated historic landmarks, allowing a comparison between "official" sites of heritage and those that might currently be undervalued.

Heritage in Minneapolis

In Minneapolis, heritage sites can be designated on the national, state, or local level. The National Register of Historic Places is a voluntary list to which sites are often added by property owners. This designation protects a property by creating incentives in the form of tax credits for assistance in preservation efforts. The state of Minnesota also has a register and provides additional tax credit opportunities. Local designation provides protection for properties through required demolition and alteration reviews by Community Planning & Economic Development (CPED) and the Heritage Preservation Commission (HPC). These reviews maintain compatibility but allow a property to continue to develop and can include both interior spaces as well as the exterior facades. Local designation can be recommended for a property without permission of the property owner and interim protection is available while a site is under evaluation for its potential historic significance. Designation of a property is also an opportunity for grant eligibility

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[104] Rhiannon Mason, "Museums, galleries and heritage: Sites of meaning-making and communication," in *Heritage, Museums and Galleries: An Introductory Reader*, ed. Gerard Corsane (New York: Routledge, 2005), 206.

through the Minnesota Historical and Cultural Heritage Grants program which is administered by the Minnesota Historical Society.

All levels of designation are centered on the idea of a property's significance based on the events, people, architecture, and archaeology related to the site. For local designation properties are evaluated for their integrity, historic authenticity, and significance. Significance is shown through the application of at least one of seven criteria: 1) Association with significant events or periods, 2) Association with significant persons or groups, 3) Association with distinctive city or neighborhood identity elements, 4) Embodiment of distinctive architectural or construction styles, 5) Exemplification of innovative landscape designs or development patterns, 6) Exemplification of a master craftsman or designer, and 7) Inclusion of important information for history or prehistory.[105] The HPC is composed of appointed experts in the field of heritage preservation and residents of Minneapolis with applicable areas of interest. Major alterations to locally designated properties are not only reviewed by the HPC but they are done so in a public forum with neighbors invited for comment. This process shows the current level of heritage preservation related community engagement in Minneapolis and is a foundation for the possibility of further public involvement in the designation of properties. This study concentrates on the potential of community engagement in the local designation process because these are the sites publically recognized as heritage landmarks and legally protected through municipal policies.

Study Area

Southwest Minneapolis encompasses approximately eight square miles, almost 15 percent, of the City of Minneapolis, as seen in Map 1. There are nine neighborhoods in the community: Armatage, East Harriet, Fulton, Kenny, Kingfield, Linden Hills, Lynnhurst, Tangletown, and Windom as illustrated in Map 2. The ideas of local heritage were studied on three levels: the resident, the neighborhood, and the larger Southwest Minneapolis Community. This area was selected because it represents a diversity of neighborhoods, defined by their unique sense of place, despite the demographic

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[105] City of Minneapolis. *A Guide to Heritage Preservation in Minneapolis*. May 23, 2016. http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/www/groups/public/@cped/documents/webcontent/wcms1p-126538.pdf

similarities amongst residents. Additionally, these neighborhoods come together to create a larger community that is built on these individual identities and generates a feeling of cohesion throughout the area.
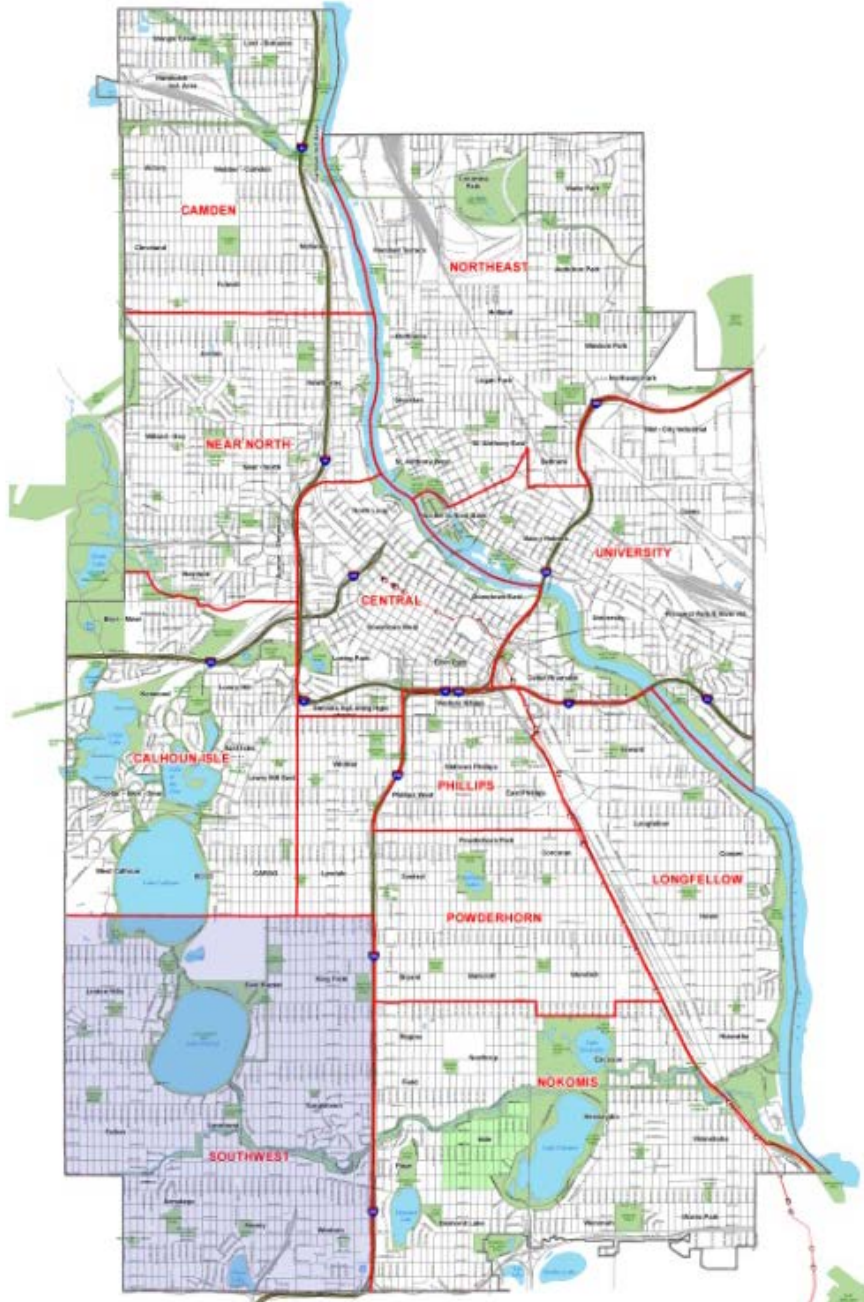
Map 1. City of Minneapolis.[106]

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[106] City of Minneapolis. Adapted from City of Minneapolis Neighborhoods and Communities Map. July 3, 2008. http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/www/groups/public/@bis/documents/maps/convert_264339.pdf
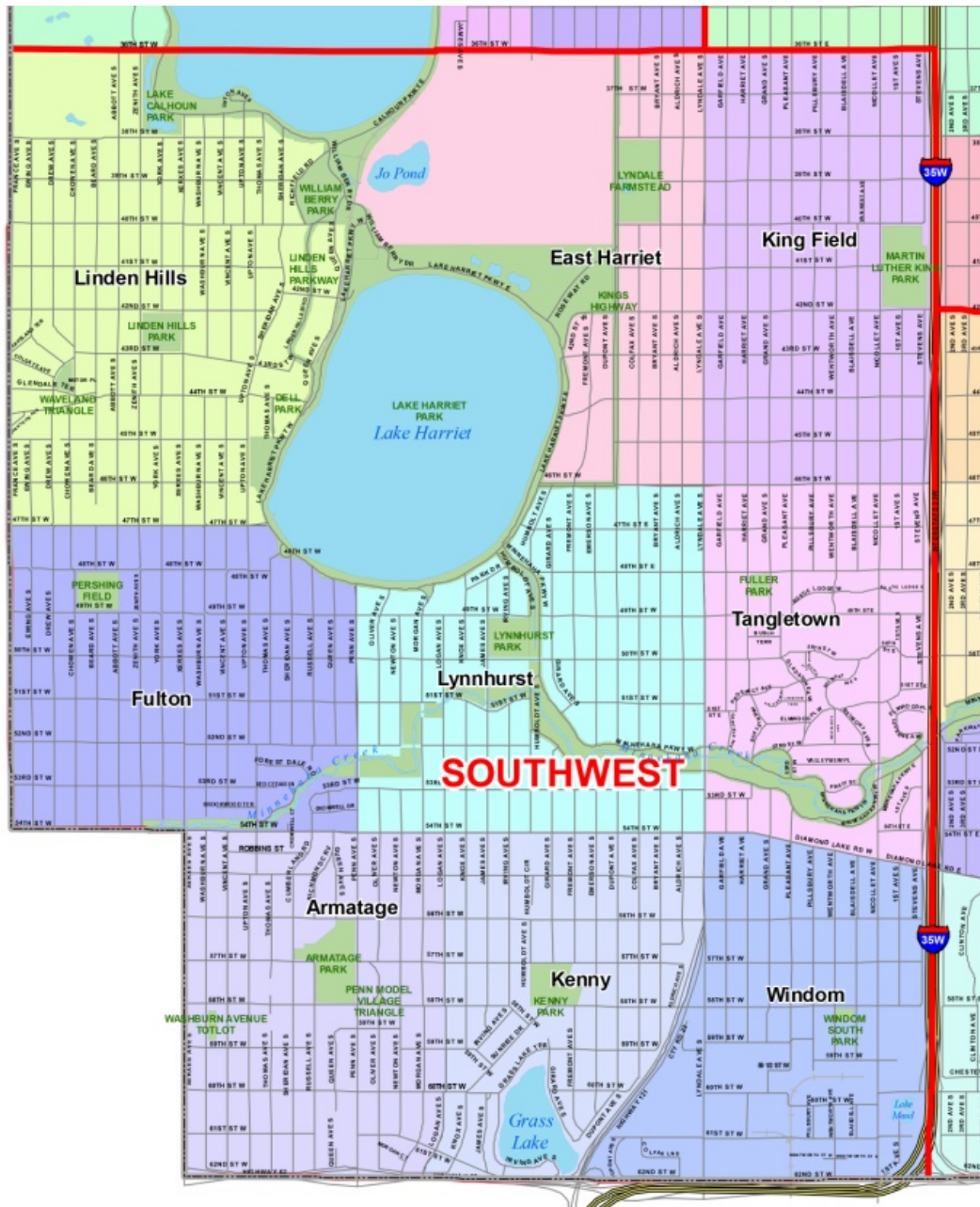
Map 2: Neighborhoods of Southwest Minneapolis.[107]

[107] City of Minneapolis. Excerpt from City of Minneapolis Neighborhoods and Communities Map. July 3, 2008. http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/www/groups/public/@bis/documents/maps/convert_264339.pdf

Within this community there are seventeen locally designated historic landmarks, 12 percent of the landmarks of the City of Minneapolis. There have been several studies by architectural historians for the municipality that have resulted in lists of potential sites of interest and possible historic districts. These findings would not be easily accessible by the public, so for the purposes of understanding recognized "official" heritage resources only city historic landmarks will be considered. This means there is one heritage resource for every 2.13 square miles, or one heritage resource for 2,815 people. This is a similar density of heritage resources to the city on the whole, which averages one resource for 2.7 square miles or for 2,603 people. However, the seventeen landmarks are only located in five of the neighborhoods, not distributed evenly throughout the Southwest Minneapolis community. The locations of these current landmark designations show that there is no correlation between the size of the neighborhood or the number of residents and the density of heritage sites designated (Figure 3.01). For example, Kingfield the neighborhood with the largest population has no heritage sites currently recognized within it, while Tangletown with almost half the number of residents has three historic landmarks currently registered. Based on the idea that all communities have a heritage, this type of discrepancy indicates a lack of resident participation in the recognition of heritage sites.
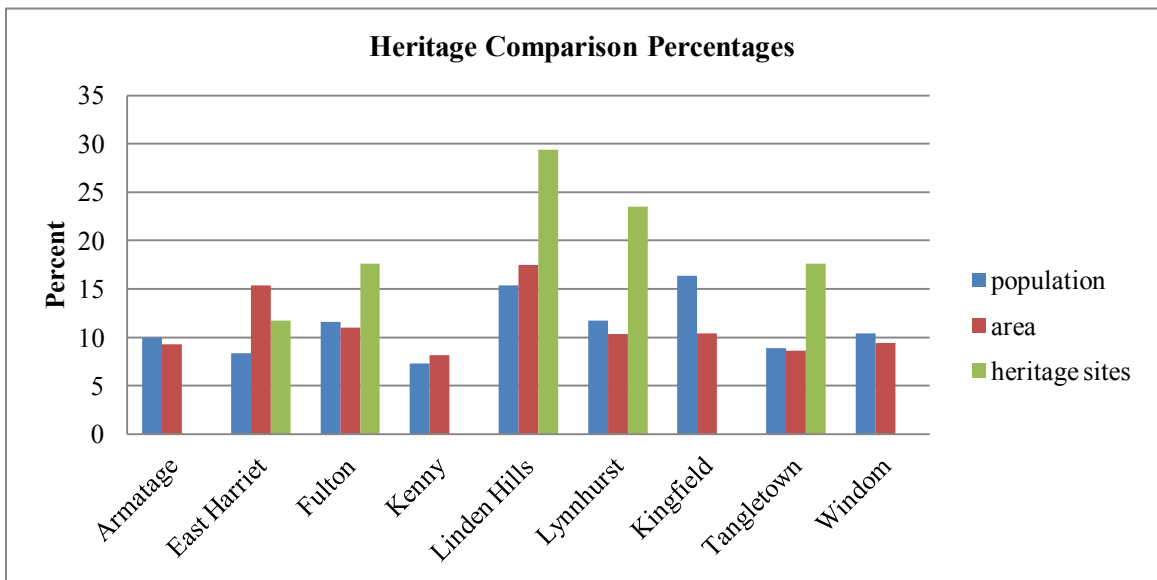
Figure 3.01: Southwest Minneapolis neighborhood comparison of area, population size, and number of heritage sites by percentage of total community.

Population

According to census data collected in 2010, Southwest Minneapolis has a population of 47,820, which represents approximately 12 percent of the residents of the City of Minneapolis.[108] The individuals sampled will be analyzed both as members of their neighborhood and as residents of the larger Southwest Minneapolis community, so an understanding of the subpopulations is necessary. Trends across all neighborhoods in the community allow generalizations for the larger Southwest Community, while trends within a specific neighborhood provide evidence of the unique sense of place residents recognize.

Each neighborhood has its own mixture of residents, as seen in Figures 3.02-3.04, but there are consistencies between the populations that allow for generalizations. For example, all neighborhoods have more female residents, averaging 53 percent. Additionally, the majority residents in all neighborhoods are Caucasian, averaging 83 percent. Understanding the population demographics in relation to the data collected allows the findings to be separated into neighborhood specific trends, as well as larger community patterns. The census data also allows comparisons between the data collected and the expected demographics of participants to ensure findings are relevant.
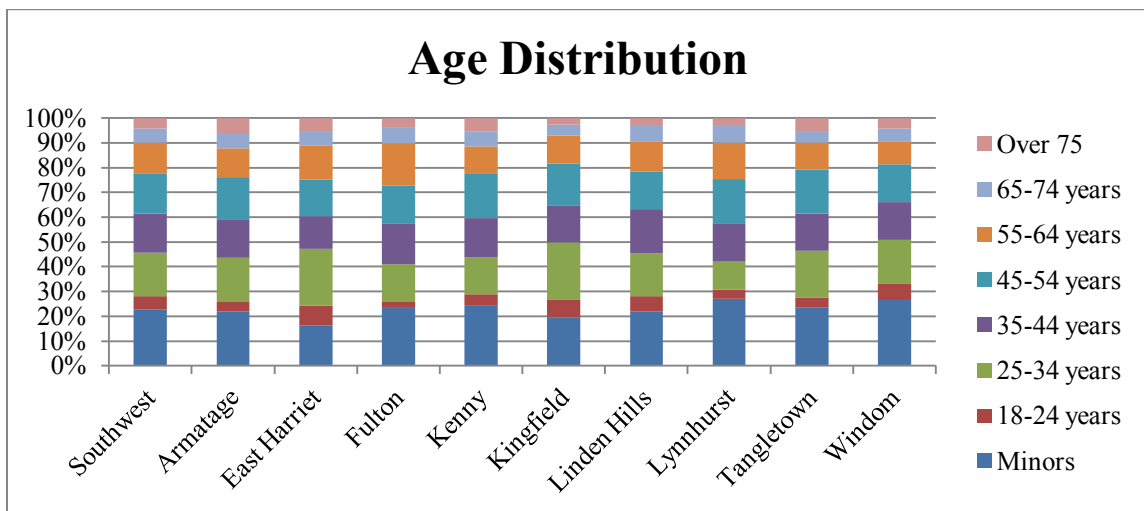
Figure 3.02: Age distribution across neighborhoods by percent (based off 2010 census).

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[108]Minnesota Compass. Profiles: Minneapolis-Saint Paul Neighborhoods using 2010 census data. January 1, 2016. http://www.mncompass.org/profiles/neighborhoods/minneapolis-saint-paul#!areas

Racial Distribution
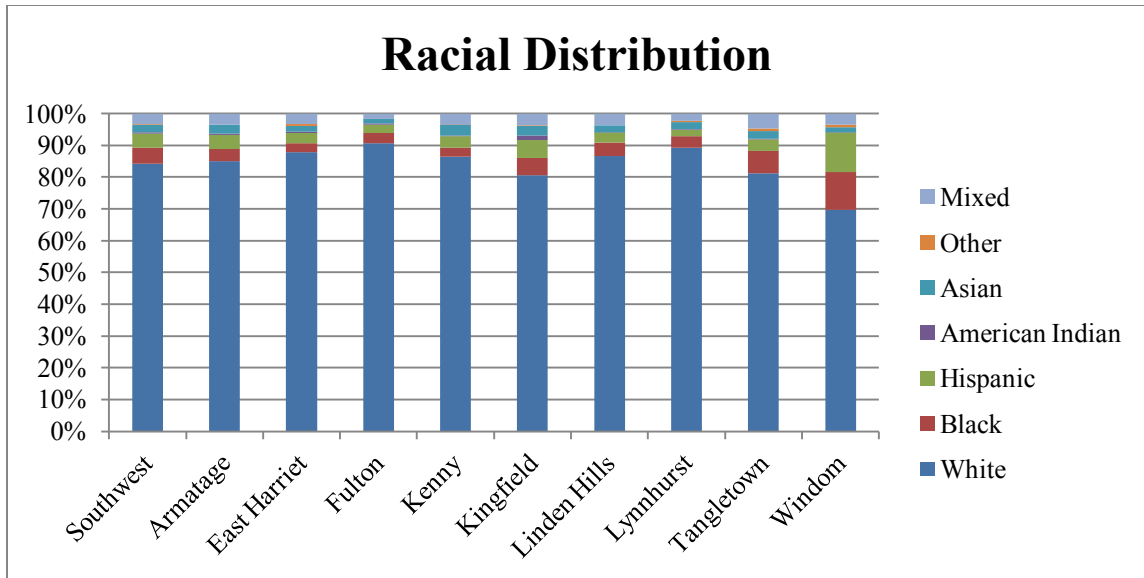
Figure 3.03: Racial distribution across neighborhoods by percent (based off 2010 census).

Gender Distribution
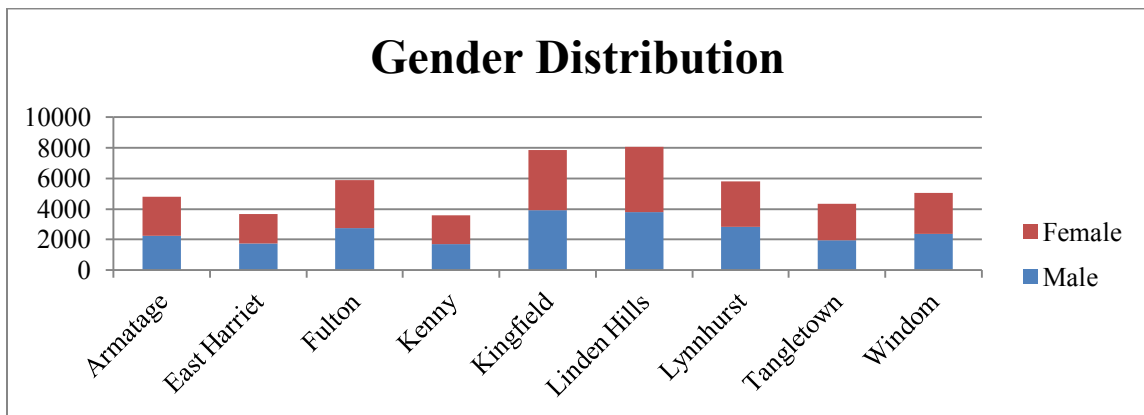
Figure 3.04: Gender distribution across neighborhoods by count (based off 2010 census).

Conclusion

The Southwest Minneapolis Community provided a study area where community engagement processes could be tested with a varied population that could be divided into neighborhood subgroups with relatively similar demographics. Additionally, this area provided a variety of potential heritage sites for identification within the eight square miles being studied. Given that half of the neighborhoods studied qualify as areas of "official" heritage, there is the opportunity to compare resident views of heritage with those of professionals. This comparison was completed by examining the official reports on these neighborhoods produced by architectural historians, and by soliciting resident opinions on the sites and characteristics that make their neighborhood unique.

CHAPTER 4: *METHODOLOGY*

Introduction

This exploratory study came about from considering the existing literature and finding a lack of analysis of resident perceptions of local heritage with most research based on conjecture from professional assumptions. This inspired a deductive strategy to assess the perceived role of heritage in the lives and community of Southwest Minneapolis residents. This study's goal was to provide direction for a method that might be used globally to analyze heritage perceptions. The mixed methods approach employed analyzes both quantitative and qualitative data, in order to develop a comprehensive assessment of the heritage resources throughout the nine neighborhoods selected for study. Qualitative data was deemed essential, despite the increase in time to code such data, because of earlier research that indicated participants felt that they could better interpret their own views on history through open-response questions.[109] Mixed methods also provided an opportunity in this study for "the researcher to simultaneously answer confirmatory and exploratory questions, and therefore verify and generate theory in the same study."[110] This mixed methodology included the analysis of an online questionnaire, that integrated resident maps, and data from professional surveys of heritage resources by architectural historians. The ability to integrate mapping exercises into the online questionnaire provided an outlet for visual analysis while SPSS Statistics software was used to analyze the majority of survey data. This methodology focused on public participation and explored possible means for future community engagement in the field of heritage preservation.

Theory & Questions

This study's fundamental premise was that residents feel connected to the places where they live, that they to want to preserve these places, and that they offer valid viewpoints in the study of heritage resources. The existing literature provided a framework for the concepts of sense of place and personal identity as relating to heritage preservation, indicating a relationship between people and places developed over time.

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[109] Filene, "Passionate Histories," 22.
[110] Abbas Tashakkori and Charles Teddlie, eds., *Handbook of Mixed Methods in Social and Behavioral Research* (Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications, 2003), 15.

Previous studies have shown that residents favor historic preservation, especially when they feel involved in the process.[111] The theory of residents' desire to preserve their community is illustrated in Figure 4.01 below.

residency $\xrightarrow{+}$ connection to local places $\xrightarrow{+}$ desire to preserve
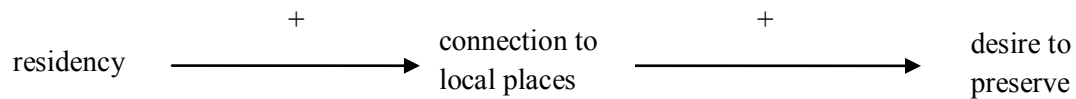
Figure 4.0.1: Theory of place connection and preservation.

This led to a series of research questions springing from the ideas of sense of place and personal identity in the realm of heritage perceptions. These questions can be categorized as descriptive, differential, or associative, depending on the type of answer sought. The descriptive questions include "Do residents have places they want to protect and is there consistency within a neighborhood of the sites and reasons for protection?" and "Do residents within a neighborhood define its sense of place the same way and is it tangible or intangible in nature?" which both look directly at the impact of heritage perceptions on the landscape of the study area. Additionally, questions like "Do residents within a neighborhood define heritage the same way and is it as tangible or intangible, positive or negative, looking toward the future or the past?" and "Do residents feel neighborhood heritage is an intimate connection or a larger scale issue?" look more broadly at heritage perceptions by residents. The primary difference questions being asked are "Do residents choose to protect the same places as professionals?" and "Does the neighborhood one lives in impact views on the importance of places, heritage, and sense of place?" The associations being looked at come into play with questions like "Does age, gender, education, occupation, ethnicity, housing situation, or length of time in the neighborhood impact views on the importance of places, heritage, and sense of place?" and "Do residents who like a type of place in general choose to protect a representative specific place?" as well as with questions like "Does viewing concepts like heritage and character in a more tangible way impact the choice of places to preserve?" and "Does seeing heritage as more linked to the future than the past impact the choice of

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[111] Stipe and Lee, *The American Mosaic*, 279.

places to preserve?" and "Does feeling that heritage is more personal or a larger scale issue impact the choice of places to preserve?" These larger research questions were used to develop the questionnaire for public distribution around three major concepts: heritage, character, and place.

Conceptualization & Operationalization

The ideas derived from the research questions can be grouped into primary concepts and secondary supporting terminology. The primary concepts included character, heritage, and places, which were studied through a variety of variables to gather both qualitative and quantitative data. These variables were designed to collect categorical (grouped into three or more categories) and continuous data (along a scale); however, both types of data have the potential to be recoded into dichotomous data (two categories). The secondary concepts included tangible, intangible, future, past, values, and scale.

Character was defined as the sense of place derived from tangible and intangible elements in the environment, but as shown in earlier studies the phrase "sense of place" can be confusing to those not familiar with it, [112] leading to a more general term for purposes of this study. This idea was studied through the dependent variables of descriptors, elements, and changes. Descriptors and changes were both categorical questions, while elements were assessed with continuous questions.

The definition used for the concept of **heritage** was the traditions, beliefs, objects, and locations that reflect the history of an individual or group of people. This definition was inspired by an earlier study that showed heritage conveyed a more intimate feeling to participants than the term history,[113] which better aligned with the ideas of neighborhood being explored in this study. Similar to character, heritage was studied through categorical descriptors as well as continuous statements.

The third primary concept of **places** was defined for participants as single sites, areas, or groups of related locations to preserve for future generations of residents, in

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[112] Orange, "Exploring Sense of Place," 99-117.

[113] Heritage was the term selected based off an earlier study showing that "history" was associated with distant formal ideas of the past while "heritage" was more intimate. Rosenzweig and Thelen, *Presence of the Past,* 6.

order to give the broadest interpretation and solicit the greatest variety of responses. This concept was studied through categorical places, as well as using some of the continuous element and statement questions. Additionally, place values were a categorical set of questions linked to this concept.

The secondary concepts were used to describe character, heritage, and places during statistical analysis but were not directly expressed to participants. **Tangible** was defined as the physical aspects of the surrounding environment which could be further broken down into *natural* (relating to landscape features), *architectural* (relating to constructed structures), *functional* (relating to activities performed within the environment), and *aesthetic* (relating to the appearance of the environment) as questions required. **Intangible** was used to describe the abstract and emotional aspects of the surrounding environment. **Values** were defined as the reasons for preserving a place for future generations, while **scales** was the term used to understand the levels at which heritage was perceived as being important. The scales ranged from the more intimate levels of personal and familial heritage connections to those of the city and nation in terms of relationship to neighborhood heritage. The other two secondary concepts of future and past were used to describe the direction in which heritage is seen as connecting. These terms were all used in the recoding of data during analysis to look for larger trends within the perceptions of heritage, character, and places by creating multi-item composite indices instead of addressing only single item indicators (concepts defined by one question).

Survey Development

An online questionnaire was developed to study the concepts of heritage, character, and places as assessed by residents in Southwest Minneapolis. As an exploratory study, the distributed questionnaire included both closed-ended and open-ended questions. The online format was selected due to the ability to distribute the survey to a large group of people with fast data collection and cost effectiveness. This format is also generally considered good for assessing complex and open-ended questions in a

defined sequence.[114] The questionnaire was designed to be hosted through Qualtrics, which the University of Minnesota maintains a campus license for because of the site's high level of information security features; however, the questions are displayed in the print copy questionnaire format in Appendix A. The questionnaire was reviewed by the University of Minnesota Institutional Review Board, as an exempt survey dealing only with adult respondents. A developmental pilot study of the questions was completed using colleague participants at the College of Design in December 2014 and the input from these volunteers was used to finalize the wording of the questionnaire.

The survey began with an introduction explaining the study intent and providing contact information for any further questions, as well as the anonymity and voluntary nature of the questionnaire. Although anonymous, the survey did provide an opportunity for participants to separately enter their email address in a raffle for an iPad Air to be awarded at the completion of the study. The questionnaire then asked participants to enter the neighborhood in which they lived. The nine neighborhoods within the study area were listed, but there was also an opportunity for residents outside this area to participate by entering the name of their neighborhood.

The first section of the survey concentrated on the concept of neighborhood character, since it was deemed the most accessible idea being studied. Participants were asked for three words to describe the character of their neighborhood and then asked to rate on a scale different elements, such as buildings and culture, to assess the importance of an element to neighborhood character. The elements were selected to be easily grouped into the categories of tangible and intangible, as well as architectural and natural. The ranking of elements provided an opportunity to determine if natural places have greater appeal to a multicultural society, as had been suggested by the literature.[115] Additionally, participants were asked what they would change about their neighborhoods if they could alter one thing. This question assessed a slightly different aspect of

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[114] Jerry J. Vaske, *Survey Research and Analysis: Applications in Parks, Recreation and Human Dimensions* (State College, PA: Venture Publishing, Inc., 2008), 126.
[115] Olwig, "'Natural' Landscapes in the Representation of National Identity," 73; Scott, "Assessing Public Perception of Landscape," 352-356.

character by looking at the things people were dissatisfied with and provided useful data for the neighborhood associations who assisted in survey distribution.

The next section assessed perceptions of the term heritage by again asking participants to define the term themselves using three words. Then a general definition of heritage was supplied and residents were asked to rate different statements about neighborhood heritage based on their extent of agreement. These statements included questions about the scale at which neighborhood heritage influenced participants lives, inspired by earlier research that suggested family history was more important than national, ethnic, or community history when addressing the general public.[116] These statements were also designed to be grouped as tangible or intangible, as well as future and past connecting.

The third section looked specifically at the places residents would choose to preserve by asking them to select three places they would want to save for future generations of residents. When compared to the more general elements, this section provided an opportunity to look for patterns suggested by earlier studies[117] between the types of places generally supported by each resident and the specific places they listed. For each place, participants were asked why the site was valuable in terms of function, aesthetic, and history, as well as in terms of personal, familial, and community relationships. These values were in part inspired by the diversity of areas of significance explored by Stephen Townend and Ken Whittaker, which grouped values as evidential (cultural and natural), historical, communal, or aesthetic.[118] In addition Randall Mason's values including economic and function were considered.[119]Additionally, participants were given an opportunity to enter other reasons their place was important. For the nine neighborhoods in the study area, the survey provided a map of the neighborhood the participant selected, and the respondent was asked to indicate where the site was located. This section of the survey was motivated by an earlier study that showed participants

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[116] Rosenzweig and Thelen, *Presence of the Past*, 22-29.
[117] Hareven and Langenbach, "Living Places, Work Places and Historical Identity," 117.
[118] Stephen Townend and Ken Whittaker, "Being Accounted For: Qualitative Data Analysis in Assessing 'Place' and 'Value'," in *Local Heritage, Global Context: Cultural Perspectives on Sense of Place,* eds. John Schofield and Rosy Szymanski (Burlington, VT: Ashgate Publishing Company, 2011), 65-77.
[119] Mason, "Assessing Values in Conservation Planning," 103.

selected sites that professionals would have never recognized as being of value.[120] Popular in studies of natural environment and biospheres, where they are frequently used to promote local empowerment,[121] these mapping questions looked for consensus about the neighborhood's collective heritage and provided an opportunity to visually assess the locations of heritage nodes, areas where multiple important sites are geographically related. Similar mapping exercises have been used to identify citizens' favorite places in the city they live in, as well as the places they like to meet their friends, by having participants indicate locations on base maps mailed to them with the survey questions,[122] which indicated that despite the complexity of this question typology participants should be able to provide the desired information.

The last section of the survey collected demographic data. Participant age and the number of years lived in the neighborhood were a form of continuous data. While occupation, education, ethnicity, and living arrangement were coded as categorical questions. Gender, home ownership, and housing typology were all dichotomous questions. The housing questions were added to the list of more typical demographic questions because of the potential for these parameters to influence how connected to a neighborhood a resident might feel.

In designing the questionnaire, reliability and validity were important aspects, especially given the exploratory nature of the study. It was accepted that the general nature of questions would limit predictive power, as compared to a questionnaire asking about saving a particular place. Content validity, asking questions about the right concepts, was found through using question types similar to those of previous studies. While construct validity, assessing the correlation between questions and the intended concepts, was planned for in the intended statistical analysis, as was measurement reliability for multi-indicator questions. External validity, which determines the degree of generalization possible, was examined by comparing respondents to overall population and considering how representative the collected sample was. Based on the predicted

[120] Swensen et al., "Alternative Perspectives?" 213-226.
[121] Doug Aberley, *Boundaries of Home: Mapping for Local Empowerment* (Philadelphia: New Society Publishers, 1993).
[122] Olsson, "Citizen Input in Urban Heritage Management and Planning," 371-394.

small sample size, predictive validity, which indicates if others attitudes can be based off the findings, was assumed to be limited. Similarly, reliability or the repeatability of the survey was understood to be limited since it is difficult to confirm this in a small scale survey looking at human perceptions.

Survey Administration

The questionnaire was distributed June through September of 2015 and constituted the primary source of quantitative and qualitative data. The questionnaire link and description was published in neighborhood e-newsletters, as well as through social media outlets, such as the neighborhood associations' Facebook and Nextdoor pages. Permission to use these outlets required coordination and approval by the neighborhood associations, in some cases necessitated providing them with opportunities to give feedback on the questionnaire before it was sent to their community. Additionally, information about the survey was available at local farmers markets and neighborhood summer celebrations, where, if desired residents, could complete hard copies of the questionnaire.

The sampling was thus based on a convenience method, defined as a "taking what you can get as a sample,"[123] but questionnaires were distributed until the responses were statistically relevant with a 95% confidence level and a confidence interval of 5 based off the census demographic data. Previous research has shown that there is a direct correlation between the distance a person lives from a site of heritage and the strength of their opinion on the future of that site.[124] It was assumed that, similarly, residents would be interested in discussing their perception of the neighborhood where they live, making convenience sampling a possibility. With the 2010 census data showing a Southwest Minneapolis population of 47,820 the sample size for statistically relevant results would be 381 participants. There were 483 participants, defined as anyone who answered at least one question on the survey; however, only 427 of these participants completed the survey by responding to the demographics questions. Some respondents lived outside of Southwest Minneapolis and were analyzed separately, to check for similarities to those

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[123] Robert Sommer and Barbara Sommer, *A Practical Guide to Behavioral Research: Tools and Techniques*, 5th ed. (New York: Oxford University Press, 2002).
[124] Olsson, "Citizen Input in Urban Heritage Management and Planning," 384.

within the study area. This left a complete sample size of 414 participants, which was accepted as greater than the required 381 respondents to develop some generalizations about the larger population being studied.

At the completion of the survey process short articles highlighting the findings for each neighborhood were given to the neighborhood associations, as had been promised in return for their support of the survey. These articles were published in both e-newsletters and hard copy newsletters as each neighborhood felt was appropriate. This was an opportunity for neighborhoods to appreciate the diversity of resident views and to recognize the similarities in their perceptions. The data for these articles was provided in visually interesting ways instead through more typical statistical analysis, such as the example word cloud shown in Figure 4.02.

Figure 4.02: Kingfield character descriptor word cloud.

Survey Data Analysis

The survey data collected by Qualtrics was downloaded in the form of an EXCEL file. The software coded every participant with an anonymous ID number and the email addresses for the raffle were provided in a separate file unrelated to the ID numbers. Quantitative data was automatically coded according to the question format while qualitative data was hand-coded for statistical analysis; all coding information is provided in Appendix B: Questionnaire Codebook. During the coding of qualitative data synonyms were grouped for the descriptor questions, whereas for answers to the questions about places, changes, and occupations the intent of the answers was considered. For example, "energetic" was coded the same as "lively" and "Minnehaha Creek and Parkway" may have been listed by a respondent as "M'haha Creek." These somewhat subjective determinations were an effort to limit the number of possible codes for statistical purposes while keeping the richness of the data provided in qualitative answers. In the end, the qualitative data consisted of 135 words to describe neighborhood character, 87 changes desired in neighborhoods, 158 words to describe heritage, 187 places deserving protection, 30 reasons to value places in the neighborhood, and 42 categories of occupation. The coded data was loaded into SPSS Statistics Version 23 for statistical analysis.

SPSS was used for both descriptive and inferential statistical analysis. For all variables -99 was utilized as the missing value code; this value was used regardless of if the question was skipped or the survey was incomplete. Data was grouped as either nominal (dichotomous & categorical) or scale (continuous), according to SPSS terminology. Statistics were run for the Southwest Minneapolis Community, which generally consisted of all participants although participants from outside the study area were removed to check for discrepancies in the demographic data. The sample collected was larger than the 381 desired participants, but comparisons to census demographics were used to check for underrepresented subpopulations. Statistical analysis was also completed for each of the nine neighborhoods within the study area and the additional participants as a single group called "Outside Study Area." In general each question was analyzed based on all responses, regardless of if the survey was completed; however, the frequencies of incompletion were checked for differences across the neighborhoods.

The majority of statistical analyses were based on frequencies and descriptive statistics, due to the exploratory nature of the study. Frequency statistics were run to determine the number of occurrences and percentages for all variable values. Descriptive statistics, namely the central tendency and dispersion, were calculated for continuous variables for which a mean would be useful to compare across different response groups. In comparisons of continuous variables to demographic information, listwise deletion was used to compare only those respondents who answered all related questions for inferential processes. For multiple-item indicators created out of categorical data from open response questions or the continuously scaled statements, data was recoded to produce descriptive statistics for the secondary concepts, as well as for the individual questions. Multiple response data sets were created to look at questions where respondents were asked to list the three words or places that came to mind, in order to understand the percentages of both individual listings and the percent of people who listed each answer.

Heritage perception analysis came in two pieces, the open response definitions and the quantitative statements provided to respondents. Heritage descriptors were analyzed by frequency of responses and percent of respondents with a given answer, due to the multiple-answer format. Heritage statements were looked at in terms of means and standard deviation so that the relative importance of statements could be established. A summated rating scale allowed comparisons between tangible and intangible heritage elements, as well as those connecting to the future versus the past. These categories of heritage elements were analyzed for correlations with age and years of residency using a Pearson Correlation. The heritage elements were also compared to factors like gender using Independent Sample Tests and to demographics like education using ANOVA. For these tests the data was recoded into statements of agreement or disagreement, which decreased the sample size but eliminated the individuals without an opinion on a given statement. Additionally, cross-tabulations were run for each statement comparing to demographic data using Pearson Chi-Square Tests and Phi or Cramer's V as appropriate. For the significance calculations $\rho < 0.05$ was considered valid when comparing to demographic data with the exception of cross-tabulations by neighborhood, when the smaller population sizes influenced the decision to consider $\rho < 0.1$ significant. For these

effect sizes 0.10 indicated a minimal relationship, 0.30 a typical one, and 0.50 a substantial one.[125]

Similar to the heritage perceptions, a quantitative and qualitative portion of the survey comprised the sense of place data. Character descriptors were analyzed using frequencies and were categorized as functional, aesthetic, or intangible. Character statements were looked at using descriptive statistics and recoded into the categories of intangible or tangible, which was further broken down into architectural and natural elements. Similar correlations were run between these categories and the demographic data, as well as for the individual character statements which were left in their original form of a five-point scale. The changes recommended by residents were also looked at by frequency and broken down into the categories of tangible and intangible for further evaluation.

Places of value were looked at in terms of frequency like the other qualitative data sections. Respondent answers were categorized as natural, institutional, commercial, infrastructure, residential, and religious to assess place typologies. Cross-tabulations between these categories and demographic data revealed additional trends in the data. The reasons respondents chose their provided locations were assessed with values, analyzed in terms of frequencies, and then correlated with the places they were used to describe. Participants additionally mapped the locations they chose to preserve by clicking on a provided base map. The individual maps were combined into a neighborhood map that showed an overlay of all the locations selected by residents and used a heat map style graphic to display how often certain places were chosen. A comparison between the individual places listed by residents and the results of the professional surveys by the city architectural historians displayed the differences in the lists in terms of frequencies, while maps of the data visually relayed the correlations between the heat map data and the professionally located sites. The mapping element of the survey allowed for analysis of geographic trends within each neighborhood.

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[125] Vaske, *Survey Research and Analysis,* 38.

Content Analysis: City Data

"City data" was collected to compare with the responses provided by respondents in the section of the survey where they identified places they thought were important to preserve. Primarily the city data encompassed documents listing sites formally recognized by Minneapolis as locally designated heritage landmarks and those suggested by professionals, specifically architectural historians hired by the municipality, but not yet protected. The documents analyzed include the approved Landmarks and Historic Districts within the study area from the city's website.[126] Additionally, the Heritage Preservation Commission was able to provide reports on recommended sites within Southwest Minneapolis: the South Minneapolis Historic Context by Hess, Roise and Company from 2000; the Southwest Minneapolis Historic Resource Inventory by Mead & Hunt from 2005; and the Historic Resources in the Windom, Kenny, and Armatage Neighborhoods by Mead & Hunt from 2011. These reports provided lists of sites, as well as potential significance, in addition to several maps that were used in the comparison to survey data.

A master list of all recognized and potential heritage sites was compiled using the city documentation. Sites mentioned in multiple documents were highlighted as repeats for statistical purposes. Within the analysis, heritage site categories included city landmarks and sites of potential designation. Properties with potential designation are added to the city's "800 list" or the Cultural Resource Management Database kept by the city of potential historic resources that would likely qualify for more formal designation. The sites identified in these documents as having potential interest would have been subsequently added to this database making them of local interest.

Conclusion

This mixed method study using an online questionnaire and existing data in the form of municipal historic site surveys explores resident perceptions about heritage, sense of place, and the specific places in their community that should be saved for future generations. Filling a void in the existing literature that is primarily based on conjecture,

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[126] City of Minneapolis, MN, Minneapolis Landmarks & Historic Districts by Neighborhood, Minneapolismn.gov, accessed November 2012, http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/hpc/landmarks/hpc_landmarks_neighborhood.

this research sets a precedent for the possibilities of collaboration with a community in the preliminary step of heritage resource identification. As an exploratory study, qualitative data reveals the areas that could be of potential interest to future researchers and preservation professionals alike while quantitative data identifies trends within the Southwest Minneapolis Community.

CHAPTER 5: *FINDINGS*

Introduction

Residents from all neighborhoods within the study area agreed to participate in the survey and some individuals from outside the nine neighborhoods being examined decided to participate as well. Correspondence from several of these outside individuals indicated they felt that their neighborhoods were also part of the Southwest Minneapolis Community, although not within the boundaries set by the city. Participation did vary in quantity between the neighborhoods but the total sample was above the number determined to be necessary for statistical relevance with a 95% confidence level and a confidence interval of 5.

Out of the 481 participants who listed their neighborhood 96.7% were from neighborhoods within the study area, see Table 5.01. When looking at participants who finished the survey by completing the demographics section this percentage is slightly higher at 97.4% (Table 5.02); however, when comparing the percentages of participants from each neighborhood there is less that a one percent failure of completion per neighborhood. This shows that an individual from any single neighborhood was not less likely to finish the survey. The largest group of questionnaire participants was from Tangletown neighborhood accounting for approximately twenty-five percent of the survey data and the second largest group was from Kingfield, composing twenty-one percent. This was an unexpected anomaly since these neighborhoods are adjacent to each other but did not receive a greater amount of communication than other neighborhoods. Moreover, the neighborhoods with the smallest number of participants were Armatage and Linden Hills, which are the furthest from Tangletown. This trend does not align with neighborhood area, population, or density of heritage sites indicating a possible geographic influence in survey participation.

Table 5.01: Survey Frequency by Neighborhood

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Armatage	16	3.3	3.3	3.3
	2 East Harriet	32	6.6	6.7	10.0
	3 Fulton	43	8.9	8.9	18.9
	4 Kenny	36	7.5	7.5	26.4
	5 Kingfield	101	20.9	21.0	47.4
	6 Linden Hills	30	6.2	6.2	53.6
	7 Lynnhurst	46	9.5	9.6	63.2
	8 Tangletown	122	25.3	25.4	88.6
	9 Windom	39	8.1	8.1	96.7
	10 Lyndale	2	.4	.4	97.1
	11 Regina	1	.2	.2	97.3
	12 Field	2	.4	.4	97.7
	13 CARAG	6	1.2	1.2	99.0
	14 ECCO	1	.2	.2	99.2
	15 Lowry Hill East	2	.4	.4	99.6
	16 East Isles	1	.2	.2	99.8
	17 Hale Page Diamond Lake	1	.2	.2	100.0
	Total	481	99.6	100.0	
Missing	-99	2	.4		
Total		483	100.0		

Table 5.02: Demographics Completion by Neighborhood

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Armatage	14	3.3	3.3	3.3
	2 East Harriet	29	6.8	6.8	10.1
	3 Fulton	38	8.9	8.9	19.1
	4 Kenny	34	8.0	8.0	27.1
	5 Kingfield	90	21.1	21.2	48.2
	6 Linden Hills	27	6.3	6.4	54.6
	7 Lynnhurst	45	10.6	10.6	65.2
	8 Tangletown	105	24.6	24.7	89.9
	9 Windom	32	7.5	7.5	97.4
	10 Lyndale	1	.2	.2	97.6
	11 Regina	1	.2	.2	97.9
	12 Field	2	.5	.5	98.4
	13 CARAG	2	.5	.5	98.8
	14 ECCO	1	.2	.2	99.1
	15 Lowry Hill East	2	.5	.5	99.5
	16 East Isles	1	.2	.2	99.8
	17 Hale Page Diamond Lake	1	.2	.2	100.0
	Total	425	99.8	100.0	
Missing	-99	1	.2		
Total		426	100.0		

When looking at the participants who completed the demographics section of the survey, the average time lived in the neighborhood was just over 17 years. This included participants who had moved to their neighborhood in the last six months, as well as someone who had resided in their neighborhood for 84 years. The oldest participant was 94 while the youngest was 22, with an average age of 51 years old (Table 5.03). Two-thirds of the participants were women (Table 5.04). Sixty-one participants were retired, accounting for approximately fifteen percent of the completed surveys. The most common areas of employment were education, arts/design, as well as health care and science/math. The majority of participants were in professional fields; however, three students, twenty homemakers, and eight individuals with blue-collar jobs also took the survey (Table 5.05). Within the study area 320 participants were employed in professional fields, representing over three-quarters of the sample (Table 5.06). The two largest education groups were those with Bachelor degrees and Master degrees, reinforcing that most participants were professionals in fields requiring higher education (Table 5.07). Racial and ethnic diversity was shown in the Asian, Hispanic, American Indian, Black, and Mixed participants; however, 92% of respondents identified as White (Tables 5.08). The majority of participants were homeowners and lived in single-family homes, approximately half with a partner or spouse and a third in a family with children (Tables 5.09 - 5.11).

Table 5.03: Participant Years & Age Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
years	423	0.5	84	17.29	14.258
age	406	22	94	51.01	13.548
Valid N (listwise)	405				

Table 5.04: Participant Gender Frequencies

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	male	136	28.2	32.2	32.2
	female	285	59.0	67.4	99.5
	prefer not to disclose	2	.4	.5	100.0
	Total	423	87.6	100.0	
Missing	-99	60	12.4		
Total		483	100.0		

Table 5.05: Participant Occupation Frequencies

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	retired	61	12.6	14.7	14.7
	education	38	7.9	9.1	29.1
	arts & design	24	5.0	5.8	47.1
	science & math	21	4.3	5.0	63.2
	health care	21	4.3	5.0	72.8
	homemaker	20	4.1	4.8	20.0
	finance	20	4.1	4.8	40.4
	marketing	20	4.1	4.8	51.9
	non-profit	17	3.5	4.1	33.7
	communications & media	17	3.5	4.1	67.8
	customer service	17	3.5	4.1	89.2
	legal services	14	2.9	3.4	76.2
	administration	13	2.7	3.1	57.0
	mental health	10	2.1	2.4	85.1
	research & development	9	1.9	2.2	82.0
	management	8	1.7	1.9	35.6
	architecture	8	1.7	1.9	53.8
	consultant	8	1.7	1.9	95.9
	social services	6	1.2	1.4	78.4
	business development	6	1.2	1.4	92.3
	information technology	5	1.0	1.2	58.2
	software development	5	1.0	1.2	90.4
	home services	5	1.0	1.2	99.3
	government	4	0.8	1.0	41.3
	training	4	0.8	1.0	96.9
	student	3	0.6	0.7	76.9
	executive	3	0.6	0.7	79.8
	pharmaceutical	3	0.6	0.7	82.7
	community services	3	0.6	0.7	94.0
	mechanical services	3	0.6	0.7	97.6
	disabled	2	0.4	0.5	15.1
	child care	2	0.4	0.5	29.6
	religion	2	0.4	0.5	63.7
	wellness services	2	0.4	0.5	78.8
	engineer	2	0.4	0.5	90.9
	environmental services	2	0.4	0.5	92.8
	entrepreneur & self-employed	2	0.4	0.5	98.1
	professional	2	0.4	0.5	99.8
	human resources	1	0.2	0.2	79.1
	public safety	1	0.2	0.2	93.0
	construction services	1	0.2	0.2	93.3
	unemployed	1	0.2	0.2	100.0
	Total	416	86.1	100.0	
Missing	-99	67	13.9		
Total		483	100.0		

Table 5.06: Southwest Employment Frequencies

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	unemployed	63	15.2	15.6	15.6
	alternative employment	21	5.1	5.2	20.8
	professional employment	320	77.3	79.2	100.0
	Total	404	97.6	100.0	
Missing	System	10	2.4		
Total		414	100.0		

Table 5.07: Participant Education Frequencies

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	high school graduate	2	.4	.5	.5
	some college	29	6.0	6.9	7.3
	bachelor degree	181	37.5	42.8	50.1
	master degree	128	26.5	30.3	80.4
	associate degree	9	1.9	2.1	82.5
	professional degree	40	8.3	9.5	92.0
	doctoral degree	33	6.8	7.8	99.8
	prefer not to disclose	1	.2	.2	100.0
	Total	423	87.6	100.0	
Missing	-99	60	12.4		
Total		483	100.0		

Table 5.08: Participant Race & Ethnicity Frequencies

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	White	389	80.5	92.0	92.0
	Black	3	.6	.7	92.7
	Asian	7	1.4	1.7	94.3
	Hispanic & Latino	4	.8	.9	95.3
	American Indian	1	.2	.2	95.5
	Mixed	7	1.4	1.7	97.2
	Other	2	.4	.5	97.6
	Prefer not to disclose	10	2.1	2.4	100.0
	Total	423	87.6	100.0	
Missing	-99	60	12.4		
Total		483	100.0		

Table 5.09: Participant Ownership Frequencies

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	renter	24	5.0	5.7	5.7
	owner	395	81.8	93.4	99.1
	prefer not to disclose	4	.8	.9	100.0
	Total	423	87.6	100.0	
Missing	-99	60	12.4		
Total		483	100.0		

Table 5.10: Participant Housing Typology Frequencies

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	single-family	396	82.0	93.2	93.2
	multi-family	29	6.0	6.8	100.0
	Total	425	88.0	100.0	
Missing	-99	58	12.0		
Total		483	100.0		

Table 5.11: Participant Living Arrangement Frequencies

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	single	60	12.4	14.2	14.2
	partner & married	222	46.0	52.4	66.5
	roommates	6	1.2	1.4	67.9
	family	126	26.1	29.7	97.6
	single with kids	2	.4	.5	98.1
	other	2	.4	.5	98.6
	prefer not to disclose	3	.6	.7	99.3
	widow	3	.6	.7	100.0
	Total	424	87.8	100.0	
Missing	-99	59	12.2		
Total		483	100.0		

Comparing the 414 completed surveys from within the study area to the 2010 census data reveals what generalizations can be made, based on how representative the sample is of the population being studied. This level of participation is greater than the 381 participants needed for statistical analysis and represents 0.87% of the entire Southwest Minneapolis Population. However, this data is not evenly weighted between each neighborhood, as shown in Table 5.12. Over 2% of Tangletown and approximately 1% of Kenny and Kingfield residents responded to the survey, placing them over the community average. On the other hand, neighborhoods like Armatage had survey participation well below the desired level. This indicates that for most neighborhoods the sample cannot be used to infer the opinions of the subpopulation. A comparison of the participants age range to that of the population at large shows that the sample is fairly representative. There were slightly more participants in the 55-74 range and fewer in the 25-34 range than would match the population exactly, but there were no major discrepancies (Table 5.13). Within Southwest Minneapolis closer to half the population is male when compared to the sample taken which shows a slight bias towards the opinions of women (Table 5.14). Comparing the education of participants to census data clearly

shows that participants had obtained a higher level of education than would be representative of the community as a whole (Table 5.15). Based on the sample size inferences should not be made about the larger population with an education level less than a Bachelor degree. Similarly inferences about ethnic minorities should not be made from this sample, as it primarily consisted of White participants (Table 5.16). Approximately 84% of the Southwest community is White according to the 2010 census; however 95% of the participants identified as White. Thus some inferences can be made about the White population as compared to other ethnic populations as a collective, but other individual ethnic groups should not be assessed. When looking at the census data for property types, it appears that more home owners and more people living in single-family homes responded than would be representative of the population so inferences about renters and multi-family residents within the larger community should not be made (Tables 5.17 & 5.18). Additionally, the sample consisted of a disproportionate number of married couples with particularly low participation among single parents and individuals with roommates (Table 5.19), allowing limited inferences about the population based on living arrangement. From this demographic data it is clear that the trends with the most practical significance will be related to age since that is the area of greatest alignment with the larger population.

Despite the several areas in which the sample was not fully representative of the larger population, it was deemed large enough for the level of external validity desired in this exploratory study. The potential for low predicative validity was understood when selecting convenience sampling during distribution and as such much of the data analysis focused on the results of the survey sample instead of inferring trends within the larger population. In reporting of findings, the data was broken into three sections based off the original research questions. The sections look at heritage perceptions, sense of place, and places of value.

Table 5.12: Survey Completion Compared to Population Size

Neighborhood	Population	Participation	Percent
Southwest	47820	414	0.87%
Armatage	4859	14	0.29%
East Harriet	3604	29	0.80%
Fulton	5860	38	0.65%
Kenny	3559	34	0.96%
Kingfield	7473	90	1.20%
Linden Hills	7544	27	0.36%
Lynnhurst	5826	45	0.77%
Tangletown	4351	105	2.41%
Windom	4744	32	0.67%

Table 5.13: Southwest Population Compared to Sample - Ages

Age Range	Population	Percent	Participants	Percent
18-24	348	0.98%	1	0.25%
25-34	8673	24.33%	47	11.87%
35-44	7659	21.48%	92	23.23%
45-54	8079	22.66%	89	22.47%
55-64	6089	17.08%	100	25.25%
65-74	2783	7.81%	50	12.63%
75-84	1235	3.46%	13	3.28%
85+	783	2.20%	4	1.01%
Total	35649		396	

Table 5.14: Southwest Population Compared to Sample - Gender

Gender	Population	Percent	Participants	Percent
male	22731	0.475345	134	0.327628
female	25089	0.524655	275	0.672372
Total	47820		409	

Table 5.15: Southwest Population Compared to Sample - Education

Education	Population	Percent	Participants	Percent
high school graduate	3625	10.57%	2	0.49%
some college	7619	22.22%	28	6.83%
bachelor degree	12881	37.57%	174	42.44%
graduate or professional degree	10158	29.63%	206	50.24%
Total	34283		410	

Table 5.16: Southwest Population Compared to Sample - Race & Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Population	Percent	Participants	Percent
White	41253	84.15%	379	94.51%
Black	2462	5.02%	3	0.75%
Asian	1139	2.32%	7	1.75%
Hispanic & Latino	2210	4.51%	4	1.00%
American Indian	219	0.45%	1	0.25%
Mixed	1615	3.29%	5	1.25%
Other	126	0.26%	2	0.50%
Total	49024		401	

Table 5.17: Southwest Population Compared to Sample - Ownership

Ownership	Properties	Percent	Participants	Percent
renter	4779	24.57%	22	5.41%
owner	14673	75.43%	385	94.59%
Total	19452		407	

Table 5.18: Southwest Population Compared to Sample - Housing Typology

Housing Typology	Properties	Percent	Participants	Percent
single-family	15162	77.95%	386	93.69%
multi-family	4290	22.05%	26	6.31%
Total	19452		412	

Table 5.19: Southwest Population Compared to Sample - Living Arrangement

Living Arrangement	Household	Percent	Participants	Percent
single	6435	31.16%	59	14.39%
partner & married	4700	22.76%	215	52.44%
roommates	2397	11.61%	6	1.46%
family	4691	22.72%	123	30.00%
single with kids	1605	7.77%	2	0.49%
other	823	3.99%	5	1.22%
Total	20651		410	

Heritage Perceptions

Resident perceptions of the idea of heritage were tested to gain a better understanding of how participants see heritage as relevant to their daily lives. Respondent definitions of heritage were used to analyze the general attitude toward the idea of heritage, as well as to look for consistency within each neighborhood and the larger community. Statements about the role of neighborhood heritage within the respondent's life sought to explain if they viewed neighborhood heritage as an intimate connection or as representative of something at a larger national scale, as professionals often frame it. Correlations between responses and demographic data showed potential trends within the larger Southwest Minneapolis community.

Residents were asked to choose three words to describe the term heritage, in order to understand their pre-conceived understanding of the role of heritage in their own lives. In total, participants supplied 158 words describing the idea of heritage. The most common word used was history with other popular answers including culture, tradition, legacy, family, past, community, connection, pride, and people. The words used by more than ten participants (Table 5.20) show the trend of recognizing heritage as an idea relating to the intimate past shared by families and communities. When divided into words that expressed a positive or negative attitude or uncertainty about the term heritage, it is evident that heritage is overwhelmingly viewed as a positive term. Only 3.3% of participants viewed the idea of heritage in a negative light and 0.6% were not clear on what the term meant. Negative terms included words like stagnant, non-existent, and unimportant, all of which are shown in Table 5.21. None of these terms were used by more than three people, representing a small portion of the sampled population. The use of negative terms and mentions of confusion was fairly evenly spread throughout the neighborhoods, with typically around 6% of participants using such words, indicating that no single neighborhood subpopulation viewed heritage with a significantly different attitude.

Table 5.20: Frequent Heritage Descriptors (more than 10 uses)

Participant Descriptions	Number of Uses	Percent of Uses	Percent of Participants
history	278	22.50%	64.20%
culture	106	8.60%	24.50%
tradition	91	7.40%	21.00%
legacy	36	2.90%	8.30%
family	32	2.60%	7.40%
past	30	2.40%	6.90%
community	25	2.00%	5.80%
pride	23	1.90%	5.30%
connection	24	1.90%	5.50%
people	22	1.80%	5.10%
ancestry	19	1.50%	4.40%
preservation	19	1.50%	4.40%
old	19	1.50%	4.40%
values	17	1.40%	3.90%
inheritance	17	1.40%	3.90%
longevity	17	1.40%	3.90%
shared	14	1.10%	3.20%
architecture	14	1.10%	3.20%
customs	14	1.10%	3.20%
belonging	14	1.10%	3.20%
roots	14	1.10%	3.20%
place	13	1.10%	3.00%
background	13	1.10%	3.00%
memories	12	1.00%	2.80%
stories	11	0.90%	2.50%
ethnicity	10	0.80%	2.30%
total words used	1235		

Table 5.21: Negative and Uncertain Heritage Descriptors

Participant Descriptions	Number of Uses	Percent of Uses	Percent of Participants
burden	3	0.20%	0.70%
class	3	0.20%	0.70%
not sure (term of uncertainty)	3	0.20%	0.70%
exclusion	2	0.20%	0.50%
snooty	1	0.10%	0.20%
homogeneous	1	0.10%	0.20%
racism	1	0.10%	0.20%
rule	1	0.10%	0.20%
unimportant	1	0.10%	0.20%
isolation	1	0.10%	0.20%
stagnant	1	0.10%	0.20%
non-existent	1	0.10%	0.20%
total non-positive words used	19	1.6%	4.2%

When looking at individual neighborhoods, typically four words were used by more than ten percent of participants in each subpopulation. Compiling a list of words used by at least ten percent of a single neighborhood participant group reveals a list of eleven words frequently used in participant descriptions (Tables 5.22-5.23). Additionally, the list of words created by residents was typically longer than the number of participants from the neighborhood because each person was able to select three words, as shown in Figure 5.01; however, none of the neighborhoods had so little overlap that the length of the list was double the number of participants.

When looking at the individual neighborhoods, there was a rough trend toward greater overlap of responses corresponding with increased survey participation. Armatage had 13 participants who recorded words they would use to describe the term heritage, creating a list of 23 different words with the least amount of overlap between participant views among the neighborhoods. Within this sub-population three words were used by more than ten percent of participants: history, tradition, and culture. Linden Hills had the second smallest group of participants with 28 residents partaking in this section and 38 words. Seven words were used by more than ten percent of respondents, showing the largest dispersion of frequent answers amongst the neighborhoods: history, culture, legacy, architecture, tradition, people, and family. East Harriet had 30 participants who used 38 different words, with four frequent words: history, past, tradition, and culture. Kenny had 32 participants and 39 words, while Windom had 32 participants and 41 words. Kenny residents used the words history, tradition, culture, and legacy most often. Similarly, Windom residents utilized history, culture, tradition, family, ancestry, and memories most often, showing the second largest dispersion of frequent responses. Fulton had 40 participants who, like Windom residents, used 41 different words to describe heritage. Only three words were used by more than ten percent of this sub-population: history, culture, and past. With 44 participants Lynnhurst residents utilized 57 words, again with three frequent responses: history, tradition, and culture. All neighborhoods had more than half of the participants use the word history to describe heritage. Tradition and culture were also popular choices, and are among the top three selected words for all neighborhoods but East Harriet and Fulton, where past was more often used than tradition. This shows a high level of consensus among the neighborhoods

in the study area about the historical nature of the idea of heritage, although residents within each neighborhood provided a variety of responses.

The trend towards a greater number of words describing heritage than the number of survey participants was not consistent for the two largest subpopulations. Kingfield with 92 participants created a list of only 91 words. There were four words frequently used by these residents: history, culture, tradition, and legacy. Similarly, Tangletown with the largest subpopulation of 107 participants, used a total of 79 words with the five top words being: history, culture, tradition, legacy, and pride. The lack of correlation in the number of participants, total words, and frequently utilized words indicates varying levels of consistency in the interpretation of the word "heritage" by neighborhood. Figure 5.01 shows that Tangletown had the lowest number of total words compared to number of participants, while Armatage had the highest. Additionally, Kingfield had the lowest percent of frequent words compared to total words and Linden Hills had the highest. This indicates a level of collective understanding of heritage amongst Tangletown and Kingfield residents, which is an interesting correlation considering these two neighborhoods had the highest participation rates as well. Both of these neighborhoods also had residents mention all the top eleven words used throughout the Southwest Community, which no other neighborhoods did. However, Kingfield had the lowest percent of participants list only answers within the eleven frequently used words, while Kenny had the most with statistically every participant using two words from the frequent words list. These findings seem to indicate that within a neighborhood consistency in defining the term heritage varies based on other shared factors that might develop similar feelings toward the idea, not simply based on the neighborhood that one inhabits.

Heritage Description Comparison
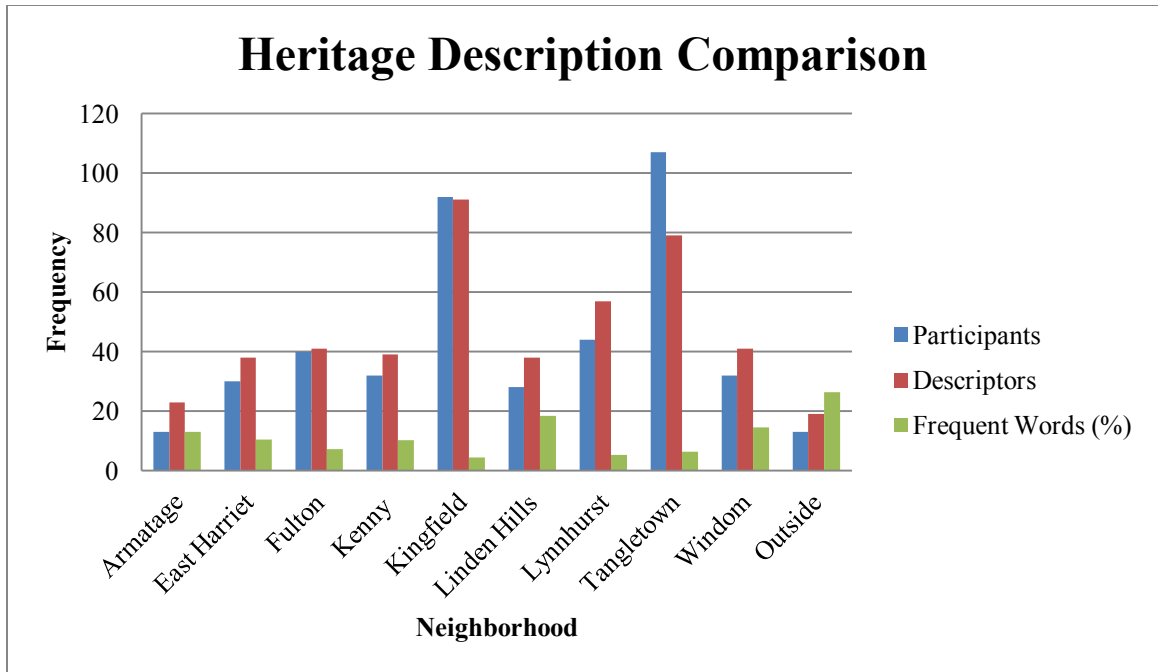
Figure 5.01: Comparison between number of participants, number of words used to describe heritage, and the percent of the total words from the frequent words list.

Table 5.22: Frequent Heritage Descriptors by Frequency (more than 10 percent of a neighborhood)

	S.W.	A.	E. H.	F.	K.	K.F	L. H.	L.	T.	W.
history	270	10	19	27	26	50	18	27	71	22
culture	101	3	5	10	10	18	8	10	29	8
tradition	88	3	5	4	14	16	4	12	24	6
legacy	36	0	2	2	4	11	4	1	11	1
family	31	1	2	2	3	7	3	3	6	4
past	27	0	7	5	2	1	2	2	6	2
pride	22	0	0	3	2	3	0	1	11	2
people	21	1	2	4	2	5	3	3	1	0
ancestry	19	0	3	0	1	2	0	2	7	4
architecture	14	1	3	0	0	2	4	0	4	0
memories	12	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	4

Table 5.23: Frequent Heritage Descriptors by Percent (more than 10 percent of a neighborhood)

	S.W.	A.	E. H.	F.	K.	K.F	L. H.	L.	T.	W.
history	64.3	76.9	63.3	67.5	81.3	54.3	64.3	61.4	66.4	69.0
culture	24.1	23.1	16.7	25.0	31.3	19.6	28.6	22.7	27.1	25.0
tradition	21.0	23.1	16.7	10.0	43.8	17.4	14.3	27.3	22.4	19.0
legacy	8.6	0.0	6.7	5.0	12.5	12.0	14.3	2.3	10.3	3.1
family	7.4	7.7	6.7	5.0	9.4	7.6	10.7	6.8	5.6	13.0
past	6.4	0.0	23.3	12.5	6.3	1.1	7.1	4.5	5.6	6.3
pride	5.2	0.0	0.0	7.5	6.3	3.3	0.0	2.3	10.3	6.3
people	5.0	7.7	6.7	10.0	6.3	5.4	10.7	6.8	0.9	0.0
ancestry	4.5	0.0	10.0	0.0	3.1	2.2	0.0	4.5	6.5	13.0
architecture	3.3	7.7	10.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	14.3	0.0	3.7	0.0
memories	2.9	0.0	3.3	2.5	3.1	2.2	3.6	2.3	0.9	13.0

Table 5.24: Southwest Heritage Statement Means

Heritage Statement	Mean	Standard Deviation
The feel of my neighborhood is important to me.	4.44	1.083
The look of my neighborhood is important to me.	4.34	1.100
I support the reuse of existing buildings in my neighborhood.	4.25	1.103
Places within my neighborhood contribute to its heritage.	4.08	1.076
I am interested in the past of my neighborhood.	4.05	1.104
My neighborhood's aesthetic is part of its heritage.	3.99	1.105
My neighborhood's history is valuable.	3.89	1.061
My neighborhood's heritage is important to the city's heritage.	3.87	1.026
My neighborhood's heritage is important to its future.	3.73	1.127
I support the protection of my neighborhood's heritage.	3.71	1.099
Stories are important to my neighborhood's heritage.	3.68	1.081
Historic sites are part of my neighborhood's heritage.	3.61	1.174
Cultural events are part of my neighborhood's heritage.	3.54	1.081
My neighborhood's heritage provides economic benefits.	3.48	1.060
My neighborhood displays my community's heritage.	3.36	1.020
Historic figures are important to my neighborhood's heritage.	3.22	1.069
My neighborhood displays my culture's heritage.	3.14	0.982
My neighborhood connects to my personal heritage.	3.02	1.196
My neighborhood's heritage is of national importance.	2.85	1.102
My neighborhood's heritage relates to my family's heritage.	2.80	1.194

Table 5.25: Heritage Statement Means by Neighborhood

	S.W.	A.	E. H.	F.	K.	K.F	L. H.	L.	T.	W.
feel	4.44	4.43	4.40	4.67	4.71	4.43	4.57	4.48	4.32	4.20
look	4.34	4.29	4.50	4.46	4.62	4.29	4.57	4.22	4.30	4.03
reuse	4.25	4.07	4.30	4.46	4.30	4.33	4.32	4.11	4.20	4.00
places	4.08	3.93	4.10	4.36	4.24	4.03	4.36	4.20	3.98	3.71
past	4.05	3.79	4.20	4.05	4.21	3.96	4.11	4.17	4.06	3.83
aesthetic	3.99	3.79	4.20	4.36	3.91	3.90	4.15	4.15	3.94	3.44
history	3.89	3.86	4.03	3.90	3.75	3.88	4.29	3.93	3.95	3.34
city	3.87	3.50	3.86	4.15	3.70	3.90	4.25	3.86	3.93	3.24
future	3.73	3.79	3.72	3.77	3.81	3.63	4.21	3.89	3.76	3.23
protection	3.71	3.36	3.73	3.97	3.64	3.69	4.00	3.76	3.73	3.34
stories	3.68	3.08	3.63	3.62	3.61	3.68	3.96	3.76	3.70	3.49
sites	3.61	2.93	3.83	3.77	3.39	3.33	4.25	3.72	3.78	3.31
events	3.54	3.14	3.67	3.74	3.55	3.67	3.86	3.46	3.38	3.29
economic	3.48	3.07	3.57	3.74	3.36	3.25	4.04	3.63	3.6	2.94
community	3.36	3.21	3.55	3.55	3.30	3.39	3.64	3.52	3.26	2.94
figures	3.22	3.43	3.33	3.10	3.03	3.17	3.54	3.22	3.31	2.91
cultural	3.14	3.07	3.28	3.32	3.09	3.19	3.43	3.18	3.07	2.66
personal	3.02	2.86	3.00	3.13	3.09	2.86	3.61	3.30	2.89	2.60
national	2.85	2.86	2.79	2.77	2.55	2.72	3.43	2.67	3.17	2.31
familial	2.80	2.71	2.87	2.85	2.88	2.53	3.25	3.22	2.77	2.44

In addition to the heritage descriptions, twenty statements about neighborhood heritage were used to assess resident perceptions. Among the individual statements rated by respondents, the way the neighborhood feels was most important to the Southwest Community, followed by the way the neighborhood looks and support for reuse of existing buildings. Table 5.24 shows that the majority of statements were viewed in a positive manner. The only statements people generally disagreed with were the connection between neighborhood heritage and national heritage or family heritage, with over a third of participants indicating these relationships were not very important. All statements showed a large enough standard deviation to indicate that there were mixed perceptions amongst residents; however, there was a general consensus around the support of heritage among the neighborhoods.

Descriptive statistics of the twenty heritage statements for individual neighborhoods shown in Table 5.25 revealed that residents of Windom and Armatage disagreed with the statements more often than other participants, while Linden Hills was

the only neighborhood to support all statements. There were seven statements that Windom residents on average disagreed with: the connection between neighborhood heritage and their community, their culture, their personal heritage, their family, and national heritage, as well as the importance of historic figures and the economic benefits of heritage. Armatage residents disagreed with four statements: the connection between the neighborhood and personal, familial, or national heritage, along with the importance of historic sites. Kingfield residents disagreed with the statements about personal, familial, and national heritage. Kenny, Fulton, and East Harriet participants disagreed with the link between the neighborhood and familial or national heritage. Tangletown residents disagreed with the personal and familial connection, while Lynnhurst residents disagreed with the national connection. Given that eight of the neighborhoods disagreed with at least one of the questions about the connection between neighborhood heritage and varying scales of heritage from personal to national, these perceptions displayed larger trends throughout the community.
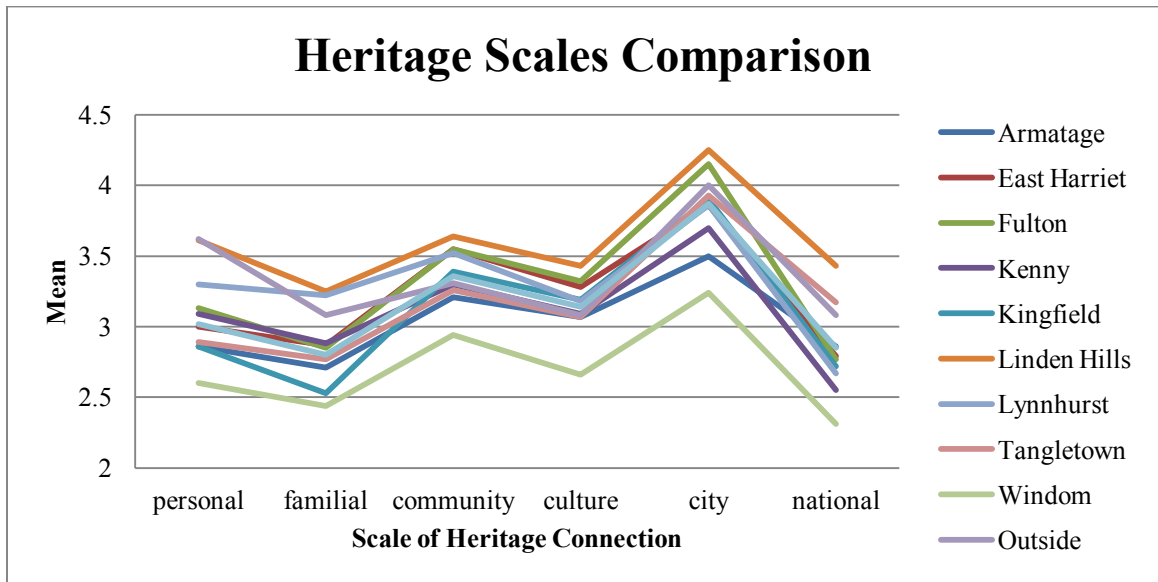
Figure 5.02: Neighborhood means for different levels of neighborhood heritage connection to daily life.

The general disagreement with the national, personal, and familial relevance of neighborhood heritage highlights the agreement on the importance of the connection to the city's heritage (Figure 5.02). The support for neighborhood heritage relating to the city's heritage across all neighborhoods indicates that residents of all of the

neighborhoods surveyed feel that their heritage is valuable to Minneapolis regardless of whether the city has recognized it with local designations. This statement about the relevance of city heritage was ranked among the top ten most supported statements for all neighborhoods except Windom. There was a statistical correlation between neighborhood and the perceived connection to national heritage, with Linden Hills and Tangletown participants more likely to agree to this connection. On the other hand, Windom residents were notably less supportive of this statement than average, with only 14% of residents expressing support compared to the average of approximately 40% (Table 5.26). There was also a neighborhood based correlation when looking at support for a connection between neighborhood heritage and that of the city, even though this was the most supported scale. Armatage, Kenny and Windom residents were less likely to agree with the statement than those from other neighborhoods, with 70% agreement compared to around 85% in the rest of the community. Interestingly these findings indicate that neighborhoods with the greatest support for all heritage scale statements were generally the neighborhoods with designated local landmarks, providing evidence that residents' views on the value of their community may be influenced by the city's recognition of heritage landmarks within the neighborhood.

There was a significant relationship between the scale of heritage connection with the age and number of years lived in the neighborhood of participants (Table 5.27). Resident age correlated with increased support for the importance of personal, familial, cultural, and national connections, indicating that older residents were more likely to see their neighborhood heritage in other contexts. Length of residence was related to all scales of heritage, revealing that longtime residents were more likely to see their neighborhood heritage as contributing to both their intimate heritage experiences and the larger context. Responses indicated a strong correlation between the length of time lived in the neighborhood and the perceived importance of heritage. The longer participants lived in the neighborhood, the more likely they were to consider the neighborhood's heritage important (Figure 5.03). This general trend toward increased importance of neighborhood heritage given longer periods of residence supports the idea of community engagement. Preservation professionals who lack a connection with a neighborhood have a valuable source of support in longtime residents if properly engaged.

Looking at the physical implications of the heritage statements, the idea of building reuse had more support than the general notions of protecting heritage (Table 5.25). In fact the reuse of buildings was in the top three supported statements for all neighborhoods except Linden Hills and Lynnhurst. All neighborhoods were more supportive of the statement that places in the neighborhood contribute to its heritage than of the statement that historic sites are important, which shows that people feel more connected to places they think of as unrecognized heritage sites. In fact, Armatage residents ranked historic sites as unimportant, while the statement about the importance of places in general was one of the most agreed upon within the neighborhood, reinforcing a trend in which Armatage participants were statistically more likely to disagree with the importance of historic sites than respondents from other neighborhoods. There was also a correlation between participants supporting the contribution of places to their neighborhood heritage and the number of years lived in the neighborhood, indicating this is a connection recognized over time (Table 5.28). Additionally, a trend in the data showed that persons of color were more likely to disagree with the importance of historic sites than White respondents. Indicating that people of color may feel underrepresented in the current locally designated heritage sites; however, the low minority participation rate makes this finding of limited generalizability (Table 5.29). In general, appreciation for the role of historic sites appeared to increase with a participant's age and the length of residency.

The survey revealed that when thinking about heritage, a neighborhood's aesthetic was also seen as more important than historic sites. This was true for residents from all neighborhoods except Linden Hills, which had significantly higher support for historic sites than the rest of the study area. Although residents from all neighborhoods agreed with the statements about the importance of heritage for the future and the importance of heritage protection, Linden Hills residents ranked these statements as more important than participants from the other neighborhoods. The economic benefits of neighborhood heritage showed less support with the majority of neighborhoods ranking the statement as the least important among those pertaining to the physical aspects of heritage preservation. Additionally, Windom residents were statistically the most likely to disagree with the statement. Interestingly, participants from the Southwest Community

who were unemployed or retired were more likely to agree with the economic benefits of heritage than those who were currently employed (Table 5.30). Older participants and those who had lived in the neighborhood longer were also more inclined to see neighborhood heritage as economically beneficial. Recognition of the importance of heritage to the future increased with age, as well as with the length of time lived in the neighborhood. Overall, the heritage statements revealed general support for the preservation and benefits of neighborhood heritage, especially pertaining to the places that contribute to their heritage. Variations in subpopulation sizes make relationships between neighborhoods of minimal predictive value; however, support for the protection of neighborhood heritage clearly increased the longer one lived in the neighborhood.

Table 5.26: Heritage Scale Statement Percentages by Neighborhood

	national		city		cultural		community		familial		personal	
	dis.	agree	dis.	agree	dis.	agree	dis.	agree	dis.	agree	dis.	agree
S.W.	60.7	39.3	15.3	84.7	36.1	63.9	26.9	73.1	56.7	43.3	49.1	50.9
A.	62.5	37.5	25.0	75.0	44.4	55.6	46.2	53.8	63.6	36.4	58.3	41.7
E.H.	59.1	40.9	8.0	92.0	25.0	75.0	10.0	90.0	52.4	47.6	52.6	47.4
F.	65.4	34.6	10.8	89.2	22.7	77.3	17.2	82.8	55.6	44.4	46.2	53.8
K.	72.7	27.3	22.6	77.4	39.1	60.9	30.8	69.2	52.4	47.6	42.9	57.1
K.F.	65.5	34.5	10.3	89.7	33.3	66.7	23.7	76.3	69.1	30.9	54.5	45.5
L.H.	29.4	70.6	4.2	95.8	18.8	81.3	15.8	84.2	42.9	57.1	30.0	70.0
L.	65.5	34.5	15.4	84.6	37.9	62.1	23.7	76.3	39.4	60.6	39.5	60.5
T.	40.0	60.0	9.8	90.2	37.9	62.1	29.0	71.0	60.6	39.4	52.0	48.0
W.	86.4	13.6	31.8	68.2	65.2	34.8	45.5	54.5	74.1	25.9	65.5	34.5

Table 5.27: Heritage Scale Statement Pearson Correlations for Years of Residence and Age

	personal	familial	community	cultural	city	national
years	0.297**	0.323**	0.164**	0.155**	0.166**	0.246**
age	0.195**	0.218**	0.077	0.100*	0.093	0.172**

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

	places	historic sites	protection	reuse	aesthetic	future	economic
years	0. 119[*]	0.163[**]	0.133[**]	0.054	0.084	0.172[**]	.190[**]
age	0.066	0.150[**]	0.069	-0.002	0.046	0.125[*]	.143[**]

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).
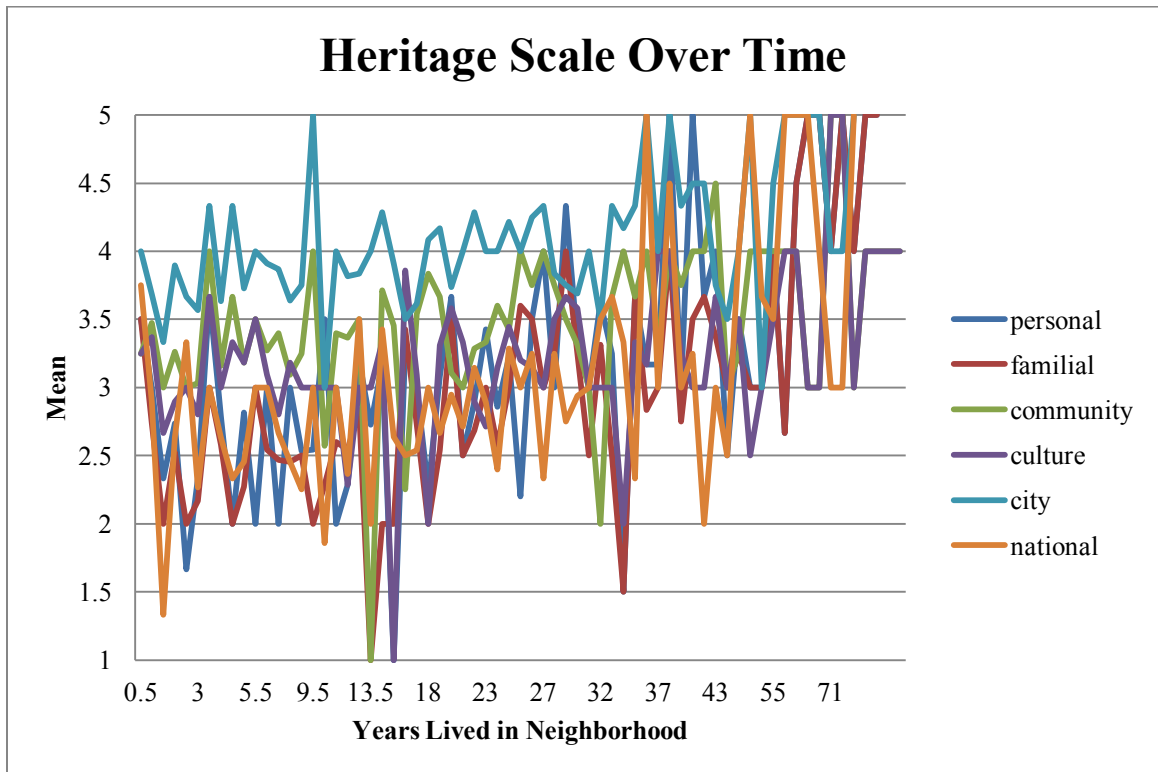
Figure 5.03: Means for different scales of neighborhood heritage connection to daily life as compared to length of time lived in the neighborhood.

Table 5.29: Heritage Site Importance by Self-Identified Race/Ethnicity Cases

	white	person of color	total
disagree	69	9	78
agree	242	9	251
total	311	18	329

64

Table 5.30: Heritage Economic Benefits by Employment Cases

	unemployed	alternative employment	professional employment	total
disagree	3	5	55	63
agree	41	9	164	214
total	44	14	219	277

Survey responses reveal that heritage was typically a positively associated term, related to history, culture, and tradition in a collective or community driven manner. The term was defined less in terms of places and items, instead focusing on the ideas of family and people. Ranking of heritage statements provided a quantitative means of assessing heritage perceptions by looking at discrete elements that contribute to neighborhood heritage and the ways this heritage connects to residents' daily lives. The heritage statements revealed that Armatage and Windom residents felt the most disagreement with the topics being studied; however, with some of the lower participation rates this trend is inconclusive. The heritage statement data also showed that residents in neighborhoods with city landmarks felt more agreement with the statement suggesting that their neighborhood's heritage connected to the city's heritage. These neighborhoods were also more likely to support the various elements being considered as contributing to their heritage. There was also a larger trend that showed living in the neighborhood longer increases perceived importance of neighborhood heritage, as did the age of the participant.

Sense of Place

The differing interpretations of sense of place were studied by asking residents about neighborhood character. Qualitative data on the subject was collected through resident definitions of their neighborhood's character and was categorized as functional, aesthetic, and intangible for a broader interpretation of trends. Character was also analyzed more quantitatively using scaled questions in which residents rated certain elements of their neighborhood on the importance of contribution to the character. As with heritage perceptions, these opinions were compared to demographic data to look for trends which might be applied to the larger Southwest Minneapolis Community.

Respondents were asked to list three words they would use to describe the character of their neighborhood. Four hundred one residents listed at least one word they felt applied to their community character, which resulted in a list of 135 words with synonyms grouped together as one possible response. There were a total of 1173 responses and 21 people used fewer than three words to describe their neighborhood's character. The most frequently used word was friendly, which was listed by almost half the participants. Other popular words included beautiful, safe, walkable, and families (Table 5.31). These word choices show that both the way the neighborhood feels, in terms like "friendly" and "safe," as well as how it looks, "beautiful," and functions, "walkable," are all important to the neighborhood character. If the responses are divided into these three categories, then it becomes evident that how the neighborhood feels, the intangible element of sense of place, is suggested by more than half the words supplied so that statistically every participant used at least one descriptor about how the neighborhood felt (Table 5.32). Approximately one quarter of the responses indicated how the neighborhood looks is important to the character, while functional words were less frequently supplied. These responses indicate that the intangible element of how the neighborhood feels is more important to residents for the development of neighborhood character than the more tangible elements of how it looks and functions.

Within individual subpopulations of each neighborhood the importance of how the neighborhood feels remains constant as the most frequently listed category, with between 48.5% (Tangletown) and 80% (Armatage) of the words selected to describe character being about intangible aspects (Figure 5.04). Kingfield was the one neighborhood with more functional words supplied than aesthetic words, but only by a small margin. Tangletown represented the most visually driven set of responses with nearly half of residents' words describing how the neighborhood looks. The five neighborhoods with the most aesthetic words listed are also the neighborhoods with locally designated historic landmarks, while the participants without official heritage sites in their neighborhoods listed more intangible words. This indicates a possible subconscious perception that having recognized heritage sites increases the overall aesthetic importance of a neighborhood. On the whole, the character descriptions show less consistency of responses than that of heritage descriptions for the same

subpopulations, with a larger number of words supplied and with less overlap in the frequently used words (Figure 5.05). Combining the words that were used by more than ten percent of respondents from each neighborhood produces a list of 22 different words as shown in Table 5.33. As was the case with the descriptions of heritage, Kingfield and Tangletown are the only neighborhoods with fewer words than participants, and once again Kingfield has the lowest percent of frequent words compared to total words. Overall, friendly is the only word used by more than ten percent of respondents in every neighborhood. In addition to friendly, the only words to make it onto the frequent word list that were used by all neighborhoods were safe, walkable, and families. Armatage had the greatest percent of participants who used the frequent words, followed by Linden Hills and Kenny, all three of which had a high enough percentage that statistically every participant used two words from the frequent word list. The neighborhood character descriptors reveal that residents saw their neighborhoods in a positive light that was primarily driven by the ambience; however, there was a correlation between aesthetic importance and heritage recognition. The research considers these perceptions further by looking at the relative importance of specific character creating elements.

Table 5.31: Neighborhood Character Descriptors (more than 10 uses)

Participant Descriptions	Number of Uses	Percent of Uses	Percent of Participants
friendly	166	14.20%	41.40%
beautiful	61	5.20%	15.20%
safe	51	4.30%	12.70%
walkable	43	3.70%	10.70%
families	38	3.20%	9.50%
quiet	34	2.90%	8.50%
diverse	33	2.80%	8.20%
green	33	2.80%	8.20%
convenient	32	2.70%	8.00%
comfortable	26	2.20%	6.50%
active	25	2.10%	6.20%
charming	24	2.00%	6.00%
accessible	22	1.90%	5.50%
unique	22	1.90%	5.50%
community	21	1.80%	5.20%
welcoming	21	1.80%	5.20%
quaint	20	1.70%	5.00%
connected	18	1.50%	4.50%
vibrant	17	1.40%	4.20%
historic	17	1.40%	4.20%
maintained	17	1.40%	4.20%
peaceful	15	1.30%	3.70%
urban	14	1.20%	3.50%
energetic	13	1.10%	3.20%
caring	13	1.10%	3.20%
prosperous	13	1.10%	3.20%
neighborly	12	1.00%	3.00%
lakes	11	0.90%	2.70%
fun	11	0.90%	2.70%
eclectic	10	0.90%	2.50%
home	10	0.90%	2.50%
gentrified	10	0.90%	2.50%
evolving	10	0.90%	2.50%
total words used	1173		

Table 5.32: Southwest Character Description Sub-Category Frequencies

	Frequency	Percent	Percent of Participant Cases
functional	139	11.8%	34.7%
aesthetic	295	25.1%	73.6%
intangible	739	63.0%	184.3%
Total	1173	100.0%	292.5%

Table 5.33: Frequent Character Descriptors by Percent (more than 10 percent of a neighborhood)

	S.W.	A.	E.H.	F.	K.	K.F.	L.H.	L.	T.	W.
friendly	41.4	60.0	32.1	41.2	67.7	45.1	25.0	51.2	35.0	35.3
beautiful	15.2	6.7	35.7	14.7	6.5	4.9	12.5	26.8	25.0	0.0
safe	12.7	13.3	17.9	11.8	25.8	6.1	25.0	17.1	10.0	5.9
walkable	10.7	20.0	7.1	20.6	6.5	13.4	12.5	12.2	7.0	5.9
families	9.5	20.0	10.7	11.8	19.4	6.1	8.3	12.2	3.0	14.7
quiet	8.5	20.0	7.1	5.9	16.1	7.3	0.0	4.9	6.0	14.7
diverse	8.2	6.7	14.3	2.9	0.0	17.1	4.2	0.0	4.0	17.6
green	8.2	13.3	7.1	17.6	0.0	4.9	8.3	2.4	15.0	2.9
convenient	8.0	6.7	3.6	8.8	3.2	4.9	12.5	7.3	11.0	14.7
comfortable	6.5	6.7	10.7	8.8	3.2	3.7	0.0	4.9	12.0	2.9
active	6.2	26.7	0.0	17.6	3.2	7.3	0.0	7.3	2.0	8.8
charming	6.0	0.0	3.6	8.8	3.2	2.4	16.7	7.3	9.0	2.9
unique	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	4.2	0.0	20.0	0.0
community	5.2	6.7	0.0	2.9	12.9	4.9	4.2	9.8	5.0	2.9
quaint	5.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	9.7	1.2	25.0	2.4	4.0	11.8
connected	4.5	0.0	0.0	2.9	16.1	7.3	0.0	2.4	2.0	5.9
vibrant	4.2	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2	0.0	2.4	2.0	2.9
historic	4.2	0.0	7.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	11.0	0.0
peaceful	3.7	13.3	7.1	2.9	3.2	4.9	4.2	2.4	2.0	0.0
urban	3.5	0.0	10.7	2.9	0.0	2.4	12.5	0.0	4.0	2.9
prosperous	3.2	0.0	3.6	2.9	0.0	1.2	12.5	7.3	4.0	0.0
neighborly	6.7	6.7	3.6	0.0	3.2	3.7	16.7	0.0	2.0	0.0
lakes	0.0	0.0	10.7	2.9	3.2	0.0	0.0	14.6	0.0	0.0
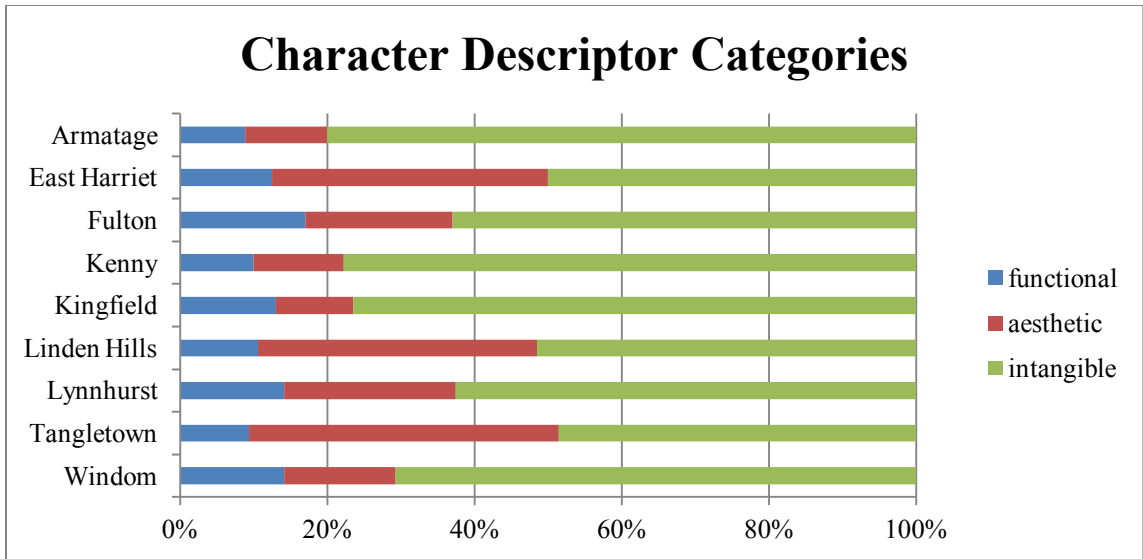
Figure 5.04: Frequently used character descriptors by percent of uses per neighborhood.
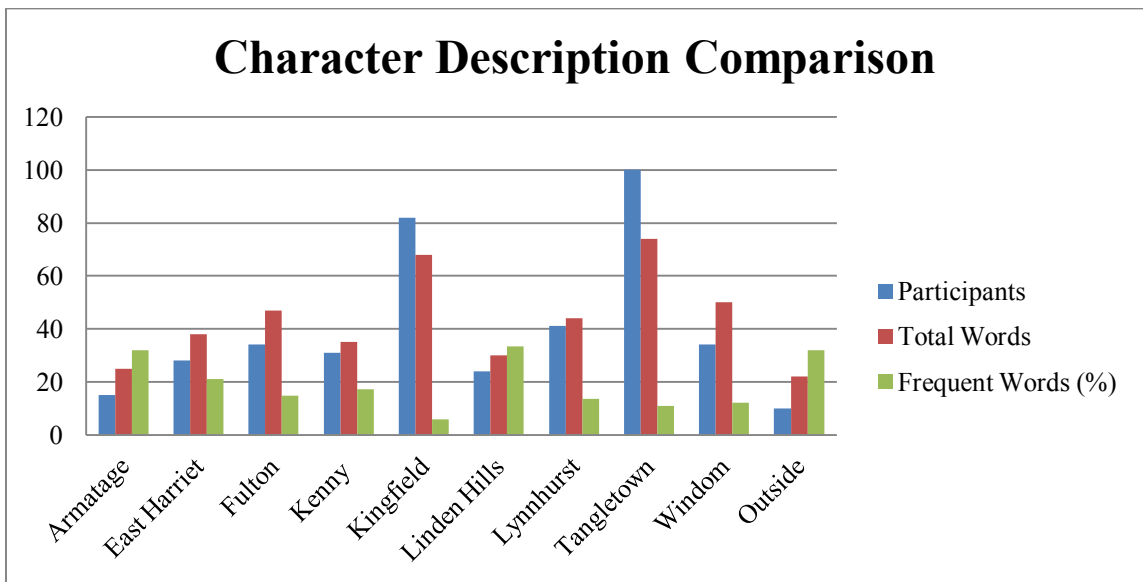
Figure 5.05: Comparison of number of participants, character descriptors, and percent of the total words on the frequent words list.

Continuous scale questions asking respondents to rate the importance of various elements to their neighborhood character revealed that tangible aspects of the sense of place were generally considered more significant (Table 5.34). Parks were rated as the most important feature, followed by people, homes, bodies of water, and the feeling of belonging. In contrast to the open-response character descriptors, the tangible element of parks was seen as more important than elements like the feeling of belonging when

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supplied as a possible answer. There was also more agreement about the importance of features like parks and homes than water elements, likely because not all neighborhoods have a body of water within their boundaries. Overall, places of worship, street names, and new development were seen as the least important elements, with approximately half the participants listing them as unimportant elements. Among the more intangible elements, people and the feeling of belonging were found most important. The general consensus of opinions for the importance of elements across the Southwest Minneapolis Community indicates a collective understanding of the area's character with slight variations within the neighborhoods.

Tables 5.34 and 5.35 show that within each neighborhood opinions vary on the relative importance of each element. Overall, East Harriet residents gave lower ratings to elements than the community average, while Fulton participants gave the highest. Parks were considered important to residents from all neighborhoods and were the most significant element listed for participants in Lynnhurst, Tangletown, and Windom. As another natural element, bodies of water had a more notable relationship with participant neighborhood confirming that neighborhoods with water features were more likely to consider them important. Armatage, Windom, Kenny, and Kingfield had the lowest ratings for water elements, and these neighborhoods have minimal applicable locations in their boundaries. On the other hand the four neighborhoods adjacent to Lake Harriet had the highest ratings for bodies of water. In Linden Hills and Fulton water was considered even more important than parks, in fact all Linden Hills respondents said bodies of water were important to character, showing the extent to which adjacency to this element matters to residents. The element of landscape was given no rankings of "unimportant" by Armatage participants while other neighborhoods were more varied in their ratings; however, on average Tangletown residents rated the landscape as more important than those from other neighborhoods. Armatage and Fulton were the only neighborhoods to have all participating residents rate restaurants as important, although no neighborhood had more than one percent of participants view this element as unimportant. Kingfield residents averaged the highest importance rating for restaurants among all the participants, despite the more varied opinions of participants. Kingfield participants were also more likely to give culture a high significance rank and wildlife a low rating of

importance when compared to other neighborhoods. Armatage residents were more likely to support community centers as important to the character of their neighborhood than participants from the rest of the Southwest Community. The feeling of belonging related to neighborhood of residence, with Kenny residents rating it as slightly more important than average and those in East Harriet slightly less. Residents of Lynnhurst were slightly more inclined to give diversity a less important ranking as were participants from Fulton. Linden Hills residents were significantly more likely to feel history and heritage were important to their neighborhood character. No residents from Armatage, Fulton, Kingfield, or Linden Hills ranked events as being unimportant to character, although those participants who did constituted less than one percent of a single neighborhood. New development was consistently ranked by around 40% of residents as unimportant regardless of neighborhood of residence. Similarly, due to general agreement on their lack of importance as character elements, the results for street names, places of worship, and sound did not correlate with neighborhood of residence. Family, people, aesthetic, and homes also lacked a correlation with place of residence since generally all respondents found these elements to be of importance in the development of neighborhood character.

Approximately half of the character elements related to respondent age and years lived in the neighborhood, as shown in Table 5.36. The importance of buildings correlated with older residents. The importance of street names corresponded with longer residency. The significance of wildlife and history increased with age and time spent in the neighborhood. Similarly, the importance of the feeling of belonging and the general landscape correlated with older longtime residents. The value of restaurants, heritage, and places of worship correlated with age and length of residence with decreasing importance indicating that younger more recent residents place greater value on these amenities. The role of sounds has a similar relationship with decreasing age leading to greater importance. These trends indicate nuance in the appreciation of neighborhood character that can be partly explained by resident age and length of residency, as well as the existing elements in the surrounding landscape.

In general street names, places of worship, and new development were seen as the tangible elements that least contributed to character. On the other hand, elements such as

parks, bodies of water, and businesses were seen as important contributors. With less variation in range of responses than the tangible elements, people and the feeling of belonging were the most important intangible elements, while history and heritage were often the least. A comparison of the elements that participants perceived as most important in the creation of neighborhood character and the presence of locally designated historic landmarks revealed no clear trends. Generally neighborhoods with official historic sites felt that aesthetic, history and heritage were more important to character than those neighborhoods without locally designated sites, but East Harriet with two city landmarks represented an anomaly with significantly fewer residents rating these elements as important. After establishing the general trends in the elements contributing to neighborhood character, a study of the specific places selected by residents for preservation reveals the tangible implications of these trends.

Table 5.34: Character Statement Means

Character Statement	Mean	Standard Deviation
parks	1.23	0.581
people	1.35	0.691
homes	1.39	0.614
bodies of water	1.54	0.909
belonging	1.55	0.809
businesses	1.57	0.683
restaurants	1.57	0.759
aesthetic	1.61	0.733
family	1.67	0.884
culture	1.71	0.802
buildings	1.73	0.801
landscape	1.74	0.845
events	1.97	0.846
community centers	2	0.962
diversity	2.03	0.979
sounds	2.06	0.925
history	2.14	0.955
wildlife	2.18	1.003
heritage	2.21	0.958
new development	2.9	1.155
street names	3.05	1.086
places of worship	3.06	1.191

Table 5.35: Character Statement Means by Neighborhood

	S.W.	A.	E.H.	F.	K.	K.F.	L.H.	L.	T.	W.
parks	1.23	1.20	1.31	1.10	1.25	1.31	1.10	1.04	1.25	1.36
people	1.35	1.20	1.69	1.36	1.14	1.28	1.50	1.24	1.36	1.38
homes	1.39	1.40	1.59	1.37	1.39	1.41	1.30	1.36	1.30	1.51
bodies of water	1.54	2.06	1.31	1.09	1.69	1.96	1.07	1.11	1.42	2.05
feeling of belonging	1.55	1.53	1.91	1.48	1.33	1.43	1.53	1.39	1.66	1.64
businesses	1.57	1.47	1.94	1.63	1.64	1.39	1.72	1.59	1.56	1.56
restaurants	1.57	1.40	1.97	1.44	1.58	1.27	1.93	1.67	1.55	1.77
aesthetic	1.61	1.60	2.00	1.48	1.67	1.63	1.50	1.50	1.55	1.74
family	1.67	1.47	2.19	1.62	1.44	1.72	1.70	1.57	1.63	1.56
culture	1.71	1.87	2.16	1.62	1.67	1.47	1.61	1.71	1.81	1.87
buildings	1.73	1.75	1.97	1.62	1.91	1.79	1.55	1.85	1.54	1.92
landscape	1.74	1.80	1.87	1.60	1.97	1.92	1.67	1.78	1.49	1.92
events	1.97	1.67	2.00	1.90	2.06	1.66	2.00	2.07	2.13	2.26
community centers	2.00	1.67	2.47	1.90	2.00	1.91	2.00	1.80	2.10	1.95
diversity	2.03	2.00	2.28	2.26	1.94	1.68	1.83	2.33	2.22	1.97
sounds	2.06	2.07	2.50	2.02	1.81	2.13	2.00	2.13	2.07	1.87
history	2.14	2.07	2.50	2.07	2.39	2.29	1.63	2.11	1.87	2.53
wildlife	2.18	2.33	2.09	1.95	2.08	2.53	1.97	2.15	2.07	2.28
heritage	2.21	2.33	2.41	2.14	2.50	2.32	1.79	2.04	2.12	2.26
new development	2.90	2.87	2.78	3.00	2.89	2.65	2.80	3.11	3.10	2.69
street names	3.05	2.93	3.28	2.71	3.11	3.12	3.37	3.13	2.95	3.18
places of worship	3.06	2.80	3.31	2.93	3.11	3.13	2.93	3.04	3.04	2.82

Table 5.36: Character Statement Pearson Correlation with Length of Residence and Age

	years of residence	age
parks	-0.009	0.033
people	-0.043	0.002
homes	-0.039	-0.052
bodies of water	-0.018	0.005
feeling of belonging	-0.149**	-0.110*
businesses	0.039	0.018
restaurants	0.169**	0.161**
aesthetic	0.003	-0.01
family	-0.018	0.048
culture	-0.015	0.023
buildings	-0.088	-0.141**
landscape	-0.121*	-0.141**
events	0.046	0.085
community centers	0.048	0.068
diversity	-0.001	-0.022
sounds	-0.045	-0.112*
history	-0.238**	-0.184**
wildlife	-0.136**	-0.134**
heritage	-0.265**	-0.188**
new development	0.072	0.001
street names	-0.132**	-0.088
places of worship	-0.175**	-0.177**

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Places of Value

Concentrating on the impact of neighborhood heritage on the architectural fabric of Southwest Minneapolis, participants were given the opportunity to choose three places in their neighborhood that they would like to preserve for future generations of residents and to explain why these places are valuable. This section of the survey provided an opportunity to reexamine similar concepts as the heritage perceptions and sense of place portions at a more detailed level. From the 410 participants who completed this portion of the survey there were 187 places specified (Table 5.37) and twenty-eight place values added to the list of six provided to participants. Only three participants, each from different neighborhoods, felt there were no sites in their neighborhoods worthy of

protection, indicating that the majority of residents do have places they want to preserve. As a significant tangible element of heritage, the places mentioned by participants provided an opportunity to compare resident opinions with those of professional architectural historians using existing data in the form of historic resource surveys.

Table 5.37: Southwest Minneapolis Community Place Frequencies

Places	Frequency	Percent	Percent of Participant Cases
Minnehaha Creek & Greenway [A]	149	13.00%	36.30%
Lake Harriet & Greenway & Bandshell [A]	99	8.70%	24.10%
Washburn Park Water Tower [D]	72	6.30%	17.60%
Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Park & Community Center [A]	52	4.50%	12.70%
Houses [E]	39	3.40%	9.50%
Fuller Park [A]	36	3.10%	8.80%
Neighborhood Parks [A]	35	3.10%	8.50%
Commercial Hubs [C]	29	2.50%	7.10%
Grass Lake [A]	20	1.70%	4.90%
Schools [B]	20	1.70%	4.90%
Lakes & Streams [A]	19	1.70%	4.60%
Lyndale Park Rose Garden [A]	17	1.50%	4.10%
Pershing Park [A]	16	1.40%	3.90%
Washburn Library [B]	16	1.40%	3.90%
Kenny Park & Community Center [A]	15	1.30%	3.70%
Churches/Places of Worship & Spiritual Community [F]	15	1.30%	3.70%
43rd - Upton Commercial Hub [C]	15	1.30%	3.70%
Lynnhurst Park & Community Center [A]	14	1.20%	3.40%
Washburn High School [B]	13	1.10%	3.20%
Nicollet Avenue [D]	13	1.10%	3.20%
Street Landscaping & Trees [D]	11	1.00%	2.70%
Natural Sites & Grand Round System [A]	11	1.00%	2.70%
Lakewood Cemetery & Chapel [F]	11	1.00%	2.70%
Center for Performing Arts & Community Garden [B]	11	1.00%	2.70%
Windom School & Community Center [B]	10	0.90%	2.40%
Armatage Park [A]	9	0.80%	2.20%
Lyndale Park Peace Garden [A]	9	0.80%	2.20%
Kenny Elementary School [B]	9	0.80%	2.20%
Victor's 1959 Cafe [C]	9	0.80%	2.20%
Theodore Wirth House - Parks Admin [D]	8	0.70%	2.00%
My House [E]	8	0.70%	2.00%
Russian Art Museum / Mayflower Church [B]	8	0.70%	2.00%

38th - Nicollet Commercial Hub [C]	8	0.70%	2.00%
54th - Lyndale Commercial Hub [C]	8	0.70%	2.00%
Ramsey Middle School [B]	7	0.60%	1.70%
Incarnation Catholic Church [F]	7	0.60%	1.70%
46th - Grand Commercial Hub [C]	7	0.60%	1.70%
38th - Grand Commercial Hub [C]	7	0.60%	1.70%
Kingfield Farmers ' Market [C]	7	0.60%	1.70%
Old Buildings / Architecture	7	0.60%	1.70%
Roberts Bird Sanctuary [A]	6	0.50%	1.50%
Linden Hills Park & Community Center [A]	6	0.50%	1.50%
50th - Xerxes Commercial Hub [C]	6	0.50%	1.50%
50th - France Commercial Hub [C]	6	0.50%	1.50%
Lyndale Farmstead Park [A]	5	0.40%	1.20%
William Berry Park [A]	5	0.40%	1.20%
Lake Calhoun [A]	5	0.40%	1.20%
Armatage School [B]	5	0.40%	1.20%
Protected Bike Lanes [D]	5	0.40%	1.20%
Mid-Century Modern Houses [E]	5	0.40%	1.20%
Church of the Annunciation [F]	5	0.40%	1.20%
Southwest High School [B]	4	0.30%	1.00%
Restaurants [C]	4	0.30%	1.00%
Settegren's Ace Hardware [C]	4	0.30%	1.00%
54th - Penn Commercial Hub [C]	4	0.30%	1.00%
50th - Penn Commercial Hub [C]	4	0.30%	1.00%
Lyndale Avenue [D]	4	0.30%	1.00%
no where	3	0.30%	0.70%
Windom South Park [A]	3	0.30%	0.70%
Linden Hills Library [B]	3	0.30%	0.70%
Early 20th Century Craftsman/Bungalow Houses [E]	3	0.30%	0.70%
Judson Memorial Baptist Church [F]	3	0.30%	0.70%
Diamond Lake - Nicollet Commercial Hub [C]	3	0.30%	0.70%
Patisserie 46 [C]	3	0.30%	0.70%
Nicollet Ace Hardware [C]	3	0.30%	0.70%
Currans Restaurant [C]	3	0.30%	0.70%
46th - Bryant Commercial Hub [C]	3	0.30%	0.70%
Whole Neighborhood	3	0.30%	0.70%
Como-Harriet Trolley Path [D]	3	0.30%	0.70%
Bryant Avenue Pedestrian Bridge [D]	3	0.30%	0.70%
Density & Mixed Use Buildings	3	0.30%	0.70%
Lake Harriet School [B]	2	0.20%	0.50%
Susan B Anthony Middle School [B]	2	0.20%	0.50%
Clara Barton Open School [B]	2	0.20%	0.50%
Early Farm Houses [E]	2	0.20%	0.50%

Harry Wild Jones Houses [E]	2	0.20%	0.50%
Apartment Building at 4429 Nicollet [E]	2	0.20%	0.50%
Brownstone Apartments [E]	2	0.20%	0.50%
Mount Olivet Church [F]	2	0.20%	0.50%
St. John's Lutheran Church [F]	2	0.20%	0.50%
Beard's Plaisance [A]	2	0.20%	0.50%
Bachmanns [C]	2	0.20%	0.50%
Lynlake Commercial Hub [C]	2	0.20%	0.50%
Anodyne Cafe [C]	2	0.20%	0.50%
Edina Cinema [C]	2	0.20%	0.50%
Broders' Pasta Bar [C]	2	0.20%	0.50%
42nd - Grand Commercial Hub [C]	2	0.20%	0.50%
Cinco de Mayo [C]	2	0.20%	0.50%
50th - Bryant Commercial Hub [C]	2	0.20%	0.50%
54th - Nicollet Commercial Hub [C]	2	0.20%	0.50%
Mathnasium / Boulevard Theater [C]	2	0.20%	0.50%
48th - Grand Commercial Hub [C]	2	0.20%	0.50%
Kowalskis on Lyndale [C]	2	0.20%	0.50%
Lowbrow [C]	2	0.20%	0.50%
Side Streets [D]	2	0.20%	0.50%
Diamond Lake Road [D]	2	0.20%	0.50%
Main Avenues [D]	2	0.20%	0.50%
Mueller Park [A]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Pearl Park [A]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Bryant Square Park [A]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Lake of the Isles [A]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Fulton Elementary School [B]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Blauvelt House [E]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Snyder House [E]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Backus House [E]	1	0.10%	0.20%
The Lake Harriet Elf House [A]	1	0.10%	0.20%
The Scarecrow House [E]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Lee House [E]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Architect Designed Houses [E]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Apartments at 44th & Xerxes [E]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Walker Place Senior Apartments [E]	1	0.10%	0.20%
New Beginnings Baptist Tabernacle [F]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Solomon's Porch [F]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Lake Harriet United Methodist Church [F]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Post Office [D]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Woodlake Nature Center [A]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Wild Rumpus Bookstore [C]	1	0.10%	0.20%
LaRue's / Apple Pharmacy [C]	1	0.10%	0.20%

48th - Chicago Commercial Hub [C]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Nicollet Square [C]	1	0.10%	0.20%
36th - Bryant Commercial Hub [C]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Cafe Maude [C]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Stone Arch Bridge & St. Anthony Falls [A]	1	0.10%	0.20%
38th - Pleasant Commercial Hub [C]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Schell Building [C]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Neighborhood Tennis Courts [D]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Garfield Aquarium [C]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Nicollet Nursery [C]	1	0.10%	0.20%
44th - Beard Commercial Hub [C]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Malt Shop [C]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Tangletown Gardens [C]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Calhoun Square [C]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Starbucks on Lyndale [C]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Tin Fish Restaurant [C]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Mac's Fish & Chips on 54th [C]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Wise Acre [C]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Prima [C]	1	0.10%	0.20%
50th - Nicollet Commercial Hub [C]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Guse Hardware [C]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Paperback Exchange [C]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Turtle Bread [C]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Fire Station 43rd [D]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Royal Grounds Coffee Shop [C]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Butter Bakery [C]	1	0.10%	0.20%
43rd - Nicollet Commercial Hub [C]	1	0.10%	0.20%
135 Fulton Farmers' Market [C]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Wuollet's Bakery [C]	1	0.10%	0.20%
44th - Bryant Commercial Hub [C]	1	0.10%	0.20%
60th - Penn Commercial Hub [C]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Walldog Murals at Park [D]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Nicollet Field Baseball Park [A]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Linden Hills Trolley Station [D]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Nicollet Avenue Bridge Over Creek [D]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Bridges Over Creek [D]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Dupont Avenue Pedestrian Bridge [D]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Pocket Park at Humboldt & Minnehaha [A]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Historic Washburn Park [D]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Street Names [D]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Sidewalks [D]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Wetlands at 39th & Xerxes [A]	1	0.10%	0.20%
44th Street [D]	1	0.10%	0.20%

Airspace	1	0.10%	0.20%
Public Art [D]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Adaptive Reuse Projects	1	0.10%	0.20%
Tangled Streets [D]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Tangletown Bridge Signs [D]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Oak Hill Cemetery [F]	1	0.10%	0.20%
The Mall [A]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Windom Community Garden [A]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Green Space at Lyndale & Crosstown Highway [A]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Community Gardens [A]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Van Nest Avenue [D]	1	0.10%	0.20%
38th Street [D]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Lake Nokomis [A]	1	0.10%	0.20%
National Night Out	1	0.10%	0.20%
Green Space by Highway & 58th [A]	1	0.10%	0.20%
42nd - Nicollet Commercial Hub [C]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Kings Highway [D]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Bryant Avenue [D]	1	0.10%	0.20%
36th Street [D]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Sledding Hill at 51st & Newton [A]	1	0.10%	0.20%
50th Street [D]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Duplexes [E]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Tangletown Triangle Green Space [A]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Industrial Park [C]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Public Structures [D]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Mississippi River [A]	1	0.10%	0.20%
Burroughs Elementary School [B]	1	0.10%	0.20%
total: 187 locations	1144	100.00%	279.00%

A. natural; B. institutional; C. commercial; D. infrastructure; E. residential; F. religious

Table 5.38: Southwest Community Place Typology Frequencies

Places Typology	Frequency	Percent	Percent of Participant Cases
natural	552	49.1%	135.3%
commercial	191	17.0%	46.8%
infrastructure	147	13.1%	36.0%
institutional	114	10.1%	27.9%
residential	72	6.4%	17.6%
religious	49	4.4%	12.0%
	1125	100.0%	275.7%

Table 5.39: Southwest Community Value Frequencies

Value Perceptions	Frequency	Percent	Percent of Participant Cases
functional disagree	230	20.10%	56.20%
functional agree	916	79.90%	224.00%
historical disagree	444	38.70%	108.60%
historical agree	702	61.30%	171.60%
aesthetic disagree	291	25.40%	71.10%
aesthetic agree	855	74.60%	209.00%
familial disagree	782	68.20%	191.20%
familial agree	364	31.80%	89.00%
personal disagree	739	64.50%	180.70%
personal agree	407	35.50%	99.50%
community disagree	342	29.80%	83.60%
community agree	804	70.20%	196.60%

Of the 187 sites mentioned by participants, 97 were listed by at least two residents which left many individual sites mentioned by only one person. This trend was not unexpected, since there would be minimal overlap in sites for the Southwest Community if participants followed the prompt to list locations within their own neighborhoods. However, there were several sites mentioned frequently because of their cross-neighborhood importance and because of disproportionate sampling amongst neighborhoods. Minnehaha Creek and Greenway was the site listed most often, followed closely by Lake Harriet along with its Greenway and Bandshell, the Washburn Park Water Tower, and Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Park and Community Center. All other individual locations were mentioned by less than ten percent of the participants. The list of individual places can be grouped more broadly as natural, institutional, commercial, infrastructure, residential, or religious with an understanding that some locations have elements of multiple categories (Table 5.38). Looking at the data in larger categories makes the dominance of natural sites more evident, constituting nearly half of the places selected by residents and statistically indicating that every resident chose at least one natural site. Sites of commercial architecture composed the second largest group of places and were mentioned by approximately half the participants, while infrastructure sites like bridges were the third most popular typology for the community. Almost eighty percent of the sites were valued for their functions and aesthetics, as opposed to approximately sixty percent for historical value or community values, and around thirty percent for family and personal relationships. These perceptions

align with those identified by the heritage statements, which showed familial and personal relationships in the context of neighborhood heritage were not of the greatest value to residents. When considering the relationship between the place typologies and resident age or length of residence in the neighborhood, the trends were insignificant compared to the corresponding character elements. Lack of a strong correlation indicates that when asked about specific locations residents considered the question differently than when they were asked about the broader elements. Of the additional values listed by participants, environmental was most often mentioned, which aligns with the importance of natural sites (Tables 5.39 & 5.40).

Table 5.40: Southwest Community Additional Value Frequencies

Additional Values	Frequency	Percent	Percent of Participant Cases
environmental	24	20.30%	29.60%
diversity	9	7.60%	11.10%
connectivity	8	6.80%	9.90%
beyond the neighborhood	6	5.10%	7.40%
local	6	5.10%	7.40%
architectural	5	4.20%	6.20%
character	5	4.20%	6.20%
walkable	5	4.20%	6.20%
iconic	5	4.20%	6.20%
healthy	4	3.40%	4.90%
recreational	4	3.40%	4.90%
wildlife	4	3.40%	4.90%
gathering	4	3.40%	4.90%
lost	4	3.40%	4.90%
beautiful	3	2.50%	3.70%
cultural	2	1.70%	2.50%
safety	2	1.70%	2.50%
food	2	1.70%	2.50%
daily life	2	1.70%	2.50%
pedestrian scale	2	1.70%	2.50%
educational	2	1.70%	2.50%
representational	2	1.70%	2.50%
sustainable	2	1.70%	2.50%
wider impact	1	0.80%	1.20%
home	1	0.80%	1.20%
monumental	1	0.80%	1.20%
urban	1	0.80%	1.20%
stability	1	0.80%	1.20%
important to others	1	0.80%	1.20%
	118	100.00%	145.70%

Due to the nature of the question, the list of places selected within each neighborhood had minimal overlap with those by participants in surrounding areas. Unlike with the responses to the other qualitative questions, in the majority neighborhoods the number of places selected was less than the number of respondents, as shown in Figure 5.06. In fact, Armatage was the only neighborhood, with seventeen places named and thirteen participants, to have more places listed than participants, perhaps due to the small sample size. Kingfield had the longest list of places, 68 sites, with 92 participants for this section of the survey while Tangletown had the next longest list, 51 sites, for 107 respondents. The other neighborhoods had on average 28 sites, typically with three places selected by more than twenty percent of participants. Kingfield had the least consistency in this dimension; only one site, the local park, was mentioned by more than twenty percent of participants. Figure 5.07 reveals that natural sites are the type of place most frequently selected. The majority of these natural sites are the lakes and park system that supply each neighborhood with "natural" spaces. In Kingfield, commercial properties were seen as equally important as natural sites, whereas in Tangletown infrastructure, in the form of the many bridges over Minnehaha Creek and the iconic water tower, was seen as vital. The individualized nature of the places selected by residents of each neighborhood required an in-depth examination of each subpopulation, including maps of the sites selected by each neighborhood, along with a comparison to the professional historic resource survey of the neighborhoods in the study area that was completed for the City of Minneapolis by architectural historians. Resident heat maps show the individual places selected by residents as white dots, but more importantly they show the density of adjacent locations through a color gradient. These color gradients when overlaid with the sites selected by professionals provide insight into the areas of consensus across the viewpoints studied.
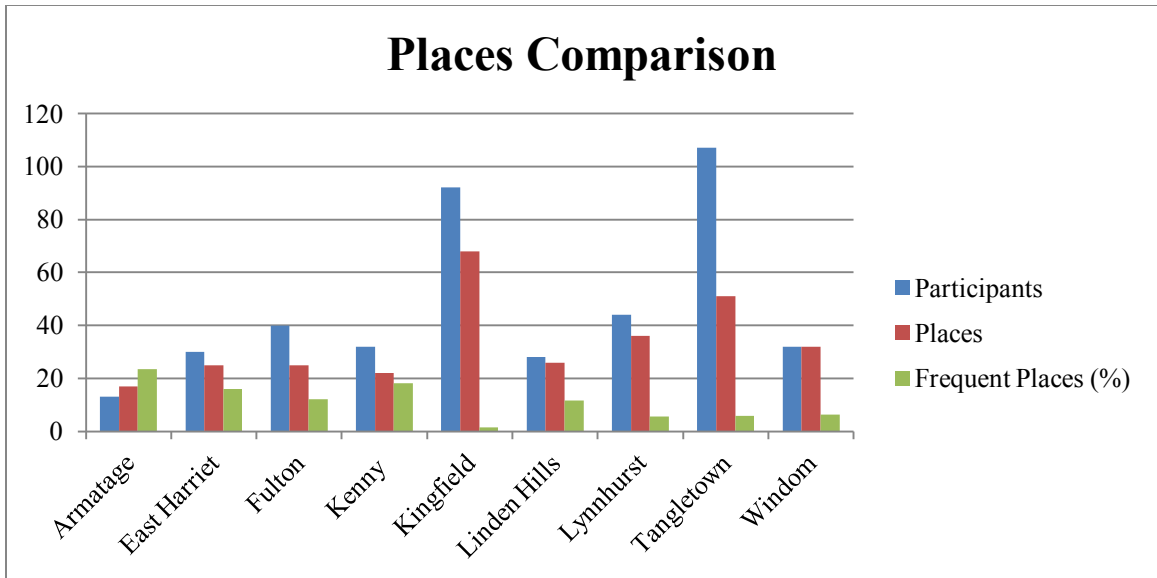
Figure 5.06: Comparison between number of participants, number of places, and the percent of the total number of places used by at least twenty percent of a neighborhood's participants.
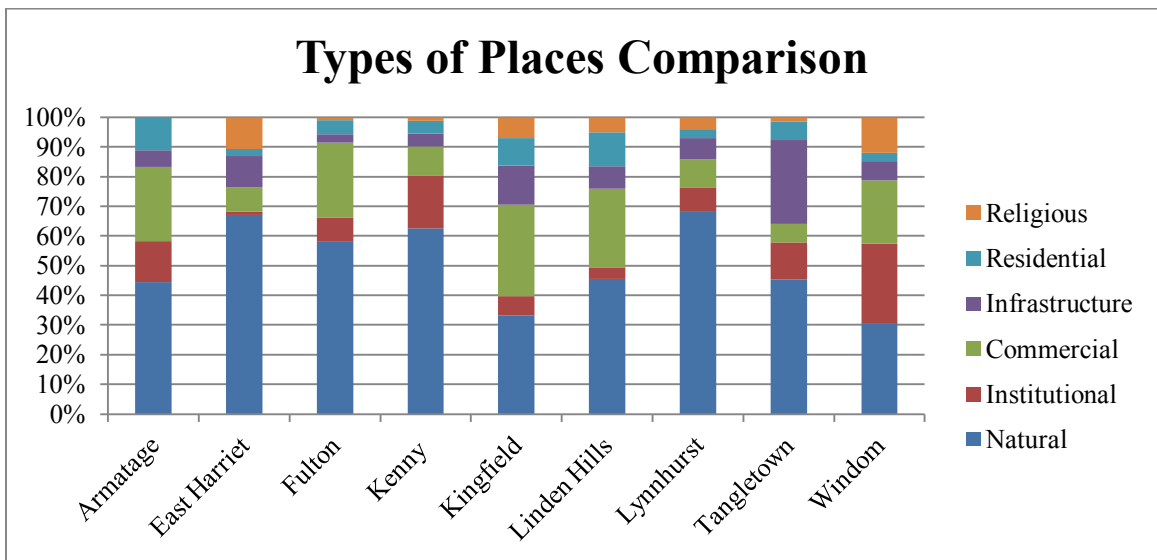

Figure 5.07: Types of places compared by percent of sites per neighborhood.

Armatage (Tables 5.41-5.43) currently has no locally designated historic landmarks. Armatage participants listed 17 sites they felt deserved preservation: six commercial, five natural, three residential, one institutional, and one infrastructure site. Statistically, every participant listed at least one natural site and two thirds mentioned a commercial site. Armatage residents indicated that people and parks were the character elements most important to the neighborhood while street names were considered least important, confirming a preference for natural sites. Armatage was the only neighborhood to have no religious sites listed by residents. The most often mentioned site was Armatage Park, followed by Armatage School. Minnehaha Creek and Greenway and Settgren's Ace Hardware were the other sites frequently mentioned. Due to the small sample size from Armatage, these frequent sites were listed by a minimum of three people. Interestingly one person listed Lake Harriet and its associated facilities and another listed the Lyndale Park Rose Garden, both of which are beyond the periphery of the neighborhood. When looking at the map of sites selected by residents there is a clear node of heritage resources due to the adjacency of the local school and park. The corner of 54th street and Penn Avenue is a smaller node, as is the stretch of Minnehaha Creek that borders the neighborhood, see Map 3. Historic resource surveys by professionals identified seven sites of potential interest to the city for local historic designation. Armatage Elementary School represents the significant area of overlap between professional and resident viewpoints. One resident did mention an early farmhouse, possibly the same farmhouse identified by professionals in their survey. The architectural historians also included four individual homes and a possible residential historic district in their report. Map 4 shows an overlay of the professionally selected sites on the neighborhood heat map and highlights the lack of coordination between the site selections by the two groups. The sites selected by residents were most often valued for their function and community relationship, while history and aesthetic were considered of secondary importance (Figure 5.08). On the other hand professionals are most often driven by the architectural and historical significance of sites perhaps leading to this difference in site selection.

Table 5.41: Armatage Place Frequencies

Places	Frequency	Percent	Percent of Participant Cases
Armatage Park	8	21.60%	57.10%
Armatage School	5	13.50%	35.70%
Minnehaha Creek & Greenway	4	10.80%	28.60%
Settegren's Ace Hardware	3	8.10%	21.40%
Neighborhood Parks	2	5.40%	14.30%
Street Landscaping & Trees	2	5.40%	14.30%
Mid-Century Modern Houses	2	5.40%	14.30%
54th - Penn Commercial Hub	2	5.40%	14.30%
total: 17 locations	37	100.00%	264.30%

Table 5.42: Armatage Place Typology Frequencies

Places Typology	Frequency	Percent	Percent of Participant Cases
natural	16	44.40%	114.30%
institutional	5	13.90%	35.70%
commercial	9	25.00%	64.30%
infrastructure	2	5.60%	14.30%
residential	4	11.10%	28.60%
	36	100.00%	257.10%

Table 5.43: Armatage Professional Assessment

Source	Place
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Colonial Rambler at 5924 Upton Avenue S.
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Split Level Rambler at 5836 Vincent Avenue S.
2000 Hess & Roise Report: potential	Greek Revival Farmhouse at 2708 W 60th St
2011 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Armatage Elementary School [A]
2011 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Downs/Albaugh House
2011 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Penn Model Village Addition Residential Historic District
2011 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Wagner's Nursery

A. Listed by Residents

Map 3: Armatage neighborhood heat map.

★ city landmark   ◯ potential professional site   ▢ potential professional district

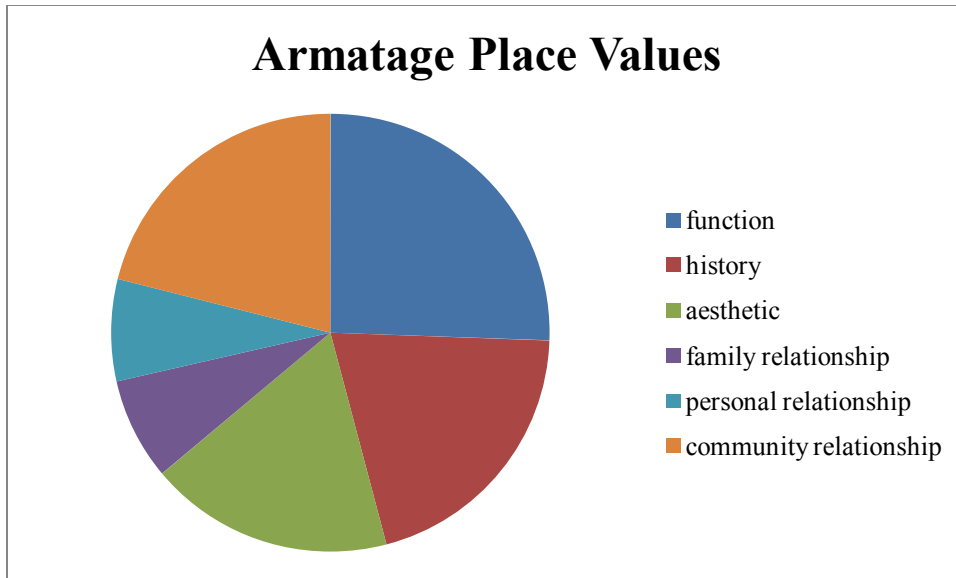Map 4: Armatage neighborhood heat map with professional survey overlay.

Figure 5.08: Place values for residents of Armatage.

East Harriet has two locally designated landmarks and a survey by professionals found six additional sites of potential interest (Table 5.46). Residents compiled a list of 25 sites to preserve for future generations (Table 5.44); the East Harriet heat map (Map 5) shows these selections. Roughly three-quarters of the participants listed Lake Harriet along with the surrounding Greenway and Bandshell as a place worthy of saving, while a third mentioned the Lyndale Park Rose Garden, Lyndale Park Peace Garden, or Lakewood Cemetery and its Chapel. Lakewood Chapel is a locally designated historic landmark, creating some overlap in the locations chosen by residents and professionals. Additionally, Theordore Wirth House was a popular location selected by residents and is the second city landmark in the neighborhood. The Roberts Bird Sanctuary, Lyndale Farmstead Park, Lake Calhoun, and neighborhood parks in general were also listed by more than three people. One person mentioned Minnehaha Creek which is beyond the neighborhood, and one the stone arch bridge area, which is far outside the geographic boundaries of the Southwest Minneapolis Community. Statistically most participants listed two natural sites, giving East Harriet the highest percentage of natural listings, while a third of participants mentioned religious and infrastructure places (Table 5.45). The dominance of natural sites is clearly evident in the map created to show residents' selections, with majority the of nodes scattered across the lakes and parks.

In the character element questions, East Harriet residents indicated bodies of water and parks were most important, a finding which aligns with the individual sites selected. Places of worship followed by street names were listed as unimportant. Only around a third of residents chose religious sites, which seems to confirm a correlation between the character element perceptions and the individual sites. The rest of the sites chosen by residents appear to mostly be located along Bryant Avenue, with a significant hot spot on 46th Street. East Harriet had the lowest percent of institutional and residential places listed when compared to the other neighborhoods. The other sites listed by professionals included three churches, a restaurant, a house, and a potential residential historic district which were all unmentioned by residents, although one person did list houses in general as worth preserving. Map 6 shows the overlay of professional sites with those selected by residents. The higher level of consistency between resident and professional viewpoints is visible in the map. The two city landmarks are the primary shared locations, indicating that this type of heritage landmark is recognized by East Harriet residents. The sites selected by residents were most often valued for their aesthetic and function, although history and community were also seen as important factors (Figure 5.09). The importance of aesthetics to residents seems to align with the architectural significance recognized by professionals, leading to some of the overlap in site selection.

Table 5.44: East Harriet Place Frequencies

Places	Frequency	Percent	Percent of Participant Cases
Lake Harriet & Greenway & Bandshell	22	25.90%	75.90%
Lyndale Park Rose Garden	9	10.60%	31.00%
Lakewood Cemetery & Chapel	9	10.60%	31.00%
Lyndale Park Peace Garden	8	9.40%	27.60%
Lyndale Farmstead Park	5	5.90%	17.20%
Theodore Wirth House - Parks Admin	5	5.90%	17.20%
Neighborhood Parks	4	4.70%	13.80%
Roberts Bird Sanctuary	3	3.50%	10.30%
Lake Calhoun	3	3.50%	10.30%
46th - Bryant Commercial Hub	2	2.40%	6.90%
total: 25 locations	85	100.00%	293.10%

Table 5.45: East Harriet Place Typology Frequencies

Places Typology	Frequency	Percent	Percent of Participant Cases
natural	57	67.10%	196.60%
institutional	1	1.20%	3.40%
commercial	7	8.20%	24.10%
infrastructure	9	10.60%	31.00%
residential	2	2.40%	6.90%
religious	9	10.60%	31.00%
	85	100.00%	293.10%

Table 5.46: East Harriet Professional Assessment

| Source	Place
city landmarks	Lakewood Memorial Chapel [A]
city landmarks	Theodore Wirth House [A]
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Our Kitchen Restaurant
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	St. Luke's Episcopal Church
2000 Hess & Roise Report: potential	Bethlehem Lutheran Church
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Lynnhurst Congregational Church
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Lynnhurst Residential Historic District
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Wolff, Maurice, House

A. Listed by Residents
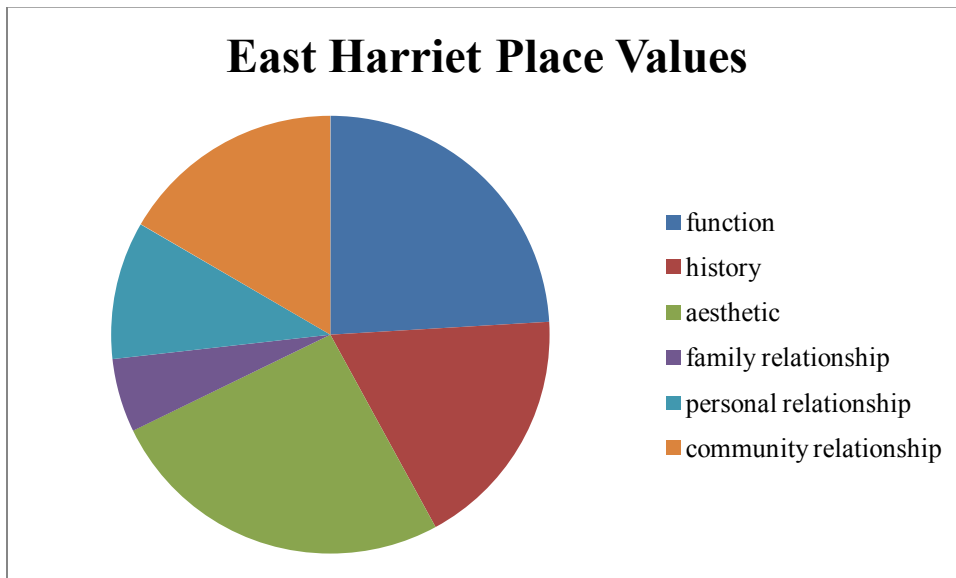
Figure 5.09: Place values for residents of East Harriet.
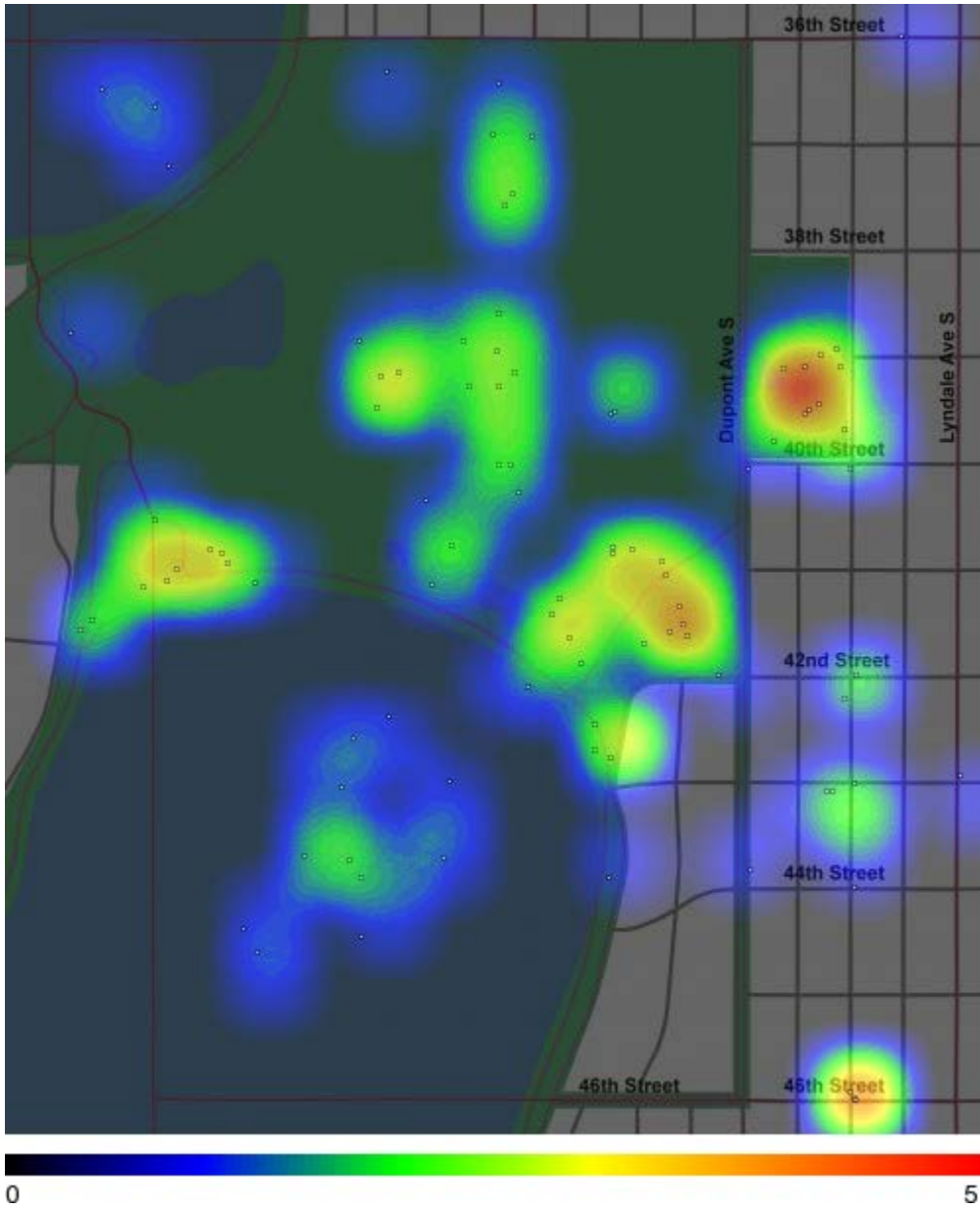
Map 5: East Harriet neighborhood heat map.
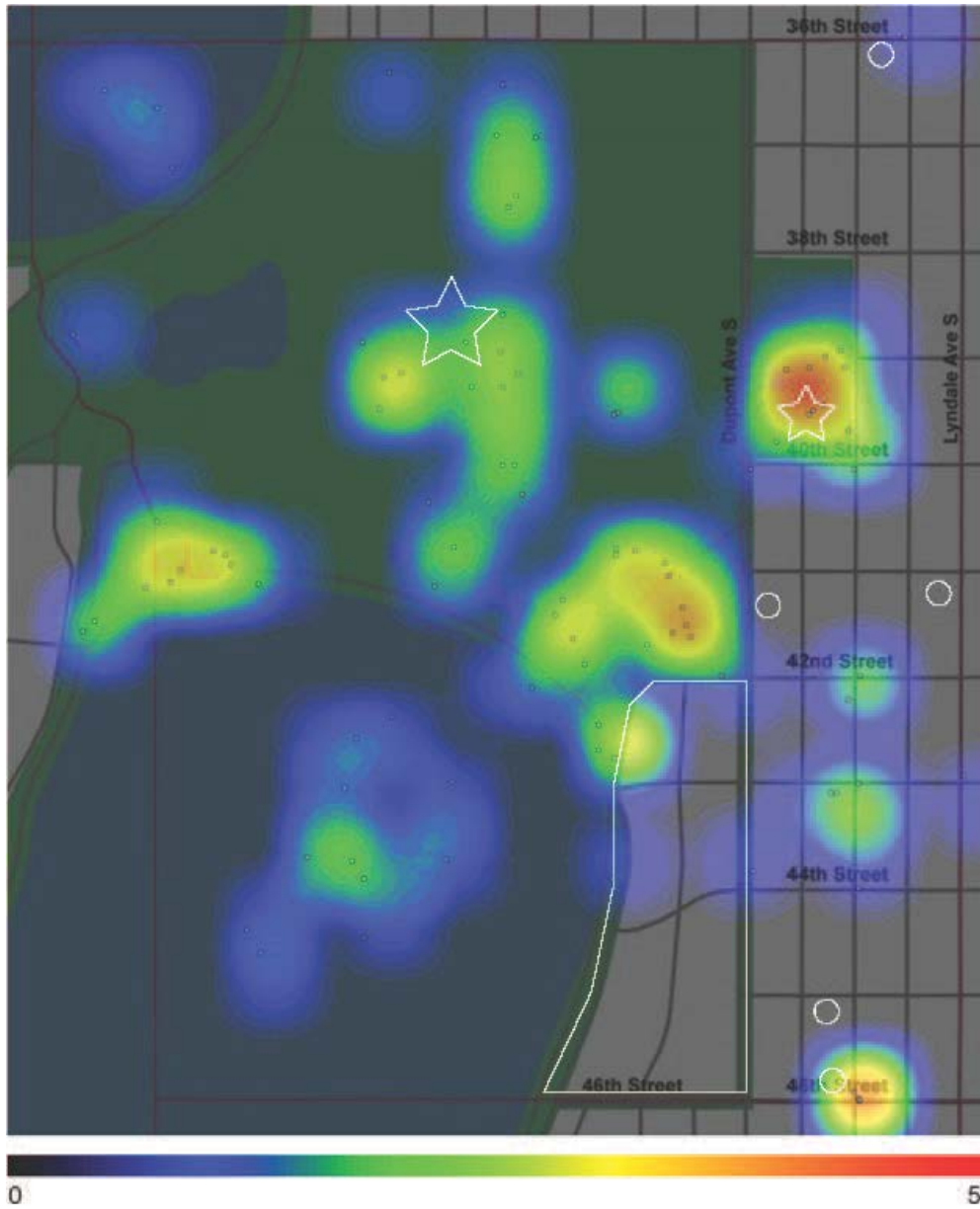
★ city landmark   ◯ potential professional site   ▢ potential professional district

Map 6: East Harriet neighborhood heat map with professional survey overlay.

Fulton (Tables 5.47-5.49) has three locally designated historic landmarks, none of which were specifically mentioned by residents. Fulton participants developed a list of 25 sites including eight natural, four institutional, and nine commercial sites. Over half the participants mentioned Lake Harriet along with the Greenway and Bandshell, while nearly as many listed Minnehaha Creek with its Greenway and Pershing Park. A diversity of commercial hubs were listed by three-quarters of participants, some of which were beyond the neighborhood's boundaries. Fulton had the lowest percentage of infrastructure sites listed. Five participants indicated the houses were important and nine listed different regional schools. The individual sites selected correspond to the findings in the character elements section, which showed bodies of water were the most important characteristic to Fulton residents, whereas new development was the least significant. In addition to the two city landmarks, professionals had developed a list of twenty-two potential heritage sites. Six of these sites are churches, one of which was mentioned by one participant, the Lake Harriet United Methodist Church. Lake Harriet School listed by two residents was also recognized as significant by professionals. The rest of the sites professionally identified were individual homes and a larger residential historic district, which aligns with the five participants who felt that houses in general were important. Map 7 shows that residents clearly identified Pershing Park and Lake Harriet due to their defined locations, whereas Minnehaha Creek shows more diversity in individual locations of importance. The nodes along 50th Street are also quite prominent, and there are other sites sprinkled through the neighborhood primarily between Chowen and York avenues south of the park. Map 8 shows the density of mostly residential sites recognized by professionals. These sites tended to border the natural sites appreciated by residents. This relationship indicates that the professionally identified historic sites could be contributing to the significance of the natural sites selected by residents. Function, history, aesthetic, and community were the most frequent values for the places selected by Fulton residents (Figure 5.10). Interestingly they indicated personal and familial relationships were the least important reasons to preserve houses, while these values were most often placed on Lake Harriet and Pershing Park. Overall, Fulton residents showed the same preference for their natural resources as many residents across Southwest Minneapolis.

Table 5.47: Fulton Place Frequencies

Places	Frequency	Percent	Percent of Participant Cases
Lake Harriet & Greenway & Bandshell	21	19.60%	56.80%
Minnehaha Creek & Greenway	16	15.00%	43.20%
Pershing Park	15	14.00%	40.50%
Commercial Hubs	7	6.50%	18.90%
50th - France Commercial Hub	6	5.60%	16.20%
Houses	5	4.70%	13.50%
50th - Xerxes Commercial Hub	5	4.70%	13.50%
Neighborhood Parks	4	3.70%	10.80%
Southwest High School	4	3.70%	10.80%
Lakes & Streams	3	2.80%	8.10%
Street Landscaping & Trees	2	1.90%	5.40%
Schools	2	1.90%	5.40%
Lake Harriet School	2	1.90%	5.40%
43rd - Upton Commercial Hub	2	1.90%	5.40%
50th - Penn Commercial Hub	2	1.90%	5.40%
Edina Cinema	2	1.90%	5.40%
total: 25 locations	107	100.00%	289.20%

Table 5.48: Fulton Typology Frequencies

Places Typology	Frequency	Percent	Percent of Participant Cases
natural	62	57.9%	167.6%
institutional	9	8.4%	24.3%
commercial	27	25.2%	73.0%
infrastructure	3	2.8%	8.1%
residential	5	4.7%	13.5%
religious	1	0.9%	2.7%
	107	100.0%	289.2%

Table 5.49: Fulton Professional Assessment

Source	Place
city landmarks	Benjamin B. Walling House
city landmarks	Garlick-Magney House
city landmarks	Linden Hills Methodist & Episcopal Church / Dharma Field Zen Center
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Church of the Good Shepherd
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Colonial Revival Dwelling at 5312 Vincent Avenue S.
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Craftsman Dwelling at 5041 Queen Avenue S
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Dwelling at 4744 York Avenue S.
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Early Dwelling at 5116 York Avenue S
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Early Farm House at 2517 W 52nd St
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Lake Harriet United Methodist [A]
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Pueblo Revival Dwelling at 5308 Russell Avenue S.
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Purcell Designed Homes at 5300, 5306, 5312 Upton Avenue S.
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Queen Anne Dwelling at 4812 Upton Avenue S
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Rambler at 5133 Russell Avenue S.
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Wemess Bros. Funeral Chapel
2000 Hess & Roise Report: potential	Cromwell Court Carl Graffunder houses
2000 Hess & Roise Report: potential	Fulton School (Lake Harriet) [A]
2000 Hess & Roise Report: potential	Lake Harriet Baptist
2000 Hess & Roise Report: potential	Linden Hills Methodist
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Boos, Henry P., House
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Curbin, Dr. John, House
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Donaldson, Frank A., House
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Lutheran Church of the Good Shepherd
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Pierce, H.S., House
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Red Cedar Lane Residential Historic District

A. Listed by Residents
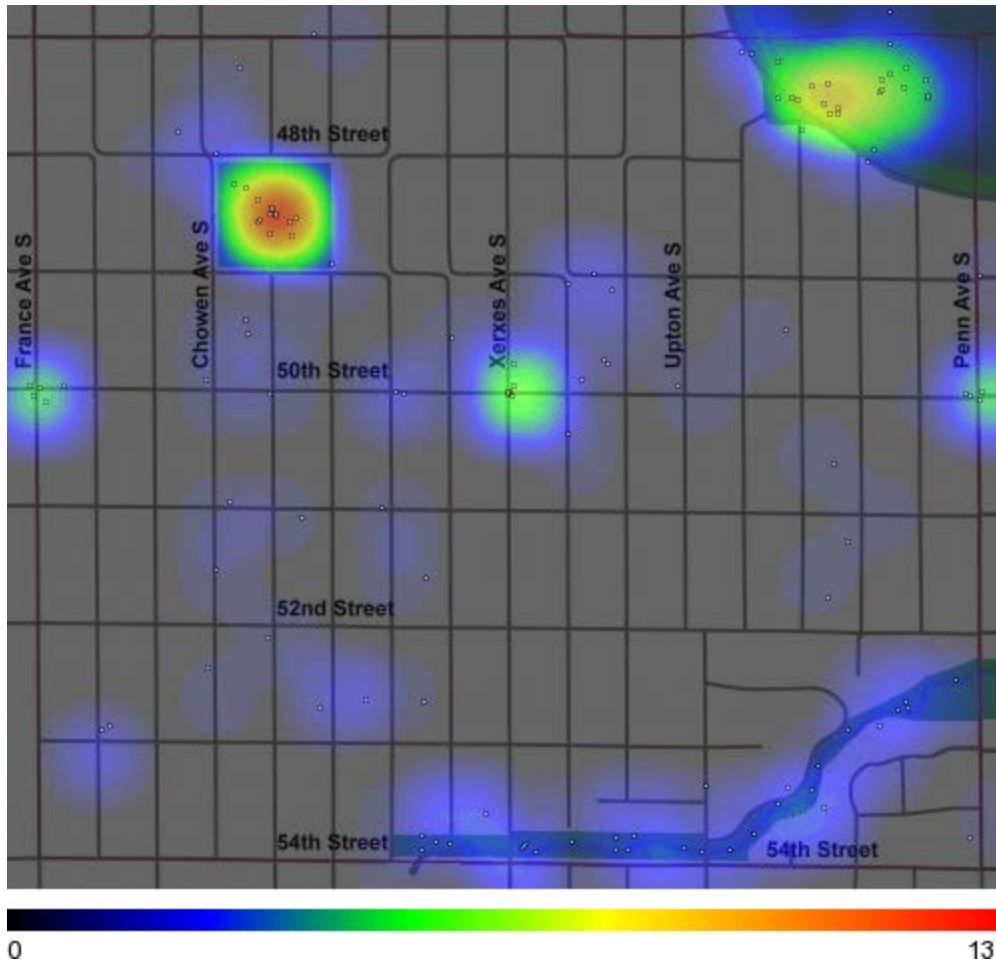
Map 7: Fulton neighborhood heat map.
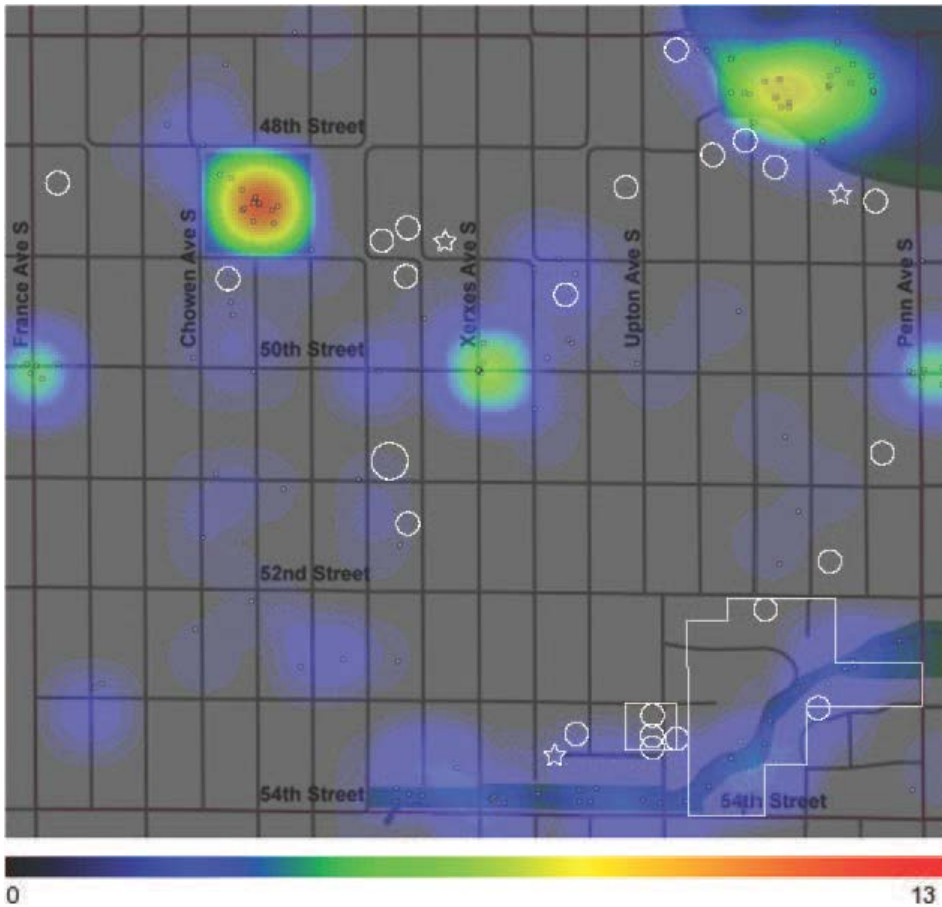
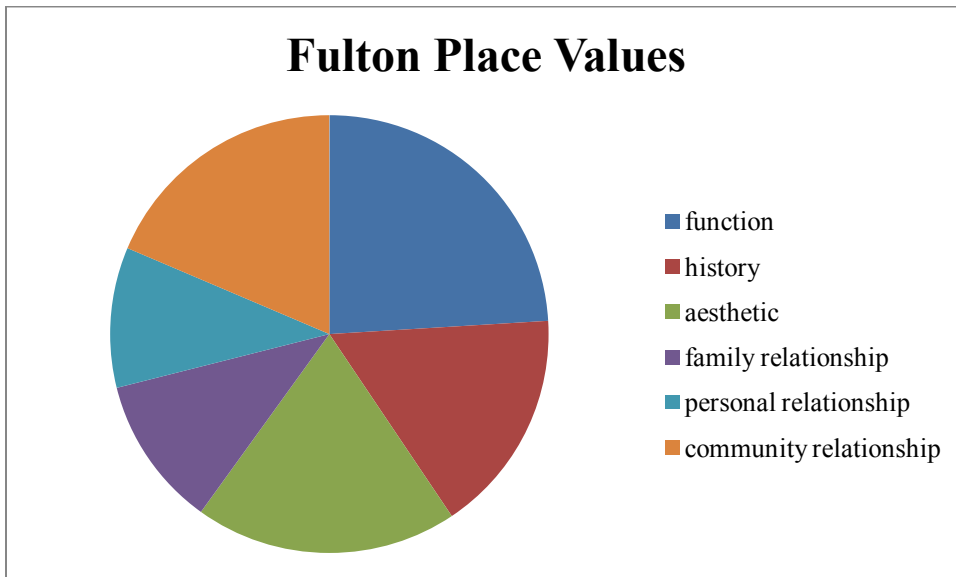Map 8: Fulton neighborhood heat map with professional survey overlay.

Figure 5.10: Place values for residents of Fulton.

Kenny has no official heritage sites designated by the city, but residents identified 22 sites they would like to preserve for the future (Tables 5.50-5.52). Over half the participating residents listed Grass Lake, while nearly as many mentioned Kenny Park and Community Center. These two natural sites make up the two primary hot spots on the map created by residents (Map 9). Minnehaha Creek was listed by a quarter of the residents and Lake Harriet by around ten percent, although both sites are beyond the perimeter of the neighborhood. Kenny Elementary School was listed by a quarter of participants. Susan B. Anthony Middle School and schools in general were listed by approximately a quarter of respondents as well, making institutional facilities the second largest group of places following natural sites. The majority of other places mapped by residents follow along Lyndale Avenue and 54th Street– two of the borders of the neighborhood. In comparison, professionals identified nine sites of potential interest in Kenny neighborhood including Kenny Elementary School and Susan B. Anthony Middle School, which Map 10 displays as overlapping with resident locations. The other sites listed by professionals were a church, a hotel, and five houses. None of these sites were directly referenced by residents, showing minimal agreement of place recognition between the two groups. The character element questions showed Kenny respondents felt people were most important to their neighborhood character and places of worship were least valuable, aligning with the general lack of responses identifying religious locations and the dominance of places that bring people together. The places selected by residents were most often valued for their function, aesthetic, and community relationship, although history was also a frequently used reason for preservation (Figure 5.11). Kenny residents' selections, continued a trend throughout the Southwest Community that highlights the importance of functionality and community gathering.

Table 5.50: Kenny Place Frequencies

Places	Frequency	Percent	Percent of Participant Cases
Grass Lake	20	22.00%	62.50%
Kenny Park & Community Center	15	16.50%	46.90%
Minnehaha Creek & Greenway	8	8.80%	25.00%
Kenny Elementary School	8	8.80%	25.00%
Neighborhood Parks	6	6.60%	18.80%
Schools	4	4.40%	12.50%
54th - Lyndale Commercial Hub	4	4.40%	12.50%
Lake Harriet & Greenway & Bandshell	3	3.30%	9.40%
Houses	3	3.30%	9.40%
Lyndale Avenue	3	3.30%	9.40%
Lakes & Streams	2	2.20%	6.30%
Susan B Anthony Middle School	2	2.20%	6.30%
Washburn Library	2	2.20%	6.30%
Commercial Hubs	2	2.20%	6.30%
54th - Penn Commercial Hub	2	2.20%	6.30%
total: 22 locations	91	100.00%	284.40%

Table 5.51: Kenny Typology Frequencies

Places Typology	Frequency	Percent	Percent of Participant Cases
natural	57	62.6%	178.1%
institutional	16	17.6%	50.0%
commercial	9	9.9%	28.1%
infrastructure	4	4.4%	12.5%
residential	4	4.4%	12.5%
religious	1	1.1%	3.1%
	91	100.0%	284.4%

Table 5.52: Kenny Professional Assessment

Source	Place
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Colonial Revival Duplex at 5449 Bryant Avenue S
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Colonial Revival House at 5408 Bryant Avenue S
2011 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Best Western Hotel
2011 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Elizabeth Kenny Elementary School [A]
2011 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	First Church of the Nazarene
2011 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Fred Hey House
2011 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	J.A. and Florence B. Codding House
2011 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Kenneth Poquette House
2011 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Susan B. Anthony Middle School [A]

A. Listed by Residents

Map 9: Kenny neighborhood heat map.

☆ city landmark   ◯ potential professional site   ▭ potential professional district

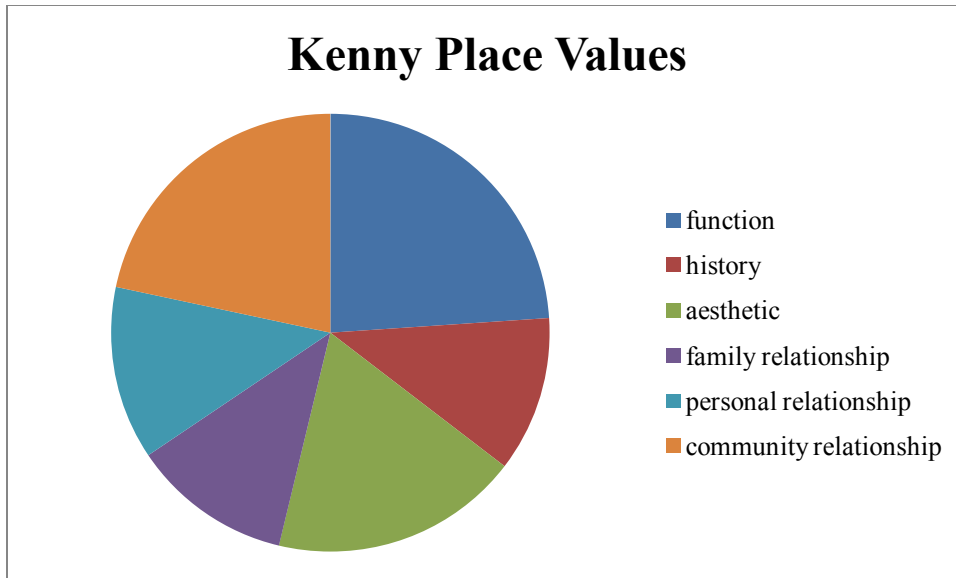Map 10: Kenny neighborhood heat map with professional survey overlay.

Figure 5.11: Place values for residents of Kenny.

Of the nine neighborhoods, Kingfield residents formed the longest list of places to preserve naming 68 sites (Tables 5.53-5.55). Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial (MLK) Park and Community Center was mentioned 50 times, and included in the responses of more than half of Kingfield participants. Other top locations included Nicollet Avenue, the Center for Performing Arts and Community Garden. The Kingfield Farmers' Market, commercial hubs along Grand Avenue, houses in general, Victor's 1959 Cafe, and Incarnation Catholic Church were other sites mentioned by at least six people. Lake Harriet, Minnehaha Creek, Fuller Park, Linden Hills Park, and Washburn Park Water Tower were all sites outside the neighborhood that were mentioned. Interestingly, four Kingfield residents wanted to preserve their own houses, constituting half of the respondents who mentioned their home in this portion of the survey. One Kingfield participant listed that they would preserve National Night Out, which was the only place-based event mentioned in the surveys. Over three-quarters of respondents listed a natural site, as was the case in many neighborhoods; however, approximately three-quarters of the participants wished to preserve a commercial site, which is the highest percentage of commercial listings amongst all the neighborhoods. Kingfield respondents rated restaurants as more important than participants from other neighborhoods did in the character elements section of the survey, corresponding with the perception of commercial property importance in the neighborhood.

The heat map of Kingfield resident selections highlights the diversity of locations listed across the neighborhood. Beyond the significant hot spot at the park, sites tended to cluster along 38th, 36th, 42nd, and 46th Streets, as well as along Nicollet Avenue. There are currently no locally designated historic landmarks in Kingfield, but professionals identified 13 locations of interest. One area of overlap, Incarnation Catholic Church, was mentioned by six residents while churches in general were listed by four, perhaps encompassing the Pilgrim Lutheran Church also cited by professionals. Of the seven residences listed in the professional assessment, one home, the Snyder House, was also mentioned by a resident although a quarter of participants did list houses in general as important to preserve. The other three locations professionals acknowledged were commercial buildings, two of which are at one of the commercial hubs identified by participants as shown in the overlay of Map 12. Kingfield residents valued places in the neighborhood because of their connection to the community, function, aesthetic, and history (Figure 5.12). Diversity and connectivity were the two most frequent additional values that members of the community felt were important to consider when determining significant places. Kingfield also houses one of the sites listed by residents as important because it has been lost and no longer is able to be preserved, the Nicollet Field Baseball Park. The idea of appreciating lost sites or radically transformed sites aligns with the professional idea of memorializing the past but in a less tangible way than typically seen in the architectural fabric of a city.

Table 5.53: Kingfield Place Frequencies

Places	Frequency	Percent	Percent of Participant Cases
Rev . Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Park & Community Center	50	22.60%	59.50%
Nicollet Avenue	12	5.40%	14.30%
Center for Performing Arts & Community Garden	11	5.00%	13.10%
Houses	8	3.60%	9.50%
38th - Nicollet Commercial Hub	8	3.60%	9.50%
Victor's 1959 Cafe	8	3.60%	9.50%
38th - Grand Commercial Hub	7	3.20%	8.30%
Lake Harriet & Greenway & Bandshell	6	2.70%	7.10%
Incarnation Catholic Church	6	2.70%	7.10%
Commercial Hubs	6	2.70%	7.10%
Kingfield Farmers ' Market	6	2.70%	7.10%
Neighborhood Parks	5	2.30%	6.00%
46th - Grand Commercial Hub	5	2.30%	6.00%
Lyndale Park Rose Garden	4	1.80%	4.80%
My House	4	1.80%	4.80%
Churches/Places of Worship & Spiritual Community	4	1.80%	4.80%
Street Landscaping & Trees	3	1.40%	3.60%
Judson Memorial Baptist Church	3	1.40%	3.60%
Nicollet Ace Hardware	3	1.40%	3.60%
Currans Restaurant	3	1.40%	3.60%
Old Buildings / Architecture	3	1.40%	3.60%
Protected Bike Lanes	2	0.90%	2.40%
Theodore Wirth House - Parks Admin	2	0.90%	2.40%
Apartment Building at 4429 Nicollet	2	0.90%	2.40%
Brownstone Apartments	2	0.90%	2.40%
Anodyne Cafe	2	0.90%	2.40%
42nd - Grand Commercial Hub	2	0.90%	2.40%
Cinco de Mayo	2	0.90%	2.40%
Lowbrow	2	0.90%	2.40%
Density & Mixed Use Buildings	2	0.90%	2.40%
total: 68 locations	221	100.00%	263.10%

Table 5.54: Kingfield Typology Frequencies

Places Typology	Frequency	Percent	Percent of Participant Cases
natural	71	33.2%	84.5%
institutional	14	6.5%	16.7%
commercial	66	30.8%	78.6%
infrastructure	28	13.1%	33.3%
residential	20	9.3%	23.8%
religious	15	7.0%	17.9%
	214	100.0%	254.8%

Table 5.55: Kingfield Professional Assessment

| Source	Place
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Boomtown Storefront (4222-4224 Nicollet) [A]
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Commercial Building at 4237 Nicollet Avenue [A]
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Craftsman Bungalow at 4115 Blaisdell Avenue S
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Craftsman Bungalow at 4130 Blaisdell Avenue S
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Craftsman Dwelling at 3631 Lyndale Avenue S
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Modern Apartment Building at 3701 Pleasant Avenue
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Pilgrim Lutheran Church
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Prairie School Dwelling at 4101 Lyndale Ave S
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Queen Anne Dwelling at 3614 Stevens Avenue
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Church of the Incarnation Complex [A]
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Hartman Brothers Service Station
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Snyder, Kirby T., House [A]

A. Listed by Residents
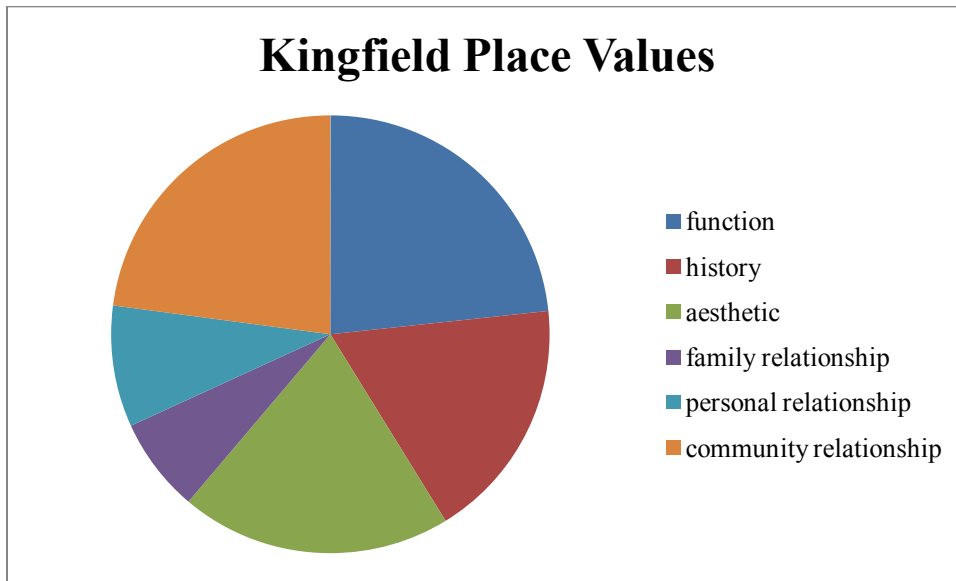
Figure 5.12: Place values for residents of Kingfield.
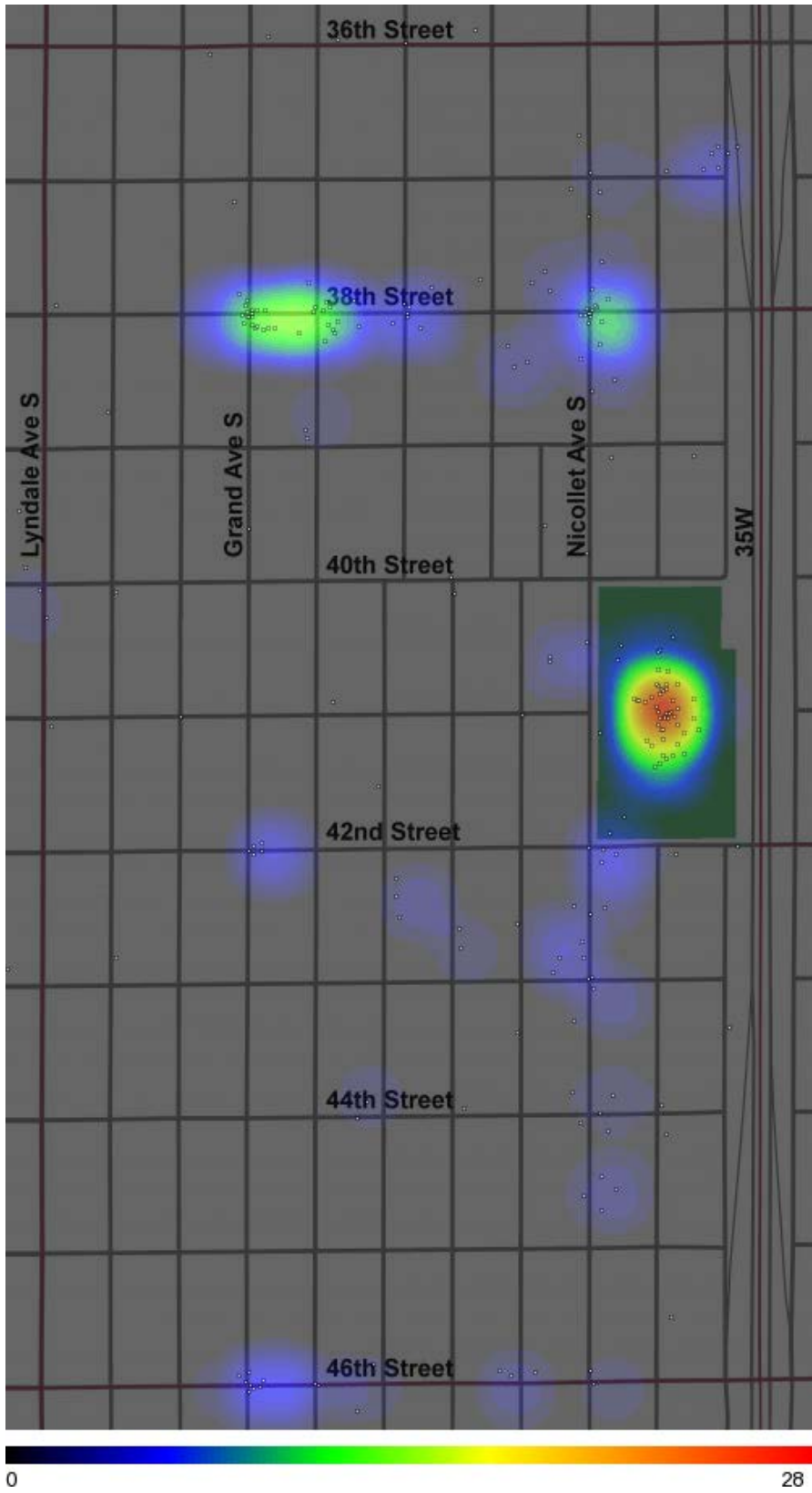
Map 11: Kingfield neighborhood heat map.
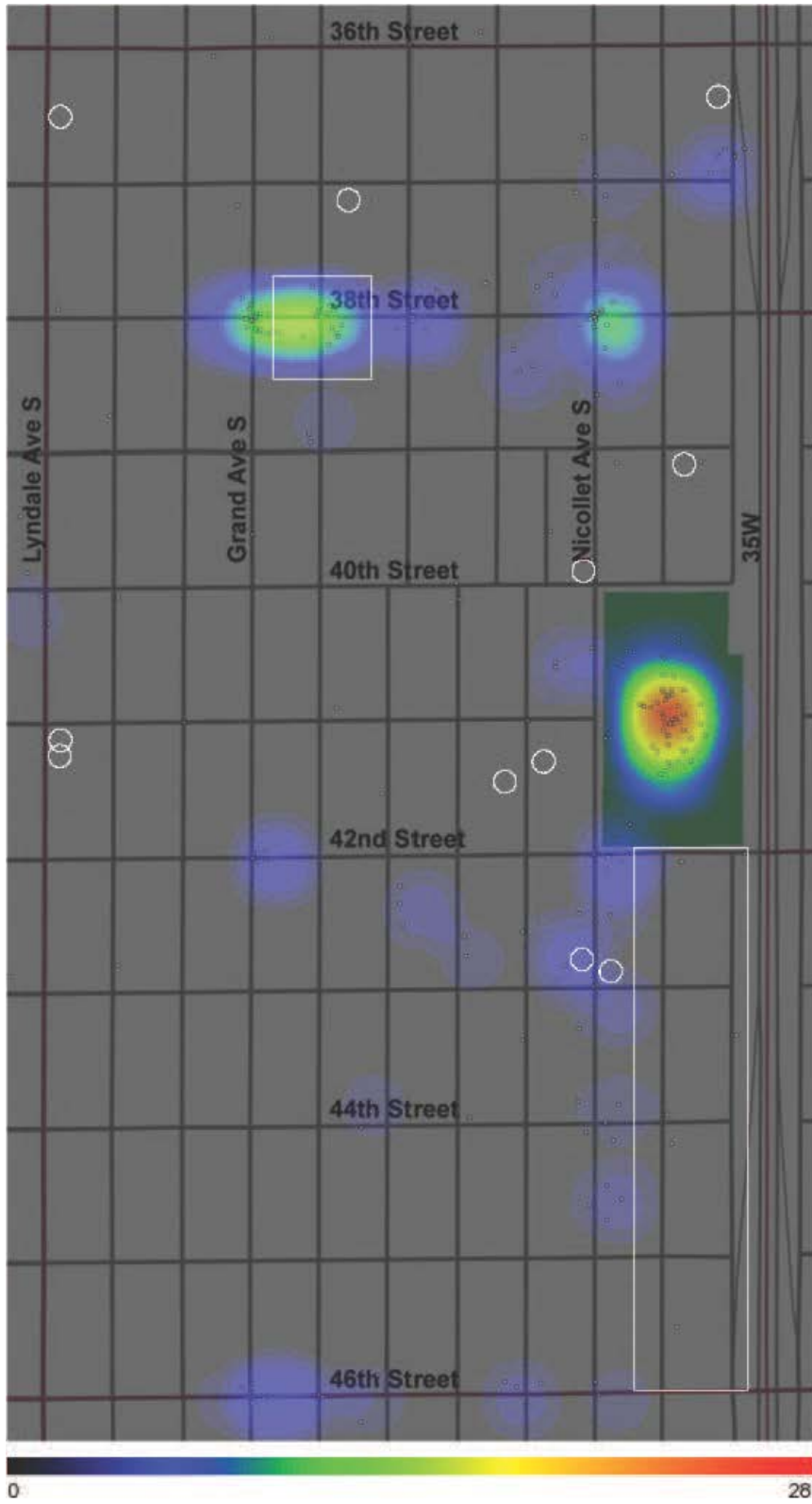
star city landmark   ◯ potential professional site   ▭ potential professional district

Map 12: Kingfield neighborhood heat map with professional survey overlay.

Linden Hills encompasses five locally designated historic landmarks and in professional surveys had 35 additional sites listed for potential interest. In contrast, residents listed only 26 sites (Tables 5.56-5.58). Almost half the participants referenced Lake Harriet with its Greenway and Bandshell, which was tied with the commercial hub at Upton Avenue and 43rd Street as the most often mentioned location. The importance of this commercial hub is well illustrated in the neighborhood heat map, as is the length of 44th Street from Chowen Avenue to the lake (Map 13). William Berry Park, Linden Hills Park, and the Roberts Bird Sanctuary were other natural sites of interest to residents and clear nodes of significance on the neighborhood map, placing natural sites as the most frequent group of places with every participant choosing at least one natural site. In the character element questions Linden Hills residents ranked bodies of water as most valuable, which aligns with the support for Lake Harriet and other natural sites in the neighborhood. Three-quarters of residents listed a commercial place and one-third a residential location, which is the largest group out of all the neighborhoods. It is also notable that Linden Hills by far valued history and heritage as character defining elements more than any other neighborhood, which seems to correlate with the listing of residential places to save. Twenty-three of the professionally listed sites were homes, none of which were specifically identified by participants but the resident recognition of houses being an important part of their neighborhood and the degree of overlap between the resident heat map and professional survey indicates that some of these homes have been noticed, Map 14. Three residents listed churches as important without giving specific places and professionals identified five churches of interest in the neighborhood. The Como-Harriet Trolley Path was listed by three residents and professionals, as was the Linden Hills Branch Library. Similar overlap was found at Fire Station #28 and Beard's Plaisance, listed by one resident as well as professionals. Neither the two bridges, the school, nor the commercial facilities identified by the architectural historians were listed by residents. Residents selected sites based off the function, connection to the community, history and aesthetic (Figure 5.13). Linden Hills residents placed a greater importance on personal and family relationships than those from most neighborhoods, while environmental value was the top additional reason for protection supplied by residents.

Table 5.56: Linden Hills Place Frequencies

Places	Frequency	Percent	Percent of Participant Cases
Lake Harriet & Greenway & Bandshell	12	15.00%	44.40%
43rd - Upton Commercial Hub	12	15.00%	44.40%
Commercial Hubs	6	7.50%	22.20%
William Berry Park	5	6.30%	18.50%
Houses	5	6.30%	18.50%
Linden Hills Park & Community Center	4	5.00%	14.80%
Lakes & Streams	4	5.00%	14.80%
Roberts Bird Sanctuary	3	3.80%	11.10%
Neighborhood Parks	3	3.80%	11.10%
Natural Sites & Grand Round System	3	3.80%	11.10%
Linden Hills Library	3	3.80%	11.10%
Churches/Places of Worship & Spiritual Community	3	3.80%	11.10%
Como-Harriet Trolley Path	3	3.80%	11.10%
Early 20th Century Craftsman/Bungalow Houses	2	2.50%	7.40%
total: 26 locations	80	100.00%	296.30%

Table 5.57: Linden Hills Typology Frequencies

Places Typology	Frequency	Percent	Percent of Participant Cases
natural	36	45.6%	133.3%
institutional	3	3.8%	11.1%
commercial	21	26.6%	77.8%
infrastructure	6	7.6%	22.2%
residential	9	11.4%	33.3%
religious	4	5.1%	14.8%
	79	100.0%	292.6%

Table 5.58: Linden Hills Professional Assessment

Source	Place
city landmarks	Chadwick Cottages
city landmarks	Fire Station #28 [A]
city landmarks	Lake Harriet Park Picnic Pavilion/ Beard's Plaisance [A]
city landmarks	Linden Hills Branch Library [A]
city landmarks	Como-Harriet Streetcar Line [A]
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Bungalow Court at 3110 W 44th St
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Clapboard Cottage at 3817 Thomas Avenue S.
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Clapboard Cottage at 3823 Thomas Avenue S.
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Colonial Rambler at 3911 Zenith Avenue S.
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Colonial Revival Dwelling at 4030 York Avenue S.
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Craftsman Dwelling at 4009 Linden Hills Blvd
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Cummer Cottage
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Early Lake Cottage at 4038 Linden Hills Blvd
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	English Tudor Revival Dwelling at 3848 York Avenue S.
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Large Queen Anne Dwelling at 4208 Linden Hills Blvd
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Large Queen Anne Dwelling at 4260 Linden Hills Blvd
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Queen Anne Dwelling at 3830 Sheridan Avenue S.
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Queen Anne Dwelling at 4400 Washburn Avenue S
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Stone English Cottage at 3924 Xerxes Avenue S.
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Stucco Box Dwelling at 3805 Upton Avenue S
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Third Church ofChrist Scientist
2000 Hess & Roise Report: potential	Friends Meeting House at 4401 York Avenue S
2000 Hess & Roise Report: potential	Linden Hills Congregational
2000 Hess & Roise Report: potential	Southwest High School
2000 Hess & Roise Report: potential	St. John the Baptist Episcopal
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: national	Interlachen Bridge
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: national	Queen Avenue Bridge
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Bakke, Dr. O.H., House
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Blodgett, J.L., House
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Church of St. Thomas
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Covell, F.E., House
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Dacotah Building
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Gilson, G.W., House
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Hall, Albert, House
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Lake Harriet M.E. Church
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Motor Place Transportation Historic District
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Newman, Cecil, House
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Paus, H.A., House
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	TriState Telephone Company Building
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Van Tuyl, C.W., House

A. Listed by Residents
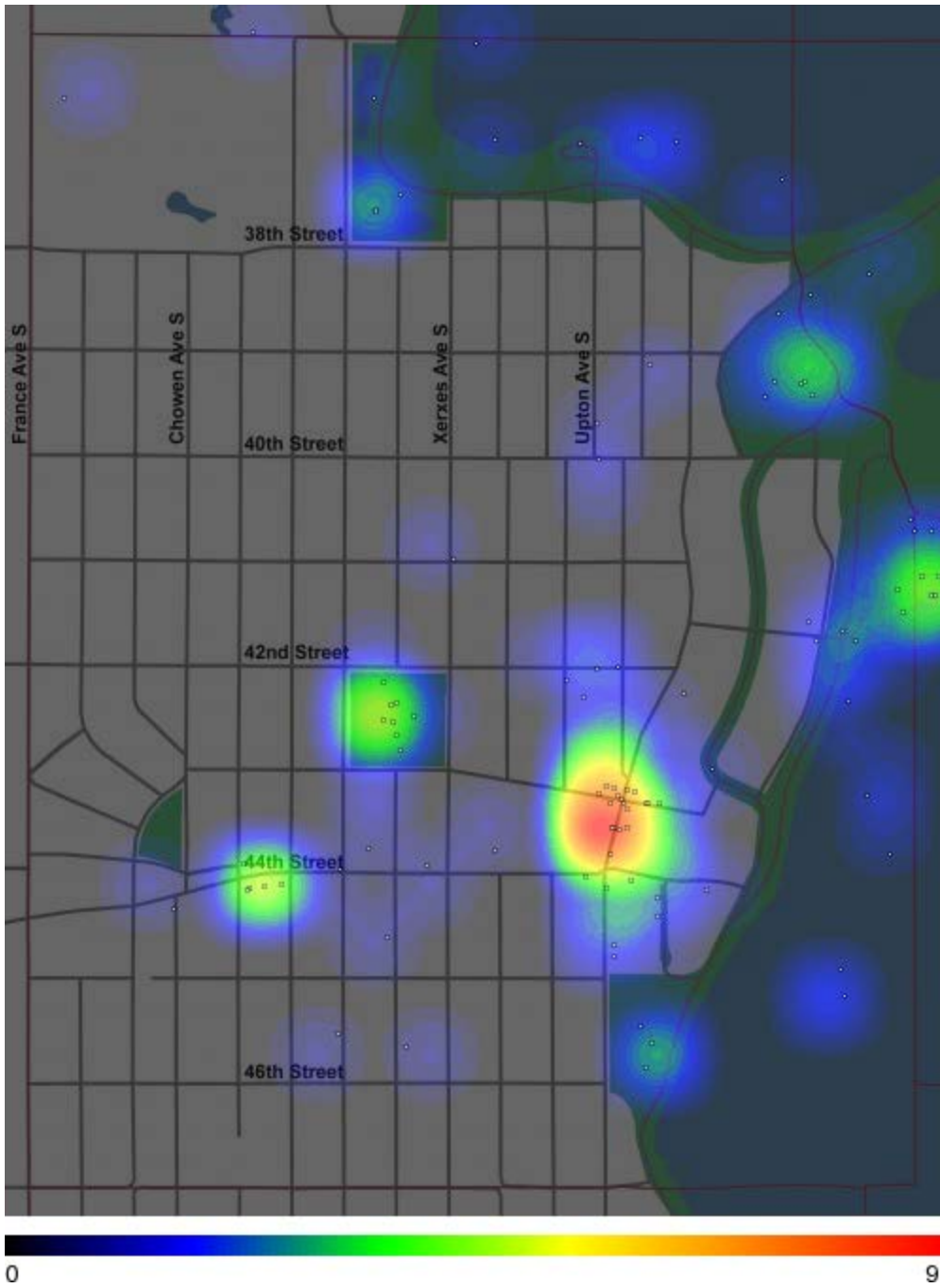
Map 13: Linden Hills neighborhood heat map.
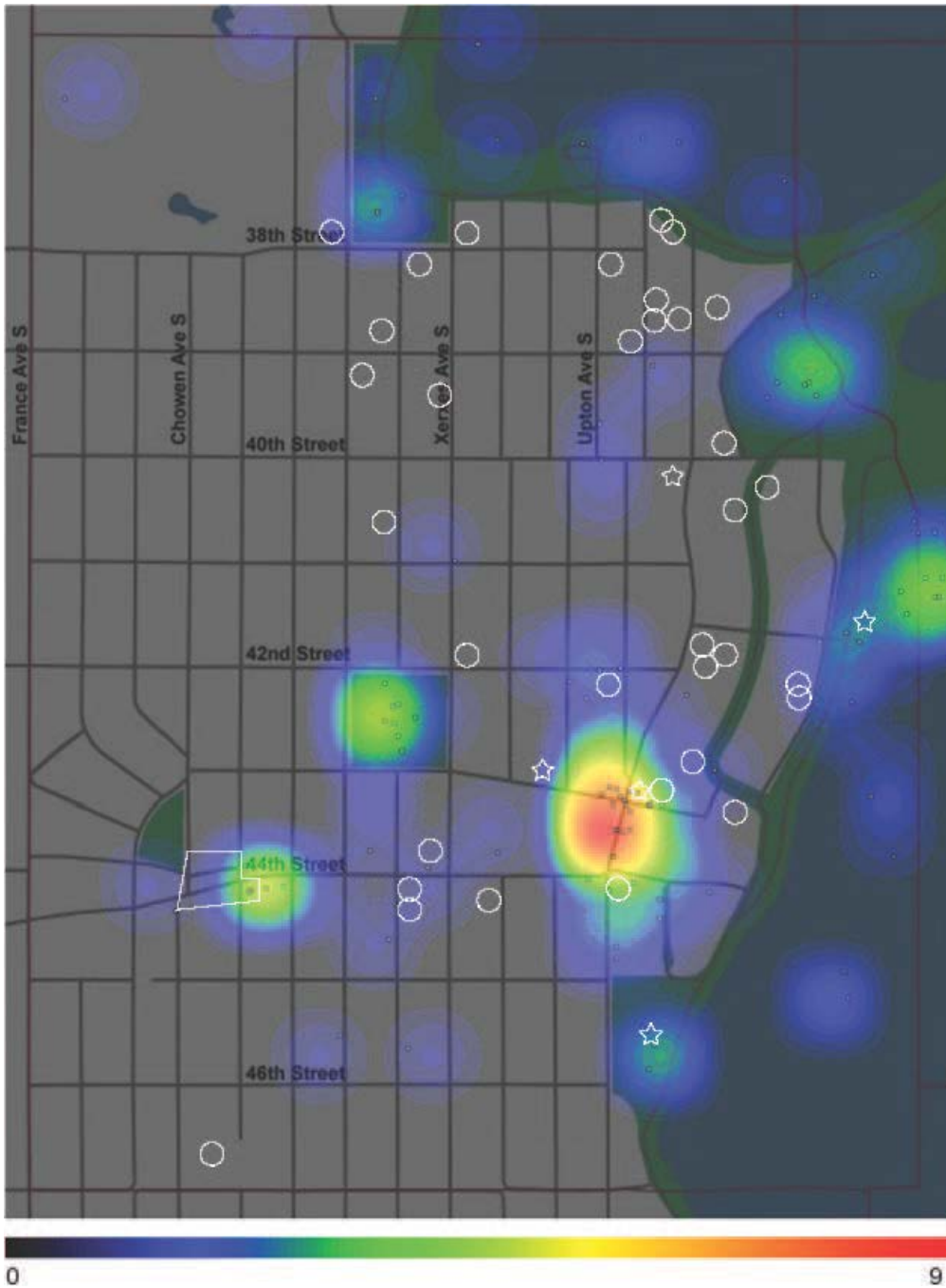
★ city landmark ◯ potential professional site ▢ potential professional district

Map 14: Linden Hills neighborhood heat map with professional survey overlay.
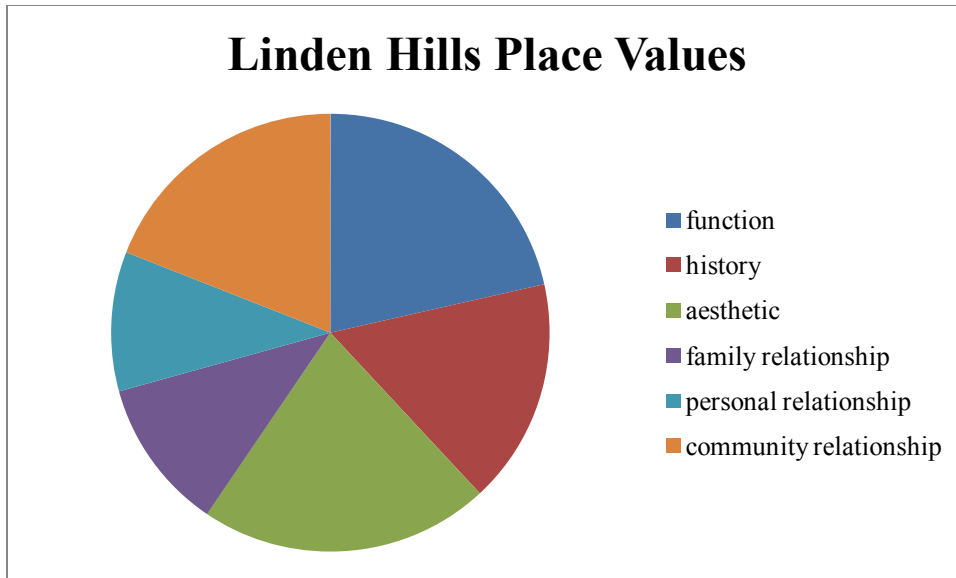
Figure 5.13: Place values for residents of Linden Hills.

Lynnhurst (Tables 5.59-5.61) also possesses recognized historic resources with four locally designated landmarks as well as 24 places of interest identified by architectural historians. Residents compiled a list of 36 places to preserve for future generations, with nearly every participant identifying two natural sites. Approximately a quarter of participants listed institutional, commercial, or infrastructure sites. Minnehaha Creek and Greenway was listed by over half the participants, as was Lake Harriet with its Greenway and Bandshell. Lynnhurst Park and Community Center was recognized by a quarter of residents and neighborhood parks in general by another fifteen percent, making all the most frequently listed sites natural places. In the character element questions, Lynnhurst residents, with a greater frequency than participants from the rest of the study area, stated that parks were most important, aligning with this neighborhood's preference for natural sites. The locations of the natural sites create a trail of hot spots across the resident created map (Map 15) due to their interconnected nature. Other heritage nodes identified by residents centered on Penn and Bryant Avenues along with 48th Street. Washburn Library was listed by five residents – the only architectural site in the neighborhood with more than ten percent of participants listing it – and is also listed in the professional historic site survey. The four locally designated landmarks in Lynnhurst are all residences, as were eighteen of the individual sites and two of the historic districts identified in the professional survey; however, houses in general were only mentioned as

important by four participants. Mount Olivet Evangelical Lutheran Church was listed by two residents and in the professional survey. Similarly, Burroughs Elementary School was listed by one resident and the architectural historians. Red Owl Supermarket, the sole commercial property identified in the city report, was not mentioned by residents. The individual sites indicated by professionals as having historic value (Map 16) show minimal overlap with the sites recognized by the public; however, the potential historic district along Minnehaha Parkway correlates strongly with the heat map created by residents. Lynnhurst residents most often valued sites for their function, aesthetic, and community relationship (Figure 5.14). History was generally seen as more important to architectural rather than natural sites, while environmental value and connectivity were the most frequent additional reasons for selecting places to preserve.

Table 5.59: Lynnhurst Place Frequencies

Places	Frequency	Percent	Percent of Participant Cases
Minnehaha Creek & Greenway	31	24.00%	68.90%
Lake Harriet & Greenway & Bandshell	26	20.20%	57.80%
Lynnhurst Park & Community Center	13	10.10%	28.90%
Neighborhood Parks	7	5.40%	15.60%
Washburn Library	5	3.90%	11.10%
Lakes & Streams	4	3.10%	8.90%
Schools	4	3.10%	8.90%
Churches/Places of Worship & Spiritual Community	3	2.30%	6.70%
Bryant Avenue Pedestrian Bridge	3	2.30%	6.70%
Lyndale Park Rose Garden	2	1.60%	4.40%
Houses	2	1.60%	4.40%
Mount Olivet Church	2	1.60%	4.40%
Commercial Hubs	2	1.60%	4.40%
50th - Penn Commercial Hub	2	1.60%	4.40%
50th - Bryant Commercial Hub	2	1.60%	4.40%
total: 24 locations	129	100.00%	286.70%

Table 5.60: Lynnhurst Typology Frequencies

Places Typology	Frequency	Percent	Percent of Participant Cases
natural	87	68.5%	193.3%
institutional	10	7.9%	22.2%
commercial	12	9.4%	26.7%
infrastructure	9	7.1%	20.0%
residential	4	3.1%	8.9%
religious	5	3.9%	11.1%
	127	100.0%	282.2%

Table 5.61: Lynnhurst Professional Assessment

Source	Place
city landmarks	Charles and Grace Parker House
city landmarks	Floyd B. Olson House
city landmarks	Frank M. Groves House
city landmarks	Lyman Wakefield House
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Canning House
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Craftsman Mediterranean Dwelling at 4936 Colfax Avenue S
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Former Farmhouse at 919 W 53rd St
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	McCosker Dwelling
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Modern Dwelling at 4822 James Avenue S
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Prairie School Dwelling at 4750 Colfax Avenue S
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Red Owl Supermarket
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Spanish Colonial Dwelling at 1001 Minnehaha Parkway W.
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Stucco Box Dwelling at 5318 Dupont Avenue S
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Wiethoff Dwelling
2000 Hess & Roise Report: potential	Burroughs Elementary School [A]
2000 Hess & Roise Report: potential	Washburn Library [A]
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Cooper, J.J., House
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Dorr, William G., House
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Hansen, Carl M., House
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Hineline, H.E., House
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Lynnhurst Residential Historic District
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Lyon, Platt B., House
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Minnehaha Parkway Historic District
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Mount Olivet Evangelical Lutheran Church [A]
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Mueller, Paul, House
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Mueller, Paul, Studio
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Rosenstein, M.M., House
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Wilhelm, Fred C., House

A. Listed by Residents
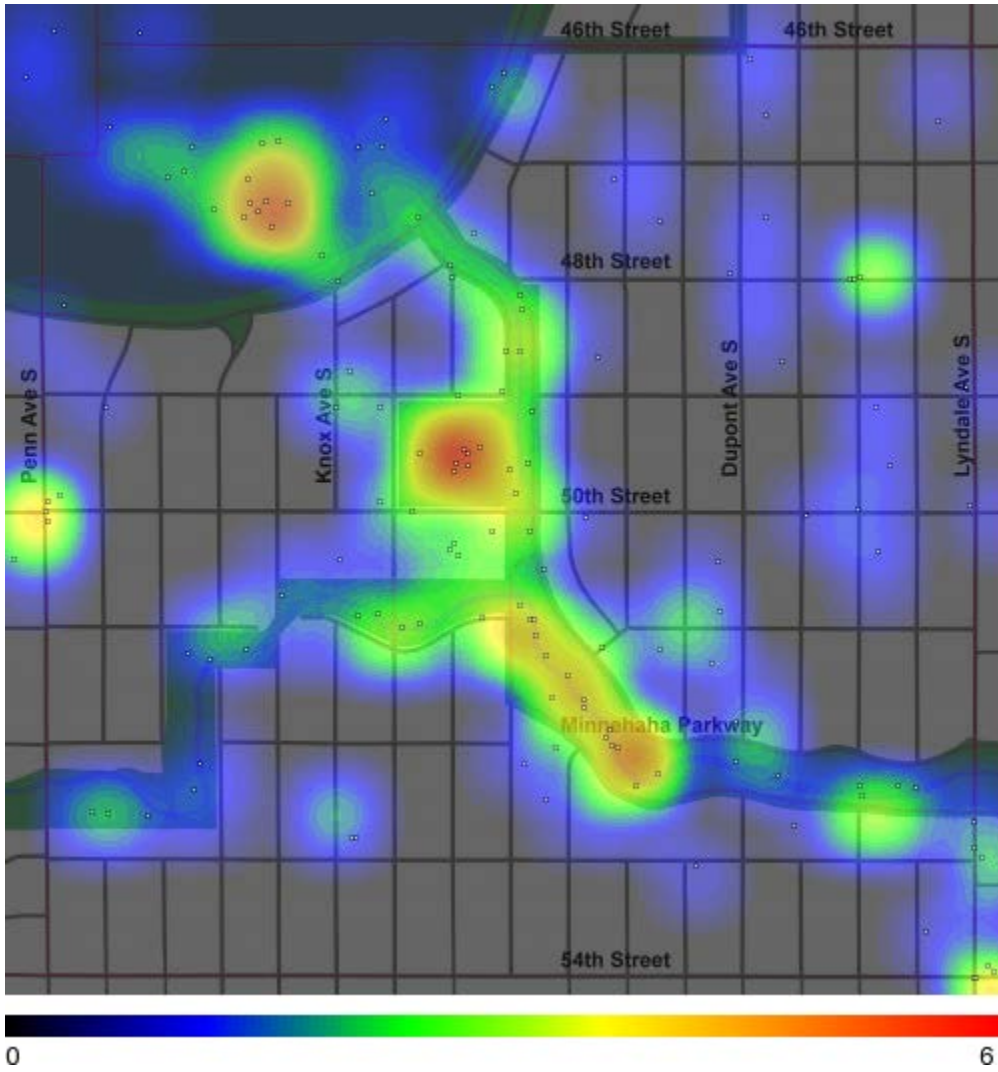
Map 15: Lynnhurst neighborhood heat map.
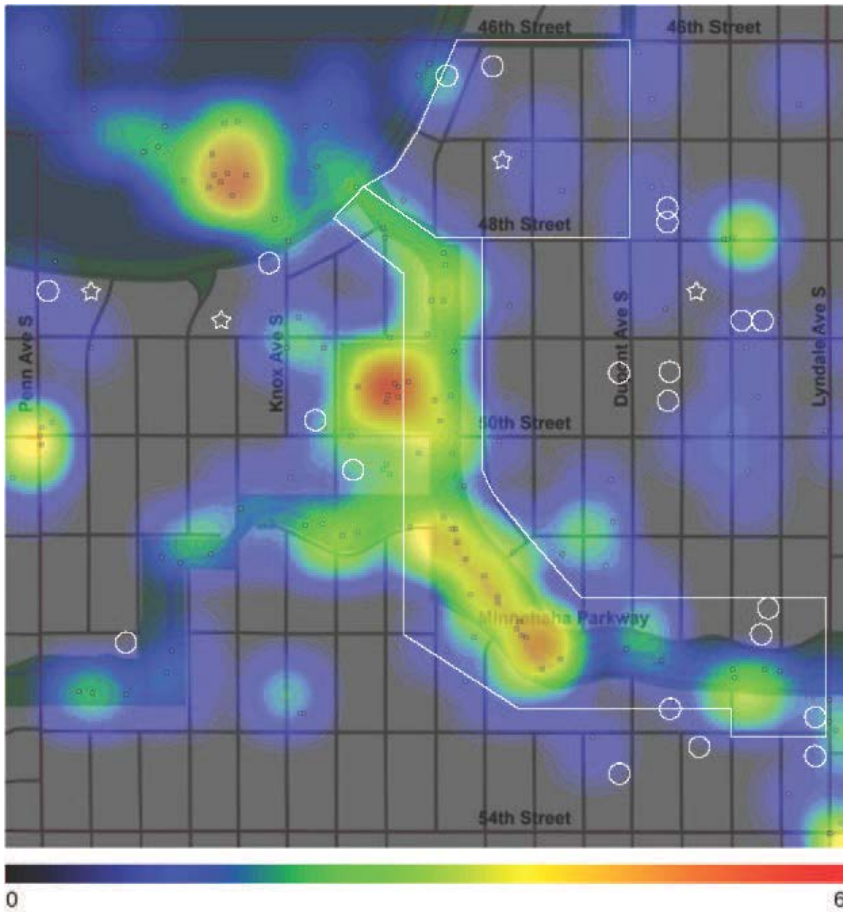
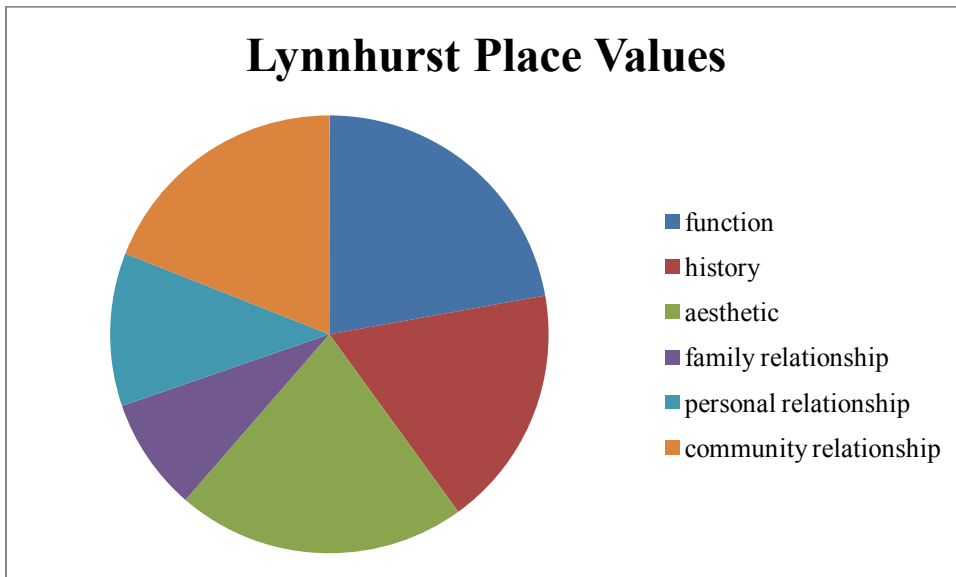Map 16: Lynnhurst neighborhood heat map with professional survey overlay.

Figure 5.14: Place values for residents of Lynnhurst.

With three locally designated historic landmarks and eighteen additional sites recognized by professionals Tangletown is another neighborhood with rich official heritage (Tables 5.62-5.64). Residents listed 51 sites they felt needed to be protected for future generations, including the highest percentage of infrastructure places – with over three-quarters of participants listing such sites – and the lowest percentage of commercial properties amongst the neighborhoods. The importance of neighborhood infrastructure comes from the Washburn Park Water Tower, mentioned by over two-thirds of residents. The tower is also a city landmark and is currently surrounding by a small public park giving the site natural value as well. However, the most popular site was Minnehaha Creek and Greenway listed by approximately three-quarters of participants. Fuller Park, listed by a third of participants is another key natural site, while Washburn High School and Ramsey Middle School are key architectural sites that were listed by residents and professionals alike. On the heat map of locations selected by residents, Fuller Park and the water tower are noticeable hot spots (Map 17). Sites along the length of Minnehaha Creek are a prominent feature as are the two school locations. Lake Harriet, beyond the boundaries of the neighborhood, was mentioned eight times while the Lyndale and MLK Parks, also outside of Tangletown, were each mentioned once. The Harry Wild Jones House, listed by two residents, is another city historic landmark. Two residents also mentioned the professionally identified Lustron Metal Prefab Homes along Nicollet Avenue. In total eleven of the professionally recognized historic sites are houses and two more are potential residential historic districts. Boulevard Theater is a commercial site recognized by both professionals and one resident as being important, while the Nicollet Avenue Bridge is an infrastructure site with similar recognition by both parties. The Boulevard Strip Mall and potential commercial historic district also align with the commercial hubs identified by residents. Lastly St. John's Lutheran Church was listed by two residents and was recognized in the professional survey. This level of alignment between resident views and those of professionals stands out in comparison to the responses of the surrounding neighborhoods.

With ten sites overlapping between the resident preservation list and the city's historic survey, Tangletown showed the greatest alignment between professional and public viewpoints. Additionally, as shown in Map 18, the sites indicated by participants

along Minnehaha Creek and through the tangled center of the neighborhood align with two large potential residential historic districts. Parks were perceived as most important followed by homes in Tangletown responses to the character element questions, correlating with the specific sites selected and the overlap with professional views on the importance of homes in the area. Function was the most important value identified by residents when selecting places to preserve (Figure 5.15). In general half of the participants listing a site said that personal and family relationships were one of the reasons they valued the place, but this number was significantly higher for residents discussing schools. Residents discussing houses felt history was most important, those listing Washburn High School and Minnehaha Creek felt aesthetic was most valued, while those discussing Washburn Park Water Tower had aesthetic and history tied for most important preservation reason. This recognition of the importance of history and aesthetics as important to the neighborhood likely influences the significant overlap in sites selected by residents with those of the architectural historians who completed the professional survey.
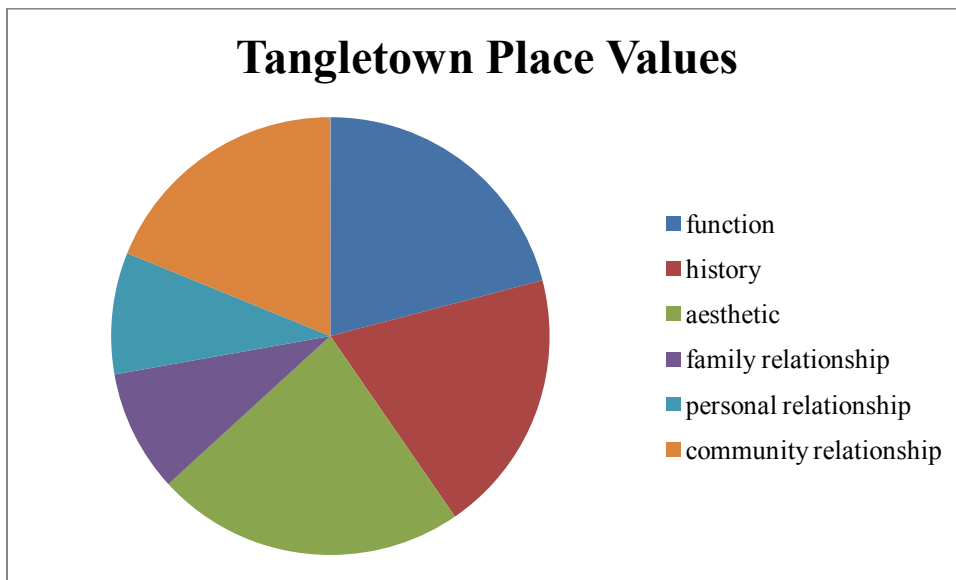

Figure 5.15: Place values for residents of Tangletown.

Table 5.62: Tangletown Place Frequencies

Places	Frequency	Percent	Percent of Participant Cases
Minnehaha Creek & Greenway	71	24.70%	70.30%
Washburn Park Water Tower	70	24.40%	69.30%
Fuller Park	35	12.20%	34.70%
Washburn High School	12	4.20%	11.90%
Houses	10	3.50%	9.90%
Lake Harriet & Greenway & Bandshell	8	2.80%	7.90%
Schools	7	2.40%	6.90%
Ramsey Middle School	7	2.40%	6.90%
Washburn Library	6	2.10%	5.90%
Commercial Hubs	5	1.70%	5.00%
Lakes & Streams	4	1.40%	4.00%
Russian Art Museum / Mayflower Church	3	1.00%	3.00%
Neighborhood Parks	2	0.70%	2.00%
Natural Sites & Grand Round System	2	0.70%	2.00%
Mid-Century Modern Houses	2	0.70%	2.00%
My House	2	0.70%	2.00%
Harry Wild Jones Houses	2	0.70%	2.00%
St. John's Lutheran Church	2	0.70%	2.00%
Patisserie 46	2	0.70%	2.00%
46th - Grand Commercial Hub	2	0.70%	2.00%
Restaurants	2	0.70%	2.00%
48th - Grand Commercial Hub	2	0.70%	2.00%
total: 51 locations	287	100.00%	284.20%

Table 5.63: Tangletown Typology Frequencies

Places Typology	Frequency	Percent	Percent of Participant Cases
natural	129	45.4%	127.7%
institutional	35	12.3%	34.7%
commercial	18	6.3%	17.8%
infrastructure	80	28.2%	79.2%
residential	18	6.3%	17.8%
religious	4	1.4%	4.0%
	284	100.0%	281.2%

Table 5.64: Tangletown Professional Assessment

Source	Place
city landmarks	Harringoton Beard House/Sunnyside
city landmarks	Harry Wild Jones House/Elmwood [A]
city landmarks	Washburn Park Water Tower [A]
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Bangalow at 4643 Harriet Avenue S
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Boulevard Theatre [A]
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Bruchholzl Craddock House
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Colonial Revival Dwelling at 108 Diamond Lake Road W
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Early Suburban Block at 414 Diamond Lake Road w
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	English Tudor Dwelling at 227 Minnehaha Parkway W.
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Italianate Dwelling at 4817 Lyndale Ave S
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Lustron Metal prefab houses at 5015,5021,5027 Nicollet Avenue [A]
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Nicollet Ave Bridge by Kristoffer Oustad and NW Eisberg [A]
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Spanish Colonial Dwelling at 501 Minnehaha Parkway W.
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Washburn High School [A]
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Queen Anne Dwelling at 5300 Nicollet Ave
2000 Hess & Roise Report: potential	Boulevard Strip Mall [A]
2000 Hess & Roise Report: potential	Ramsey Middle School [A]
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	McCowley, & White, J.J., Building
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Minnehaha Parkway Historic District
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	St. John's Lutheran Church [A]
2005 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Washburn Park Residential Historic District
2011 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	54th Street West at Nicollet Avenue South Commercial Historic District [A]

A. Listed by Residents
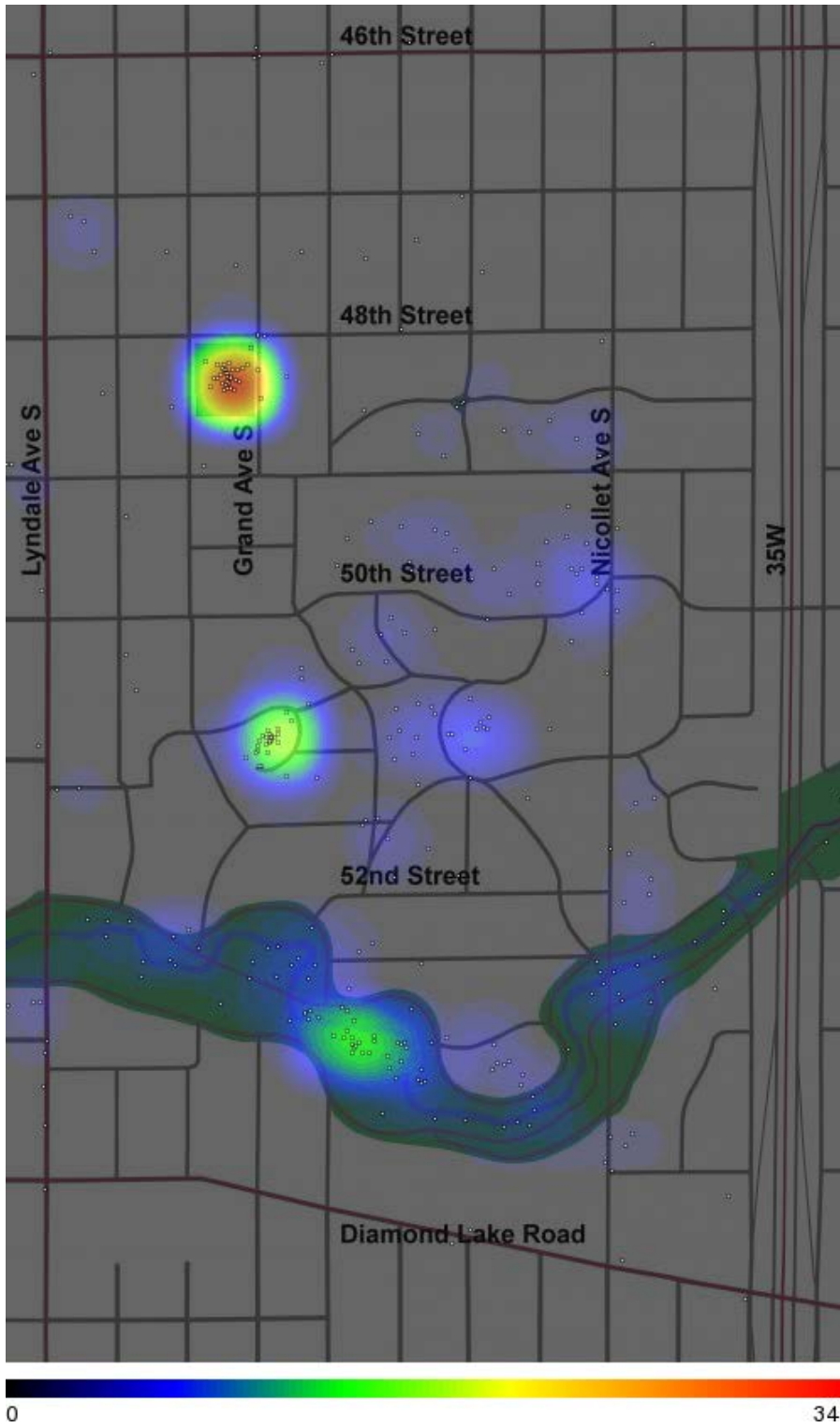
Map 17: Tangletown neighborhood heat map.
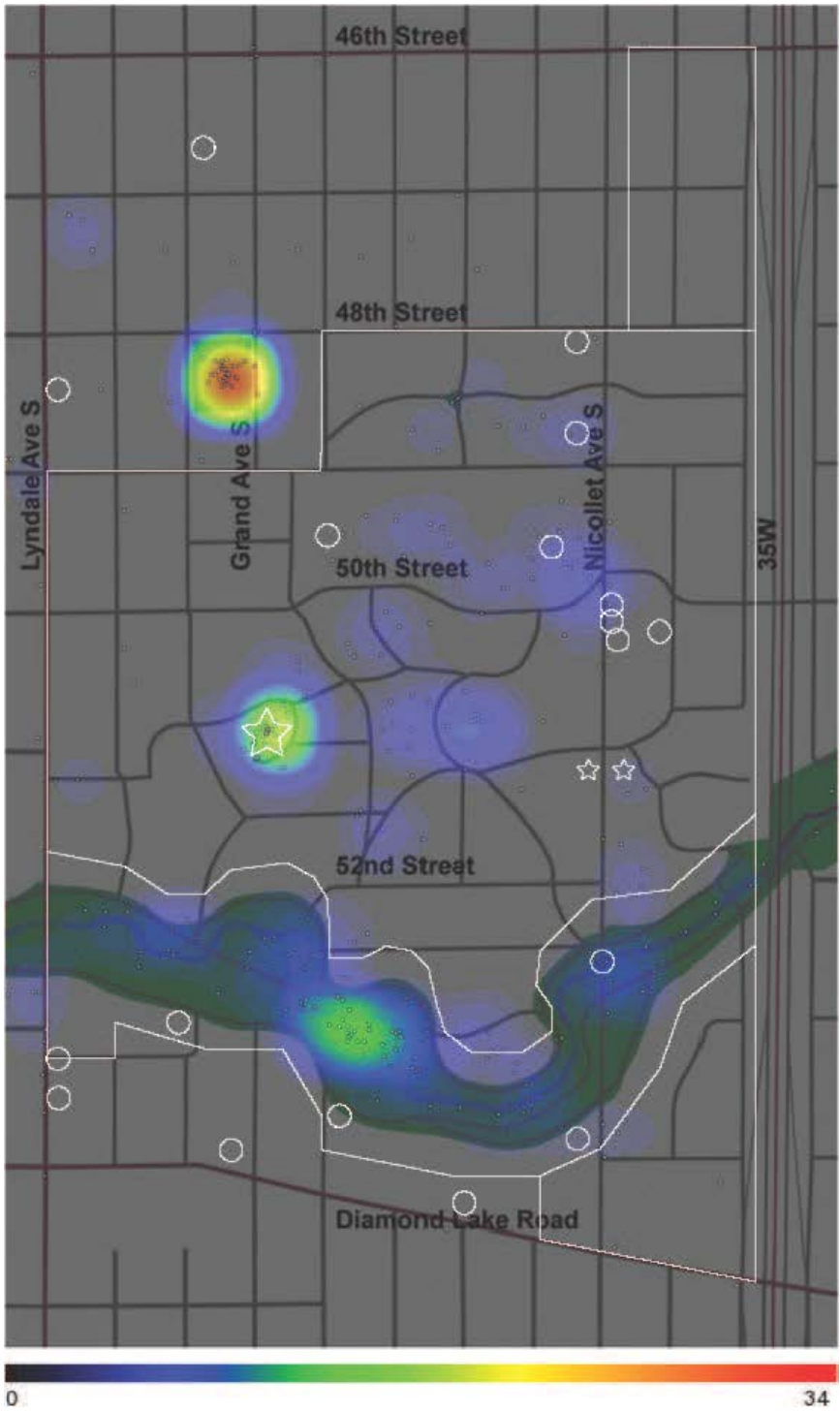
city landmark ⬠ potential professional site ▭ potential professional district

Map 18: Tangletown neighborhood heat map with professional survey overlay.

Windom residents perceived parks as most important and street names as least valuable for the character element section of questions. When considering specific locations, Windom (Tables 5.65-5.67) participants created a list of 32 places deserving preservation with the lowest mention of natural sites out of all the participating neighborhoods. Despite the low frequency of natural site identification compared to the rest of the study area, around three-quarters of participants listed a natural site. Windom also had the lowest mention of residential sites with less than ten percent of participants listing a residential site. Yet Windom had the highest level of institutional mentions with nearly three-quarters of the residents surveyed listing such a site. Approximately fifty percent of participants included Minnehaha Creek and Greenway on their list, although it is technically outside the boundaries of their neighborhood, while around ten percent included Windom South Park. The greenway and park represented the two most common natural sites in the neighborhood. One-third listed Windom School and Community Center, which is a potential site on the professional survey. The adjacency of the park and school leads to a significant hot spot on the resident heat map (Map 19). The Church of Annunciation and Mayflower Church, now the Russian Art Museum, were each listed by five residents and on the city's list of potential sites leading to a string of hot spots along Diamond Lake Road that aligns with professionally identified locations (Map 20). Eight of the professionally identified sites are residential in nature. Three others were churches and three more were commercial facilities, none of which were listed by residents although support was implied in the ten percent who felt churches were important and fifty percent who felt commercial properties in general needed protection. Aesthetic, function, and community relationship were the primary reasons residents selected sites for preservation (Figure 5.16). The most frequent additional value supplied by residents was that these places were a space to gather, highlighting the importance of community spaces to Windom residents.

Table 5.65: Windom Place Frequencies

Places	Frequency	Percent	Percent of Participant Cases
Minnehaha Creek & Greenway	16	21.30%	55.20%
Windom School & Community Center	10	13.30%	34.50%
Church of the Annunciation	5	6.70%	17.20%
Russian Art Museum / Mayflower Church	5	6.70%	17.20%
Windom South Park	3	4.00%	10.30%
Washburn Library	3	4.00%	10.30%
Churches/Places of Worship & Spiritual Community	3	4.00%	10.30%
Diamond Lake - Nicollet Commercial Hub	3	4.00%	10.30%
Bachmanns	2	2.70%	6.90%
54th - Lyndale Commercial Hub	2	2.70%	6.90%
Kowalskis on Lyndale	2	2.70%	6.90%
total: 32 locations	75	100.00%	258.60%

Table 5.66: Windom Typology Frequencies

Places Typology	Frequency	Percent	Percent of Participant Cases
natural	23	30.7%	79.3%
institutional	20	26.7%	69.0%
commercial	16	21.3%	55.2%
infrastructure	5	6.7%	17.2%
residential	2	2.7%	6.9%
religious	9	12.0%	31.0%
	75	100.0%	258.6%

Table 5.67: Windom Professional Assessment

| Source	Place
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Bungalow at 5720 Stevens Avenue
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Craftsman Bungalow at 305 Diamond Lake Road W
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Dutch Colonial Dwelling at 5905 Pleasant Avenue
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Early Commercial Building at 6018 Nicollet Ave
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Early Farmhouse at 5508 Pillsbury Ave
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Frame Farmhouse at 147 W 58th St
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Mayflower Congregational Church [A]
2000 Hess & Roise Report: local	Medieval Stucco Bungalow at 5649 Pleasant Avenue
2000 Hess & Roise Report: potential	Windom Elementary School [A]
2011 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	54th Street West at Nicollet Avenue South Commercial Historic District
2011 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Annunciation School
2011 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Aqua City Motel
2011 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Church of the Annunciation [A]
2011 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Pleasant View Heights Addition Residential Historic District
2011 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Richfield Evangelical Lutheran Church
2011 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Richfield United Methodist Church
2011 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Single-family dwelling 329 58th Street West
2011 Mead & Hunt Report: potential	Southview Seventh Day Adventist Church

A. Listed by Residents
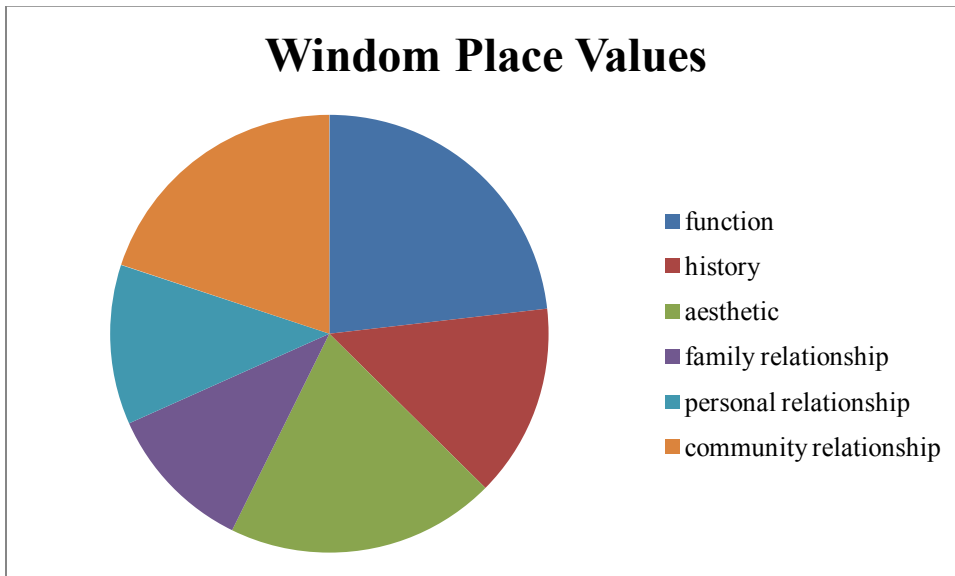
Figure 5.16: Place values for residents of Windom.
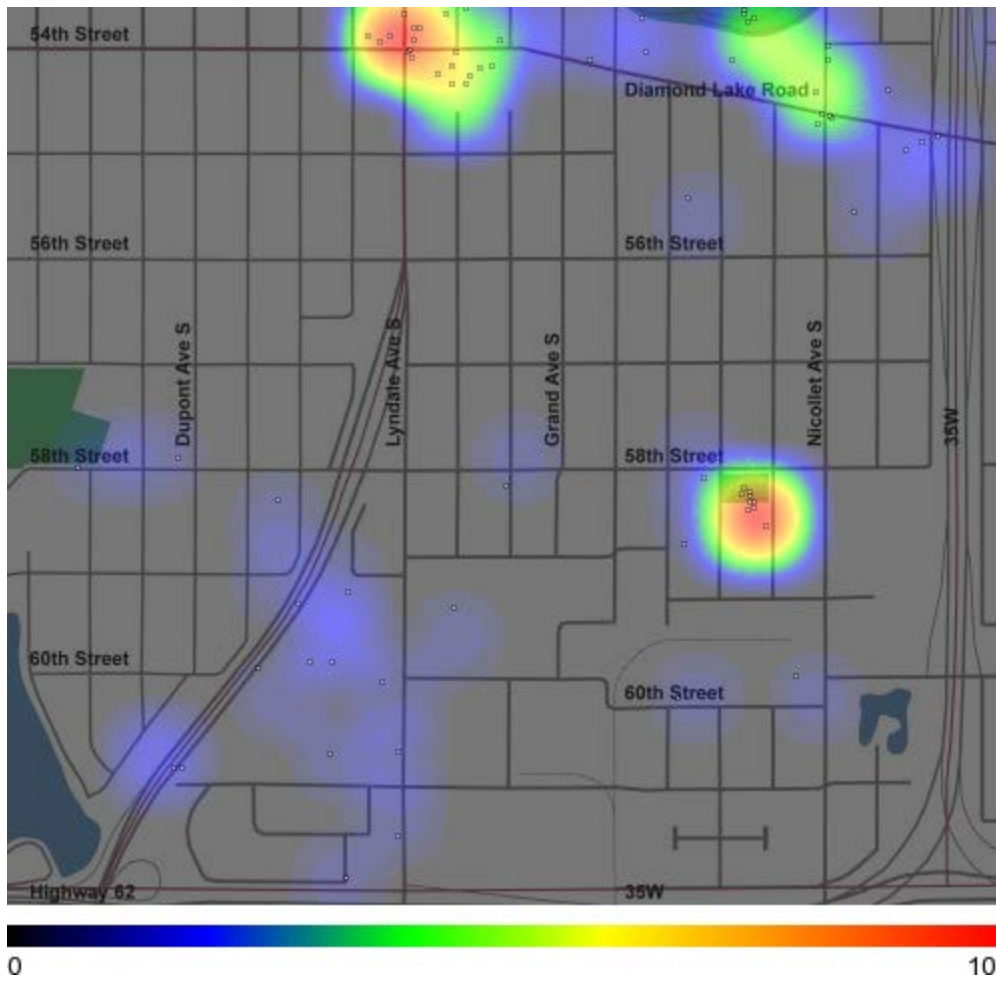
Map 19: Windom neighborhood heat map.
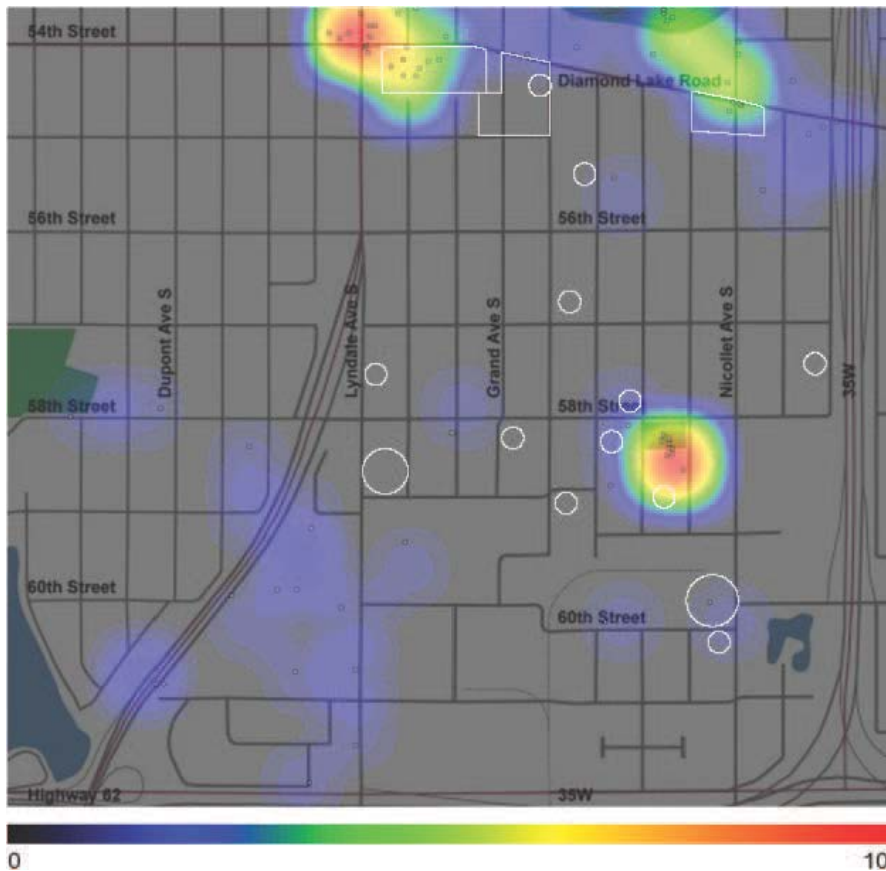
☆ city landmark　　○ potential professional site　　▢ potential professional district

Map 20: Windom neighborhood heat map with professional survey overlay.

Overall, the values with the greatest importance in determining sites worthy of preservation did not differ much depending on resident neighborhood; however, the primary values of function and role in the community are not the ways architectural historians typically determine heritage resource significance. The existing overlap with professionally identified locations seems to depend on the type of property designated. The importance of individual homes was much less likely to be listed by residents than more monumental structures, while residential historic districts seemed to correlate more with general areas of homes that participants appreciated. The overwhelming selection of natural sites when they are present in or adjacent to a neighborhood indicates that green spaces and bodies of water are by far the most important sites to residents. Traditionally these sites have not been considered for local designation as historic landmarks by the City of Minneapolis; however, the value placed on these sites by residents seem to indicate that they are interpreted as having both cultural and environmental significance

by the public. Linden Hills and Tangletown were the only two neighborhoods to list individual architectural structures with the same or greater frequency than natural sites, and these buildings correlate with professionally identified sites in these neighborhoods. The tendency of residents to list sites beyond the bounds of their neighborhood indicates that the Southwest Minneapolis Community is seen as a more cohesive community with places residents feel connected to even if they are a bit further away from their homes. However, this did not seem to lessen the importance of locations within the neighborhood and instead created a network of connected sites. In fact, connectivity and diversity were two of the most important themes transmitted through the values of individual sites selected by residents.

Conclusion

The generally positive views of heritage, seen in the words used to describe the term and in the rated statements, reveal that residents do support the ideas of heritage preservation. In fact the majority of participants agreed with the statement "I support the protection of my neighborhood's heritage" in every neighborhood sampled. The least supportive neighborhoods appear to be Armatage and Windom while Linden Hills and Tangletown (both neighborhoods with designated historic sites) are two of the most supportive when looking at the responses to the rated heritage statements. This correlation between neighborhoods with locally designated historic landmarks and increased value placed on heritage was seen across the study area. There was also a significant trend for increased support of heritage with residents who have lived longer in their neighborhood.

Sense of place through the lens of neighborhood character focused on the importance of natural sites and the intangible aspects of the neighborhoods. The ranking of individual elements showed overwhelming support for parks, people, and homes as being essential to the creation of character. Residents from Armatage, Fulton, Kingfield, and Linden Hills stressed the importance of neighborhood events in the creation of character. The support for bodies of water as an important element seemed to relate to the extent of water within the community. Restaurants were another element that had varied ratings across neighborhoods with the greatest support from Kingfield residents. Street

names, places of worship, and new development were seen as the least contributing elements. As with the heritage statements, respondent age and length of residency influenced the elements valued in the creation of sense of place. The larger landscape elements like street names and intangible character items like history were more appreciated by residents who had lived longer in the neighborhoods. On the other hand, elements like restaurants, places of worship, sounds, and heritage mattered more to younger new residents in the neighborhoods.

The vast majority of participants not only appreciated heritage as an idea but had specific locations they wanted to preserve for future generations. The specific sites selected by residents for preservation verified an appreciation for natural areas, especially the park system, for both its cultural and its environmental role in the neighborhoods. Statistically every person in the community selected one natural site out of their three locations to save, indicating a large trend across the whole Southwest Minneapolis Community. Only Tangletown and Linden Hills had similar degrees of support for architectural places as they did for natural sites; both of which are neighborhoods with designated city landmarks. Residents tended to list sites beyond the bounds of their neighborhood, indicating that the larger community was viewed more cohesively by some participants. When selecting a site for preservation the most important values to residents were function and connection to the community, which are not the typical values used by professionals. Connectivity and diversity were the most often supplied additional values for sites, showing recognition of the importance of the architectural fabric as more than individual unrelated sites amongst participants. Often overlap between professional and resident views came in the form of monumental structures, although residential historic districts also related to areas of participant interest. Tangletown had a notably high level of overlap between resident and professional views, with forty percent of professional identified sites also recognized by participants. Some of this may be a function of sample size since Kingfield with the second largest subgroup achieved a thirty percent overlap, although the list of professional sites is half the size of that for Tangletown. However, the increased likelihood of participant overlap with city landmarks rather than other professionally recognized sites does indicate that the publicity of "official" heritage does impact resident views of their community.

CONCLUSION: *LOOKING BACK & LOOKING FORWARD*

Introduction

This study indicates that the general public does care about heritage, especially in the form of the special places that make up their neighborhoods. The fact that people from outside the study area sent correspondence suggesting that this study was something they felt was important and should be completed for their neighborhoods as well shows that this is a topic of interest to residents and heritage professionals alike. Looking back at the original void in the existing literature, which was substantially based on theory instead of data, this research supports the assertion that residents bring a unique but knowledgeable perspective to the heritage of their neighborhoods. Additionally, it became clear that community engagement is not an easy process and would require professionals to look at the process itself as productive irrespective of the results.

Responding to Existing Literature

This research supports some of the perspectives presented in the existing literature while challenging several other studies. There has been an increased professional interest in vernacular sites of "everyday" architecture, in part due to the belief that these are the types of places residents connect to. It was found that residents do appreciate monumental structures and vernacular buildings because of the function of the building, instead of the architectural style. Residential places, regardless of their monumental nature, were less frequently identified than commercial, educational, or infrastructure sites that had a more public interaction in its function. It had been suggested that individual historic sites are linked by the intangible heritage of a place[127] which, based on the importance placed on statements about "the feel" of each neighborhood, seemed to be true. One of the most fundamental assumptions in the push for community engagement is that different people want to protect different places.[128] The findings about individual places within the neighborhoods showed that there was a large variety of structures and locations that people valued; however there was also considerable overlap. Most significantly the list of places residents selected differed greatly from the list of

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[127] Olsson, "Citizen Input in Urban Heritage Management and Planning," 371-394.
[128] Lowenthal and Binney, *Our Past Before Us*, 53.

professionally identified locations in historic resource surveys by architectural historians, indicating that community engagement would be needed to make sure places the community values are being preserved. The earlier research that indicated qualitative methods provided opportunities for places previously unrecognized to be revealed[129] seemed to be valuable advice. Quantitative responses did not solicit the same enthusiasm or variety that the open-response questions provided; however, this data did allow for broader conclusions to be formed. The data both demonstrated that different people have distinct values and reinforced the concept that history is perceived as having happened everywhere. This, as prior research predicted, is indicated by the way selected places are spread throughout the urban fabric.[130] The selected locations also displayed a series of linked nodes that encompassed the majority of sites participants cared for. This linkage suggests that instead of a scattering of places, heritage in residents' eyes is more of a network overlaid on the urban fabric.

The reasons for valuing heritage had previously been discussed in studies that indicated that heritage was personal and interconnected with the ideas of family.[131] However, the findings showed that residents of Southwest Minneapolis felt less connection to the more intimate scales of heritage. Further research would be needed to address the cause of this difference, although it likely is related to the limited number of residents with multiple generations of their families residing in the same neighborhood. Additionally, sites that might be assumed to have personal connections, like homes, were less likely than public places, like parks, to solicit such feelings. Natural sites did resonate more with neighbors than architectural sites[132]as had been previously suggested. Additionally, the sites selected by residents showed that there is a desire to preserve more than artifacts.[133] Although the sites were physical locations, many were selected for their functions as places of community gathering and spaces that provided diverse connections, showing that it is the feeling of the place that residents want to protect. Earlier work that

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[129] Swensen et al., "Alternative Perspectives?," 213-226.
[130] Filene, "Passionate Histories," 14.
[131] Hareven and Langenbach, "Living Places, Work Places and Historical Identity," 116-117; Rosenzweig and Thelen, *Presence of the Past*, 22-29.
[132] Olwig, "'Natural' Landscapes in the Representation of National Identity," 73; Scott, "Assessing Public Perception of Landscape," 352-356.
[133] Stipe, *A Richer Heritage*, xv.

indicated heritage sites were often seen as a way to help understand the past of other groups of people[134] arose in responses about diversity and that someplace was important to others in the community, thus worthy of protection; however, this was a small trend within the responses gathered. The most notable overlap in responses was with an earlier study on sense of place that showed sixty percent of residents wrote about feeling of belonging while thirty percent discussed location, which was very close to the same ratio of residents who described character as being about feeling or aesthetic.[135] The difference arose in the number of responses to the previous study about history, while in Southwest Minneapolis function was a larger consideration. There were also significantly fewer people who felt unclear about the idea of neighborhood character as compared to the term sense of place.

Two big questions are difficult to answer: Is the local community the expert?[136] Do resident views diverge from those of professionals? The community provided valuable feedback that could not be gleaned from the professional historic resource surveys, displaying a distinctly different opinion on the places that matter to the community. Community engagement as a way to merge professional and public knowledge[137] seemed to be successful, although time consuming. The integration of ideas revolved around understanding resident value systems, which differed from those typically used by architectural historians and preservation planners. It seemed like acknowledging resident value expectations would need to be the starting point for further engagement. The idea that the process is as valuable as the results[138] requires that the professional explain the project to the community and allow iterative conversations so that the methods used are allowed to educate residents without them feeling like their ideas are not being respected. Their excitement over realizing that neighbors might value the same shared resources showed that the community found the process worthwhile. There was a clear rejection of suggestions that residents don't care about their local

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[134] Ibid. 120.
[135] Orange, "Exploring Sense of Place," 99-117.
[136] Schofield and Szymanski, *Local Heritage, Global Context*, xivii.
[137] Hayden, *The Power of Place*, 76.
[138] Hareven and Langenbach, "Living Places, Work Places and Historical Identity."

heritage and will consistently choose new development,[139] although wider testing would be needed to confirm that the trend was not specific to Southwest Minneapolis. The overwhelming positive response from residents indicates that community engagement is something that they would welcome as a way to protect their neighborhood for future generations.

Joys and Sorrows of Community Engagement

One of the joys of community engagement is learning from people that heritage preservation is a topic that they care about. From the emails sent by participants who particularly enjoyed the survey to conversations with people at the farmers market about how excited they were that someone was studying this topic, it appears that for some people heritage is a passion even if not an expertise. An unexpected result of the survey was the density of responses from Tangletown and Kingfield neighborhoods, which indicate that for some reason this area of Southwest Minneapolis felt particular resonance with the survey. There was also a clear interest in areas beyond Southwest Minneapolis that heard about the survey, showing that the questions being asked were more widely applicable than just for use within the study area.

The sorrows of community engagement come in the form of people who make it clear they do not value their heritage. Only one participant wrote that they felt this topic was completely irrelevant while others expressed in their responses that they did not feel heritage was important beyond an interesting hobby or that heritage was something that existed in places other than their neighborhood. This group of people composed the minority of participants by far; however, low participation rates in several neighborhoods indicate that more people might feel similarly. This seems to indicate a larger problem in communicating to the public that their heritage is valuable and something they should take pride in; however, professionals engaging in community participation need to accept that not everyone will appreciate their work.

There were also difficulties in getting a representative sample with the desired diversity of respondents. Future research would need to more assertively sample minority

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[139] Vedru, "Memory and the Value of Place in Estonia," 53.

populations, especially renters and people of color. The findings indicate that over one hundred responses from a neighborhood are needed to gather an understanding of the dynamics of the community, which in a professional capacity might necessitate more time intensive sampling methods like a mailed survey. Targeted sampling of subpopulations is a significant area that future research would benefit from.

Unexpected Findings

This study focused on an exploratory method that did not delve into all the reasons why heritage is supported by different members of the community. In future research investigating the reasons behind heritage support would be a topic of interest, as would several findings from this study that could benefit from additional testing. The unexpectedly high level of support for parks even beyond the study area supports the idea that in a multi-cultural society natural sites become increasingly important in the development of sense of place. This idea could be tested more directly over a wider area to see if this was just a phenomenon within Southwest Minneapolis or perhaps an urban trend. Similarly, other natural entities like bodies of water could be tested in this way since this study indicated that participant opinions were swayed depending on how closely located they were to a body of water. The general support of natural sites might also have professional implications for cities like Minneapolis, which could consider the cultural importance of such sites worthy of further investigation.

The importance of the urban design as a cohesive element in Southwest Minneapolis was also revealed. The development pattern, scale of construction, and building functions were prioritized by residents over individual sites. These sentiments align more closely with the idea of local historic districts, as compared to individual landmarks, and appear to have widespread support in the community. Responses did reveal that residents value the specific businesses and functions within their neighborhoods, which is outside the realm of preservation policy; however, the protection of the developmental pattern of the community would assist in keeping the type of desired functions intact as well as preserve the general aesthetic of the neighborhoods.

This study also indicates that living in a neighborhood with locally designated historic landmarks impacts views upon the importance of heritage, which is a theory that

could be tested in other neighborhoods through questions specifically about resident perceptions of city historic landmarks. The noticeable trend in greater support for neighborhood heritage over time and with age would benefit in more strategic studies focused on these elements, along with demographic information, over a larger study area to better understand what connects a person to their neighborhood. The resident view that neighborhood heritage is important to city heritage, rather than larger scales like national heritage or smaller scales like personal heritage, is an area deserving greater investigation as well, since it seems to indicate more could be done to leverage the existing city connection. Additionally, studying neighborhoods where residents have had several generations of their family reside would reveal if the intimate scale of heritage is developed through multiple generations. This role of ancestry was an aspect of interest that this study could not adequately address with the given demographic of participants.

The potential of community engagement strategies for heritage professionals was highlighted by the consistency and variety of resident responses. The specific places selected by participants could be used to alert preservation planners to locations requiring additional research by an architectural historian. Moreover, such a survey can show that in places like Southwest Minneapolis it is the overall pattern of development that residents want to preserve, rather than individual monuments. The maps and lists of sites created by residents are in an accessible format for use by city planners, which could be integrated into existing assessment processes. Questions about the type of elements that create neighborhood character reinforce the types of places the community selects individually and create quantitative data which is easily interpreted. Beyond the use for planners and historians, this type of questionnaire could be used to show city officials the character their constituents value in their neighborhoods and the places they would like to have support in preserving.

A Larger Map

As the TED talk that originally inspired this study revealed, crowd-sourced data is a rarely leveraged method for gaining consensus although it is growing in popularity. [140]

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[140] "Visualizing ourselves with crowd-sourced data," TED Conferences, uploaded March 2011, https://www.ted.com/talks/aaron_koblin?language=en.

Through the use of an online survey, this study could be thought of as a form of crowd-sourced data at a small scale. This technology leads to global possibilities, especially in the form of a larger map. The data about the places residents would choose to preserve is the most tangible of the responses with potential professional implications and tended to be the area of the survey that participants were most excited about. When combined, even the small neighborhood heat maps start to show a larger pattern of important areas for residents, see Map 21. The idea of a city wide if not global map of all the sites people would choose to preserve is feasible with rapidly changing technology. A database created by residents and accessible to historians, planners, and city officials would bring attention to potential heritage sites previously unrecognized.

Conclusion

In response to the contention that heritage is vital to the creation of community character and individual identity, this study asserts that community engagement should be used at the local level in decisions about historic site designations. The methods utilized provide a precedent for future research and professional investigations into community participation in heritage preservation in the United States. The findings reveal that heritage is important to residents in Southwest Minneapolis and that every neighborhood has unique aspects that can be discovered through cooperative efforts with residents. This exploratory study also showed that city designated landmarks influence resident perceptions of their community and could be used to bolster support for heritage. Additionally, the responses show that in Southwest Minneapolis it is the overall development pattern, scale of construction, and general aesthetic that residents' value, in addition to natural sites which residents see as vital cultural locations. This research supports the stance of an increasing number of preservation professionals in the twenty-first century, that everyone can be an expert of their heritage if given the opportunity.
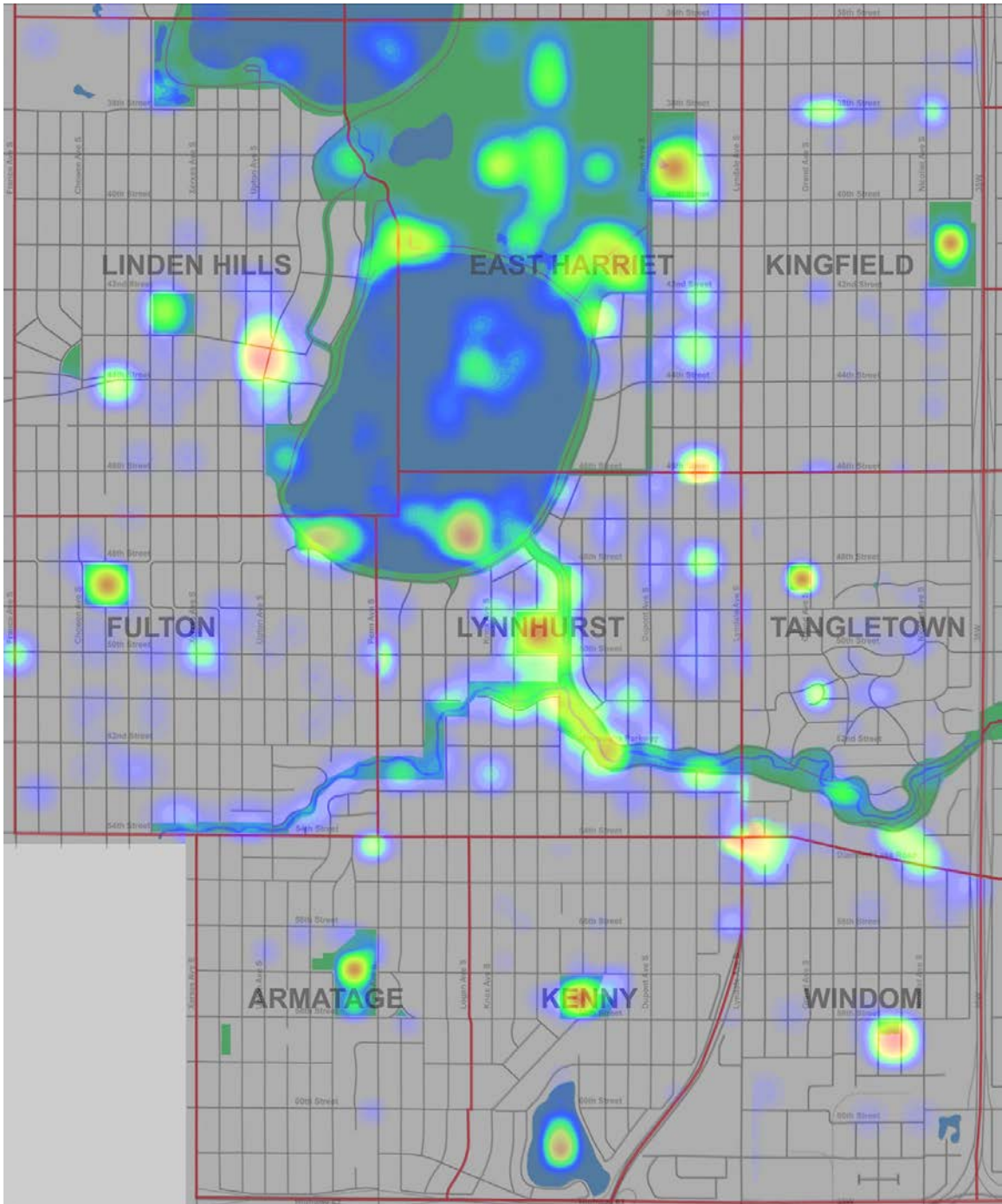
Map 21: Southwest Minneapolis combined heat map.

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Appendix A: Questionnaire

Southwest Minneapolis Neighborhood Survey

What makes your neighborhood special?

Please take this opportunity to be part of a research study about the character of your neighborhood and the places you feel are important to it. The purpose of this study is to better understand the similarities and differences between the Southwest Minneapolis neighborhoods through the experience of residents. Most importantly, it is a chance to express your views and contribute to the conversation about what makes your neighborhood special. The results of this study will be made available to the Southwest Minneapolis community so that the participating neighborhoods can appreciate the diversity of resident views.

This anonymous survey will take you approximately 15 minutes to complete. As an incentive, you will be given the option to enter your email address at the end of the survey for a chance to win an iPad Air. Your email address will not be linked to your answers; we will not use it for any other purposes and will destroy our record of it once the winner has been selected.

This study is being conducted by Madelyn Sundberg from the University of Minnesota for her Master of Science in Architecture: Heritage Conservation and Preservation thesis under the guidance of Professor Greg Donofrio. If you have questions, you are encouraged to contact them at sundb173@umn.edu or donofrio@umn.edu.

Participation in this study is voluntary. If you decide to participate, you are free not to answer any question or withdraw at any time. By continuing with this survey you are indicating that you are at least 18 years old, have read and understood this consent form, and agree to participate in this research study.

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1. **What neighborhood do you live in?** (circle one)

Armatage   Linden Hills

East Harriet   Lynnhurst

Fulton   Tangletown

Kenny   Windom

Kingfield   Other:_____
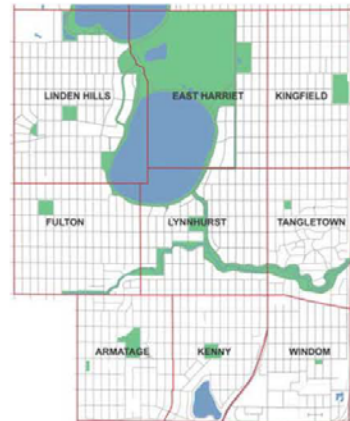
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2. What three words would you use to describe the character of your neighborhood?

_____   _____   _____

3. To what extent do you feel the following elements are important to the character of your neighborhood? (fill in the circle)

	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Neither Important nor Unimportant	Somewhat Unimportant	Very Unimportant
Buildings	O	O	O	O	O
Bodies of water	O	O	O	O	O
Culture	O	O	O	O	O
Parks	O	O	O	O	O
Events	O	O	O	O	O
Businesses	O	O	O	O	O
Wildlife	O	O	O	O	O
Feeling of belonging	O	O	O	O	O
People	O	O	O	O	O
Restaurants	O	O	O	O	O
Street names	O	O	O	O	O
Landscape	O	O	O	O	O
History	O	O	O	O	O
Places of worship	O	O	O	O	O
Aesthetic	O	O	O	O	O
Homes	O	O	O	O	O
New development	O	O	O	O	O
Sounds	O	O	O	O	O
Family	O	O	O	O	O
Community centers	O	O	O	O	O
Diversity	O	O	O	O	O
Heritage	O	O	O	O	O

4. If you could change one thing about your neighborhood what would it be?

_____

_____

5. What three words would you choose to describe the term heritage?

_____   _____   _____

In addition to the words you used to describe the idea of heritage, the following common definition of heritage is provided for you to reflect on when answering the questions below.

heritage:
traditions, beliefs, objects, and locations that reflect the history of an individual or group of people

6. To what extent do you agree with the following statements? (fill in the circle)

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
The feel of my neighborhood is important to me.	O	O	O	O	O
The look of my neighborhood is important to me.	O	O	O	O	O
Places within my neighborhood contribute to its heritage.	O	O	O	O	O
Cultural events are a part of my neighborhood's heritage.	O	O	O	O	O
Historic figures are important to my neighborhood's heritage.	O	O	O	O	O
Stories are important to my neighborhood's heritage.	O	O	O	O	O
Historic sites are a part of my neighborhood's heritage.	O	O	O	O	O
My neighborhood's history is valuable.	O	O	O	O	O
My neighborhood's heritage is important to its future.	O	O	O	O	O
My neighborhood's heritage provides economic benefits.	O	O	O	O	O
My neighborhood's aesthetic is part of its heritage.	O	O	O	O	O
My neighborhood connects to my personal heritage.	O	O	O	O	O
My neighborhood's heritage relates to my family's heritage.	O	O	O	O	O
My neighborhood displays my community's heritage.	O	O	O	O	O
My neighborhood is important to the city's heritage.	O	O	O	O	O
My neighborhood displays my culture's heritage.	O	O	O	O	O
My neighborhood's heritage is of national importance.	O	O	O	O	O
I support the protection of my neighborhood's heritage.	O	O	O	O	O
I support the reuse of existing buildings in my neighborhood.	O	O	O	O	O
I am interested in the past of my neighborhood.	O	O	O	O	O

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7. **If you could choose up to three places in your neighborhood to preserve for future generations of residents what would they be?** (these places can be a single site, an area, or a group of related locations)

Place 1: _____
because of its (circle as many as applicable)
function   aesthetic   family relationship   Other:_____
history   personal relationship   community relationship

Place 2: _____
because of its (circle as many as applicable)
function   aesthetic   family relationship   Other:_____
history   personal relationship   community relationship

Place 3: _____
because of its (circle as many as applicable)
function   aesthetic   family relationship   Other:_____
history   personal relationship   community relationship

Please mark the approximate locations of the places you would choose to preserve on the map.
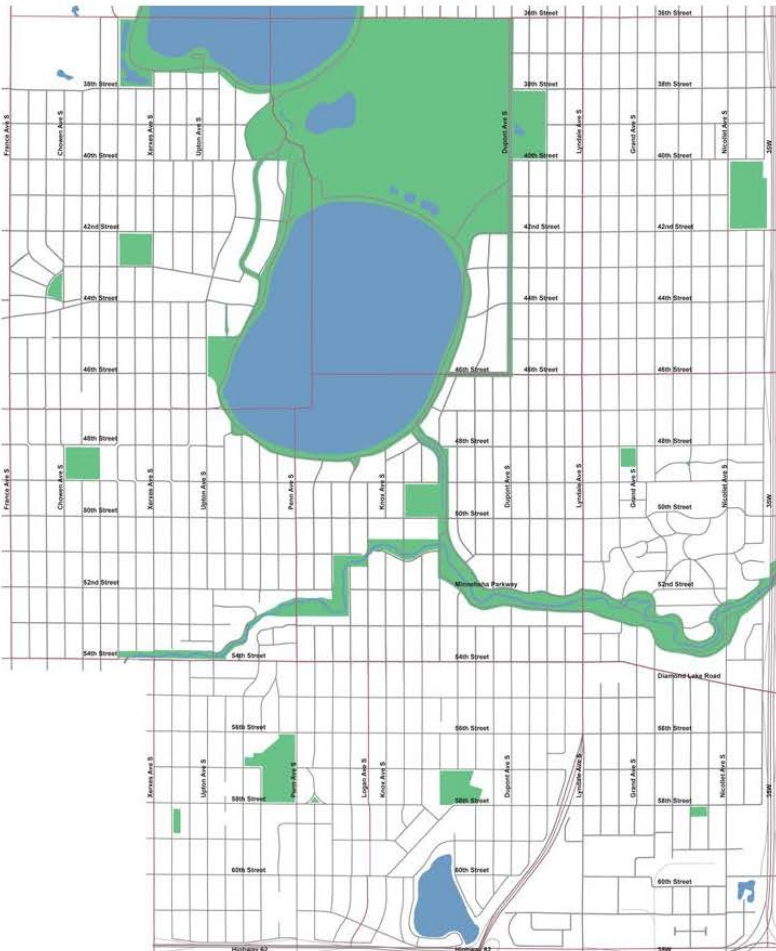
8. How long have you lived in the neighborhood?

_____

9. What year were you born?

_____

10. What is your primary occupation?

_____　　　Not Employed　　　Retired

11. Gender　　　(circle applicable answer)

Male　　　Female　　　Other　　　Prefer Not to Disclose

12. Highest level of education　(circle applicable answer)

High School Graduate　　　Some College　　　Bachelor Degree　　　Master Degree
Associate Degree　　　　　Professional Degree　　Doctoral Degree　　Prefer Not to Disclose

13. Race/Ethnicity　(circle applicable answer)

White (Non Hispanic)　　　Black (Non-Hispanic)　　　Asian
Hispanic/Latino　　　　　Pacific Islander　　　　American Indian
Mixed　　　　　　　　Other:_____　　　Prefer Not to Disclose

14. Home Ownership　(circle applicable answer)

Renter　　　Owner　　　Prefer Not to Disclose

15. Housing Typology　(circle applicable answer)

Single-family　　　Multi-family　　　Prefer Not to Disclose

16. Living Arrangement　(circle applicable answer)

Single　　　　　　　Partner/Married　　Roommates　　　Prefer Not to Disclose
Multiple Families　　Family　　　　　Other:_____

Thank you for your participation in this survey. Your time is greatly appreciated.

Appendix B: Questionnaire Codebook

Q1_What neighborhood do you live in?	neighborhood
Armatage	1
East Harriet	2
Fulton	3
Kenny	4
Kingfield	5
Linden Hills	6
Lynnhurst	7
Tangletown	8
Windom	9
Lyndale	10
Regina	11
Field	12
CARAG	13
ECCO	14
Lowry Hill East	15
East Isles	16
Hale-Page-Diamond Lake	17

Q2_What three words would you use to describe the character of your neighborhood?	character
Accessible (Livable, Amenities)	1
Dense	2
Varied (Multi-dimensional, Variety, Textured)	3
Eclectic	4
Quiet	5
Friendly (Gracious)	6
Energetic (Spirited, Lively, Outgoing)	7
Desirable (Popular, Appealing)	8
Vibrant	9
Engaged	10
Families (Kids)	11
Home (Homey)	12
Safe (Watchful, Aware, Secure)	13
Neighborly	14
Walkable (Pedestrian-friendly)	15
Quaint (Not Ostentatious, Small-town, Village, Unassuming)	16
Comfortable (Relaxed, Low-key, Cozy, Casual, Laid-back)	17
Diverse (Mixed, Blended, Heterogeneous)	18
Convenient	19

Community (Social, Inclusive)	20
Grounded (Rooted)	21
Caring (Supportive, Comfort)	22
Beautiful (Attractive, Lovely, Elegant, Pretty, Cute)	23
Active	24
Concerned (Thoughtful, Contemplative)	25
Mid-century	26
Green (Shady, Nature, Trees, Leafy, Woodsy, Lush)	27
Liberal (Democrat)	28
Welcoming (Inviting, Approachable, Accepting)	29
Peaceful (Calm, Tranquil)	30
Progressive (Non-conforming)	31
Outdoorsy (Nature-loving)	32
Lakes (Water)	33
Harriet	34
Roses	35
Recreation	36
Proud (Prideful)	37
Established (Stable, Solid)	38
Dynamic	39
Animals (Dogs)	40
Fitness	41
Delicious (Dining, Foodie, Restaurants, Eateries)	42
Resourceful (Handy, Enterprising)	43
Prosperous (Wealthy, Affluent, Up-scale, Well-off)	44
Urban (City)	45
Bikeable	46
Charming	47
Historic (Old homes, Centenary)	48
Regional	49
Parks (Gardens)	50
Residential (Cottages)	51
Interesting	52
Character	53
Practical (Down-to-earth, Utilitarian)	54
Roomy (Open)	55
Colorful	56
Central	57
Life-style	58
Middle-class	59
Involved	60

Opportunity	61
Local	62
Respectful (Civilized, Tolerant , Unpretentious, Open-minded)	63
Best (Great, Wonderful, Awesome)	64
Educated (Literate, Schools, High-functioning)	65
Quality	66
Connected (Close-knit, Relationships)	67
Healthy (Athletic)	68
Pleasant (Sweet, Nice, Personable)	69
Young (30 something's)	70
Sunny	71
Gentrified (White, Homogeneous, Privileged)	72
Businesses	73
Cooperative (Interactive, Collaborative)	74
Unique (Special, Unusual)	75
Hidden (Undiscovered)	76
Gem	77
Noisy (Airplanes, Jet-noise, Loud)	78
Right-scale	79
Responsible	80
Maintained (Clean, Cared for, Well-kept, Kempt)	81
Normal	82
Hip (Happening, Trending)	83
Artsy (Creative)	84
Empowered (Independent)	85
Earnest	86
Thriving (Growing, booming)	87
Authentic	88
Gritty	89
Upwardly-mobile (Up-and-coming)	90
Evolving (Changing, Improving, Developing, Regenerating, Renewed, Striving)	91
Busy (Bustling)	92
Fun (Exciting, Enjoyable)	93
Committed	94
Trust	95
Whimsical	96
Exclusionary	97
Delightful (Happy)	98
In-between (Second-tier, Flux)	99

Environmental (Eco-conscious)	100
European	101
Crime	102
Challenged	103
Traditional (Classic, Stately)	104
Bad	105
Minneapolis	106
South	107
Professional	108
Heritage	109
Creek	110
Nestled	111
1920s	112
Minnehaha	113
Hills	114
Scenic	115
Preserved	116
Wholesome	117
Complete	118
Architectural	119
People	120
Property	121
Winding (Curvy)	122
Watertower	123
Good (Okay)	124
Location	125
Uppity	126
Midwestern	127
Cold	128
Transitional	129
Multi-Generational	130
Outdated	131
Flyover	132
Bunker-like	133
Disconnected	134
Beach	135

Q3_ To what extent do you feel the following elements are important to the character of your neighborhood?	buildings, bodies of water, culture, parks, events, businesses, wildlife, feeling of belonging, people, restaurants, street names, landscape, history, places of worship, aesthetic, homes, new development, sounds, family, community centers, diversity, heritage
Very Important	1
Somewhat Important	2
Neither Important nor Unimportant	3
Somewhat Unimportant	4
Very Unimportant	5
Q4_If you could change one thing about your neighborhood what would it be?	**changes**
Nothing	1
Less Airplane Noise (Move the airport, Provide More Sound Insulation)	2
Greater Diversity (Ethnic & Socioeconomic, Less Homogeneous, Change of Perception, Business Owners)	3
Less Noise (in general)	4
Less Home Demolition-Rebuild (Due to Size & Aesthetic Impacting Character, More Regulations)	5
Less Automobile Noise	6
Less New Construction (Harms Character, More City Regulations)	7
Improve Streetscape (Add Trees, Nicollet Avenue, More Family Friendly at Intersections)	8
Decrease Crime (Alter Perceptions, Increase Police Action, Safer, Edges of Neighborhood, Burglaries)	9
Restore Old Homes (South Nicollet, Create Incentives)	10
Lower Taxes (Property)	11
Less Litter	12
Better Organized Infrastructure Upgrades (Street Closures, Faster Maintenance)	13
Increase Density (More Urban, Less Spread Out)	14
Remove 35-W (Restore Community)	15
Fewer Modern Condo Buildings	16
More Responsible Landlords	17
Greater Sense of Community (More People Involved, Shared Responsibility)	18
Keep Existing Housing Affordable (Lower Cost of Living)	19

Create Affordable Housing	20
Install Historic Street Lighting (Remove Dark Areas)	21
Reduce Number of Speed Bumps	22
Decrease Traffic Speed (Bryant, King's Highway, Blaisdell, Cut-through Streets)	23
More Neighborhood Events	24
More Local Businesses (Stable, Walkable, Quaint Aesthetic, Lyndale, 53rd, Ice Cream Store, Liquor Shop, Not Chains)	25
Fewer Gas Lawn Mowers	26
Add Speed Bumps	27
More Neighborhood Funding (schools, parks, infrastructure)	28
Change Neighborhood Name	29
Restore Movie Theater on Lyndale	30
Remove Buses (49th Street)	31
More Restaurants (Variety, Walkable)	32
More Friendly (Less Judgmental, Less Pressuring)	33
Remove Low Income Housing (Mayflower Complex)	34
Add Community Fruit Trees	35
More Parking (On-Street & Off-Street, Lyndale, 54th)	36
Renovate Parks (Maintain)	37
Use Electric Buses	38
Wider Driveways	39
Add Neighborhood Grocery Store (Food Desert)	40
Improve Street Paving & Sidewalks	41
Add Park Surveillance Cameras	42
More Parks	43
Enhance Commercial Properties (Lyndale, 54th, 50th, Bryant)	44
Add Neighborhood Convenience Store	45
Larger Yards	46
Connect with Surrounding Neighborhoods	47
Improve or Remove Motels	48
More Senior Citizen Activities	49
More Diverse Neighborhood Board (New People on Board)	50
More Pools	51
More Attention on Social Justice Issues	52
More Diversity of Homes (Size, for Seniors)	53
Less Automobile Traffic (Xerxes, Penn)	54
Make 50th a Greenway	55
Healthier Bodies of Water (Minnehaha Creek, Resident Perceptions)	56

Remove Church (Mt. Olivet Lutheran)	57
Bury Power Lines	58
Stop Zoning Changes	59
Minimize Weekend Influx of Tourists	60
More Teen Friendly	61
Increase in Composting	62
More Welcoming for Singles	63
Add a Mountain Range	64
More Mass Transit (Light Rail on Nicollet)	65
More Neighborhood Input to Park Decisions (MLK)	66
Add Dog Park	67
Better Schools (Progressive, Closer)	68
More Quality Childcare	69
Less of a Divide at Nicollet Avenue	70
More Free Movies at MLK Park	71
Closer Lake	72
More Book clubs	73
Fewer Kids	74
Add Zoning Changes (Commercial Expansion)	75
My Neighbor	76
Expand Restaurant Liquor Licenses	77
Better Compliance With Snow Removal	78
Keep Cats Indoors	79
Fewer Power Outages	80
Closer Affordable Businesses (Wal-Mart, McDonalds)	81
More Children	82
Fewer Rabbits	83
More Non-Religious Public Gathering Spaces	84
Neighborhood Independence (Not Needing to Partner on Events)	85
More Respect for Renters as Contributing to Neighborhood	86
More Pollinator Friendly Yards	87
Q5_What three words would you choose to describe the term heritage?	**heritage**
History (Historic, Historical)	1
Past	2
Tradition (Traditional)	3
Culture (Cultural)	4
Pride	5
Family (Kinship)	6
Ancestry (Ancestors, Predecessors)	7

Ethnicity (Ethnic, Race, White)	8
Nationality (Country, Homeland)	9
Foundation (Building-blocks, Anchor)	10
Names (Calhoun, Harriet)	11
Values (Valuable, Worth)	12
Preservation (Preserved)	13
Community	14
Sense of Place (Character)	15
Genealogy	16
Origin (Provenance, Beginning, "Where we come from")	17
Present (Today)	18
Planning	19
Cohesive	20
Connection (Connect, Ties, Link, Related, Bonding, Interconnect)	21
Remember (Remembrance, Retention)	22
Meaning (Meaningful)	23
Modern (Mod)	24
Inheritance (Inherit)	25
Memories (Memorable)	26
Shared (Collective, Common, Commonalities, Inclusion, Universal)	27
Our (We)	28
Exclusion (Exclusionary)	29
Genes (DNA)	30
Beliefs	31
Longevity (Long-term, Longtime, Long-lasting, Long-standing, Enduring, Duration)	32
People (Residents, Human)	33
Old (Old-fashioned, Age)	34
Feel (Sense, Feeling, Presence)	35
Right (Birthright)	36
Context	37
Longitudinal	38
Background	39
Experience (Experienced)	40
Individual (Individuality, Personal)	41
Quality	42
Stories (Story-telling)	43
Sacred	44
Lineage	45

Handed-down (Passed-down)	46
Home	47
Nature (Natural, Green, Trees)	48
Perception (Mindset)	49
Generations (Generational, Inter-generational)	50
Architecture (Buildings)	51
Parks (Gardens)	52
Customs (Practices)	53
Legacy	54
Aesthetic (Look)	55
Patina	56
Rich	57
Place (Surroundings, Ambiance, Land, Landscape, Environment, Features)	58
Ceremony (Ritual)	59
Honor (Honoring, Celebrate)	60
Simple	61
Founders	62
Wisdom	63
Respect	64
Knowledge (Understanding, Awareness, Known)	65
Continuity (Continuous)	66
Belonging	67
Classic	68
Touchstone	69
Development (Evolution, Established, Construction)	70
Gift (Treasure)	71
Roots	72
Responsibility (Commitment)	73
Vibrancy	74
Constant (Consistency, Permanence)	75
Formed (Made, Expressed)	76
Snooty	77
Significant	78
Reason (Why)	79
Time	80
American	81
Burden (Struggles, Perseverance)	82
Appreciation (Caring)	83
Homogenous	84
Class (Middle-Class)	85

Heritage	86
Unique (Special)	87
Quilt	88
Depth (Deep)	89
Passionate	90
Direction (Future, Forward)	91
Lakes	92
Minnesota	93
Nice	94
Not Sure	95
Merit	96
Maintain (Caretaking)	97
Strength (Sturdy, Stability)	98
Enrich (Positive)	99
Theme	100
Identity (Who we are, Personality)	101
Nostalgia	102
Before	103
Ownership (Owning)	104
Resources (Service)	105
Reaching	106
Education (Lessons)	107
Racism	108
Organically	109
Rule	110
Language	111
Beloved	112
Pluralisms (Variety, Meltingpot, Various)	113
Food	114
Recognition	115
Heirs	116
Perspective	117
Unimportant	118
Interesting (Fascinating)	119
Important	120
"What went" ("What was", "From what")	121
Documented	122
Vision (Purpose)	123
City	124
Living (Alive)	125
Activities	126

Habits	127
Successes	128
Security (Safe)	129
Conservation (Conserve)	130
Sustainability	131
Welcoming (Accepting)	132
Lovely (Charm)	133
Convenient (Accessible)	134
Immigrants	135
Scandinavian	136
Reassuring	137
Satisfaction	138
Comfortable	139
Climate	140
Possession	141
Fundamental	142
Keep (Keeping)	143
Events	144
Neighborly (Neighborhood)	145
Modest	146
Artistry	147
Group	148
How	149
Here	150
Impacting	151
Inertia	152
Isolation	153
Stagnant	154
Reflection	155
Non-existent	156
Undiscovered	157
Loyalty	158

Q6_ To what extent do you agree with the following statements?	feel, look, places, events, historic figures, stories, historic sites, history, future, economic, aesthetic, personal, family, community, city, culture, national, support protection, reuse, past
Strongly Disagree	1
Disagree	2
Neither Agree nor Disagree	3
Agree	4
Strongly Agree	5

Q7_ If you could choose up to three places in your neighborhood to preserve for future generations of residents what would they be?	places
No Where	0
Minnehaha Creek & Greenway	1
Lake Harriet & Greenway & Bandshell	2
Washburn Park Water Tower	3
Roberts Bird Sanctuary	4
Armatage Park	5
Pershing Park	6
Lyndale Park Rose Garden	7
Lyndale Park Peace Garden	8
Fuller Park	9
Grass Lake	10
Kenny Park & Community Center	11
Rev . Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Park & Community Center	12
Linden Hills Park & Community Center	13
Lyndale Farmstead Park	14
Neighborhood Parks	15
William Berry Park	16
Lynnhurst Park & Community Center	17
Mueller Park	18
Pearl Park	19
Lakes & Streams	20
Windom South Park	21
Bryant Square Park	22
Lake Calhoun	23
Lake of the Isles	24
Street Landscaping & Trees	25
Natural Sites & Grand Round System	26

Lakewood Cemetery & Chapel	27
Kenny Elementary School	28
Armatage School	29
Schools	30
Lake Harriet School	31
Southwest High School	32
Fulton Elementary School	33
Susan B Anthony Middle School	34
Washburn High School	35
Clara Barton Open School	36
Ramsey Middle School	37
Windom School & Community Center	38
Washburn Library	39
Linden Hills Library	40
Protected Bike Lanes	41
Theodore Wirth House - Parks Admin	42
Mid-Century Modern Houses (Modular Aluminum Houses, Post War Houses)	43
"My House"	44
Houses	45
Blauvelt House (Julie Snow)	46
Snyder House (Kirby Snyder)	47
Backus House (Purcell & Elmslie)	48
The Lake Harriet Elf House	49
Early Farm Houses	50
The Scarecrow House	51
Lee House	52
Early 20th Century Craftsman/Bungalow Houses	53
Architect Designed Houses	54
Harry Wild Jones Houses	55
Apartment Building at 4429 Nicollet	56
Brownstone Apartments (Nicollet)	57
Apartments at 44th & Xerxes	58
Walker Place Senior Apartments	59
Churches/Places of Worship & Spiritual Community	60
Judson Memorial Baptist Church (Rose Garden Parish Church)	61
Incarnation Catholic Church (38th & Pleasant)	62
New Beginnings Baptist Tabernacle (43rd & 1st)	63
Solomon's Porch (Hobart United Methodist Church 46th & Blaisdell)	64

Mount Olivet Church	65
St. John's Lutheran Church	66
Church of the Annunciation	67
Lake Harriet United Methodist Church	68
Russian Art Museum (Mayflower Church)	69
Beard's Plaisance	70
Post Office	71
Bachmanns	72
Lynlake Commercial Hub	73
Diamond Lake - Nicollet Commercial Hub	74
Woodlake Nature Center	75
43rd - Upton Commercial Hub ("Downtown" Linden Hills)	76
Wild Rumpus Bookstore	77
Patisserie 46	78
Nicollet Ace Hardware	79
Commercial Hubs (Local Businesses)	80
38th - Nicollet Commercial Hub	81
Currans Restaurant	82
Victor's 1959 Cafe	83
LaRue's (Apple Pharmacy)	84
Anodyne Cafe (Bull Run Coffee)	85
48th - Chicago Commercial Hub	86
Nicollet Square	87
46th - Grand Commercial Hub	88
50th - Xerxes Commercial Hub	89
Center for Performing Arts & Community Garden	90
50th - France Commercial Hub	91
46th - Bryant Commercial Hub	92
36th - Bryant Commercial Hub	93
Cafe Maude	94
Restaurants	95
Settegren's Ace Hardware	96
54th - Penn Commercial Hub	97
54th - Lyndale Commercial Hub	98
50th - Penn Commercial Hub	99
Stone Arch Bridge & St. Anthony Falls	100
Edina Cinema	101
Broders' Pasta Bar	102
38th - Grand Commercial Hub	103
42nd - Grand Commercial Hub	104
Kingfield Farmers ' Market	105

38th - Pleasant Commercial Hub	106
Schell Building	107
Neighborhood Tennis Courts	108
Cinco de Mayo	109
Garfield Aquarium (NSP substation)	110
Nicollet Nursery	111
44th - Beard Commercial Hub	112
50th - Bryant Commercial Hub	113
54th - Nicollet Commercial Hub	114
Mathnasium (Boulevard Theater)	115
Malt Shop	116
Tangletown Gardens	117
48th - Grand Commercial Hub	118
Kowalskis on Lyndale	119
Calhoun Square	120
Starbucks on Lyndale	121
Tin Fish Restaurant	122
Mac's Fish & Chips on 54th	123
Wise Acre	124
Prima	125
50th - Nicollet Commercial Hub	126
Guse Hardware	127
Paperback Exchange	128
Turtle Bread	129
Fire Station 43rd	130
Lowbrow	131
Royal Grounds Coffee Shop	132
Butter Bakery	133
43rd - Nicollet Commercial Hub	134
Fulton Farmers' Market	135
Wuollet's Bakery	136
44th - Bryant Commercial Hub	137
60 - Penn Commercial Hub	138
Nicollet Avenue	139
Side Streets	140
Whole Neighborhood	141
Walldog Murals at Park	142
Nicollet Field Baseball Park	143
Linden Hills Trolley Station	144
Como-Harriet Trolley Path	145
Bryant Avenue Pedestrian Bridge	146

Q8_ because of its function, history, aesthetic, personal relationship, family relationship, community relationship, other	function, history, aesthetic, personal relationship, family relationship, community relationship, other
No	0
Yes	1
Architectural	2
Environmental (Natural, Ecological, Green Space)	3
Healthy	4
Recreational	5
Cultural	6
Beautiful	7
Character	8
Wildlife	9
Gathering	10
Lost (Remains)	11
Connectivity	12
Safety	13
Food	14
Walkable	15
Wider Impact	16
Iconic (Name, Image, Unique)	17
Diversity (Cross-Cultural)	18
Daily Life	19
Beyond the Neighborhood	20
Home	21
Pedestrian Scale	22
Educational	23
Representational	24
Monumental	25
Urban	26
Local	27
Sustainable	28
Stability	29
Important to Others	30
Q9_Please click the approximate location	**clicks**
Q10_How long have you lived in the neighborhood?	**years**
Q11_What year were you born?	**age**

Q12_What is your primary occupation?	occupation
Retired	1
Disabled	2
Homemaker	3
Education	4
Child Care	5
Non-Profit	6
Management	7
Finance	8
Government	9
Arts & Design	10
Marketing	11
Architecture	12
Administration	13
Information Technology	14
Science & Math	15
Religion	16
Communications & Media	17
Health Care	18
Legal Services	19
Student	20
Social Services	21
Wellness Services	22
Human Resources	23
Executive	24
Research & Development	25
Pharmaceutical	26
Mental Health	27
Customer Service	28
Software Development	29
Engineer	30
Business Development	31
Environmental Services	32
Public Safety	33
Construction Services	34
Community Services	35
Consultant	36
Training	37
Mechanical Services	38

Entrepreneur & Self Employed	39
Home Services	40
Professional	41
Unemployed	42
Q13_Gender	**gender**
Male	1
Female	2
Prefer Not to Disclose	3
Q14_Highest Level of Education	**Education**
High School Graduate	1
Some College	2
Bachelor Degree	3
Master Degree	4
Associate Degree	5
Professional Degree	6
Doctoral Degree	7
Prefer Not to Disclose	8
Q15_Race/Ethnicity	**raceethnicity**
White (Non-Hispanic)	1
Black (Non-Hispanic)	2
Asian	3
Hispanic/Latino	4
Pacific Islander	5
American Indian	6
Mixed	7
Other	8
Prefer Not to Disclose	9
Q16_Home Ownership	**ownership**
Renter	1
Owner	2
Prefer Not to Disclose	3
Q17_Housing Typology	**housing**
Single-family	1
Multi-family	2

Q18_Living Arrangement	living
Single	1
Partner/Married	2
Roommates	3
Family	4
Single with Kids	5
Other	6
Prefer Not to Disclose	7
Widow	8