

Appendix B: Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition
Access Control	Determines the number and spacing of access points to roads, such as intersections, driveways and curb cuts, that are appropriate for a specific road type.
Active transportation	Any form of self-propelled transportation that includes walking, cycling, wheelchair, in-line skating or skateboarding.
Boulevard Elements	The elements of the road, e.g. street furniture, landscaping, illumination, multi-use paths and sidewalks between the curb of the road and the building frontage of a street.
Bump-Out or Curb Extension	A widening of the boulevard and narrowing of the roadway in a strategic location. Can be installed at intersections or mid-block and are always used in combination with on-street parking.
Clear Zone	The required set back area from the road to ensure safety in the case of errant vehicles.
Commercial Loading Zone (CLZ)	A curb lane next to commercial property signed for the purposes of allowing for the loading and unloading of materials
Context Sensitive Solutions	A collaborative, interdisciplinary approach that involves all stakeholders in providing a transportation facility that fits its setting. It is an approach that leads to preserving and enhancing scenic, aesthetic, historic, community and environmental resources, while improving or maintaining safety, mobility and infrastructure conditions while also recognizing unique the attributes of different places and land-use contexts (<i>Joint AASHTO / FHWA Context Sensitive Solutions Strategic Planning Process, Summary Report, March 2007</i>).
Curb Return Radius	The radius defined by two sidewalks on perpendicular streets that come together at a corner.
Cycle Track	Off-street bicycle facilities located within the boulevard, are vertically separated from vehicle traffic and designated for the exclusive use of cyclists.
Design Speed	A speed that is selected to inform the appropriate geometric design elements of the roadway. The Design Speed does not always match the Posted Speed.
Edge Zone	The area between the curb of the road and the adjacent site furnishing zone. This area provides clearance between roadway and boulevard elements.
Encroachments	When an object penetrates the boundary of the adjacent space, such as an awning that protrudes from the front of a building into the road area.
Environmental Assessment	The process required for the planning and design of municipal infrastructure projects, to ensure all environmental impacts are considered and any effects appropriately mitigated before a project is implemented.
Gateways	Features designed and located to announce a special place or area.
High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) Lane	Lanes dedicated for vehicles with more than one or two occupants (buses, taxis, or carpool vehicles) at peak travel times or longer periods of time.
Joint Utility Trench (JUT)	A single trench used to bury multiple utilities underground, including pipes and cabling for water, gas, electricity and telecommunications.
Land Use	The official designation of the lands (property) as identified in the Official Plan. Typical land uses could include mixed-use, residential, industrial and agricultural.
Land Use Transition Zone	An area that can be either public or private property and provides a setback from the road right-of-way to the face of the building. The area allows for spill out spaces for patios and/ or retail overflow, such as flower stands or board signage.
Local Street Connectivity	The extent to which urban forms permit movement of people or vehicles in different directions (porous or not porous).

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Low-Impact Development (LID)	An approach to managing stormwater run-off at the source by replicating natural watershed functions.
Median	Medians are placed between opposing traffic lanes and can be painted or raised. They serve a variety of functions, but are generally used on wider roads with higher speeds of vehicle traffic where access control is desired.
Multi-Use Path	A combined pathway for cyclists, pedestrians, in-line skaters, and personal mobility devices.
Noise Attenuation	The control or reduction of noise.
Operating Speed	The speed at which drivers are observed operating their vehicles during free-flow conditions.
Pedestrian Clearway	The designated area for pedestrian movement on the street.
Planting and Furnishing Zone	A zone which provide a buffer between the pedestrians and the road. Typically the zone provides opportunities for planted and hardscaped areas with street furniture.
Posted Speed	The maximum lawful vehicle speed for a road, as posted on road signage. It is typically based on the 85th percentile operating speed. The posted speed does not always match the Design Speed.
Rapid Transit Facilities	Facilities and travel lanes dedicated exclusively for the use of transit vehicles.
Regional Centre	Identified in the Regional Official Plan as the Region's downtowns - vibrant, higher-density, pedestrian friendly communities with a mix of uses.
Regional Road	Roadways that are under Regional jurisdiction, as opposed to Provincial or local municipal jurisdiction.
Right of Way (ROW)	The width of a road from property line to property line.
Road Typologies	A hierarchy of road/street types that allow for the implementation of context sensitive guidelines that respond to the adjacent land uses, streetscape requirements and engineering constraints.
Roadway Elements	The elements of the road, i.e. travel lanes, turning lanes, on-street parking, cycling facilities, medians, etc., between the two curbs.
Roundabout	Also called a Traffic Circle, this is a circular-shaped intersection in which traffic continuously flows through the intersection in a counter-clockwise direction.
Sight Triangle	A triangle at an intersection, formed by the two roads or rights-of-way and a third line, which must be kept clear of obstructions to clear lines of sight at the intersection.
Special Character Streets	Streets with unique built or natural heritage, scenic views and vistas or other unique identifiers.
Stormwater Management (SWM)	The practice of managing the flow of rainwater, melted snow or other precipitation over hard or soft surfaces (eg. buildings, roads, grass, etc).
Street Design Guidelines	Provide an overall and coordinated vision for the character and design of new street construction and renovation.
TAC Design Guidelines	The standards prepared by the Transportation Association of Canada to inform the design and construction of roads.
Transit Facilities	The support elements for a transit system such as shelters, signage and stations.
Urban Growth Centre	Areas identified by the Places to Grow Act (2005) for high density, mixed-use, public transit-oriented intensification.
Utilities	Above ground or below ground infrastructure that supply water, hydro, cable, phone, fiber optics and also deal with sanitation and storm water.

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Intersections