

A5 DEFINITIONS AND GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Refer to Brampton Plan Glossary (Section 5.18) for the following definitions and terms:

- 15-Minute Neighbourhoods
- Accessibility
- Active Transportation
- Active Transportation Network
- Additional Residential Units (ARU)
- Additional Residential Unit, Attached (Attached ARU)
- Amenity Space
- AODA
- Apartment
- Boulevards
- Building Typologies
- Built Heritage Resource
- Centres
- City-Wide Urban Design Guidelines
- City Structure
- Community Areas
- Community Services and Facilities
- Compatible Development
- Complete Communities
- Complete Streets
- Corridors
- Cultural Heritage Landscape
- Cultural Heritage Resources
- Cycling Network
- Density (Residential)
- Development
- District Energy
- Dwelling Unit
- Employment Area
- Environmental Impact Study
- Environmental Performance Measures
- Garden Suite
- Green Infrastructure
- Healthy Communities
- Heritage Attributes
- Heritage Conservation District (HCD)
- Higher Order Transit
- Infill
- Infrastructure
- Institutional
- Intensification
- Integrated Energy Plan
- Landscapes
- Low Impact Development (LID)
- Major Road
- Major Transit Station Area
- Missing Middle Housing.
- Mixed-use Development
- Multiplexes
- Passive Recreation
- Public Realm
- Recreation
- Redevelopment
- Semi-detached Dwelling

- Single Detached Dwelling
- Stormwater
- Strategic Growth Area
- Streets Network
- Sustainability
- Sustainability Assessment Tool
- Sustainability Community Development Guidelines (SCDG)
- Sustainability Score
- Sustainable
- Sustainable Development
- Sustainable New Communities Program (SNCP)
- Sustainability Score Threshold
- Townhouse
- Transit-supportive
- Transportation System
- Urban Forest
- Waste

Refer to the Comprehensive Zoning By-Law (Chapter 2) for the following definitions and terms:

- Attached
- Balcony
- Clerestory Window
- Deck
- Detached
- Drive-Through
- Driveway
- Ground Floor

- Habitable Room
- Habitable Space
- Height
- In-ground Waste Storage Structure
- Lane
- Non-Residential
- Permeable Surface
- Podium
- Setback
- Stepback
- Storey
- Street
- Street Line
- Surface Parking

The following is a compilation of additional definitions and terms related to these Guidelines.

Ancillary Building: a secondary structure on a property that supports the primary use, such as garages, storage sheds, or utility buildings. These buildings are typically smaller in scale and subordinate to the main building.

Articulated Elevation: The design and treatment of a building's elevation through features such as changes in plane, projections, enhanced fenestration, rooflines, highlighted entrances, and the use of complementary, high-quality materials. These architectural elements work together to define the building's character and avoid plain, flat walls. Articulated elevations are typically those visible from public spaces.

Building Elevation (or Façade): The exterior face or wall of a building whose design defines the building's visual character and its relationship to the adjacent street or public space. Building elevations include a combination of architectural elements such as windows, doors, materials, and decorative details.

Building Separation Distance: The required horizontal space between two buildings or building components, established to ensure adequate light, privacy, and access, while sometimes protecting views and vistas.

Building Footprint: the footprint of a building is the total ground area covered by the it including garages and entrances/porches.

Character: the distinct combination of physical features and spatial qualities that define a place, including the pattern of development, building forms, streetscape design, and other visual or perceptual elements that contribute to its identity.

Complement: to respond respectfully, harmonize with, and enhance another element or entity, adding to its qualities without overpowering or duplicating it.

Community Focal Points: key areas within the community intended to promote social interaction and urban identity.

Custom Homes: infill housing specifically designed to fit within an existing urban fabric and to fulfill a customer set of requirements.

Design Excellence: standard of innovation, high-quality, and integration expected in all urban design applications.

Enhance: to strengthen, exalt, and/or further improve the qualities that contribute to the character of a place; to reinforce positive attributes in the built and natural environment.

Existing: refers to conditions, features, or buildings/structures that are currently in place at the time of planning or development consideration.

Frontage: the length of a property or building elevation that directly faces and abuts a street or public space.

Front-integrated garage: A garage built into the front portion of a dwelling, featuring a garage door that faces and is accessed directly from the street.

Gateway: A distinctive city entrance or landmark that signals transitions and reinforces a strong sense of arrival, typically achieved through coordinated built form and landscape design.

Ground Level: in urban design, refers to the exterior grade or plane at the base of a building, in relation to sidewalks or site elevations. It represents the exterior condition of the ground floor.

Historic/traditional Architectural Style: broad range of styles developed in the 19th and early 20th century, each displaying very unique features. Traditional designs are influenced by historic styles (i.e. Victorian, Colonial, Craftsman, or Neoclassical architecture). Common features among them include large/open porches with

overhanging beams and rafters, dormers, and tall/pitched rooftops with one or more gables. Common materials include brick, wood, stucco, and stone.

Main Elevation: the principal exterior face of a building, typically the one that addresses the primary street or public space and serves as the building's main architectural expression.

Main Front Wall: the primary exterior front wall of a dwelling, excluding permitted projections such as porches, bay windows, or front-attached garage doors.

Massing: the overall volume of a building, including its height, bulk, and shape, typically considered in relation to the surrounding context and scale.

Modern/contemporary Style: A range of architectural styles developed in the latter half of the 20th century, characterized by simple, clean lines and forms/shapes that emphasize and often reflect the building's structure. Features frequently include straight lines, large openings, bold rooflines (flat or low-sloped), and minimal surface texture. Common materials include concrete, brick, wood, and stucco.

Node: A focal point within a community or city that concentrates urban activity and, often, higher densities. Nodes typically include squares, major intersections, transit hubs, or important gathering spaces.

Pedestrian-oriented / Pedestrian-scaled: design approaches that emphasize human-scale proportions and incorporate features to enhance the pedestrian experience, creating safe, comfortable, and inviting environments that encourage walking and social interaction.

Secondary or Ancillary Elevations: Building elevations other than the main elevation, typically facing side or rear yards, service areas, or adjacent properties. These elevations may have simpler design treatments but should maintain architectural quality appropriate to their context and exposure to public spaces.

Shadow Impact: effect of shadows cast by buildings on adjacent properties, public spaces, and streets, assessed by their duration, extent, and influence on sunlight access and outdoor comfort.

Stable Neighbourhoods: Existing, established residential areas typically characterized by older housing stock and a distinctive integration of built and natural environments. These neighbourhoods support a thriving community and maintain a consistent character, where preservation of the physical and social fabric is prioritized. While accommodating limited change, they emphasize enhancing the unique identity, livability, and ecological features that contribute to community stability.

Street and Block Pattern: Layout of streets and blocks for public realm connectivity and cohesive design.

Streetscape: The visual and functional character of a street, achieved through the layout, design, and quality of the adjacent building elevations, sidewalks, street trees and grassed/planted areas, lighting, street furniture, signage, and paving. Streetscapes shape the identity, comfort, and usability of the public realm and are designed to support pedestrian activity, accessibility, and overall urban quality.

Surrounding Context: area near or surrounding a particular place, or that is in enough proximity to share a physical relationship.

Transitional Architectural Style: An architectural style that blends elements of traditional and contemporary design, combining classic forms and materials with modern simplicity and clean lines. This design approach seeks to create a balanced aesthetic that respects heritage while accommodating current tastes, functionality, materials, and construction systems.

Urban Fabric: the interconnected network of streets, blocks, buildings, and open spaces that together form the physical structure of a city.

Urban Tree Canopy: The layer of tree leaves, branches, and stems that cover streets, sidewalks, parks, and other urban spaces, enhancing the quality of the public realm by providing shade, improving air quality, and enriching environmental and visual attributes.

Wayfinding: The use of signage, landmarks, and other environmental features to assist people in orienting themselves and navigating the urban and natural environments effectively.

Wind Impact: effect of building-related wind patterns on pedestrian comfort, safety, and microclimate conditions in the public realm.

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