

PART A: INTRODUCTION



A1 PLANNING AND POLICY CONTEXT

06

A2 PURPOSE OF THE DOCUMENT

10

A3 VISION / GUIDING PRINCIPLES

12

A4 HOW TO USE THIS DOCUMENT

14

A5 DEFINITIONS AND GLOSSARY OF TERMS

18

A1 PLANNING AND POLICY CONTEXT

Brampton is a rapidly growing city that has witnessed substantial change over the past several decades. It is at a turning point in its evolution, transitioning from a primarily suburban community dominated by sprawling greenfield and industrial developments to a more compact, urban community with a mix of uses.

BRAMPTON 2040 VISION: LIVING THE MOSAIC

In 2018, the City of Brampton developed the Brampton 2040 Vision, a strategic plan that captures the community's vision for how Brampton should evolve to 2040. It provides seven target vision statements, with fundamental themes that are identified as the DNA of the Vision: sustainability, livability, diversity, and health. The vision builds upon existing planning, policies, strategies, and programs that are already adopted or underway in the City. Seven vision statements are supported by a set of actions for change, that are guided by 5 lenses for success that include public engagement, collaboration, design, technology, and identity.



Brampton Feature Sign

*Note: Currently, the City is reviewing and updating development and design processes to align with the Brampton Plan's implementation framework and to modernize the Architectural Control Compliance (ACC) process. Until these updates are approved and implemented, the information in the DDG regarding the Design Process and the ACC procedure remains applicable.

BRAMPTON PLAN (OFFICIAL PLAN)

[Brampton Plan](#) carries forward and implements the 2040 Vision. Emerging from the 2040 Vision, Brampton Plan's vision statement provides focus and direction for all planning decisions and directions within the Plan.

Brampton Plan, is a roadmap for city-building and, in concert with other critical studies, sets the framework for the environment, sustainability, parks, open space, transportation, heritage and urban design.

THE DEVELOPMENT DESIGN GUIDELINES (2003)

The Development Design Guidelines (DDG), approved by Council in 2003, was originally intended to chart the course for greenfield development and address the challenges posed by the development impetus at that time. Accordingly, their focus was on new development in greenfield areas. Since the time of their endorsement, the City of Brampton and the Province of Ontario have adopted/updated a number of plans, legislation and policies to direct growth with more focus on urban development including intensification. The City-Wide Urban Design Guidelines (the Guidelines) are an update to the DDG and will replace them upon approval.*

Other tools and plans that the City has to implement its vision and policies include:

SUSTAINABLE NEW COMMUNITIES PROGRAM

Brampton's [Sustainable New Communities Program \(SNCP\)](#), formally launched in 2018, encourages and evaluates the sustainability performance of new development to facilitate and accelerate the delivery of complete communities. It uses the City's Sustainability Assessment Tool (SAT), a point-based system in which development proposals earn points for achieving specific criteria (metrics) organized under the categories of Built Environment, Mobility, Natural Environment & Open Space, and Infrastructure & Buildings.

To assist in achieving the City's environmental sustainability climate change targets, all applications must achieve a minimum Bronze score. In 2022, Brampton updated the SNCP to include new metrics and score thresholds, along with an 'Innovation' category, which allows applicants an opportunity to create innovative sustainability measures. To assist in achieving the City's climate change mitigation goal, as of January 1, 2023, development proposals must achieve a minimum 'Good' level under the Building Energy Efficiency, Greenhouse Gas Reduction, and Resilience metric.

A key resource in helping to inform the development of the SNCP was the Sustainable Community Development Guidelines (SCDG). The SCDG formed Part 8 of the original 2013 Development Design Guidelines (DDG) providing comprehensive sustainability guidelines for the planning and design of new communities and neighbourhoods. It is intended that, with



Brampton Garden Square

much of the content of the original document having been carried forward into the SNCP, the SCDG will be updated with to focus on urban development forms as Part B of these Guidelines.

REGION OF PEEL - CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (CPTED)

The Region of Peel - Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) document was developed to promote the integration of CPTED principles into Official Plans and Guidelines. It serves as a reference for evaluating development applications and promoting safer, more resilient community design. CPTED strategies are used to encourage desired human behaviours and include natural surveillance, natural access control, and territorial reinforcement

BRAMPTON COMPLETE STREETS GUIDE (2022)

The Brampton Complete Streets Guide (BCSG) sets forth that the "City of Brampton promotes a multi-modal transportation system, with the objective of designing, building, and maintaining streets (including multi-use paths) that safely and comfortably accommodate all users, including motorists, motorcyclists, bicyclists, pedestrians, individuals with disabilities, transit and school bus riders, delivery and service personnel, freight haulers, and emergency responders." The ambition for complete streets is stated in Brampton Plan, Transportation Master Plan, Active Transportation Master Plan, and Vision 2040.

The City envisions this Guide as applicable to all public and private roads across all areas. It will inform planning and development projects and be integrated into environmental assessments, comprehensive redevelopment initiatives, planning studies, public realm plans, secondary plans, and other revitalization efforts. The Guide defines 11 Street Types to reflect and respond to the range of existing and planned contexts in Brampton. For each street type, the guide identifies the Application (type of street, such as an Arterial, and where in the City, such as Downtown), Sample Streets, and Design Objectives that include the users - Pedestrian, Cycling, Transit, and Motor Vehicles, along with Sustainable Infrastructure. A demonstration cross section is provided for each showing the elements within the boulevard and the roadway. Lane width dimensions, curb radii, cycle infrastructure design, etc. are provided under separate sections.

BRAMPTON ECO PARK STRATEGY

Through the Brampton 2040 Vision, the [Eco Park Strategy](#) aims to conserve and enhance our natural systems within the City, while striving to achieve optimal balance between environmental conservation and use. It will create a large and growing municipal park and nature reserve existing across the city that is interwoven within the city landscape, creating interconnected eco spaces throughout the city that integrate Eco Park principles. Eco Spaces include but are not limited to the city's natural heritage system, parks, green spaces, green infrastructure streetscapes, utility corridors, and yards that strive to integrate Eco Park principles.

AGE-FRIENDLY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN (2019)

The City of Brampton developed the [Age-Friendly Strategy and Action Plan](#) to support an age-friendly community that encourages and enables active aging, enhancing and maintaining the quality of life for older adults. Brampton is aligning with the World Health Organization's (WHO's) eight dimensions of an age-friendly community which include: outdoor spaces and buildings, transportation, housing, social participation, communication and information, respect and social inclusion, civic participation and employment, and community support and health services.

BRAMPTON GROW GREEN ENVIRONMENTAL MASTER PLAN (2020)

Brampton's [Grow Green Environmental Master Plan \(EMP\)](#) aims to conserve, enhance, and balance the City's natural and built environments to create a healthier, resilient, and environmentally sustainable city. The EMP outlines six core goals, including People, Air, Water, Land, Energy, and Waste. Each goal includes a number of corresponding metrics or actions that the City will take to improve Brampton's environmental performance, quality of life, and economic development.

ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION MASTER PLAN (2019)

The [Active Transportation Master Plan \(ATMP\)](#) establishes an implementation strategy to build a connected cycling and pedestrian network throughout Brampton and to adjacent municipalities, enabling safer, more convenient travel by non-motorized modes, and encourages cycling as a viable means of transportation for both recreational and utilitarian purposes. The ATMP identifies the vision statement from Brampton 2040 Vision for transportation and connectivity as "a mosaic of safe, integrated transportation choices and new modes, contributing to civic sustainability, and emphasizing walking, cycling and transit." The associated actions for active transportation include prioritizing active mobility through

an Active Mobility Charter, and implementing complete streets supporting more integrated transportation choices that prioritize walking and cycling.

The ATMP includes a Design Compendium to inform the design of complete streets and the active transportation network presented in the document.

CULTURE MASTER PLAN (2018)

The Culture Master Plan establishes the vision for arts and culture in Brampton. The key themes of the Plan are 'unlocking untapped potential', 'integration of arts and creative entrepreneurial community', 'connecting and facilitating', 'clarifying roles and responsibilities' and 'economic development'. It outlines the strategies and actions to be carried out by the City in regards to resources, funding, space, talent development, presentation and production, and promotion.

TRANSPORTATION MASTER PLAN (2015)

The City's Transportation Master Plan (TMP) provides strategic direction for the development of Brampton's transportation network to support the city's growth over the next 25 years. A key focus of the Plan is to implement a truly multi-modal transportation system that supports sustainable growth. The City is currently completing an update of this Plan.

THE PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN (2024)

The [Parks and Recreation Master Plan \(PRMP\)](#) is a guiding document for the delivery of parks, open space, recreation and sport facilities in the City with the underlying objective of promoting an active and engaged community where attention to personal and public health is paramount. The document provides the City with overarching direction on parks and open space systems, and outdoor sports and recreational facilities; indoor sports and recreational infrastructure and buildings; and parks and recreation programming.



A2 PURPOSE OF THE DOCUMENT

THE CITY-WIDE URBAN DESIGN GUIDELINES (2025)

The purpose of the City-Wide Urban Design Guidelines (The Guidelines) is to update and consolidate the 2003 DDGs, coordinate with other City documents and align with Brampton Plan. The Guidelines provide one of the frameworks for city-building; its purpose is to clearly articulate the City's expectations with respect to street and block pattern, the location of community focal points, the interface with natural heritage, the development of parks and open space, and the development of the public realm. The Guidelines also address a full range of development forms and building types including Low-, Mid- and High-Rise forms as well as Mixed-Use Development.

The Guidelines promote and encourage design excellence in public and private development with a focus on the physical elements that make up the City, what they are individually and how they work together, from the community scale to the site-specific and individual lot scale.

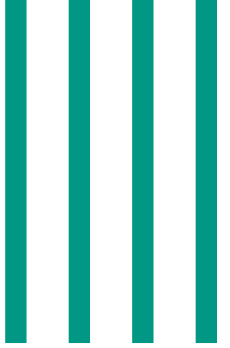


Rendering of Brampton Riverwalk - Recipient of Brampton Urban Design Award 2023

IMPLEMENTATION AND ALIGNMENT

The Guidelines are a non-statutory document that helps implement the urban design policies of Brampton Plan and complement the City's new Comprehensive Zoning By-Law (CZBL):

- As the overarching document that expresses Brampton's vision for creating attractive and well-designed communities, Brampton Plan establishes broad policies and principles for urban design. Brampton Plan intends that the CZBL and the Guidelines will be the primary tools that will be used to help implement the urban design policies. Brampton Plan sets out a framework of designations and overlays to help realize the vision and City Structure for the City and sets out high-level intentions for design and built form in different areas of Brampton.
- The Guidelines will play an integral role in realizing the design vision for the different areas that make up Brampton and, in conjunction with the CZBL, lend shape, form and character to the policies and regulations outlined in those respective documents.



'BRAMPTON WILL BE A CITY 'BY DESIGN''

- The CZBL helps implement Brampton Plan and the Guidelines by incorporating certain minimum design expectations, such as minimum building and lot requirements. Zoning is the legal tool used to regulate land use and development. Not all of the Guidelines are implemented in zoning, as the CZBL focuses mainly on setting minimum expectations to allow for some flexibility in the design process. As such, the CZBL and the Guidelines are considered complementary implementation tools. If there is a conflict, the CZBL takes precedence.
- The Guidelines establish the City's design expectations; however, there is inherent flexibility within the document. City staff will work collaboratively with applicants and design professionals to ensure that the intent of the guidelines is achieved, while recognizing site-specific considerations, context, feasibility and the practicalities of implementation.
- The Guidelines may be updated periodically, with approval from the Director of Planning and Development Services, to address operational or technical refinements, reflect evolving industry standards and best practices, respond to legislative or regulatory changes, and maintain consistency with Brampton Plan, the CZBL, and other approved City policies and programs. As these updates are administrative in nature, they do not require Council approval.
- Where site-specific Urban Design Briefs (UDBs), Urban Design Guidelines, Precinct Plans, or Community Design Guidelines (CDGs) have already been approved by the City, those documents will continue to guide development within their respective areas. In cases where approved site-specific guidelines are approved following the adoption of the Guidelines, the approved site-specific documents will serve as the primary reference for design direction in those areas and take precedence in the case of any conflict with these Guidelines.



Rendering of Brampton Riverwalk - Recipient of Brampton Urban Design Award 2023

A3 VISION / GUIDING PRINCIPLES

FOUR PILLARS

The Brampton Plan is grounded in four pillars of sustainability, applied across all policies:

- 1 Environmental
- 2 Social
- 3 Economic and Financial
- 4 Cultural



In addition, Brampton Plan identifies five design lenses, and guiding principles that form the basis for the City-Wide Urban Design Guidelines.

DESIGN LENSES

1 WALKABLE CITY

Accessible, complete, resilient communities.

- Increase active transportation options through connected networks of streets, sidewalks, bicycle routes, and trails.
- Create diverse, compact and transit-supportive neighbourhoods.
- Promote mixed use neighbourhoods to shorten distances between homes, work places, schools and amenities.
- Focus higher order uses and densities close to public transit.
- Make blocks that are walkable and connected.
- Make streets beautiful, safe and comfortable to encourage walking.

2 MOSAIC CITY

Placemaking and innovation culture.

- Promote place-making that instills a sense of community and civic pride.
- Develop community and social hubs.
- Enhance the City's built, cultural and natural heritage assets.
- Conserve and promote cultural heritage resources to support the social, economic, and cultural well-being of all communities, including First Nations and Métis communities.
- Preserve the City's rich heritage through adaptive reuse and restoration.
- Strive for design excellence in the planning and design of the City and optimize opportunities for infill, intensification and revitalization.

3 AGE-FRIENDLY CITY

Multi-generational and youth focus

- Ensure accessibility for all ages, ability levels and needs.
- Include diverse housing types and structures, including additional residential units to house diverse family structures.
- Provide options for entire life span/ age-in-place living including housing, amenities and facilities.
- Encourage live-work opportunities.

4 GREEN CITY

Sustainable, climate-ready and greenway experience

- Protect, enhance and integrate the Natural Heritage System.
- Provide an enhanced, connected and quality public realm.
- Incorporate best practices in ecology based, sustainable design.
- Provide a range of parks and open space typologies.
- Promote urban agriculture / local agri-food production.
- Enhance the urban forest.

5 DESIGN EXCELLENCE

City by-design and inclusive co-design

- Promote net-zero, resilient communities.
- Incorporate green infrastructure / buildings.
- Promote energy conservation and low-carbon emissions.
- Improve air quality / reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- Manage water and waste effectively and efficiently.
- Manage material resources for future generations.

A4 HOW TO USE THIS DOCUMENT

OVERVIEW

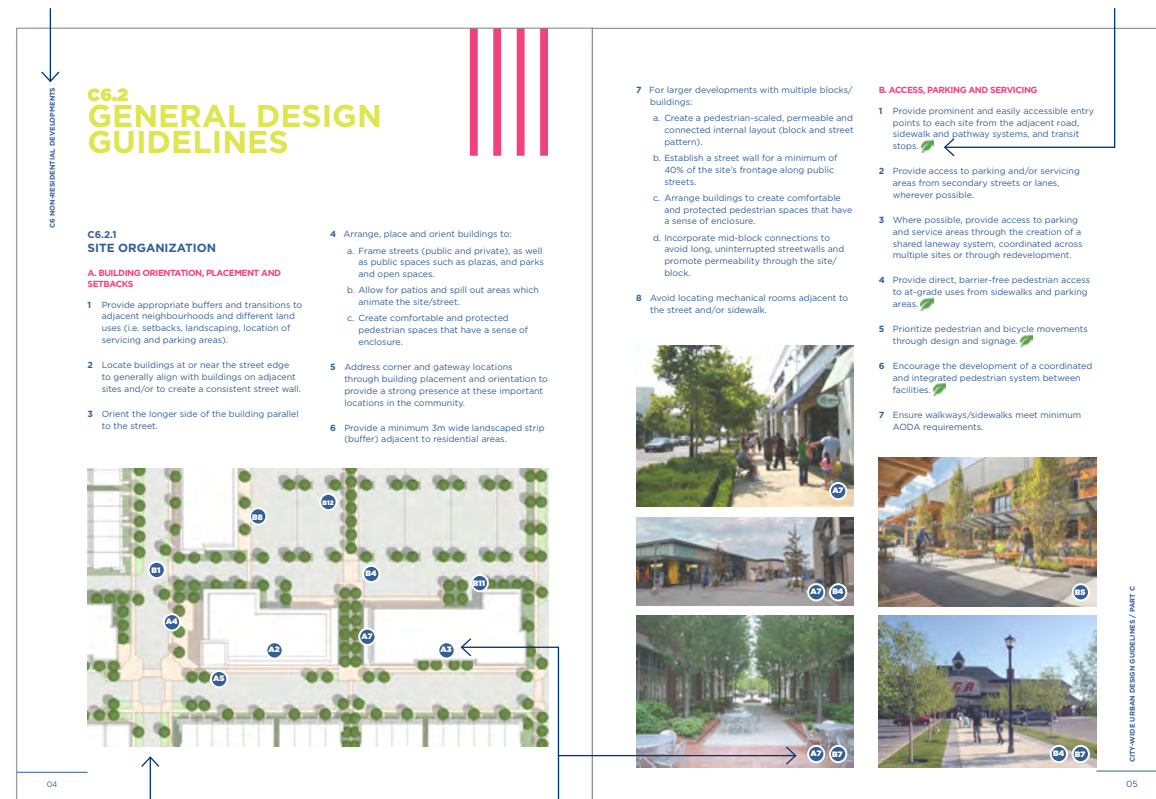
Part B and Part C form the main content of these Guidelines and should be consulted when initiating a development application. The Guidelines are organized to address the various forms of development that may be proposed. The chart on the facing page identifies which sections of the Guidelines may apply, depending on the type or form of development; however, applicability will be confirmed by staff during the pre-consultation stage.

This document is designed to include guidelines and corresponding graphics on the same page or spread to facilitate readability and direct referencing. An example of a spread is shown below.

Sidebars identify the Parts of the Guidelines (A, B, or C) shown at the top left, and the specific Chapters within each Part shown at the bottom right.



Guidelines marked with this leaf symbol align with and support the City's Sustainable New Communities Program (SNCP).



Demonstration plans are intended to illustrate the overall intent of the guidelines, rather than represent detailed development designs.

B4

Precedent images and demonstration plans are linked to specific guidelines through numbered labels. Letters are added only when more than one subsection is referenced on the same page or spread.

TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT

PRECINCT / AREA PLANS

SITE PLANS

PART B: SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY DESIGN

PART C: SITE ORGANIZATION + BUILT FORM

C2 Common Guidelines (All Building Forms)

RESIDENTIAL

MIXED-USE

NON-RESIDENTIAL

C3 LOW-RISE DEVELOPMENT (1 TO 4 STOREYS)

C3.1 General Design Guidelines

C4 MID-RISE DEVELOPMENT (5 TO 12 STOREYS)

C5 HIGH-RISE DEVELOPMENT (13 STOREYS OR MORE)

C7 MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENT

C6 NON-RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

C6.2 General Design Guidelines

C3.3 Design Guidelines for Specific Building Forms

(go to applicable building form(s))

- C3.3.1 Single Detached Dwellings
- C3.3.2 Semi-Detached Dwellings
- C3.3.3 Townhouse Dwellings
- C3.3.4 Multiplex Dwellings
- C3.3.5 Additional Residential Dwellings (attached units only)
- C3.3.6 Low-Rise Apartment Buildings
- C3.5 Neighbourhood Infill Development and Custom Homes

C3.4 Priority Lots

C3.3 Design Guidelines for Specific Uses

(go to applicable development form(s))

- C6.3.1 Institutional Buildings and Community Centres
- C6.3.2 Business Park Employment
- C6.3.3 Industrial Employment
- C6.3.4 Large Format Commercial
- C6.3.5 Drive-Through Facilities
- C6.3.6 Automotive Service Centres

PART B - SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY DESIGN

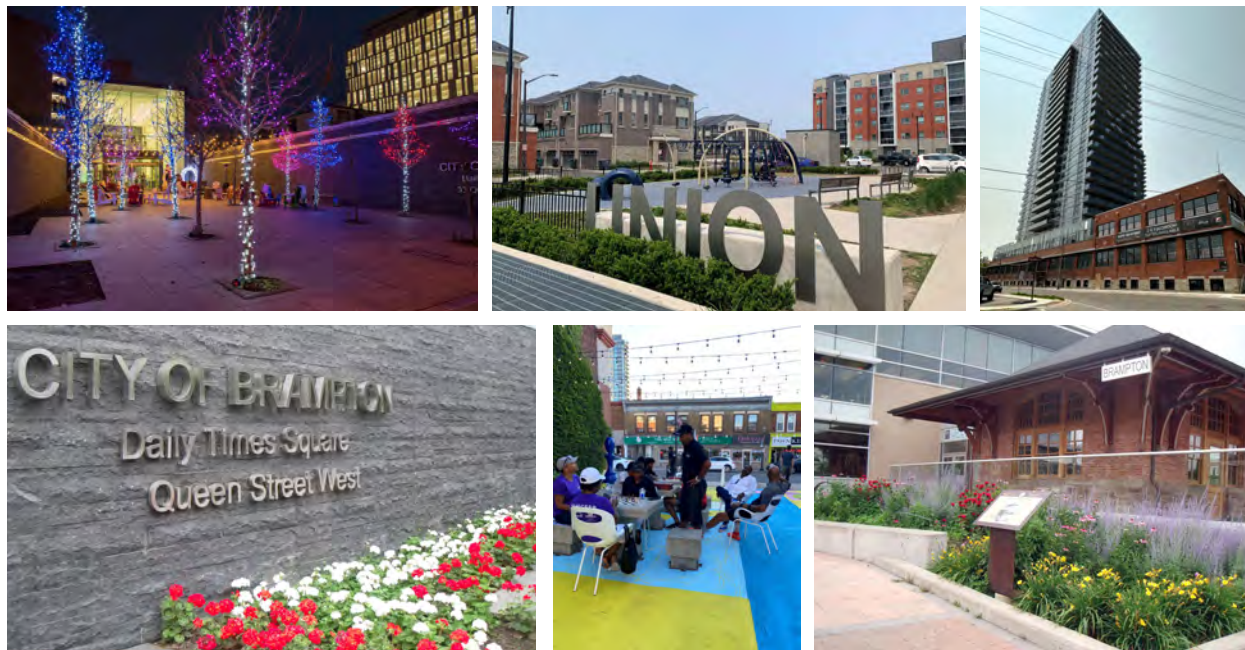
Part B provides direction for Precinct and Area Plan scales of development. It outlines principles of planning and design when arranging the various building blocks referred to in Brampton Plan - namely buildings, streets and blocks, and parks and open space as well as their relationship to the natural system and opportunities for integrating green infrastructure into various aspects of new development.

Part B should be read in conjunction with the Grow Green Environmental Master Plan, and work alongside the SNCP.

PART C - SITE ORGANIZATION AND BUILT FORM

Part C provides direction on low-rise, mid-rise and high-rise forms of development and non-residential forms of development. It covers small and large sites, including the organization of buildings and site elements on these sites.

Of note, Sections 3.3.1, 3.3.2, 3.3.3 and 3.4 address low-rise residential forms and replace the City's Architectural Control Guidelines for Ground-Related Residential Development (ACGGRD). Section 3.3.4 provides new guidelines to address Multiplexes and Section 3.3.5 provides new guidelines to address Additional Residential Units. See Appendix 1 - Guidelines for Detached Additional Residential Units/ Garden Suites.



This page left intentionally blank

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.

This page left intentionally blank