

Appendix E - Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition	Source	Examples
Affordable Housing	Affordable housing costs less than 30% of before-tax household income. Shelter costs include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •For renters: rent and any payments for electricity, fuel, water and other municipal services; •For owners: mortgage payments (principal and interest), property taxes, and any condominium fees, along with payments for electricity, fuel, water and other municipal services. 	CMHC - Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation (http://cmhc.beyond2020.com/HiCDefinitions_EN.html) HSC - Housing Services Corporation (http://www.hscorp.ca/resources/glossary/)	N/A
Bird Friendly Design	Reducing the likelihood of bird strikes through the use of materials, form and site lighting. Applying bird friendly strategies to the entire building is ideal, however the critical area is the 12m above grade (12m relate to a city's typical tree height)	City of Toronto - Bird Friendly Design Guidelines - March 2007	Bird friendly design features include: - visual patterns on glass - window films -fenestration patterns - angled glass downwards -sunshades -reduced night sky lighting
Crown Diameter	The area shaded by a tree when the sun is directly overhead.	USGBC LEED New Development Reference Guide and Website (https://new.usgbc.org/node/1731823?view=language) Toronto Shade Guidelines - Additional Reference (http://www.toronto.ca/children/operators/pdf/shade_guidelines.pdf)	N/A
Dedicated Bicycle Network	Any network of street or paths which facilitate the use of bicycles. Dedicated bicycle networks typically utilize atleast some of the following strategies: Bike Lanes, Sharrows, Shared Roadways, Off-Road Paths, Bike Boxes, Bicycle Actuated Signals, and/or Bikeway Network Route System.	City of Toronto - Bikeway Design and Way-Finding Signage http://www.toronto.ca/cycling/network/bikeway-design.htm	N/A
Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)	A standard method of expressing the diameter of a tree. The diameter of the tree is measured at the height of an adult's breast, considered at 1.3m above the ground	Wikipedia	N/A
Frequent Stops	Frequent service is defined as, access to public transit in intervals of no more than 30 minutes during peak times for each line in each direction and available during hours of building operation. OR Is at least 50 transit rides per day total, at all stops (half-hourly service 24 hours per day or more frequent service for less than 24 hours per day) and available during hours of building operation.	LEED NC v2009 SSC4.1	N/A
Growing space	Garden spaces that include: - Quality Soil (see metrics) - Sun access - Water access - Pedestrian access And may include: - Fencing - Garden bed enhancements (raised beds) - Greenhouses - Secured storage for tools	LEED ND NPDc13	N/A
Intersection Counts	The number of publicly accessible street intersections per square kilometer. Includes intersection of streets with dedicated alleys, transit right-of-ways, and non-motorized right-of-ways. Intersections leading only to cul-de-sacs should not be counted. The calculation of the square kilometer should exclude: -water bodies -parks larger than 1/2 acre, -public facility campuses -slopes over 15%	LEED ND NPDc6	N/A
Solar Reflected Index (SRI)	Measure of a material's ability to reject solar heat, as shown by a small temperature rise. Standard white color SRI is 100, while the standard black SRI is 0. The higher the value, the cooler the material will be when exposed to radiant solar energy.	LEED NC v2009 SSC7.1	SRI values for various materials: -white-coated gravel on built up roof (SRI 79) -white coating on metal roof (SRI 82) -white cement tile (SRI 90) -new gray concrete (SRI 35)
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	The solids found in waste water or in a stream which can be removed by filtration through a 0.45 micro filter. The origin of the TSS may be manmade or natural such as silt. Low impact design strategies include: Stormwater ponds, oil grit separators, bioswales, filters, treatment train approach, etc...	LEED NC v2009	N/A

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Traffic Calming Techniques	<p>Traffic Calming is the combination of mainly physical measures that reduce the negative effects of motor vehicle use, alter driver behavior and improve conditions for non-motorized street users.</p> <p>Traffic calming goals include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increasing the quality of life; -Incorporating the preferences and requirements of the people using the area (e.g., working, playing, residing) along the street(s), or at intersection(s); -Creating safe and attractive streets; -Helping to reduce the negative effects of motor vehicles on the environment (e.g., pollution, sprawl); and promoting pedestrian, cycle and transit use. <p>Traffic calming objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Achieving slow speeds for motor vehicles, -Reducing collision frequency and severity, -Increasing the safety and the perception of safety for non-motorized users of the street(s), -Reducing the need for police enforcement, -Enhancing the street environment (e.g., street scaping), -Encouraging water infiltration into the ground, -Increasing access for all modes of transportation, and -Reducing cut-through motor vehicle traffic. 	<p>Institute of Transportation Engineers. Lockwood, Ian. ITE Traffic Calming Definition. ITE Journal, July 1997, pg. 22. (http://www.ite.org/traffic/index.asp)</p>	<p>Speed Bumps, Speed Tables, Raised Crosswalks, Raised Intersections, Textured Pavement, Traffic Circles, Roundabouts, Chicanes, Re-aligned Intersections, Neckdowns, Center Island Narrowings, Chokers, Parking on Both Sides of Street, Bicycle lanes, Restrictive signage (i.e. no left turns from 4pm to 8pm), High intersection frequency</p> <p>Examples of Each Available Here (http://trafficalming.fehrandpeers.net/measures/)</p>