

Glossary

Community Plan

Guide the development of neighbourhoods by making goals and policies for buildings, streets and transportation to impact sidewalks and roads, stores and other businesses, and housing. They have the potential to create healthier, more liveable neighbourhoods and improve business districts that can increase job and housing opportunities for city residents, and improve the design of communities

Zoning

A tool used to determine the types of development allowed in specific areas, the maximum size of buildings allowed, and the size of setbacks to promote consistent, safe, and compatible development in a given area. Zones typically include: commercial (for businesses, shops and offices), residential (for houses and apartments), industrial (for light and/or heavy manufacturing), and mixed-use (a mixture of residential and commercial development in the same area).

Urban Planning

Urban planning (urban, city, and town planning) is a technical and political process that controls the use of land and the design of the built environment, including transportation, to guide the development of communities and create a sense of place in an area

Transitional Height (Step Backs)

A tool used to preserve the character of houses in a neighbourhood by limiting the heights of businesses in

commercial areas near single family homes or other intentionally low density areas.