

## Glossary of Terms

Term	Meaning
Affordable housing / Non-market affordable housing	<p>Affordable housing is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Operated, funded, or created through direct government subsidies</li> <li>● Offered below average market cost</li> <li>● Targeted for long-term occupancy by households that earn less than median income for their household size</li> <li>● Typically provided in multi-unit residential buildings, including apartments and rowhouses</li> </ul> <p>There are different types of affordable housing to meet different needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Social housing:</b> rent-gear-to-income for very low to low income households.</li> <li>● <b>Non-market affordable rentals:</b> Shallow subsidy (less than 80% market rent) and deep subsidy (less than 50% market rent) for moderate income households.</li> <li>● <b>Near-market affordable rentals:</b> 80-90% market rent for moderate income households.</li> <li>● <b>Supportive housing:</b> a type of affordable housing with on-site supports for very-low to low income individuals or households</li> </ul>
Core Housing Need	Households in <a href="#">Core Housing Need</a> fall below one or more of three housing standards.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Affordability:</b> Housing is considered to be affordable when housing costs less than 30% of before-tax household income.</li> <li>● <b>Suitability:</b> Housing is considered suitable when there are enough bedrooms for the size and make-up of resident households.</li> <li>● <b>Adequacy:</b> Housing is considered adequate when it isn't in need of major repairs. Major repairs include defective plumbing or electrical wiring, or structural repairs to walls, floors, or ceilings.</li> </ul> <p>Households are only considered to be in Core Housing Need if there is no other suitable or adequate housing that they could afford to move to in their community.</p>
Multi-unit housing	<p><a href="#">Multi-Unit Housing</a> means a building that contains:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) 1 or more <a href="#">Dwellings</a> combined with at least 1 <a href="#">Use</a> other than <a href="#">Residential</a>, <a href="#">Home Based Business</a>, or <a href="#">Sign Uses</a>; or</li> <li>b) any number of <a href="#">Dwellings</a> that do not conform to any other definition in the <a href="#">Zoning Bylaw</a>.</li> </ol> <p>Typical examples include stacked row housing, apartments and housing in a mixed-use building.</p>
Residential Infill	The net new addition of housing units in an area previously developed and/or used for urban purposes .
Nodes and Corridors	<p>A node is a centre of activity where you could find a mix of businesses, different types of housing, and employment.</p> <p>A corridor is a residential and commercial street that is well connected to a transportation network. Corridors connect most nodes.</p>
<a href="#">'Missing Middle'</a> Housing	'Missing Middle' refers to multi-unit housing that falls between the categories of single detached homes and tall apartment buildings.

	<p>It includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Row housing</li> <li>● Courtyard housing</li> <li>● Tiny Home communities</li> <li>● Stacked Row housing/Walk-up apartments</li> <li>● Low-rise (4-storey) apartments</li> <li>● Mid-rise (6-storey) apartments</li> <li>● Triplexes/fourplexes</li> </ul> <p>This type of housing is largely absent from Canadian cities, including Edmonton.</p>
<p>Mass transit</p>	<p>A large scale fixed route system of public transportation serving an urban area, which is able to transport large numbers of people using buses, trains and other technologies.</p>
<p>Backyard Housing</p>	<p><a href="#">Backyard Housing</a> means a building containing 1 or more <a href="#">Dwellings</a>, that is located wholly within the <a href="#">Rear Yard</a>, and partially or wholly within the <a href="#">Rear Setback</a> of the applicable <a href="#">Zone</a>, of a <a href="#">Residential Site</a>.</p>
<p>Fire Flow Capacity</p>	<p>Established in 2019, the Infill Fire Protection Assessment process takes a performance-based approach to fire flow requirements for infill developments. Fire flow is defined as the flow rate of a water supply that is available to the fire service through a hydrant.</p>
<p><a href="#">Surplus school sites</a></p>	<p>Land use planning for future schools can be viewed along a <a href="#">continuum</a>, starting from the identification of a school and park site in the Area Structure Plan (ASP), through to the City's possible acquisition of a school site declared surplus by a school board.</p> <p>The City received 20 surplus school sites in 2009, of which 14 have been designated for <a href="#">affordable housing development</a>.</p>