



## Sudbury Master Plan · Community Conversation Series

### *Transportation, Mobility, & Connectivity*

# Words You Might Hear

**Access to Opportunities** – The ability to live in conditions that make it possible for people to lead successful lives. These conditions include safe, affordable housing; good-paying jobs; quality education; adequate health care; and convenient transportation.

**Annual Average Daily Traffic (ADT)** - The total volume of vehicle traffic of a highway or road for a year divided by 365 days.

**Arterial Roadway** - Provides the highest level of service at the greatest speed for the longest uninterrupted distance, with some degree of access control.

**Bike Lane** - An exclusive space for bicyclists through the use of pavement markings and signage.

**Collector Roadway** - Streets that provide land access service and traffic circulation within residential neighborhoods, commercial, and industrial areas.

**Complete Streets** - Streets designed and operated to enable safe use and support mobility for all users. Those include people of all ages and abilities, regardless of whether they are travelling as drivers, pedestrians, bicyclists, or public transportation riders.

**Community Engagement** – Actively reaching out to members of a community, usually in an organized fashion, to create discussions about important issues and get feedback that will help shape public policy, regulatory change, or investment.

**Commuter Shed** - The area that workers might or are known to commute to for employment, assuming maximum travel time or distances.

**Economic Development** – A change in a community that allows for greater production of goods and services, connects people to jobs, and can also create additional tax revenue. Economic development usually includes the growth of existing businesses or the addition of new businesses in a community. It can also include efforts to cultivate a strong workforce.

**Education** – Schooling or training including, but not limited to job training, formal schooling, self-education, continuing or adult education, or people learning about each other’s perspectives through discussion.

**Infrastructure** – The framework or system of public facilities that meets the needs of a community. For example, roads, bridges, drinking water systems, sewer systems, treatment plants, sidewalks, buildings, etc.

**Level of Service** – A qualitative measure used to relate the quality of motor vehicle traffic service. Roadways and intersections are assigned quality levels of traffic service based on performance measure like vehicle speed, density, congestion, etc.

**Mixed Use Development** – Development of a building or collection of buildings with two or more different uses, such as residential, office, retail, public, or entertainment. The term is most often used to describe developments that have a mix of commercial and residential use.

**Modes of Transportation** – The different ways we get around town: car, bus, walking, biking, rail, cab, etc.

**Multi-modal** – Transportation and land use planning that considers diverse transportation options, typically including walking, cycling, public transit and automobile, and accounts for land use factors that affect accessibility.

**Planning/Community Planning** - A process that develops goals, objectives, and strategies to guide community decision making over several years. The process often includes, community engagement, analyzing existing resources and conditions, developing a vision for how a place will look in the future, developing strategies or activities to create that vision, and passing regulations.

**Pedestrian Realm** - The space behind the curb of the street that provides physical space for pedestrian activity, buffering from the vehicular and bicycle traffic along the street, and space for shade and other elements that affect pedestrian comfort.

**Pedestrian Refuge Island** - A small section of pavement or sidewalk, completely surrounded by asphalt or other road materials, where pedestrians can stop before finishing crossing a road.

**Right-of-way** – Land controlled by a municipality that extends beyond the curb or edge of pavement. Sidewalks, landscape buffers, and bike paths are elements that can be included in roadway right-of-way if space allows.

**Roadway** - The strip of land over which a road pass.

**Services** – This term is used to refer to municipal services such as veteran’s assistance, assistance for the elderly, public safety/emergency, and other similar items.

**Shared Lane** - Shared lane environment for bicycles and cars.

**Sidepath** - A path for bicyclists located alongside a roadway.

**Sustainable Community** – There are many definitions and there are many different ways for communities to attain a more sustainable future. The sustainability of a community depends on creating and maintaining its economic and environmental health, promoting access to opportunities, and fostering broad-based citizen participation in planning and implementation. ([www.sustainable.org](http://www.sustainable.org))

**Tactile Warning Strips** - Raised tactile surfaces used as warnings; imply textures detectable with the touch of a foot or sweep of a cane to indicate upcoming hazards or changes in the pedestrian environment.

**Zoning** – Local regulations that specify uses that are allowed and the sizes and locations of buildings on a property.