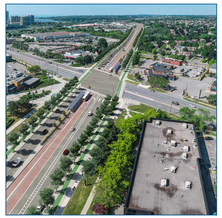
Types of Transit

	Relative Cost to Construct	Standard Carrying Capacity (people per direction per hour)	Real World Examples	User Experience	Typical Density Nearby
Buses in Mixed Traffic • Existing Durham Region Transit PULSE system. • Transit operates in the same lanes as general traffic. • Transit stops are 400 to 600 metres apart. • Potential to make minor improvements to increase efficiency and respond to demand, such as additional buses, smart traffic signals and queue jump lanes at intersections. • Limited opportunity to increase frequency and capacity results in limited ability to attract ridership and support growth. Additional buses may contribute to traffic congestion.		Buses: 0 – 40,000		**"I can get where I need to go, but I wish that buses didn't get stuck in traffic."**	**Low to Medium** **Low-rise residential buildings, small-scale retail and employment uses**
At-Grade Rapid Transit • Examples: Durham-Scarborough Bus Rapid Transit, Hurontario Light Rail Transit. • Transit operates in dedicated lanes, separate from general traffic. • Transit stops are 600 to 800 metres apart and located at a traffic signal. • Smart traffic signals prioritize transit lanes to provide more reliable transit travel times. • Dedicated space enables more frequent and higher capacity transit, which attracts ridership and supports growth and requires some widening along the corridor and at stations.		BRT: 0 – 40,000 LRT: 0 – 40,000		**"When I take rapid transit, passing all the cars stuck in traffic is such a great feeling. The stops are easy to get to, even when I'm pushing the stroller."**	**Medium** **Attached housing, low-rise apartments, some larger buildings containing offices and other employment uses**
Aerial Rapid Transit • Examples: Vancouver SkyTrain, Edmonton Valley Line Light Rail Transit, Simon Fraser University Gondola. • Transit operated on an elevated structure next to or over the roadway. • Transit stops are 800 to 1500 metres apart and require land next to the roadway. • Exclusive transit infrastructure provides the most reliable transit travel times. • Elevated transit infrastructure enables more frequent and higher capacity transit, which attracts ridership, supports growth, and makes room for more active transportation and public space at street level.		Gondola: 0 – 40,000 LRT: 0 – 40,000 Monorail: 0 – 40,000		**"The view from up here is amazing. I can watch the sunrise on my way to the office downtown."**	**Medium to High** **Attached housing, mid-rise apartments, mid-rise buildings containing offices and other employment uses**
Underground Rapid Transit • Examples: Eglinton Crosstown Light Rail Transit, Toronto Subway System. • Transit operates in a tunnel below the roadway. • Transit stops are 800 to1500 metres apart and require land next to the roadway. • Exclusive transit infrastructure provides the most reliable transit travel times. • Underground transit infrastructure enables more frequent and higher capacity transit, which attracts ridership, supports growth, and makes room for more active transportation and public space at street level.		LRT: 0 – 40,000 Subway: 0 – 40,000		**"Riding underground must be the fastest form of transit. And my local bus is usually waiting at the surface to take me the rest of the way."**	**High** **Mid- to high-rise apartment buildings, office buildings and mixed-use buildings**