

Appendix A Glossary

A

Active transportation means human-powered travel, including but not limited to, walking, cycling, inline skating and travel with the use of mobility aids, including motorized wheelchairs and other power-assisted devices moving at a comparable speed.

Additional Needs Housing means any housing, including dedicated facilities, in whole or in part, that is used by people who have specific needs beyond economic needs, including but not limited to, needs such as mobility requirements or support functions required for daily living. Examples of additional needs housing may include, but are not limited to long-term care homes, adaptable and accessible housing, and housing for persons with disabilities such as physical, sensory or mental health disabilities, and seniors housing.

Additional Residential Unit means

- a) the use of a Residential Building - Single Detached, Semi-Detached or Townhouse where a separate self-contained dwelling unit is located within the main building.
- b) means the use of a building where a separate self-contained dwelling unit is located in an accessory building on the same lot as an associated Residential Building - Single Detached, Semi-Detached or Townhouse.

Adverse Effects as defined in the *Environmental Protection Act*, means one or more of:

- a) impairment of the quality of the natural environment for any use that can be made of it;
- b) injury or damage to property or plant or animal life;
- c) harm or material discomfort to any person;
- d) an adverse effect on the health of any person;
- e) impairment of the safety of any person;
- f) rendering any property or plant or animal life unfit for human use;
- g) loss of enjoyment of normal use of property; and
- h) interference with normal conduct of business.

Adverse Environmental Effects means changes likely to arise directly or indirectly from development or site alteration within or *contiguous* to an element of the Greenlands Network that result in widespread, long-term or irreversible degradation of the significant features or impairment of the natural functions of the designated area. Examples of adverse environmental effects include but are not limited to, the following:

- a) fragmentation or substantial reduction in size of an element of the Natural Heritage System;
- b) significant increase in the perimeter-to-area ratio of an element of the Natural Heritage System;
- c) disruption of corridors and Environmental Linkages to other elements of the Natural Heritage System;
- d) substantial alteration of natural topography;
- e) disruption of ecological relationships among significant or representative native species;
- f) increased potential for human or domestic animal intrusion into relatively inaccessible areas;
- g) alteration of the quantity, quality, timing (hydroperiod) or direction of flow of surface water or groundwater within or *contiguous* to an element of the Natural Heritage System;
- h) alteration of the structure, functions or ecological interrelationships of a natural habitat which sustain representative community associations of populations of significant species;
- i) reductions in the populations or reproductive capacity of significant species;
- j) mortality in or removal of the predominant vegetation which provides structure to an element of the Natural Heritage System;
- k) erosion of soils or deposition of sediment;
- l) compaction or trampling of soils;
- m) increased potential for the introduction of invasive non-native species;
- n) disruption of ecological processes due to increase nocturnal artificial light levels; or,
- o) increases in the level and quality of noise.

Affordable means

- a) in the case of ownership housing, the least expensive of:

- i. housing for which the purchase price results in annual accommodation costs which do not exceed 30 percent of gross annual household income for *low* and *moderate income* households; or
 - ii. housing for which the purchase price is at least 10 percent below the average purchase price of a resale unit in the municipality;
- b) in the case of rental housing, the least expensive of:
 - i. a unit for which the rent does not exceed 30 percent of gross annual household income for *low* and *moderate income* households; or
 - ii. a unit for which the rent is at or below the average market rent of a unit in the municipality.

Agricultural Impact Assessment means the evaluation of potential effects of non-agricultural uses on the *agricultural system*. An assessment recommends ways to avoid or if avoidance is not possible, minimize and mitigate adverse effects.

Agricultural System means a system comprised of a group of inter-connected elements that collectively create a viable, thriving agri-food sector. It has two components:

- a) An agricultural land base comprised of *prime agricultural areas*, including *specialty crop areas*. It may also include *rural lands* that help to create a continuous productive land base for agriculture; and
- b) An *agri-food network* which includes agricultural operations, *infrastructure*, services, and assets important to the viability of the agri-food sector.

Agricultural Uses means the growing of crops, including nursery, biomass, and horticultural crops; raising of livestock; raising of other animals for food, fur or fibre, including poultry and fish; aquaculture; apiaries; agro-forestry; maple syrup production; and associated on-farm buildings and structures, including, but not limited to livestock facilities, manure storages, value-retaining facilities, and housing for farm workers, when the size and nature of the operation requires additional employment.

Agri-food Network means within the *agricultural system*, a network that includes elements important to the viability of the agri-food sector such as regional *infrastructure* and transportation networks; agricultural operations including on-farm buildings and primary

processing; infrastructure; agricultural services, farm markets, and distributors; and vibrant, agriculture-supportive communities.

Agri-tourism Uses means those farm-related tourism uses, including limited accommodation such as bed and breakfast, that promote the enjoyment, education or activities related to the farm operation.

Agricultural-related Uses means those farm-related commercial and farm-related industrial uses that are directly related to farm operations in the area, support agriculture, benefit from being in close proximity to farm operations, and provide direct products and/or services to farm operations as a primary activity.

Alternative Energy System means a system that uses sources of energy or energy conversion processes to produce power, heat and/or cooling that significantly reduces the amount of harmful emissions to the environment (air, earth and water) when compared to conventional energy systems.

Archaeological Resources means artifacts, archaeological sites and marine archaeological sites, as defined under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The identification and evaluation of such resources are based upon archaeological assessments carried out by archaeologists licensed under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Areas of Archaeological Potential means areas with the likelihood to contain *archaeological resources*, as evaluated using the processes and criteria that are established under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest means areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features that have been identified as having life science or earth science values related to protection, scientific study or education.

B

Built Heritage Resource means a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured or constructed part or remnant that contributes to a property's cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Indigenous community.

Bunkhouse means a building or part of a building used for the temporary accommodation of seasonal farm workers provided such accommodation does not serve as the principal place of residence of an occupant and the bunkhouse is located on the farm on which the seasonal workers are employed.

C

CLI-ECA means the municipal Consolidated Linear Infrastructure Environmental Compliance Approval, the single environmental permission for all the sewage works components of a municipal sewage collection system or a municipal stormwater management system. They include conditions that authorize these municipalities and prescribed persons (such as developers) to make changes to the system when requirements in the CLI ECA are met.

Compact Built Form means a land use pattern that encourages the efficient use of land, walkable neighbourhoods, mixed land uses (residential, retail, workplace, and institutional) all within one neighbourhood, proximity to transit and reduced need for *infrastructure*.

Compact built form can include detached and semi-detached houses on small lots as well as townhouses, duplexes, triplexes and walk-up apartments, multi-storey commercial developments, and apartments or offices above retail. Walkable neighbourhoods can be characterized by roads laid out in a well-connected network, destinations that are easily accessible by transit and active transportation, sidewalks with minimal interruptions for vehicle access, and a pedestrian-friendly environment along roads.

Compatible Development means development that may not necessarily be the same as, or even similar to the existing buildings/development in the vicinity, but, nonetheless,

enhances an established community and coexists with existing development without causing any undue, adverse impact on surrounding properties.

Complete Communities means places such as mixed-use neighbourhoods or other areas within cities, towns, and *settlement areas* that offer and support opportunities for equitable access to many necessities for daily living for people of all ages and abilities, including an appropriate mix of jobs, a full range of housing, transportation options, *public service facilities*, local stores and services. *Complete communities* are inclusive and may take different shapes and forms appropriate to their contexts to meet the diverse needs of their populations.

Complete Streets means streets planned to balance the needs of all road users, including motorists, transit-users, pedestrians, cyclists, and people that use mobility aids such as wheelchairs and other legal mobility devices.

Contiguous means lands that are situated in sufficiently close proximity such that *development* or site alteration could reasonably be expected to produce one or more of the following impacts: alterations to existing hydrological or hydrogeological regimes; clearing of existing vegetation; erosion and sedimentation; or producing a substantial disruption of existing natural Environmental Linkages or the habitat of a significant species.

Cultural Heritage Landscape means a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Indigenous community. The area may include features such as buildings, structures, spaces, views, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association.

Cumulative Impacts means the changes to the environment resulting from a particular activity in combination with the incremental impacts caused by other closely related past, present and reasonably foreseeable future activities. Cumulative impacts may reveal that relatively minor impacts associated with a particular activity may contribute to more significant impacts when considered collectively with other activities taking place over a period of time.

D

Designated Growth Areas means lands within settlement areas designated for growth or lands added to settlement areas that have not yet been fully developed. Designated growth areas include lands which are designated and available for residential growth in accordance with the Provincial Planning Statement, as well as lands required for employment and other uses.

Designated Vulnerable Area means areas defined as vulnerable, in accordance with provincial standards, by virtue of their importance as a drinking water source.

Deposits of Mineral Aggregate Resources means an area of identified *mineral aggregate resources*, as delineated in Aggregate Resource Inventory Papers or comprehensive studies prepared using provincial guidance for surficial and bedrock resources, as amended from time to time, that has a sufficient quantity and quality to warrant present or future extraction.

Development means the creation of a new lot, a change in land use, or the construction of buildings and structures requiring approval under the *Planning Act*, but does not include:

- a) activities that create or maintain *infrastructure* authorized under an environmental assessment process or identified in provincial standards; or
- b) works subject to the *Drainage Act*; or
- c) underground or surface mining of *minerals* or advanced exploration on mining lands in *significant areas of mineral potential*, where advanced exploration has the same meaning as under the Mining Act.

Development Application means an application for approval under the *Planning Act*.

Development applications may include applications for approval of the following: Plans of Subdivision; Plans of Condominium; Consent; Part Lot Control Exemption By-Laws; Official Plan Amendments; and Zone Change Applications. Development applications do not include Site Plans.

E

Ecological Functions means the natural processes, products or services that living and non-living environments provide or perform within or between species, ecosystems and landscapes. These may include biological, physical and socioeconomic interactions.

Employment Area means those areas designated in an official plan for clusters of business and economic activities including manufacturing, research and development in connection with manufacturing, warehousing, goods movement, associated retail and office, and ancillary facilities. An *employment area* also includes areas of land described by subsection 1(1.1) of the *Planning Act*. Uses that are excluded from *employment areas* are institutional and commercial, including retail and office not associated with the primary employment use listed above.

Endangered Species means a species that is classified as “Endangered Species” on the Species at Risk in Ontario List, as updated and amended from time to time.

Environmentally Significant Discharge Areas means lands where groundwater discharges to the surface of the soil or to surface water bodies to sustain wetlands, fisheries, or other specialized natural habitats.

Environmentally Significant Recharge Areas means lands where water infiltrates into the ground to replenish an aquifer that sustains, in full or in part, *environmental features*.

Erosion Hazard means the loss of land, due to human or natural processes, that poses a threat to life and property. The *erosion hazard* limit is determined using considerations that include the 100 year erosion rate (the average annual rate of recession extended over a one hundred year time span), an allowance for slope stability, and an erosion/erosion access allowance.

Essential Emergency Service means services which would be impaired during an emergency as a result of flooding, the failure of floodproofing measures and/or protection works, and/or erosion.

F

Fish means fish, which as defined in the *Fisheries Act*, includes fish, shellfish, crustaceans, and marine animals, at all stages of their life cycles.

Fish Habitat as defined in the *Fisheries Act*, means water frequented by *fish* and any other areas on which *fish* depend directly or indirectly to carry out their life processes, including spawning grounds and nursery, rearing, food supply, and migration areas.

Flood fringe for *river, stream and small inland lake systems*, means the outer portion of the *flood plain* between the *floodway* and the *flooding hazard* limit. Depths and velocities of flooding are generally less severe in the *flood fringe* than those experienced in the *floodway*.

Flood Plain for *river, and stream systems*, means the area, usually low lands adjoining a watercourse, which has been or may be subject to *flooding hazards*.

Floodproofing Standard means the combination of measures incorporated into the basic design and/or construction of buildings, structures, or properties to reduce or eliminate *flooding hazards* and other *water-related hazards*, and *flooding hazards* along *river, and streams*.

Flooding Hazard means the inundation, under the conditions specified below, of areas adjacent to a shoreline or a river or stream system and not ordinarily covered by water:

- a) along the shorelines of large inland lakes, the flooding hazard limit is based on the one hundred year flood level plus an allowance for wave effects and other water-related hazards;
- b) along river, and stream systems, the flooding hazard limit is the greater of:
 - i. the flood resulting from the rainfall actually experienced during a major storm such as the Hurricane Hazel storm (1954) or the Timmins storm (1961), transposed over a specific watershed and combined with the local conditions, where evidence suggests that the storm event could have potentially occurred over watersheds in the general area;

- ii. the *one hundred year flood*; and
- iii. a flood which is greater than 1. or 2. which was actually experienced in a particular watershed or portion thereof, for example, as a result of ice jams and which has been approved as the standard for that specific area by the Province.

Floodway means for *river, and stream systems*, means the portion of the *flood plain* where *development* and *site alteration* would cause a danger to public health and safety or property damage. Where the one zone concept is applied, the *floodway* is the entire *contiguous flood plain*. Where the *two zone concept* is applied, the *floodway* is the *contiguous* inner portion of the *flood plain*, representing that area required for the safe passage of flood flow and/or that area where flood depths and/or velocities are considered to be such that they pose a potential threat to life and/or property damage. Where the *two zone concept* applies, the outer portion of the *flood plain* is called the *flood fringe*.

G

Green Infrastructure means natural and humanmade elements that provide ecological and hydrological functions and processes. *Green infrastructure* can include components such as natural heritage features and systems, parklands, stormwater management systems, street trees, urban forests, natural channels, permeable surfaces, and green roofs.

Greenlands Network means a system made up of *natural heritage features* and areas, and linkages intended to provide connectivity (at the regional or site level) and support natural processes which are necessary to maintain biological and geological diversity, natural functions, viable populations of indigenous species, and ecosystems. These systems can include *natural heritage features* and areas, federal and provincial parks and conservation reserves, other natural heritage features, lands that have been restored or have the potential to be restored to a natural state, areas that support hydrologic functions, and working landscapes that enable ecological functions to continue.

Groundwater Features means water-related features in the earth's subsurface, including recharge/discharge area, water tables, aquifers and unsaturated zones that can be defined by surface and subsurface hydrogeologic investigations.

H

Hazardous Forest Types for Wildland Fire means forest types assessed as being associated with the risk of high to extreme wildland fire using risk assessment tools established by the Province, as amended from time to time.

Hazardous Lands means property or lands that could be unsafe for development due to naturally occurring processes. *Along river, and stream systems*, this means the land, including that covered by water, to the furthest landward limit of the *flooding hazard* or *erosion hazard* limits.

Hazardous Sites means property or lands that could be unsafe for *development* and *site alteration* due to naturally occurring hazards. These may include unstable soils (sensitive marine clays [leda], organic soils) or unstable bedrock (karst topography).

Heritage Attributes means, as defined under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, in relation to real property, and to the buildings and structures on the real property, the attributes of the property, buildings and structures that contribute to their cultural heritage value or interest.

Home-based Business means an array of business or artistic activities that are accessory to a primary residential use.

Housing Options means a range of housing types such as, but not limited to single-detached, semidetached, rowhouses, townhouses, stacked townhouses, multiplexes, additional residential units, tiny homes, laneway housing, garden suites, rooming houses and multi-residential buildings, including low-and mid-rise apartments. The term can also refer to a variety of housing arrangements and forms such as, but not limited to, life lease housing, co-ownership housing, co-operative housing, community land trusts, land lease community homes, *affordable* housing, *additional needs housing*, multigenerational housing, student housing, farm worker housing, culturally appropriate housing, supportive,

community and transitional housing and housing related to employment, educational, or *institutional uses*, such as long-term care homes.

Hydrologic Function means the functions of the hydrological cycle that include the occurrence, circulation, distribution and chemical and physical properties of water on the surface of the land, in the soil and underlying rocks, and in the atmosphere, and water's interaction with the environment including its relation to living things.

I

Infill means development on vacant lots or underdeveloped lots within a built-up area.

Infrastructure means physical structures (facilities and corridors) that form the foundation for development. Infrastructure includes: sewage and water systems, septage treatment systems, stormwater management systems, waste management systems, electricity generation facilities, electricity transmission and distribution systems, communications/telecommunications including broadband, transit and transportation corridors and facilities, active transportation systems, oil and gas pipelines and associated facilities.

Intensification means the development of a property, site or area at a higher density than currently exists through:

- a) *redevelopment*, including the reuse of *brownfield sites* and underutilized shopping malls and plazas;
- b) the development of vacant and/or underutilized lots within previously developed areas;
- c) infill development; and
- d) the expansion or conversion of existing buildings.

L

Linkages means areas that connect *environmental features* along which plants and animals can propagate, genetic interchange can occur, populations can move in response

to environmental changes and life-cycle requirements, and species can be replenished from other *environmental features*. *Linkages* can also include those areas currently performing, or with the potential to perform, through restoration, linkage functions. Although *linkages* help to maintain and improve *environmental features*, they can also serve as important *environmental features* in their own right.

Lodging House means a residential building within which sleeping quarters are regularly let for a consideration to more than four persons and where kitchen and other facilities are shared amongst the persons occupying the residential building, but shall not include hotel, motel, rest home, hospital, group home, or similar use.

Low and Moderate Income Households means

- a) in the case of ownership housing, households with incomes in the lowest 60 percent of the income distribution for the municipality; or
- b) In the case of rental housing, household with incomes in the lowest 60 percent of the income distribution for renter households for the municipality.

Low Impact Development means an approach to stormwater management that seeks to manage rain and other precipitation as close as possible to where it falls to mitigate the impacts of increased runoff and stormwater pollution. It typically includes a set of site design strategies and distributed, small-scale structural practices to mimic the natural hydrology to the greatest extent possible through infiltration, evapotranspiration, harvesting, filtration, and detention of stormwater. *Low impact development* can include, for example: bioswales, vegetated areas at the edge of paved surfaces, permeable pavement, rain gardens, green roofs, and exfiltration systems.

M

Major facilities means facilities which may require separation from *sensitive* land uses, including but not limited to airports, manufacturing uses, transportation *infrastructure* and corridors, *rail facilities*, *marine facilities*, sewage treatment facilities, *waste management systems*, oil and gas pipelines, industries, energy generation facilities and transmission systems, and resource extraction activities.

Mine Hazard means any feature of a mine as defined under the *Mining Act*, or any related disturbance of the ground that has not been rehabilitated.

Minerals means metallic minerals and non metallic minerals as herein defined, but does not include mineral aggregate resources or petroleum resources. Metallic minerals means those minerals from which metals (e.g., copper, nickel, gold) are derived. Non-metallic minerals means those minerals that are of value for intrinsic properties of the minerals themselves and not as a source of metal. They are generally synonymous with industrial minerals (e.g., graphite, kyanite, mica, nepheline syenite, salt, talc, and wollastonite). Critical minerals are a subset of raw materials that have specific industrial, technological or strategic applications for which there are a few viable substitutes.

Mineral Aggregate Operations means

- a) lands under license or permit, other than for wayside pits and quarries, issued in accordance with the *Aggregate Resources Act*;
- b) for lands not designated under the *Aggregate Resources Act*, established pits and quarries that are not in contravention of municipal zoning by-laws and including adjacent land under agreement with or owned by the operator, to permit continuation of the operation; and
- c) associated facilities used in extraction, transport, beneficiation, processing or recycling of *mineral aggregate resources* and derived products such as asphalt and concrete, or the production of secondary related products.

Mineral Aggregate Resources means gravel, sand, clay, earth, shale, stone, limestone, dolostone, sandstone, marble, granite, rock or other material prescribed under the *Aggregate Resources Act* suitable for construction, industrial, manufacturing and maintenance purposes but does not include metallic ores, asbestos, graphite, kyanite, mica, nepheline syenite, salt, talc, wollastonite, mine tailings or other material prescribed under the *Mining Act*.

Mineral Aggregate Resource Conservation means

- a) the recovery and recycling of manufactured materials derived from mineral aggregates (e.g., glass, porcelain, brick, concrete, asphalt, slag, etc.), for re-use in

construction, manufacturing, industrial or maintenance projects as a substitute for new mineral aggregates; and

- b) the wise use of mineral aggregates including utilization or extraction of on-site *mineral aggregate resources* prior to development occurring.

Mineral Mining Operation means mining operations and associated facilities, or, past producing mines with remaining mineral development potential that have not been permanently rehabilitated to another use.

Minimum Distance Separation Formulae means formulae and guidelines developed by the Province, as amended from time to time, to separate uses so as to reduce incompatibility concerns about odour from livestock facilities.

Multimodal means relating to the availability or use of more than one form of transportation, such as automobiles, walking, cycling, buses, rapid transit, higher order transit, rail (such as freight), trucks, air, and marine.

N

Natural Heritage Features and Areas means features and areas, including *significant wetlands, significant coastal wetlands, other coastal wetlands, fish habitat, significant woodlands and significant valleylands, habitat of endangered species and threatened species, significant wildlife habitat, and significant areas of natural and scientific interest*, which are important for their environmental and social values as a legacy of the natural landscapes of an area.

Non-farm Lot means a parcel of land designated in the area municipal official plan and/or zoned in the area municipal zoning by-law for non-farm purposes.

Normal Farm Practices means a practice, as defined in the *Farming and Food Production Protection Act, 1998*, that is conducted in a manner consistent with proper and acceptable customs and standards as established and followed by similar agricultural operations under similar circumstances; or makes use of innovative technology in a manner consistent with

proper advanced farm management practices. *Normal farm practices* shall be consistent with the *Nutrient Management Act, 2002* and regulations made under that Act.

O

Oil, Gas, and Salt Hazard means any feature of a well or work as defined under the *Oil, Gas and Salt Resources Act*, or any related disturbance of the ground that has not been rehabilitated.

On-farm Diversified Use means uses that are secondary to the principal *agricultural use* of the property, and are limited in area. *On-farm diversified uses* include, but are not limited to, home occupations, home industries, *agri-tourism uses*, uses that produce value-added agricultural products, and electricity generation facilities and transmission systems, and *energy storage systems*.

P

Partial services means

- a) municipal sewage services or private communal sewage services combined with individual on-site water services; or
- b) municipal water services or private communal water services combined with individual onsite sewage services.

Petroleum Resource Operations means oil, gas and salt wells and associated facilities and other drilling operations, oil field fluid disposal wells and associated facilities, and wells and facilities for the underground storage of natural gas, other hydrocarbons, and compressed air energy storage.

Portable Asphalt Plant means a facility

- a) with equipment designed to heat and dry aggregate and to mix aggregate with bituminous asphalt to produce asphalt paving material, and includes stockpiling and storage of bulk materials used in the process; and

- b) which is not of permanent construction, but which is to be dismantled at the completion of the construction project.

Portable Concrete Plant means a building or structure

- a) with equipment designed to mix cementing materials, aggregate, water and admixtures to produce concrete, and includes stockpiling and storage of bulk materials used in the process; and
- b) which is not of permanent construction, but which is designed to be dismantled at the completion of the construction project.

Prime Agricultural Area means areas where *prime agricultural lands* predominate. This includes areas of *prime agricultural lands* and associated Canada Land Inventory Class 4 through 7 lands, and additional areas with a local concentration of farms which exhibit characteristics of ongoing agriculture. *Prime agricultural areas* may be identified by a planning authority based on provincial guidance or informed by mapping obtained from the Province.

Prime Agricultural Land means *specialty crop areas* and/or Canada Land Inventory Class 1, 2, and 3 lands, as amended from time to time, in this order of priority for protection.

Private Communal Sewage Services means a sewage works within the meaning of section 1 of the *Ontario Water Resources Act* that serves six or more lots or private residences and is not owned by a municipality.

Private Communal Water Services means a nonmunicipal drinking-water system within the meaning of section 2 of the *Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002* that serves six or more lots or private residences.

Protected Heritage Property means property designated under Part IV or VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; property included in an area designated as a heritage conservation district under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; property subject to a heritage conservation easement or covenant under Part II or IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; property identified by a provincial ministry or a prescribed public body as a property having cultural heritage value or interest under the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Provincial Heritage

Properties; property protected under federal heritage legislation; and UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

Protection Works Standards means the combination of non-structural or structural works and allowances for slope stability and flooding/erosion to reduce the damage caused by *flooding hazards, erosion hazards and other water-related hazards*, and to allow access for their maintenance and repair.

Provincial and Federal Requirements means

- a) in regard to Greenlands Network Policies, legislation and policies administered by the federal or provincial governments for the purpose of fisheries protection (including fish and fish habitat), and related, scientifically established standards such as water quality criteria for protecting lake trout populations; and legislation and policies administered by the provincial government or federal government, where applicable, for the purpose of protecting species at risk and their habitat.

Public Service Facilities means land, buildings and structures, including but not limited to schools, hospitals and community recreation facilities, for the provision of programs and services provided or subsidized by a government or other body, such as social assistance, recreation, police and fire protection, health, child care and educational programs, including elementary, secondary, post-secondary, long-term care services, and cultural services. *Public service facilities* do not include *infrastructure*.

Q

Quality and Quantity of Water is measured by indicators associated with *hydrologic function* such as minimum base flow, depth to water table, aquifer pressure, oxygen levels, suspended solids, temperature, bacteria, nutrients and hazardous contaminants, and hydrologic regime.

R

Redevelopment means the creation of new units, uses or lots on previously developed land in existing communities, including brownfield sites.

Renewable Energy System means an energy source that is renewed by natural processes and includes wind, water, biomass, biogas, biofuel, solar energy, geothermal energy and tidal forces.

Rural Areas means a system of lands within municipalities that may include rural *settlement areas, rural lands, prime agricultural areas, natural heritage features and areas,* and resource areas.

Rural Lands means lands which are located outside *settlement areas* and which are outside *prime agricultural areas*.

Rural Residential Infilling Formulae refers to the measurement of the 100 metre separation distance, determined as follows:

- a) measurement is established between two points located along the centre-line of the existing right-of-way of an open public road and which point are determined by a line drawn from the centre of such unit and perpendicular to the public road;
- b) the distance between the two points is measured along the public road through intersecting public roads; and
- c) the point of reference on an adjoining and undeveloped non-farm lot is determined by the mid-point along the public road.

S

Sensitive Land Uses means buildings, amenity areas, or outdoor spaces where routine or normal activities occurring at reasonably expected times would experience one or more *adverse effects* from contaminant discharges generated by a nearby *major facility*. *Sensitive land uses* may be a part of the natural or built environment. Examples may

include, but are not limited to: residences, day care centres, and educational and health facilities.

Settlement Areas means urban areas and rural settlement areas within municipalities (such as cities, towns, villages and hamlets). *Settlement areas* vary significantly in terms of size, density, population, economic activity, diversity and intensity of land uses, service levels, and types of infrastructure available.

Settlement areas are:

- a) built-up areas where development is concentrated and which have a mix of land uses; and
- b) lands which have been designated in an official plan for development over the long term.

Significant: means

- a) in regard to wetlands, coastal wetlands and areas of natural and scientific interest, an area identified as provincially significant using evaluation criteria and procedures established by the Province, as amended from time to time;
- b) in regard to woodlands, an area which is ecologically important in terms of features such as species composition, age of trees and stand history; functionally important due to its contribution to the broader landscape because of its location, size or due to the amount of forest cover in the planning area; or economically important due to site quality, species composition, or past management history. These are to be identified using criteria and procedures established by the Province;
- c) in regard to other features and areas, ecologically important in terms of features, functions, representation or amount, and contributing to the quality and diversity of an identifiable geographic area or natural heritage system; and
- d) in regard to mineral potential, an area identified as provincially significant through provincial guidance, such as the Provincially Significant Mineral Potential Index.
- e) in regard to cultural heritage and archaeology, resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest. Processes and criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest are established by the Province under the authority of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Criteria for determining significance for the resources identified in section c) -d) are provided in provincial guidance, but municipal approaches that achieve or exceed the same objective may also be used. While some significant resources may already be identified and inventoried by official sources, the significance of others can only be determined after evaluation.

Site Alteration means activities, such as grading, excavation and the placement of fill that would change the landform and natural vegetative characteristics of a site.

Specialty Crop Area means areas within the agricultural land base designated based on provincial guidance. In these areas, specialty crops are predominantly grown such as tender fruits (peaches, cherries, plums), grapes, other fruit crops, vegetable crops, greenhouse crops, and crops from agriculturally developed organic soil, usually resulting from:

- a) soils that have suitability to produce specialty crops, or lands that are subject to special climatic conditions, or a combination of both;
- b) farmers skilled in the production of specialty crops; and
- c) a long-term investment of capital in areas such as crops, drainage, infrastructure and related facilities and services to produce, store, or process specialty crops.

Strategic Growth Area means within settlement areas, nodes, corridors, and other areas that have been identified by municipalities to be the focus for accommodating *intensification* and higher-density mixed uses in a more compact built form.

Sustainable/sustainability means the ability to meet the needs of both current and future generations by balancing cultural, economic, environmental and social elements through thoughtful, comprehensive and inclusive decision-making. A sustainable township is one that is robust, resilient and strives to live within its natural limits.

T

Threatened Species means a species that is classified as “Threatened Species” on the Species at Risk in Ontario List, as updated and amended from time to time.

Transportation Demand Management means a set of strategies that result in more efficient use of the transportation system by influencing travel behaviour by mode, time of day, frequency, trip length, regulation, route, or cost.

Two-zone Policy Area means the approach that selective developed urban areas within the floodplain, as defined by the Regulatory Floodline, are considered to be less hazardous than others such that development applications could potentially safely occur. The first zone, termed the flood fringe, defines the portion of the floodplain where development may occur subject to appropriate floodproofing standards. The second zone, termed the floodway, defines that portion of the floodplain where development is prohibited or restricted.

V

Vulnerable means surface and/or ground water that can be easily changed or impacted.

W

Watershed means an area that is drained by a river and its tributaries. For the purposes of this Plan, this term refers also to subwatersheds.

Watershed Planning means planning that provides a framework for establishing comprehensive and integrated goals, objectives, and direction for the protection, enhancement, or restoration of water resources, including the quality and quantity of water, within a watershed and for the assessment of cumulative, cross jurisdictional, and cross-watershed effects. Watershed planning evaluates and considers the effects of a changing climate on water resource systems and is undertaken at many scales. It may inform the identification of water resource systems.

Watershed Studies means comprehensive scientific studies of rivers and streams and the lands draining into them. These investigations result in recommendations as to where and how development activity can safely occur so as to minimize flood risks, stream erosion,

degradation of water quality, and negative effects on natural systems. Recommendations may also identify opportunities for ecological enhancement and recreation.

Wayside Pits and Quarries means a temporary pit or quarry opened and used by or for a public authority solely for the purpose of a particular project or contract of road construction and not located on the road right-of-way.

Wellhead Protection Sensitivity Area means an area of land contributing water to a municipal well, as identified by the Region.

Wetlands means lands that are seasonally or permanently covered by shallow water, as well as lands where the water table is close to or at the surface. In either case the presence of abundant water has caused the formation of hydric soils and has favoured the dominance of either hydrophytic plants or water tolerant plants. The four major types of wetlands are swamps, marshes, bogs and fens. Periodically soaked or wet lands being used for agricultural purposes which no longer exhibit wetland characteristics are not considered to be wetlands for the purposes of this definition.

Wildland Fire Assessment and Mitigation Standards means the combination of risk assessment tools and environmentally appropriate mitigation measures identified by the Province to be incorporated into the design, construction and/or modification of buildings, structures, properties and/or communities to reduce the risk to public safety, infrastructure and property from wildland fire.

Woodlands means treed areas that provide environmental and economic benefits to both the private landowner and the general public, such as erosion prevention, hydrological and nutrient cycling, provision of clean air and the long-term storage of carbon, provision of wildlife habitat, outdoor recreational opportunities, and the sustainable harvest of a wide range of woodland products. *Woodlands* include treed areas, woodlots or forested areas and vary in their level of significance at the local, regional and provincial levels. *Woodlands* may be delineated according to the *Forestry Act* definition or the Province's Ecological Land Classification system definition for "forest."