

CHAPTER G - GLOSSARY

Accessory (Urban): means, when used to describe a use of land, building or structure, a use which is commonly incidental, subordinate and exclusively devoted to the main use of a building and is situated within the same building or on the same lot.

Active Transportation: non-motorized travel, including walking, cycling, inline skating and wheelchair movements. The active transportation network includes sidewalks, crosswalks, designated road lanes and off-road trails to accommodate active transportation (Metrolinx, 2008).

Adaptive Reuse: means the adaptation of an existing building for another land use.

Adjacent: In regard to cultural heritage and archaeology, those lands contiguous to, or located within 50 metres of, a *protected heritage property*.

Adjacent Lands: means those lands contiguous to hazard lands, a specific natural heritage feature, or area where it is likely that development or site alteration would have a negative impact on the hazard, feature or area. The extent of the adjacent lands may be recommended by the Province or based on municipal approaches which achieve the same objectives.

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. (PPS, 2005)

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 City of Hamilton; and,
- 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 City of Hamilton (PPS, 2005 amended); and,
- c) in the case of housing developments, at least 25 percent of either *affordable* ownership or *affordable* rental housing. For the purposes of the policies of this Plan, *affordable* housing developments may include a mix of *affordable* and market rate units, both ownership and rental.

Alternative Energy Systems: means sources of energy or energy conversion processes that significantly reduce the amount of harmful emissions to the environment (air, earth and water) when compared to conventional energy systems. Alternative Energy Systems undertakings do not include renewable energy undertakings as defined in the Green Energy and Green Economy Act, 2009.

Alvars: means naturally open areas of thin or no soil over essentially flat limestone, dolostone, or marble rock, supporting a sparse vegetation cover of mostly shrubs and herbs (Greenbelt Plan, 2005).

Ancillary: means subordinate use that supports a principal use or a primary function of a site or area.

Archaeological Resources: Include artifacts, archaeological sites and marine archaeological sites. The identification and evaluation of such resources are based upon archaeological fieldwork undertaken in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act (PPS, 2005).

Architectural Control: means the approval of building permit plans to ensure that urban and/or architectural designs are consistent with applicable urban design/ architectural guidelines. Certification of building plans shall be by a qualified architect at the expense of the owner prior to submission of application for building permits.

Area of Archaeological Potential: A defined geographical area with the potential to contain *archaeological resources*. Criteria for determining archaeological potential are established by the Province, this Plan and the City's Archaeological Management Plan. Archaeological potential is confirmed through archaeological fieldwork undertaken in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act (PPS, 2005, amended).

Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI): 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 (PPS, 2005).

Bankfull Channel: means the usual or average level to which a body of water rises at its highest point and remains for sufficient time so as to change the characteristics of the land. In flowing waters (rivers, streams) this refers to the "active channel/bankfull level" which is often the 1:2 year flood flow return level.

Bed and Breakfast Establishment: means a single detached dwelling in which rooms are made available by the residents of the dwelling, for remuneration, for the temporary accommodation of travelers and the provision of food or meals only to overnight guests.

Brownfield Sites: means abandoned idle or underutilized industrial or commercial properties in built-up urban areas where expansion or redevelopment is compromised by

real or perceived environmental contamination, building deterioration/obsolescence, and/or inadequate infrastructure.

Built-up Area: All land within the *built boundary*.

Built Boundary: The limits of the developed urban area as defined by the Minister of Public Infrastructure Renewal in accordance with Policy 2.2.3.5 (Growth Plan, 2006).

Built Heritage Resources: means one or more *significant* buildings, structures, monuments, installations or remains associated with architectural, cultural, social, political, economic or military history and identified as being important to a community (PPS, 2005). These resources may be identified through inclusion in the City's Register of Property of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, designation or heritage conservation easement under the Ontario Heritage Act, and/or listed by local, provincial or federal jurisdictions.

Building and Lumber Supply Establishment: means a retail store predominantly selling a combination of lumber and a wide range of building and home decorating supplies along with ancillary sales of construction tools, gardening products, and home design products.

Building or Contracting Supply Establishment: means land, building or structure, in which building, construction or home improvement materials are stored, wholesaled and may include accessory retail.

Cannabis Growing and Harvesting Facility: shall mean a wholly enclosed building or structure used for growing, harvesting, testing, destroying, packaging and shipping of cannabis, for a facility where a licence, permit or authorization has been issued under applicable federal law. (OPA 112)

Coastal Wetland: means

- a) any wetland that is located on one of the Great Lakes or their connecting channels (Lake St. Clair, St. Mary's, St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara, and St. Lawrence Rivers); or
- b) any other wetland that is on a tributary to any of the above-specified water bodies and lies, either wholly or in part, downstream of a line located 2 kilometres upstream of the 1:100 year floodline (plus wave run-up) of the large water body to which the tributary is connected. (PPS, 2005)

Cogeneration Energy Systems: means systems in which thermal energy (heat) and electrical energy are produced at the same time using the same process.

Coldwater Watercourse: means a watercourse, whether permanent, intermittent, or ephemeral, which supports or contributes to the support of *fish habitat* or species associated with coldwater, such as salmonids, sculpins, coldwater benthic invertebrates, or acts as a production zone for anadromous species, or has thermal characteristics of a coldwater stream. Coldwater species that are best adapted prefer or usually occur at water temperatures less than 19 degrees Celsius.

Community Energy Plan: means a City-wide plan that addresses energy security concerns and which may also address climate change, and may include the objectives of reducing energy consumption, developing renewable energy or alternative energy supplies, ensuring reliable conventional energy supplies, or of reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Community Facilities/Services: means lands, buildings, and structures that support a high quality of life for people and communities by providing services for health, education, recreation, social or cultural activities, security and safety. *Community facilities/services* may include but not be limited to community and recreation centres, arenas, parks, health care facilities, day care centres, senior's centres, emergency medical services, fire services, police services, *cultural facilities*, places of worship, museums, schools, and libraries. *Community facilities/services* may be publicly or privately owned and/or operated.

Community Garden: shall mean land used for the growing and harvesting of edible plants, grains, vegetables or fruits and provided the crops are for the sole use, donation or consumption by the individual or individuals growing or working the community garden. (OPA 31)

Compact Urban Form: means a land-use pattern that encourages 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 urban form can include detached and semi-detached houses on small lots as well as townhouses and walk-up apartments, multi-storey commercial developments, and apartments or offices above retail (Growth Plan, 2006).

Compatibility/compatible: means land uses and building forms that are mutually tolerant and capable of existing together in harmony within an area. *Compatibility* or *compatible* should not be narrowly interpreted to mean "the same as" or even as "being similar to".

Complete Communities: Complete communities meet people's needs for daily living throughout an entire lifetime by providing convenient access to an appropriate mix of jobs, local services, a full range of housing, and community infrastructure including affordable housing, schools, recreation and open space for their residents. Convenient access to public transportation and options for safe, non-motorized travel is also provided (Growth Plan, 2006).

Connectivity: means the degree to which *Core Areas* are connected to one another by links such as plant and animal movement corridors, hydrological and nutrient cycling, genetic transfer, and energy flows from food webs (Greenbelt Plan, 2005).

Conserve: means the identification, protection, use and/or management of *cultural heritage* and *archaeological resources*.

Conserved: in the context of *cultural heritage resources*, means the identification, protection, use and/or management of *cultural heritage* and *archaeological resources* in such a way that their heritage values, attributes and integrity are retained. This may be addressed through a conservation plan or heritage impact statement (PPS, 2005).

Core Areas: means *key natural heritage features*, *key hydrologic features*, and *local natural areas*.

Critical Habitat: means those *fish habitats* which have high productive capacity, are rare, highly sensitive to development, or have a critical role in sustaining fisheries (e.g. spawning or nursery areas for some species and ground water recharge areas). Critical habitat corresponds with the older OMNR classification for Type 1 watercourses.

Cultural Facilities: means publicly owned and/or operated lands, buildings and structures used for the creation, production and dissemination of arts and culture. *Cultural facilities*

include publicly owned and/or operated lands, buildings and cultural sites such as but not limited to museums, art galleries, exhibition facilities, and managed historical sites.

Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment: A document comprising text and graphic material including plans, drawings and photographs that contains the results of historical research, field work, survey, analysis, and description(s) of *cultural heritage resources* together with a description of the process and procedures in deriving potential effects and mitigation measures as required by official plan policies and any other applicable or pertinent guidelines. A *cultural heritage impact assessment* may include an archaeological assessment where appropriate.

Cultural Heritage Landscape: A defined geographical area of heritage significance which has been modified by human activities and is valued by a community. It involves a grouping(s) of individual heritage features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites and natural elements, which together form a significant type of heritage form, distinctive from that of its constituent elements or parts. Examples may include, but are not limited to, heritage conservation districts designated under the Ontario Heritage Act; and villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trailways and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value (PPS, 2005).

Cultural Heritage Conservation Plan Statement: A document comprising text and graphic material including plans, drawings and photographs that contains the results of historical research, field work, survey, analysis, and description(s) of *cultural heritage resources* together with a statement of cultural heritage value, interest, merit or significance accompanied by guidelines as required by the policies of this Plan. A *cultural heritage conservation plan statement* shall be considered a conservation plan as including in the PPS (2005) definition of *conserved* (above).

Cultural Heritage Properties: Properties that contain *cultural heritage resources*.

Cultural Heritage Resources: Structures, features, sites, and/or landscapes that, either individually or as part of a whole, are of historical, architectural, archaeological, and/or scenic value that may also represent intangible heritage, such as customs, ways-of-life, values, and activities.

Development (Urban): 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, R.S.O., 1990 c. P.13 but does not include:

- a) activities that create or maintain infrastructure used by a public body and authorized under an environment assessment process; or,
- b) works subject to the Drainage Act. (PPS, 2005, amended)

Disturbed Area: means the portion of the site where *site alteration*, grading, or construction activities are occurring.

Downtown Urban Growth Centre: means the area corresponding with the Downtown Hamilton Community Improvement Project Area as defined at the date of adoption of this Plan and subject to Policy 2.2.4 of the Province's *Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe* (2006).

Dynamic Beach Hazard: means areas of inherently unstable accumulations of shoreline sediments along the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence River System and large inland lakes, as identified by provincial standards, as amended from time to time. The dynamic beach

hazard limit consists of the *flooding hazard* limit plus a dynamic beach allowance (PPS, 2005).

Early-Archaic: Native cultural horizon, approximately 10,000 to 7,000 years ago, marked by intensification of Native settlement across the American continents, and change of subsistence patterns.

Earth Science Area of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI): means areas selected by the Province as representative of Ontario's geological diversity. They can include outstanding bedrock exposures, fossil beds, and landforms such as karst and drumlins.

Ecological Function: means the natural processes, products, or services that living and non-living environments provide or perform within or between species, ecosystems and landscapes, including hydrologic functions and biological, physical, chemical, and socio-economic interactions (PPS, 2005).

Ecological Value: means the value of vegetation in maintaining the health of the *key natural heritage* or *key hydrologic feature* and the related ecological features and *ecological functions*, as measured by factors such as the diversity of species, the diversity of habitats, and the suitability and amount of habitats that are available for rare, threatened and endangered species.

Employment Area (formerly referred to as Industrial Areas): Areas designated in an official plan for clusters of business and economic activities including, but not limited to, manufacturing, warehousing, offices, and associated retail and ancillary facilities (PPS, 2005).

Energy Demand Management: means the use of financial incentives, education, energy or other programs, that influence the quantity and/or pattern of energy consumed by end users.

Environmentally Significant Areas (ESAs): means locally significant areas that meet any one of the following criteria:

- a) the area is a good representative of a biotic community characteristic of the natural landscapes of the City and not adequately represented in existing protected areas or the area is a good representative of pre-settlement biotic community;
- b) there are biotic communities that are rare in the City, Province, or Canada;
- c) the area is a large natural area (20 hectares or more in size); it may be sufficiently large to provide habitat for species requiring large habitat areas;
- d) there is habitat for species considered significant in the City, Province, or Canada;
- e) the site fulfills a significant hydrological function (groundwater recharge or discharge, ground or surface water quality, or flood attenuation);
- f) the site contains a regionally significant earth science Area of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI);
- g) there is a high diversity of native species or biotic communities;

- h) the area provides *essential* habitat for the continuation of species; for example, significant areas of species concentrations, areas *essential* for certain stage of the life cycle, source areas for species;
- i) there are significant seasonal concentrations of wildlife;
- j) the area acts as a link between natural areas or functions as a corridor for wildlife;
- k) the area is in good natural condition, with few non-native species, particularly invasive non-natives; or,
- l) the area contains significant *fish habitat*.

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 (PPS, 2005).

Essential: means being deemed necessary to the public interest after all alternatives have been considered.

Established Historical Neighbourhood: means a physically defined geographical area that was substantially built prior to 1950.

Evaluated Wetlands: means a wetland of that has been evaluated under the Ministry of Natural Resources Wetland Evaluation System and has been found to be provincially or locally significant.

Existing: when used in reference to a use, lot, building or *structure*, means any use, lot, building or *structure* legally established or created prior to the day of approval of this Official Plan.

Farm Produce/Product Stand: shall mean a building or structure used for the sale of fresh fruit, vegetables, grains, and edible plants which are grown on urban farms on a seasonal basis. Products derived from the urban farm produce may also be sold. (OPA 31)

Fish Habitat: means the spawning grounds and nursery, rearing, food supply, and migration areas on which fish depend on directly or indirectly in order to carry out their life processes (PPS, 2005).

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 the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence River System and large inland lakes, the flooding hazard limit is based on the one hundred year flood level plus an allowance for wave uprush and other water-related hazards.
- b) Along river, stream and small inland lake 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 i) or ii) which was actually experienced in a particular watershed or portion thereof as a result of ice jams and which has been approved as the standard for that specific area by the Ministry of Natural Resources;
- iv) except where the use of the one hundred year flood or the actually experienced event has been approved by the Minister of Natural Resources as the standard for a specific watershed (where past history of flooding supports the lowering of the standard). (PPS, 2005)

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* (PPS, 2005).

Flood Plain: for river, stream and small inland lake systems, means the area, usually low lands adjoining a watercourse, which has been or may be subject to *flooding hazards* (PPS, 2005).

Floodway: For river, stream and small inland lake systems, means the portion of the *flood plain* where the development and site alteration would cause a danger to public health and safety or property damage (PPS, 2005).

Greenfield Area: means the area within the *urban area* that is not *built-up area*.

Greyfields: means previously developed properties that are not contaminated. They are usually, but not exclusively, former commercial properties that may be underutilized, derelict or vacant.

Ground Water Feature: refers to water related features in the earth's subsurface, including recharge/discharge areas, water tables, aquifers and unsaturated zones that can be defined by surface and subsurface hydrogeological investigations (PPS, 2005).

Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe: means a Provincial plan prepared under the Places to Grow Act, 2005. It is a framework for implementing the Government of Ontario's version for building stronger, prosperous communities by better managing growth in this region to 2031.

Growth Related Integrated Growth Strategy (GRIDS): A Growth analysis for the City that determines where and how and future growth will be accommodated within the City over the next 30+ years. GRIDS focuses on the highest components of the Official Plan dealing with urban boundary and urban structure that will form the backbone of land use designation decisions in the Official Plan.

Hazard Lands: means *hazardous lands* and *hazardous sites*.

Hazardous Lands: means property or lands that could be unsafe for development due to naturally occurring processes. Along the shorelines of the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence River System, this means the land, including that covered by water, between the international boundary, where applicable, and the furthest landward limit of the flooding hazard, erosion hazard or dynamic beach hazard limits. Along the shorelines of large inland lakes, this means the land, including that covered by water, between a defined offshore distance or depth and the furthest landward limit of the *flooding hazard*, erosion hazard or dynamic beach hazard limits. Along river, stream and small inland lake systems, this means the land, including that covered by water, to the furthest landward limit of the flooding hazard or erosion hazard limits (PPS, 2005).

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) (PPS, 2005).

Hazardous Waste: means materials that are defined as hazardous waste under Ontario Regulation 347 to the Environmental Protection Act.

Hazardous Waste Management Facility: means a waste transfer facility, a waste processing facility or a waste disposal facility that handles hazardous waste, and which has a Certificate of Approval for such purpose under Part V of the Environmental Protection Act. A hazardous waste management facility may also include the storage, transfer or processing of non-hazardous waste.

Heavy Rail – means freight and passenger rail including GO Transit rail used primarily to move people and goods inter-regionally. Heavy rail excludes *light rail transit*.

Hedgerows: means a narrow, linear band or row of trees or shrubs with a minimum width of 10 metres and length of 200 metres or more. Hedgerows are linear natural or cultural features which may contribute to species dispersal.

Heritage Attributes: means the principal features, characteristics, context and appearance that contribute to the cultural heritage significance of a *protected heritage property* (PPS, 2005).

Higher Order Transit/Rapid Transit: Transit that generally operates in its own dedicated right-of-way, outside of mixed traffic where possible, and therefore can achieve a speed and frequency of service greater than conventional transit. Higher order transit can include heavy rail (such as subways), *light rail transit* (such as street cars), and buses in dedicated rights-of-way and is typically referred to as *rapid transit* (Growth Plan, 2006).

Historic: means a time period, starting approximately 200 years ago, during which European settlement became increasingly widespread in the Hamilton area and for which a written (or 'historic') record has been kept.

Home Business: means an occupation or business which is wholly contained within a dwelling, conducted by a resident of the dwelling, and is clearly secondary to the predominant use of the dwelling for residential purposes.

Home Improvement Supply Store: means a store predominantly selling a focused range of building supplies such as paints, carpets, tiles, bathroom fixtures, lighting fixtures and similar products.

Housing with Supports: means public, private or non-profit owned housing with some form of support component, beyond economic support, intended for people who need

support services to live independently in the community, where providers receive funding for support services. The tenure may be long term. Housing with supports includes special needs housing as defined by the Provincial Policy Statement (2005).

Hydrologic Function: means the functions of the hydrological cycle that includes the occurrence, circulation, distribution and chemical and physical properties of water on the surface of the land, the soil and underlying rocks, and in the atmosphere, and water's interaction with the environment including its relation to living things (PPS, 2005).

Important Habitat: means those *fish habitats* which are moderately sensitive to development and, although important to the fish population, are not considered critical (e.g. feeding areas, open water habitats of lakes). Important habitat corresponds with the older Ministry of Natural Resources classification for Type 2 watercourses.

Infrastructure: means physical structures (facilities and corridors) that form the foundation for development. Infrastructure includes: sewage and water systems, sewage treatment systems, waste management systems, electric power generation and transmission, communications/telecommunications, transit and transportation corridors and facilities, oil and gas pipelines and associated facilities (PPS, 2005).

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*;
- 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. (PPS, 2005)

Intensification Areas: means lands identified by municipalities or the Province within a settlement area that are to be the focus for accommodating *intensification*. *Intensification areas* include *urban growth centres*, *intensification corridors*, major transit station areas, and other major opportunities that may include *infill*, *redevelopment*, *brownfield sites*, the expansion or conversion of existing buildings and *greyfields* (Growth Plan, 2006, amended).

Intermittent Streams: means stream-related watercourses that contain water or are dry at times of the year and are more or less predictable, generally flowing during wet seasons of the year but not the entire year, and where the water table is above the stream bottom during parts of the year (Greenbelt Plan, 2005).

Key Hydrologic Features: these features mean:

- a) Permanent and *intermittent streams*;
- b) *Lakes* (and their *littoral zones*);
- c) *Seepage areas and springs*; and
- d) *Wetlands*.

Key Natural Heritage Features: means the following:

- a) *Significant habitat of endangered and threatened species*
- b) *Fish habitat*;
- c) *Wetlands*;
- d) *Life Science Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSIs)*
- e) *Significant valleylands*;

- f) *Significant wildlife habitat;*
- g) *Sand barrens, savannahs, and tallgrass prairies;* and
- i) *Alvars*

Lake: means any inland body of standing water usually fresh water larger than a pool or pond or a body of water filling a depression in the earth's surface (Greenbelt Plan, 2005).

Lands Adjacent: with respect to Hazard lands, see "*Adjacent Lands*"

Life Science Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSIs): means lands and waters containing natural landscapes or features that are important for natural heritage protection, appreciation, scientific study, or education. Life Science ANSIs are identified by the Ministry of Natural Resources using evaluation procedures established by that Ministry, as amended from time to time (Greenbelt Plan, 2005).

Light Rail Transit (LRT) : means a lightweight rail car rapid transit service operating on fixed rails in the right-of-way, usually at street-level, is typically propelled by overhead electrical wires, and offers a frequent, fast, reliable, comfortable and high quality service that is sustainable. Light rail transit (LRT) excludes *heavyrail*.

Linkages: means natural areas within the landscape that ecologically connect *Core Areas*. They are avenues 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 natural areas. Conserving linkages also protects and enhances *Core Areas*.

Lithic scatters: means a collection of stone tools and/or debris from the manufacture and use of stone tools.

Littoral Zones: means the shallow water areas surrounding the outer boundary of a *lake*, which is usually a highly productive zone.

Local Agricultural Products: shall be defined as fruits, vegetables, grains, seeds, flowers, herbs, dairy, fish, meat and poultry, flowers, maple, or honey bee products that have been grown or produced as part of farm operations in the Province of Ontario. (OPA 36)

Local Natural Areas: means *Environmentally Significant Areas (ESAs)* as identified by the City of Hamilton, unevaluated *wetlands*, and *Earth Science Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI)*.

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 City of Hamilton; or,
- b) in the case of rental housing, households with incomes in the lowest 60 percent of the income distribution for renter households for the City of Hamilton. (PPS, 2005, amended)

Major Activity Centres: means areas where there are a large concentration of employees outside of the nodes and employment areas.

Major Office: Major office is generally defined as freestanding office buildings of 10,000 m² or greater or with 500 jobs or more (Growth Plan, 2006).

Major Retail: means those retail establishments that provide goods for sale to the public that are not ancillary to or associated with employment uses and are greater than 500 square metres. (This definition shall only be used in conjunction with designated Employment Areas.)

Major Transit Generator: means a facility or area which generates significant volumes of passenger and/or goods/services trips to/from residential, commercial and/or industrial land uses (Metrolinx, 2008).

Major Transit Station Area: The area including and around any existing or planned higher order transit station within a settlement/urban area; or the area including and around a major bus depot in an urban core. Station areas generally are defined as the area within an approximate 500m radius of a transit station, representing about a 10-minute walk (Growth Plan, 2006).

Marginal Habitat: means those *fish habitats* which have low productive capacity or are highly degraded, and do not currently contribute directly to fish productivity. They often have the potential to be improved significantly (e.g. a portion of a waterbody, such as a channelized stream, that has been highly altered physically). Marginal habitat corresponds with the older Ministry of Natural Resources classification of Type 3 watercourses.

Meander Belt Allowance: means the setback that keeps development from being affected by river and stream meandering (this includes allowance for the 100-year erosion rate).

Medical clinic: means a building, or part thereof, which is used jointly by three or more health professionals for the purpose of consultation, diagnosis and/or treatment of persons and shall include but not be limited to laboratories, dispensaries or other similar facilities.

Middle- and Late-Archaic: means Native cultural horizons, approximately 7,000 to 3,000 years ago, marked by technological adaptations and regionalization of traditions and styles.

Minimum Distance Separation (MDS) Formulae: means formulae developed by the Province to separate uses so as to reduce incompatibility concerns about odour from livestock and manure storage facilities (PPS, 2005).

Mixed Use Development: A *development* or area made up of mixed land uses either in the same building or in separate buildings. The mix of land uses may include commercial, industrial or institutional uses but must include residential units.

Multi-Modal [transportation]: The availability or use of more than one form of transportation, such as automobiles, walking, cycling, buses, rapid transit, rail (such as commuter and freight), trucks, air and marine (Growth Plan, 2006).

Multiple Dwelling: means a building or part thereof containing three or more dwelling units but shall not include a street townhouse dwelling. Examples of such dwellings include block townhouse dwellings, stacked townhouse dwellings, and apartment dwellings.

Municipally Initiated Comprehensive Review: means a plan, undertaken by the City, which comprehensively applies the policies and schedules of the *Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe*, the Provincial Policy Statement and the Official Plan. It can

be undertaken on specific land use components, such as residential, employment, or undertaken as one comprehensive plan.

Natives: Indians as defined by the Indian Act of Canada.

Natural Self-Sustaining Vegetation: means vegetation dominated by native plant species that can grow and persist without direct human management protection, or tending (Greenbelt Plan, 2005).

Negative Impacts: means

- a) In regard to water, degradation to the quality or quantity of surface or ground water, *key hydrologic features* or vulnerable areas, and their related hydrologic functions, due to single, multiple or successive *development* or *site alteration* activities;
- b) In regard to *fish habitat*, the harmful alteration, disruption, or destruction of *fish habitat*, except where, in conjunction with the appropriate authorities, it has been authorized under the Fisheries Act, using the guiding principle of no net loss of productive capacity; and,
- c) In regard to other natural heritage features and areas, degradation that threatens the health and integrity of the natural features or *ecological functions* for which an area is identified due to single, multiple, or successive *development* or *site alteration* activities. (PPS, 2005)

Neighbourhood Plans: are land use planning policies adopted by City Council to provide greater direction on land use planning matters than policies contained in Volume 1 of this Plan. Neighbourhood Plans contain maps and policies relating to matters such as land use, cultural heritage, urban design, natural heritage, etc. These Plans do not form part of the Official Plan.

Net Residential Density: means the number of dwelling units per net residential hectare on a lot or block basis. “Net residential hectare” includes all of the lands comprising the principal and accessory residential uses, and includes all of the buildings, structures, driveways, parking areas and other amenities for these uses. “Net residential hectare” excludes public lands comprised of streets, parkland and other open space, and storm water management facilities.

Noise Studies:

- a) **feasibility noise study:** means an initial noise assessment in the planning stage of a development project in order to determine the feasibility of the proposed project meeting provincial sound level criteria, and if necessary, to specify required noise control measures, in accordance with provincial guidelines;
- b) **detailed noise study:** means a detailed assessment of all noise sources affecting the lands subject to a proposed development, and control measures required to meet provincial sound level criteria, in accordance with provincial guidelines.

Other Information and Materials: means studies, reports, maps, plans, or other documentation in addition to the requirements of the Planning Act, R.S.O., 1990 c. P.13 that may be required for submission to the City to satisfy the complete Planning Act, R.S.O., 1990 c. P.13 application requirements. (OPA 64)

Paleo-Indian: Native cultural horizon, approximately 12,000 to 9,500 years ago, associated with the first human colonization of the American continents.

Passive Recreation uses: means recreation uses that do not involve major construction, landscaping or design, and are low impact, such as hiking, bird watching, and fishing.

Pedestrian Focus Streets: means a street intended to cater to the pedestrian by creating a comfortable, active, and visually stimulating environment, as identified in Section E. 4.3 – Pedestrian Focus Streets of this Plan. (OPA 69)

Permanent Stream: means a stream that continually flows in an average year (Greenbelt Plan, 2005).

Planned Corridors: means corridors identified through provincial plans or preferred alignment(s) determined through the Environmental Assessment Act process which are required to meet projected needs (PPS, 2005)

Planned Function: means the essential planning intent for an area and the role the area is intended to play in providing a planned service to the public. That planned service may be a direct service such as the provision of government or commercial services, entertainment, housing, employment or the provision of retail goods. It may also be the provision of an indirect service that is key element for a community or neighbourhood such as an opportunity for socialization, recreation, and as an informal meeting place.

Planning Act, R.S.O., 1990 c. P.13: The Planning Act, R.S.O., 1990 c. P.13 is Provincial legislation that sets out the ground rules for land use planning in Ontario and describes how land uses may be controlled, and who may control them.

Post-Contact: Anytime after the European colonization of the Hamilton area, approximately 350 years ago, to the present.

Primary Rental Housing: Buildings or groups of buildings containing six or more dwelling units, owned by a single owner or agency, built with the intention of being permanently rented.

Protected Heritage Property: means real property designated under Parts IV, V or VI of the Ontario Heritage Act; heritage conservation easement property under Parts II or IV of the Ontario Heritage Act; and property that is the subject of a covenant or agreement between the owner of a property and a conservation body or level of government, registered on title and executed with the primary purpose of preserving, conserving and maintaining a cultural heritage feature or resource, or preventing its destruction, demolition or loss (PPS, 2005).

Provincial Policy Statement: The Provincial Policy Statement is issued under the authority of Section 3 of the Planning Act, R.S.O., 1990 c. P.13. It provides direction on matters of provincial interest related to land use planning and development, and promotes the provincial “policy-led” planning system.

Provincially Significant Wetland: means an area identified as provincially significant by the Province using evaluation procedures established by the Province, as amended from time to time (PPS, 2005).

Quality and Quantity of Water: is measured by indicators such as minimum base flow, depth to water table, aquifer pressure, oxygen levels, suspended solids, temperature, bacteria, nutrients and hazardous contaminants, and hydrological regime (PPS, 2005).

Rapid Transit: Transit service separated partially or completely from general vehicular traffic and therefore able to maintain higher levels of speed, reliability and vehicle productivity than can be achieved by transit vehicles operating in mixed traffic. Rapid transit can include *light rail transit* and/or bus rapid transit (adapted from Metrolinx, 2008).

Redevelopment: means the creation of new units, uses or lots on previously developed land in existing communities, including *brownfield sites* (PPS, 2005).

Regeneration Area: means an area identified by the municipality, through a Municipally Initiated Comprehensive Review of employment lands, as an area in transition, which may redevelop for non-employment land uses. A *regeneration area* retains an employment designation until such time as the municipality initiates further studies to determine the appropriate alternatives for non-employment land uses.

Renewable Energy Systems: means the production of electrical power from an energy source that is renewed by natural processes including, but not limited to, wind, water, a biomass resource or product, or solar and geothermal energy. These systems have the same meaning as a renewable energy undertaking under the Green Energy and Green Economy Act, 2009.

Rent-Geared-To-Income Housing: means financial housing support for *low-to-moderate income households*. Tenants pay rent based on the gross income of the household rather than paying the market rate.

Residential Intensification: *Intensification* of a property, site or area which results in a net increase in residential units or accommodation and includes:

- a) redevelopment, including the redevelopment of brownfield sites;
- b) the *development* of vacant or underutilized lots within previously developed areas;
- c) *infill development*;
- d) the conversion or expansion of existing industrial, commercial and institutional buildings for residential use; and,
- e) the conversion or expansion of existing residential buildings to create new residential units or accommodation, including accessory apartments, secondary suites and rooming houses. (PPS, 2005)

Savannah: means land (not including land that is being used for agricultural purposes or no longer exhibits *savannah* characteristics) that:

- a) has vegetation with a significant component of non-woody plants, including tallgrass prairie species that are maintained by seasonal drought, periodic disturbances including fire, or both;
- b) has from 25 per cent to 60 per cent tree cover;

- c) has mineral soils; and,
- d) has been further identified, by the Ministry of Natural Resources or by any other person according to evaluation procedures established by the Ministry of Natural Resources, as amended from time to time. (Greenbelt Plan, 2005)

Secondary Dwelling Unit: means a dwelling unit that is accessory to and located on the same lot as the principal dwelling and shall be physically located within the principal dwelling, or located within an accessory building to the principal dwelling. (OPA 142)

Seepage Areas and Springs: means sites of emergence of groundwater where the water table is present at the ground surface (Greenbelt Plan, 2005).

Sensitive: in regard to surface water feature and ground water feature, means areas that are particularly susceptible to impacts from activities or events including, but not limited to, water withdrawals, and additions of pollutants (PPS, 2005).

Sensitive Land Use: means a building, amenity area, or outdoor space where routine or normal activities occurring at reasonably expected times would experience one or more adverse effect(s) from contaminant discharges generated by a nearby major facility. The *sensitive land use* may be a part of the natural or built environment. Depending on the particular facility involved, a *sensitive land use* and associated activities may include one or a combination of:

- a) residences or facilities where people sleep (e.g. single and multi-unit dwellings, long term care facilities, hospitals, trailer parks, campgrounds, etc.). These uses are considered to be sensitive 24 hours a day;
- b) a permanent structure for non-facility related use, particularly of an institutional nature (e.g. schools, churches, community centres, day care centres);
- c) certain outdoor recreational uses deemed by a municipality or other level of government to be sensitive (e.g. trailer park, picnic area, etc.);
- d) certain agricultural operations (e.g. cattle raising, mink farming, cash crops and orchards);
- e) bird/wildlife habitats or sanctuaries. (MOE Guidelines, Procedure D-1-3, amended)

Significant: In regard to cultural heritage and archaeology, means *cultural heritage resources* that are valued for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people (PPS, 2005).

Significant Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest: means an area identified as provincially significant by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources using evaluation procedures established by the Province, as amended from time to time.

Significant Coastal Wetlands: means a coastal wetland identified as provincially significant by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources using evaluation procedures established by the Province, as amended from time to time (PPS, 2005).

Significant Habitat of Threatened or Endangered Species: means that habitat, as approved by the Ministry of Natural Resources, that is necessary for the maintenance

survival and/or recovery of naturally occurring or reintroduced populations of species at risk and where those areas of occurrence are occupied or habitually occupied by the species during all or any part(s) of its life cycle. To identify which species are threatened or endangered, the City will refer to the Species at Risk in Ontario list that is prepared and updated by the Ministry of Natural Resources. The City may collaborate with the Province during the early stages of the planning process, to ensure that the significant habitat of threatened or endangered species on lands affected by or contiguous to any proposed *development* or *site alteration* is properly evaluated and identified.

Significant Valleylands: means a natural area that occurs in a valley or other landform depression that has water flowing through or standing for some period of the year which is 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 (PPS, 2005, amended).

Significant Wetlands: means an area identified as provincially significant by the Province using evaluation procedures established by the Province, as amended from time to time (PPS, 2005).

Significant Wildlife Habitat: means wildlife habitat areas which are 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. Significant Wildlife Habitat will be identified based on criteria established by the Province. (PPS, 2005)

Significant Woodland: means an area which is ecologically important in terms of:

- a) Features such as species composition, age of trees, stand history;
- b) 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; and
- c) Economically important due to site quality, species composition or past management history. (PPS, 2005)

The presence of European Buckthorn, Common Lilac, and Staghorn Sumac shall be irrelevant to the determination of whether a woodland is a significant woodland.

In the City of Hamilton, significant woodlands must meet two or more of the following criteria:

Criterion	Description	
Size	Forest Cover (by planning unit)	Minimum patch size for significance
	< 5 %	1 ha.
	5-10 %	2 ha.
	11-15 %	4 ha.
	16-20 %	10 ha.
	21-30 %	15 ha.
Woodlands shall meet a minimum average width of 40 metres		

Criterion	Description
Interior Forest	Woodlands that contain interior forest habitat. Interior forest habitat is defined as 100 metres from edge.
Proximity/Connectivity	Woodlands that are located within 50 metres of a significant natural area (defined as <i>wetlands</i> 0.5 hectares or greater in size, <i>ESAs</i> , <i>PSWs</i> , and <i>Life Science ANSIs</i>).
Proximity to Water	Woodlands where any portion is within 30 metres of any hydrological feature, including all streams, headwater areas, <i>wetlands</i> , and <i>lakes</i> .
Age	Woodlands with 10 or more native trees/hectare greater than 100 years old.
Rare Species	Any woodland containing threatened, endangered, special concern, provincially or locally rare species.

(under appeal as it applies to 313 Stone Church Road East)

Small Scale: used to describe a permitted or accessory use, shall mean those uses that are characterized by a size and intensity of activity that is clearly secondary to and does not negatively impact the predominant use of the lands or surrounding lands, and which meet the maximum floor area, site coverage and other provisions of the Zoning By-law specific to that use. (OPA 109)

Special Policy Area: With respect to *Hazard Lands*, means an area within a community that has historically existed in the flood plain and where site-specific policies, approved by both the Ministers of Natural Resources and Municipal Affairs and Housing, are intended to provide for the continued viability of existing uses (which are generally on a small scale) and address the significant social and economic hardships to the community that would result from the strict adherence to provincial policies concerning *development*. The criteria and procedures for approval are established by the Province (PPS, 2005).

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 (PPS, 2005, amended).

Social Housing: means living accommodation produced, operated and/or financed in whole or in part through government programs.

Soil Disturbance: means activities such as, but not limited to, tree planting; grubbing, including tree and brush removal; grading; stockpiling; soil capping or placement of fill; demolition; use of heavy machinery on-site, including staging areas and access routes; and, landscaping and landscape stabilization, which have the potential to impact and/or remove archaeological resources.

Stable Top of Bank (as it pertains to valleylands):

- a) means the physical top of bank where the existing slope is stable and not impacted by toe erosion; or
- b) Is defined by the toe erosion allowance plus the stable slope allowance where the existing slope is unstable and/or is impacted by toe erosion.

Stable Top of Bank (as it pertains to shorelines): means a horizontal allowance measured landward from the toe of the bank equivalent to three times the height of the bank (e.g. difference in elevation between the top of the first lakeward break slope and the toe of the bank, which may not be above or below that water level)

Structure: means any *structure* that requires a building permit under the Building Code.

Sub-watershed Plan: means a plan used for managing human activities and natural resources in an area within a defined *watershed*. *Watershed plans* shall include, but are not limited to, the following components:

- a) Characterization of hydrology, hydrogeology, aquatic environments, terrestrial environments, water quality, and water quantity;
- b) land and water use and management strategies;
- c) a framework for implementation;
- d) an environmental monitoring plan;
- e) requirements for the use of environmental management practices and programs;
- f) criteria for evaluating the protection of water quality and quantity, and key *hydrologic features* and functions; and,
- g) targets for the protection and restoration of riparian areas and the establishment of natural self-sustaining vegetation.

Successional Habitat: Communities with tree cover less than or equal to 25% and with shrub cover greater than 25%. Soils are parent mineral material.

Surface Water Feature: refers to water-related features on the earth's surface, including headwaters, rivers, stream channels, inland lakes, seepage areas, recharge/discharge areas, springs, wetlands, and associated riparian lands that can be defined by their soil moisture, soil associated riparian lands that can be defined by their soil moisture, soil type, vegetation or topographic characteristics (PPS, 2005).

Tallgrass Prairies: means land (not including land that is being used for agricultural purposes or no longer exhibits tallgrass prairie characteristics) that:

- a) has vegetation dominated by non-woody plants, including tallgrass prairie species that are maintained by seasonal drought, periodic disturbances such as fire, or both;
- b) has less than 25 percent tree cover;

- c) has mineral soils; and,
- d) has been further identified, by the Minister of Natural Resources or by any other person, according to evaluation procedures established by the Ministry of Natural Resources, as amended from time to time. (Greenbelt Plan, 2005)

Thermal Treatment: means the processing of waste into a waste-based fuel and/or the disposal of waste under controlled conditions by heating or combusting the materials and shall include refuse derived fuel manufacturing and energy from waste activities.

Transit: Includes public buses, streetcars, subways, and commuter light rail lines. In this document transit also encompasses public trains; ferries; buses (including intercity buses) operated by private companies and available to the public; Board of Education transportation systems; private company/institutional vans made available to employees, customers, or residents; taxis; and related pedestrian activities, as well as specialized transit services.

Transit-Supportive: Makes transit viable and improves the quality of the experience of using transit. When used in reference to development, it often refers to compact, mixed-use development that has a high level of employment and residential densities to support frequent transit service. When used in reference to urban design, it often refers to design principles that make development more accessible for transit users, such as roads laid out in a grid network rather than a discontinuous network; pedestrian-friendly built environment along roads to encourage walking to transit; reduced setbacks and placing parking at the sides/rear of buildings; and improved access between arterial roads and interior blocks in residential areas (Growth Plan, 2006).

Transportation Corridor: A transportation corridor includes any or all of the following:

- a) major roads, arterial roads, and highways for moving people and goods;
- b) rail lines/railways for moving people and goods;
- c) transit rights-of-way/transitways including buses and light rail for moving people. (Growth Plan, 2006)

Transportation Demand Management: a program of incentives which influence whether, when, where and how people travel, and encourage them to make more efficient use of the transportation system (Metrolinx, 2008).

Transportation System: A system consisting of corridors and rights-of-way for the movement of people and goods, and associated transportation facilities including transit stops and stations, cycle lanes, bus lanes, high occupancy vehicle lanes, rail facilities, parkland-ride lots, service centres, rest stops, vehicle inspection stations, inter-modal terminals, harbours, and associated facilities such as storage and maintenance (PPS, 2005).

Urban Area: The area inside the *urban boundary*.

Urban Boundary: The line that delineates the *urban area* from *Rural Hamilton*.

Urban Braille: A system of tactile information serving the needs of the visually impaired. By utilizing both colour and texture contrast it provides warning signals and clues related to orientation.

Urban Corridors: means areas of street-oriented uses which incorporate a mix of retail, employment and residential uses, developed at medium densities, located along arterial or collector roads serving as major transit routes. Such corridors may form the boundaries of residential subdivisions or neighbourhoods, but should act as a linear focus for activities and uses within the community.

Urban Farm: shall mean land used for the growing and harvesting of edible plants, grains, vegetables or fruits and that the edible plants, grains, fruits and vegetables grown on-site may be sold on-site. It may include buildings and structures such as farm produce/product stand, greenhouses, hoopouses or cold frames. It shall not include a medical marijuana growing and harvesting facility, an aquaponics, or aquaculture facility, or a mushroom operation. (OPA 31)

Urban Farmers' Market: shall mean a temporary public market operated by a community organization, or a non-profit corporation, at which the majority of persons who operate the stalls sell local agricultural products, value added local agricultural products, or VQA wines provided the products are produced by persons who operate the stalls. (OPA 36)

Urban Nodes: means discrete areas that contain compact, mixed-use (residential, commercial and institutional) development and service the surrounding areas. They are accessible by higher order transit, *active transportation*, a good road network, and exhibit high quality urban design.

Valley Lands: means a natural area that occurs in a valley or other landform depression that has water flowing through or standing for some period of the year (PPS, 2005).

Value-added Local Agricultural Products: shall mean raw local agricultural products that have been grown or produced as part of farm operations in the Province of Ontario which have been transformed into another product. (OPA 36)

Vegetation Protection Zone (Greenbelt Plan): means a vegetated buffer area surrounding a key natural heritage feature or key hydrologic feature within which only those land uses permitted within the feature itself are permitted. The width of the vegetation protection zone is to be determined when new development or site alteration occurs within 120 metres of a key natural heritage feature or key hydrological feature. And is to be of sufficient size to protect the features and its functions from the impacts of the proposed change and associated activities that will occur before, during and after, construction, and where possible, restore or enhance the features and/or its function (Greenbelt Plan, 2005).

Vegetation Protection Zone (Outside of the Greenbelt Plan area): means a vegetated buffer area surrounding a Core Area which is of sufficient size to protect the features and functions from the impacts of the proposed change and associated activities that will occur before, during, and after construction. Where possible, the buffer should restore or enhance the features and/or functions of the Core Area. The width of the vegetation protection zone is to be determined when new development or site alteration is proposed within the adjacent lands to the Core Area. **(under appeal as it applies to 313 Stone Church Road East)**

Warmwater Watercourse: means a watercourse, whether permanent, intermittent, or ephemeral, which supports or contributes to the support of *fish habitat* or species associated with warmwater such as carp, bass, warmwater benthic invertebrates, or have thermal characteristics of a warmwater stream such as designated by the Ministry

of Natural Resources. Warmwater species that are best adapted to prefer or usually occur at water temperatures greater than 25 degrees Celsius.

Waste: means materials that are defined as waste under Part V of the Environmental Protection Act.

Waste Disposal Facility: means the use of land for the placement or final disposal of waste under controlled conditions in order to protect environmental and human health and which has a Certificate of Approval for such purpose under Part V of the Environmental Protection Act, and shall include but not be limited to: sanitary landfills; Industrial, Commercial and Institutional (ICI) landfills; and, Demolition and Construction (DC) landfills. A Waste Disposal Facility may also include accessory uses including, but not limited to energy from waste activities.

Waste Management Facility: means the use of land, building, structure, or part thereof, for the storage, processing or disposition of waste or hazardous waste and which has a Certificate of Approval for such purpose under Part V of the Environmental Protection Act. Waste management facilities shall include the following uses: waste processing facilities; waste transfer facilities; hazardous waste management facilities; and, waste disposal facilities.

Waste Management System: means sites and facilities to accommodate solid waste from one or more municipalities and includes landfill sites, recycling facilities, transfer stations, processing sites and hazardous waste depot (PPS, 2005).

Waste Processing Facility: means the use of land, building, structure, or part thereof, for the sorting and processing of waste and recyclable materials and which has a Certificate of Approval for such purpose under Part V of the Environmental Protection Act. Waste processing facilities shall include but not be limited to: thermal treatment, blue box recyclable recovery facilities, open-air or in-vessel organics processing, wood waste recycling, construction and demolition waste recycling and/or a Co-generation Energy Facility, but shall not include a Motor vehicle Wrecking Establishment or a Salvage Yard.

Waste Transfer Facility: means the use of land, building, structure or part thereof, for the temporary storage and collection of waste and which has a Certificate of Approval for such purpose under Part V of the Environmental Protection Act. A waste transfer facility may also include limited sorting of such waste prior to its transport.

Watershed: means an area that is drained by a river and its tributaries.

Watershed Plan: means a plan used for managing human activities and natural resources in an area defined by *watershed* boundaries. *Watershed plans* shall include, but are not limited to, the following components:

- a) a water budget and conservation plan;
- b) land and water use and management strategies;
- c) a framework for implementation;
- d) an environmental monitoring plan;
- e) requirements for the use of environmental management practices and programs;

- f) criteria for evaluating the protection of water quality and quantity, and key *hydrologic features* and functions; and,
- g) targets on a *watershed* or sub-watershed basis for the protection and restoration of riparian areas and the establishment of natural self-sustaining vegetation.

Wetlands: mean land such as swamp, marsh, bog, or fen (not including land that is being used for agricultural purposes and no longer exhibits wetland characteristics) that:

- a) is seasonally or permanently covered with shallow water or has the water table close to or at the surface;
- b) has hydric soils and vegetation dominated by water-tolerant plants; and
- c) has been further identified according to evaluation procedures established by the Ministry of Natural Resources, as amended from time to time.
- d) This includes provincially and locally significant *wetlands*. (Greenbelt Plan, 2005)

Wildlife Habitat: means areas where plants, animals, and other organisms live, and find adequate amounts of food, water, shelter, and space needed to sustain their populations. Specific wildlife habitats of concern may include areas where species concentrate at a vulnerable point in their annual or life cycle; and areas which are important to migratory or non-migratory species. (PPS, 2005)

Wind Farm: means a site or property used for multiple commercial wind turbines.

Woodland: In regard to archaeology, refers to a *Native* cultural horizon, approximately 3,000 to 300 years ago, marked by a large population increase and adoption of agricultural practices.

Woodlands: means treed areas that provide environmental and economic benefits to both the private landowners 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 (PPS, 2005). **(under appeal as it applies to 313 Stone Church Road East)**