



# VIBRANT REGION



## 6.1 District Plans and Secondary Plans

District plans and secondary plans provide for proactive, coordinated and comprehensive growth management planning within defined areas of Niagara. Both types of plans are critical for directing growth to areas that will accommodate higher densities and supporting the achievement of well-designed, vibrant and *complete communities*.

A district plan sets out a vision and a guiding framework for land use planning, design and *development* for areas of Regional significance with key directives to guide detailed land use planning within an area.

A secondary plan establishes a detailed set of policies and guidelines built on significant community consultation, that direct *development* within a specific area of a Local Area Municipality. Secondary plans are a blueprint for managing how a community grows in *strategic growth areas, designated greenfield areas, built-up areas* of major change or any other Locally defined area that requires specific land use direction. A secondary plan and implementing zoning provide a level of certainty for what change can be expected over the long term.

While secondary plans are a tool for implementing district plans, they are also undertaken by the Local Area Municipality outside of a district plan process.

Taking steps to proactively plan for growth can assist in achieving mixed-use, *compact built form*, providing a range and mix of housing options, protecting established neighbourhoods, encouraging *transit-supportive* development, supportive *public service facilities*, protecting and enhancing the natural environment, establishing direction to mitigate and adapt to *climate change* and supporting high quality public spaces.

### The objectives of this section are as follows:

- a. prepare district plans to guide urban growth in Regionally significant areas;
- b. coordinate the implementation of Council endorsed district plans; and
- c. prepare secondary plans to implement Regional and Local planning priorities.

## 6.1.1 District Plans

6.1.1.1 District plans may be prepared and endorsed for areas that meet one or more of the following:

- a. span two or more municipal and/or agency jurisdictions and would be well served by Regional coordination;
- b. are centres that can make an important contribution to Niagara's Regional Structure;
- c. are currently, or have the potential to become, iconic in nature due to their prominent location and/or features;
- d. are located within the *Niagara Economic Gateway*, or a future *employment area*;
- e. have the potential to attract significant new investment, people, jobs and *development*;
- f. Have existing or planned *higher order transit*;
- g. are regional commercial attractors or *public service facilities* that would benefit from incorporating mixed-use elements; and/or
- h. need specific direction and coordination to transform into a *complete community*.

### What is Unique about District Plans?

A district plan provides a shared vision for an area that may cross municipal boundaries, include various jurisdictions, or require coordination among a wide variety of stakeholders.

6.1.1.2 A district plan shall include a vision and guiding framework with key directions, implementing strategies and supporting conceptual plans.

6.1.1.3 A district plan shall be prepared in collaboration with the Local Area Municipalities in which it is situated, in conformity with the Niagara Official Plan and Provincial policies, guided by the Region's district plan terms of reference guidance document, and address the following:

- a. current land-use characteristics;
- b. opportunities and constraints;
- c. integrated *natural environment system*;
- d. availability of *infrastructure*, including *active transportation* and facilitating public transit;
- e. need for school, parkland and *public service facilities*;
- f. land use compatibility;

- g. sustainability and resiliency direction subject to Section 3.5;
- h. opportunities to provide a range and mix of land uses and *built form*; and
- i. public and private realm enhancements, streetscaping and urban design.

- 6.1.1.4** Ongoing consultation with the public and organized interest groups shall be required throughout the creation of a district plan.
- 6.1.1.5** District plans shall be endorsed by Regional Council and affected Local Councils prior to its vision, objectives and key policies being incorporated into the Niagara Official Plan by amendment.
- 6.1.1.6** Local municipal official plans, via secondary plans or other amendment, shall be updated to implement the direction in Policy 6.1.1.5, having regard to the applicable district plan.
- 6.1.1.7** A district plan concept or demonstration plan shall be used as a guide for the layout and design of *development* reflective of the planned character of the area.
- 6.1.1.8** District Plans shall include design guidelines for *built form*, streets, parks, open space and parking.
- 6.1.1.9** District plans shall be reviewed and updated as necessary, every 10 years, or as determined specific to the district plan.

## **6.1.2 Brock District Plan**

- 6.1.2.1** The vision of the Brock District Plan is to:
  - a. leverage the unique economic driver of Brock University to transition the area from a lower density *employment area* to a higher density mixed-use centre that is comprehensively and sustainably planned for social and economic success, and environmental sustainability; and
  - b. build on the partnerships with Local Area Municipalities, Brock University and the Niagara Escarpment Commission to collaboratively implement the Brock District Plan.

The boundary of the Brock District Plan is shown on Schedule B.

### 6.1.2.2 The Brock District shall:

- a. transition into a *complete community* through investment in higher density, mixed-use development;
- b. act as a major activity hub that capitalizes on research, innovation and its proximity to Brock University;
- c. become a leader in sustainability and aspire to be carbon neutral in accordance with Section 3.5;
- d. create gateways using design features that emphasize the prominent boundaries;
- e. provide a safe, connected and effective active transportation network;
- f. create beautiful and sustainable streetscapes with a network of publicly accessible open spaces; and
- g. ensure adequate servicing capacity.

## 6.1.3 Glendale District Plan

### 6.1.3.1 The vision of the Glendale District Plan is to:

- a. transform the Glendale *settlement area* into a vibrant and *complete community* for people of all ages, lifestyles, and abilities;
- b. encourage a mix of uses and *built form* within its urban districts;
- c. protect, integrate, celebrate and connect to the natural and rural surroundings reflecting the distinct character of the area; and
- d. put mobility first with a robust transit system and active transportation routes seamlessly connecting areas north and south of the QEW highway.

The boundary of the Glendale District Plan is shown on Schedule B.

### 6.1.3.2 Glendale District shall:

- a. promote a range and mix of housing in terms of *built form* and affordability;
- b. incorporate a centrally located, accessible transit hub/station area;
- c. promote sustainability and resiliency through *development* and *redevelopment*;
- d. support all modes of mobility through a safe, comfortable and connected transportation network;
- e. protect and enhance natural features and agricultural areas;

- f. leverage the proximity of the Niagara District Airport to support social and economic links, including passenger connections, tourism and movement of goods; and
- g. encourage a high quality public and private realm through strong urban design direction.

## 6.1.4 Secondary Plans

- 6.1.4.1** Secondary plans, or equivalent, will be prepared for a new district plan area, and *strategic growth areas* identified in Policy 2.2.2.1 a).
- 6.1.4.2** Secondary plans will be prepared for new *designated greenfield areas* within *urban area* expansion areas as shown on Appendix 2, except where the *urban area* expansion is less than 15 hectares or determined by the Region to be too small to require a secondary plan.
- 6.1.4.3** Secondary plans should be prepared for:
- a. large scale *development* in existing *designated greenfield areas* where direction is required to co-ordinate planning and the efficient use of land and *infrastructure*; and
  - b. *built-up areas* undergoing major change, in particular:
    - i. areas with desirable characteristics or functions which should be promoted and enhanced;
    - ii. areas identified for *intensification*; and
    - iii. areas in need of revitalization, new investment and/or coordinated approach.
- 6.1.4.4** Notwithstanding Policy 6.1.4.2, where a new *designated greenfield area* is added through an *urban area* expansion adjacent to an existing secondary plan boundary, the Region shall determine if a new secondary plan is required for an area greater than 15 hectares, or if an alternative planning process is appropriate. The new *urban area* will be planned with consideration to the adjacent secondary plan, including technical study work undertaken for that secondary plan.

### What is a Secondary Plan?

A secondary plan is an amendment to a Local official plan which provides a coordinated approach to *development* within its extent based on a comprehensive study of the land use, *infrastructure*, transportation, environment, and other matters within an identified area of the Local Area Municipality.

- 6.1.4.5** Prior to preparing a secondary plan, the Local Area Municipality shall prepare a terms of reference in consultation with the Region, and *Conservation Authority* where applicable, that sets out the project scope, and required supporting technical studies.
- 6.1.4.6** Privately initiated secondary plans shall require a terms of reference approved by the Local Area Municipality, in consultation with the Region and *Conservation Authority* where applicable, prior to development of the secondary plan.
- 6.1.4.7** Secondary plan policies and schedules shall ensure the following for community or employment areas, as applicable:
- a. a diversity and mix of land uses;
  - b. a mix of *built form*;
  - c. high quality urban design and *public realm*;
  - d. provision of parks and open space;
  - e. appropriate refinement and implementation of the Region's *natural environment system*;
  - f. adequate provision of *infrastructure*, including transit and *active transportation*;
  - g. planning approaches that support sustainable and resilient communities as guided by Section 3.5; and
  - h. co-location of *public service facilities* within *community hubs*, where appropriate, and adapting existing *public service facilities* and spaces as a priority.
- 6.1.4.8** As applicable, the secondary plan shall demonstrate how the plan will contribute towards achieving the following targets:
- a. *designated greenfield area* density target as set out in Policy 2.2.2.23;
  - b. *built-up area* intensification target as set out in Table 2-2;
  - c. *affordable* housing targets as set out in Policy 2.3.2.3;
  - d. housing mix target as set out in Policy 2.3.1.2; and
  - e. *employment area* density target as set out in Table 4-2.
- 6.1.4.9** A secondary plan will be informed by the following studies in accordance with Policy 6.1.4.5:
- a. *subwatershed study*, or equivalent, per Section 3.2, for large scale *development* of *designated greenfield areas*. The scope and content of the study shall be determined through development of a terms of reference in consultation with the Region, Local Area Municipality and *Conservation Authority*;

- b. functional servicing study or *infrastructure* review that includes water and wastewater servicing plans, and a stormwater management plan per Section 3.2;
- c. transportation study;
- d. *development* phasing plan, if applicable;
- e. *environmental impact study*, if applicable; and
- f. any other studies related to the location and context of the secondary plan area, as determined in accordance with Policy 6.1.4.5 or 6.1.4.6.

**6.1.4.10** Secondary plans shall be approved in accordance with Chapter 7.

**6.1.4.11** Secondary plans shall incorporate urban design direction/guidance per Section 6.2 and consider the Region’s Model Urban Design Guidelines as amended in the absence of Local municipal urban design guidelines, as appropriate.

**6.1.4.12** Unless directed by more specific policies in this Plan, where an adopted secondary plan is required in accordance with Policy 6.1.4.1 or 6.1.4.2 and is not yet in-effect, a *development* application within the secondary plan area shall demonstrate:

- a. consistency with an adopted secondary plan or how the proposed development will be positively integrated with the overall plan area where secondary plan direction is not available;
- b. the size and/or location of the proposed *development* will not adversely impact the remaining development area, or alternatively, is of a significance that it will assist in creating a positive vision for the development of the area;
- c. how the *development* contributes to Policies 6.1.4.7 and 6.1.4.8; and
- d. how the *development* will align with the requirements of Policy 6.1.4.9.

**6.1.4.13** Local Area Municipalities shall monitor the build out of secondary plan areas to determine how they are meeting the identified targets.

**6.1.4.14** In addition to the policies of Section 6.1.4, Local Area Municipalities should implement policies that require secondary planning as a tool for proactive growth management.



## 6.2 Urban Design

Urban design is the practice of making places that are attractive, memorable, and functional. It involves the arrangement, appearance and relationship between buildings, outdoor spaces, *transportation systems*, services, and amenities.

The Growth Plan sets out policies directing and supporting the achievement of *complete communities* through site design and urban design standards, a *complete streets* approach, as well as high quality *compact built form* and vibrant *public realms*.

In conformance with the Growth Plan, the urban design policies of this Plan establish the context, direction and guidance for *development* and *transportation systems* undertaken at a Regional scale, such as, the design of Regional Road allowances and *public service facilities*. At a Local municipal scale, it is expected that these policies will be further refined and implemented through comprehensive Local official plan policies, urban design guidelines, standards, manuals, zoning, and site plan control.

The urban design policies serve as a tool to integrate urban design elements into planning decisions and the preparation of engineering standards.

### The Importance of Urban Design

Enhancing Niagara's unique natural and built environment through the careful design of our *built form* and *public realm* will create memorable places. This strengthens the image of Niagara and directly impacts the quality of our lives and the richness of our experiences.

#### The objectives of this section are as follows:

- a. commit to excellence in urban design;
- b. enhance the *public realm* and promote *active transportation*; and
- c. identify and establish tools for urban design implementation.

### 6.2.1 Excellence in Urban Design

- 6.2.1.1 Excellence and innovation shall be promoted in architecture, landscape architecture, site planning, streetscape design, and overall community design to ensure built environments are attractive, walkable, accessible, diverse, and functional.

- 6.2.1.2** The collaboration and co-ordination of related disciplines, including land use planning, urban design, transportation planning, architecture, engineering, environmental planning, and landscape architecture shall be encouraged.
- 6.2.1.3** Areas strategically identified for *intensification*, including *strategic growth areas*, *local growth centres and corridors*, shall be designed to be pedestrian oriented with vibrant mixed-uses incorporating, where feasible, public gathering areas and public art.
- 6.2.1.4** Revitalization and *redevelopment* within downtowns and community cores shall be promoted to enhance their existing character.
- 6.2.1.5** The *public realm* shall be enhanced through urban design and improvements, and investment that contributes to safe, attractive *complete streets* and desirable communities.
- 6.2.1.6** *Active transportation* shall be promoted through the cohesive and collaborative design of streets, building *interfaces* and public spaces.
- 6.2.1.7** *Sustainable design* principles shall be applied to the *public realm*, *infrastructure*, *public service facilities*, *development* and streets.
- 6.2.1.8** The Region shall promote:
- a. the creation of liveable and vibrant *urban areas* and streets;
  - b. community design that:
    - i. offers a range of transportation options, including public transit and *active transportation*;
    - ii. respects the *complete streets* approach by creating safe and attractive interconnected streets; and
    - iii. encourages a mix of land uses, a vibrant *public realm* and *compact built form*;
  - c. a context-specific design approach for areas surrounding strategic institutions, such as post-secondary institutions and hospitals, as well as *public service facilities* to ensure compatibility and connection;
  - d. well-designed buildings, high quality streetscapes, and attractive public spaces that create neighbourhood character and strengthen community identity and diversity;
  - e. the integration of views of built and cultural heritage features, landmarks, and significant natural heritage features to enhance a *sense of place*;

- f. the clustering of community facilities, services, and spaces to facilitate access to all modes of transportation and to promote community identity and civic pride; and
- g. the creation of public spaces near public transit stations and bus stops that enrich the urban design experience within areas strategically identified for *intensification*, including *strategic growth areas*, and *local growth centres and corridors*.

**6.2.1.9** The Region will consider *place-making* elements in coordination with Local Area Municipalities along Regional Roads at major entry points to communities to foster unique, authentic, memorable and vibrant places.

**6.2.1.10** The inclusion of public art into the design of major *development*, streetscapes, and public spaces will be encouraged.

**6.2.1.11** The Region shall design *public service facilities* to promote:

- a. civic pride, diversity and community identity;
- b. integrated open space;
- c. connectivity; and
- d. multi-functional uses and activities throughout the year, as feasible.

**6.2.1.12** Niagara's physical relationship to waterfront settings will be leveraged by:

- a. promoting visual and physical access; and
- b. connecting publicly accessible waterfronts to create a continuous waterfront feature, where feasible.

## **6.2.2 Public Realm and Active Transportation**

**6.2.2.1** Regional Road allowances shall be designed in accordance with the Region's Complete Streets Design Manual and Guidelines. The Region's Model Urban Design Guidelines, as amended, shall be used to facilitate a continuous pedestrian experience where Regional and Local Road systems *interface*.

**6.2.2.2** Alternative road designs that balance the needs of pedestrians, cyclists, public transit users, and motorists, and prioritize road safety will be considered to support *complete streets*.

**6.2.2.3** The design of road networks should consider walking distances for public transit users, and the use of an interconnected *transportation system* with consideration for applicable standards and guidelines, to minimize travel distances for cyclists and pedestrians.

- 6.2.2.4** Innovative and *sustainable design* elements are encouraged in the design, construction, and refurbishment of Regional Roads.
- 6.2.2.5** The burial of overhead *utilities* and the co-location of *utilities* underground is encouraged in areas strategically identified for *intensification* including *strategic growth areas*, and *local growth centres and corridors*.
- 6.2.2.6** Through discussion with *utility* providers, consider the impact of existing *utility infrastructure* and opportunities for enhancement or replacement.
- 6.2.2.7** The creation of an enriched urban design experience along Regional Roads will be encouraged by supporting:
- a. a consistent wayfinding strategy;
  - b. pedestrian and *transit-supportive* facilities, such as street trees and street furniture; and
  - c. public art in key locations.
- 6.2.2.8** The Region shall support the design of Regional Roads within downtowns and community cores to:
- a. function as flexible spaces to support *place-making*, temporary community events and initiatives to support *complete communities*;
  - b. encourage the creation of seasonal outdoor patios and seating areas;
  - c. improve accessibility;
  - d. include pedestrian and cycling *infrastructure*; and
  - e. give priority to pedestrian and cycling *infrastructure* where sufficient street parking can be provided.
- 6.2.2.9** The Region may develop and administer, in partnership with Local Area Municipalities and/or private entities, capital projects that implement *complete streets*.
- 6.2.2.10** Streetscapes should be designed to create a seamless transition with the public space.
- 6.2.2.11** The mitigation of microclimate impacts, such as wind, shadowing and seasonal factors, should be considered regarding the impact of *development* on the *public realm*.

## 6.2.3 Tools for Urban Design Implementation

6.2.3.1 The Region's Model Urban Design Guidelines, as amended will complement and work in conjunction with the Region's Complete Streets Design Manual and Guidelines upon completion of the guidelines.

6.2.3.2 The Region's Complete Streets Design Manual and Guidelines will be updated periodically to reflect best practices and innovations in the design of the built environment.

6.2.3.3 The Region shall:

- a. require *development*, *public works projects* and *public service facilities* to use the Region's Model Urban Design Guidelines in the absence of Local municipal urban design guidelines, as applicable;
- b. provide terms of reference templates reflecting good design practices for use in the preparation of urban design guidelines and other design studies, as required by the Local Area Municipalities to support *development*;
- c. apply best practices in accessible design and Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles to the design of *development* and the *public realm*;
- d. ensure that updates to the Region's Model Urban Design Guidelines include:
  - i. transitions to *fringe lands*, such as between *settlement areas* and rural/agricultural areas, along with other special opportunity areas; and
  - ii. provide design guidance for *intensification* with respect to compatibility with and transitions to the surrounding community context.

6.2.3.4 Urban design direction/guidance shall be incorporated into secondary plans.

### The Value of Urban Design Guidelines

Urban design guidelines outline and illustrate how the *built form*, streetscape and *public realm* can achieve the desired level of quality and meet official plan urban design objectives and policies.

## 6.3 Healthy Communities

Niagara recognizes the role built and natural environments play in human health and well-being. Designing and building communities to encourage active lifestyles, healthy and varied housing options, social connections, protection of the natural environment and access to clean air, water, and healthy food can significantly improve overall physical and mental health. Through these actions we can create vibrant, healthy and safe communities and provide a high quality of life.

**The objective of this section is as follows:**

- a. plan healthy and safe communities that provide high quality of life.

### 6.3.1 Plan Healthy and Safe Communities

**6.3.1.1** The Region shall support healthy communities by:

- a. creating *built form* that provides healthy living;
- b. planning for all ages, incomes, abilities and populations;
- c. supporting walkable and bikeable neighbourhoods through *active transportation*;
- d. encouraging integration of open space and parks that facilitate physical activity, social cohesion and support mental health;
- e. encouraging *urban agriculture* and community gardens;
- f. strategically co-locating *public service facilities* for convenient access; and
- g. encouraging the use of health impact assessment tools through planning processes.

**6.3.1.2** The Region will work with the Local Area Municipalities to assess the health and well-being of *built-up areas* to inform *development*, policies, strategies and/or studies.

**6.3.1.3** Local Area Municipalities should include policies in their official plans that promote healthy, *complete communities*.

**6.3.1.4** *Development* on, abutting or adjacent to lands affected by *mine hazards*; *oil, gas, and salt hazards*; or former *mineral mining operations*, *mineral aggregate operations* or *petroleum resource operations* may be permitted only if rehabilitation or other measures to address and mitigate known or suspected hazards are under way or have been completed.

**6.3.1.5** Sites with contaminants in land or water shall be assessed and remediated as necessary prior to any activity on the site associated with the proposed use such that there will be no *adverse effects*.

## 6.4 Archaeology

The Niagara region is situated on treaty lands. This land is steeped in the rich history of the First Nations, including the Anishinaabe, such as the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, the Hattiwendaronk and the Haudenosaunee.

Both Indigenous and European terrestrial and marine *archaeological resources* contribute to Niagara's local identity. They include sites that contain scattered *artifacts*, remains of structures or other cultural deposits, and sites that are fully or partially submerged or lie below the high-water mark of any body of water.

As *archaeological sites* are both highly fragile and non-renewable, the Region recognizes the importance of conserving *archaeological resources* and the potential to commemorate *significant* archaeological discoveries in recognition of their contribution to Niagara's unique community identity.

The Region will manage archaeological data and potential mapping on behalf of the Local Area Municipalities.

### Planning Act

The Planning Act states that the conservation of *significant* archaeological, cultural and historical resources are matters of Provincial interest.

#### The objectives of this section are as follows:

- a. support the identification of *archaeological resources* and *areas of archaeological potential*; and
- b. ensure *archaeological resources* are *conserved* in accordance with Provincial requirements.

### 6.4.1 Archaeological Resources and Areas of Archaeological Potential

- 6.4.1.1 The Region will prepare and maintain an Archaeological Management Plan, containing mapped *areas of archaeological potential*, which are shown on Schedule K. Archaeological potential mapping will also be made available through the Region's public mapping tool and through open data. The existence and specific location of *archaeological sites* will be kept confidential to protect against vandalism, disturbance, and the inappropriate removal of *artifacts* or *cultural heritage resources*.

**6.4.1.2** A Memorandum of Understanding between the Region and Local Area Municipalities will address the process for management of archaeological information necessary to implement the Archaeological Management Plan.

**6.4.1.3** The Archaeological Management Plan will be comprehensively reviewed every five years in consultation with First Nations, Indigenous communities, Local Area Municipalities, the development community and the public. Ongoing maintenance of the mapping shall not require an amendment to this Plan. The Region will keep a repository of archaeological assessments submitted for tracking and reference for the Local Area Municipalities. A copy of any assessment and Provincial acknowledgement letter will be provided to both the Local Area Municipality and the Region by the proponent or licensed archaeologist, and will be used to update the repository and *areas of archaeological potential* mapping.

**6.4.1.4** The Region will establish, together with the Niagara Parks Commission, Parks Canada, First Nations and Indigenous communities, guidelines for sharing archaeological information derived from the application of the Archaeological Management Plan and *areas of archaeological potential* mapping.

**6.4.1.5** The Region will work with the *Conservation Authority*, Niagara Escarpment Commission, Niagara Parks Commission, First Nations, Indigenous communities, Local Area Municipalities, educational institutions, museums, community groups, and historical societies to develop public awareness and education initiatives concerning archaeology in the region.

### Provincial Role

The Province reviews archaeological assessment to ensure they meet the *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists*, and will issue a compliance review letter if they do. The Province is also responsible for maintaining the register of *archaeological sites*.

## 6.4.2 Conservation in Accordance with Provincial Requirements

**6.4.2.1** *Development* and *site alteration* shall not be permitted on lands containing *archaeological resources* or *areas of archaeological potential* unless *significant archaeological resources* have been *conserved* or the land has been investigated and cleared or mitigated following clearance from the Province.



- 6.4.2.2** If there is potential for the presence of partially or fully submerged marine features such as ships, boats, vessels, *artifacts* from the contents of boats, old piers, docks, wharfs, fords, fishing traps, dwellings, aircraft and other items of cultural heritage value, a marine archaeological assessment shall be conducted by a licensed archaeologist pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act.
- 6.4.2.3** Archaeological assessments are required as part of Niagara Region *public works projects* with ground disturbance and/or work on undisturbed ground in *areas of archaeological potential*.
- 6.4.2.4** Environmental Assessment projects undertaken by Local Area Municipalities will review the *areas of archaeological potential* on Schedule K and determine if archaeological assessments are required as part of the Environmental Assessment process. Where a project is within an *area of archaeological potential*, the archaeological assessment should be initiated as part of the study process.
- 6.4.2.5** Unexcavated *archaeological sites* and *archaeological resources* shall be protected against disturbance until all required archaeological assessments and requirements from the Province have been completed.
- 6.4.2.6** Where a site proposed for *development* is located within an *area of archaeological potential*, the Local Area Municipality shall circulate the application and a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment by a licensed archaeologist, as well as a Stage 2 Assessment, where required, to the Region as part of a complete application. This policy applies when any part of a *development* application falls within an *area of archaeological potential* as identified on Schedule K and will be addressed as early as possible in the planning process. For lands located outside a *settlement area* boundary where *site alteration* or *development* will not affect the entire property, the archaeologist may consult with the Province on a property-by-property basis to determine if these areas can be exempt or the assessment can be scoped.
- 6.4.2.7** When an archaeological assessment is required, the assessment will follow the applicable guidelines and processes as dictated by the Province, such as the *Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists*, and an acknowledgement letter from the Province verifying this shall be required prior to any final approvals.

### Archaeological Assessments

When an Archaeological Assessment is completed within the region, a copy of the Archaeological Assessment and Provincial review letter must be provided to both the Region and the relevant local municipality.

- 6.4.2.8** Regional planning authorities shall engage with First Nations and Indigenous communities and consider their interests when identifying, protecting, and managing *cultural heritage resources* and *archaeological resources*, in a manner consistent with Section 7.11. The Region shall keep an updated list of First Nation and Indigenous communities' contacts.
- 6.4.2.9** The Region, Local Area Municipalities and project proponents shall follow the emergency protocol for the unexpected discovery of *archaeological resources* as detailed in the Archaeological Management Plan. The protocol will be shared with Local Area Municipalities, project proponents, and community members for projects subject to archaeological conditions. A standard clause addressing the emergency protocols shall also be included in all draft plan approvals and *development* agreements.
- 6.4.2.10** Local Area Municipalities are encouraged to support conservation of *archaeological resources* by:
- a. reviewing Municipal projects, whether or not they are subject to the Environmental Assessment Act, such as *site alteration*, *development* and/ or *infrastructure* projects that involve construction, erection or placing of a building or structure, other activities such as site grading, excavation, removal of topsoil, or peat and the placing and dumping of fill; drainage works, except for the maintenance of existing municipal and agricultural drains, to determine impacts upon potential *archaeological resources*.
  - b. requiring an archeological assessment if the lands are located within an *area of archaeological potential* as indicated in the Archaeological Management Plan, the municipality's archaeological potential mapping, or where an *archaeological site* has been previously registered on the property.

## 6.5 Cultural Heritage

Niagara is home to distinctive *cultural heritage resources* that contribute to a sense of identity and provide important social and economic benefits. Buildings, structures, spaces, views, *archaeological sites* and natural elements of cultural heritage value are visible across the region. They contribute to Niagara's identity, individually and together, within the region's urban and rural communities and across the Greenbelt and Niagara Escarpment landscapes. These defining features contribute to understanding Niagara's history and provide a unique *sense of place* that support tourism opportunities and long-term economic prosperity.

*Cultural heritage resources* are irreplaceable and must be *conserved* and promoted as the Region accommodates more growth. The policies of this section require the conservation of *cultural heritage resources* as a matter of key Regional interest. They complement the protection afforded by the Region's Archaeological Management Plan and supporting policies in Section 6.4 of this Plan. The Region also recognizes and supports the important role of Local Area Municipalities in the identification and designation of properties of cultural value or interest under the Ontario Heritage Act, as well as the role of First Nations and Indigenous communities in cultural planning.

### The objectives of this section are as follows:

- a. support the identification, conservation, wise use and management of cultural heritage resources; and
- b. promote the Welland Canal Cultural Heritage Landscape as a multi-faceted cultural heritage destination.

### 6.5.1 Cultural Heritage Resources

- 6.5.1.1 *Significant cultural heritage resources* shall be *conserved* in order to foster a *sense of place* and benefit communities, including First Nations and Métis communities.
- 6.5.1.2 The Region encourages Local Area Municipalities to designate properties of cultural heritage value or interest, either individually or as part of a larger area or Heritage Conservation District, under the Ontario Heritage Act.
- 6.5.1.3 Local Area Municipalities shall advise the Region of properties of cultural heritage value or interest that have been designated or listed on the register under the Ontario Heritage Act.
- 6.5.1.4 Local Area Municipalities are encouraged to develop and use cultural master plans to inform decision-making.

**6.5.1.5** *Development* and *site alteration* on *protected heritage property* or *adjacent lands* shall not be permitted, except where the proposed *development* and *site alteration* has been evaluated through a heritage impact assessment and it has been demonstrated that the *heritage attributes* of the *protected heritage property* will be *conserved*.

### **Property Designation under the Ontario Heritage Act**

Property designation is not limited to buildings or structures, but can include groups of buildings, cemeteries, natural features, *cultural heritage landscapes* or landscape features, ruins, archaeological and marine *archaeological sites*, or *areas of archaeological potential*.

**6.5.1.6** The Region shall maintain cultural asset mapping of fixed resources including cemeteries, designated or listed built heritage resources, historic sites, and the historic Welland Canal to assist in the review of *development* applications.

**6.5.1.7** Local Area Municipalities are encouraged to consider the use of heritage impact assessment in conserving *cultural heritage resources* on a community planning basis.

**6.5.1.8** The Region supports the Niagara Parks Commission in the continued identification and protection of *cultural heritage resources* including heritage structures, properties and *cultural heritage landscapes* along the Niagara River corridor.

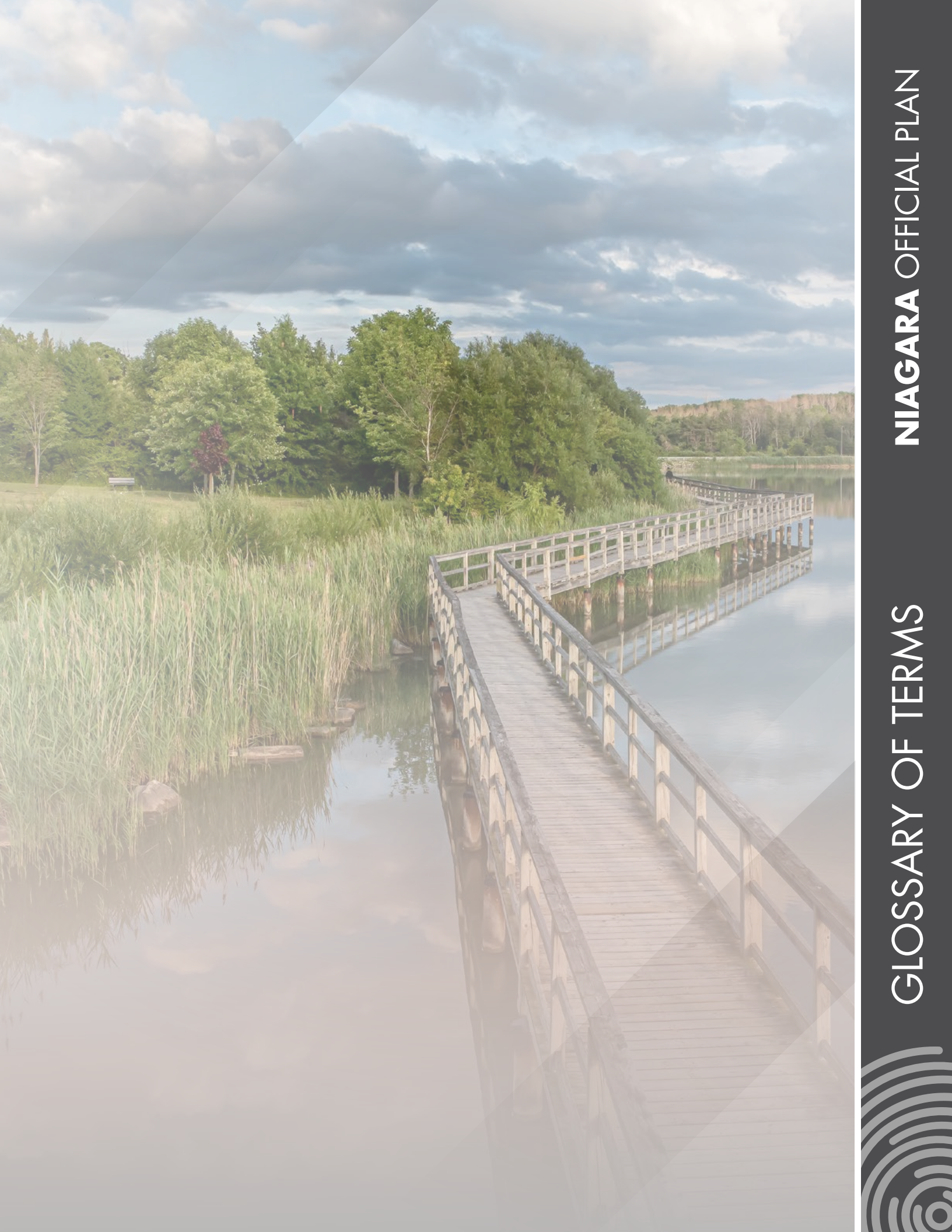
## **6.5.2 Welland Canal Cultural Heritage Landscape**

**6.5.2.1** The Region will work with partners and organized interest groups to balance the bona fide operations of the Welland Canal for shipping, with its role as *cultural heritage landscape*.

**6.5.2.2** Local Area Municipalities may, upon further study, identify and refine the boundaries of the Welland Canal Cultural Heritage Landscape in their official plans.

**6.5.2.3** Local Area Municipalities are encouraged to designate properties of cultural heritage value or interest within the Welland Canal Cultural Heritage Landscape for conservation under the Ontario Heritage Act and use other available tools to support conservation, as appropriate.

- 6.5.2.4** For lands within the Welland Canal Cultural Heritage Landscape, the Region supports:
- a. research on the industrial, social, economic, and environmental elements within the landscape; and
  - b. collaboration with the Local Area Municipalities, cultural sector and tourism marketing organizations in the promotion of the landscape as an asset to tourists and residents.
- 6.5.2.5** Applicable Local Area Municipalities should provide policy direction in their official plans for the following within the Welland Canal Cultural Heritage Landscape:
- a. open space, parks and recreation opportunities;
  - b. site and architectural design of properties that reflect the themes found within the landscape;
  - c. preservation of *cultural heritage resources*; and
  - d. *development* and *site alteration* on lands within the landscape.



# GLOSSARY OF TERMS

## A

### Active Transportation

Any form of self-propelled transportation that relies on the use of human energy such as walking, cycling, inline skating, jogging, or travel with the use of mobility aids, including motorized wheelchairs and other power-assisted devices at a comparable speed (Growth Plan, 2019).

### Additional Residential Units

Self-contained residential units with kitchen and bathroom facilities located within a primary dwelling or within an accessory structure that is detached from the primary dwelling, as provided for in Subsection 16 (3) of the Planning Act, 1990.

### Adjacent Lands

- a. For the purposes of Section 5.1, those lands contiguous to existing or *planned corridors* and transportation facilities where *development* would have a negative impact on the corridor or facility. The extent of the *adjacent lands* may be recommended in guidelines developed by the Province or based on municipal approaches that achieve the same objectives;
- b. For the purposes of Section 3.1 and 3.2, those lands surrounding a *key natural heritage feature, natural heritage feature and area* and/or *key hydrologic feature* where it is likely that *development* or *site alteration* would have a negative impact on the feature;
- c. For the purposes of Section 4.4, those lands contiguous to lands on the surface of known *petroleum resources, mineral deposits, or deposits of mineral aggregate resources* where it is likely that *development* would constrain future access to the resources. The extent of the *adjacent lands* may be recommended by the Province; and
- d. For the purposes of section 6.4 and 6.5, those lands contiguous to a protected *heritage property* or as otherwise defined in the municipal official plan (PPS, 2020).

## 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, 2020).

## Aerodrome

For the purposes of this Plan, means the Niagara Central Airport.

## Affordable

In the case of ownership housing, the least expensive of:

- a. housing for which the purchase price results in annual accommodation costs which do not exceed 30 per cent of gross annual household income for *low and moderate income households*;
- b. housing for which the purchase price is at least 10 per cent below the average purchase price of a resale unit in the regional market area;

In the case of rental housing, the least expensive of:

- c. a unit for which the rent does not exceed 30 per cent of gross annual household income for *low and moderate income households*; or
- d. a unit for which the rent is at or below the average market rent of a unit in the regional market area (Growth Plan, 2019).



## Agricultural Condition

- a. In regard to *specialty crop areas*, a condition in which substantially the same areas and same average soil capability for agriculture are restored, the same range and productivity of specialty crops common in the area can be achieved, and, where applicable, the microclimate on which the site and surrounding area may be dependent for specialty crop production will be maintained or restored; and
- b. In regard to *prime agricultural land* outside of *specialty crop areas*, a condition in which substantially the same areas and same average soil capability for agriculture are restored (PPS, 2020).

## Agricultural Impact Assessment

A study that evaluates the potential impacts of non-agricultural development on agricultural operations and the agriculture system and recommends ways to avoid, or, if avoidance is not possible, minimize and mitigate adverse impacts (Greenbelt Plan, 2017).

## Agriculture-Related Uses

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 (PPS, 2020).

## Agricultural Source Material

Treated or untreated materials, as defined by the Nutrient Management Act, other than compost that meets the Compost Guidelines, or a commercial fertilizer, if they are capable of being applied to land as nutrients.

## Agricultural System

The system mapped and issued by the Province, comprised of a group of inter-connected elements that collectively create a viable, thriving agricultural sector. It has two components:

- a. an agricultural land base comprised of *prime agricultural areas*, including *specialty crop areas*, and *rural lands* that together create a continuous, productive land base for agriculture; and
- b. an *agri-food network*, which includes *infrastructure*, services and assets important to the viability of the agri-food sector (Greenbelt Plan, 2017).

## **Agricultural Uses**

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 accommodation for full-time farm labour when the size and nature of the operation requires additional employment (PPS, 2020).

## **Agri-food Network**

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; on-farm buildings and *infrastructure*; agricultural services, farm markets, distributors, and primary processing; and vibrant, agriculture-supportive communities (PPS, 2020).

## **Agri-Tourism Uses**

Those farm-related tourism uses, including limited accommodation such as a bed and breakfast, that promote the enjoyment, education or activities related to the farm operation (PPS, 2020).

## **Airport**

For the purposes of this Plan, means the Niagara District Airport.

## **Alternative Energy Systems**

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 (PPS, 2020).

## **Archaeological Resources**

Includes *artifacts*, *archaeological sites*, marine *archaeological sites*, as defined under the Ontario Heritage Act. The identification and evaluation of such resources are based upon archaeological fieldwork undertaken in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act.

## Archaeological Site

Any property that contains an *artifact* or any other physical evidence of past human use or activity that is of cultural heritage value or interest.

## Areas of Archaeological Potential

Areas with the likelihood to contain *archaeological resources*. Criteria to identify archaeological potential are established by the Province. The Ontario Heritage Act requires archaeological potential to be confirmed by a licensed archaeologist.

## Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI)

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, 2020).

Life Science ANSI means an area identified as being high quality example(s) of ecological form and function in each Ecodistrict in the province (provincially significant) and the region (regionally significant) and are generally defined by *natural heritage features* (e.g., a *woodland*, valley top of bank, etc.) and generally exclude anthropogenic land uses (e.g., residential areas / properties). Life Science ANSIs include areas identified as provincially significant and regionally significant by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry using evaluation procedures established by the Province, as amended from time to time.

Earth Science ANSI means an area that represent the best examples of geologic and geomorphic landforms and areas (e.g., a moraine) in each Ecodistrict in the province (provincially significant) and the region (regionally significant). They may encompass a single feature or a group of related features (e.g., a drumlin field). As geologic / geomorphic landforms, the overlying land use may include a composite of natural and anthropogenic uses (e.g., woodland, agricultural, rural residential, etc.). Earth Science ANSIs include areas identified as provincially significant and regionally significant by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry using evaluation procedures established by the Province, as amended from time to time.

## Artifact

Any object, material or substance that is made, modified, used, deposited or affected by human action and is of cultural heritage value or interest.

## Attainable Housing

Rental or ownership housing provided by the market for *moderate income households* that are generally within the fifth and sixth income decile of the *regional market area*. *Attainable housing* can include dwelling types of various sizes, densities, and *built forms*, and is intended to provide individuals with the opportunity to access housing more suitable to their needs.

# B

## Bicycle Infrastructure

All *infrastructure* and facilities used for cycling, including bicycle routes (dedicated, buffered, and separated bike lanes, multi-use paths, and off-road trails), and trip end facilities such as bicycle parking and storage (e.g. bicycle racks and lockers).

## Brownfields

Undeveloped or previously developed properties that may be contaminated. They are usually, but not exclusively, former industrial or commercial properties that may be underutilized, derelict or vacant (PPS, 2020).

## Buffer

An area of land located adjacent to *natural heritage features and areas, other wetlands*, and watercourses and usually bordering lands that are subject to *development* or *site alteration*. The purpose of a *buffer* is to protect the features and areas and their *ecological functions* by mitigating impacts of the proposed *development* or *site alteration*. *Buffers* shall consist of *natural self-sustaining vegetation* as a condition of *development* (except where certain agricultural uses are exempt from the requirement of a *buffer*).

## Built Form

The function, shape, and configuration of buildings, as well as their relationship to streets and open spaces.

## Built-Up Areas

The limits of the developed urban areas as defined by the Minister in consultation with affected municipalities for the purpose of measuring the minimum intensification target in this Plan. *Built-up areas* are delineated in Schedule B.

# C

## Centreline

The centre of a right-of-way based on the original survey of the right-of-way.

## Climate Change

Long-term changes in weather patterns at local and regional levels, including extreme weather events and increased climate variability.

## Coastal Wetland

- a. Any wetland that is located on one of the Great Lakes or their connecting channels; 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 km upstream of the 1:100 year floodline (plus wave run-up) of the large water body to which the tributary is connected (PPS, 2020).

## Combined Sewers

A sewer designed to convey both sanitary sewage and storm water through a single pipe to a sewage treatment plant.

## Community Housing

Housing owned and operated by non-profit housing corporations, housing co-operatives and municipal governments, or district social services administration boards. *Community housing* providers offer subsidized or low-end-of market rents.

## Community Hubs

Locations that serve as central access points, which offer services in collaboration with different community agencies and service providers, reduce administrative duplication, and improve services for residents and are responsive to the needs of their communities.

## Community Infrastructure

Lands, buildings, and structures that support the quality of life for people and communities by providing public services for health, education, recreation, socio-cultural activities, security and safety, and affordable housing.

## Compact Built Form

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, *active transportation*, 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 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 to encourage active transportation.

## Compatible

A *development*, building and/or land use that can co-exist or occur without conflict with surrounding land uses and activities in terms of its uses, scale, height, massing and relative location.

## **Complete Communities**

Places such as mixed-use neighbourhoods or other areas within cities, towns, and *settlement areas* that offer and support opportunities for people of all ages and abilities to conveniently access most of the necessities for daily living, including an appropriate mix of jobs, local stores, and services, a full range of housing, transportation options and *public service facilities*. *Complete communities* are age-friendly and may take different shapes and forms appropriate to their contexts (Growth Plan, 2019).

## **Complete Streets**

Streets that are planned to balance the needs of all road users, including pedestrians, cyclists, transit-users, and motorists, and are designed for the safety of people of all ages and abilities.

## **Comprehensive Rehabilitation**

Rehabilitation of land from which *mineral aggregate resources* have been extracted that is coordinated and complementary, to the extent possible, with the rehabilitation of other sites in an area where there is a high concentration of *mineral aggregate operations* (PPS, 2020).

## **Connectivity**

The degree to which *key natural heritage features, natural heritage features and areas* and/or *key hydrologic features* are connected to one another by links such as plant and animal movement corridors, hydrologic and nutrient cycling, genetic transfer and energy flow through food webs.

## **Conservation Authority**

Refers to the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority and/or Hamilton Conservation Authority.

## Conserved

The identification, protection, management and use of built heritage resources, *cultural heritage landscapes* and *archaeological resources* in a manner that ensures their cultural heritage value or interest is retained. This may be achieved by the implementation of recommendations set out in a conservation plan, archaeological assessment, and/or heritage impact assessment that has been approved, accepted or adopted by the relevant planning authority and/or decision maker. Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches can be included in these plans and assessments.

## Core Areas

An individual natural features and areas, or a group of features and areas in close proximity to each other (i.e., less than or equal to 30 m distance in *settlement areas*, less than or equal to 60 m distance outside of *settlement areas*) that have functional ecological connectivity (i.e., their proximity to each other supports *ecological functions*, such as *wildlife habitat*, exchange of genetic material, etc.).

## Corporate Facilities

Facilities owned by the Region, such as administrative offices and related facilities. For the purpose of Section 3.5 of this Plan, corporate *facilities* does not include *water and wastewater facilities*.

## Cultural and Regenerating Woodland

*Woodlands* where the *ecological functions* of the site are substantially compromised as a result of prior land use activity and would be difficult to restore and/or manage as a native *woodland* and which provide limited *ecological function* and ecosystem services.

## Cultural Heritage Landscapes

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. *Cultural heritage* landscapes may be properties that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest under the Ontario Heritage Act or have been included on federal and/or international registers, and/or protected through official plan, zoning by-law, or other land use planning mechanisms (PPS, 2020).



## Cultural Heritage Resources

Built heritage resources, *cultural heritage landscapes* and *archaeological resources* that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people. While some *cultural heritage resources* may already be identified and inventoried by official sources, the significance of others can only be determined after evaluation (Greenbelt Plan, 2017).

## D

### Defined Portions of the Flooding Hazard Along Connecting Channels

Those areas which are critical to the conveyance of the flows associated with the one hundred year flood level along the St. Mary's, St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers, where *development* or *site alteration* will create *flooding hazards*, cause updrift and/or downdrift impacts and/or cause adverse environmental impacts.

### Demand-Responsive Transit Service

Door-to-door transportation service which has flexible routing and scheduling, and can operate either as an “on-demand” service or a “fixed-schedule” service, such as airport shuttles or paratransit services for people with disabilities and older adults.

### Deposits of Mineral Aggregate Resources

An area of identified *mineral aggregate resources*, as delineated in Aggregate Resource Inventory Papers or comprehensive studies prepared using evaluation procedures established by the Province for surficial and bedrock resources, as amended from time to time, that has a sufficient quantity and quality to warrant present or future extraction (PPS, 2020).

### Designated Greenfield Areas

Lands within *urban areas* but outside of *built-up areas* that have been designated in an official plan for development and are required to accommodate forecasted growth to the horizon of this Plan. *Designated greenfield areas* do not include *excess lands*, and are identified in Schedule B.

## Designated Growth Areas

Lands within *settlement areas* designated in an official plan for growth over the long-term planning horizon provided in policy 1.1.2, but which have not yet been fully developed. *Designated growth areas* include lands which are designated and available for residential growth in accordance with policy 1.4.1(a), as well as lands required for employment and other uses (PPS, 2020).

## Development

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, including a Class Environmental Assessment, with the exception of lands designated as being within an Area of Development Control under the Niagara Escarpment Planning and Development Act; or
- b. works subject to the *Drainage Act*.

(Based on PPS, 2020 and modified for the Growth Plan, 2019).

## Dynamic Beach Hazard

Areas of inherently unstable accumulations of shoreline sediments along *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.

# E

## Ecological Function

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 socio-economic interactions (PPS, 2020).

## **Ecological Integrity**

Includes *hydrological integrity*, and means a condition that is determined to be characteristic of its natural region and likely to persist, including abiotic components and the composition and abundance of native species and biological communities, rates of change and supporting processes.

## **Ecological Value**

The value of *ecological functions* performed by *natural heritage features and areas*, *key natural heritage features*, *key hydrologic features* and *key hydrologic areas* to the native biodiversity and *wildlife habitats*. These functions include, but are not limited to, providing cover and refuge; breeding, nesting, denning, and nursery areas; corridors for wildlife movement; food chain support; and natural water storage, natural flow attenuation, and water quality improvement, which enhances habitat for wildlife and biodiversity.

## **Employment 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, 2020).

## **Employment Land**

Lands that are designated in Local official plans or zoning by-laws for employment uses. *Employment lands* may be within and outside of *employment areas*.

## **Endangered Species**

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

## Enhancement Areas

Ecologically supporting areas adjacent to *natural heritage features and areas*, *key natural heritage features*, and *key hydrologic features*. *Enhancement areas* can also be measures internal to features that increase the ecological *resilience* and function of individual features or groups of natural features and areas. *Enhancements areas* are identified where they:

- connect natural features and areas to create larger contiguous natural areas;
- reduce edge habitat and increase proportion of interior conditions (greater than 100 m from edge); and
- include critical function zones and important catchment areas critical to sustaining *ecological functions*.

## Environmental Impact Study

A science-based study of ecological features and functions, and impacts to those features and functions resulting from *development* and/or *site alteration*, prepared in accordance with the Region's *environmental impact study* guidelines.

The purpose of an *environmental impact study* is to:

- collect and evaluate the appropriate information in order to have a complete understanding of the boundaries, attributes, and functions of components of the *Natural Environment System*;
- determine whether there are any additional components;
- undertake a comprehensive impact analysis;
- propose appropriate mitigation measures;
- clearly articulate any impacts that cannot be avoided or mitigated;
- where appropriate, recommend monitoring provisions;
- consider *climate change*, cumulative and/or watershed impacts where possible; and
- demonstrate that ecological enhancement to the *Natural Environment System* is achieved.

## **Erosion Hazard**

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 Services**

Services that would be impaired during an emergency as a result of flooding, the failure of floodproofing measures and/or protection works, and/or erosion.

## **Excess Lands**

Vacant, unbuilt but developable lands within *settlement areas* but outside of *built-up areas* that have been designated in an official plan for development but are in excess of what is needed to accommodate forecasted growth to the horizon of this Plan (Growth Plan, 2019).

## **Excess Soil**

Soil, or soil mixed with rock that has been excavated as part of a project and removed from the project area for the project as defined under O.Reg. 406/19 under the Environmental Protection Act.

## **Existing Uses**

(Greenbelt Plan Area only): uses legally established prior to the date that the Greenbelt Plan came into force on December 16, 2004; or for the purposes of lands added to the Greenbelt Plan after December 16, 2004, uses legally established prior to the date the Greenbelt Plan came into force in respect of the land on which the uses are established.

(Niagara Escarpment Plan Area Only): shall have the same definition as “existing uses” in the Niagara Escarpment Plan.

# F

## Fish

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 spawning grounds and any other areas, including nursery, rearing, food supply, and migration areas on which ‘fish’ depend directly or indirectly in order to carry out their life processes (PPS, 2020).

## Flood Fringe

For *river, stream and small inland lake systems*, means the outer portion of the *floodplain* 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*.

## Flooding Hazards

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 one or two. 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 Minister of Natural Resources and Forestry;

except where the use of the *one hundred year flood* or the actually experienced event has been approved by the Minister of Natural Resources and Forestry as the standard for a specific *watershed* (where the past history of flooding supports the lowering of the standard) (PPS, 2020).

## Floodplains

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, 2020).

## Floodproofing Standard

The combination of measures incorporated into the basic design and/or construction of buildings, structures, or properties to reduce or eliminate *flooding hazards, wave uprush* and *other water-related hazards* along the shorelines of *large inland lakes*, and *flooding hazards* along *river, stream and small inland lake systems*.

## Floodway

For *river, stream and small inland lake systems*, means the portion of the *floodplain* 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 *floodplain*. Where the *two zone concept* is applied, the *floodway* is the contiguous inner portion of the *floodplain*, 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 *floodplain* is called the *flood fringe* (PPS, 2020).

## Freight-Supportive

In regard to land use patterns, means *transportation systems* and facilities that facilitate the movement of goods. This includes policies or programs intended to support efficient freight movement through the planning, design and operation of land use and *transportation systems*. Approaches may be recommended in guidelines developed by the Province or based on municipal approaches that achieve the same objectives (PPS, 2020).

## Frequent Transit Service

A public transit service that runs at least every 15 minutes in both directions throughout the day and into the evening every day of the week.

## Fringe Lands

The area between the agricultural/rural countryside and the built-up city/suburbs. It can further be described as the edge of the urban region where patterns of building development and non-development interweave. The urban fringe is often an area with contrasting land uses and compatibility conflicts.

# G

## Green Infrastructure

Natural and human-made 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.

## Greenbelt Plan Natural Heritage System

The *natural heritage system* mapped and issued by the Province in accordance with the Greenbelt Plan.

## Greyfield Sites

Previously developed properties that are not contaminated. They are usually, but not exclusively, former commercial properties that may be underutilized, derelict, or vacant (Growth Plan, 2019).



## Groundwater Feature

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, 2020).

# H

## Habitat of Endangered Species and Threatened Species

Habitat within the meaning of Section 2 of the *Endangered Species Act, 2007* (PPS, 2020).

## Hazardous Forest Types for Wildland Fire

Forest types assessed as being associated with the risk of high to extreme wildland fire using risk assessment tools established by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, as amended from time to time.

## Hazardous Lands

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, 2020).

## Hazardous Sites

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).

## Hazardous Substances

Substances which, individually, or in combination with other substances, are normally considered to pose a danger to public health, safety and the environment. These substances generally include a wide array of materials that are toxic, ignitable, corrosive, reactive, radioactive or pathological.

## Heritage Attributes

The principal features or elements that contribute to a *protected heritage property's* cultural heritage value or interest, and may include the property's built, constructed, or manufactured elements, as well as natural landforms, vegetation, water features, and its visual setting (e.g. significant views or vistas to or from a *protected heritage property*) (PPS 2020).

## Higher Order Transit

Transit that generally operates in partially or completely dedicated rights-of-way, outside of mixed traffic, and therefore can achieve levels of speed and reliability greater than mixed-traffic transit. *Higher order transit* can include heavy rail (such as subways and inter-city rail), light rail, and buses in dedicated rights-of-way (Growth Plan, 2019).

## Highly Vulnerable Aquifers

Aquifers, including lands above the aquifers, on which external sources have or are likely to have a significant adverse effect (Greenbelt Plan, 2017).

## Hydrological Evaluation

A science-based study of hydrologic features and areas, and impacts to those features and hydrologic functions resulting from *development* and/or *site alteration*.

The purpose of a *hydrologic evaluation* is to:

- collect and evaluate the appropriate information in order to have a complete understanding of the boundaries, attributes of permanent and *intermittent streams, inland lakes and their littoral zones, seepage areas and springs, wetlands, groundwater features, surface water features, floodplains, flooding hazards, floodways, shoreline areas, and related hydrologic functions*;
- determine whether there are any additional *hydrologic features* and areas;

- assess the significance and sensitivity of hydrologic features and their *hydrologic functions*;
- undertake a comprehensive impact analysis;
- propose appropriate mitigation measures;
- identify planning, design and construction practices that will maintain and, where possible, enhance or restore the health, diversity and size of the *hydrologic feature and functions* and its connectivity with other hydrologic features, *natural heritage features and areas* and *key natural heritage features*;
- clearly articulate any impacts that cannot be avoided or mitigated;
- where appropriate, recommend monitoring provisions to evaluate the long-term effectiveness of the identified mitigation measures; and
- consider *climate change*, cumulative and/or *watershed* impacts where possible

## Hydrologic Functions

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 (PPS, 2020).

## Individual On-Site Sewage Service

Sewage systems, as defined in O. Reg. 332/12 under the Building Code Act, that are owned, operated and managed by the owner of the property upon which the system is located.

## Individual On-Site Water Service

Individual, autonomous water supply systems that are owned, operated and managed by the owner of the property upon which the system is located.

## Industrial Effluent System

Systems which convey and discharge the by-product from an industrial process that can contain contaminants from non-domestic wastes.

## Infrastructure

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, transit and transportation corridors and facilities, oil and gas pipelines and associated facilities.

## Inland Lakes and their Littoral Zones

Any inland body of permanently standing water larger than a pool or pond or a body of water filling a depression in the earth's surface, where their water levels and hydrologic functions are not directly influenced by either Lake Erie or Lake Ontario.

*Inland lakes* do not include storm water management ponds, ponds constructed for irrigation purposes, such as those on a golf course or used for agriculture, lakes that have been constructed and managed with the sole purpose of supporting essential infrastructure, and where their *ecological function* is not a consideration in their management.

## Institutional Use

Include uses such as government buildings, hospital, schools, churches, cemetery uses.

For the purposes of Section 3.1 of this Plan, means land uses where there is a threat to the safe evacuation of vulnerable populations such as older persons, persons with disabilities, and those who are sick or young, during an emergency as a result of flooding, failure of floodproofing measures or protection works, or erosion.

## Intake Protection Zone

An area as delineated in Schedule E of this Plan and in the Source Protection Plan for the Niagara Peninsula Source Protection Area that surrounds a municipal surface water intake and within which it is desirable to regulate or monitor drinking water threats. Where a conflict in mapping arises, the Source Protection Plan shall prevail.

## Intensification

The *development* of a property, site or area at a higher density than currently exists through:

- a. *redevelopment*, including the reuse of brownfields;
- 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, 2020)

## Interface

The physical relationship between two or more uses, such as, a building and street. It is the intent of urban design to reinforce this relationship and increase its impacts positively on the *public realm*.

## Intermittent Stream

Stream-related watercourses that contain water or are dry at times of the year that 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, 2017).

# K

## Key Hydrologic Areas

*Significant groundwater recharge areas, highly vulnerable aquifers, and significant surface water contribution areas* that are necessary for the ecological and hydrologic integrity of a *watershed* (Growth Plan, 2019).

## Key Hydrologic Features

*Permanent streams, intermittent streams, inland lakes and their littoral zones, seepage areas and springs, and wetlands* (Growth Plan, 2019).

## Key Natural Heritage Features

*Habitat of endangered species and threatened species; fish habitat; wetlands; life science areas of natural and scientific interest (ANSIs), significant valleylands, significant woodlands; significant wildlife habitat (including habitat of special concern species); sand barrens, savannahs, and tallgrass prairies; and alvars (Growth Plan, 2019).*

## L

### Lake

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.

### Landform Features

Distinctive physical attributes of land such as slope, shape, elevation and relief.

### Large Inland Lakes

Those waterbodies having a surface area of equal to or greater than 100 square kilometres where there is not a measurable or predictable response to a single runoff event.

### Lateral Connection

The point at which a sewer or water line coming out from homes and businesses connects to the municipal sewer or water line.

### Legal or Technical Reasons

Severances for purposes such as easements, corrections of deeds, quit claims, and minor boundary adjustments, which do not result in the creation of a new lot (PPS, 2020).

## Linkages

An area, that may or may not be associated with the presence of existing natural features and areas, that provides and maintains ecological connectivity between core areas consisting of natural features and areas, and supports a range of community and ecosystem processes enabling plants and animals to move among *natural heritage features*, in some cases over multiple generations, thereby supporting the long-term sustainability of the overall *natural environment system*.

## Local Growth Centres and Corridors

Established areas, outside of *strategic growth areas*, that will be the focus for growth within Area Municipalities and the preferred location for public and private investment. *Local growth centres and corridors* will vary in size, nature and character, and may include traditional downtown cores and key mixed use areas and areas of *intensification* along transit corridors.

## Low and Moderate Income Households

In the case of ownership housing, households with incomes in the lowest 60 per cent of the income distribution for the *regional market area*; or in the case of rental housing, households with incomes in the lowest 60 per cent of the income distribution for renter households for the *regional market area* (Growth Plan, 2019).

## Low Impact Development

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: bio-swales, vegetated areas at the edge of paved surfaces, permeable pavement, rain gardens, green roofs, and exfiltration systems. *Low impact development* often employs vegetation and soil in its design, however, that does not always have to be the case and the specific form may vary considering local conditions and community character (Growth Plan, 2019).

# M

## Major Facilities

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 (PPS, 2020).

## Major Goods Movement Facilities and Corridors

Transportation facilities and corridors associated with the inter- and intra-provincial movement of goods. Examples include: inter-modal facilities, ports, airports, *rail facilities*, truck terminals, freight corridors, freight facilities, and haul routes and primary transportation corridors used for the movement of goods. Approaches that are freight-supportive may be recommended in guidelines developed by the Province or based on municipal approaches that achieve the same objectives (PPS, 2020).

## Major Institutional Uses

Major trip generators that provide essential services for every stage of life and benefit from being close to urban services and amenities. Generally, *major institutional uses* are considered post-secondary institutions (i.e., colleges, universities, and trade schools), health care facilities and research centres (i.e., hospitals); and corporate government headquarters.

## Major Office Use

Freestanding office buildings of approximately 4,000 square metres of floor space or greater, or with 200 jobs or more (Growth Plan, 2019).

## Major Recreational Use

(Greenbelt Plan area only): a recreational use that requires large-scale modification of terrain, vegetation or both and usually also requires large-scale buildings or structures, including but not limited to the following: golf courses; serviced playing fields; serviced campgrounds; and ski hills.



## Major Retail / Major Commercial Uses

Large-scale or large-format stand-alone retail stores or retail centres that have the primary purpose of commercial activities.

## Major Transit Station Areas

The area including and around any existing or planned *higher order transit station* or stop within a *settlement area*; or the area including and around a major bus depot in an urban core. *Major transit station areas* generally are defined as the area within an approximate 500 to 800 metre radius of a transit station, representing about a 10-minute walk, and include protected *major transit station areas* (Growth Plan, 2019).

## Major Trip Generators

Origins and destinations with high population densities or concentrated activities which generate many trips (e.g., *urban growth centres* and other downtowns, *major office* and *office parks*, *major retail / major commercial*, *employment areas*, *community hubs*, large parks and recreational destinations, post-secondary institutions and other *public service facilities*, and other mixed-use areas).

## Marine Facilities

Ferries, harbours, ports, ferry terminals, canals and associated uses, including designated lands for future *marine facilities* (PPS, 2020).

## Mine Hazards

Any feature of a mine as defined under the Mining Act, or any related disturbance of the ground that has not been rehabilitated (PPS 2020).

## Minerals

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. asbestos, graphite, kyanite, mica, nepheline syenite, salt, talc, and wollastonite) (PPS, 2020).

## Mineral Aggregate Operation

- 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 (PPS, 2020).

## Mineral Aggregate Resources

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* (PPS, 2020).

## Mineral Deposits

Areas of identified *minerals* that have sufficient quantity and quality based on specific geological evidence to warrant present or future extraction (PPS, 2020).

## Mineral Mining Operation

Mining operations and associated facilities, or, past producing mines with remaining mineral development potential that have not been permanently rehabilitated to another use (PPS, 2020).

## Minimum Distance Separation Formulae

The 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. (PPS, 2020).

## Multimodal

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, 2019).

## Multimodal Transportation System

*A transportation system* which may include several forms of transportation such as automobiles, walking, trucks, cycling, buses, rapid transit, rail (such as commuter and freight), air and marine (PPS, 2020).

## Municipal Comprehensive Review

A new official plan, or an official plan amendment, initiated by the Region under Section 26 of the Planning Act, 1990 that comprehensively applies Provincial policies and plans and the applicable policies of this Plan.

## Municipal Water and Wastewater Systems/Services

Municipal water systems/services are all or part of a drinking-water system:

- a. that is owned by a municipality or by a municipal service board established under section 195 of the Municipal Act, 2001;
- b. that is owned by a corporation established under section 203 of the Municipal Act, 2001;
- c. from which a municipality obtains or will obtain water under the terms of a contract between the municipality and the owner of the system; or
- d. that is in a prescribed class of municipal drinking-water systems as defined in regulation under the Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002.

And, municipal wastewater systems/services are any sewage works owned or operated by a municipality.

# N

## Natural Environment System

An ecologically integrated system made up of the *Provincial natural heritage systems, natural heritage features and areas, other wetlands, key natural heritage features, key hydrologic features, key hydrologic areas, shoreline areas, hydrologic functions, supporting features and areas, hazardous lands, and linkages* intended to provide connectivity and support natural processes which are necessary to maintain biological and hydrological diversity, *ecological functions*, ecosystem services, viable populations of indigenous species, and ecosystems.

## Natural Heritage Features and Areas

Features and areas, including *significant wetlands, significant coastal wetlands, other coastal wetlands, fish habitat, significant woodlands, 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 (modified from PPS, 2020). For the purposes of this definition, *natural heritage features and areas* includes *other woodlands, earth science areas of natural and scientific interest* (provincial and regional), and *life science areas of natural and scientific interest* (provincial and regional).

## Natural Heritage System

A system made up of *natural heritage features and areas, wetlands, 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 *key natural heritage features, key hydrologic features*, federal and provincial parks and conservation reserves, other natural heritage features and areas, lands that have been restored or have the potential to be restored to a natural state, associated areas that support *hydrologic functions*, and working landscapes that enable *ecological functions* to continue.

## Natural Heritage System for the Growth Plan

The *natural heritage system* mapped and issued by the Province in accordance with the Growth Plan.

## Natural Self-Sustaining Vegetation

Vegetation dominated by native plant species that can grow and persist without direct human management, protection, or tending.

## Negative Impacts

- a. In regard to water, degradation to the quality or quantity of surface or groundwater, *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*, any permanent alteration to, or destruction of *fish habitat*, except where, in conjunction with the appropriate authorities, it has been authorized under the *Fisheries Act*; 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 (Greenbelt Plan, 2017).

## Net-Zero

Either emitting no greenhouse gas emissions or offsetting emissions through actions such as tree planting that capture carbon before it is released into the air.

## Niagara Economic Centre

*Settlement areas* conceptually depicted on Schedules 2, 5, and 6 of the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, 2019 that, due to their proximity to major international border crossings, have unique economic importance to the region and Ontario.

## Niagara Economic Gateway

The total geographic area of the local municipalities a part of the *Niagara Economic Centre* or *Niagara Economic Zone*.

## Niagara Economic Zone

*Settlement areas* within the zone that is conceptually depicted on Schedules 2, 5, and 6 of the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, 2019, that, due to their proximity to major international border crossings, have unique economic importance to the region and Ontario.

## Normal Farm Practices

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 (PPS, 2020).

# O

## Office Parks

*Employment areas* or areas where there are significant concentrations of offices with high employment densities (Growth Plan, 2019).

## Oil, Gas, and Salt Hazards

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 (PPS, 2020).

## One Hundred Year Flood

For *river, stream and small inland lake systems*, means that flood, based on an analysis of precipitation, snow melt, or a combination thereof, having a return period of 100 years on average, or having a one percent chance of occurring or being exceeded in any given year.

## One Hundred Year Flood Level

- a. For the shorelines of the Great Lakes, the peak instantaneous stillwater level, resulting from combinations of mean monthly *lake* levels and wind setups, which has a one per cent chance of being equalled or exceeded in any given year;
- b. In the connecting channels (St. Mary's, St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers), the peak instantaneous stillwater level which has a one per cent chance of being equalled or exceeded in any given year; and
- c. For large *inland lakes*, *lake* levels and wind setups that have a one per cent chance of being equalled or exceeded in any given year, except that, where sufficient water level records do not exist, the *one hundred year flood level* is based on the highest known water level and wind setups.

## On-Farm Diversified Uses

On a farm; secondary use; limited in area; includes, but is not limited to, home occupations, home industries, agri-tourism uses and value-added uses; compatible with surrounding agricultural operations.

## Other Water-Related Hazards

Water-associated phenomena other than *flooding hazards* and *wave uprush* which act on shorelines. This includes, but is not limited to ship-generated waves, ice piling and ice jamming.

## Other Wetlands

Lands that meet the definition of a *wetland*, and which have not been evaluated as a *provincially significant wetland*.

## Other Woodlands

*Woodlands* determined to be 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*. *Other woodlands* include all terrestrial treed vegetation communities where the percent tree cover is greater than 25 per cent. *Other woodlands* would not include *woodlands* meeting the criteria as *significant woodlands*.

# P

## Permanent Streams

Watercourses that contain water during all times of the year.

## Petroleum Resource Operation

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 and other hydrocarbons (PPS, 2020).

## Petroleum Resources

Oil, gas, and salt (extracted by solution mining method) and formation water resources which have been identified through exploration and verified by preliminary drilling or other forms of investigation. This may include sites of former operations where resources are still present or former sites that may be converted to underground storage for natural gas or other hydrocarbons (PPS, 2020).

## Place-Making

The purposeful planning, and design of buildings, *public realm*, and *transportation systems* to achieve attachment to a place.

## Planned Corridors

Corridors or future corridors which are required to meet projected needs, and are identified through this Plan, preferred alignment(s) determined through the Environmental Assessment Act process, or identified through planning studies where the Ministry of Transportation, Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines, Metrolinx, or Independent Electricity System Operator (IESO) or any successor to those Ministries or entities, is actively pursuing the identification of a corridor. Approaches for the protection of *planned corridors* may be recommended in guidelines developed by the Province (Growth Plan, 2019).



## Portable Asphalt Plant

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 (PPS, 2020).

## Portable Concrete Plant

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 (PPS, 2020).

## Prime Agricultural Area

Areas where *prime agricultural lands* predominate. This includes areas of *prime agricultural lands* and associated Canada Land Inventory Class 4 through seven lands, and additional areas where there is a local concentration of farms which exhibit characteristics of ongoing agriculture. *Prime agricultural areas* may be identified by the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food using guidelines developed by the Province as amended from time to time. A *prime agricultural area* may also be identified through an alternative agricultural land evaluation system approved by the Province (PPS, 2020).

## Prime Agricultural Land

*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 (PPS, 2020).

## Protected Heritage Property

Property designated under Parts IV, V or VI of the Ontario Heritage Act; property subject to a heritage conservation easement under Parts II or IV of the Ontario Heritage Act; property identified by the Province and prescribed public bodies as provincial heritage property under the Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties; property protected under federal legislation, and UNESCO World Heritage Sites (PPS, 2020).

## Protected Major Transit Station Area

The area surrounding and including an existing or planned *higher order transit* station or stop as identified on Schedule B to this Plan.

## Provincial and Federal Requirements

- a. In regard to Section 3.1.12 of this Plan, 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
- b. In regard to Section 3.1.13 of this Plan, legislation and policies administered by the provincial government or federal government, where applicable, for the purpose of protecting species at risk and their habitat.

## Provincial Natural Heritage System

Collectively the *Natural Heritage System for the Growth Plan* and the *Greenbelt Plan Natural Heritage system*.

## Provincially Significant Employment Zones

Areas defined by the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing in consultation with affected municipalities for the purpose of long-term planning for job creation and economic development. Provincially *significant employment zones* can consist of *employment areas* as well as mixed-use areas that contain a significant number of jobs (Growth Plan, 2019).

## Provincially Significant Wetlands

Those *wetlands* identified as provincially significant by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry using evaluation procedures established by the Province, as amended from time to time (PPS, 2020).

## Public Realm

The publicly owned places and spaces that are accessible by everyone. These can include municipal streets, lanes, squares, plazas, sidewalks, trails, parks, open spaces, waterfronts, public transit systems, conservation areas, and civic buildings and institutions.

## Public Service Facilities

Lands, buildings and structures 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 and educational programs, long-term care services, and cultural services. *Public service facilities* do not include *infrastructure* (PPS, 2020).

## Public Works Projects

Construction projects, such as roads, highways or dams, bridges and waterworks financed by public funds and constructed by or under contract with the Region or Local municipality for the benefit or use of the public.

## Q

## Quality and Quantity of Water

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

## Quaternary Watershed

A watershed with a drainage area that is between 62 km<sup>2</sup> and 870 km<sup>2</sup> that drains into a *tertiary watershed*. There are 12 quaternary watersheds in Niagara:

- Fifteen and Sixteen Mile Creeks
- Four Mile Creek and NOTL
- Jordan Harbour -Twenty Mile Creek
- Twelve Mile Creek
- Welland Canal North
- Welland Canal South
- West Lake Ontario Shoreline
- Niagara River North
- Niagara River South
- Welland River East
- Welland River West
- Northeast Lake Erie Shoreline

## R

### Rail Facilities

Rail corridors, rail sidings, train stations, inter-modal facilities, rail yards and associated uses, including designated lands for future rail facilities (PPS, 2020).

### Redevelopment

The creation of new units, uses or lots on previously developed land in existing communities, including *brownfield sites*.

## **Regional Market Area**

An area that has a high degree of social and economic interaction. The boundaries of the Niagara Region will serve as the *regional market area* for the purposes of assessing housing market conditions.

## **Renewable Energy System**

A system that generates electricity, heat and/or cooling from a renewable energy source.

For the purposes of this definition:

A renewable energy source is an energy source that is renewed by natural processes and includes wind, water, biomass, biogas, biofuel, solar energy, geothermal energy and tidal forces (PPS, 2020).

## **Residence Surplus to a Farming Operation**

An existing habitable farm residence that is rendered surplus as a result of farm consolidation (the acquisition of additional farm parcels to be operated as one farm operation) (PPS, 2020).

## **Resilience**

The ability to withstand, adapt to, or efficiently recover from, exposure to the negative effects of exogenous and endogenous shocks.

## **Risk Management Official**

A person appointed under Part IV of the Clean Water Act, 2006, by the Council of a municipality that has authority to pass by-laws respecting water production, treatment, and storage under the Municipal Act, 2001 (Source Protection Plan for the Niagara Source Protection Area).

## **River, Stream and Small Inland Lake Systems**

All watercourses, rivers, streams, and small *inland lakes* or waterbodies that have a measurable or predictable response to a single runoff event.

## Rural Areas

A system of lands within local municipalities that may include *rural settlements*, *rural lands*, *prime agricultural areas*, *natural heritage features and areas*, and resource areas (PPS, 2020).

## Rural Lands

Lands which are located outside *settlement areas* and which are outside *prime agricultural areas* (PPS, 2020).

## Rural Settlements

Communities located in *rural areas*, as delineated on Schedule B of the Niagara Official Plan, that are serviced by individual private on-site water and/or private wastewater systems, contain a limited amount of undeveloped lands that are designated for development, and are to accommodate limited growth. All *settlement areas* that are identified as hamlets in the Greenbelt Plan, or as minor urban centres in the Niagara Escarpment Plan are considered *rural settlements* for the purposes of this Plan, including those that would not otherwise meet this definition.

# S

## Seepage Areas and Springs

Sites of emergence of groundwater where the water table is present at the ground surface (Greenbelt Plan, 2017).

## Sense of Place

The emotional attachments, meanings and identities people develop or experience in particular locations and environments. It is also used to describe the distinctiveness or unique character of a place.

## Sensitive

In regard to *surface water features* and *groundwater features*, means areas that are particularly susceptible to impacts from activities or events including, but not limited to, water withdrawals, and additions of pollutants (PPS, 2020).

## Sensitive Land Uses

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 (PPS, 2020).

## Setback

A physical separation that forms a boundary by establishing an exact distance from a fixed point, such as a property line, an adjacent structure, or a natural feature, within which *development* and/or *site alteration* is prohibited in accordance with the policies of the Conservation Authority.

## Settlement Areas

*Urban areas* and *rural settlements* within local municipalities (such as cities, towns, villages and hamlets) that 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 in accordance with the policies of this Plan. Where there are no lands that have been designated for development, the *settlement area* may be no larger than the area where development is concentrated.

## Sewage Works

Any works for the collection, transmission, treatment and disposal of sewage or any part of such works but does not include plumbing to which the *Building Code Act*, 1992 applies. For the purposes of this definition: Sewage includes, but is not limited to drainage, storm water, residential wastes, commercial wastes and industrial wastes.

## Shoreline Areas

The interface between terrestrial and aquatic environments, allowing for interactions between them, providing: specialized habitats (e.g., natural beach, overhanging cover, bird stopover or nesting, etc.), natural cover, areas of shoreline erosion or accretion, nutrient and sediment filtration / buffering, shading, foraging opportunities.

## Significant

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.

## Significant Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest

Those *areas of natural and scientific interest* identified as provincially significant and regionally significant by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry using evaluation procedures established by the Province, as amended from time to time.

## Significant Coastal Wetlands

Those *coastal wetlands* identified as provincially significant by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry using evaluation procedures established by the Province, as amended from time to time (PPS, 2020).

## Significant Drinking Water Threats or Significant Threat

A threat that, according to a risk assessment, poses or has the potential to pose a significant risk to the quality of municipal drinking water (Based on the Source Protection Plan for the Niagara Source Protection Area).

## Significant Groundwater Recharge Area

An area that has been identified as:

- a. a *significant groundwater recharge area* by any public body for the purposes of implementing the PPS;



- b. a *significant groundwater recharge area* in the assessment report required under the Clean Water Act, 2006; or
- c. an ecologically *significant groundwater recharge area* delineated in a *subwatershed study* or equivalent in accordance with provincial guidelines.

For the purposes of this definition, ecologically *significant groundwater recharge areas* are areas of land that are responsible for replenishing groundwater systems that directly support *sensitive* areas like cold water streams and wetlands (Greenbelt Plan, 2017).

Groundwater recharge areas are also classified as “significant” where they supply more water to an aquifer than the surrounding area (NPCA, 2013). In other words, a recharge area is considered significant when it helps to maintain the water level in an aquifer that supplies a community with drinking water, or supplies groundwater recharge to a coldwater ecosystem that is dependent on this recharge to maintain its *ecological function* (N.V.C.A., 2015b).

## **Significant Surface Water Contribution Areas**

Areas, generally associated with headwater catchments that contribute to baseflow volumes which are significant to the overall surface water flow volumes within a *watershed* (Greenbelt Plan, 2017).

*Significant surface water contribution areas* include headwater drainage features classified as protection, conservation and mitigation.

## **Significant Valleylands**

Valleyland 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. These are to be identified using criteria established by the Province (Growth Plan, 2019).

## **Significant Wildlife Habitat**

Wildlife habitat that 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. These are to be identified using criteria established by the Province (PPS, 2020).

## Significant Woodlands

*Woodlands* that are 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 (PPS, 2020).

## Site Alteration

Activities, such as grading, excavation and the placement of fill that would change the landform and natural vegetative characteristics of a site (PPS, 2020).

## Soil Management Plan

A plan completed by a professional engineer or geoscientist that outlines the condition of soil at a source site where soil is excavated (Best Management Practices for Excess Soil and modified for this Plan).

## Source Protection Plan

A drinking water source protection plan prepared under of the Clean Water Act, 2006 (Source Protection Plan for the Niagara Source Protection Area).

## Source Water

Water in its natural or raw state, prior to being drawn into a municipal drinking water system (Source Protection Plan for the Niagara Source Protection Area).

## Special Policy Area

An area within a community that has historically existed in the *floodplain* and where site specific policies, approved by both the Ministers of Natural Resources and Forestry 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 strict adherence to provincial policies concerning *development*. The criteria and procedures for approval are established by the Province. A Special Policy Area is not intended to allow for new or intensified *development* and *site alteration*, if a community has feasible opportunities for *development* outside the *floodplain*.

## Specialized Housing Needs

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 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 housing for older persons.

## Specialty Crop Area

Areas designated using guidelines developed by the Province, as amended from time to time. 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 (PPS, 2020).

## Specialty Crop Guidelines

Guidelines developed by the Region or Province, as amended from time to time.

## Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists

The 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultants Archaeologists, or as superseded, and any bulletins that clarify and expand on the requirements in the Standards and Guidelines, compliance to which is mandatory for all consultant archaeologists who carry out archaeology in Ontario.

## Stormwater Management Facility

A facility for the treatment, retention, infiltration or control of stormwater.

## Stormwater Master Plan

A long-range plan that assesses existing and planned stormwater facilities and systems and outlines stormwater *infrastructure* requirements for new and existing *development* within a *settlement area*. *Stormwater master plans* are informed by *watershed planning* and are completed in accordance with the environmental assessment processes under the Environmental Assessment Act, 1990, as amended.

## Strategic Growth Areas

Within *settlement areas*, nodes, corridors, and other areas that have been identified in Schedule B to be the focus for accommodating *intensification* and higher-density mixed uses in a more *compact built form*. *Strategic growth areas* include *urban growth centres*, regional growth centres, *major transit station areas*, and other major opportunities that may include infill, *redevelopment*, *brownfield* sites, the expansion or conversion of existing buildings, or *greyfields*. Lands along major roads, arterials, or other areas with existing or planned frequent transit service or higher order transit corridors may also be identified as *strategic growth areas* (Growth Plan, 2019).

## Subwatershed

An area that is drained by a tributary or some defined portion of a stream. A *subwatershed* is smaller nested drainage area within a quaternary watershed. There are over 200 *subwatersheds* in Niagara Region.

## Subwatershed Planning

Planning that reflects and refines the goals, objectives, targets, and assessments of *watershed planning*, as available at the time *subwatershed planning* is completed, for smaller drainage areas, is tailored to *subwatershed* needs and addresses local issues.

*Subwatershed planning* typically includes: the consideration of existing development and the evaluation of the impacts of any potential or proposed land uses and development; the identification hydrologic features, areas, *linkages*, and functions; the identification of natural features, areas, and related *hydrologic functions*; and a plan for protecting, improving, or restoring the quality and quantity of water within a *subwatershed*.

*Subwatershed planning* is based on pre-development monitoring and evaluation; is integrated with natural heritage protection; and identifies specific criteria, objectives, actions, thresholds, targets, and best management practices for development, for water and wastewater servicing, for stormwater management, for managing and minimizing impacts related to severe weather events, and to support ecological needs.

## Subwatershed Study

The plan or outcome from a *subwatershed* planning exercise.

## Supporting Features and Areas

Lands that have been restored or have the potential of being restored. *Supporting features and areas* include grasslands, meadows, and thickets (defined in accordance with Ecological Land Classification for Southern Ontario); other *valleylands*; and other *wildlife habitat*; and *enhancement areas* where they are determined to contribute to the biodiversity and *ecological function* of the *natural environment system*.

## Surface Water Feature

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 type, vegetation, or topographic characteristics (PPS, 2020).

## Sustainable

Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

## Sustainable Design

The design of the urban environment that mitigates and adapts to *climate change* and reduces or eliminates other negative environmental impacts.

# T

## **Tallgrass Prairie**

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 per cent tree cover;
- c. has mineral soils; and
- d. has been further identified, by the Minister of Natural Resources and Forestry or by any other person, according to evaluation procedures established by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, as amended from time to time.

## **Temporary Storage Site**

Sites owned or controlled by the owner/operator of a source site or receiving site, at which *excess soil* is temporarily stored for two years or less. Includes sites to treat, remediate and transfer *excess soil* to other sites for final placement or disposal (Best Management Practices for Excess Soil and modified for this Plan).

## **Tertiary Watershed**

A *watershed* that drains and discharges into a large water body. There are three *tertiary watersheds* in Niagara, Lake Ontario, Lake Erie and Niagara River.

## **Threatened Species**

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

## **Total Developable Area**

The total area of the property less the area occupied by key natural heritage features, *key hydrologic features* and any related *vegetation protection zone*.

## Transit Priority Corridors

Transportation corridors that aim to improve transit reliability, speed and capacity through roadway treatments, such as: transit only lanes that allow buses to bypass general traffic, dedicated bus lanes, and queue jump traffic signals that allow buses to go before the general traffic green light.

## Transit Service Integration

The coordinated planning or operation of transit service between two or more agencies or services that contributes to the goal of seamless service for riders and could include considerations of service schedules, service routes, information, fare policy, and fare payment (Growth Plan, 2019).

## Transit-Supportive

Relating to *development* that makes transit viable and improves the quality of the experience of using transit. It often refers to compact, mixed-use development that has a high level of employment and residential densities. Transit-supportive development will be consistent with Ontario's Transit Supportive Guidelines (Growth Plan, 2019).

## Transport Pathway

In respect of an *intake protection zone*, means works or any other thing that reduces the time it takes for a contaminant to reach a surface water intake and may include storm sewers, discharge pipes, utility trenches, ditches, swales, drainage works or any other types of drain (2017 Technical Rules under the Clean Water Act).

## Transportation System

A system consisting of facilities, corridors and rights-of-way for the movement of people and goods, and associated transportation facilities including transit stops and stations, sidewalks, cycle lanes, bus lanes, high occupancy vehicle lanes, *rail facilities*, parking facilities, park-and-ride lots, service centres, rest stops, vehicle inspection stations, inter-modal facilities, harbours, airports, *marine facilities*, ferries, canals and associated facilities such as storage and maintenance (PPS, 2020).

## Two Zone Concept

An approach to *floodplain* management where the *floodplain* is differentiated in two parts: the *floodway* and the *flood fringe*.

# U

## Universal Design

The design and composition of an environment so that it can be accessed, understood and used to the greatest extent possible by all people regardless of their age, size, ability or disability.

## Urban Agriculture

Within *urban areas*, agricultural production of food and non-food products accessory to the principle use of a property. Examples of *urban agriculture* include community, school, and rooftop gardens, ground-based outdoor community and urban market gardens, urban livestock, and hydroponic farms.

## Urban Areas

Lands located within a defined boundary as identified in Schedule B. Urban areas are made up of *built-up areas*, *designated greenfield areas* and *excess lands* and does not include hamlets.

## Urban Growth Centre

Existing or emerging downtown areas shown in Schedule 4 of A Place to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Horseshoe and as further identified by the Minister on April 2, 2008 (Growth Plan, 2019). For the purposes of this Plan, downtown St. Catharines is identified on Schedule B of this Plan.



## Utility

Any system, works, plant, pipeline, or equipment providing a service necessary to the public interest including but not limited to electric power generation and transmission, stormwater management, water supply, sewage treatment and disposal, waste management, communications and telecommunications, and oil and gas pipelines and associated facilities.

## V

### Valleylands

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, 2020).

### Vegetation Protection Zone

A vegetated *buffer* area surrounding a *key natural heritage feature* or *key hydrologic feature* (Greenbelt Plan, 2017).

### Vulnerable

Surface and/or groundwater that can be easily changed or impacted.

## W

### Waste Disposal Sites

The application of untreated septage, the storage, treatment, and discharge of tailings from mines and waste *disposal sites* as defined under Part V of the *Ontario Environmental Protection Act*, 1990 with respect to Source Water Protection.

## **Waste Management**

The activities and actions required to manage waste from its inception to its final disposal. This includes the collection, transport, treatment, and disposal of waste, together with monitoring and regulation of the waste *management* process.

## **Wastewater Services**

Any works provided by the municipality for the collection, *lateral connection*, transmission, and treatment of sewage that are connected to a centralized *wastewater treatment facility*.

## **Wastewater Treatment Plant/Facility**

The part of a *sewage works* that treats or disposes of sewage but does not include the part of the *sewage works* that collects or transmits sewage.

## **Water Budget**

An accounting of the inflow to, outflow from, and storage changes of water in a hydrologic unit.

## **Water Resource System**

A system consisting of *groundwater features and areas* and *surface water features* (including *shoreline areas*), and *hydrologic functions*, which provide the water resources necessary to sustain healthy aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems and human water consumption. The *water resource system* comprises of *key hydrologic features* and *key hydrologic areas* (Growth Plan, 2019).

## **Water Services**

Any works provided by the municipality for the distribution, *lateral connection*, transmission, and treatment of drinking water.

## **Watershed**

An area that is drained by a river and its tributaries.

## Watershed Plan

The plan our outcome from a *watershed planning* exercise either at the *tertiary* or *quaternary* level.

## Watershed Planning

Planning that provides a framework for establishing goals, objectives, and direction for the protection of water resources, the management of human activities, land, water, aquatic life, and resources within a watershed and for the assessment of cumulative, cross-jurisdictional, and *cross-watershed* impacts.

*Watershed planning* typically includes: watershed characterization, a *water budget*, and conservation plan; nutrient loading assessments; consideration of the impacts of a changing climate and severe weather events; land and water use management objectives and strategies; scenario modelling to evaluate the impacts of forecasted growth and servicing options, and mitigation measures; an environmental monitoring plan; requirements for the use of environmental best management practices, programs, and performance measures; criteria for evaluating the protection of *quality and quantity of water*; the identification and protection of *hydrologic features*, areas, and functions and the inter-relationships between or among them; and targets for the protection and restoration of riparian areas.

## Wave Uprush

The rush of water up onto a shoreline or structure following the breaking of a wave; the limit of *wave uprush* is the point of furthest landward rush of water onto the shoreline.

## Wayside Pits and Quarries

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 (PPS, 2020).

## Wellhead Protection Areas

The surface and subsurface area surrounding a water well or well field that supplies a public water system and through which contaminants are reasonably likely to move so as eventually to reach the water well or well field.

## Wetlands

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 (PPS, 2020).

## Wildland Fire Assessment and Mitigation Standards

The combination of risk assessment tools and environmentally appropriate mitigation measures identified by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry 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.

## Wildlife Habitat

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, 2020).

## Woodlands

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* will be delineated according to the Province's Ecological Land Classification system definition for forest (PPS, 2020). For the purposes of this definition, forests include terrestrial vegetation communities as defined in accordance with the Ecological Land Classification (ELC) system, where the tree cover is greater than 60 per cent.

## Woodland Enhancement Plan

A study that is carried out when a proponent proposes to remove a *woodland* or portion of a *woodland*, including cultural and regenerating *woodlands* where the purpose of the *woodland* enhancement is to increase *woodland* cover in the region as part of a longer term perspective. The *woodland enhancement plan* must be prepared to the satisfaction of the Region, in consultation with other agencies as the Region sees fit. As part of requirement for a *woodland enhancement plan* the following should be taken into consideration:

- a. if the removal occurs within the *Urban Area* that the enhancement also be provided in the *Urban Area*;
- b. that the enhancement be in the form of a *woodland* and not just the planting of individual trees, i.e., street planting or ornamental tree planting in a park setting is not considered *woodland* enhancement;
- c. the goal of the *woodland* enhancement is it so create a native *woodland* of equal or greater size;
- d. landscape ecology principles including size, patch shape, connectivity, edge to area ratio should be considered;
- e. responsibilities will be determined for who will undertake the restoration of the woodland and the schedule for implementing the plan;
- f. the *woodland enhancement plan* includes a program for the long-term maintenance and management of the restoration woodland until such time as it is deemed to be self-sufficient or when a public agency assumes responsibility for it; and
- g. the plan includes a monitoring plan and periodic reporting to determine if the woodland is progressing toward the approved goal(s) and objectives of the plan.