

Glossary of Terms

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, 2020*)

Affordable

1. 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; or
 - 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;
2. in the case of rental housing, the least expensive of:
 - a) a unit for which the rent does not exceed 30 per cent of gross annual household income for low and moderate income households; or
 - b) a unit for which the rent is at or below the average market rent of a unit in the regional market area. (*Growth Plan, 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

Growing of crops or raising of animals; includes associated on-farm buildings and structures; all types, sizes and intensities; normal farm practices are promoted and protected (e.g. cropland, pastureland, barns and other associated buildings and structures).

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).

Airports

All Ontario *airports*, including designated lands for future *airports*, with Noise Exposure Forecast (NEF)/Noise Exposure Projection (NEP) mapping. (*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*.

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.

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)

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**.

Climate Change

Changes in weather patterns at local and regional levels, including extreme weather events and increased climate variability. (Based on the PPS, 2020 and modified for this Plan)

Combined Sewers

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

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, multistorey 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, 2020*)

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 (Based on *Growth Plan, 2020* and modified for this Plan)

Complete Streets Design Manual

Guidelines developed as part of the Niagara Region's Transportation Master Plan which define Regional Road typologies and provide guidance on the implementation of complete streets elements that fall within the public right-of-way.

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

Public service facilities that offer co-located or integrated services such as education, health care and social services.

Conservation Authority

Refers to the Niagara Peninsula 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.

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*)

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**.

Development

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

- a) activities that create or maintain *infrastructure* authorized under an environmental assessment process; or
- b) works subject to the *Drainage Act*.

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

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.

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, 2020*)

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*.

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

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

Fringe land is 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. Urban design can play a role in mitigating conflicts and transitioning land uses in these fringe areas.

Green Infrastructure

Natural and human-made elements that provide ecological and hydrologic 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. (*PPS, 2020*)

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, 2020 Consolidation*)

Hamlets

Small, *rural settlements* that are long-established and identified in official plans. These communities are serviced by individual private on-site water and/or private wastewater services, contain a limited amount of undeveloped lands that are designated for development and are subject to official plan policies that limit growth.

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, 2020*)

Individual On-Site Sewage Service

A sewage disposal system, other than a holding tank, that is designed and constructed in accordance with applicable Provincial requirements and owned, operated, and managed by the owner of the property upon which the system is located.

Individual on-site water service

An individual, autonomous water supply system that is designed and constructed in accordance with the Ministry of the Environment Guidelines or other guidelines approved by the municipality and 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: municipal services, 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. (*PPS, 2020*)

Intake Protection Zone

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.

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*).

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, 2020*)

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*, 2020)

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*, 2020 Consolidation)

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. (based on *Growth Plan*, 2020 Consolidation)

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. (*PPS, 2020*)

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). (based on *Growth Plan, 2020 Consolidation*)

Marine Facilities

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

Minerals

Metallic minerals and non-metallic minerals as herin 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 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 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 an upper-or single-tier municipality under section 26 of the *Ontario Planning Act* that comprehensively applies the policies and schedules of this Plan. (*Growth Plan, 2020 Consolidation*)

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. (*Growth Plan, 2020 Consolidation and modified for this Plan*)

Natural Heritage Features and Areas

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

Natural Heritage System

A system made up of natural heritage features and areas, and linkages intended to provide connectivity (at the regional or site level) and support natural processes which are necessary to maintain biological and geological diversity, natural functions, viable populations of indigenous species, and ecosystems. The system 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. (*Growth Plan, 2020*)

Niagara Economic Gateway

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

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*).

Office Parks

Employment areas or areas where there are significant concentrations of offices with high employment densities. (*Growth Plan, 2020 Consolidation*)

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.

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).

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).

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, 2020 Consolidation*)

Prime Agricultural Area

Areas where prime agricultural lands predominate. This includes areas of prime agricultural lands and associated Canada Land Inventory Class 4 through 7 lands, and additional areas 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

Means *specialty crop areas* and/or Canada Land Inventory Class 1, 2, and 3 lands, as amended from time to time, in this order of priority for protection (*PPS, 2020*).

Province

The Province of Ontario or the relevant Minister of the Provincial government.

Provincially Significant Employment Zones (PSEZs)

Areas defined by the Minister 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, 2020 Consolidation*)

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.

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. (*PPS, 2020 and modified for this Plan*)

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

Definition to be added.

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).

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

Existing hamlets that are delineated in Schedule B of the Niagara Official Plan. These communities 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 subject to Official Plan policies that limit 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 settlement areas for the purposes of this Plan, including those that would not otherwise meet this definition. (*Growth Plan*, 2020 Consolidation and modified for this Plan)

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 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)

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.

(*Growth Plan*, 2020 Consolidation and modified for this Plan)

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.

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 drinking water treats 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).

Site Alteration

The removal of topsoil and activities such as filling, grading and excavation that would change the landform, grade of the land and natural vegetative

characteristics of the land. This does not include the reconstruction, repair or maintenance of a drain approved under the Drainage Act.

Smart City

Definition to be added.

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).

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. (Based on the *PPS*, 2020 and modified for this Plan)

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 (Developed from the *PPS* definition of specialty crop area and modified for this Plan).

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, 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*, 2020)

Subwatershed

An area that is drained by a tributary or some defined portion of a stream.

Sustainable

Definition to be added.

Sustainable Design

The design of the urban environment that is resilient to the impacts of climate change, (achieves complete communities, low impact development, active transportation, and complete streets, reduces consumption of non-renewable resources, minimizes waste, supports energy conservation and efficiency, reduces greenhouse gas emissions, and improves air quality), and reduces or eliminates other negative environmental impacts.

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 2 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).

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, 2020*)

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 corridors and rights-of-way for the movement of people and goods, and associated transportation facilities including transit stops and stations, cycle lanes, bus lanes, high occupancy vehicle lanes, rail facilities, park-and-ride lots, service centres, rest stops, vehicle inspection stations, inter-modal terminals, harbours, and associated facilities such as storage and maintenance.

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*.

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.

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

Waste management includes 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 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.

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.

Water Budget

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

Water Services

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

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.