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NIAGARA OFFICIAL PLAN

Appendix 3 to PDS 8-2021

NIAGARA OFFICIAL PLAN

Natural Environment System

Components, Definitions, & Criteria

DRAFT

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SUSTAINABLE REGION

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1.0 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to:

- list the components of the Region's Natural Environment System (NES);
- outline the proposed definitions and criteria for the individual features and components of the NES; and
- provide the definitions for other terms in the natural environment chapter of the new Niagara Official Plan.

2.0 Introduction

The establishment of a regional-scale natural heritage system (NHS) and water resource system (WRS) is required by Provincial policy. The NHS and WRS are ecologically linked, rely on and support each other, and have many overlapping components, together these systems collectively form the Region's integrated Natural Environment System (NES). A Natural Environment Work Program (NEWP) is being undertaken as a component of the new Niagara Official Plan (NOP) for the purpose of developing the policies and mapping to implement the integrated NES.

This guidance document has been prepared for both NES Option 3B & 3C. Where a feature, term, or policy only applies to NES Option 3C it has been indicated and highlighted.

3.0 Components of the Natural Environment System

The Region's NES includes the Natural Heritage System for the Growth Plan and Greenbelt Plan Natural Heritage System as components of the system. These systems are identified by the Province and are required to be implemented by the Region. Collectively these two systems are referred to as the Provincial Natural Heritage System, and apply outside of settlement areas only in accordance with Provincial requirements.

The Region's NES however extends beyond the Provincial Natural Heritage Systems into the Niagara Escarpment Plan area and into other areas that are not within the Provincial Natural Heritage Systems, including within the Region's settlement areas. Included within, and outside of the Provincial Natural Heritage System are many individual natural features which are identified by the Region through various sources of data and information. A complete list of all of the components of the integrated NES is included in **Table 3-1**.

Table 3-1: Components of the Region's Natural Environment System

	Lands in the Provincial Natural Heritage System	Lands in the Niagara Escarpment Plan Area	Lands outside of the Provincial Natural Heritage System and the Niagara Escarpment Plan Area[9]
Natural Heritage System for the Growth Plan	yes		
Greenbelt Plan Natural Heritage System	yes		
Provincially significant wetlands	yes[1,4]	yes[1,4]	yes[2,5]
Other wetlands	yes[1,4]	yes[1,4]	yes[3,5]
Significant coastal wetlands	yes[1,4]		yes[2,5]
Habitat of endangered species and threatened species	yes[1]	yes[1]	yes[2]
Habitat of special concern species		yes[1]	
Fish habitat	yes[1]	yes[1]	yes[2]
Life science areas of natural and scientific interest	yes[1]	yes[1]	yes[2]
Earth science areas of natural and scientific interest	yes	yes	yes[2]
Significant valleylands	yes[1]	yes[1]	yes[2]
Significant woodlands	yes[1]	yes[1]	yes[2]
Other woodlands	yes[3]	yes[3]	yes[3]
Significant wildlife habitat	yes[1]	yes[1]	yes[2]
Permanent and intermittent streams	yes[4]	yes[4]	yes
Inland lakes and their littoral zones	yes[4]	yes[4]	yes - outside of settlement areas only

	Lands in the Provincial Natural Heritage System	Lands in the Niagara Escarpment Plan Area	Lands outside of the Provincial Natural Heritage System and the Niagara Escarpment Plan Area[9]
Seepage areas and springs	yes[4]	yes[4]	yes
Significant groundwater recharge areas	yes[7]		yes
Highly vulnerable aquifers	yes[7]		yes
Significant surface water contribution areas	yes[7]		yes
Large and medium linkages	yes	yes	yes – outside of settlement areas only
Small linkages – NES Option 3C only	yes	yes	yes
Supporting features and areas	yes	yes	yes – in settlement areas in NES Option 3C only
Minimum (prescribed) buffer adjacent to natural heritage features and areas			yes - outside of settlement areas only
Mandatory (non-prescribed) buffer adjacent to natural heritage features and areas – NES Option 3C Only			yes - inside of settlement areas
Vegetation protection zone adjacent to key natural heritage features	yes	yes	
Vegetation protection zone adjacent to key hydrologic features	yes	yes	yes[6] - outside of settlement areas only
Shoreline areas	yes	yes	yes

	Lands in the Provincial Natural Heritage System	Lands in the Niagara Escarpment Plan Area	Lands outside of the Provincial Natural Heritage System and the Niagara Escarpment Plan Area[9]
Setbacks to regulated features and areas in accordance with Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority policies	yes	yes	yes
Hazardous lands adjacent to the shorelines of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario that are impacted by flooding hazards, erosion hazards and/or dynamic beach hazards	yes[8]		yes[8]
Hazardous lands adjacent to rivers, streams and small inland lake systems that are impacted by flooding hazards and/or erosion hazards	yes[8]	yes[8]	yes[8]

Footnote 1: Included as a key natural heritage feature as identified in the Growth Plan, Greenbelt Plan and/or Niagara Escarpment Plan

Footnote 2: Included as a natural heritage feature and area as defined in the Provincial Policy Statement and the Niagara Official Plan

Footnote 3: Included as a natural heritage feature and area by the Niagara Official Plan

Footnote 4: Included as a key hydrologic feature in accordance with the Growth Plan, Greenbelt Plan and Niagara Escarpment Plan

Footnote 5: Included as a natural heritage feature and area in settlement areas by the Niagara Official Plan and a key hydrological feature outside of settlement areas

Footnote 6: Only applies to lands adjacent to key hydrologic features outside of settlement areas

Footnote 7: Included as key hydrologic areas in accordance with the Growth Plan and Greenbelt Plan

Footnote 8: Hazardous lands are identified by the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority

Footnote 9: Including in settlement areas (i.e. urban areas and hamlets)

The following features and areas would also be included as required components of the integrated NES. However, they are not appropriately identified or managed until more detailed watershed planning or equivalent is completed at a subsequent stage of the planning process (e.g. a subwatershed study completed in support of a secondary plan, etc.).

- Ground water features
  - Recharge/discharge areas
  - Water tables
  - Aquifers and unsaturated zones
- Surface water features
  - Headwater drainage features (HDF)
  - Recharge/discharge areas
  - Associated riparian lands that can be defined by their soil moisture, soil type, vegetation or topographic characteristics.
- Other hydrologic functions

4.0 Definitions and Criteria

The definition for individual components of the NES are included in **Table 4-1** below. All of these definitions will be included as part of the Niagara Official Plan. Also included in **Table 4-1** are the criteria for the identification of features.

Table 4-1: Definitions and Criteria for the Components of the Region's Natural Environment System

NES Component	Definition	Criteria
Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest	**Life Science ANSIs** 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 ANSIs** 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.	The identification of both provincial and regional Life Science ANSIs and Earth Science ANSIs is determined by the Province using criteria established by the Province.
Buffers	**Buffer** means 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. Buffer 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).	The policies of the Niagara Official Plan identify two types of buffers, minimum (prescribed) buffers and mandatory (non-prescribed) buffers [in NES option 3C only]. For a minimum buffer, the policies of the Plan state what minimum buffer is required. As the term implies, the buffer width cannot be less than the required minimum, but may be larger as determined through an environmental impact study, hydrologic evaluation, or subwatershed study. Minimum buffers apply outside of settlement areas and outside of the Provincial Natural Heritage System. For a mandatory buffers, the policies of the Plan state that a buffer is required, but do not state any minimum for the buffer width. The width of an ecologically appropriate buffer would be determined through an environmental impact study and/or hydrologic evaluation at the time an application for development is made. The width of the buffer would be based on the sensitivity of the ecological functions from the change in adjacent land use, and the potential for impacts to the feature and ecological functions as a result of that change in land use. Mandatory buffers apply in settlement areas only (NES option 3C)

NES Component	Definition	Criteria
Cultural and Regenerating Woodland	**Cultural and regenerating woodland** means 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.	A significant or other woodland can be classified as a cultural and regenerating woodland if <u>all</u> of the following are met: a) The woodland is less than 2 ha in size; b) The removal of a portion of woodland will not result in a negative impact to the ecological functions of the remaining portion; c) There are no other important ecological functions that the woodland provides (e.g., critical function zone for wetlands, etc.); d) The woodland is not identified as another component of the Natural Environment System (e.g., significant wildlife habitat, linkage, enhancement area, buffer); e) The canopy is dominated by invasive, non-native species including, but not limited to: Norway Maple, Manitoba Maple, Siberian Elm, Scots Pine, European Buckthorn, White Mulberry, Tree-of-heaven, Apple, Black Locust and White Poplar, or any combination thereof; f) The area was not treed approximately 20-25 years ago as determined through air photo interpretation or other suitable techniques; g) The soil is deemed to preclude the development of a native woodland; for example: soil that is degraded, soil that is compacted, the top soil has been removed, soil displaying substantial erosion from over-use and/or the woodland is regenerating on fill or spoil that was introduced to the site; h) There is limited ability to maintain or restore self-sustaining ecological functions typical of native woodlands; and i) The woodland provides limited social values (e.g., does not contain sanctioned trails, nor currently provides organized research or educational opportunities). Woodlands (including plantations) established and/or managed for the purpose of restoring a native tree community (e.g., naturalization or restoration projects) would still qualify as significant woodland.
Ecological Function	**Ecological function** means the natural processes, products or services that living and non-living environments provide or perform within or between species, ecosystems and landscapes. These may include biological, physical and socio-economic interactions (PPS, 2020)	Ecological functions are to be identified and assessed through the completion of an environmental impact study, hydrologic evaluation, or subwatershed study.

NES Component	Definition	Criteria
Fish Habitat	**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).	Fish habitat is identified as any watercourse or waterbody identified by the MNRF or provided / approved by the Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) or a delegated authority of DFO (including Conservation Authorities, as appropriate). For screening purposes, and until such time appropriate studies are completed to assess watercourses and waterbodies, Fish Habitat will be presumed to be: • Any permanent or intermittent watercourse or waterbody excluding constructed and actively managed offline ponds (e.g., stormwater ponds, active farm irrigation ponds, etc.); • Intermittent or ephemeral watercourses, or Headwater Drainage Features that provide contributions in terms of baseflow, material (e.g., substrates, etc.) or allochthonous inputs that are important to the maintenance of downstream fish habitat; or • Shoreline features that provide contributions in terms of material (e.g., substrates, etc.) or allochthonous inputs that are important to the maintenance of fish habitat in the Great Lakes.

Floodplains, Flooding Hazards, Floodways	**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). **Flooding hazard** means the inundation, under the conditions specified below, of areas adjacent to a shoreline or a river or stream system and not ordinarily covered by water: a) along the shorelines of the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System and large inland lakes, the flooding hazard limit is based on the one hundred year flood level plus an allowance for wave uprush and other water related hazards; b) along river, stream and small inland lake systems, the flooding hazard limit is the greater of: 1. 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; 2. the one hundred year flood; and 3. a flood which is greater than 1. or 2. 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). **Floodway** for river, stream and small inland lake systems, means the portion of the flood plain where development and site alteration would cause a danger to public health and safety or property damage. Where the one zone concept is applied, the floodway is the entire contiguous flood plain. Where the two zone concept is applied, the floodway is the contiguous inner portion of the flood plain, representing that area required for the safe passage of flood flow and/or that area where flood depths and/or velocities are considered to be such that they pose a potential threat to life and/or property damage. Where the two zone concept applies, the outer portion of the flood plain is called the flood fringe (PPS, 2020)	The floodplain, flooding hazard and floodway shall be identified in accordance with protocols deemed acceptable by the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority.

NES Component	Definition	Criteria
Greenbelt Plan Natural Heritage System	**Greenbelt Plan Natural Heritage System** means the natural heritage system mapped and issued by the Province in accordance with the Greenbelt Plan.	A mapped Greenbelt Plan Natural Heritage System is provided by the Province in accordance with S. 3.2.1 of the Greenbelt Plan.
Ground Water Feature	**Ground water features** means 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). **Sensitive** means ground water features areas that are particularly susceptible to impacts from activities or events including, but not limited to, water withdrawals, and additions of pollutants.	Ground water features and sensitive groundwater features which have not been mapped as key hydrologic areas are to be identified through more detailed studies such as watershed and subwatershed studies completed in accordance with watershed planning guidelines and best practices.
Habitat of Endangered Species and Threatened Species	**Habitat of endangered species and threatened species** mean habitat within the meaning of Section 2 of the Endangered Species Act, 2007 (PPS, 2020).	Criteria for the identification of the Habitat of Endangered Species and Threatened Species is determined in accordance with the habitat regulations of the Endangered Species Act (2007).
Hazardous Lands	**Hazardous lands** means property or lands that could be unsafe for development due to naturally occurring processes. Along the shorelines of the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System, this means the land, including that covered by water, between the international boundary, where applicable, and the furthest landward limit of the flooding hazard, erosion hazard or dynamic beach hazard limits. Along the shorelines of large inland lakes, this means the land, including that covered by water, between a defined offshore distance or depth and the furthest landward limit of the flooding hazard, erosion hazard or dynamic beach hazard limits. Along river, stream and small inland lake systems, this means the land, including that covered by water, to the furthest landward limit of the flooding hazard or erosion hazard limits (PPS, 2020)	The primary responsibility for implementing restrictions on development and site alternation in natural hazards rests with the NPCA. Policies are included in the Niagara Official Plan related to natural hazards to ensure conformity with the Provincial Policy Statement. How conformity is achieved and how the policies are implemented is determined by the NPCA, who should be consulted when development (whether it requires Planning Act approval or not) is proposed within or adjacent to natural hazards.
Highly Vulnerable Aquifers	**Highly vulnerable aquifers** means aquifers, including lands above the aquifers, on which external sources have or are likely to have a significant adverse effect (Greenbelt Plan 2017).	Highly vulnerable aquifers are identified based primarily on vulnerability mapping completed as part of the 2005 NPCA. Groundwater Study (Waterloo Hydrogeologic Inc., 2005). In accordance with the 'Groundwater Vulnerability Analysis, Niagara Peninsula Source Protection Areas' (N.P.C.A. 2009) Highly Vulnerable Aquifers (H.V.A.s) are areas of high groundwater vulnerability that "typically consist of granular aquifer materials or fractured rock that have a high permeability, are exposed near the ground surface, and have a relatively shallow water table".

NES Component	Definition	Criteria
Hydrologic Functions	**Hydrologic function** means the functions of the hydrological cycle that include the occurrence, circulation, distribution and chemical and physical properties of water on the surface of the land, in the soil and underlying rocks, and in the atmosphere, and water's interaction with the environment including its relation to living things (PPS, 2020)	Hydrologic functions are to be identified and assessed through the completion of a hydrologic evaluation or subwatershed study.
Inland Lakes and their Littoral Zones	**Inland lakes** means 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.	N/A
Key Hydrologic Area	**Key hydrologic areas** means 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)	N/A – criteria are identified for each individual component
Key Hydrologic Features	**Key hydrologic features** means permanent streams, intermittent streams, inland lakes and their littoral zones, seepage areas and springs, and wetlands. (Growth Plan, 2019)	N/A – criteria are identified for each individual component
Key Natural Heritage Features	**Key natural heritage features** means 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)	N/A – criteria are identified for each individual component

NES Component	Definition	Criteria
Linkages	**Linkage** means 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. **Core areas** means 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.).	Known Linkages have been identified between natural heritage features and areas and key natural heritage features consisting of natural areas (e.g., watercourses, valleylands, meadow, thicket, woodland, wetland, and hedgerows, etc.) or rural/agricultural lands without major barriers (i.e., developed areas or major roads greater than 30 m in width) based on the following set of criteria: 1. Large linkages (outside settlement areas and outside of Provincial Natural Heritage System) that are: a. 200-400 m in width; and b. connect core areas (i.e., a group of natural features and areas within 30 m of each other) with a combined area of ≥50 ha in size; 2. Medium linkages (outside of settlement areas and outside of Provincial Natural Heritage System) that are: a. 100-200 m in width, and b. connect core areas (i.e., a group of natural features and areas within 30 m of each other) with a combined area of ≥20 ha in size; 3. Small linkages (Option 3C only, both inside and outside of settlement areas and Outside of Provincial Natural Heritage System) that are: a. 60-100 m in width, and b. connect core areas (i.e., a group of natural features and areas within 30 m of each other) with a combined area of ≥10 ha in size. Opportunities for additional, ecologically appropriate linkages shall be screened for when a subwatershed study is being completed in support of a secondary plan
Natural Environment System	**Natural environment system** means 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.	N/A – criteria are identified for each individual component

NES Component	Definition	Criteria
Natural Heritage Features and Areas	**Natural heritage features and areas** means 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).	N/A – criteria are identified for each individual component
Natural Heritage System	***Natural heritage system*** means 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.	N/A – criteria are identified for each individual component
Natural Heritage System for the Growth Plan	**Natural heritage system for the growth plan** means the natural heritage system mapped and issued by the Province in accordance with the Growth Plan.	A mapped Natural Heritage System for the Growth Plan has been provided by the province in accordance with 4.2.2.1 of the Growth Plan
Other Woodlands	**Other woodlands** means 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 >25%. Other woodlands would not include woodlands meeting the criteria as Significant Woodlands.	To be identified as an other woodland, a terrestrial treed area must have ≥ 25% tree cover and meet one or more of the following criteria: 1. an average minimum width of 40 m and is ≥0.3 ha, measured to crown edges; or 2. any size abutting a significant woodland, wetland or permanent stream. Treed areas that “abut” a significant woodland, wetland or permanent stream are considered adjacent when located within 20 m of each other. Other woodlands are identified based on the Ecological Land Classification (ELC) methodology. Terrestrial vegetation communities that would meet the ≥ 25% tree cover are identified in **Table 6-1**.

NES Component	Definition	Criteria
Permanent and Intermittent Streams	**Permanent streams** means watercourses that contain water during all times of the year. **Intermittent streams** means 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).	Criteria for the identification of a permanent or intermittent stream should follow protocols established by the Province, such as the Ontario Stream Assessment Protocol.
Provincial Natural Heritage System	**Provincial Natural Heritage System** means the Natural Heritage System for the Growth Plan and the Greenbelt Plan Natural Heritage system.	N/A – criteria are identified for each of the two individual systems.
Seepage Areas and Springs	**Seepage areas and springs** means sites of emergence of groundwater where the water table is present at the ground surface (Greenbelt Plan, 2017).	Seepage areas are to be identified based on the observation of ground water discharge at the surface as evident by springs, standing water, saturated soils, and/or vegetation indicating groundwater discharge (e.g., watercress).
Setback [to regulated features and areas in accordance with NPCA policies[	**Setback** means 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 NPCA	Setbacks are identified in accordance with the NPCA policies.
Shoreline Areas	**Shoreline areas** means 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.	Shoreline areas include any natural vegetation community (as determined according to Ecological Land Classification) and will be identified based on the following criteria: a) ≥ 0.1 ha in size; and b) located within 30 m of the limits of the shoreline flood hazard associated with the Great Lakes, or within 15 m of a surface water feature, as defined by the PPS

NES Component	Definition	Criteria
Significant Coastal Wetlands	**Coastal wetland** means: 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). **Significant coastal wetlands** means those 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)	The criteria for identifying Significant Coastal Wetlands are established by the Province. At the time of writing this report the Ontario Wetland Evaluation System, Southern Manual, 3rd Edition, Version 3.3. (MNRF, 2014) is considered the document by which an evaluation should be undertaken. The MNRF is responsible for review and approval of a wetland evaluation.
Significant Groundwater Recharge Area	**Significant groundwater recharge area** means 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 plan 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 Groundwater Recharge Areas have been delineated for the entire Niagara Peninsula Source Protection Area using methodology developed by the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority in consultation with the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) and was based on the March 2007 Draft Guidance Module – Water Budget and Water Quantity Risk Assessment (Guidance Module). The identification of the Significant Groundwater Recharge Areas adheres to the Assessment Report Technical Rules (MOE, 2009), Regulation 287/07 and Technical Bulletin methodology descriptions (MNR, MOE, 2009).

NES Component	Definition	Criteria
Significant Surface Water Contribution Areas	**Significant surface water contribution areas** mean 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.	The identification of significant surface water contribution areas will be undertaken as part of more detailed studies such as watershed and subwatershed studies completed in accordance with watershed planning guidelines and best practices. The identification, evaluation and management recommendations for headwater drainage features should follow that of 'The Evaluation, Classification and Management of Headwater Drainage Features Guideline', prepared by the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority and Credit Valley Conservation (2014, or as amended from time to time).
Significant Valleylands	**Valleylands** means a natural area that occurs in a valley or other landform depression that has water flowing through or standing for some period of the year (PPS, 2020). **Significant valleyland** means 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). <u>Note:</u> the NPCA also regulates valleyland erosion hazards. The definitions for valleys and the identification of valleylands that are regulated by the NPCA is not necessarily consistent with the definition for valleyland and significant valleyland of the PPS nor the identification of significant valleylands in accordance with the criteria for significant valleylands.	Significant valleylands include any of the features identified in any of the following three categories: 1. all streams with well-defined valley morphology (i.e., floodplains, riparian zones, meander belts and/or valley slopes) of an average width of 25 metres or more; the physical boundary is defined by the stable top of bank (as defined by the conservation authority); or 2. all spillways and ravines with the presence of flowing or standing water for a period of no less than two months in an average year. Such features must be greater than 50 metres in length (as defined from the point of valley formation downstream to the confluence of the valley being assessed); 25 metres in average width with a well-defined morphology (i.e., two valley walls of 15% slope or greater with a minimum height of 5 metres, and valley floor), and having an overall area of 0.5 ha or greater; or 3. additional features or areas beyond the ones described above that have been identified by the Region, local area municipality, or the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority as providing one or more of the features or functions described in the table contained in Appendix A of the Greenbelt Plan 2005 Technical Definitions and Criteria for Key Natural Heritage Features in the Natural Heritage System of the Protected Countryside Area (OMNR, 2012).

NES Component	Definition	Criteria
Significant Wildlife Habitat	**Wildlife habitat** means areas where plants, animals and other organisms live, and find adequate amounts of food, water, shelter, and space needed to sustain their populations. Specific wildlife habitats of concern may include areas where species concentrate at a vulnerable point in their annual or life cycle; and areas which are important to migratory or non-migratory species (PPS, 2020) **Significant Wildlife Habitat** means 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 wildlife habitat shall be identified in accordance with the Significant Wildlife Habitat Criteria schedules for Ecoregion 7E (MNRF, January 2015) and/or the appropriate provincial guidance document(s) as may be developed or amended from time to time. Where any disagreements arise with respect to interpretation of significant wildlife habitat, the Region may confer with the Province, however the Region's interpretation shall prevail if it provides equal or greater protection for wildlife habitat.

Significant Woodland	**Woodlands** means treed areas that provide environmental and economic benefits to both the private landowner and the general public, such as erosion prevention, hydrological and nutrient cycling, provision of clean air and the long-term storage of carbon, provision of wildlife habitat, outdoor recreational opportunities, and the sustainable harvest of a wide range of woodland products. Woodlands include treed areas, woodlots or forested areas and vary in their level of significance at the local, regional and provincial levels. Woodlands 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%. **Significant woodlands** means 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).	To be identified as significant, a woodland must meet the definition of ELC forest (as per the definition of 'woodland'), and then meet one or more of the following criteria: 1. 2 ha or greater in size; 2. 1 ha or greater in size meeting at least one of the following criteria: a. Naturally occurring (i.e., not planted) trees (as defined in the species list of Appendix D in the Greenbelt Technical Paper); b. Treed areas planted with the intention of restoring woodland; c. 10 or more trees per ha greater than 100 years old or 50 cm or more in diameter; d. Wholly or partially within 30 m of a provincially significant wetland or habitat of an endangered or threatened species; e. Overlapping or abutting one or more of the following features: i. Permanent streams or intermittent streams; ii. Fish habitat; iii. Significant valleylands; 3. 0.5 ha or greater in size meeting at least one of the following criteria: a. A provincially rare treed vegetation community with an S1, S2 or S3 in its ranking by the MNRF's N.H.I.C.; b. Habitat of a woodland plant species with an S1, S2 or S3 in its ranking or an 8, 9, or 10 in its Southern Ontario Coefficient of Conservatism by the NHIC, consisting of 10 or more individual stems or 100 or more sqm of leaf coverage; c. Any woodland overlapping or abutting one or more of the following features: i. Significant wildlife habitat; ii. Habitat of threatened species and endangered species; or iii. Non-Provincially Significant Wetlands 4. any size overlapping or abutting one or more of the following features: a. provincially significant wetland; and b. Life Science area of natural and scientific interest Woodlands that abut another feature are considered adjacent when located within 20 m of each other. Significant woodlands are identified based on the Ecological Land Classification (ELC) methodology. Terrestrial vegetation communities that would meet the ≥ 60% tree cover and be considered a forest are identified in **Table 6-1**.

NES Component	Definition	Criteria
		Guidance for delineating the boundary of a woodland as defined by the Region should follow those of Appendix B in the Greenbelt Plan 2005 – Technical Definitions and Criteria for Key Natural Heritage Features in the Natural heritage System of the Protected Countryside (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, 2012)

NES Component	Definition	Criteria
Supporting Features and Areas	**Supporting features and areas** means 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 where they are determined to contribute to the biodiversity and ecological function of the natural environment system **Enhancement areas** means ecologically supporting areas adjacent to natural heritage features and areas, key natural heritage features, 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 are identified where they: • connect 'natural heritage features and areas' to create larger contiguous natural areas; • Reduce edge habitat and increase proportion of interior conditions (> 100 m from edge); and • Include critical function zones and important catchment areas critical to sustaining ecological functions.	The identification of supporting features and areas is to be determined through a detailed study, such as an environmental impact study, hydrological evaluation, or subwatershed study which would evaluates the ecological contribution of the supporting feature and area to other components of the natural environment system. Enhancement areas are identified where: 1. The area is comprised of natural vegetation communities (as determined according to Ecological Land Classification); or 2. The area is currently under agricultural production; or 3. The area does not contain a permanent form of development (i.e., house, road, or related infrastructure). Enhancement areas inside of settlement areas (NES Option 3C only) are to be identified as follows: • in 'bays and inlets' along the edge of features - < 60 m wide • interior gaps in features - < 0.5 ha • gaps between features - < 60 m Enhancement areas outside of settlement areas (Option 3B and 3C) are to be identified as follows: • in 'bays and inlets' along the edge of features - < 120 m wide • interior gaps in features - < 1 ha • gaps between features - < 120 m
Surface Water Feature	**Surface water features** means 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). **Sensitive** means in regard to surface water features and ground water 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).	Surface water features and sensitive surface water features which have not been mapped as key hydrologic features are to be identified through more detailed studies such as watershed and subwatershed studies completed in accordance with watershed planning guidelines and best practices.

NES Component	Definition	Criteria
Water Resource System	**Water resource system** means 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).	N/A – criteria are identified for each individual component
Wetlands, Provincially Significant Wetlands, and Other Wetlands	**Wetland** means lands that are seasonally or permanently covered by shallow water, as well as lands where the water table is close to or at the surface. In either case the presence of abundant water has caused the formation of hydric soils and has favoured the dominance of either hydrophytic plants or water tolerant plants. The four major types of wetlands are swamps, marshes, bogs and fens. Periodically soaked or wet lands being used for agricultural purposes which no longer exhibit wetland characteristics are not considered to be wetlands for the purposes of this definition. (PPS, 2020). **Provincially significant wetlands** means those 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). **Other wetlands** means lands that meet the definition of a wetland, and which have not been evaluated as a provincially significant wetland.	**Provincially Significant Wetland:** The criteria for identifying Provincially Significant Wetlands are established by the Province in accordance with the Ontario Wetland Evaluation System. At the time of writing this report the Ontario Wetland Evaluation System, Southern Manual, 3rd Edition, Version 3.3. (MNRF, 2014) is considered the document by which an evaluation should be undertaken to identify a Provincially Significant Wetland. The MNRF is responsible for review and approval of a wetland evaluation. **Other Wetland** include**:** • all wetlands that meet an Ecological Land Classification (ELC) wetland system classification and have not been evaluated as a provincially significant wetland (PSW). Vegetation communities that would be considered other wetlands are identified in **Table 6-1**; • both evaluated non-PSWs and wetlands that have not been evaluated. These include wetlands that are regulated, and wetlands that are not regulated by the Conservation Authority; and • wetlands with ecological and hydrological functions and wetlands that have only have a hydrological function. In settlement areas other wetlands which are not regulated by the Conservation Authority require further evaluation to determine the appropriate protection or management of the feature. In accordance with the polices of the Growth Plan, all wetlands outside of settlement areas are key hydrologic features and are protected in accordance with the policies of that Plan.

NES Component	Definition	Criteria
Vegetation Protection Zone	**Vegetation protection zone** means a vegetated buffer area surrounding a key natural heritage feature or key hydrologic feature (Greenbelt Plan, 2019).	Vegetation protection zones apply to key natural heritage features in a Provincial Natural Heritage System and to any key hydrologic features outside of a settlement area. Elsewhere in the Region the term buffer is used. The width of a vegetation protection zone is determined in accordance with the policies of the Niagara Official Plan.

5.0 Mapping of the Natural Environment System

The basis for mapping of significant woodlands, other woodlands, other wetlands*, shoreline areas, and linkages is Ecological Land Classification (ELC) system. An ELC project was completed in 2020 based on 2018 aerial imagery.

**PSW's are identified based on Provincial mapping, regardless of the ELC code.*

Table 5-1 are all of ELC types that were found in the Region and which feature they would be associated with (i.e. woodland, other woodland, or wetland).

Table 5-1: ELC Type and Associated Natural Feature Classification

ELC - Code	Ecological Land Classification - Name	Woodland (>60% canopy)	Other Woodland (>25% canopy)	Natural Cover	Wetland
TAG	Treed Agriculture	yes	yes	yes	no
BOT	Treed Bog	no	yes	yes	yes
HOC	Coniferous Hedgerow	no	yes	yes	no
SVC	Coniferous Savanna	no	yes	yes	no
WOC	Coniferous Woodland	no	yes	yes	no
HOD	Deciduous Hedgerow	no	yes	yes	no
SVD	Deciduous Savanna	no	yes	yes	no
WOD	Deciduous Woodland	no	yes	yes	no
SVM	Mixed Savanna	no	yes	yes	no
WOM	Mixed Woodland	no	yes	yes	no
BLT	Treed Bluff	no	yes	yes	no
CLT	Treed Cliff	no	yes	yes	no
RBT	Treed Rock Barren	no	yes	yes	no
SBT	Treed Sand Barren and Dune	no	yes	yes	no
SHT	Treed Shoreline	no	yes	yes	no
TAT	Treed Talus	no	yes	yes	no
FOC	Coniferous Forest	yes	yes	yes	no
FOD	Deciduous Forest	yes	yes	yes	no
FOM	Mixed Forest	yes	yes	yes	no
SWC	Coniferous Swamp	no	no	yes	yes
SWD	Deciduous Swamp	no	no	yes	yes
SAF	Floating-leaved Shallow Aquatic	no	no	yes	yes
MAM	Meadow Marsh	no	no	yes	yes

ELC - Code	Ecological Land Classification - Name	Woodland (>60% canopy)	Other Woodland (>25% canopy)	Natural Cover	Wetland
SAM	Mixed Shallow Aquatic	no	no	yes	yes
SWM	Mixed Swamp	no	no	yes	yes
MAS	Shallow Marsh	no	no	yes	yes
SAS	Submerged Shallow Aquatic	no	no	yes	yes
SWT	Swamp Thicket	no	no	yes	yes
BOS	Shrub Bog	no	no	yes	yes
OAO	Open Aquatic	no	no	yes	no
IAG	Agricultural Infrastructure	no	no	no	no
CVC	Commercial and Institutional	no	no	no	no
THC	Coniferous Thicket	no	no	yes	no
THD	Deciduous Thicket	no	no	yes	no
MEF	Forb Meadow	no	no	yes	no
MEG	Graminoid Meadow	no	no	yes	no
CGL	Green lands	no	no	yes	no
MEM	Mixed Meadow	no	no	yes	no
THM	Mixed Thicket	no	no	yes	no
OAG	Open Agriculture	no	no	yes	no
BLO	Open Bluff	no	no	yes	no
CLO	Open Cliff	no	no	yes	no
RBO	Open Rock Barren	no	no	yes	no
SHO	Open Shoreline	no	no	yes	no
TAO	Open Talus	no	no	yes	no
OAW	Open Water	no	no	yes	no
CVR	Residential	no	no	no	no
SAG	Shrub Agriculture	no	no	yes	no
BLS	Shrub Bluff	no	no	yes	no
CLS	Shrub Cliff	no	no	yes	no
RBS	Shrub Rock Barren	no	no	yes	no
SHS	Shrub Shoreline	no	no	yes	no
TAS	Shrub Talus	no	no	yes	no
CVI	Transportation and Utilities	no	no	no	no

6.0 Other Defined Terms

In addition to the definitions in Table 4-1, the following would also be defined terms in the new Niagara Official Plan.

Connectivity means the degree to which *key natural heritage features, natural heritage features ad 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.

Defined portions of the flooding hazard along connecting channels means 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.

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

a) Activities that create or maintain *infrastructure* authorized under an environmental assessment process, including a Class Environmental Assessment; or

b) Works subject to the Drainage Act.

Dynamic beach hazard means 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.

Ecological integrity which includes *hydrological integrity*, 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 means 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.

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

Environmental impact study means 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

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

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

Existing uses (Greenbelt Plan Area only): means 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.

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

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

Floodplain means 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.*

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

a) Along the shorelines of the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System and *large inland lakes*, the *flooding hazard limit* is based on the one hundred year flood level plus an allowance for wave uprush and other water-related hazards;

b) Along the shorelines of *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;

c) Along *river, stream and small inland lake systems,* the *flooding hazard limit* is the greater of:

   i) The flood resulting from the rainfall actually experienced during a major storm such as the Hurricane Hazel storm (1954) or the Timmins storm (1961), transposed over a specific watershed and combined with the local conditions, where evidence suggests that the storm event could have potentially occurred over watersheds in the general area;

   ii) The one hundred year flood; and

   iii) A flood which is greater than i) or ii) which was actually experienced in a particular watershed or portion thereof as a result of ice jams and which has been approved as the standard for that specific area by the 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).

Floodproofing standard means the combination of measures incorporated into the basic design and/or construction of buildings, structures, or properties to reduce or eliminate *flooding hazards, 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 means for *river, stream and small inland lake systems,* means the portion of the *flood plain* where *development* and *site alteration* would cause a danger to public health and safety or property damage.

Where the one zone concept is applied, the *floodway* is the entire contiguous *flood plain.*

Where the *two zone concept* is applied, the *floodway* is the contiguous inner portion of the *flood plain,* representing that area required for the safe passage of flood flow and/or that area where flood depths and/or velocities are considered to be such that they pose a potential threat to life and/or property damage. Where the *two zone concept* applies, the outer portion of the *flood plain* is called the *flood fringe.*

Green infrastructure means 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.

Habitat of endangered species and threatened species*:* means habitat within the meaning of Section 2 of the Endangered Species Act, 2007.

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

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

Hazardous substances means 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.

Hydrological evaluation *m*eans a science-based study of hydrologic features and areas, and impacts to those features and hydrologic functions resulting from *development* and/or *site alteration.*

Impacts of a changing climate means the present and future consequences from changes in weather patterns at local and regional levels including extreme weather events and increased climate variability.

Individual on-site sewage services means sewage systems, as defined in O. Reg.

332/12 under the Building Code Act, 1992, that are owned, operated and managed by the owner of the property upon which the system is located.

Individual on-site water services means individual, autonomous water supply systems that are owned, operated and managed by the owner of the property upon which the system is located.

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

Institutional use means for the purposes of Section 3.1.5 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.

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

Landform features means distinctive physical attributes of land such as slope, shape, elevation and relief.

Large inland lakes means 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.

Low impact development: means an approach to stormwater management that seeks to manage rain and other precipitation as close as possible to where it falls to mitigate the impacts of increased runoff and stormwater pollution. It 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: bio-swales, 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.

Major recreational use (Greenbelt Plan area only): means 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.

Natural self-sustaining vegetation means vegetation dominated by native plant species that can grow and persist without direct human management, protection, or tending.

Negative impacts*:* [definition under review]

One hundred year flood means 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 1% chance of occurring or being exceeded in any given year.

One hundred year flood level means

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 1% 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 1% chance of being equalled or exceeded in any given year; and

c) For large *inland lakes*, *lake* levels and wind setups that have a 1% 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.

Other water-related hazards*:* means 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.

Provincial and federal requirements*:* means

a) In regard to Section 3.1.4.2 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 3.1.4.3 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.

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

***River, stream and small inland lake systems**:* means all watercourses, rivers, streams, and small *inland lakes* or waterbodies that have a measurable or predictable response to a single runoff event.

***Significant areas of natural and scientific interest**:* means 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.

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

Special policy area means an area within a community that has historically existed in the *flood plain* and where site-specific policies, approved by both the Ministers of Natural Resources and 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 *flood plain.*

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

a) Has vegetation dominated by non-woody plants, including *tallgrass*

prairie species that are maintained by seasonal drought, periodic disturbances such as fire, or both;

b) Has less than 25 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.

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

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

Two zone concept*:* means an approach to *flood plain* management where the *flood plain* is differentiated in two parts: the *floodway* and the *flood fringe*.

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

Wave uprush*:* means 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.

Wellhead protection areas*:* means 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.

Wildland fire assessment and mitigation standards*:* means 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.

Woodland enhancement plan: means 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.