

APPENDIX A: TERMS DEFINED IN THE PROVINCIAL POLICY STATEMENT (2005) AND THE GROWTH PLAN FOR THE GREATER GOLDEN HORSESHOE (2006)

The following definitions are extracts from the Provincial Policy Statement (2005) (PPS) and/or the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe (2006) (GP) as indicated in brackets after the definition.

AFFORDABLE

means

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

Low and moderate income households means, in the case of ownership housing, households with incomes in the lowest 60 percent of the income distribution for the regional market area, or in the case of rental housing, households with incomes in

the lowest 60 percent of the income distribution for renter households for the regional market area(GP).

AREAS OF NATURAL AND SCIENTIFIC INTEREST (ANSI)

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

BUILT-UP AREA

means all land within the built boundary(GP).

BUILT BOUNDARY

means the limits of the developed urban area as defined by the Minister of Public Infrastructure Renewal in accordance with Policy 2.2.3.5. (Refers to Policy contained within *The Growth Plan* as issued by Ministry of Public Infrastructure Renewal on April 2, 2008)(GP).

COMPLETE COMMUNITIES

means communities that meet people's needs for daily living throughout an entire lifetime by providing convenient access to an appropriate mix of jobs, local services, a full range of housing, public services, affordable housing, and community infrastructure including affordable housing, schools,

recreation, and open space for their residents. Convenient access to public transportation and options for safe, non-motorized travel is also provided(GP).

CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE

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

DESIGNATED GREENFIELD AREA

means the area within a settlement area that is not built up area. Where a settlement area does not have a built boundary, the entire settlement area is considered designated greenfield area(GP).

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;
- b. works subject to the *Drainage Act*; or

- c. for the purposes of policy 2.1.3(b), underground or surface mining of minerals or advanced exploration on mining lands in significant areas of mineral potential in Ecoregion 5E, where advanced exploration has the same meaning as under the *Mining Act*. Instead, those matters shall be subject to policy 2.1.4(a)(PPS).

DYNAMIC BEACH HAZARD

means areas of inherently unstable accumulations of shoreline sediments along the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence River System and large inland lakes, as identified by provincial standards, as amended from time to time. The dynamic beach hazard limit consists of the flooding hazard limit plus a dynamic beach allowance(PPS).

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).

ENDANGERED SPECIES

means a species that is listed or categorized as an “Endangered Species” on the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources’ official species at risk list, as updated and amended from time to time(PPS).

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 an one hundred year time span), an allowance for slope stability, and an erosion/erosion access allowance(PPS).

FISH HABITAT

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

FLOOD FRINGE

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

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:

- 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;
- the one hundred year flood; and
- a flood which is greater than the previous two bullet points, 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

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

FLOOD PLAIN

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

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 the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence River System and large

inland lakes, and flooding hazards along river, stream and small inland lake systems(PPS).

FLOODWAY

for river, stream and small inland lake systems, means the portion of the floodplain where development and site alteration would cause a danger to public health and safety or property damage.

Where the one-zone concept is applied, the floodway is the entire contiguous floodplain.

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

GROUND WATER FEATURE

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 hydrogeologic investigations (PPS).

INTENSIFICATION

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

- a. redevelopment, including the reuse of brownfield sites;

- b. the development of vacant and/or underutilized lots within previously developed areas;
- c. infill development; and
- d. the expansion or conversion of existing buildings (PPS/GP).

MAJOR OFFICE

means a freestanding office building of 10,000 m² or greater, or with 500 jobs or more (GP).

MODAL SHARE

means the percentage of person trips or of freight movements made by one travel mode, relative to the total number of such trips made by all modes (GP).

MULTI-MODAL

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

ONE HUNDRED YEAR FLOOD

for river, stream and small inland lake systems, means that flood, based on an analysis of precipitation, snow melt, or a combination thereof, having a return period of one hundred years on average, or having a 1% chance of occurring or being exceeded in any given year. For the shorelines of the Great Lakes, means the peak instantaneous stillwater level, resulting from combinations of mean monthly lake levels and wind setups, which has a

1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year (PPS).

REDEVELOPMENT

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

REGIONAL MARKET AREA

means an area, generally broader than a lower-tier municipality that has a high degree of social and economic interaction. In southern Ontario, the upper- or single-tier municipality will normally serve as the regional market area. Where a regional market area extends significantly beyond upper- or single-tier boundaries, it may include a combination of upper-, single and/or lower-tier municipalities (PPS/GP).

SENSITIVE LAND USES

means buildings, amenity areas, or outdoor spaces where routine or normal activities occurring at reasonably expected times would experience one or more adverse effects from contaminant discharges generated by a nearby major facility. Sensitive land uses may be a part of the natural or built environment. Examples may include, but are not limited to: residences; day care centres; educational facilities and health facilities (PPS).

SIGNIFICANT AREAS OF NATURAL AND SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

means an area identified as provincially significant by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources using evaluation procedures established by the Province, as amended from time to time (PPS).

SIGNIFICANT COASTAL WETLANDS

means an area identified as provincially significant by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources using evaluation procedures established by the Province, as amended from time to time (PPS).

SIGNIFICANT HABITAT OF ENDANGERED SPECIES AND THREATENED SPECIES

means the habitat, as approved by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, that is necessary for the maintenance, survival, and/or the recovery of naturally occurring or reintroduced populations of endangered species or threatened species, and where those areas of occurrence are occupied or habitually occupied by the species during all or any part(s) of its life cycle (PPS).

SIGNIFICANT VALLEYLANDS

means valleylands that are ecologically important in terms of features, functions, representation or amount, and contributing to the quality and diversity of an identifiable geographic area or natural heritage system (PPS).

SIGNIFICANT WETLAND

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

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 (PPS).

SIGNIFICANT WOODLANDS

means an area which is ecologically important in terms of features such as species composition, age of trees and stand history; functionally important due to its contribution to the broader landscape because of its location, size or due to the amount of forest cover in the planning area; or economically important due to site quality, species composition, or past management history (PPS).

SITE ALTERATION

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

SPECIAL NEEDS

means any housing, including dedicated facilities, in whole or in part, that is used by people who have

specific needs beyond economic needs, including but not limited to, needs such as mobility requirements or support functions required for daily living. Examples of special needs housing may include, but are not limited to, housing for persons with disabilities such as physical, sensory, or mental health disabilities, and housing for the elderly(PPS).

SPECIAL POLICY AREA

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

A Special Policy Area is not intended to allow for new or intensified development and site alteration, if a community has feasible opportunities for development outside the floodplain (PPS).

THREATENED SPECIES

means a species that is listed or categorized as a “Threatened Species” on the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources’ official species at risk list, as updated and amended from time to time (PPS).

TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR

means a thoroughfare and its associated buffer zone for passage or conveyance of vehicles or people. A

transportation corridor includes any or all of the following:

- a. Major roads, arterial roads, and highways for moving people and goods;
- b. Rail lines/railways for moving people and goods; and
- c. Transit rights-of-way/transitways including buses and light rail for moving people(GP).

TRANSPORTATION DEMAND MANAGEMENT (TDM)

means a set of strategies that results in more efficient use of the transportation system by influencing travel behaviour by mode, time of day, frequency, trip length, regulation, route, or cost. Examples include: carpooling, vanpooling, and shuttle buses; parking management; site design and on-site facilities that support transit and walking; bicycle facilities and programs; pricing (road tolls or transit discounts); flexible working hours; telecommunicating; high occupancy vehicle lanes; park-and-ride; incentives for ride-sharing, using transit, walking and cycling; initiatives to discourage drive-alone trips by residents, employees, visitors, and students (GP).

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).

WATERSHED

means an area that is drained by a river and its tributaries (PPS).

WETLANDS

means lands that are seasonally or permanently covered by shallow water, as well as lands where the water table is close to or at the surface. In either case the presence of abundant water has caused the formation of hydric soils and has favoured the dominance of either hydrophytic plants or water tolerant plants. The four major types of wetlands are swamps, marshes, bogs and fens.

Periodically soaked or wet lands being used for agricultural purposes which no longer exhibit wetland characteristics are not considered to be wetlands for the purposes of this definition (PPS).

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).

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 (PPS).