Abutting – For the purposes of Subsection 12.1.12(4.1) c) (v) of this Plan only**,** a property that physically touches or shares a common boundary with the subject property.

Accessory Building or Structure – A detached building or structure that is not used for human habitation, unless it has been approved as an *additional residential unit,* the use of which is naturally and normally incidental to, subordinate to, or exclusively devoted to a principal use or building and located on the same lot.

Accessory Drive-Through – An amenity to a primary use whereby goods or services are provided, either wholly or in part, to customers located within a motor vehicle.

Accessory Use – The use of any land, building or structure which is normally incidental to, subordinate to, or exclusively devoted to, the principal use located on the same *lot*.

Active Transportation – Human-powered travel, including but not limited to, walking, cycling, inline skating and travel with the use of mobility aids, including motorized wheelchairs and other power-assisted devices moving at a comparable speed.

Adaptive Management Plan - An approach to managing complex natural systems by continually improving management policies and practices based on learning from the outcomes of operational programs that include monitoring and evaluation.

Additional Needs Housing - 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 additional needs housing may 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.

Additional Residential Unit(s) – A self-contained *dwelling unit* which is located within, and/or on the same *parcel of urban residential land* as a single- detached dwelling, semi-detached dwelling, townhouse unit or street townhouse unit.

Adult Entertainment – Any premises or part thereof in or on which is provided in pursuance of a trade, calling, business or occupation, or to which an admittance or other fee is required, service of an employee, entertainer or other person who exposes to view any portion of the nipple or areola of the female breast or any portion of his or her pubic hair, anus, cleft of the buttocks, penis, vulva or genitals, or any other service designed to appeal to erotic or sexual appetites or inclinations.

Adverse Effects – As defined in the Environmental Protection Act, means one or more of the following:

1. Impairment of the quality of the natural environment for any use that can be made of it;
2. Injury or damage to property or plant or animal life;
3. Harm or material discomfort to any person;
4. An adverse effect on the health of any person;
5. Impairment of the safety of any person;
6. Rendering any property or plant or animal life unfit for human use;
7. Loss of enjoyment of normal use of property; and
8. Interference with normal conduct of business.

Affordable Housing – Housing with a market price or rent that is affordable to households of low and moderate income spending no more than thirty (30) percent of their gross household income.

1. Affordable rental housing *should* meet the demand of households at the low end, as described in the Region of Halton's annual State of Housing Report. Such households would be able to afford at least three out of ten rental units on the market.
2. Affordable ownership housing *should* meet the demand of households at the high end, as identified in the Region of Halton's annual State of Housing Report. Such households would have sufficient income left, after housing expenses, to sustain the basic standard of living.

Agricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) – A study that evaluates the potential impacts of non-agricultural development on agricultural operations and the *Agricultural System* and recommends ways to avoid or, if avoidance is not possible, minimize and mitigate adverse impacts.

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.

Agricultural Purposes Only - A legal restriction or listing, in a zoning by-law, official plan or Provincial plan that prohibits a dwelling on a remnant agricultural lot created through the severance of a *residence surplus to a farm operation* as a result of *farm consolidation*.

Agricultural System – A group of inter-connected elements that collectively create a viable, thriving agricultural sector. The Agricultural System has two components:

1. An agricultural land base comprised of *prime agricultural areas*, including *specialty crop areas,* that creates a continuous productive land base for *agriculture*;
2. An *agri-food network* which includes *infrastructure*, services, and assets important to the viability of the agri-food sector.

Agriculture or Agricultural Operation or Agricultural Use or Farm or Farming – The growing of crops, including nursery, biomass and horticultural crops (but not *horticultural trade use*); raising of livestock; raising of other animals for food, fur or fibre, including poultry and fish; aquaculture; apiaries; agro-forestry; maple syrup production; and associated on-farm buildings and structures, including, but not limited to livestock facilities, manure storages, value-retaining facilities, and accommodation for full-time farm labour when the size and nature of the operation requires additional employment.

Agriculture-Related Uses – 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.

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.

Alternative Energy System – A system that uses sources of energy or energy conservation processes to produce power, heat and/or cooling that significantly reduces the amount of harmful emissions to the environment (air, earth and water) when compared to conventional energy systems.

Amenity Area – An interior area within a residential building or an outdoor area exterior to the residential building which is designed and intended primarily for the leisure and recreation of the occupants of the building.

Ancillary Employment Use – The use of any land, building or structure which is subordinate to uses in the surrounding *Employment Area* and primarily provides its service to the uses, businesses and employees in the surrounding *Employment Area*. An *ancillary employment use* could include accessory retail and *service commercial* uses as defined in subsection 8.2.2 c) of this Plan, recreational uses as defined in subsections 8.2.2 d) and 8.2.2 e) of this Plan, as well as *public service facilities* and *institutional* uses such as emergency service facilities, trade schools, other adult education facilities and post-secondary education facilities.

Animal Kennel – A building, structure or premises used for the raising or boarding of dogs, cats, or other household pets.

Archaeological Resource –Includes artifacts, archaeological sites and 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.

Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest – Areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features that have been identified as having provincially *significant* life science or earth science values related to protection, scientific study or education.

Area-Specific Plan – A plan applying to a specific geographic area. An *area-specific plan* can include a variety of studies and contains specific policies to guide future *development* which can form the basis of an amendment to an Official Plan. For the purposes of The Planning Act an area-specific plan shall constitute a secondary plan.

Assisted Housing – Housing that is available to low and moderate income households for rent or purchase where part of the housing cost is subsidized through a government program.

Automotive Commercial – Uses involving the sale of automobiles and the repair and maintenance of automobiles and the sale of gasoline or similar products and shall include *small* and *large scale motor vehicle dealerships*, motor vehicle repair garages, car washes and service stations.

Bed and Breakfast – Sleeping accommodation (including breakfast and other meals, services, facilities and amenities for the exclusive use of guests) for the travelling or vacationing public within an existing single dwelling that is the principal residence of the proprietor.

Bluefield - Previously developed property that is not contaminated. *Bluefields* are usually, but not exclusively, former *institutional uses* or *public service facilities* that *may* be underutilized, derelict or vacant.

Brownfield Site – An undeveloped or previously developed property that *may* be *contaminated*. *Brownfield sites* are usually, but not exclusively, former industrial or commercial properties that *may* be underutilized, derelict or vacant.

Bruce Trail Access Point - Property managed and/or acquired in whole or in part for the purpose of providing public access to the Bruce Trail, (e.g., parking areas).

Buffer – An area of land located adjacent to *Key Natural Features* or *watercourses* and usually bordering lands that are subject to *development* or *site alteration.* The purpose of the *buffer* is to protect the features and ecological functions of the

Natural Heritage System by mitigating impacts of the proposed *development* or *site alteration.* The extent of the buffer and activities that *may* be permitted within it shall be based on the sensitivity and significance of the *Key Natural Features* and *watercourses* and their contribution to the long term ecological functions of the Natural Heritage System as determined through a Sub-Watershed Study, an Environmental Impact Assessment or similar studies that examine a sufficiently large area.

Building Cluster –A group of inter-related buildings that are located in close proximity on a property.

Built Heritage Resource – A building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured or constructed part or remnant that contributes to a property's cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Indigenous community. *Built heritage resources* are located on property that may be designated under Parts IV or V of The Ontario Heritage Act, or that may be included on local, provincial, federal and/or international registers.

Campground – An area used for a range of overnight camping experiences, from tenting to trailer sites, including *accessory* facilities such as administration offices, laundry facilities, washrooms to support the use, but not including the use of mobile homes, trailers or other forms of moveable shelter on a permanent year-round basis.

Cemetery – Land that has been established as a *cemetery* under The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act or under a predecessor or successor of that Act, and in respect of which a certificate of consent issued by the registrar is registered in the land registry office; or land that is otherwise set aside to be used either for the interment of human and/or animal remains, or for both of these purposes, but does not include a *crematory.*

City – The Council of the Corporation of the City of Burlington; or alternatively, where an approval power has been delegated by the City of Burlington Council, the delegated approval authority, or the administration of the Corporation of the City of Burlington.

Coastal Wetland –(1) Any *wetland* that is located on one of the Great Lakes or their connecting channels (Lake St. Clair, St. Mary's, St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers); or (2) 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 two (2) km upstream of the 1:100 year floodline (plus wave run-up) of the large water body to which the tributary is connected.

Commercial Agricultural Operation – A farm operation which is deemed to be viable and which normally produces sufficient income to support a farm family.

Community Garden – A piece of land operated by the *City*, an individual or a group of people which is used collectively by a group of people for the growing of produce through individual or shared plots.

Community Improvement Plan – A plan adopted and approved under Section 28 of The Planning Act for community improvement of a *community improvement project area.*

Community Improvement Project Area – A municipality or an area within a municipality, the community improvement of which, in the opinion of Council, is desirable because of age, dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangement, unsuitability of buildings or for any other environmental, social or community economic development reason.

Compact Built Form – A land use pattern that encourages efficient use of land, walkable neighbourhoods, mixed land uses (residential, retail, workplace and *institutional*) all within one neighbourhood, proximity to transit and reduced need for *infrastructure. Compact built form* can include detached and semi-detached houses on small lots as well as townhouses and walk-up apartments, multi-storey commercial developments, and apartments or *offices* above retail. Walkable neighbourhoods can be characterized by roads laid out in a well-connected network, destinations that are easily accessible by transit and *active transportation*, sidewalks with minimal interruptions for vehicle access, and a pedestrian-friendly environment along roads to *encourage active transportation*.

Compatible or Compatibility – *Development* which *may* not necessarily be the same as or similar to existing or planned development in the vicinity, but nonetheless can co–exist without causing adverse impacts to the surrounding area.

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.

Complete Street – A street designed, built and operated to enable safe access for all users, in that pedestrians, cyclists, transit-users, and motorists of all ages and abilities are able to safely move along and across the right of way. *Complete streets* foster livability while enhancing the *public realm* and encouraging *sustainable* growth patterns.

Conservation or 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 under The Ontario Heritage Act. This *may* be achieved by the implementation of recommendations set out in a conservation plan, archaeological assessment, and/ or cultural heritage impact assessment or *cultural heritage landscape* impact assessment. Mitigative measures and/or alternative *development* approaches can be included in these plans and assessments.

Contaminated Site – A site at which hazardous substances occur at concentrations above background levels and where assessment shows it poses, or is likely to pose, immediate or long-term *adverse effects* to human health or the natural environment.

Context Sensitive Design – An approach for the design of the public right-of-way to respond to the needs of all users, the neighbouring communities, and the environment. It integrates projects into the context or setting through careful planning, considering different perspectives through collaboration, and ensuring flexibility in design so that transportation projects consider the natural, social, economic, and cultural environment.

Creative Cultural Industries – Retail, service commercial, industrial, entertainment or *institutional uses* involved in the creation, production, manufacturing and distribution of cultural goods or services. This includes everything from theatrical costume making to creative software design.

Crematory – A building fitted with appliances for the purpose of cremating human remains that has been approved or consented to as a crematorium in accordance with The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Service Act or of a predecessor or successor of that Act that related to *cemeteries*, and includes everything necessarily *accessory* thereto.

Culture – A set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of society or a social group, and it encompasses, in addition to arts and literature, lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs.

Cultural Heritage Landscape – A defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Indigenous community. The area may involve features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their inter-relationship, meaning or association. Examples may include, but are not limited to, heritage conservation districts designated under The Ontario Heritage Act; villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, main streets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trailways, viewsheds, natural areas and industrial complexes of heritage significance; and areas recognized by federal or international designation authorities (e.g. a National Historic Site or District designation, or a UNESCO World Heritage Site).

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.

Cultural Resources – Human or material assets that contribute to or participate in the creation, documentation, and/or dissemination of cultural activities or products.

Cumulative Impact –The combined direct and indirect effects resulting from the incremental activities of *development and site alteration* over a period of time and over an area. All past, present and foreseeable future activities are to be considered in assessing *cumulative impact*.

Daylight Triangle - Areas providing clear visibility for safe vehicular movement between streets, driveways, and other intersections. Daylight triangles also present an opportunity for enhancing the street and integrating several modes of transportation safely.

Delineated Built Boundary - The limits of the developed urban area as defined by the Province in consultation with affected municipalities for the purpose of measuring the minimum intensification targets in this Plan.

Delineated Built-Up Area –All land within the *delineated built boundary*.

Department Store – A retail establishment more than four thousand seven hundred and fifty (4,750) sq. m. in area, primarily engaged in retailing a wide range of products, with each merchandise category or product group constituting a separate department within the store. Some departments *may* be operated on a concession basis.

Design Guidelines – A set of design statements to guide land *development* to achieve a desired level of design quality for the elements of the physical environment.

Designated Greenfield Area – Lands within *settlement areas* (not including *Rural Settlement Areas* but outside of *delineated 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 Vulnerable Area – areas defined as vulnerable, in accordance with provincial standards, by virtue of their importance as a drinking water source.

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

1. activities that create or maintain *infrastructure* authorized under an environmental assessment process; or

2. works subject to The Drainage Act.

Development Application – Formal request to the City of Burlington and/or Region of Halton, for an Official Plan amendment, zoning by-law amendment, site plan approval, land conveyance, minor variance approval, plan of subdivision, plan of condominium, part-lot control application, Niagara Escarpment development permit application, or Parkway Belt regulation application.

Development Capacity – The capacity of a *watershed* to support use or change in use without *negative impact* on the Greenbelt and Natural Heritage Systems.

Development Envelope – In the Rural Area outside *Rural Settlement Areas*, the area occupied by a single-detached dwelling and associated *amenity area*, *accessory* uses, on-site services, vehicular access and parking.

Dwelling Unit –A self-contained room or suite of rooms operated as a housekeeping unit and located in a building or structure and used or intended for use as residential premises by one household and which contains kitchen and bathroom facilities that are intended for the exclusive use of that household, except in the case of an *institutional* residential use, in which case a *dwelling unit shall* mean a room or suite of rooms used or intended for use as residential premises with or without exclusive kitchen and/or bathroom facilities. *Long-term care facilities* are excluded from this definition.

Dynamic Beach Hazard – 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.

Ecological Functions – 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.

Ecological Integrity - Which includes hydrological integrity, means the condition of *ecosystems* in which: the structure, composition and function of the *ecosystems* are unimpaired by the stresses from human activity; natural ecological processes are intact and self-sustaining; and the *ecosystems* evolve naturally.

Eco-Industrial Development - Where a "green" approach has been taken towards *infrastructure* and *development* of the site that enhances environmental, economic, and social performance through collaborative strategies such as coordination of

energy and water exchange between users, shared utilities (waste management, energy supply, water supply), shared logistics and shipping & receiving facilities, shared parking, use of innovative green technologies, green buildings and site design and district energy systems.

Ecosystem – Systems of plants, animals, and micro-organisms, together with the non-living components of their environment and related ecological processes, essential for the functioning of the biosphere in all its diversity.

Employment Area – Areas for clusters of business and economic activities including, but not limited to, manufacturing, warehousing, offices and associated retail and ancillary facilities. The employment area refers to the Region of Halton Employment Area as identified in Schedule B: Urban Area – Land Use Plan.

Employment – The use of lands for business and economic activities, including, but not limited to, manufacturing, warehousing, offices and *ancillary employment uses*, but does not include retail and *service commercial* uses unless they are an *ancillary employment use*.

Encourage – Reasonable efforts are made to accommodate the desired result.

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.

Enhancements to the Key Natural Features – Ecologically supporting areas adjacent to *Key Natural Features* and/or measures internal to the *Key Natural Features* that increase the ecological resilience and function of individual *Key Natural Features* or groups of *Key Natural Features* or of the Natural Heritage System.

Entertainment Use – Any place devoted to the presentation of live entertainment and performances or for the commercial showing of films, including such facilities as movie theatre, dinner theatre, supper club or cabaret, but *shall* not include a night club, *adult entertainment* establishment, gaming establishment, or video game & pinball machine arcade.

Environmental Site Assessment – The evaluation of a property for contamination or environmental hazards. Generally, Environmental Site Assessments are conducted in two phases as outlined by The Environmental Protection Act:

1. Phase One Environmental Site Assessment means an assessment of property for potential contamination or environmental hazards to determine the likelihood that one or more contaminants have affected all or part of the property;
2. Phase Two Environmental Site Assessment means an assessment of property by or under the supervision of a qualified person to determine the location and concentration of one or more contaminants in the natural environment.

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

Escarpment Brow – The uppermost point of the Escarpment slope or face. It *may* be the top of a rock cliff, or where the bedrock is buried, the most obvious break in slope associated with the underlying bedrock.

Escarpment Environment: The physical and natural heritage features, *cultural heritage resources*, and *scenic resources* associated with the Escarpment landscape.

Essential – That which is deemed necessary to the public interest after all alternatives have been considered and, where applicable, as determined through the Environmental Assessment process.

Essential Emergency Service – 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 Use – The use of any land, building or structure legally existing, or approved under a Parkway Belt land use regulation, on the day of adoption of this Plan or the amendment to this Plan giving effect to the subject section by the *City,* or, in the case of the Niagara Escarpment Plan Area, the day of approval of the Niagara Escarpment Plan or an amendment to that Plan or, in the case of the Greenbelt Plan, a use which lawfully existed on December 15, 2004. An *existing use*, building or structure *may* expand or be replaced in the same location and of the same use in accordance with the Zoning By-law. For the purpose of *horticultural trade uses*, they are considered *existing uses* provided that they are recognized as legal uses under the Zoning By-law or through the issuance of a development permit by the Niagara Escarpment Commission; such a process must commence within one year and be completed within five years of *City* Council adoption of the Amendment introducing such uses in the Halton Region Official Plan.

Farm or Farming – See *Agriculture.*

Farm Consolidation - The acquisition of additional farm parcels to be operated as one *farm operation.*

Farm Market – Multiple vendors engaged in the retailing of agricultural products, a portion of which are locally produced.

Fish Habitat – As defined in The Fisheries Act, c. F-14, 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.

Fisheries Management – The management of *fish habitat* and fish population for the purpose of sustaining and improving the quality and quantity of fish.

Flex Street - Those portions of a *City* public-right-of-way used primarily for vehicular activities which are designed so as to function either wholly or partially, as desired, for vehicular-centric activities and/or pedestrian, public gathering and/or public event functions through the use of design elements including, but not limited to, bollards, flexible on-street parking configurations, pavement materials, enhanced streetscapes and/or modified curbs.

Flooding Hazard – 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:

1. Along the shoreline of Lake Ontario, the flooding hazard limit is based on the one hundred year flood level plus an allowance for *wave uprush* and other water-related hazards;

2. 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) 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 (100) year flood; and

   iii. 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 Province;

   (except where the use of the one hundred (100) year flood or the actually experienced event has been approved by the Province as the standard for a specific *watershed* where the past history of flooding supports the lowering of the standard.)

Floor Area Ratio – The ratio of the total floor area of a building or buildings to the net area of the *lot* on which the building or buildings are located. For example, a floor area ratio (FAR) of 2.0 would indicate that the total floor area of a building could be up to two (2) times the net area of the *lot* on which it is located.

Forest Management or Forestry –The wise use and management of forests for the production of wood and wood products; to provide outdoor recreation; to maintain, restore, or enhance environmental conditions for wildlife; and for the protection and production of water supplies.

Frequent Transit - A public transit service that runs at least every fifteen (15) minutes in both directions, typically seven (7) days per week throughout the day and early evening, with variations in service depending on local conditions.

Frequent Transit Corridors –A priority component of the city-wide public transit network. The long-term *frequent transit corridors* consist of the following two components, as identified on Schedule B-2: Growth Framework and Long Term Frequent Transit Corridors, of this Plan:

1. *Frequent Transit Corridors* have existing and/or planned land uses, and street design conditions to enable a frequent service.
2. Candidate *Frequent Transit Corridors* have some of the existing and/or planned land uses and street design conditions which *may* enable a frequent service in the future.

Garden Suite – A temporary one (1)-unit detached residential structure containing bathroom and kitchen facilities that is *accessory* to an existing residential structure and that is designed to be portable.

Golf Course – A public or private area laid out, operated or used for the purpose of playing or practicing the game of golf, including a golf driving range, and *accessory uses*.

Greyfield – Previously developed property that is not *contaminated. Greyfields* are usually, but not exclusively, former commercial properties that *may* be underutilized, derelict or vacant.

Green Infrastructure – Natural and human-made elements that provide ecological and hydrological functions and processes. *Green infrastructure* can include components such as *natural heritage features* and systems, parklands, storm water management systems, street *trees*, urban forests, natural channels, permeable surfaces and green roofs.

Ground- Oriented Dwelling – A *dwelling unit* which is designed to be accessible by direct access from the ground or by means of stairways. Buildings containing *ground oriented housing units* usually do not exceed three storeys in height.

Groundwater Features – 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.

Group Home – A single housekeeping unit supervised by staff on a daily basis which provides special care and treatment to persons for physical or mental deficiency, physical handicap or other such cause. A *Group Home shall* be funded, licensed, approved, or supervised by the Province of Ontario under a general or specific Act.

Habitat of Endangered Species and Threatened Species – Habitat within the meaning of Section 2 of The Endangered Species Act, 2007.

1. With respect to a species listed as an endangered or threatened species under The Endangered Species Act, the area prescribed as the habitat of that species under The Endangered Species Act; or
2. With respect to any other species listed as an endangered or threatened species under The Endangered Species Act of the Province of Ontario or under the Federal Species at Risk Act., an area on which the species depends, directly or indirectly, to carry on its life processes, including life processes such as reproduction, rearing, hibernation, migration or feeding, as approved by the Province; and
3. Places in the areas described in clause (1) or (2), whichever is applicable, that are used by members of the species as dens, nests, hibernacula or other residences.

Hazardous Lands – Property or lands that could be unsafe for *development* due to naturally occurring processes. Along the shorelines of the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence River System, this means the land, including that covered by water, between the international boundary, where applicable, and the furthest landward limit of the *flooding hazard, erosion hazard* or *dynamic beach hazard* limits. Along 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.

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

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

Healthy Communities – Communities: (1) that foster among their residents a state of physical, mental, social and economic well-being; (2) where residents take part in, and have a sense of control over, decisions that affect them; (3) that are physically designed to minimize the stress of daily living and meet the life-long needs of their residents; and (4) where employment, social, health, educational, and recreational and cultural opportunities are accessible to all segments of the community.

Heritage Attributes –The principal features or elements that contribute to a *protected heritage property*'s cultural heritage value or interest, and *may* include the property's built, constructed, or manufactured elements, as well as natural

landforms, vegetation, water features, and its visual setting (e.g. significant views or vistas to or from a *protected heritage property*).

Higher Order Transit – Transit that generally operates in partially or completely dedicated right-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.

Home Industry –In the Rural Area, a use providing a service primarily to the rural *farming* community and which is *accessory* to a single detached dwelling or *agricultural* operation, performed by one or more residents of the household on the same property. A *home industry may* be conducted in whole or in part in an *accessory* building and *may* include an *animal kennel*, a carpentry shop, a metal working shop, a welding shop, an electrical shop, or blacksmith's shop, etc. but does not include an auto repair or paint shop or furniture stripping.

Home Occupation – In the Rural Area, an activity that provides a service as an *accessory* use within a single detached dwelling or in an addition to the dwelling or in an *accessory building* not further than thirty (30) m away from the dwelling and serviced by the same *individual on-site water services* and *individual on-site sewage services*, performed by one or more residents of the household on the same property. In the Urban Area, an activity that provides a service as an *accessory use* within a *dwelling unit* or in an *accessory building*. Such activities *may* include services performed by an accountant, architect, auditor, dentist, medical practitioner, veterinarian, engineer, insurance agent, land surveyor, lawyer, realtor, planner, hairdresser, desk top publisher or word processor, computer processing provider, teacher or day care provider. Other occupations may also include dressmaking, upholstering, weaving, baking, ceramic-making, painting, sculpting and the repair of personal effects.

Housing Impact Statement – A consideration of the details established in the policies of Subsection 3.1.1(2) i) of this Plan which will be used to encourage and monitor the diversity of housing stock and support the development of a city-wide housing strategy, but will not be used to evaluate whether a *development application* is approved or not.

Human Scale – The proportional relationship of the physical environment to human dimensions, acceptable to public perception and comprehension in terms of the size, height, bulk, and/or *massing* of buildings or other features of the built environment.

Hydrologic Function – 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.

Impacts of a Changing Climate - 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.

Individual Retail and Service Commercial Units – are individual spaces within the ground floor of a building that can be rented or sold individually to a retail or service commercial business. A business *may* occupy more than one adjacent retail and service commercial unit provided that the individual retail and service commercial units appear to be individual units from the public street, and if the business vacated the units, the units could be re-leased or sold individually.

Industrial – Assembling, fabricating, manufacturing, processing, warehousing and distribution uses, repair activities, communications, *utilities,* transportation, storage, service trades and construction uses.

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

Institutional Uses – For the purposes of Subsection 4.4.2(3) c) of this Plan only, are 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.

For the remainder of the Plan, are private services and/or facilities which provide a public health, education, recreation and/or social service related function to residents and which can be appropriately accommodated in most areas of the city. *Institutional uses may* include, but *shall* not be limited to, places of worship, *cemeteries*, private educational facilities, private day cares or *long term care facilities*, but *shall* not include *group homes,* private medical clinics or *public service facilities.*

Intensification – The *development* of a property, site or area at a higher density (people and/or jobs) than currently exists through:

1. Redevelopment, including the reuse of *brownfields;*
2. The *development* of vacant and/or under-utilized lots within previously developed areas;
3. Infill *development*; or
4. The expansion or conversion of existing buildings.

Intensification Area – Lands identified within the Urban Area of this Plan that are intended to be the focus for accommodating growth through *intensification.*

Intensification Corridor –*Intensification Areas* identified along major roads, arterials or *higher order transit* corridors that have the potential to provide a focus for higher *intensity* mixed-use *development* consistent with planned transit service levels.

Intensity –The degree of *development* on a site, usually measured as the *floor area ratio.*

Interim Land Use – Generally considered to be a use that is shorter in duration than the time horizon of this Plan. It involves limited investment in buildings and structures so as not to deter potential *development* for more long term uses, or to ensure the long term protection of certain landscapes or resources in keeping with the applicable land use designation or overlay.

Key Hydrologic Areas – Include 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*.

Key Hydrologic Features – Include permanent and intermittent streams, lakes and their littoral zones, seepage areas and springs and wetlands.

Key Natural Features – Features which are important for their environmental and social values as a legacy of the natural landscapes of an area, and which are described in Subsections 4.2.2 and 4.2.3 of this Plan.

Large Building Supplies/Garden Store – A retail establishment with a minimum floor area of five thousand six hundred (5,600) sq. m., primarily engaged in the retailing of building and/or garden materials, and which *may* include the outside storage of goods and materials.

Large Furniture & Appliance Store – A retail establishment with a minimum floor area of five thousand six hundred (5,600) sq. m., primarily engaged in the retailing of new home furniture and/or appliances and home accessories, and which does not include outside storage of goods and materials.

Large Home and Auto Supply Store – A retail establishment with a minimum floor area of five thousand six hundred (5,600) sq. m., primarily engaged in retailing a general line of auto supplies, such as tires, batteries, parts and accessories, in

combination with a general line of home supplies, such as hardware, housewares, small appliances, sporting goods and lawn and garden equipment and supplies.

Large Scale Motor Vehicle Dealership – A motor vehicle dealership greater than 0.2 ha in size which contains significant outside storage and a large proportion of associated automobile repair and service facilities.

Linkage – An area providing connectivity or intended to provide connectivity within the Natural Heritage System, supporting a range of community and ecosystem processes enabling plants and animals to move between *Key Natural Features* over multiple generations. *Linkages* are preferably associated with the presence of existing natural areas and functions and they are to be established where they will provide an important contribution to the long term *sustainability* of the Natural Heritage System. They are not meant to interfere with *normal farm practice.* The extent and location of the *linkages* can be assessed in the context of both the scale of the proposed *development* or *site alteration,* and the ecological functions they contribute to the Natural Heritage System.

Long Term Care Facility – A residence which provides care to meet the physical, emotional, social, spiritual and personal needs of persons. *Long Term Facilities* include any facilities licensed by the Province of Ontario under The Long-Term Care Homes Act, 2007 (LTCHA).

Lot – A parcel of land under one ownership which is established as a separate parcel of land in accordance with the lot creation sections of The Planning Act, including a parcel acquired from Her Majesty in right of Canada, Her Majesty in right of Ontario, the Regional Municipality of Halton, or the Corporation of the City of Burlington, appropriated for the exclusive use of a building or a group of buildings comprising one undertaking or enterprise, and which abuts a public street, except if it has been created as a parcel of tied land, in which case, it *may* abut a common element condominium road.

Low and Moderate Income Households – Those households defined through the Region of Halton's annual State of Housing Report, pursuant to the Region of Halton Official Plan, and in accordance with the definitions of *Affordable and Assisted Housing* under the Region of Halton Official Plan. The income thresholds for low and moderate income households *should* not be more than those as defined in the Provincial Policy Statement.

Low Impact Development – An approach to stormwater management that seeks to manage rain and other precipitation as close as possible to where it falls, in order to mitigate the impacts of increased runoff and storm water pollution. It comprises 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 storm water. *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.

Low-Rise Building – A building four (4) storeys in height or less.

Major Creek or Certain Headwater Creek – As it applies to the "Significant Woodlands" definition of this Plan, all *watercourses* within a Conservation Authority Regulation Limit as of the date of the adoption of this Plan and those portions of a *watercourse* that extend beyond the limit of the Conservation Authority Regulation Limit to connect a *woodland* considered *significant* based on criteria (1) (2) or (3) of the "*Significant Woodland*" definition of this Plan and/or *wetland* feature within the Regional Natural Heritage System. The extent and location of *major creeks or certain headwater creeks* will be updated from time to time by the Conservation Authority and as a result *may* lead to refinements to the boundaries of *significant woodlands*.

Major Facilities – means 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.

Major Office –Freestanding *office* buildings of approximately four thousand (4,000) sq. m of floor space or greater, or with approximately two hundred (200) jobs or more.

Major Place of Worship – A building with a worship area of five hundred (500) sq. m or greater, where people assemble for religious or spiritual purposes, and *may* include *accessory* uses including administrative *offices*, child care facilities, a kitchen and food preparation area for the users of the assembly area, and a maximum of one *accessory* dwelling unit intended for persons employed by the *major place of worship*, provided that this *accessory use* is located within the same building and is subordinate to the primary use of the building as a worship area. An *accessory* community/multi-use hall used for public recreational, social, community and charitable activities *shall* be permitted within a *major place of worship.*

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

Major Transit Station Area (MTSA) – 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 five hundred (500) m to eight hundred (800) m radius of a transit station, representing about a ten (10)-

minute walk. In keeping with the policies of the Provincial Growth Plan, the final delineation of the *Major Transit Station Area* boundaries and the identification of minimum density targets, will be established by the Region of Halton through the *municipal comprehensive review* and will be implemented through a future Official Plan Amendment.

Major Trip Generator – 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, employment areas, community hubs, large parks and recreational destinations, post-secondary institutions and other public service facilities, and other mixed-use areas).

Market Housing – Private housing for rent or sale, where price is set through supplies and demands in the open market.

Massing – The overall bulk, size, physical volume, or magnitude of a structure or project.

May –There is discretion and flexibility or that criteria are to be satisfied in the application of an Official Plan policy.

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

Mid-Rise Building – A building five (5) to eleven (11) storeys in height.

Mineral Aggregate Operation –

1. Lands under license or permit, other than for *wayside pits and quarries,* issued in accordance with The Aggregate Resources Act, or successors thereto;
2. 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
3. Associated facilities used in extraction, transport, benefication, processing or recycling of *mineral aggregate resources* and derived products such as asphalt and concrete, or the production of secondary products, but subject to the limitations under Section 109 (4) of the Region of Halton Official Plan.

Mineral Aggregate Resource Conservation-

1. The recovery and recycling of manufactured materials derived from mineral aggregates (e.g. glass, porcelain, brick, concrete, asphalt, slag, etc.), for re-use in construction, manufacturing, industrial or maintenance projects as a substitute for new mineral aggregates; and

2. The wise use of mineral aggregates including utilization or extraction of on-site *mineral aggregate resources* prior to development occurring.

Mineral Aggregate Resources –Gravel, sand, clay, earth, shale, stone, limestone, dolostone, sandstone, marble, granite, rock or other material prescribed under The Aggregate Resources Act suitable for construction, industrial, manufacturing and maintenance purposes but does not include metallic ores, asbestos, graphite, kyanite, mica, nephelin, syenite, salt, talc, wollastonite, mine tailings or other material prescribed under The Mining Act.

Minimum Distance Separation (MDS) Formulae – 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.

Minor Place of Worship – A building with a worship area of less than five hundred (500) sq. m, where people assemble for religious or spiritual purposes, and *may* include *accessory uses* including administrative *offices,* meeting and school rooms, child care facilities, a kitchen and food preparation area for the users of the assembly area, and a maximum of one *accessory* dwelling unit intended for persons employed by the place of worship, provided that this *accessory* use is located within the same building and is subordinate to the primary use of the building as a worship area. An *accessory* community/multi-use hall used for public recreational, social, community and charitable activities *shall* not be permitted within a *minor place of worship.*

Major Transit Station Area (MTSA) Primary Connector – A major street that has the ability to provide direct connections between *MTSAs*, as well as being a strong pedestrian destination on its own.

Major Transit Station Area (MTSA) Secondary Connector – An important street that provides a viable alternative for linking *MTSAs* and has the potential to become a strong *active transportation* and transit corridor in the future.

Major Transit Station Area (MTSA) Tertiary Connector – Pedestrian trails and bike paths that connect *MTSAs*.

Modal Share –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*.

Modes – Different types of travel such as public transit, automobile, rail, cycling, or walking.

Motor Vehicle Service Station – A building or place where the principal use is the storage and sale of gasoline, propane, or other motor vehicle fuels, kerosene or motor oil and lubricants or grease (for the operation of motor vehicles) directly to the public on the premises, and *may* include the sale of minor accessory parts for

motor vehicles and the provision of minor or running repairs for motor vehicles and not more than one towing vehicle. A *motor vehicle service station shall* include a gas bar.

Multi-Modal – 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, and the interconnection between *modes.*

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 Planning Act that comprehensively applies the policies and schedules of the Provincial Growth Plan.

Natural Environment – The land, air, water, plant and animal life and the interrelationships among them.

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

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

Negative Impact –

1. In regard to potential risks to human health and safety and degradation to the *quality and quantity of water*, *sensitive surface water features* and *sensitive ground water features*, and their related hydrologic functions, due to single, multiple or successive *development*. *Negative impacts* should be assessed through environmental studies, including hydrogeological or water quality impact assessments, in accordance with Provincial standards;
2. In regard to water resources, degradation to the *quality and quantity of water*, *sensitive surface water features* and *sensitive ground water features*, and their related *hydrologic functions*, due to single, multiple or successive *development* or *site alteration* activities;
3. In regard to *fish habitat*, any permanent alteration to, or destruction of *fish habitat*, except where, in conjunction with the appropriate authorities, it has been authorized under The Fisheries Act;
4. In regard to other *natural heritage features and areas*, degradation that threatens the health and integrity of the natural features or *ecological functions*

for which an area is identified due to single, multiple or successive *development* or *site alteration* activities.

Neighbourhood Character – The collective *physical character* which is prevalent in a *Neighbourhood Character Area* that contributes to its distinct identity.

Neighbourhood Character Area – A residential neighbourhood identified in the Zoning By-law, which shares physical qualities and characteristics that collectively provide a distinct and recognizable character that is different from surrounding areas.

Net – The overall developable area of a site excluding public right of way allowances and widenings, lands for the purpose of accessing public frontage including private laneways and associated setbacks to property lines, public parks, school sites and similar public land areas, the Natural Heritage System, and *hazardous lands and hazardous sites*.

Non-government Conservation Organization – A non-government conservation body that includes a land trust, conservancy or similar not-for-profit agency governed by a charter, articles of incorporation or letters patent, and with by-laws and objectives that support the protection of the *natural environment.* Such an organization must have registered charitable status.

Non-Ground Oriented Dwelling – A *dwelling unit* which is designed to be accessible primarily by indirect access through an elevator. Buildings containing *non-ground oriented housing units* usually exceed three (3) storeys in height.

Non-Intensive Recreation Use – Recreational and open space *development* and uses, including related facilities, operations and programs, which involve a relatively low degree of human activity, maintenance or management and which are *compatible* with, and have been determined to not *negatively impact*, the form, function or integrity of the Natural Heritage System or the Agricultural System, when assessed either individually or cumulatively. It includes such uses as trails, trail heads and nature viewing.

Normal Farm Practice – A practice that:

1. 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
2. Makes use of innovative technology in a manner consistent with proper advanced farm management practices.

If required, the determination of whether a farm practice is a *normal farm practice shall* be in accordance with the provision of the Farming and Food Production Protection Act, including the final arbitration on normal farm practices by the

Normal Farm Practices Protection Board under the Act. *Normal farm practices* shall be consistent with the Nutrient Management Act, 2002 and regulations made under that Act.

Office – A building or part of a building where administrative and clerical functions are carried out in the management of a business, profession, organization or public administration.

On-Farm Diversified Uses - uses that are secondary to the principal *agricultural use* of the property, and are limited in area. *On-farm diversified uses* include, but are not limited to, *home occupations, home industries*, *agriculture-related tourism uses*, and uses that produce value-added *agricultural* products. Ground-mounted solar facilities are permitted in prime agricultural areas, including specialty crop areas, only as on-farm diversified uses.

Open Landscape Character – The system of rural features, both natural and human-made, that makes up the rural environment, including forests, slopes, streams, valleylands, hedgerows, *agricultural* fields, *agricultural* buildings and other features of similar character and *scale*.

Parcel of Urban Residential Land – a parcel of land that is within an area of settlement on which residential use, other than ancillary residential use, is permitted by by-law and that is served by,

1. sewage works within the meaning of the Ontario Water Resources Act that are owned by,
    i. a municipality
    ii. a municipal service board established under the Municipal Act, 2001,
    iii. a city board established under the City of Toronto Act, 2006,
    iv. a corporation established under sections 9, 10 and 11 of the Municipal Act, 2001 in accordance with section 203 of that Act, or
    v. a corporation established under sections 7 and 8 of the City of Toronto Act, 2006 in accordance with sections 148 and 154 of that Act, and
2. a municipal drinking water system within the meaning of the Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002; ("parcelle de terrain urbain d'habitation").

Peak Period – The time periods during the day with the greatest travel volumes, generally the two-or three-hour periods during a weekday specifically defined by the *City* from time to time.

Physical Character – The distinctive qualities within a physical area which are defined by elements such as: *scale*, *massing,* vegetation, topography, lotting pattern, colour, texture, material and the relation between structures, spaces and landforms.

Planned corridors - Means corridors or future corridors which are required to meet projected needs, and are identified through provincial plans, preferred alignment(s) determined through the Environmental Assessment Act process, or identified through planning studies where the Ontario Ministry of Transportation, Metrolinx, Ontario Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines 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.

Pit – Land or land under water from which unconsolidated aggregate is being or has been extracted, and that has not been rehabilitated, but does not mean land or land under water excavated for a building or other work on the excavation site or in relation to which an order has been made under Subsection 1 (3) of The Aggregate Resources Act.

Podium – The lower portion of a tall building or mid-rise, which is clearly differentiated from the spaces above, designed to define and support adjacent streets, parks, and open space at an appropriate *scale*, integrate with adjacent buildings, achieve transition with nearby buildings and contribute to the pedestrian experience.

Preserve – To maintain the quality or condition of a resource in its current form, and to retard the deterioration of the resource.

Primary Public Entrance – An entrance to all uses within a building that is located at grade and used by customers, employees, residents, tenants and other people, that *may* include doors to individual shops and businesses, lobby entrances or entrances to pedestrian-oriented plazas or publicly accessible open spaces between a building or a public right-of-way.

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* are identified on Schedule J: Agricultural Land Base-Rural Area, of this Plan.

Prime Agricultural Lands – Land that includes *specialty crop* lands and/or Canada Land Inventory classes 1, 2, and 3 *agricultural* lands, as amended from time to time, in this order of priority for protection.

Protected Heritage Property – Property designated under Parts IV, V or VI of The Ontario Heritage Act; property subject to a heritage conservation easement under Parts II or IV of The Ontario Heritage Act; property identified by the Province and prescribed public bodies as provincial heritage property under the Standards and

Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties; property protected under federal legislation, and UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

Provincially Significant Wetlands – W*etlands* so classified by the Province based on the Ontario Wetland Evaluation System 2013 Southern Manual, as amended from time to time.

Public Authority – Any federal, provincial, regional, county or municipal agency including any commission, board, authority or department established by such agency exercising any power or authority under a Statute of Canada or Ontario.

Public Consultation Strategy - A proposed strategy for consulting with the public designed in relation to an individual *development application*. The specific requirements of the public consultation strategy shall be determined by the *City* on a case by case basis.

Public Realm –All spaces to which the public has unrestricted access, such as streets, parks and sidewalks.

Public Service Facilities – Land, 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*.

Qualified Person – An individual with qualifications and/or credentials related to a field of study and who is therefore appropriate for conducting a study and/or providing an expert opinion that has been required by the *City*. The *Qualified Person* must be to the satisfaction of the *City* or, where appropriate, be defined by relevant legislation, regulation and/or standards.

Quality and Quantity of Water - Measured by indicators associated with hydrologic function such as minimum base flow, depth to water table, aquifer pressure, oxygen levels, suspended solids, temperature, bacteria, nutrients and hazardous contaminants, and hydrologic regime.

Quarry – Land or land under water from which consolidated aggregate is being or has been excavated, and that has not been rehabilitated, but does not mean land or land under water excavated for a building or other work on the excavation site or in relation to which an order has been made under Subsection 1 (3) of The Aggregate Resources Act.

Recreation Use – A place designed and equipped for the consumer to actively participate in the conduct of sports, fitness and other leisure time activities, undertaken in built or natural settings for purposes of physical activity, health benefits, sport participation and skill development, personal enjoyment, positive

social interaction and the achievement of human potential; but does not include a night club, *adult entertainment* use, video game & pinball machine arcade, gaming establishment or public auditorium, community or recreational centre.

Regional Market Area – An area that has a high degree of social and economic interaction, defined for the purposes of this Plan as the Regional Municipality of Halton.

Rehabilitation –The treatment of land, buildings or structures so that their use or condition is restored to its former use or condition, or *may* be changed to another use or condition that is or will be *compatible* with adjacent land uses.

Retirement Home - A building or part of a building that is a *retirement home* as defined in the Retirement Homes Act, 2010.

Right to Farm – The right of a farmer to lawfully pursue *agriculture* in areas where *agriculture* is permitted by this Plan. This definition includes the right to move farm equipment in the pursuit of *agriculture.*

Rural Settlement Area - *Existing* hamlets or similar existing small *settlement areas* that are long established and identified in official plans. These communities are serviced by *individual on-site water services* and/or *individual on-site sewage services*, 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*.

Scale – The proportion of a building or building element created by the placement and size of the building or element in comparison with adjacent buildings or building elements and to human dimension.

Securement - The acquisition of an interest in land to secure the long term protection of *natural heritage features*, ecological functions and attributes. *Securement* may be achieved by means of fee simple ownership or conservation easements through purchases, donations, bequests, or land dedications.

Seniors' Housing – Housing designed to primarily serve the needs of senior citizens and the elderly.

Sensitive – With regard to *surface water features and ground water features* only, means areas that are particularly susceptible to impacts from activities or events including, but not limited to, water withdrawals, and additions of pollutants.

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, fumes, sound waves or radiation 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.

Service Commercial - Non-retail commercial uses, but excluding *automotive commercial* uses.

Settlement Area - The urban area and *rural settlement areas* within the city that are:

3. Built up areas where *development* is concentrated and which have a mix of land uses; and
4. Lands which have been designated in the Official Plan for *development* in accordance with the policies of the Growth Plan. Where there are no lands that have been designated for *development*, the *settlement area* may be no larger than the area where *development* is concentrated.

Sewage and Water Services – includes municipal sewage services and municipal water services, private communal sewage services and private communal water services, *individual on-site sewage services* and *individual on-site water services*, and partial services.

Shall –The policy is mandatory or it is required to comply with an Official Plan policy.

Shoreline Hazardous Lands – Includes the *flooding hazard*, *erosion hazard* and *dynamic beach hazards* and the associated regulated allowances of the Lake Ontario and Burlington Bay shoreline, as defined, delineated and regulated by Conservation Halton.

Should –The policy is directive and a convincing planning reason is required in order not to fully comply with an Official Plan policy.

Significant –

1. With regard to *wetlands*, an area as defined as *"significant wetland"* in this Plan
2. With regard to *coastal wetlands* and *areas of natural and scientific interest,* 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;
3. With regard to *woodlands,* an area as defined as *"significant woodland"* in this Plan*;*
4. With regard to other components of the Natural Heritage System*,* 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;

5. With regard to *wildlife habitat*, as defined as *significant wildlife habitat* in this Plan; and

6. With 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.

   Criteria for determining significance for the resources identified in section 4 and 5 above are recommended by the Province, but municipal approaches that achieve or exceed the same objective may also be used.

   While some significant resources may already be identified and inventoried by official sources, the significance of others can only be determined after evaluation.

7. With regard to a Groundwater Recharge Area, an area that has been identified:

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

   b. As a *significant groundwater recharge* area in the assessment report required under The Clean Water Act, 2006; or

   c. As 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*.

Significant Wetland –

1. for lands within the Niagara Escarpment Plan Area, *Provincially Significant Wetlands* and wetlands as defined in the Niagara Escarpment Plan that make an important ecological contribution to the City's Natural Heritage System;

2. for lands within the Greenbelt Plan Area but outside the Niagara Escarpment Area, *Provincially Significant Wetlands* and wetlands as defined in the Greenbelt Plan;

3. *for lands* within the City's Natural Heritage System but outside the Greenbelt Plan Area, *Provincially Significant Wetlands* and *wetlands* that make an important ecological contribution to the City's Natural Heritage System; and

4. outside the City's Natural Heritage System, *Provincially Significant Wetlands*.

Significant Woodland – A *woodland* 0.5 ha or larger, determined through a Watershed Plan, a sub-watershed study or a site-specific Environmental Impact Assessment to meet one or more of the four following criteria:

1. The *woodland* contains forest patches over ninety-nine (99) years old;
2. The patch size of the *woodland* is two (2) ha or larger if it is located in the Urban Planning Area or four (4) ha or larger if it is located outside the Urban Area but below the Escarpment Brow; or ten (10) ha or larger if it is located outside the Urban Area but above the Escarpment Brow;
3. The *woodland* has an interior core area of four (4) ha or larger, measured one hundred (100) m from the edge; or
4. The *woodland* is wholly or partially within fifty (50) m of a *major creek* or *certain headwater creek* or within one hundred and fifty (150) m of the Escarpment brow.

Site Alteration – Activities such as grading, excavation and the placement of fill, that would change the landform and natural vegetative characteristics of a site, but does not include *normal farm practices* unless such practices involve the removal of fill off the property or the introduction of fill from off-site locations.

Small Scale Motor Vehicle Dealership – A motor vehicle dealership of less than 0.2 ha in size in which the principal activity is the retail sale of vehicles.

Social Impact Assessment - The analysis, monitoring and management of the intended and unintended social consequences, both positive and negative, of a *development* proposal, an *infrastructure* project, a policy or project and of any social change processes invoked by those interventions.

Special Needs Housing – Any housing, including dedicated facilities, in whole or in part, that is used by people who have specific needs beyond economic needs, and includes, but is not limited to, needs such as mobility requirements or support functions required for daily living. Examples *may* include, but are not limited to, housing for persons with disabilities such as physical, sensory or mental health disabilities, *seniors' housing, group homes*, emergency shelters, housing for the homeless, and independent permanent living arrangements, where support services such as meal preparation, grocery shopping, laundry, housekeeping, respite care and attendant services are provided. It does not include households that receive community-based support services in their own home.

Specialty Crop Area – An area designated using guidelines developed by the Province, as amended from time to time. In these areas, specialty crops such as tender fruits (peaches, cherries, plums), grapes, other fruit crops, vegetable crops, greenhouse crops, and crops from agriculturally developed organic soil lands are predominantly grown, usually resulting from:

1. Soils that have suitability to produce specialty crops, or lands that are subject to special climatic conditions, or a combination of both; and/or
2. Farmers skilled in the production of specialty crops; and/or
3. 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.

Stable Top of Bank – As it pertains to *valleylands*: (a) the physical top of bank where the existing slope is stable and not impacted by toe erosion; or, (b) is defined by the toe erosion allowance plus the stable slope allowance where the existing slope is unstable and/or is impacted by toe erosion.

Streetscape – The visual appearance of a street formed by the location of physical features such as buildings, pedestrian, cycling, transit and vehicular facilities and landscaping.

Supermarket/Grocery Store – A retail establishment with a minimum floor area of 1,800 sq. m., engaged primarily in the sale of a general line of food, such as canned, dry and frozen foods; fresh fruits and vegetables; fresh and prepared meats, fish, poultry, dairy products, baked products, and snack foods; and which also retails a range of non-food products, such as household paper products, toiletries and non-prescription drugs, and in which a minimum of fifty-one (51) percent of the total sales floor area of the establishment is devoted to the sale of food.

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

Sustainable and Sustainability and/or Sustainable Development –A systems based approach to growth and *development* where economic, social and environmental factors are jointly considered and harmonized. *Development* must meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Tall Building – A building twelve (12) storeys or higher.

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

Total Floor Area – The sum total of the floor space in a building excluding those portions used for vehicular parking.

Transit Priority Measures (TPM) – Measures to permit transit vehicles to have priority over other vehicular traffic, thereby making transit travel times shorter and more consistent, which makes transit more attractive. *Transit priority measures*

may include, but are not limited to, queue jump lanes, bus only lanes, green light signal priority, bus activated signals, and exemptions to prohibit turns and limiting or reducing on-street parking during part of the day.

Transit-Supportive – Planning and *development* practices which make transit viable, optimize investments in transit infrastructure and improve 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, including air rights *development*, in proximity to transit stations, corridors and associated elements within the transportation system. *Transit-supportive* development *shall* be consistent with Ontario's Transit Supportive Guidelines.

Transportation Amenities – Includes transit facilities and shelters, benches, street trees, bicycle locking and repair stations and other streetscape elements.

Transportation Demand Management (TDM) – A set of strategies that result in more efficient use of the transportation system by influencing travel behavior by *mode,* time of day, frequency, trip length, regulation, route or cost.

Transportation Facilities – Includes roads, bike lanes, sidewalks and multi-use paths.

Tree – Any species of woody perennial plant, including its root system, which has reached or can reach a height of at least four and a half (4.5) m above ground at physiological maturity.

Universal Design – The design of products and environments to be usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design. The principles of Universal Design are contained in the City's Accessibility Design Standards.

Urban Design Brief – A report prepared by a *qualified person* that analyzes and demonstrates how a proposed *development* meets the urban design objectives and policies of this Plan and any relevant approved Council-adopted *design guidelines* and provides a description of the overall architectural expression; relationship to planned and established context; building relationship to streetscape and adjacent properties; pedestrian, cycling, and transit connections; integration of public art; *sustainable* building elements; and other urban design features that ensure design excellence. The specific requirements of the *urban design brief shall* be reflective of individual *development applications* and its scope *shall* be determined by the *City* on a case by case basis.

Urban Forest – All *trees* and associated woody vegetation (e.g. shrubs), within the city. This includes *trees* in natural areas, as well as *trees* in more manicured settings such as parks, yards and boulevards. In the City of Burlington, the urban forest

encompasses *trees* in the Urban and Rural Areas and in North Aldershot, but is called the ”urban” forest because this is the convention that has developed.

Urban Heat Island Effect – Occurs when heat from solar radiation is absorbed by human-made surfaces such as rooftops and pavement and then released into the air, increasing the temperature of the area.

Utility – A water supply, storm water or wastewater system, gas or oil pipeline, the generation, transmission and distribution of electric power including renewable energy systems and district energy systems for electricity, heating and/or cooling, the generation, transmission and distribution of steam or hot water, towers, communication or telecommunication facilities and other cabled services, a public transit or transportation system, licensed broadcasting receiving and transmitting facilities, or any other similar works or systems necessary to the public interest, but does not include a new sanitary landfill site, incineration facilities or large-scale packer and/or recycling plants or similar uses.

Valleyland – 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.

Vegetation Protection Zone – As it applies within the Greenbelt Plan Area, a vegetated buffer area surrounding a *Key Natural Feature* or a *Key Hydrologic Feature*.

Veterinary Clinic – The office of a veterinary surgeon and premises for the treatment of animals.

Warehouse Club – A retail establishment with a minimum floor area of nine thousand three hundred (9,300) sq. m., engaged in retailing to club members primarily a general line of food related products in large formats, in combination with a wide range of non-food items and services.

Water Resource System - A system consisting of *ground water 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* will comprise *key hydrologic features* and *key hydrologic areas*.

Watercourse – An identifiable depression in the ground in which a flow of water regularly or continuously occurs.

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

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

Wayside Pit or Quarry – A temporary *pit* or *quarry* opened and used by or for a *public authority* solely for the purpose of a particular project or contract of road construction and not located on the road right-of-way.

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

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

Within the Greenbelt Plan Area, *wetlands* include only those that have been identified by the Province or by any other person, according to evaluation procedures established by the Province, as amended from time to time.

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

Wildlife Management – Management of *wildlife habitats* for the purposes of sustaining the quantity and quality of wildlife.

Woodland – Land with at least: one thousand (1000) *trees* of any size per ha, or seven hundred and fifty (750) *trees* over five (5) cm in diameter per ha, or five hundred (500) *trees* over twelve (12) cm in diameter per ha, or two hundred and fifty (250) *trees* over twenty (20) cm in diameter per ha, but does not include an active cultivated fruit or nut orchard, a Christmas *tree* plantation, a plantation certified by the Region of Halton, a *tree* nursery, or a narrow linear strip of *trees* that defines a laneway or a boundary between fields. For the purposes of this definition, all measurements of the *trees* are to be taken at 1.37 m from the ground and *trees* in regenerating fields must have achieved that height to be counted.