

Halton Municipalities

Regional Municipality of Halton
Corporation of the City of Burlington
Corporation of the Town of Halton Hills
Corporation of the Town of Milton
Corporation of the Town of Oakville

Role of Halton Planning Framework within CEEA Panel Review of the CN Milton Logistics Hub Project

Regional Municipality of Halton

Chair: Gary Carr
CAO: Jane MacCaskill

Corporation of the City of Burlington

Mayor: Rick Goldring
City Manager: James Ridge

Corporation of the Town of Halton Hills

Mayor: Rick Rick Bonnette
CAO: Brent Marshall

Corporation of the Town of Milton

Mayor: Gordon Krantz
CAO: Bill Mann

Corporation of the Town of Oakville

Mayor: Rob Burton
CAO: Ray Green

GLOSSARY OF SOURCE DOCUMENTS FOR STANDARDS

D-1-3	Ontario, Ministry of the Environment, "D-1-3 Land Use Compatibility: Definitions" (Ontario, Queen's Printer: July 1995), online: MOECC < https://www.ontario.ca/page/d-1-3-land-use-compatibility-definitions >
GP	Ontario, Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, <i>Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, 2006</i> (Ontario, Service Ontario: 2006).
PPS	Ontario, Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, <i>2014 Provincial Policy Statement</i> , Order-in-Council No 107/2014 (Ontario, Queen's Printer: 2014)
ROP	Regional Municipality of Halton, <i>Regional Official Plan</i> (Halton: ROH, November 2014).

Glossary

Accessory buildings or structures (ROP):

A detached building or structure that is not used for human habitation, 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.

Active Transportation (ROP):

Non-motorized or lightly-motorized travel, including walking, cycling, roller-blading and movements with mobility devices. The active transportation network includes sidewalks, crosswalks, designated road lanes and off-road trails to accommodate active transportation.

Active Transportation (PPS):

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.

Adjacent lands (PPS):

a) For the purposes of policy 1.6.8.3, those lands contiguous to existing or planned corridors and transportation facilities where development would have a negative impact on the corridor or facility. The extent of the adjacent lands may be recommended in guidelines developed by the Province or based on municipal approaches that achieve the same objectives; b) For the purposes of policy 2.1.8, those lands contiguous to a specific natural heritage feature or area where it is likely that development or site alteration would have a negative impact on the feature or area. The extent of the adjacent lands may be recommended by the Province or based on municipal approaches which achieve the same objectives; c) For the purposes of policy 2.6.3, those lands contiguous to a protected heritage property or as otherwise defined in the municipal official plan.

Adverse effects (PPS): As defined in the Environmental Protection Act, means one or more of: a) impairment of the quality of the natural environment for any use that can be made of it; b) injury or damage to property or plant or animal life; c) harm or material discomfort to any person; d) an adverse effect on the health of any person; e) impairment of the safety of any person; f) rendering any property or plant or animal life unfit for human use; g) loss of enjoyment of normal use of property; and h) interference with normal conduct of business.

Affordable (GP):

a) In the case of ownership housing, the least expensive of: 1. housing for which the purchase price results in annual accommodation costs which do not exceed 30 per cent of gross annual household income for low and moderate income households; or 2. housing for which the purchase price is at least 10 per cent below the average purchase price of a resale unit in the regional market area; b) in the case of rental housing, the least expensive of: 1. a unit for which the rent does not exceed 30 per cent of gross annual household income for low and moderate income households; or 2. a unit for which the rent is at or below the average market rent of a unit in the regional market area. For the purposes of this definition: Low and moderate income households means, in the case of ownership housing, households with incomes in the lowest 60 per cent of the income distribution for the regional market area; or in the case of rental housing, households with incomes in the lowest 60 per cent of the income distribution for renter households for the regional market area (Provincial Policy Statement, 2005).

Agricultural (ROP): The growth of crops, including nursery 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 accommodation for full-time farm labour when the size and nature of the operation requires additional employment.

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

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

Area-specific plans (ROP): A Local Official Plan Amendment applying to a specific geographic area such as a secondary plan or a Regional Official Plan Amendment applying to a specific geographic area.

Areas of archaeological potential (PPS):

Areas with the likelihood to contain archaeological resources. Methods to identify archaeological potential are established by the Province, but municipal approaches which achieve the same objectives may also be used. The Ontario Heritage Act requires archaeological potential to be confirmed through archaeological fieldwork.

Arterial roads (ROP): A Major Arterial, a Multi-Purpose Arterial, or a Minor Arterial as shown on Map 3 of this Plan (the ROP).

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

Buffer (ROP): An area of land located adjacent to Key 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 Regional 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 Features and watercourses and their contribution to the long term ecological functions of the Regional Natural Heritage System as determined through a Subwatershed Study, an Environmental Impact Assessment or similar studies that examine a sufficiently large area.

Built boundary (GP): The limits of the developed urban area as defined by the Minister of Infrastructure in accordance with Policy 2.2.3.5.

Built-up areas (GP): All land within the built boundary.

Centres for Biodiversity (ROP): An area identified through a Regional Official Plan Amendment that encompasses existing natural heritage features and associated enhancements to the Key Features and is of sufficient size, quality and diversity that it can support a wide range of native species and ecological functions, accommodate periodic local extinctions, natural patterns of disturbance and renewal and those species that are area sensitive, and provide sufficient habitat to support populations of native plants and animals in perpetuity. Any such amendment would be initiated after the day of adoption of this Plan (December 16, 2009) and shall include a detailed and precise justification supporting the identification of the area, based on current principles of conservation biology.

Complete communities (ROP): 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, 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.

Complete communities (GP): Complete communities 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, 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.

Comprehensive review (PPS): a) For the purposes of policies 1.1.3.8 and 1.3.2.2, an official plan review which is initiated by a planning authority, or an official plan amendment which is initiated or adopted by a planning authority, which: 1. is based on a review of population and employment projections and which reflect projections and allocations by upper-tier municipalities and provincial plans, where applicable; considers alternative directions for growth or development; and determines how best to accommodate the development while protecting provincial interests; 2. utilizes opportunities to accommodate projected growth or development through intensification and redevelopment; and considers physical constraints to accommodating the proposed development within existing settlement area boundaries; 3. is integrated with planning for infrastructure and public service facilities, and considers financial viability over the life cycle of these assets, which may be demonstrated through as-

set management planning; 4. confirms sufficient water quality, quantity and assimilative capacity of receiving water are available to accommodate the proposed development; 5. confirms that sewage and water services can be provided in accordance with policy 1.6.6; and 6. considers cross-jurisdictional issues.

Conservation Authority (ROP): Conservation Halton (Halton Region Conservation Authority) or Credit Valley Conservation (Authority) or the Grand River Conservation Authority.

Conserved (PPS): 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 heritage impact assessment. Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches can be included in these plans and assessments.

Cultural heritage resources (ROP): Elements of the Regional landscape which, by themselves, or together with the associated environment, are unique or representative of past human activities or events. Such elements may include built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes, and archaeological resources.

Designated greenfield areas (GP): 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.

Designated greenfield areas (ROP): The area within the Urban Area that is not Built-Up Area.

Density targets (GP): The density target for urban growth centres is defined in Policies 2.2.4.5 and 2.2.4.6. The density target for designated greenfield areas is defined in Policies 2.2.7.2, 2.2.7.3 and 2.2.7.5.

Development (ROP): The creation of a new lot, a change in land use, or the construction of buildings and structures, any of which requires approval under the Planning Act, or that are subject to the Environmental Assessment Act, but does not include: 226(1) activities that create or maintain infrastructure authorized under an environmental assessment process, 226(2) works subject to the Drainage Act, or 226(3) within the Greenbelt Plan Area, the carrying out of agricultural practices on land that was being used for agricultural uses on the date the Greenbelt Plan 2005 came into effect.

Development (PPS): 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 2.1.4(a), 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 2.1.5(a).

Ecological functions (ROP): 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 functions (PPS): 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.

Employment areas (ROP): Areas designated in an official plan for clusters of business and economic activities including, but not limited to, manufacturing, warehousing, offices and associated retail and ancillary facilities.

Employment areas (PPS): Those areas designated in an official plan for clusters of business and economic activities including, but not limited to, manufacturing, warehousing, offices, and associated retail and ancillary facilities.

Facility (D-1-3): A transportation, commercial, industrial, agricultural, intensive recreational or utilities/services building or structure and/or associated lands (e.g. abattoir, airport, railway, sewage treatment plant, landfill, manufacturing plant, generation stations, sports/concerts stadium, etc.) which produce(s) one or more 'adverse effect(s)' on a neighbouring property or properties. For specific details on some of these facilities, see Procedure D-1-2.

Fish habitat (ROP): 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.

Fish habitat (PPS): As defined in the Fisheries Act, means spawning grounds and any other areas, including nursery, rearing, food supply, and migration areas on which fish depend directly or indirectly in order to carry out their life processes.

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

Full cost (GP): The full cost of providing water and wastewater services includes the source protection costs, operating costs, financing costs, renewal and replacement costs and improvement costs associated with extracting, treating or distributing water to the public, and collecting, treating or discharging wastewater.

Greater Golden Horseshoe ("GGH") (GP): The geographic area designated as the Greater Golden Horseshoe growth plan area in Ontario Regulation 416/05.

Habitat of endangered species and threatened species (PPS): a) With respect to a species listed on the Species at Risk in Ontario List as an endangered or threatened species for which a regulation made under clause 55(1)(a) of the Endangered Species Act, 2007 is in force, the area prescribed by that regulation as the habitat of the species; or b) with respect to any other species listed on the Species at Risk in Ontario List as an endangered or threatened species, 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 Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources; and places in the areas described in clause (a) or (b), whichever is applicable, that are used by members of the species as dens, nests, hibernacula or other residences.

Halton (ROP): The area within the Regional Municipality of Halton and/or its people.

Hamlet (ROP): An area so designated on Map 1, in accordance with Section 103 of this Plan [the ROP].

Heritage attributes (PPS): 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 or manufactured elements, as well as natural landforms, vegetation, water features, and its visual setting (including significant views or vistas to or from a protected heritage property).

Highway (ROP): A common and public road, street, avenue, parkway, driveway, square, place, bridge, viaduct or trestle, any part of which is intended for or used by the general public for the passage of vehicles and includes the area between the lateral property lines thereof.

Hydrologic functions (PPS): 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.

Incidental uses (ROP): A use (e.g., swimming pool) normally accessory to but not an essential part of an existing use.

Individual on-site sewage services (PPS): 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 (PPS): Individual, autonomous water supply systems that are owned, operated and managed by the owner of the property upon which the system is located.

Industry, Industrial Land Use or Industrial Facility (D-1-3): A facility or activity relating to: the assemblage and storage of substances/goods/raw materials; their processing and manufacturing; and/or the packaging and shipping of finished products.

Influence Area/Potential Influence Area (D-1-3): The area(s) at, above or below grade, associated with a 'facility' that is subject to one or more 'adverse effect(s)' which may be of varying duration, frequency and distance of dispersal. This is an actual 'influence area'. A 'potential influence area' identifies where adverse effects are generally expected to occur. An 'influence area' or 'potential influence area' acts as a potential constraint for 'sensitive land use', or conversely on the establishment of a 'facility', unless evidence is provided that 'adverse effects' are not a problem, or can be satisfactorily mitigated to the level of 'trivial impact'.

Infrastructure (PPS): 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.

Intensification (GP): 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; or d) the expansion or conversion of existing buildings (Provincial Policy Statement, 2005).

Intensification (PPS): 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.

Intensification areas (GP): Lands identified by municipalities or the Minister of Infrastructure within a settlement area that are to be the focus for accommodating intensification. Intensification areas include urban growth centres, intensification corridors, major transit station areas, and other major opportunities that may include infill, redevelopment, brownfield sites, the expansion or conversion of existing buildings and greyfields.

Intensification corridors (GP): Intensification areas along major roads, arterials or higher order transit corridors that have the potential to provide a focus for higher density mixed-use development consistent with planned transit service levels.

Inter-modal facilities (GP): A location where transfers between modes can be made as part of a single journey. For example, a typical freight inter-modal facility is a rail yard where containers are transferred between trucks and trains.

Key Features (ROP): Ecologically supporting areas adjacent to Key Features and/or measures internal to the Key Features that increase the ecological resilience and function of individual Key Features or groups of Key Features.

Landforms (ROP): Distinctive physical attributes of land such as slope, shape, elevation and relief.

Linkage (ROP): An area intended to provide connectivity supporting a range of community and ecosystem processes enabling plants and animals to move between Key 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 Regional 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 Regional Natural Heritage System.

Major facilities (PPS): Facilities which may require separation from sensitive land uses, including but not limited to airports, 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 goods movement facilities and corridors (PPS): Transportation facilities and corridors associated with the inter- and intra-provincial movement of goods. Examples include: intermodal facilities, ports, airports, rail facilities, truck terminals, freight corridors, freight facilities, and haul routes and primary transportation corridors used for the movement of goods. Approaches that are freight-supportive may be recommended in guidelines developed by the Province or based on municipal approaches that achieve the same objectives.

Major highway (ROP): A Provincial Highway, a Major Arterial, a MultiPurpose Arterial, or a Minor Arterial as shown on Map 3 of this Plan [the ROP].

Major transit station areas (GP): The area including and around any existing or planned higher order transit station within a settlement area; or the area including and around a major bus depot in an urban core. Station areas generally are defined as the area within an approximate 500 m radius of a transit station, representing about a 10-minute walk.

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

Minimum distance separation formulae (PPS): 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.

Modal share (GP): 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.

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

Municipal comprehensive review (GP): An official plan review, or an official plan amendment, initiated by a municipality that comprehensively applies the policies and schedules of this Plan [the GP].

Municipal sewage services: A sewage works within the meaning of section 1 of the Ontario Water Resources Act that is owned or operated by a municipality.

Municipal water and wastewater systems (GP): Municipal water systems, are all or part of a drinking-water system – a) that is owned by a municipality or by a municipal service board established under section 195 of the Municipal Act, 2001 b) that is owned by a corporation established under section 203 of the Municipal Act, 2001 c) from which a municipality obtains or will obtain water under the terms of a contract between the municipality and the owner of the system, or d) that is in a prescribed class of municipal drinking-water systems as defined in regulation under the Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002. And, municipal wastewater systems are any sewage works owned or operated by a municipality.

Natural environment (ROP): The air, land and water, or any combination or part thereof.

Natural features (ROP): Features and/or areas which are important for their environmental and social values as a legacy of the natural landscapes of an area.

Natural heritage features and areas (PPS): Features and areas, including significant wetlands, significant coastal wetlands, other coastal wetlands in Ecoregions 5E, 6E and 7E, fish habitat, significant woodlands and significant valleylands in Ecoregions 6E and 7E (excluding islands in Lake Huron and the St. Marys River), habitat of endangered species and threatened species, significant wildlife habitat, and significant areas of natural and scientific interest, which are important for their environmental and social values as a legacy of the natural landscapes of an area.

Natural heritage systems (PPS): A system made up of natural heritage features and areas, and linkages intended to provide connectivity (at the regional or site

level) and support natural processes which are necessary to maintain biological and geological diversity, natural functions, viable populations of indigenous species, and ecosystems. These systems can include natural heritage features and areas, federal and provincial parks and conservation reserves, other natural heritage features, lands that have been restored or have the potential to be restored to a natural state, areas that support hydrologic functions, and working landscapes that enable ecological functions to continue. The Province has a recommended approach for identifying natural heritage systems, but municipal approaches that achieve or exceed the same objective may also be used.

Negative impacts (ROP): 260.2(1) in regard to water, degradation to the quality and quantity of water, sensitive surface water features and sensitive groundwater features, and their related hydrologic functions, due to single, multiple or successive development or site alteration activities; 260.2(2) in regard to fish habitat, any permanent alteration to, or destruction of fish habitat, except where, in conjunction with the appropriate authorities, it has been authorized under the Fisheries Act; and 260.2(3) in regard to other components of the Regional Natural Heritage System, 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.

Negative impacts (PPS): a) In regard to policy ... 1.6.6.5, degradation to the quality and quantity of water, sensitive surface water features and sensitive groundwater 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; ...

Normal farm practices (ROP): A practice that: 261.1(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 261.1(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 Farm Practices Protection Board under the Act.

Objectives (ROP): A statement about the social, economic, and/or physical environment derived from a goal and for which the degree of attainment is in some way measurable. It may be conceived as an "attainable goal" or part of a goal.

Partial services (PPS): a) Municipal sewage services or private communal sewage services and individual onsite water services; or b) municipal water services or private communal water services and individual on-site sewage services.

Planned corridors (ROP): Corridors identified through Provincial Plans, this Plan, or preferred alignment(s) determined through the Environmental Assessment Act process which are required to meet projected needs.

Policy (ROP): A statement which guides the use of the municipality's powers in the pursuit of its goals and objectives.

Prime agricultural areas (ROP) - Areas where prime agricultural lands predominate. Prime Agricultural Areas have been identified by the Region through an agricultural evaluation system approved by the Province and are identified on Map 1E of this Plan. Sections 139.9, 139.9.1 and 139.9.2 set out policies for land within Prime Agricultural Areas.

Prime agricultural areas (PPS): Areas where prime agricultural lands predominate. This includes areas of prime agricultural lands and associated Canada Land Inventory Class 4 through 7 lands, and additional areas where there is a local concentration of farms which exhibit characteristics of ongoing agriculture. Prime agricultural areas may be identified by the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food using guidelines developed by the Province as amended from time to time. A prime agricultural area may also be identified through an alternative agricultural land evaluation system approved by the Province.

Prime agricultural lands (ROP): Specialty crop lands and those lands of agricultural soils classes 1, 2 and 3 (and combination equivalents thereof), as defined in the Canada Land Inventory of Soil Capability for Agriculture, in this order of priority for protection.

Prime agricultural lands (PPS): Specialty crop areas and/or Canada Land Inventory Class 1, 2, and 3 lands, as amended from time to time, in this order of priority for protection.

Private communal sewage services (PPS): A sewage works within the meaning of section 1 of the Ontario Water Resources Act that serves six or more lots or private residences and is not owned by a municipality.

Protected heritage property (PPS): 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.

Provincial and federal requirements (PPS):

b) In regard to policy 2.1.6, legislation and policies administered by the federal or provincial governments for the purpose of fisheries protection (including fish and fish habitat), and related, scientifically established standards such as water quality criteria for protecting lake trout populations...; c) In regard to policy 2.1.7, legislation and policies administered by the provincial government or federal government, where applicable, for the purpose of protecting species at risk and their habitat.

Public service facilities (PPS): 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, and cultural services. Public service facilities do not include infrastructure.

Quality and quantity of water (PPS): 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.

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

Redevelopment (PPS): The creation of new units, uses or lots on previously developed land in existing communities, including brownfield sites.

Region (ROP): The Council and administration of the Regional Municipality of Halton.

Regional market area (PPS): Refers to an area that has a high degree of social and economic interaction. The upper or single-tier municipality, or planning area, will normally serve as the regional market area. However, where a regional market area extends significantly beyond these boundaries, then the regional market area may be based on the larger market area. Where regional market areas are very large and sparsely populated, a smaller area, if defined in an official plan, may be utilized.

Right to farm (ROP): 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 areas (PPS): A system of lands within municipalities that may include rural settlement areas, rural lands, prime agricultural areas, natural heritage features and areas, and resource areas.

Rural clusters (ROP): An area so designated in an approved Local Official Plan, in accordance with Section 104 of this Plan.

Sensitive Land Use (D-1-3): A building, 'amenity area' or outdoor space where routine or normal activities occurring at

reasonably expected times would experience 1 or more 'adverse effect(s)' from contaminant discharges generated by a nearby 'facility'. The 'sensitive land use' may be a part of the natural or built environment. Depending upon the particular 'facility' involved, a sensitive land use and associated activities may include one or a combination of:

i. residences or facilities where people sleep (e.g. single and multi-unit dwellings, nursing homes, hospitals, trailer parks, camping grounds, etc.). These uses are considered to be sensitive 24 hours/day.

ii. a permanent structure for non-facility related use, particularly of an institutional nature (e.g. schools, churches, community centres, day care centres).

iii. certain outdoor recreational uses deemed by a municipality or other level of government to be sensitive (e.g. trailer park, picnic area, etc.).

iv. certain agricultural operations (e.g. cattle raising, mink farming, cash crops and orchards).

v. bird/wildlife habitats or sanctuaries.

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

Sensitive surface water features and sensitive ground water features (PPS): Areas that are particularly susceptible to impacts from activities or events including, but not limited to, water withdrawing, and additions of pollutants.

Settlement areas (GP): Urban areas and rural settlement areas within municipalities (such as cities, towns, villages and hamlets) where: a) development is concentrated and which have a mix of land uses; and b) lands have been designated in an official plan for development over the long term planning horizon provided for in the Provincial Policy Statement, 2005. Where there are no lands that have been designated over the long-term, the settlement area may be no larger than the area where development is concentrated.

Significant (ROP): 276.4(1) in regard to wetlands, an area as defined under Section 276.5 of this Plan; 276.4(2) in 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; 276.4(3) in regard to the habitat of endangered species and threatened species, 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; 276.4(4) in regard to woodlands, an area as defined by Section 277 of this Plan; and, 276.4(5) in regard to other components of the Regional 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.

Significant areas of natural and scientific interest (PPS): 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.

Significant built heritage resources (PPS): A building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured remnant that contributes to a property's cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Aboriginal community. Built heritage resources are generally located on property that has been designated under Parts IV or V of the Ontario Heritage Act, or included on local, provincial and/or federal registers.

Significant cultural heritage landscapes (PPS): 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 Aboriginal community. The area may involve features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association. Examples may include, but are not limited to, heritage conservation districts designated under the Ontario Heritage Act; villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets 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).

Significant wetlands (ROP): 276.5(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 Regional Natural Heritage System; 276.5(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; 276.5(3) for lands within the Regional Natural Heritage System but outside the Greenbelt Plan Area, Provincially Significant Wetlands and wetlands that make an important ecological contribution to the Regional Natural Heritage System; and, 276.5(4) outside the Regional Natural Heritage System, Provincially Significant Wetlands.

Significant wetlands (PPS): a) In regard to wetlands, 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...

Significant wildlife habitat (PPS): 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.

Significant woodland (ROP): 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: 277(1) the Woodland contains forest patches over 99 years old, 277(2) the patch size of the Woodland is 2 ha or larger if it is located in the Urban Area, or 4 ha or larger if it is located outside the Urban Area but below the Escarpment Brow, or 10 ha or larger if it is located outside the Urban Area but above the Escarpment Brow, 277(3) the Woodland has an interior core area of 4 ha or larger, measured 100 m from the edge,

or 277(4) the Woodland is wholly or partially within 50 m of a major creek or certain headwater creek or within 150 m of the Escarpment Brow.

Significant woodlands (PPS): b) in regard to woodlands, 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. These are to be identified using criteria established by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources...

Significant valleylands (PPS): 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.

Site alteration (ROP): 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.

Site alteration (PPS): Activities, such as grading, excavation and the placement of fill that would change the landform and natural vegetative characteristics of a site. For the purposes of policy 2.1.4(a), site alteration does not include 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 in the Mining Act. Instead, those matters shall be subject to policy 2.1.5(a).

Specialty crop areas (PPS): Areas designated using guidelines developed by the Province, as amended from time to time. In these areas, specialty crops are predominantly grown such as tender fruits (peaches, cherries, plums), grapes, other fruit crops, vegetable crops, greenhouse crops, and crops from agriculturally developed organic soil, usually resulting from: a) soils that have suitability to produce specialty crops, or lands that are subject to special climatic conditions, or a combination of both; b) farmers skilled in the production of specialty crops; and c) a long-term investment of capital in areas such as crops, drainage, infrastructure and related facilities and services to produce, store, or process specialty crops.

Transit-supportive (GP): Makes transit viable and improves the quality of the experience of using transit. When used in reference to development, it often refers to compact, mixed-use development that has a high level of employment and residential densities to support frequent transit service. When used in reference to urban design, it often refers to design principles that make development more accessible for transit users, such as roads laid out in a grid network rather than a discontinuous network; pedestrian-friendly built environment along roads to encourage walking to transit; reduced setbacks and placing parking at the sides/rear of buildings; and improved access between arterial roads and interior blocks in residential areas.

Transit-supportive (PPS): In regard to land use patterns, means development that makes transit viable and improves the quality of the experience of using transit. It often refers to compact, mixed-use development that has a high level of employment and residential densities. Approaches may be recommended

in guidelines developed by the Province or based on municipal approaches that achieve the same objectives.

Transportation corridors (GP): 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; c) Transit rights-of-way/transitways including buses and light rail for moving people.

Transportation demand management (PPS): A set of strategies that result in more efficient use of the transportation system by influencing travel behaviour by mode, time of day, frequency, trip length, regulation, route, or cost.

Transportation system (GP): A system consisting of corridors and rights-of-way for the movement of people and goods, and associated transportation facilities including transit stops and stations, cycle lanes, bus lanes, high occupancy vehicle lanes, rail facilities, park-and-ride lots, service centres, rest stops, vehicle inspection stations, inter-modal terminals, harbours, and associated facilities such as storage and maintenance (Provincial Policy Statement, 2005).

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

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

Urban growth centres (GP): Locations set out in Schedule 4 [of the GP]. Urban growth centres will be delineated pursuant to Policies 2.2.4.2 and 2.2.4.3.

Urban services (ROP): Municipal water and/or wastewater systems or components thereof which are contained within or extended from Urban Area designations or from municipalities abutting Halton Region.

Utility (ROP): A water supply, storm water or wastewater system, gas or oil pipeline, the generation, transmission and distribution of electric power including renewable energy systems, 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.

Waste management systems (PPS): Sites and facilities to accommodate solid waste from one or more municipalities and includes recycling facilities, transfer stations, processing sites and disposal sites.

Watercourses (ROP): An identifiable depression in the ground in which a flow of water regularly or continuously occurs.

Watershed management (ROP): The analysis, protection, development, operation and maintenance of water, water-related features, terrestrial resources and fisheries of a drainage basin.

Watershed plans (ROP): A plan used for managing human activities and natural resources in an area defined by watershed boundaries. Watershed Plans shall include, but are not limited to, the following components: 289.2(1) a water budget and conservation plan; 289.2(2) land and water use and management strategies; 289.2(3) a framework for implementation; 289.2(4) an environmental monitoring plan; 289.2(5) requirements for the use of environmental management practices and programs; 289.2(6) criteria for evaluating the protection of water quality and quantity, and key hydrologic features and functions; and 289.2(7) targets on a watershed or sub-watershed basis for the protection and restoration of riparian areas and the establishment of natural self-sustaining vegetation.

Wetland (ROP): 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 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 Ministry of Natural Resources or by any other person, according to evaluation procedures established by the Ministry of Natural Resources, as amended from time to time.



Questions or comments?

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