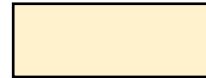


OP Review: Glossary Comparison Table



Indicates UHOP definitions being added, deleted or revised. Other definitions in table are only being updated with new Provincial Plan date.

Provincial Policy Statement, 2020	Growth Plan, 2019, as Amended / Greenbelt Plan, 2017	Existing Urban Hamilton Official Plan Definition	Recommended Change to Urban Hamilton Official Plan:
<p>Active transportation: means 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.</p>	<p>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. (PPS, 2020)</p>	<p>Active Transportation: non-motorized travel, including walking, cycling, inline skating and wheelchair movements. The active transportation network includes sidewalks, crosswalks, designated road lanes and off-road trails to accommodate active transportation (Metrolinx, 2008).</p>	<p>Replace UHOP definition with PPS, 2020 definition.</p> <p>Definition to reflect PPS definition, as “mobility aid” and motorized assisted devices” are not reflected in UHOP definition.</p> <p>Replace “non-motorized” with “human-powered”</p> <p>Include “other power assisted devices moving at comparable speeds”.</p>
<p>Adverse effects: as defined in the Environmental Protection Act, means one or more of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>No equivalent definition.</p>	<p>Adverse Effects: as defined in the <u>Environmental Protection Act</u>, means one or more of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; 	<p>Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to PPS, 2020.</p>

Provincial Policy Statement, 2020	Growth Plan, 2019, as Amended / Greenbelt Plan, 2017	Existing Urban Hamilton Official Plan Definition	Recommended Change to Urban Hamilton Official Plan:
		<p>g) loss of enjoyment of normal use of property; and,</p> <p>h) interference with normal conduct of business. (PPS, 2005)</p>	
<p>Affordable: means</p> <p>a) in the case of ownership housing, the least expensive of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. housing for which the purchase price results in annual accommodation costs which do not exceed 30 percent of gross annual household income for <i>low and moderate income households</i>; or 2. housing for which the purchase price is at least 10 percent below the average purchase price of a resale unit in the <i>regional market area</i>; <p>b) in the case of rental housing, the least expensive of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a unit for which the rent does not exceed 30 percent of gross annual household income for <i>low and moderate income households</i>; or 2. a unit for which the rent is at or below the average market rent of a unit in the <i>regional market area</i>. 	<p>Affordable:</p> <p>a) in the case of ownership housing, the least expensive of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. 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 ii. 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; <p>b) in the case of rental housing, the least expensive of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. a unit for which the rent does not exceed 30 per cent of gross annual household income for low and moderate income households; or ii. a unit for which the rent is at or below the average market rent of a unit in the regional market area. 	<p>Affordable: means:</p> <p>a) in the case of ownership housing, the least expensive of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) housing for which the purchase price results in annual accommodation costs which do not exceed 30 percent of gross annual household income for <i>low and moderate income households</i>; or ii) housing for which the purchase price is at least 10 percent below the average purchase price of a resale unit in the City of Hamilton; and, <p>b) in the case of rental housing, the least expensive of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) a unit for which the rent does not exceed 30 percent of gross annual household income for low and moderate income households; or ii) a unit for which the rent is at or below the average market rent of a unit in the City of Hamilton (PPS, 2005 amended); and, 	<p>Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to PPS, 2020.</p>

Provincial Policy Statement, 2020	Growth Plan, 2019, as Amended / Greenbelt Plan, 2017	Existing Urban Hamilton Official Plan Definition	Recommended Change to Urban Hamilton Official Plan:
	<p>For the purposes of this definition:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Regional market area means an area, generally</p> <p>broader than a lower-tier municipality that has a high degree of social and economic interaction. In the <i>GGH</i>, the upper- or single-tier municipality will normally serve as the regional market area. Where a regional market area extends significantly beyond upper- or single-tier boundaries, it may include a combination of upper-, single- and/or lower-tier municipalities. (Based on PPS, 2020 and modified for this Plan)</p>	<p>c) in the case of housing developments, at least 25 percent of either <i>affordable</i> ownership or <i>affordable</i> rental housing. For the purposes of the policies of this Plan, <i>affordable</i> housing developments may include a mix of <i>affordable</i> and market rate units, both ownership and rental.</p>	
<p>Agri-food network: Within the <i>agricultural system</i>, a network that includes elements important to the viability of the agri-food sector such as regional <i>infrastructure</i> and transportation networks; on-farm buildings and infrastructure; agricultural services, farm markets,</p>	<p>Agri-food Network: Within the <i>Agricultural System</i>, a network that includes elements important to the viability of the agri-food sector such as regional <i>infrastructure</i> and transportation networks; on-farm buildings and <i>infrastructure</i>; agricultural services, farm markets, distributors, and</p>	<p>No definition in UHOP.</p>	<p>Include new definition in UHOP & RHOP consistent with Greenbelt Plan, 2017.</p>

Provincial Policy Statement, 2020	Growth Plan, 2019, as Amended / Greenbelt Plan, 2017	Existing Urban Hamilton Official Plan Definition	Recommended Change to Urban Hamilton Official Plan:
distributors, and primary processing; and vibrant, agriculture-supportive communities.	primary processing; and vibrant, agriculture-supportive communities. (Greenbelt Plan)		
<p>Agricultural System: A system comprised of a group of inter-connected elements that collectively create a viable, thriving agricultural sector. It has two components:</p> <p>a) An agricultural land base comprised of <i>prime agricultural areas</i>, including <i>specialty crop areas</i>, and <i>rural lands</i> that together create a continuous productive land base for agriculture; and</p> <p>b) An <i>agri-food network</i> which includes <i>infrastructure</i>, services, and assets important to the viability of the agri-food sector.</p>	<p>Agricultural System: The system mapped and issued by the Province in accordance with this Plan, comprised of a group of inter-connected elements that collectively create a viable, thriving agricultural sector. It has two components: 1. An agricultural land base comprised of <i>prime agricultural areas</i>, including <i>specialty crop areas</i>, and <i>rural lands</i> that together create a continuous productive land base for agriculture; 2. An <i>agri-food network</i> which includes <i>infrastructure</i>, services, and assets important to the viability of the agri-food sector. (Greenbelt Plan)</p>	No definition in UHOP.	Include definition in UHOP and RHOP consistent with PPS, 2020.
<p>Alternative energy system: means a system that uses sources of energy or energy conversion 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.</p>	<p>Alternative Energy System: A system that uses sources of energy or energy conversion 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. (PPS, 2020)</p>	<p>Alternative Energy Systems: means sources of energy or energy conversion processes that significantly reduce the amount of harmful emissions to the environment (air, earth and water) when compared to conventional energy systems. Alternative Energy Systems undertakings do not include renewable energy undertakings as defined in the <u>Green Energy and Green Economy Act, 2009</u>.</p>	<p>Replace UHOP definition with PPS, 2020 definition</p> <p>(existing definition references an Act that has been repealed).</p>
No equivalent definition.	No equivalent definition.	<p>Alvars: means naturally open areas of thin or no soil over essentially flat limestone, dolostone, or marble rock, supporting a sparse vegetation cover of</p>	Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to Greenbelt Plan, 2017.

Provincial Policy Statement, 2020	Growth Plan, 2019, as Amended / Greenbelt Plan, 2017	Existing Urban Hamilton Official Plan Definition	Recommended Change to Urban Hamilton Official Plan:
		mostly shrubs and herbs (Greenbelt Plan, 2005).	
<p>Archaeological resources: includes artifacts, archaeological sites, marine archaeological sites, as defined under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>. The identification and evaluation of such resources are based upon archaeological fieldwork undertaken in accordance with the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>.</p>	<p>Archaeological resources: includes artifacts, archaeological sites, marine archaeological sites, as defined under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>. The identification and evaluation of such resources are based upon archaeological fieldwork undertaken in accordance with the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>. (PPS, 2020)</p>	<p>Archaeological Resources: Include artifacts, archaeological sites and marine archaeological sites. The identification and evaluation of such resources are based upon archaeological fieldwork undertaken in accordance with the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (PPS, 2005).</p>	<p>Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to PPS, 2020.</p>
<p>Areas of archaeological potential: means areas with the likelihood to contain <i>archaeological resources</i>. Criteria to identify archaeological potential are established by the Province. The <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> requires archaeological potential to be confirmed by a licensed archaeologist through archaeological assessment and/or fieldwork.</p>	<p>No equivalent definition.</p>	<p>Area of Archaeological Potential: A defined geographical area with the potential to contain <i>archaeological resources</i>. Criteria for determining archaeological potential are established by the Province, this Plan and the City's Archaeological Management Plan. Archaeological potential is confirmed through archaeological fieldwork undertaken in accordance with the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> (PPS, 2005, amended).</p>	<p>Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to PPS, 2020, amended.</p> <p>Existing UHOP definition includes reference to the City's plans in determining archaeological potential.</p>
<p>Areas of natural and scientific interest (ANSI): means areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features that have been identified as having life science or earth science values related to protection, scientific study or education.</p> <p>Significant: means</p>	<p>No equivalent definition.</p>	<p>Significant Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest: means an area identified as provincially significant by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources using evaluation procedures established by the Province, as amended from time to time.</p>	<p>Update UHOP definition to reference Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry.</p>

Provincial Policy Statement, 2020	Growth Plan, 2019, as Amended / Greenbelt Plan, 2017	Existing Urban Hamilton Official Plan Definition	Recommended Change to Urban Hamilton Official Plan:
<p>c) in regard to other features and areas in policy 2.1, 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;</p>			
<p>Built heritage resource: means 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 has been designated under Parts IV or V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>, or that may be included on local, provincial, federal and/or international registers.</p>	<p>Built Heritage Resource: 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. <i>Built heritage resources</i> are generally located on property that has been designated under Parts IV or V of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>, or included on local, provincial and/or federal registers. (PPS, 2020)</p>	<p>Built Heritage Resources: means one or more <i>significant</i> buildings, structures, monuments, installations or remains associated with architectural, cultural, social, political, economic or military history and identified as being important to a community (PPS, 2005). These resources may be identified through inclusion in the City’s Register of Property of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, designation or heritage conservation easement under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>, and/or listed by local, provincial or federal jurisdictions.</p>	<p>Update UHOP definition based on revisions below from Tourism & Culture staff:</p> <p>Built Heritage Resources: means one or more <i>significant</i> buildings, structures, monuments, installations or remains associated with architectural, cultural, social, political, economic or military history and identified as being important to a community, including an Indigenous community (PPS, 2020). These resources may be identified through inclusion in the City’s Municipal Heritage Register of Property of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, designation or heritage conservation easement under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>, and/or listed by local, provincial or federal jurisdictions.</p>
<p>Coastal wetland: means</p> <p>a) any wetland that is located on one of the Great Lakes or their connecting channels (Lake St. Clair, St. Marys, St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers);</p> <p>or</p> <p>b) any other wetland that is on a tributary to any of the above-specified</p>	<p>No equivalent definition.</p>	<p>Coastal Wetland: means</p> <p>a) 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</p> <p>b) any other wetland that is on a tributary to any of the above-specified water bodies and lies, either wholly or in part, downstream of a line located 2</p>	<p>Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to PPS, 2020.</p>

Provincial Policy Statement, 2020	Growth Plan, 2019, as Amended / Greenbelt Plan, 2017	Existing Urban Hamilton Official Plan Definition	Recommended Change to Urban Hamilton Official Plan:
<p>water bodies and lies, either wholly or in part, downstream of a line located 2 kilometres upstream of the 1:100 year floodline (plus wave run-up) of the large water body to which the tributary is connected.</p>		<p>kilometres upstream of the 1:100 year floodline (plus wave run-up) of the large water body to which the tributary is connected. (PPS, 2005)</p>	
<p>No equivalent definition.</p>	<p>Compact Built Form: A land use pattern that encourages the efficient use of land, walkable neighbourhoods, mixed land uses (residential, retail, workplace, and institutional) all within one neighbourhood, proximity to transit and reduced need for <i>infrastructure</i>. <i>Compact built form</i> 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 <i>active transportation</i>, sidewalks with minimal interruptions for vehicle access, and a pedestrian-friendly environment along roads to encourage active transportation.</p>	<p>Compact Urban Form: means 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 urban 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 (Growth Plan, 2006).</p>	<p>Replace UHOP definition with Growth Plan, 2019 definition. (include reference to walkable neighbourhoods description and active transportation, etc.).</p>
<p>No equivalent definition.</p>	<p>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,</p>	<p>Complete Communities: 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</p>	<p>Replace UHOP definition with Growth Plan 2019 definition. – including reference to complete communities taking different shapes depending on contexts and reference to age friendly.</p>

Provincial Policy Statement, 2020	Growth Plan, 2019, as Amended / Greenbelt Plan, 2017	Existing Urban Hamilton Official Plan Definition	Recommended Change to Urban Hamilton Official Plan:
	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.	space for their residents. Convenient access to public transportation and options for safe, non-motorized travel is also provided (Growth Plan, 2006).	
No equivalent definition.	Complete Streets: Streets planned to balance the needs of all road users, including pedestrians, cyclists, transit-users, and motorists.	No definition in UHOP.	Add new UHOP definition based on Growth Plan, 2019.
No equivalent definition.	No equivalent definition.	Connectivity: means the degree to which <i>Core Areas</i> are connected to one another by links such as plant and animal movement corridors, hydrological and nutrient cycling, genetic transfer, and energy flows from food webs (Greenbelt Plan, 2005).	Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to Greenbelt Plan, 2017.
Conserved: means the identification, protection, management and use of built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources in a manner that ensures their cultural heritage value or interest is retained. This may be achieved by the implementation of recommendations set out in a conservation plan, archaeological assessment, and/or heritage impact assessment that has been approved, accepted or adopted by the relevant planning authority and/or decision-maker. Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches	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 heritage impact assessment. Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches can be included in these plans and assessments.	Conserved: in the context of <i>cultural heritage resources</i> , means the identification, protection, use and/or management of <i>cultural heritage</i> and <i>archaeological resources</i> in such a way that their heritage values, attributes and integrity are retained. This may be addressed through a conservation plan, or statement (PPS, 2005).	Update UHOP definition to reflect PPS, 2020, amended, as proposed by Culture & Tourism staff: Conserved: in the context of <i>cultural heritage resources</i> , means the identification, protection, use and/or management of <i>cultural heritage</i> and <i>archaeological resources</i> in such a way that their heritage values, attributes and integrity are retained. This may be addressed through the implementation of recommendations set out in a conservation plan, archaeological assessment and / or cultural heritage impact assessment that has been approved, accepted or adopted by the City. Mitigative measures and / or alternative development approaches can be included in these plans

Provincial Policy Statement, 2020	Growth Plan, 2019, as Amended / Greenbelt Plan, 2017	Existing Urban Hamilton Official Plan Definition	Recommended Change to Urban Hamilton Official Plan:
can be included in these plans and assessments.			and assessments. or statement (PPS, 2020, amended).
<p>Cultural heritage landscape: means 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 include features such as buildings, structures, spaces, views, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association. <i>Cultural heritage landscapes</i> may be properties that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>, or have been included on federal and/or international registers, and/or protected through official plan, zoning by-law, or other land use planning mechanisms.</p>	<p>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 include features such as buildings, structures, spaces, views, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association. <i>Cultural heritage landscapes</i> may be properties that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest under the Ontario Heritage Act or have been included on federal and/or international registers, and/or protected through official plan, zoning by-law, or other land use planning mechanisms. (PPS, 2020)</p>	<p>Cultural Heritage Landscape: A defined geographical area of heritage significance which has been modified by human activities and is valued by a community. It involves a grouping(s) of individual heritage features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites and natural elements, which together form a significant type of heritage form, distinctive from that of its constituent elements or parts. Examples may include, but are not limited to, heritage conservation districts designated under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>; and villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trailways and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value (PPS, 2005).</p>	<p>Replace UHOP definition with PPS, 2020 definition.</p> <p>Existing UHOP definition doesn't include 'Aboriginal community'</p>
No equivalent definition.	<p>Delineated Built Boundary: The limits of the developed urban area as defined by the Minister in consultation with affected municipalities for the purpose of measuring the minimum intensification target in this Plan.</p>	<p>Built Boundary: The limits of the developed urban area as defined by the Minister of Public Infrastructure Renewal in accordance with Policy 2.2.3.5 (Growth Plan, 2006).</p>	<p>Replace UHOP definition with Growth Plan, 2019 definition.</p> <p>Existing UHOP definition refers to a Growth Plan policy that no longer exists.</p>
No equivalent definition.	<p>Urban Growth Centres: Existing or emerging downtown areas shown in Schedule 4 and as further identified by the Minister on April 2, 2008.</p>	<p>Downtown Urban Growth Centre: means the area corresponding with the Downtown Hamilton Community Improvement Project Area as defined at the date of adoption of this Plan and subject to Policy 2.2.4 of the Province's</p>	<p>Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to Growth Plan, 2019 and refer to Policy 2.2.3 of the Growth Plan.</p>

Provincial Policy Statement, 2020	Growth Plan, 2019, as Amended / Greenbelt Plan, 2017	Existing Urban Hamilton Official Plan Definition	Recommended Change to Urban Hamilton Official Plan:
		Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe (2006).	Now policy 2.2.3 (instead of 2.2.4 in 2006 Growth Plan)
Dynamic beach hazard: means areas of inherently unstable accumulations of shoreline sediments along the <i>Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System</i> and <i>large inland lakes</i> , as identified by provincial standards, as amended from time to time. The <i>dynamic beach hazard</i> limit consists of the <i>flooding hazard</i> limit plus a dynamic beach allowance.	No equivalent definition.	Dynamic Beach Hazard: means areas of inherently unstable accumulations of shoreline sediments along the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence River System and large inland lakes, as identified by provincial standards, as amended from time to time. The dynamic beach hazard limit consists of the flooding hazard limit plus a dynamic beach allowance (PPS, 2005).	Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to PPS, 2020.
Ecological function: means the natural processes, products or services that living and non-living environments provide or perform within or between species, ecosystems and landscapes. These may include biological, physical and socio-economic interactions.	Ecological function: Means the natural processes, products or services that living and non-living environments provide or perform within or between species, ecosystems and landscapes, including <i>hydrologic functions</i> and biological, physical, chemical and socio-economic interactions. (Greenbelt)	Ecological Function: means the natural processes, products, or services that living and non-living environments provide or perform within or between species, ecosystems and landscapes, including hydrologic functions and biological, physical, chemical, and socio-economic interactions (PPS, 2005).	Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to Greenbelt Plan, 2017.
No equivalent definition.	Ecological Value: The value of vegetation in maintaining the health of the key natural heritage feature or key hydrologic feature and the related ecological features and ecological functions, as measured by factors such as the diversity of species, the diversity of habitats, and the suitability and amount of habitats that are available for rare, threatened and endangered species. (Greenbelt Plan)	Ecological Value: means the value of vegetation in maintaining the health of the <i>key natural heritage</i> or <i>key hydrologic feature</i> and the related ecological features and <i>ecological functions</i> , as measured by factors such as the diversity of species, the diversity of habitats, and the suitability and amount of habitats that are available for rare, threatened and endangered species.	Maintain UHOP definition but add reference to Greenbelt Plan, 2017.

Provincial Policy Statement, 2020	Growth Plan, 2019, as Amended / Greenbelt Plan, 2017	Existing Urban Hamilton Official Plan Definition	Recommended Change to Urban Hamilton Official Plan:
<p>Employment area: means 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.</p>	<p>Employment Area: Areas designated in an official plan for clusters of business and economic activities including, but not limited to, manufacturing, warehousing, offices, and associated retail and ancillary facilities. (PPS, 2020)</p>	<p>Employment Area (formerly referred to as Industrial Areas): Areas designated in an official plan for clusters of business and economic activities including, but not limited to, manufacturing, warehousing, offices, and associated retail and ancillary facilities (PPS, 2005).</p>	<p>Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to PPS, 2020 and remove (formerly referred to as Industrial Areas).</p>
<p>Erosion hazard: means the loss of land, due to human or natural processes, that poses a threat to life and property. The <i>erosion hazard</i> limit is determined using considerations that include the 100 year erosion rate (the average annual rate of recession extended over an one hundred year time span), an allowance for slope stability, and an erosion/erosion access allowance.</p>	<p>No equivalent definition.</p>	<p>UHOP has same definition, except references PPS, 2005.</p>	<p>Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to PPS, 2020.</p>
<p>Fish habitat: as defined in the <i>Fisheries Act</i>, means spawning grounds and any other areas, including nursery, rearing, food supply, and migration areas on which <i>fish</i> depend directly or indirectly in order to carry out their life processes.</p>	<p>Fish habitat: as defined in the <i>Fisheries Act</i>, means spawning grounds and any other areas, including nursery, rearing, food supply, and migration areas on which <i>fish</i> depend directly or indirectly in order to carry out their life processes. (PPS, 2020)</p>	<p>Fish Habitat: means the spawning grounds and nursery, rearing, food supply, and migration areas on which fish depend on directly or indirectly in order to carry out their life processes (PPS, 2005).</p>	<p>Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to PPS, 2020. * UHOP definition is not exactly the same (amended), but complies.</p>
<p>Flood plain: for <i>river, stream, and small inland lake systems</i>, means the area, usually low lands adjoining a watercourse, which has been or may be subject to <i>flooding hazards</i>.</p>	<p>No equivalent definition.</p>	<p>Flood Plain: for river, stream and small inland lake systems, means the area, usually low lands adjoining a watercourse, which has been or may be subject to flooding hazards (PPS, 2005).</p>	<p>Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to PPS, 2020.</p>
<p>Flood fringe: for <i>river, stream and small inland lake systems</i>, means the outer portion of the <i>flood plain</i></p>	<p>No equivalent definition.</p>	<p>Flood Fringe: for river, stream and small inland lake systems, means the outer portion of the <i>flood plain</i> between the</p>	<p>Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to PPS, 2020.</p>

Provincial Policy Statement, 2020	Growth Plan, 2019, as Amended / Greenbelt Plan, 2017	Existing Urban Hamilton Official Plan Definition	Recommended Change to Urban Hamilton Official Plan:
<p>between the <i>floodway</i> and the <i>flooding hazard</i> limit. Depths and velocities of flooding are generally less severe in the flood fringe than those experienced in the floodway.</p>		<p><i>floodway</i> and the <i>flooding hazard</i> limit. Depths and velocities of flooding are generally less severe in the <i>flood fringe</i> than those experienced in the <i>floodway</i> (PPS, 2005).</p>	
<p>Flooding hazard: means the inundation, under the conditions specified below, of areas adjacent to a shoreline or a river or stream system and not ordinarily covered by water:</p> <p>a) along the shorelines of the <i>Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System</i> and <i>large inland lakes</i>, the <i>flooding hazard</i> limit is based on the <i>one hundred year flood level</i> plus an allowance for <i>wave uprush</i> and <i>other water-related hazards</i>;</p> <p>b) along <i>river, stream and small inland lake systems</i>, the <i>flooding hazard</i> limit is the greater of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the flood resulting from the rainfall actually experienced during a major storm such as the Hurricane Hazel storm (1954) or the Timmins storm (1961), transposed over a specific watershed and combined with the local conditions, where evidence suggests that the storm event could have potentially 	<p>No equivalent definition.</p>	<p>Flooding Hazard: means the inundation, under the conditions specified below, of areas adjacent to a shoreline or a river or stream system and not ordinarily covered by water:</p> <p>a) Along the shorelines of the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence River System and large inland lakes, the flooding hazard limit is based on the one hundred year flood level plus an allowance for wave uprush and other water-related hazards.</p> <p>b) Along river, stream and small inland lake systems, the flooding hazard limit is the greater of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) the flood resulting from the rainfall actually experienced during a major storm such as the Hurricane Hazel storm (1954) or the Timmins storm (1961), transposed over a specific watershed and combined with the local conditions, where evidence suggests that the storm event could have potentially occurred over watersheds in the general area; 	<p>Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to PPS, 2020.</p>

Provincial Policy Statement, 2020	Growth Plan, 2019, as Amended / Greenbelt Plan, 2017	Existing Urban Hamilton Official Plan Definition	Recommended Change to Urban Hamilton Official Plan:
<p>occurred over watersheds in the general area;</p> <p>2. the <i>one hundred year flood</i>; and</p> <p>3. a flood which is greater than 1. or 2. which was actually experienced in a particular watershed or portion thereof as a result of ice jams and which has been approved as the standard for that specific area by the Minister of Natural Resources and Forestry;</p> <p>4. except where the use of the <i>one hundred year flood</i> or the actually experienced event has been approved by the Minister of Natural Resources and Forestry as the standard for a specific watershed (where the past history of flooding supports the lowering of the standard).</p>		<p>ii) the one hundred year flood; and,</p> <p>iii) a flood which is greater than i) or ii) which was actually experienced in a particular watershed or portion thereof as a result of ice jams and which has been approved as the standard for that specific area by the Ministry of Natural Resources;</p> <p>iv) except where the use of the one hundred year flood or the actually experienced event has been approved by the Minister of Natural Resources as the standard for a specific watershed (where past history of flooding supports the lowering of the standard). (PPS, 2005)</p>	
<p>Floodway: for <i>river, stream and small inland lake systems</i>, means the portion of the <i>flood plain</i> where <i>development and site alteration</i> would cause a danger to public health and safety or property damage.</p>	<p>No equivalent definition.</p>	<p>Floodway: For <i>river, stream and small inland lake systems</i>, means the portion of the <i>flood plain</i> where the <i>development and site alteration</i> would cause a danger to public health and safety or property damage (PPS, 2005).</p>	<p>Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to PPS, 2020.</p>

Provincial Policy Statement, 2020	Growth Plan, 2019, as Amended / Greenbelt Plan, 2017	Existing Urban Hamilton Official Plan Definition	Recommended Change to Urban Hamilton Official Plan:
<p>Where the one zone concept is applied, the <i>floodway</i> is the entire contiguous <i>flood plain</i>.</p> <p>Where the <i>two zone concept</i> is applied, the <i>floodway</i> is the contiguous inner portion of the <i>flood plain</i>, representing that area required for the safe passage of flood flow and/or that area where flood depths and/or velocities are considered to be such that they pose a potential threat to life and/or property damage. Where the <i>two zone concept</i> applies, the outer portion of the <i>flood plain</i> is called the <i>flood fringe</i>.</p>			
<p>Green Infrastructure: means natural and human-made elements that provide ecological and hydrological functions and processes. <i>Green infrastructure</i> can include components such as natural heritage features and systems, parklands, stormwater management systems, street trees, urban forests, natural channels, permeable surfaces, and green roofs.</p>	<p>Green Infrastructure: Natural and human-made elements that provide ecological and <i>hydrologic functions</i> and processes. <i>Green infrastructure</i> can include components such as natural heritage features and systems, parklands, stormwater management systems, street trees, urban forests, natural channels, permeable surfaces, and green roofs. (PPS, 2020)</p>	<p>No definition in UHOP.</p>	<p>Add new UHOP definition that uses the PPS, 2020 definition.</p>
<p>No equivalent definition.</p>	<p>Greyfields: Previously developed properties that are not contaminated. They are usually, but not exclusively, former commercial properties that may be underutilized, derelict, or vacant.</p>	<p>Greyfields: means previously developed properties that are not contaminated. They are usually, but not exclusively, former commercial properties that may be underutilized, derelict or vacant.</p>	<p>Maintain UHOP definition but add reference to Growth Plan, 2019.</p>
<p>Ground water feature: means water-related features in the earth’s subsurface, including recharge/discharge areas, water</p>	<p>No equivalent definition.</p>	<p>Ground Water Feature: refers to water related features in the earth’s subsurface, including recharge/discharge areas, water tables, aquifers and</p>	<p>Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to PPS, 2020.</p>

Provincial Policy Statement, 2020	Growth Plan, 2019, as Amended / Greenbelt Plan, 2017	Existing Urban Hamilton Official Plan Definition	Recommended Change to Urban Hamilton Official Plan:
tables, aquifers and unsaturated zones that can be defined by surface and subsurface hydrogeologic investigations.		unsaturated zones that can be defined by surface and subsurface hydrogeological investigations (PPS, 2005).	
No equivalent definition.	No equivalent definition.	Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe: means a Provincial plan prepared under the <u>Places to Grow Act, 2005</u> . It is a framework for implementing the Government of Ontario's version for building stronger, prosperous communities by better managing growth in this region to 2031.	Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to 2051.
No equivalent definition.	No equivalent definition.	Growth Related Integrated Growth Strategy (GRIDS): A Growth analysis for the City that determines where and how and future growth will be accommodated within the City over the next 30+ years. GRIDS focuses on the highest components of the Official Plan dealing with urban boundary and urban structure that will form the backbone of land use designation decisions in the Official Plan.	Update UHOP definition as follows: Growth Related Integrated Growth Strategy (GRIDS) 2: A Growth analysis for the City that determines where and how and future growth will be accommodated within the City to the year 2051. Note: Existing UHOP definition remains under appeal.
Hazardous forest types for wildland fire: means forest types assessed as being associated with the risk of high to extreme wildland fire using risk assessment tools established by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, as amended from time to time.	No equivalent definition.	No definition in UHOP.	Include new definition in UHOP consistent with PPS 2020 definition. There are areas of moderate and high risk in both the Urban and Rural Areas.
Hazardous lands: means property or lands that could be unsafe for development due to naturally occurring processes. Along the	Hazardous lands: Property or lands that could be unsafe for development due to naturally occurring processes. Along the shorelines of the Great Lakes	Hazardous Lands: means property or lands that could be unsafe for development due to naturally occurring processes. Along the shorelines of the	Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to PPS, 2020.

Provincial Policy Statement, 2020	Growth Plan, 2019, as Amended / Greenbelt Plan, 2017	Existing Urban Hamilton Official Plan Definition	Recommended Change to Urban Hamilton Official Plan:
<p>shorelines of the <i>Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System</i>, this means the land, including that covered by water, between the international boundary, where applicable, and the furthest landward limit of the <i>flooding hazard, erosion hazard or dynamic beach hazard</i> limits. Along the shorelines of <i>large inland lakes</i>, this means the land, including that covered by water, between a defined offshore distance or depth and the furthest landward limit of the <i>flooding hazard, erosion hazard or dynamic beach hazard</i> limits. Along <i>river, stream and small inland lake systems</i>, this means the land, including that covered by water, to the furthest landward limit of the <i>flooding hazard or erosion hazard</i> limits.</p>	<p>– St Lawrence River System, this means the land, including that covered by water, between the international boundary, where applicable, and the furthest landward limit of the flooding hazard, erosion hazard or dynamic beach hazard limits. Along the shorelines of large, inland lakes, this means the land, including that covered by water, between a defined offshore distance or depth and the furthest landward limit of the flooding hazard, erosion hazard or dynamic beach hazard limits. Along river, stream and small inland lake systems, this means the land, including that covered by water, to the furthest landward limit of the flooding hazard or erosion hazard limits. (PPS, 2020)</p>	<p>Great Lakes – St. Lawrence River System, this means the land, including that covered by water, between the international boundary, where applicable, and the furthest landward limit of the flooding hazard, erosion hazard or dynamic beach hazard limits. Along the shorelines of large inland lakes, this means the land, including that covered by water, between a defined offshore distance or depth and the furthest landward limit of the <i>flooding hazard, erosion hazard or dynamic beach hazard</i> limits. Along river, stream and small inland lake systems, this means the land, including that covered by water, to the furthest landward limit of the flooding hazard or erosion hazard limits (PPS, 2005).</p>	
<p>Hazardous sites: means property or lands that could be unsafe for <i>development and site alteration</i> due to naturally occurring hazards. These may include unstable soils (sensitive marine clays [leda], organic soils) or unstable bedrock (karst topography).</p>	<p>No equivalent definition.</p>	<p>Hazardous Sites: means property or lands that could be unsafe for development and site alteration due to naturally occurring hazards. These may include unstable soils (sensitive marine clays [leda], organic soils) or unstable bedrock (karst topography) (PPS, 2005).</p>	<p>Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to PPS, 2020.</p>
<p>Heritage attributes: means the principal features or elements that contribute to a <i>protected heritage property's</i> 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.</p>	<p>No equivalent definition.</p>	<p>Heritage Attributes: means the principal features, characteristics, context and appearance that contribute to the cultural heritage significance of a protected heritage property (PPS, 2005).</p>	<p>Update UHOP definition to be consistent with PPS, 2020 definition.</p>

Provincial Policy Statement, 2020	Growth Plan, 2019, as Amended / Greenbelt Plan, 2017	Existing Urban Hamilton Official Plan Definition	Recommended Change to Urban Hamilton Official Plan:
significant views or vistas to or from a <i>protected heritage property</i>)			
No equivalent definition.	Higher Order Transit: Transit that generally operates in partially or completely dedicated rights-of-way, outside of mixed traffic, and therefore can achieve levels of speed and reliability greater than mixed-traffic transit. <i>Higher order transit</i> can include heavy rail (such as subways and inter-city rail), light rail, and buses in dedicated rights-of-way.	Higher Order Transit/Rapid Transit: Transit that generally operates in its own dedicated right-of-way, outside of mixed traffic where possible, and therefore can achieve a speed and frequency of service greater than conventional transit. <i>Higher order transit</i> can include heavy rail (such as subways), light rail transit (such as streetcars), and buses in dedicated rights-of-way and is typically referred to as rapid transit (Growth Plan, 2006).	Update UHOP definition to reflect Growth Plan, 2019 and refer only to Higher Order Transit. Remove Rapid Transit. Use one term in UHOP to avoid confusion
Hydrologic function: means the functions of the hydrological cycle that include the occurrence, circulation, distribution and chemical and physical properties of water on the surface of the land, in the soil and underlying rocks, and in the atmosphere, and water’s interaction with the environment including its relation to living things.	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. (PPS, 2020)	Hydrologic Function: means the functions of the hydrological cycle that includes the occurrence, circulation, distribution and chemical and physical properties of water on the surface of the land, the soil and underlying rocks, and in the atmosphere, and water’s interaction with the environment including its relation to living things (PPS, 2005).	Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to PPS, 2020.
Impacts of a changing climate: means the present and future consequences from changes in weather patterns at local and regional levels including extreme weather events and increased climate variability.	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. (PPS, 2020)	No definition in UHOP.	Add new UHOP definition that uses the PPS, 2020 definition.
Infrastructure: means physical structures (facilities and corridors) that form the foundation for development.	Infrastructure: Physical structures (facilities and corridors) that form the foundation for development.	Infrastructure: means physical structures (facilities and corridors) that form the foundation for development.	Update UHOP definition to PPS, 2020 definition.

Provincial Policy Statement, 2020	Growth Plan, 2019, as Amended / Greenbelt Plan, 2017	Existing Urban Hamilton Official Plan Definition	Recommended Change to Urban Hamilton Official Plan:
<p><i>Infrastructure</i> 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.</p>	<p>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. (PPS, 2020)</p>	<p>Infrastructure includes: sewage and water systems, sewage treatment systems, waste management systems, electric power generation and transmission, communications/telecommunications, transit and transportation corridors and facilities, oil and gas pipelines and associated facilities (PPS, 2005).</p>	<p>Definition is generally the same but references additional examples of infrastructure.</p>
<p>Intensification: The development of a property, site or area at a higher density than currently exists through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <i>redevelopment</i>, including the reuse of <i>brownfield sites</i>; 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. 	<p>Intensification: The development of a property, site or area at a higher density than currently exists through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>the expansion or conversion of existing buildings. (PPS 2020)</p>	<p>Intensification: means the development of a property, site or area at a higher density than currently exists through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) redevelopment, including the reuse of brownfield sites; b) the <i>development</i> of vacant and/or underutilized lots within previously developed areas; c) infill <i>development</i>; and d) the expansion or conversion of existing buildings. (PPS, 2005) 	<p>Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to PPS, 2020.</p>
<p>No equivalent definition.</p>	<p>See Strategic Growth Areas</p>	<p>Intensification Areas: means lands identified by municipalities or the Province within a settlement area that are to be the focus for accommodating <i>intensification</i>. <i>Intensification areas</i> include urban growth centres, <i>intensification</i> corridors, major transit station areas, and other major opportunities that may include infill, <i>redevelopment</i>, brownfield sites, the</p>	<p>Delete Intensification Areas definition from the UHOP.</p> <p>“Intensification Areas” was a term referenced in the Growth Plan, 2005 and has been replaced with “Strategic Growth Areas” in the Growth Plan, 2017 and 2019.</p> <p>Add new definition of Strategic Growth Areas (see below).</p>

Provincial Policy Statement, 2020	Growth Plan, 2019, as Amended / Greenbelt Plan, 2017	Existing Urban Hamilton Official Plan Definition	Recommended Change to Urban Hamilton Official Plan:
		expansion or conversion of existing buildings and greyfields (Growth Plan, 2006, amended).	
No equivalent definition.	Intermittent Streams: Stream-related watercourses that contain water or are dry at times of the year that are more or less predictable, generally flowing during wet seasons of the year but not the entire year, and where the water table is above the stream bottom during parts of the year. (Greenbelt Plan)	Intermittent Streams: means stream-related watercourses that contain water or are dry at times of the year and are more or less predictable, generally flowing during wet seasons of the year but not the entire year, and where the water table is above the stream bottom during parts of the year (Greenbelt Plan, 2005).	Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to Greenbelt Plan, 2017.
No equivalent definition.	Key Natural Heritage Features: <i>Habitat of endangered species and threatened species; fish habitat; wetlands; life science areas of natural and scientific interest (ANSIs), significant valleylands, significant woodlands; significant wildlife habitat (including habitat of special concern species); sand barrens, savannahs, and tallgrass prairies; and alvars.</i>	Key Natural Heritage Features: means the following: a) Significant habitat of endangered and threatened species b) Fish habitat; c) Wetlands; d) Life Science Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSIs) e) Significant valleylands; f) Significant wildlife habitat; g) Sand barrens, savannahs, and tallgrass prairies; and i) Alvars	Update UHOP definition to include significant woodlands.
No equivalent definition.	No equivalent definition.	Lake: means any inland body of standing water usually fresh water larger than a pool or pond or a body of water filling a	Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to Greenbelt Plan, 2017.

Provincial Policy Statement, 2020	Growth Plan, 2019, as Amended / Greenbelt Plan, 2017	Existing Urban Hamilton Official Plan Definition	Recommended Change to Urban Hamilton Official Plan:
		depression in the earth’s surface (Greenbelt Plan, 2005).	
See Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest	Life Science Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSIs): An area that has been identified as having life science values related to protection, scientific study, or education; and further identified by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry using evaluation procedures established by that Ministry, as amended from time to time. (Greenbelt Plan)	Life Science Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSIs): means lands and waters containing natural landscapes or features that are important for natural heritage protection, appreciation, scientific study, or education. Life Science ANSIs are identified by the Ministry of Natural Resources using evaluation procedures established by that Ministry, as amended from time to time (Greenbelt Plan, 2005).	Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to Greenbelt Plan, 2017 and Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry.
Low and moderate income households: means a) in the case of ownership housing, households with incomes in the lowest 60 percent of the income distribution for the <i>regional market area</i> ; or b) in the case of rental housing, households with incomes in the lowest 60 percent of the income distribution for renter households for the <i>regional market area</i> .	No equivalent definition.	Low and Moderate Income Households: means: a) in the case of ownership housing, households with incomes in the lowest 60 percent of the income distribution for the City of Hamilton; or, b) in the case of rental housing, households with incomes in the lowest 60 percent of the income distribution for renter households for the City of Hamilton. (PPS, 2005, amended)	Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to PPS, 2020.
No equivalent definition.	Low Impact Development: An approach to stormwater management that seeks to manage rain and other precipitation as close as possible to where it falls to mitigate the impacts of increased runoff and stormwater pollution. It typically includes a set of	No definition in UHOP.	Add new UHOP definition to reflect Growth Plan, 2019.

Provincial Policy Statement, 2020	Growth Plan, 2019, as Amended / Greenbelt Plan, 2017	Existing Urban Hamilton Official Plan Definition	Recommended Change to Urban Hamilton Official Plan:
	<p>site design strategies and distributed, small-scale structural practices to mimic the natural hydrology to the greatest extent possible through infiltration, evapotranspiration, harvesting, filtration, and detention of stormwater. Low impact development can include, for example: bio-swales, vegetated areas at the edge of paved surfaces, permeable pavement, rain gardens, green roofs, and exfiltration systems. Low impact development often employs vegetation and soil in its design, however, that does not always have to be the case and the specific form may vary considering local conditions and community character.</p>		
<p>Major goods movement facilities and corridors: means transportation facilities and corridors associated with the inter- and intra-provincial movement of goods. Examples include: inter-modal facilities, ports, <i>airports, rail facilities</i>, 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.</p>	<p>Major goods movement facilities and corridors: The transportation facilities and corridors associated with the inter- and intra-provincial movement of goods. Examples include: inter-modal facilities, ports, airports, truck terminals, freight corridors, freight facilities, and haul routes and primary transportation corridors used for the movement of goods. Approaches that are freight-supportive may be recommended in guidelines developed by the Province or based on municipal approaches that achieve the same objectives. (PPS, 2020)</p>	<p>No definition</p>	<p>Add “Major goods movement facilities and corridors” definition to UHOP consistent with PPS definition.</p> <p>PPS changed terminology between 2005 and 2014.</p> <p>Existing definition of Transportation Corridor partially complies with this new definition, but does not mention inter-modal, ports, airports, or truck terminals.</p>

Provincial Policy Statement, 2020	Growth Plan, 2019, as Amended / Greenbelt Plan, 2017	Existing Urban Hamilton Official Plan Definition	Recommended Change to Urban Hamilton Official Plan:
No equivalent definition.	Major Office: Freestanding office buildings of approximately 4,000 square metres of floor space or greater, or with approximately 200 jobs or more.	Major Office: Major office is generally defined as freestanding office buildings of 10,000 m ² or greater or with 500 jobs or more (Growth Plan, 2006).	Update UHOP definition to conform to Growth Plan, 2019 definition.
No equivalent definition.	Major Transit Station Area: The area including and around any existing or planned higher order transit station or stop within a settlement area; or the area including and around a major bus depot in an urban core. Major transit station areas generally are defined as the area within an approximate 500 to 800 metre radius of a transit station, representing about a 10-minute walk.	Major Transit Station Area: The area including and around any existing or planned higher order transit station within a settlement/urban 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 500m radius of a transit station, representing about a 10-minute walk (Growth Plan, 2006).	Update UHOP definition to be consistent with Growth Plan, 2019. Recognize increased radius of up to 800 metres, representing a 10 min walk
No equivalent definition.	Major trip generators: Origins and destinations with high population densities or concentrated activities which generate many trips (e.g., urban growth centres and other downtowns, major office and office parks, major retail, employment areas, community hubs, large parks and recreational destinations, post-secondary institutions and other public service facilities, and other mixed-use areas).	Major Transit Generator: means a facility or area which generates significant volumes of passenger and/or goods/services trips to/from residential, commercial and/or industrial land uses (Metrolinx, 2008).	Revise existing “Major Transit Generator” definition in UHOP with new “Major Trip Generator” definition, consistent with Growth Plan, 2019. Major transit generator is not the same as Major Trip Generator – as it is defined in the context of transit service. Major trip generator considers all modes of transportation and generate trips in different modes.
Minimum distance separation formulae: means 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.	Minimum Distance Separation 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. (PPS, 2020)	Minimum Distance Separation (MDS) Formulae: means formulae developed by the Province to separate uses so as to reduce incompatibility concerns about odour from livestock and manure storage facilities (PPS, 2005).	Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to PPS, 2020.

Provincial Policy Statement, 2020	Growth Plan, 2019, as Amended / Greenbelt Plan, 2017	Existing Urban Hamilton Official Plan Definition	Recommended Change to Urban Hamilton Official Plan:
<p>Multimodal: means 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.</p>	<p>Multimodal: Relating to 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. (Based on the PPS, 2020 and modified for this Plan)</p>	<p>Multi-Modal [transportation]: 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 (Growth Plan, 2006).</p>	<p>Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to Growth Plan, 2019.</p>
<p>No equivalent definition.</p>	<p>No equivalent definition.</p>	<p>Multiple Dwelling: means a building or part thereof containing three or more dwelling units but shall not include a street townhouse dwelling. Examples of such dwellings include block townhouse dwellings, stacked townhouse dwellings, and apartment dwellings.</p>	<p>Revise UHOP Definition to reference five (5) or more units and include street townhouse units that front onto a condominium road.</p>
<p>See Comprehensive Review, above</p>	<p>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 this Plan.</p>	<p>Municipally Initiated Comprehensive Review: means a plan, undertaken by the City, which comprehensively applies the policies and schedules of the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, the Provincial Policy Statement and the Official Plan. It can be undertaken on specific land use components, such as residential, employment, or undertaken as one comprehensive plan.</p>	<p>Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to Growth Plan, 2019.</p> <p>Current UHOP definition remains under appeal.</p>
<p>No equivalent definition.</p>	<p>Natural Self-Sustaining Vegetation: Vegetation dominated by native plant species that can grow and persist without direct human management, protection, or tending. (Greenbelt Plan)</p>	<p>Natural Self-Sustaining Vegetation: means vegetation dominated by native plant species that can grow and persist without direct human management protection, or tending (Greenbelt Plan, 2005).</p>	<p>Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to Greenbelt Plan, 2017.</p>
<p>Negative impacts: means</p> <p>a) in regard to policy 1.6.6.4 and 1.6.6.5, potential risks to human</p>	<p>Negative Impact:</p> <p>a. In regard to water, degradation to the quality or quantity of surface or</p>	<p>Negative Impacts: means</p> <p>a) In regard to water, degradation to the <i>quality or quantity of surface or</i></p>	<p>Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to Growth Plan, 2019.</p>

Provincial Policy Statement, 2020	Growth Plan, 2019, as Amended / Greenbelt Plan, 2017	Existing Urban Hamilton Official Plan Definition	Recommended Change to Urban Hamilton Official Plan:
<p>health and safety and degradation to the <i>quality and quantity of water, sensitive surface water features and sensitive ground water features</i>, and their related <i>hydrologic functions</i>, due to single, multiple or successive <i>development</i>. <i>Negative impacts</i> should be assessed through environmental studies including hydrogeological or water quality impact assessments, in accordance with provincial standards;</p> <p>b) in regard to policy 2.2, degradation to the <i>quality and quantity of water, sensitive surface water features and sensitive ground water features</i>, and their related <i>hydrologic functions</i>, due to single, multiple or successive <i>development or site alteration</i> activities;</p> <p>c) in regard to fish habitat, any permanent alteration to, or destruction of <i>fish habitat</i>, except where, in conjunction with the appropriate authorities, it has been authorized under the <i>Fisheries Act</i>; and</p> <p>d) in regard to other <i>natural heritage features and areas</i>, degradation that threatens the health and integrity of the natural features or <i>ecological functions</i> for which an</p>	<p>groundwater, <i>key hydrologic features</i> or vulnerable areas and their related <i>hydrologic functions</i> due to single, multiple or successive <i>development or site alteration</i> activities;</p> <p>b. In regard to <i>fish habitat</i>, any permanent alteration to or destruction of <i>fish habitat</i>, except where, in conjunction with the appropriate authorities, it has been authorized under the <i>Fisheries Act</i>; and</p> <p>c. In regard to other <i>natural heritage features and areas</i>, degradation that threatens the health and integrity of the natural features or <i>ecological functions</i> for which an area is identified due to single, multiple or successive <i>development or site alteration</i> activities.</p>	<p><i>ground water, key hydrologic features or vulnerable areas</i>, and their related <i>hydrologic functions</i>, due to single, multiple or successive <i>development or site alteration</i> activities;</p> <p>b) In regard to <i>fish habitat</i>, the harmful alteration, disruption, or destruction of fish habitat, except where, in conjunction with the appropriate authorities, it has been authorized under the <i>Fisheries Act</i>, using the guiding principle of no net loss of productive capacity; and,</p> <p>c) In regard to other <i>natural heritage features and areas</i>, degradation that threatens the health and integrity of the natural features or <i>ecological functions</i> for which an area is identified due to single, multiple, or successive <i>development or site alteration</i> activities. (PPS, 2005)</p>	

Provincial Policy Statement, 2020	Growth Plan, 2019, as Amended / Greenbelt Plan, 2017	Existing Urban Hamilton Official Plan Definition	Recommended Change to Urban Hamilton Official Plan:
area is identified due to single, multiple or successive <i>development</i> or <i>site alteration</i> activities.			
No equivalent definition.	No equivalent definition. Permanent stream is one of the features included in definition of “Key Hydrologic Features”	Permanent Stream: means a stream that continually flows in an average year (Greenbelt Plan, 2005).	Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to Greenbelt, 2017.
Planned corridors: means corridors or future corridors which are required to meet projected needs, and are identified through <i>provincial plans</i> , preferred alignment(s) determined through the <i>Environmental Assessment Act</i> 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.	Planned Corridors: Corridors or future corridors which are required to meet projected needs, and are identified through this Plan, preferred alignment(s) determined through the Environmental Assessment Act process, or identified through planning studies where the Ministry of Transportation, Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines, Metrolinx, or Independent Electricity System Operator (IESO) or any successor to those Ministries or entities, is actively pursuing the identification of a corridor. Approaches for the protection of <i>planned corridors</i> may be recommended in guidelines developed by the Province. (Based on PPS, 2020 and modified for this Plan)	Planned Corridors: means corridors identified through provincial plans or preferred alignment(s) determined through the <u>Environmental Assessment Act</u> process which are required to meet projected needs (PPS, 2005).	Revise UHOP definition to reflect PPS, 2020 definition.
No equivalent definition.	Priority Transit Corridors: Transit corridors shown in Schedule 5 or as further identified by the Province for the purpose of implementing this Plan.	No definition in UHOP. However, term is italicized in Downtown Hamilton Secondary Plan policies for Rapid Transit.	Add new UHOP definition as per Growth Plan, 2019 definition.

Provincial Policy Statement, 2020	Growth Plan, 2019, as Amended / Greenbelt Plan, 2017	Existing Urban Hamilton Official Plan Definition	Recommended Change to Urban Hamilton Official Plan:
<p>Protected Heritage Property: means property designated under Parts IV, V, or VI of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>; 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.</p>	<p>No equivalent definition.</p>	<p>Protected Heritage Property: means real property designated under Parts IV, V or VI of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>; heritage conservation easement property under Parts II or IV of the Ontario Heritage Act; and property that is the subject of a covenant or agreement between the owner of a property and a conservation body or level of government, registered on title and executed with the primary purpose of preserving, conserving and maintaining a cultural heritage feature or resource, or preventing its destruction, demolition or loss (PPS, 2005).</p>	<p>Revise UHOP definition to reflect PPS, 2020 definition.</p>
<p>No equivalent definition.</p>	<p>Provincially Significant Employment Zones: Areas defined by the Minister in consultation with affected municipalities for the purpose of long-term planning for job creation and economic development. Provincially significant employment zones can consist of employment areas as well as mixed-use areas that contain a significant number of jobs.</p>	<p>No definition in UHOP for PSEZs</p>	<p>Add new definition to UHOP consistent with Growth Plan, 2019 definition.</p>
<p>Quality and quantity of water: Is measured by indicators associated with hydrologic function such as minimum base flow, depth to water table, aquifer pressure, oxygen levels, suspended solids, temperature, bacteria, nutrients and hazardous contaminants, and hydrologic regime.</p>	<p>Quality and Quantity of Water: Measured by indicators associated with <i>hydrologic function</i> such as minimum base flow, depth to water table, aquifer pressure, oxygen levels, suspended solids, temperature, bacteria, nutrients and hazardous contaminants, and hydrologic regime. (PPS, 2020)</p>	<p>Quality and Quantity of Water: is measured by indicators such as minimum base flow, depth to water table, aquifer pressure, oxygen levels, suspended soils, temperature bacteria, nutrients and hazardous contaminants, and hydrological regime (PPS, 2005).</p>	<p>Update UHOP definition to be consistent with PPS, 2020 definition.</p>

Provincial Policy Statement, 2020	Growth Plan, 2019, as Amended / Greenbelt Plan, 2017	Existing Urban Hamilton Official Plan Definition	Recommended Change to Urban Hamilton Official Plan:
No equivalent definition.	No equivalent definition.	Rapid Transit: Transit service separated partially or completely from general vehicular traffic and therefore able to maintain higher levels of speed, reliability and vehicle productivity than can be achieved by transit vehicles operating in mixed traffic. Rapid transit can include <i>light rail transit</i> and/or bus rapid transit (adapted from Metrolinx, 2008).	Delete Rapid Transit definition from UHOP. The existing Rapid Transit definition has been replaced by Higher Order Transit.
Redevelopment: means the creation of new units, uses or lots on previously developed land in existing communities, including <i>brownfield sites</i> .	Redevelopment: The creation of new units, uses or lots on previously developed land in existing communities, including <i>brownfield sites</i> . (PPS, 2020)	Redevelopment: means the creation of new units, uses or lots on previously developed land in existing communities, including <i>brownfield sites</i> (PPS, 2005).	Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to PPS, 2020.
Renewable energy system: means a system that generates electricity, heat and/or cooling from a <i>renewable energy source</i> .	Renewable Energy System: A system that generates electricity, heat and/or cooling from a renewable energy source. For the purposes of this definition: A renewable energy source is an energy source that is renewed by natural processes and includes wind, water, biomass, biogas, biofuel, solar energy, geothermal energy and tidal forces. (PPS, 2020)	Renewable Energy Systems: means the production of electrical power from an energy source that is renewed by natural processes including, but not limited to, wind, water, a biomass resource or product, or solar and geothermal energy. These systems have the same meaning as a renewable energy undertaking under the <u>Green Energy and Green Economy Act, 2009</u> .	Update UHOP definition to reflect Growth Plan 2019, as Amended.
Residential intensification: means intensification of a property, site or area which results in a net increase in residential units or accommodation and includes: a) redevelopment, including the redevelopment of <i>brownfield sites</i> ;	No equivalent definition.	Residential Intensification: <i>Intensification</i> of a property, site or area which results in a net increase in residential units or accommodation and includes: a) redevelopment, including the redevelopment of brownfield sites;	Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to PPS, 2020, as amended.

Provincial Policy Statement, 2020	Growth Plan, 2019, as Amended / Greenbelt Plan, 2017	Existing Urban Hamilton Official Plan Definition	Recommended Change to Urban Hamilton Official Plan:
<p>b) the development of vacant or underutilized lots within previously developed areas;</p> <p>c) infill development;</p> <p>d) development and introduction of new <i>housing options</i> within previously developed areas</p> <p>e) the conversion or expansion of existing industrial, commercial and institutional buildings for residential use; and</p> <p>f) the conversion or expansion of existing residential buildings to create new residential units or accommodation, including accessory apartments, additional residential units, rooming houses, and other <i>housing options</i></p>		<p>b) the <i>development</i> of vacant or underutilized lots within previously developed areas;</p> <p>c) infill <i>development</i>;</p> <p>d) the conversion or expansion of existing industrial, commercial and institutional buildings for residential use; and,</p> <p>e) the conversion or expansion of existing residential buildings to create new residential units or accommodation, including accessory apartments, secondary suites and rooming houses. (PPS, 2005)</p>	
<p>No equivalent definition.</p>	<p>Savannah: Land (not including land that is being used for agricultural purposes or no longer exhibits <i>savannah</i> characteristics) that:</p> <p>a) has vegetation with a significant component of non-woody plants, including <i>tallgrass prairie</i> species that are maintained by seasonal drought, periodic disturbances such as fire, or both;</p> <p>b) has from 25 per cent to 60 per cent tree cover;</p>	<p>Savannah: means land (not including land that is being used for agricultural purposes or no longer exhibits <i>savannah</i> characteristics) that:</p> <p>a) has vegetation with a significant component of non-woody plants, including tallgrass prairie species that are maintained by seasonal drought, periodic disturbances including fire, or both;</p> <p>b) has from 25 per cent to 60 per cent tree cover;</p>	<p>Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to Greenbelt Plan, 2017.</p>

Provincial Policy Statement, 2020	Growth Plan, 2019, as Amended / Greenbelt Plan, 2017	Existing Urban Hamilton Official Plan Definition	Recommended Change to Urban Hamilton Official Plan:
	<p>c) has mineral soils; and</p> <p>d) has been further identified, by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry or by any other person, according to evaluation procedures established by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, as amended from time to time. (Greenbelt Plan)</p>	<p>c) has mineral soils; and,</p> <p>d) has been further 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. (Greenbelt Plan, 2005)</p>	
No equivalent definition.	Seepage Areas and Springs: Sites of emergence of groundwater where the water table is present at the ground surface. (Greenbelt Plan)	Seepage Areas and Springs: means sites of emergence of groundwater where the water table is present at the ground surface (Greenbelt Plan, 2005).	Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to Greenbelt Plan, 2017.
Sensitive: in regard to <i>surface water features and ground water features</i> , means areas that are particularly susceptible to impacts from activities or events including, but not limited to, water withdrawals, and additions of pollutants.	No equivalent definition.	Sensitive: in regard to surface water feature and ground water feature, means areas that are particularly susceptible to impacts from activities or events including, but not limited to, water withdrawals, and additions of pollutants (PPS, 2005).	Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to PPS, 2020.
<p>Significant: means ...</p> <p>e) in regard to cultural heritage and archaeology, resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest. Processes and criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest are established by the Province under the authority of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>.</p>	No equivalent definition.	Significant: In regard to cultural heritage and archaeology, means cultural heritage resources that are valued for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people (PPS, 2005).	<p>Update UHOP definition to reflect PPS, 2020 definition, as below:</p> <p>Significant: In regard to cultural heritage and archaeology, means cultural heritage 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. are valued for the important contribution they make to our understanding of</p>

Provincial Policy Statement, 2020	Growth Plan, 2019, as Amended / Greenbelt Plan, 2017	Existing Urban Hamilton Official Plan Definition	Recommended Change to Urban Hamilton Official Plan:
<p>Criteria for determining significance for the resources identified in sections (c)-(e) are recommended by the Province, but municipal approaches that achieve or exceed the same objective may also be used.</p> <p>While some significant resources may already be identified and inventoried by official sources, the significance of others can only be determined after evaluation.</p>			<p>the history of a place, an event, or a people (PPS, 2020 05).</p>
<p>Significant: means</p> <p>a) in regard to <i>wetlands, coastal wetlands</i> and <i>areas of natural and scientific interest</i>, an area identified as provincially significant by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry using evaluation procedures established by the Province, as amended from time to time;</p>	<p>Significant wetland: A wetland that has been identified as provincially significant by the Province. (Based on PPS, 2020 and modified for this Plan)</p>	<p>Significant Wetlands: means an area identified as provincially significant by the Province using evaluation procedures established by the Province, as amended from time to time (PPS, 2005).</p> <p>Significant Coastal Wetlands: means a coastal wetland identified as provincially significant by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources using evaluation procedures established by the Province, as amended from time to time (PPS, 2005).</p> <p>Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI): means areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features that have been identified as having life science or earth science values related to protection, scientific study or education (PPS, 2005).</p>	<p>Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to PPS, 2020 and update reference to Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry.</p>
<p>Significant: means</p>	<p>Significant groundwater recharge area: An area that has been identified:</p>	<p>Significant Valleylands: means a natural area that occurs in a valley or other landform depression that has water</p>	<p>Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to PPS, 2020.</p>

Provincial Policy Statement, 2020	Growth Plan, 2019, as Amended / Greenbelt Plan, 2017	Existing Urban Hamilton Official Plan Definition	Recommended Change to Urban Hamilton Official Plan:
<p>c) in regard to other features and areas in policy 2.1, ecologically important in terms of features, functions, representation or amount, and contributing to the quality and diversity of an identifiable geographic area or <i>natural heritage system</i>;</p> <p>Criteria for determining significance for the resources identified in sections (c)-(d) are recommended by the Province, but municipal approaches that achieve or exceed the same objective may also be used.</p> <p>While some significant resources may already be identified and inventoried by official sources, the significance of others can only be determined after evaluation.</p>	<p>a) as a significant groundwater recharge area by any public body for the purposes of implementing the PPS, 2020;</p> <p>b) as a significant groundwater recharge area in the assessment report required under the Clean Water Act, 2006; or</p> <p>c) as an ecologically significant groundwater recharge area delineated in a subwatershed plan or equivalent in accordance with provincial guidelines.</p> <p>For the purposes of this definition, ecologically significant groundwater recharge areas are areas of land that are responsible for replenishing groundwater systems that directly support sensitive areas like cold water streams and wetlands. (Greenbelt Plan)</p> <p>Significant surface water contribution areas: Areas, generally associated with headwater catchments, that contribute to baseflow volumes which are significant to the overall surface water flow volumes within a watershed. (Greenbelt Plan)</p> <p>Significant wildlife habitat: A wildlife habitat that is ecologically important in terms of features, functions, representation or amount, and contributing to the quality and diversity</p>	<p>flowing through or standing for some period of the year which is ecologically important in terms of features, functions, representation or amount and contributing to the quality and diversity of an identifiable geographic area or natural heritage system (PPS, 2005, amended).</p> <p>Significant Wildlife Habitat: means wildlife habitat areas which are ecologically important in terms of features, functions, representation or amount, and contributing to the quality and diversity of an identifiable geographic area or natural heritage system. Significant Wildlife Habitat will be identified based on criteria established by the Province. (PPS, 2005)</p> <p>Significant Habitat of Threatened or Endangered Species: means that habitat, as approved by the Ministry of Natural Resources, that is necessary for the maintenance survival and/or recovery of naturally occurring or reintroduced populations of species at risk and where those areas of occurrence are occupied or habitually occupied by the species during all or any part(s) of its life cycle. To identify which species are threatened or endangered, the City will refer to the Species at Risk in Ontario list that is prepared and updated by the Ministry of Natural Resources. The City may collaborate with the Province during the early stages of the planning process, to ensure that the significant habitat of threatened or endangered species on</p>	

Provincial Policy Statement, 2020	Growth Plan, 2019, as Amended / Greenbelt Plan, 2017	Existing Urban Hamilton Official Plan Definition	Recommended Change to Urban Hamilton Official Plan:
	<p>of an identifiable geographic area or natural heritage system. These are to be identified using criteria established by the Province. (Based on PPS, 2020 and modified for this Plan)</p> <p>Significant valleyland: A valleyland which is ecologically important in terms of features, functions, representation or amount, and contributing to the quality and diversity of an identifiable geographic area or natural heritage system. These are to be identified using criteria established by the Province. (Based on PPS, 2020 and modified for this Plan)</p>	<p>lands affected by or contiguous to any proposed <i>development</i> or <i>site alteration</i> is properly evaluated and identified.</p>	
<p>Site Alteration: means activities, such as grading, excavation and the placement of fill that would change the landform and natural vegetative characteristics of a site.</p> <p>For the purposes of policy 2.1.4(a), <i>site alteration</i> does not include underground or surface mining of <i>minerals</i> or advanced exploration on mining lands in <i>significant areas of mineral potential</i> in Ecoregion 5E, where advanced exploration has the same meaning as in the <i>Mining Act</i>. Instead, those matters shall be subject to policy 2.1.5(a).</p>	<p>Site Alteration: Activities, such as grading, excavation and the placement of fill that would change the landform and natural vegetative characteristics of a site. (PPS, 2020)</p>	<p>Site Alteration: means activities, such as grading, excavation, and the placement of fill that would change the landform and natural vegetative characteristics of a site (PPS, 2005, amended).</p>	<p>Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to PPS, 2020.</p>
<p>Special Policy Area: means an area within a community that has historically existed in the <i>flood plain</i> and where site-specific policies,</p>	<p>No equivalent definition.</p>	<p>Special Policy Area: With respect to <i>Hazard Lands</i>, means an area within a community that has historically existed in the flood plain and where site-specific</p>	<p>Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to PPS, 2020.</p>

Provincial Policy Statement, 2020	Growth Plan, 2019, as Amended / Greenbelt Plan, 2017	Existing Urban Hamilton Official Plan Definition	Recommended Change to Urban Hamilton Official Plan:
<p>approved by both the Ministers of Natural Resources and Forestry and Municipal Affairs and Housing, are intended to provide for the continued viability of existing uses (which are generally on a small scale) and address the significant social and economic hardships to the community that would result from strict adherence to provincial policies concerning <i>development</i>. The criteria and procedures for approval are established by the Province.</p> <p>A <i>Special Policy Area</i> is not intended to allow for new or intensified <i>development</i> and <i>site alteration</i>, if a community has feasible opportunities for <i>development</i> outside the <i>flood plain</i>.</p>		<p>policies, approved by both the Ministers of Natural Resources and Municipal Affairs and Housing, are intended to provide for the continued viability of existing uses (which are generally on a small scale) and address the significant social and economic hardships to the community that would result from the strict adherence to provincial policies concerning <i>development</i>. The criteria and procedures for approval are established by the Province (PPS, 2005).</p>	
<p>No equivalent definition.</p>	<p>Strategic Growth Areas: Within <i>settlement areas</i>, nodes, corridors, and other areas that have been identified by municipalities or the Province to be the focus for accommodating intensification and higher-density mixed uses in a more <i>compact built form</i>. <i>Strategic growth areas</i> include <i>urban growth centres</i>, <i>major transit station areas</i>, and other major opportunities that may include <i>infill</i>, <i>redevelopment</i>, <i>brownfield sites</i>, the expansion or conversion of existing buildings, or <i>greyfields</i>. Lands along major roads, arterials, or other areas with existing or planned <i>frequent transit service</i> or <i>higher order transit</i></p>	<p>No definition.</p>	<p>Add new definition of “Strategic Growth Areas” to UHOP based on Growth Plan, 2019.</p> <p>Existing definition of Intensification Areas to be deleted.</p>

Provincial Policy Statement, 2020	Growth Plan, 2019, as Amended / Greenbelt Plan, 2017	Existing Urban Hamilton Official Plan Definition	Recommended Change to Urban Hamilton Official Plan:
	<i>corridors</i> may also be identified as <i>strategic growth areas</i> .		
<p>Surface water feature: means water-related features on the earth’s surface, including headwaters, rivers, stream channels, inland lakes, seepage areas, recharge/discharge areas, springs, wetlands, and associated riparian lands that can be defined by their soil moisture, soil type, vegetation or topographic characteristics.</p>	<p>Surface water feature: means water-related features on the earth’s surface, including headwaters, rivers, stream channels, inland lakes, seepage areas, recharge/discharge areas, springs, wetlands, and associated riparian lands that can be defined by their soil moisture, soil type, vegetation or topographic characteristics. (PPS, 2020)</p>	<p>Surface Water Feature: refers to 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 associated riparian lands that can be defined by their soil moisture, soil type, vegetation or topographic characterises (PPS, 2005).</p>	<p>Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to PPS, 2020.</p>
<p>No equivalent definition.</p>	<p>Tallgrass Prairies: Land (not including land that is being used for agricultural purposes or no longer exhibits <i>tallgrass prairie</i> characteristics) that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) has vegetation dominated by non-woody plants, including tallgrass prairie species that are maintained by seasonal drought, periodic disturbances such as fire, or both; b) has less than 25 per cent tree cover; c) has mineral soils; and d) has been further identified, by the Minister of Natural Resources and Forestry or by any other person, according to evaluation procedures established by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, 	<p>Tallgrass Prairies: means land (not including land that is being used for agricultural purposes or no longer exhibits <i>tallgrass prairie</i> characteristics) that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) has vegetation dominated by non-woody plants, including tallgrass prairie species that are maintained by seasonal drought, periodic disturbances such as fire, or both; b) has less than 25 percent tree cover; c) has mineral soils; and, d) has been further identified, by the Minister 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. (Greenbelt Plan, 2005) 	<p>Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to Greenbelt Plan, 2017 and Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry.</p>

Provincial Policy Statement, 2020	Growth Plan, 2019, as Amended / Greenbelt Plan, 2017	Existing Urban Hamilton Official Plan Definition	Recommended Change to Urban Hamilton Official Plan:
	as amended from time to time. (Greenbelt Plan)		
<p>Transit-supportive: in regard to land use patterns, means development that makes transit viable, optimizes investments in transit infrastructure, 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, including air rights development, in proximity to transit stations, corridors and associated elements within the <i>transportation system</i>. Approaches may be recommended in guidelines developed by the Province or based on municipal approaches that achieve the same objectives.</p>	<p>Transit-supportive: Relating to development that makes transit viable and improves the quality of the experience of using transit. It often refers to compact, mixed-use development that has a high level of employment and residential densities. Transit-supportive development will be consistent with Ontario’s Transit Supportive Guidelines.</p>	<p>Transit-Supportive: 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 (Growth Plan, 2006).</p>	<p>Update definition to remove reference to “Growth Plan 2006”, otherwise maintain current definition.</p>
<p>Transportation demand management: means a set of strategies that result in more efficient use of the <i>transportation system</i> by influencing travel behaviour by mode, time of day, frequency, trip length, regulation, route, or cost.</p>	<p>Transportation Demand Management: 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. (PPS, 2020)</p>	<p>Transportation Demand Management: a program of incentives which influence whether, when, where and how people travel, and encourage them to make more efficient use of the transportation system (Metrolinx, 2008).</p>	<p>Update UHOP definition to reflect PPS 2020 and Growth Plan 2019 definition.</p>
<p>Transportation system: means 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,</p>	<p>Transportation system: 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</p>	<p>Transportation System: A system consisting of corridors and rights-of-way for the movement of people and goods, and associated transportation facilities including transit stops and stations, cycle lanes, bus lanes, high occupancy vehicle</p>	<p>Update UHOP definition to reflect PPS, 2020 definition.</p>

Provincial Policy Statement, 2020	Growth Plan, 2019, as Amended / Greenbelt Plan, 2017	Existing Urban Hamilton Official Plan Definition	Recommended Change to Urban Hamilton Official Plan:
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.	lanes, bus lanes, high occupancy vehicle lanes, rail facilities, parking facilities, park-and-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. (PPS, 2020)	lanes, rail facilities, parkland-ride lots, service centres, rest stops, vehicle inspection stations, inter-modal terminals, harbours, and associated facilities such as storage and maintenance (PPS, 2005).	Minor wording change.
Valleylands: means a natural area that occurs in a valley or other landform depression that has water flowing through or standing for some period of the year.	Valleylands: A natural area that occurs in a valley or other landform depression that has water flowing through or standing for some period of the year. (PPS, 2020)	Valley Lands: means a natural area that occurs in a valley or other landform depression that has water flowing through or standing for some period of the year (PPS, 2005).	Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to PPS, 2020.
No equivalent definition.	No equivalent definition.	Warmwater Watercourse: means a watercourse, whether permanent, intermittent, or ephemeral, which supports or contributes to the support of <i>fish habitat</i> or species associated with warmwater such as carp, bass, warmwater benthic invertebrates, or have thermal characteristics of a warmwater stream such as designated by the Ministry of Natural Resources. Warmwater species that are best adapted to prefer or usually occur at water temperatures greater than 25 degrees Celsius.	Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry.
Waste management system: means sites and facilities to accommodate solid waste from one or more municipalities and includes recycling facilities, transfer stations, processing sites and disposal sites.	No equivalent definition.	Waste Management System: means sites and facilities to accommodate solid waste from one or more municipalities and includes landfill sites, recycling facilities, transfer stations, processing	Update UHOP definition to be consistent with PPS, 2020.

Provincial Policy Statement, 2020	Growth Plan, 2019, as Amended / Greenbelt Plan, 2017	Existing Urban Hamilton Official Plan Definition	Recommended Change to Urban Hamilton Official Plan:
		sites and hazardous waste depot (PPS, 2005).	
Watershed: means an area that is drained by a river and its tributaries.	Watershed: An area that is drained by a river and its tributaries. (PPS, 2020)	Watershed: means an area that is drained by a river and its tributaries.	Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to PPS, 2020.
Wildlife habitat: means areas where plants, animals and other organisms live, and find adequate amounts of food, water, shelter and space needed to sustain their populations. Specific wildlife habitats of concern may include areas where species concentrate at a vulnerable point in their annual or life cycle; and areas which are important to migratory or non-migratory species.	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 <i>wildlife habitats</i> of concern may include areas where species concentrate at a vulnerable point in their annual or life cycle; and areas which are important to migratory or non-migratory species. (PPS, 2020)	Wildlife Habitat: means areas where plants, animals, and other organisms live, and find adequate amounts of food, water, shelter, and space needed to sustain their populations. Specific wildlife habitats of concern may include areas where species concentrate at a vulnerable point in their annual or life cycle; and areas which are important to migratory or non-migratory species. (PPS, 2005)	Maintain UHOP definition but update reference to PPS, 2020.
Wildland fire assessment and mitigation standards: means the combination of risk assessment tools and environmentally appropriate mitigation measures identified by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry to be incorporated into the design, construction and/or modification of buildings, structures, properties and/or communities to reduce the risk to public safety, infrastructure and property from wildland fire.	No equivalent definition.	No UHOP definition.	Include new definition in UHOP/ RHOP consistent with PPS 2020. There are areas of moderate and high risk in both the Urban and Rural Areas.