

## Part E Definitions

DRAFT

### ***Transportation***

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Active Transportation	All human-powered forms of travel, such as walking, cycling, skating, skateboarding, and the use of mobility aids. Active Transportation can be combined with other modes such as transit.
Access	a part of a Highway to provide physical ingress and/or egress of Motor Vehicles from the Roadway to adjacent property
Cycle	Includes a bicycle and any other conveyance that is moved by human power through pedals, or a motor assisted cycle as defined in the Motor Vehicle Act
Dangerous Goods	shall have the meaning set out in the British Columbia <i>Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act</i> .
Dangerous Goods Route	those portions of highways under the direction, control and management of the City designated for the transport of Dangerous Goods in the Transport of Dangerous Goods Bylaw No. 8192 (2009).
Lane	a Highway which has a width less than or equal to ten (10) metres and provides secondary access to a property
Pedestrian	a person afoot, or in a wheelchair or carriage
Provincial Arterial Highway	a Highway under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government Ministry responsible for administration of the <i>Transportation Act</i>
Road	any public street, sidewalk, bridge, boulevard, or any other public way intended for the general public for the passage of Vehicles within the City, excluding Provincial Arterial Highways
Traffic Calming	the installation and use of mainly physical measures that reduce the negative effects of motor vehicle use, alter driver behaviour and improve conditions for non-motorized street users.
Transportation Demand Management	The influencing of transportation demand through the implementation of policies, programs, and infrastructural improvements to create user incentives and disincentives.
Vehicle	a device in, upon, or by which a Person or thing is or may be transported or drawn on a Highway, except a device designed to be moved by human power, or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks

### ***Parks and Open Space***

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Greenbelt	This includes natural areas that are determined as unsuitable for development due to environmental considerations such as steep slopes or sensitive habitats.
Green Space	Public open space areas dedicated for reasons related to environmental conservation, aesthetics or protection from natural hazards. These can include buffer strips within a road right of way, Greenbelt zoned lands, scenic view areas, utility corridors/areas, undeveloped open space areas, and natural areas or escarpments.
Open Space	Any space in the City of Prince George which is owned and controlled by a public

	agency and is designated for use or protection, or visual observation as a public space. Public Open Space includes parks, buffer strips, school grounds and trails.
Parkland	Areas developed and maintained for active or passive recreational use, such as public parks, athletic fields, playgrounds, gardens and natural areas

### ***Recreation and Leisure***

Term	Definition
Recreation	The activities an individual participates in during their leisure time which contributes to the overall health and wellness of our community.
Leisure	Free time in which an individual is completely free to choose what he or she wishes to do at his or her free will. It is the individual's discretionary time.
Leisure Time	A state of mind where by an individual acquires an inner feeling of personal satisfaction, and an enriched sense of self-worth and well-being.

### ***CPTED***

Term	Definition
CPTED	Crime Prevention through Environmental Design is a crime prevention philosophy based on proper design and effective use of the built environment. The use of CPTED is intended to reduce crime and fear of crime by reducing criminal opportunity and fostering positive social interaction among legitimate users of space.

### ***Air, Water and Land Protection and Conservation***

Term	Definition
Brownfield	Abandoned, vacant, derelict or underutilized sites with active potential for redevelopment that may have contamination or the perception it is contaminated from a previous use. These sites are often former commercial or industrial properties.
Contaminated Site	A property that has soil, groundwater or surface water containing contaminants at levels that exceed those considered safe by regulators. <i>Known</i> contaminated sites have undergone appropriate testing. <i>Potentially</i> contaminated sites are suspected of being contaminated due to previous activities on them such as petroleum based activities, waste disposal, etc.

### ***Urban Interface Management***

Term	Definition
Wildland-urban Interface	Refers to the line or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland.
Biological Diversity or	Refers to the wealth of ecosystems in the biosphere, of species within ecosystems, and of genetic information within populations

Biodiversity	
Tree Inventory Program	To be added
Valuation Studies	Refers to the replacement value of a tree, a stand, or an ecosystem, and reflects the amenity value/benefits accrued to the community from the ecosystem services they provide (including but not limited to the provision of improved air quality, absorbing stormwater run-off, improving property appearance, and shade/cooling). Inputs may include size, species, condition, location, and other factors or characteristics.
Xeriscaping	Landscaping in ways that reduce or eliminate the need for supplemental water from irrigation.

### **Hazardous Conditions**

Term	Definition
Approval	A permit, license, or other authorization required under the <i>Local Government Act, Community Charter</i> , or any other enactment administered by the City or its delegate.
Atmospheric hazards	includes the following weather conditions: fog, hail, heavy snowfall and blizzard, heavy rain, high winds, ice storm, lightning, and temperature extremes.
Hazard assessment	<p>a report prepared at the applicant's expense, which is certified by a qualified professional with experience relevant to the applicable matter, to assist the City in determining whether or not a development proposal is supportable, and if supportable what conditions or requirements should be imposed on the development. A hazard assessment should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• determine if there is a hazard;</li> <li>• determine extent of any hazard to the development;</li> <li>• determine extent of any risk exacerbated by the proposed development on any affected adjacent properties;</li> <li>• identify vulnerabilities (existing and proposed);</li> <li>• describe the method of hazard analysis and risk analysis used;</li> <li>• refer to any applicable and identified provincial or international guideline for the level of safety, and compare this guideline with the findings of the investigation;</li> <li>• make a finding on the level of safety on the property based on the comparison;</li> <li>• state that the land may be used safely for the use intended;</li> <li>• include an assessment assurance statement in accordance with any applicable qualified professional guidelines and standards;</li> <li>• make recommendations to reduce the hazards and risks;</li> <li>• report on the requirements for future inspections of the property and recommend who should conduct those inspections, and</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>include an operations and maintenance report for any works designed to mitigate the risk.</li> </ul>
Dangerous Goods	Are defined in Federal and Provincial legislation. In general, these include any product, substance or organism that may constitute a hazard to the environment, property, or the general public, such as explosives, flammable liquids, and poisonous substances.
Hazardous condition area	are defined by statements in the Plan, and by the following attached maps: Hazardous Conditions Map, Wildfire Interface Development Permit Areas Map, Dangerous Goods Routes Map.
Hazardous conditions	are a source of potential harm, or a situation with a potential for causing harm, in terms of human injury; damage to health, property, the environment, and other things of value; or some combination of these.
Landslide	the downslope movement of soil, rock, and organic materials under the effects of gravity and also the landform that results from such movement.
Risk	the chance of injury or loss as defined <i>as a measure of the probability [likelihood] and severity</i> of an adverse effect to health, property, the environment, or other things of value.
Risk reduction measure	an action intended to reduce the frequency and severity of injury or loss including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>not undertaking the activity or development;</li> <li>works designed to mitigate risk;</li> <li>hazard specific standards or regulations for development (e.g. setbacks); and</li> <li>education, training, and awareness.</li> </ul>
Serious hardship	where a limiting physical characteristic of the land (e.g. exposed bedrock, steep slope, the presence of a watercourse) or the size of the existing parcel are such that the development proposal, that is consistent with the existing land use bylaws and any legal instruments registered on the legal title of the subject property, cannot occur unless the provisions are relaxed. Serious hardship does not include a landowner's preferences for building design, siting, or claims of economic hardship.
Vulnerability	people, property, infrastructure, industry and resources, or environments that are particularly exposed to adverse impact from a hazard event.
Vulnerable development	development involving people, property, infrastructure, industry, resources and environments that are particularly exposed to adverse impact from hazards including, but is not necessarily limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Correction Facilities– prisons, jails, halfway houses, remand centres</li> <li>Community Care Facilities – group homes, retirement complexes, residential care, nursery school, emergency care, out of school care, family day care, special needs day care, group day care.</li> <li>High Intensity Land Uses – downtown, regional, arterial, or neighbourhood commercial uses, high density residential (90 units per ha or more), government assisted housing, trailer parks and campgrounds,</li> </ul>

	<p>financial, manufacturing and distribution industries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Major Health Care Facilities – hospitals, social support facilities (e.g. multicultural centres, disability support centres, etc.)</li> <li>• Schools – public, private, religious, philanthropic, recreational, cultural, special, alternative, continuing, skilled trade or vocational education facilities, community college, and university</li> <li>• Religious Assembly Uses – chapel, church, convent, monastery, mosque, parish hall, rectory, seminary, synagogue, and temple</li> <li>• Public Facilities – stadiums, recreation centres, libraries, museums, convention centres, tourist facilities, evacuation centers, and other government facilities</li> <li>• Emergency Response Services – Fire, Police, Ambulance, EOC, NGOs</li> <li>• Critical Public Infrastructure – communications, energy transmission and distribution, potable water, sanitary sewer, food systems, transportation (routes, terminals, and systems for road, rail, air, water transportation)</li> <li>• Hazardous material storage and disposal sites</li> <li>• Historic or culturally significant sites</li> </ul>
Water body	includes a lake, pond, swamp and marsh.
Watercourse	any natural or man-made depression with well defined banks and a bed 0.6 metre metres or more below the surrounding land serving to give direction to a current or water at least six (6) months of the year or having a drainage area of 2 square kilometres or more upstream of the point of consideration.
Wildland-Urban Interface	an area where human development meets or is intermingled with forest and grassland fuel types.

### ***Heritage Conservation***

Term	Definition
Approval	a permit, license, or other authorization required under the <i>Local Government Act, Community Charter</i> , or any other enactment administered by the City or its delegate.
Archaeological resource potential area	are defined by statement in this Plan and by the attached Archaeological Areas Map
Heritage conservation area	are defined by statement in this Plan and by the attached Heritage Areas Map
Serious hardship	where a limiting physical characteristic of the land (e.g. exposed bedrock, steep slope, the presence of a watercourse) or the size of the existing parcel are such that the development proposal, that is consistent with the existing land use bylaws and any legal instruments registered on the legal title of the subject property, cannot occur unless the provisions are relaxed. Serious hardship does not include a landowner’s preferences for building design, siting, or claims of

	economic hardship.
--	--------------------

***Preservation, Protection and Restoration of the Natural Environment***

Term	Definition
Xeriscaping	
Sensitive Ecosystem Inventory (SEI)	To be added
native	A species that occurs naturally in the area and is not introduced
Riparian area	Transitional zones between aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems and often exhibit vegetation characteristics of both.
Ecosystem	A functional unit consisting of all living organisms and non-living factors and the processes that link them together
Fish habitat	A watercourse that is either fish-bearing or is connected by surface flow to a watercourse that is fish bearing

***Energy and GHG***

Term	Definition
Energy	Means any source or product that creates electricity or heat and can include natural gas, hydro electricity, coal-fire electricity, oil, gasoline, propane, wind and solar generated electricity, solar heating technology, ground source (geo-exchange) heat pumps, district energy systems, biomass plants, combined heat and power plants (CHP).
Renewable Energy	Means a sustainable source that is not anticipated to diminish in supply over time and can include, wind generated electricity, solar electricity or heat, ground source heat, biomass produced heat or electricity.
Energy Efficiency	Means the percentage of total energy input to a machine or equipment that is consumed in useful work and not wasted as useless heat. High energy efficiency converts a high percentage of energy input into the work (heat, operating equipment) with very little wasted.
Greenhouse Gas (GHG)	GHG is a collective term for those gases which reduce the loss of heat from the earth's atmosphere, and thus contribute to global warming and climate change.
District Energy System	A centralized energy plant generating heated water or steam, which is distributed through buried and insulated pipes to a cluster of buildings or an entire community.

***Brownfield Redevelopment***

Term	Definition
Brownfield	Abandoned, vacant, derelict or underutilized sites with active potential for redevelopment that may have contamination or the perception of contamination from a previous use. These sites are often former commercial or industrial properties.

Contaminated Site	A property that has soil, groundwater or surface water containing contaminants at levels that exceed those considered safe by regulators. <i>Known</i> contaminated sites have undergone appropriate testing. <i>Potentially</i> contaminated sites are suspected of being contaminated due to previous activities on them such as petroleum based activities, waste disposal, etc.
-------------------	---

### ***Climate change adaptation***

Term	Definition
Climate Change Adaptation	Preparing for impacts, both positive and negative, that will occur because of climate change.
Climate Impacts	Consequences that will occur in a region that is related to, or exacerbated by, climate change. These impacts may affect environmental, social and economic aspects of a community.
Resiliency	Ability to withstand both expected and unexpected changes (which in this case are related to climate change).

### ***Affordable Housing***

Term	Definition
Affordable housing	Housing that costs 30% or less of gross household income, usually focusing on households earning 60-80% of median household income in an area.
Non-market housing	Affordable housing developed with government assistance, which may or may not include ongoing subsidy, and which rents or sells for below market value, at amounts affordable to low-income households.
Special needs housing	Affordable supportive or transitional housing for persons requiring ongoing or temporary support to remain in their homes. May include seniors housing.
Adaptable housing	Housing that is designed and built so that accessibility features can be added easily and inexpensively after construction.
Visitable housing	A home with at least one no-step ground floor entrance, wider passage doors and a ground floor bathroom that allows a person using a wheelchair to enter and close the door.

### ***Food and Agriculture***

Term	Definition
Food and agriculture system	the cycle of farming, processing, transporting, distributing and recovering food waste in the context of larger natural, social, political and economic driving forces.
Artisan agriculture	Small or medium sized agriculture compatible in and around cities
edible landscaping	Ornamental landscapes integrated or planted completely with plants suitable for eating.
Agricultural urbanism	An emerging planning, policy and design framework for integrating a wide range of sustainable food and agriculture system elements into a community at a site,

	neighbourhood or on a city-wide scale.
--	--

***Aggregate Resources***

Term	Definition
Aggregate	means sand, gravel and rock.
Soil	means sand, gravel, rock, and other substance of which land is composed
Processing	Drying, stockpiling, crushing, sorting, screening, mixing, or washing aggregate or soil.
Reclaim	To bring lands previously occupied by aggregate operations to a state (i.e. topography, slopes, drainage, soil quality, vegetation etc.) that supports land used identified in this Plan.

DRAFT