



Glossary

Terms defined in the Glossary are intended to help readers understand concepts described or alluded to in the body of the Official Community Plan. Terms may be interpreted differently depending on the context and are not intended to be absolute.

A

Accessory Dwelling Unit (also see: Secondary Suite)

An accessory dwelling unit is an additional separate dwelling unit on a property, within a house or within a multi-family building that would normally accommodate only one dwelling unit. The unit is considered “accessory” or “secondary” to the primary residence.

Active Transportation

Also known as Non-motorized Transportation includes walking, bicycling, small-wheeled transport such as strollers, skates, skateboards, and push scooters.

Active Floodplain

An area on either side of a stream/river or other waterbody which is regularly flooded on a periodic basis.

Adaptability

Whether it’s the design of space in a building or an outdoor space such as a park, it is important to build in the ability to allow changes to whatever we build or design so that we can accommodate the needs of different users in the long term.

Adaptation (re. Climate Change)

The ability of a system (e.g. ecosystem, social systems) to adapt to climate change or other environmental disturbances. This may mean moderating potential damages, taking advantage of opportunities, or coping with the consequences.

Affordable Housing

Housing affordability is a function of housing cost and household income. Affordable housing is often defined as housing which has a market price or rent that does not exceed 30% of a household's income which is 80% or less than the median household income for the community. Affordable housing can be provided by the private, non-profit, cooperative, and public sectors separately or through partnership models. Affordable housing includes a variety of tenure models including ownership, rental, co-housing, cooperative and rental.

Asset Management

Asset management is the systematic process of maintaining, upgrading, and operating physical assets in a cost-effective manner.

Attainable Housing Policy

A 2008 policy of Council which has the goal of increasing the amount of affordable ownership and rental housing. This is largely done when land is rezoned and the density bonus provision of the Local Government Act is applied.

B**Backshore**

The area of a shore that lies between the average high tide mark and terrestrial vegetation. The backshore is affected by waves only during severe storms.

Beach or Shore

The zone of unconsolidated material that extends from the mean low water line to the place where there is a marked change in material or physiographic form, or to the line of permanent vegetation (the effective limit of storm waves and storm surge), i.e. to the coastline. The beach or shore can be divided into the foreshore and the backshore.

Bioswale

A technology that uses plants, soil and compost to retain and cleanse runoff from a site, roadway, or other source (e.g. vegetated ditch or depression).

Blue-listed species

Any native species, subspecies, or community that is considered to be vulnerable (of Special Concern) in British Columbia. These species are of concern because of characteristics that make them particularly sensitive to human activities or natural events. Blue-listed species are at risk but are not extirpated, endangered or threatened.

Brownfield

Abandoned, idled or underutilized industrial and commercial facilities where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived contamination. Also see: greenfield, greyfield.

Buffer / Riparian Buffer

Vegetated areas next to water resources that protect water resources from nonpoint source pollution and provide bank stabilization and aquatic and wildlife habitat.

C**Carbon Neutral**

The point at which greenhouse gas emissions from one's activities, such as driving or flying, are offset by planting trees or investing in solar, wind or other clean-energy projects.

Climate Change

Changes in long-term trends in the average climate, such as changes in average temperatures. According to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), climate change is a change in climate that is attributable directly or indirectly to human activity that alters atmospheric composition.

Cluster Development

Cluster developments may use a combination of housing types or smaller lots with less emphasis on minimum lot size. However, the total number of homes, or density, on a given acreage does not necessarily increase over that allowed in the traditional subdivision designs. The same number of homes is clustered on a smaller portion of the total available land. The remaining land, which would have been allocated to individual home sites, is now converted into protected private or public open space to be used for recreation, common open space, or the preservation of historical or environmentally sensitive features. Co-Housing is one example of cluster development.

Coast

The strip of land that extends from the coastline inland to the first major change in the terrain features, which are not influenced by the coastal processes. The main types of coastal features are dunes, cliffs and low-lying areas, possibly protected by dikes or seawalls.

Coastal bluff

Coastal bluffs are bedrock outcrops, rocky islets or steep cliffs (often composed of either rock or unconsolidated glacial till), that are located close to the ocean. Feeder bluffs of unconsolidated material provide a source of sand and sediment to other beaches through natural processes of erosion and distribution by ocean currents.

Complete Street

A multi-modal street that is designed and operated to enable safe access for all users. Pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists and bus riders of all ages and abilities are able to safely move along and across a complete street.

Condominium

See: Strata Property Act

Conservation Subdivision Design

Refers to the principles outlined in “Conservation Design for Subdivisions, which is a Practical Guide for Creating Open Space Networks” by Randall G. Arendt, 1996. Principles include the practice of delineating “primary conservation areas” such as wetlands, waterbodies, floodplains and steep slopes and “secondary conservation areas” such as upland buffers around wetlands and waterbodies, prime farmland, natural meadows, critical wildlife habitat and sites of historic, cultural or archaeological significance. After deducting “primary conservation areas” from the total parcel size, calculations are made to determine the number of dwellings allowed by the zoning on the remaining parts of the site. That number of units is then located around– but not within– the “secondary conservation areas”. The result is a density-neutral subdivision with significant open space.

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)

A technique of designing safe outdoor or indoor spaces. CPTED involves reducing crime opportunities by modifying the built environment. They include the traditional CPTED methods, such as access control, natural surveillance, image and maintenance, and territoriality. They also include advanced CPTED methods such as mitigating conflicting user groups, activity vs. crime generators, movement predictors, and controlling displacement effects. A wider range of social crime prevention strategies includes fairs and community meetings to encourage social interaction.

Critical/ sensitive habitat

Habitat crucial to the survival or recovery of a rare or endangered species, or habitat defined by Provincial or Federal mapping as critical or sensitive.

D

Densification (see also Infill)

As far as land use planning in BC is concerned, this term means to add new residential units to an existing neighbourhood. This may or may not include population increase, as people per household declines. Infill may include a house, attached housing, an apartment unit or any other form of housing.

Density

In order to describe our built environment, the term density is often used to look at the relationship between a unit of built space and a unit of land area. A clear measure of this relationship is floor area ratio (FAR, see below), where building floor area, in square metres, is compared directly with the land area in square metres. For instance, an FSR of 1.0 for a 1,000 m² parcel of land means that a building with a floor area of 1,000 m² could be built. Residential densities are often measured in terms of dwelling units per hectare (or per acre in the USA). This type of density measure may provide a rough way to predict population densities (people per hectare based on number of people per unit type), but is not a good descriptor of a building size. Zoning bylaws define built density in different ways for different parts of a city for a desired function and look determined by the elected Council. Examples that illustrate this point follow:

- Rural (small farm): 1 unit per 4 ha

- Rural: 1 unit per 4,000 m² (1 per ac)
- 1970s neighbourhood: 1 unit / 700 m² ~ 12 units per ha (5 per ac), road area subtracted
- 1990s „small lot: 1 unit per 300 m² ~ 30 units per ha (12 per ac)
- Apartment (4 storey): 120 units per ha (50 per ac)
- Apartment (20 storey): 300 units per ha (120 per ac) ~ FSR 2.5

Develop With Care

The Ministry of Environment publishes guidelines to encourage development which sensitively takes into account natural systems. This guide is both comprehensive and specific for each region.

E

Easements

A right to use another person’s real property for a specific purpose. The most common type of easement is the right to travel over another person’s land, known as a right-of-way. In addition, property owners commonly grant easements for the placement of utility poles, utility trenches, water lines or sewer lines. The owner of property that is subject to an easement is said to be “burdened” with the easement, because he or she is not allowed to interfere with its use. At common law, an easement came to be treated as a property right in itself and is still treated as a kind of property by most jurisdictions.

Ecological health

The suite of characteristics which allows for the natural range of ecosystem processes, functions and attributes such that the ecosystem can be self-maintaining and vigorous.

Effective impervious area: the portion of total impervious area that is hydraulically connected to the storm sewer system or drainage network.

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Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA)

An area requiring special management attention to protect important scenic values, fish and wildlife resources,

historical and cultural values, and other natural systems or processes.

Esquimalt Lagoon Migratory Bird Sanctuary: The 134 ha federal Migratory Bird Sanctuary established in December 1931 in and around Esquimalt Lagoon. It includes the Lagoon, Coburg Spit and a 100 m buffer of adjacent coastal forest.

Environmentally valuable resources

The BC Ministry of Environment defines “environmentally valuable resources” to include all features, places, and

species whose presence enhances the biodiversity of the area. Environmentally valuable resources range in size from small patches to extensive landscape features, and can include rare or common habitats, plants and animals. These areas require special management attention to protect fish and wildlife resources, other natural systems or processes, and historical, cultural, or scenic values. They include, but are not limited to: sensitive ecosystems identified for the area; remnants of any sensitive ecosystems; rare and endangered species and

ecosystems; rocky outcroppings, caves, cliffs, and islands; old vacant buildings which may shelter bats or birds; large snags, veteran trees, and hollow trees; wetlands, seepages and vernal pools, even if only wet for a few months each year; riparian vegetation, including vegetated gullies; meadows and grasslands; winter ranges for ungulates (deer, bighorn sheep, etc.); snake or lizard dens; turtle nesting sites; raptor nest trees; heronries; wildlife travel corridors (including riparian corridors); wetlands or other areas of high amphibian use; areas of concentrated wildlife use; and fish spawning and rearing areas.

F

Flood construction level

The Designated Flood Level plus the allowance for freeboard and is used to establish the elevation of the underside of a wooden floor system or top of a concrete slab for habitable buildings.

Floor Area Ratio

Also known as floor space ratio (FSR), floor area ratio (FAR) is a measure of development intensity. FAR is the ratio of the amount of floor area of a building to the amount of area of its site. For instance, a one-story building that covers an entire lot has an FAR of 1.0. Similarly, a one-story building that covers half of a lot has an FAR of 0.5.

Floodplain

A level, low-lying area adjacent to streams that is periodically flooded by stream water. It includes lands at the same elevation as areas with evidence of moving water, such as active or inactive flood channels, recent fluvial soils, sediment on the ground surface or in tree bark, rafted debris, and tree scarring.

Foreshore

The land between the mean high and mean low tide of the ocean.

G

Green Building

A building that conforms to environmentally sound principles of construction practices, resource use and operations.

Green Infrastructure

The ecological processes, both natural and engineered, that act as the natural infrastructure. This includes, swales, ditches, creeks, wetlands, parks, open space, vegetation, green roofs, gardens, working lands, aquifers and watersheds that supply drinking water.

Green Roof - Intensive

Contained green space on, or integrated with, a building roof. Intensive green roofs, also referred to as “rooftop gardens”, are typically accessible to building occupants, permanently irrigated and can accommodate a wide variety of vegetation, including small trees and shrubs within a growing medium on top of a membrane and drainage system.

Green Roof - Extensive

Similar to “intensive green roofs” except they are typically accessible only for minimal maintenance purposes, require irrigation only through the establishment period and incorporate lesser growing medium depths suitable for a relatively low variety of small plants.

Greenfield

Previously undeveloped parcels of land that are not surrounded by existing development, or are surrounded by partially developed/low-density areas. Also see: brownfield.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG)

Components of the atmosphere that contribute to the “greenhouse effect” (see: climate change). Some greenhouse gases occur naturally, while others come from activities such as the burning of fossil fuel and coal. Greenhouse gases include water vapour, carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane, nitrous oxide, and ozone.

Greenway

A protected open-space area or corridor (that may include roads, trails along sections) following a natural or human-made linear feature; greenways are often used for recreation, transportation, and conservation, and to link amenities.

Ground-Oriented

Dwelling units that are accessible by ground, including with one flight of stairs, with outdoor living space. Examples include townhouses, rowhouses and duplexes. This may also include first or second floor units of multifamily / apartment buildings.

Groundwater

Water below the surface of the ground.

Growth Management

A general term used regarding regulation of land use and development that seeks to focus, guide or contain urban development.

Grey water

Waste water from the kitchen, laundry and bathroom that usually contains soap, detergents and fats. This does not include water from the toilet, or sewage.

H**Hardship Case**

A situation in which maintenance of the full riparian or shoreline buffer would preclude development of the existing lot per the current zoning.

High Occupancy Vehicle

A passenger vehicle carrying more than a specified minimum number of passengers, such as an automobile carrying more than one or more than two people. HOVs include carpools and vanpools, as well as buses. The use of HOVs is often compared with that of single-occupant vehicles (SOVs).

High water mark

The visible high water mark of a stream where the presence and action of the water are so common and usual, and so long continued in all ordinary years, as to mark on the soil of the bed of the stream a character distinct from that of its banks, in vegetation, as well as in the nature of the soil itself, and includes the active floodplain.

I

Infill (see also Densification)

As far as land use planning in BC is concerned, this term means to add new residential units to an existing neighbourhood. This may or may not include population increase as people per household declines. This can include a house, attached / townhouse dwellings an apartment unit, or any other form of housing.

Instream window

Also referred to as the “instream work window” and “instream reduced risk work window”.

When works are timed to occur during the instream window, there is a reduced risk of damage to spawning habitat, fish eggs, and juvenile fish and reduced impacts to adult and juvenile aquatic organisms that may be migrating, over-wintering or rearing. See Timing window.

Intensive Residential Development

Intensive residential development includes: in hillside areas, detached dwellings on lots of any size; in all other areas, on lots smaller than 550 m² in area; and duplexes and attached housing (townhouse) in all areas.

Invasive Species

Non-native plants and animals (and other species) that rapidly colonize an area; successful introductions of invasive species usually results in the displacement, decline, or extinction of native species. Invasive plants have the capacity to establish quickly and can cause widespread negative economic, social, and environmental impacts.

J

K

L

Life Cycle

Refers to all stages of a building's development, from extraction of materials to construction, use, and disposal.

Local Government Act

A law enacted by the BC Legislature formerly called the Municipal Act. The purposes of this Act are: (a) to provide a legal framework and foundation for the establishment and continuation of local governments to represent the interests and respond to the needs of their communities, (b) to provide local governments with the powers, duties and functions necessary for fulfilling their purposes, and (c) to provide local governments with the flexibility to respond to the different needs and changing circumstances of their communities.

Low-Impact Development

A comprehensive land planning and engineering design approach with a goal of maintaining and enhancing the pre-development hydrologic regime of urban and developing watersheds. This design approach incorporates strategic planning with micro-management techniques to achieve superior environmental protection, while allowing for development or infrastructure rehabilitation to occur.

M

Mitigation (re. Climate Change)

An intervention to reduce the extent of global warming through reducing the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases.

Mixed Use

Provision of a mix of complementary uses, such as residential, commercial, industrial, community and leisure uses, on a site or within a particular area. Mixed use development is a key component of Transit Oriented Development (TOD), Traditional Neighbourhood Development (TND), Livable Communities, and Smart Growth principles. There are three predominant approaches to mixed use development that include: increasing intensity of land uses, increasing diversity of land uses and integrating segregated uses. Benefits to mixed development include: activation of urban areas during more hours of the day (leading to safer environments), increasing housing options for diverse household types, reducing auto dependence and increasing travel options since residents and site users, such as employees or shoppers, can walk or take transit, and reinforcing a local sense of place.

Multi-modal Transportation

Most goods and people movements involve more than one mode of transportation. Main modes include: walking, cycling, transit (e.g. bus, railcar, taxi, ferry, etc.), vehicles (single occupant and high occupant), and trucks, aircraft, boat and railcars for goods movement.

N

Native Species

Native species include plants and animals that originate naturally from a geographic area of interest. Nonindigenous species are those species that did not originate naturally in the geographic area of interest and include invasive species. Native species are important in maintaining biodiversity, particularly in light of climate change. The Garry Oak Ecosystems Recovery Team (www.goert.ca) has answers to many questions including how to plant and grow.

Neighbourhood

An imprecisely defined area within which people live, work, learn, and play. Its edges may be well- defined or more loosely felt by residents. Although it is often defined by a radius equal to an easy walk, its size may vary, from an easily walkable district to a larger region. In some cases, neighbourhoods may overlap, especially where they are well-connected.

O

Orientation (Solar)

Orientation of a structure for controlled solar gain is essential to the success of passive and active solar design elements. Sun charts and software assist in orienting a building for maximum solar benefit. Designing for solar considerations can substantially reduce both heating and cooling.

P

Present Natural Boundary (PNB)

The visible high water mark of any lake, stream, or other body of water where the presence and action of the water are so common and usual and so long continued in all ordinary years as to mark upon the soil of the bed of the lake, river stream, or other body of water a character distinct from that of the banks, both in vegetation and in the nature of the soil itself" (BC Land Act). In marine systems, the natural boundary is generally determined as the lower elevation of terrestrial vegetation or the upper boundary of distinctive aquatic vegetation.

Private Amenity Space

A required area, defined in square metres, designed and landscaped for the outdoor leisure activities of the residents of a certain dwelling type. The purpose is to ensure that there is a certain amount of space for private activities to occur. Different area requirements are defined in different land use zones.

Proper Functioning Condition

Refers to the principles outlined in "Proper Functioning Condition Assessment for Lotic Areas, Technical Reference 1737-15 2nd Ed., 2015" by the US Department of the Interior and its companion document "Proper Functioning Condition Assessment for Lentic Areas, Technical Reference 1737-16, 2003".

Q

Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP)

A Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP) is a person defined under the Riparian Areas Regulation of the Fish Protection Act of British Columbia. The QEP assesses conditions of riparian areas according to the regulation so fish and riparian habitat are protected. The applicable professionals include Professional Biologists, Geoscientists, Foresters, Agrologists, and some Technicians. A QEP must be certified by a method stipulated by the Ministry of Environment.

Qualified Professional (QP)

A Qualified Professional (QP) is a professional with appropriate education, training and experience, fully insured and in good standing with the relevant professional association.

R

Rainwater

Water fallen from rain. Generally clean if it has not come in contact with sediment or other pollutants from roadways, parking lots and driveways.

Rainwater Harvest

On-site rainwater harvest and storage systems used to offset potable water needs for a building or landscape.

Ravine

A narrow, steep sided valley that is commonly eroded by running water and with slope grades greater than 3:1.

Real travel distance

The distance travelled by a pedestrian on the street and/or pedestrian network between two points. This differs from the crow-fly distance, which is the shortest path between points and does not consider barriers such as buildings, fences, and other natural or human-made features. The graphic below shows real travel distance as a dotted line, and crow-fly distance as a solid line.

Regional Growth Strategy

Growth management is a process involving collective action between government, residents and businesses to develop solutions to problems associated with population growth, and ensure the long-term livability of a region. The Capital Regional District (CRD) Regional Growth Strategy (RGS) represents an agreement, developed and approved by the member municipalities and the regional district in partnership, on social, economic, and environmental goals and priority actions.

Right of way

The right to pass over property owned by another, usually based upon an easement. A path or thoroughfare over which passage is made or a strip of land over which facilities such as highways, railroads or power lines are built.

Riparian area

Transitional areas between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and are distinguished by gradients in biophysical conditions, ecological processes, and biota. They are areas through which surface and subsurface hydrology connect waterbodies with their adjacent uplands. They include those portions of terrestrial ecosystems that significantly influence exchanges of energy and matter with aquatic ecosystems (i.e., a zone of influence). Riparian areas are adjacent to perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral streams, lakes, and estuarine–marine shorelines.

S

Secondary Suite (also see: Accessory Dwelling Unit)

Secondary Suite is an urban planning term for an additional separate dwelling unit on a property that would normally accommodate only one dwelling unit, e.g. a single detached house. A secondary suite is considered “secondary” or “accessory” to the primary residence on the parcel.

Shared Parking

A type of parking management in which parking spaces are shared by more than one user, which allows parking facilities to be used more efficiently. Shared Parking takes advantage of the fact that most parking spaces are only used part time by a particular motorist or group, and many parking facilities have a significant portion of unused spaces, with utilization patterns that follow predictable daily, weekly and annual cycles.

Shared Street

A common space created to be shared by pedestrians, bicyclists, and low-speed motor vehicles. They are typically narrow streets without curbs and sidewalks, and vehicles are slowed by placing trees, planters, parking areas, and other obstacles in the street.

Shoreline

The line along which a body of water meets the land.

Site Adaptive Planning:

Refers to planning and design principles and process outlined in “Landscape Planning- Environmental Applications, 5th Edition” by William M. Marsh, 2010. The process includes conducting a site analysis, identifying buildable and non-buildable (conservation) areas, and using this information to arrive at a site plan that reflects site opportunities and constraints.

Solar Energy

Energy from the sun which is captured and used for various purposes. Some examples include: passive solar, where building design elements capture heat from the sun (see passive solar); solar thermal, where a liquid is heated in solar collectors and used for hot water or space heating; and photovoltaic (PV), where cells made of materials including silicon which convert sunlight directly into electricity. Also see: Geo-exchange.

Solid Waste Infrastructure

Solid waste includes garbage and recyclable materials, and its management involves a set of systems and facilities for storage, collection, transport, recycling, and disposal.

Special Needs Households

Special needs households consist of those households with individuals who require supports to obtain and maintain housing, and may include persons with physical and mental disabilities, mental illness and addictions.

Steep Slope

A slope greater than 30%.

Stormwater

The flow of water that is generated by rainfall or snowmelt and is often polluted by excessive sediment, nutrients and other substances washed off the urban landscape.

Stormwater Management

Building and landscape strategies to control and limit stormwater pollution and runoff. Usually an integrated package of strategies, elements can include vegetated roofs, compost-amended soils, pervious paving, tree planting, drainage swales, and more.

Stream

A natural watercourse or source of water supply, whether usually containing water or not (e.g., ground water, lake, river, creek, spring, ravine, swamp and gulch).

Streamside Protection and Enhancement Area (SPEA)

An area adjacent to a stream that links aquatic to terrestrial ecosystems and includes both the riparian area vegetation and the adjacent upland vegetation that exerts an influence on the stream.

T**Timing window**

A period of reduced risk during which a particular type of works (i.e., instream works or vegetation clearing) are permitted. Referred to by various terms including “reduced risk window” and “window of least risk”.

Timing windows vary depending on a site-specific basis, depending on which species may be present and the sensitivity of habitat.

Traffic Calming

Traffic calming involves changes in street alignments, installation of barriers, and other physical measures to reduce traffic speeds and cut-through volumes to improve street safety and livability.

Transportation Demand Management (TDM)

Transportation Demand Management (TDM) aims to focus efforts on reducing the demand for roadway space through the planning and implementation of programs that seek to reduce road space demand by influencing travel choices and the amount and timing of travel. TDM aims to encourage more walking, cycling, public transit use, car-pooling, and tele-commuting.

U**Urban Forest**

The collection of all the trees and shrubs that grow within a city, town or a suburb looked together as one

forest. In a wider sense it may include any kind of woody plant vegetation growing in and around human settlements. The benefits of urban forests are many, including beautification, reduction of the urban heat island effect, reduction of stormwater runoff, reduction of air pollution, reduction of energy costs through increased shade over buildings, enhancement of property values, improved wildlife habitat, and mitigation of overall urban environmental impact.

V

View Corridor

A three dimensional area extending out from a viewpoint. The width of the view corridor depends on the focus of the view.

W

Walkability / Walkable

Walkability reflects overall walking conditions and usually takes into account the quality of pedestrian facilities, roadway conditions, land use patterns, community support, security and comfort for walking. The quality of pathways, building access ways and related facilities, the existence of sidewalks and crosswalks, roadway conditions (road widths, traffic volumes and speeds), accessibility (the relative location of common destinations) and the quality of connections between them all affect walkability.

Waterbody

Any body of standing fresh or brackish water, including lakes, ponds, wetlands, swamps, bogs, and fens.

Watercourse

Any body of flowing fresh or brackish water including rivers, creeks, lakes, ditches, and springs.

Wastewater

The spent or used water from a home, community, farm, or industry that contains dissolved or suspended matter. Its management includes collection (sanitary sewers), treatment plants, residuals (sludge or biosolids) management systems, and effluent discharge systems.

Water & Wastewater Infrastructure

The network of pipes, systems and facilities that provide fresh water supply and wastewater (sewage) management for communities.

Watershed

Area of land that contributes runoff to a particular, common body of water.

Wetland

An area that is inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted to life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

Wildfire Interface

The wildland-urban interface where risk of harm to people and property can be significant.

Wildlife corridor

A physical and functional link between which joins two or more larger areas of similar wildlife habitat. A connected network of habitats and ecosystems supports ecosystem services, provides opportunities for wildlife movement across the landscape and sustains natural areas close to populated areas.

Wildlife habitat features: A feature (such as a den or nest) used by one or more wildlife species to meet some, or all, of their life history requirements, and where special management is required to ensure that the feature is protected during and after development activities.

Woonerfs

Woonerf is a Netherlands word that translates to “street for living”. Woonerfs are designed to accommodate the needs of automobile drivers but also integrate the needs of other users such as pedestrians, cyclists, and playing children. Woonerfs sustain lower traffic speeds through utilisation of chicanes, or, integrated traffic calming and intensive landscaping that forces frequent short turns.

X**Xeriscaping**

An environmentally friendly form of landscaping that uses a variety of indigenous and drought- tolerant plants, shrubs, and ground cover.

Y**Z**