

Legend Definitions

Floodway: the channel of a watercourse and that inner portion of the flood plain where flood depths and velocities are generally higher than those experienced in the *flood fringe*. The floodway represents that area required for safe passage of flood flows and/or velocities are considered such that they pose a potential threat to life and/or property damage

One-zone concept: Using this, planning authorities determine the flooding hazards limit, based on the 100-year flood or major storm-centered event, and prohibit all development or *site alteration* within those boundaries. This is the most effective way of minimizing threats to public health or safety or property damage. The one zone concept is the preferred approach for the management of flooding hazards within river and stream systems as it provides the most cost effective means of minimizing potential threats to life and risks of property damage and social disruption. Where the one zone concept is applied, the entire flood plain or the entire flooding hazard limit defines the *floodway*

Provincially Significant Wetlands: Wetland that have been evaluated by the Ministry of Natural Resources as Class 1, 2 and 3 wetlands, as defined in the Ontario Government - Policy Statement on Wetlands"

Regulation limit: The Upper limit of regulatory jurisdiction for a Conservation Authority regulation as defined by Section 2 of the applicable Section 28 CA Act regulations.

Regulatory flood plain: The 100 Year Flood Event Standard meaning rainfall or snowmelt, or a combination of rainfall and snowmelt producing at any location in a river, creek, stream or watercourse, a peak flow that has a probability of occurrence of one per cent during any given year.

Two-zone concept: This concept identifies the *floodway* and the *flood fringe*. The *floodway* refers to that portion of the flood plain where development and *site alteration* would cause a threat to public health and safety and property damage. In other words it is that portion of the flood plain 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 property damage. (See figure 2). The *flood fringe* is the portion of the flood plain where development may be permitted subject to certain established standards and procedures. Because conditions vary, there is no province wide standard for determining the more hazardous areas of flood plains. But some factors to take into account include depth of water: velocity of flow, combined depth and velocity, vehicle access and structural integrity. These factors along with critical depth and velocity limits are discussed in the Technical Guide, River and Stream Systems, Flooding Hazard Limit.

Wetland: means land that

- a) is seasonally or permanently covered by shallow water or has a water table close to or at its surface;
- b) directly contributes to the hydrological function of a *watershed* through connection with a surface *watercourse*;
- d) has hydric soils, the formation of which has been caused by the presence of abundant water; and
- d) has vegetation dominated by hydrophytic plants or water tolerant plants, the dominance of which has been favoured by the presence of abundant water, but does not include periodically soaked or wet land that is used for agricultural purposes and no longer exhibits a *wetland* characteristic referred to in clause c) or d).

Wetland boundary: the point where 50% of the plant community consists of *wetland* plant species as listed in Appendix 5 of “The Ontario *Wetland* Evaluation System – Southern Manual”, Ministry of Natural Resources, 1993.