

APPENDIX I: DEFINITIONS

All other terms not specifically defined herein shall have the same meaning as used in the Zoning Law of the Town of Middlesex.

CONSTRUCTION EXECUTION PLAN – A written narrative, inserted on the site plan drawing or submitted as a separate document, describing the approach and sequencing of all construction activities, with primary emphasis on:

- initial and intermittent erosion control methods to be used and maintained
- site preparation activities (tree removal, clearing & grubbing, temporary crushed stone usage, temporary construction roads, clearing for material storage and equipment access, etc.)
- storage / removal of excavated materials
- construction entrance location and maintenance

CONCEPT PLAN - A sketch(s) with written narrative as necessary, prepared by the Applicant or his agent, to indicate the proposed development of the Applicant's parcel. Sketches can be drawn by hand, and placed on a copy of a corresponding tax map or similar existing document for presentation purposes. All existing and proposed new structures and driveway / parking should be shown. Approximate finished dimensions of buildings should also be indicated. The purpose of a Concept Plan is to provide visual aide for preliminary project review with the Town Planning Board, prior to preparing engineered drawings.

DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS - Plan and elevation sketches prepared by the Town Engineer to provide Applicants with design approach preferences for steep slope construction, to be reviewed prior to formal preparation of plans by the Applicant's Architect and/or Engineer. (see Appendix II)

DISTURBANCE - The removal of vegetation, any and all excavation, grading, filling, removal of soil / rock, demolition of existing structures, access created for construction purposes, drilling, trenching, benching, terracing, backfilling, storm and erosion control work, embankment stabilization, catch basins, culvert piping, swales, ditches, rip rap, construction entrances, retaining walls, utility work and shall include the conditions resulting from such activity. Applicants cannot segment disturbance to stay below disturbance thresholds or develop the site with structures that would otherwise not be approved. Disturbances and structures constructed after the adoption of this law shall be looked at by the Planning Board to determine if it is part of an overall Common Plan of Development if future applications are submitted. Site disturbance includes private roads/driveways that are jointly owned or utilized by applicant.

EROSION - Detachment and movement of soil or rock fragments by water, wind, ice and gravity.

EXTRACTIVE USE - The removal of any soil, gravel, or other earth generated product from a property with the intent to sell or reuse. Site work performed via building permit in preparation for property improvements, where earth generated products are removed off site incidental to construction activities, shall not be deemed an extractive use.

GRADING - Adjusting the degree of inclination of the natural contours of the land, including leveling, smoothing and other modification of the natural land surface.

LIDAR - which stands for *Light Detection and Ranging*, is a remote sensing method that uses light in the form of a pulsed laser to measure ranges (variable distances) to the Earth. These light pulses—combined with other data recorded by the airborne system— generate precise, three-dimensional information about the shape of the Earth and its surface characteristics. LiDAR information was obtained in 2006 through Pictometry and post processed through the Institute for Applied Geospatial Technology.

RESTORATION – The re-establishment of the grade, slope, stability, vegetation, or drainage system of disturbed property in a steep slope area by restoring the property back to substantially the same condition as existed prior to the disturbance.

SITE PLAN - Map(s) or drawn representation of a proposed project or development, sometimes accompanied by written description and/or specifications, containing sufficient information and detail for municipal review and approval.

STABILIZED - A condition where a disturbed or modified ground surface has received appropriate surface treatment, including structural cover or topsoil, seeding, mulching, geo-textile or erosion control matting (as applicable), to prevent erosion and sedimentation from occurring. In general, an area is considered “stabilized” when vegetative cover has exceeded 80% density coverage over that disturbed area or straw mulch has been applied and maintained at a rate of 2 tons per acre.

STEEP SLOPE – Slopes of land 15% or greater as delineated on a map(s) prepared for the Town utilizing LiDAR or by a licensed surveyor.

STORM WATER RUNOFF - The water that flows overland during a rainstorm. As a rainstorm occurs, the water is either absorbed by trees and plants, infiltrates into the ground, re-evaporates or flows overland. The portion of the water that flows overland is defined as storm water runoff.

STRUCTURE – Anything constructed or erected with a fixed location on the ground, or attached to something having a fixed location on the ground. “Structure” includes, but is not limited to: any building, foundation, cast-in-place concrete steps, all stairs and decks, above ground storage tanks, above ground water well components, both in-ground and above ground swimming pools, tennis courts, towers, billboards, retaining walls of any height, mortared or dry-laid stonework and trams.

STRUCTURAL FILL – Native or imported soil or processed material suitable for achieving the minimum bearing capacity and compaction requirements for the intended use.

SUBGRADE – The finished surface elevation achieved after removing organic surface material, followed by any necessary cut or fill activity, but prior to installing base and surface treatments.

TREE REMOVAL – Cutting down a tree, or the effective destruction of a tree through intentional damaging, poisoning, or other action resulting in the death of the tree.

VEGETATIVE PROTECTION - Stabilization of erosive or sediment producing areas by covering the soil with:

- a. Permanent seeding, producing long-term vegetative cover,
- b. Short-term seeding, producing temporary vegetative cover, or
- c. Sodding, which is the placement of cultivated sod onto prepared topsoil to promote rapid soil stabilization.

WATERCOURSE – Any natural or man-made channel through which water flows intermittently or continually, such as rivers, streams, creeks, ravines, gullies, ditches, etc.

WATERSHED - The area or extent of land where water from rain and melting snow or ice drains downhill into a body of water, such as a river, lake, reservoir, estuary or wetland. This area can be comprised of one or several drainage basins, which include both the streams and rivers that convey the water as well as the land surfaces from which water drains into those channels and water bodies.