



**PROPOSED
PROVINCIAL PLANNING STATEMENT,
2024**

**Comparison to the Provincial
Policy Statement 2020**

DENTONS

Introduction

On April 10, 2024, the province released the proposed Provincial Planning Statement, 2024 (“PPS 2024”), which will consolidate and replace the Provincial Policy Statement, 2020 (“PPS 2020”) and A Place to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe.

Dentons Canada LLP has prepared this comparison which shows the changes from the PPS 2020. The below comparison shows in red strikethrough, policies are proposed to be removed from the PPS 2020. Furthermore, text in blue underlining is new policy language and text in green underlining is language that has been moved from elsewhere in the document.

The PPS 2024 remains open for comment until May 12, 2024. While the PPS 2024 may undergo further changes, it is anticipated that many of the provisions will come into force by June 13, 2024, the final day before the Ontario Legislature breaks for the season, in conjunction with Bill 185 receiving Royal Assent.

For an overview of the key policy changes between the PPS 2020 and the PPS 2024, as well as the policy language or concepts that have been imported from the Growth Plan, please continue to review our client alert titled *April showers bring more changes to Ontario’s land use planning framework – Deep dive on Ontario’s proposed Provincial Planning Statement, 2024*.

Preface

Proposed Provincial Planning Statement

April 2024

The Provincial Policy Statement is issued under the *Planning Act* and is the primary provincial land use planning policy document, applying across Ontario. A Place to Grow is a growth plan issued under the *Places to Grow Act, 2005*. It provides a more detailed framework for where and how growth should be accommodated in the Greater Golden Horseshoe and it works with the Greenbelt Plan, Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan, and the Niagara Escarpment Plan. All provincial plans are to be read in conjunction with the Provincial Policy Statement.

Under the *Planning Act*, planning decisions shall be consistent with policy statements such as the Provincial Policy Statement and shall conform with provincial plans like A Place to Grow.

In 2022, the Province initiated a review on approaches for leveraging the housing supportive policies of the Provincial Policy Statement and A Place to Grow, removing barriers and continuing to protect the environment through a streamlined province-wide land use planning policy framework (ERO #019-6177).

The feedback received from this review contributed to the development of a proposed Provincial Planning Statement. From April 6 to August 4, 2023, the Province undertook a review of consultation on a draft of the proposed Provincial Planning Statement (ERO #019-6813) seeking input on a streamlined province-wide land use planning policy framework that incorporated the housing-focused policies of the Provincial Policy Statement, 2020 (Provincial Policy Statement) and *A Place to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe 2019* (A Place to Grow).

The Province is now seeking input on an updated proposed Provincial Planning Statement, with new and updated policies supporting increased intensification (e.g., around transit and, redevelopment of low-density commercial plazas and strip malls), scoping protections for employment areas, and promoting a range and mix of housing options, including housing for students and seniors (ERO #019-8462).

Seeking Feedback

Please submit written comments on the Environmental Registry of Ontario (ERO) in response to posting #019-8462.

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Part I: Chapter 1: Introduction

Preamble

The proposed Provincial Planning Statement (or “Policy Statement”) provides policy direction on matters of provincial interest related to land use planning and development. As a key part of Ontario’s policy-led planning system, ~~the Provincial~~this Policy Statement sets the policy foundation for regulating the development and use of land. It also supports the provincial goal to enhance the quality of life for all Ontarians.

The proposed Provincial ~~Policy~~Planning Statement provides for appropriate development while protecting resources of provincial interest, public health and safety, and the quality of the natural and built environment. ~~The Provincial~~This Policy Statement supports improved land use planning and management, which contributes to a more effective and efficient land use planning system.

The proposed Provincial Planning Statement also provides policy direction on matters applying only to Ontario’s largest and fastest growing municipalities with the greatest need for housing. Large and fast-growing municipalities is a defined term and the list of these municipalities is identified in Schedule 1 of this Policy Statement.

The policies of ~~the Provincial~~this Policy Statement may be complemented by provincial plans or by locally-generated policies regarding matters of municipal interest. Provincial plans and municipal official plans provide a framework for comprehensive, integrated, place-based and long-term planning that supports and integrates the principles of strong communities, a clean and healthy environment and economic growth, for the long term.

Municipal official plans are the most important vehicle for implementation of this ~~Provincial~~ Policy Statement and for achieving comprehensive, integrated and long-term planning. Official plans ~~shall identify provincial interests and set out appropriate land use designations and policies.~~

~~Official plans~~ should ~~also~~ coordinate cross-boundary matters to complement the actions of other planning authorities and promote mutually beneficial solutions. ~~Official plans shall provide clear, reasonable and attainable policies to protect provincial interests and direct development to suitable areas. In order to protect provincial interests, planning authorities shall keep their official plans up to date with this Provincial Policy Statement.~~

Zoning and development permit by-laws are also important for the implementation of this ~~Provincial~~ Policy Statement. ~~Planning authorities shall keep their zoning~~Zoning and development permit by-laws ~~up to date with their official plans and this Provincial Policy Statement~~should be forward-looking and facilitate opportunities for an appropriate range and mix of housing options for all Ontarians.

Land use planning is only one of the tools for implementing provincial interests. A wide range of legislation, regulations, policies and programs may apply to decisions with respect to *Planning Act* applications and affect planning matters, and assist in implementing these interests.

Within the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence River Basin, there may be circumstances where planning authorities should consider agreements related to the protection or restoration of the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence River Basin. Examples of these agreements include Great Lakes agreements between Ontario and Canada, between Ontario and Quebec and the Great Lakes States of the United States of America, and between Canada and the United States of America.

The Province’s rich cultural diversity is one of its distinctive and defining features. Indigenous communities have a unique relationship with the land and its resources, which continues to shape the history and economy of the Province today. Ontario recognizes the unique role Indigenous communities have in land use planning and development, and the contribution of Indigenous communities’ perspectives and traditional knowledge to land use planning decisions. The Province recognizes the importance of consulting with Aboriginal communities on planning matters that may affect their section 35 Aboriginal or treaty rights.

Part II: Legislative Authority

The proposed Provincial ~~Policy~~ Planning Statement is issued under the authority of section 3 of the *Planning Act* and came into effect on ~~May 1, 2020~~ [effective date]. This Policy Statement applies to all decisions in respect of the exercise of any authority that affects a planning matter made on or after [effective date].

In respect of the exercise of any authority that affects a planning matter, section 3 of the *Planning Act* requires that decisions affecting planning matters “shall be consistent with” policy statements issued under the Act.

Comments, submissions or advice that affect a planning matter that are provided by the council of a municipality, a local board, a planning board, a minister or ministry, board, commission or agency of the government “shall be consistent with” this ~~Provincial~~ Policy Statement.

Part III: ~~How to Read the Provincial~~ this Policy Statement

The provincial policy-led planning system recognizes and addresses the complex inter-relationships among environmental, economic and social factors in land use planning. ~~The Provincial~~ This Policy Statement supports a comprehensive, integrated and long-term approach to planning, and recognizes linkages among policy areas.

Read the Entire ~~Provincial~~ Policy Statement

~~The Provincial~~ This Policy Statement is more than a set of individual policies. It is to be read in its entirety and the relevant policies are to be applied to each situation. When more than one policy is relevant, a decision-maker should consider all of the relevant policies to understand how they work together. The language of each policy, including the Implementation and Interpretation policies, will assist decision-makers in understanding how the policies are to be implemented.

While specific policies sometimes refer to other policies for ease of use, these cross-references do not take away from the need to read ~~the Provincial~~[this](#) Policy Statement as a whole.

There is no implied priority in the order in which the policies appear.

Consider Specific Policy Language

When applying ~~the Provincial~~[this](#) Policy Statement it is important to consider the specific language of the policies. Each policy provides direction on how it is to be implemented, how it is situated within the broader ~~Provincial~~ Policy Statement, and how it relates to other policies.

Some policies set out positive directives, such as “settlement areas shall be the focus of growth and development.” Other policies set out limitations and prohibitions, such as “development and site alteration shall not be permitted.” Other policies use enabling or supportive language, such as “should,” “promote” and “encourage.”

The choice of language is intended to distinguish between the types of policies and the nature of implementation. There is some discretion when applying a policy with enabling or supportive language in contrast to a policy with a directive, limitation or prohibition.

Geographic Scale of Policies

~~The Provincial~~[This](#) Policy Statement recognizes the diversity of Ontario and that local context is important. Policies are outcome-oriented, and some policies provide flexibility in their implementation provided that provincial interests are upheld.

While ~~the Provincial~~[this](#) Policy Statement is to be read as a whole, not all policies will be applicable to every site, feature or area. ~~The Provincial~~[This](#) Policy Statement applies at a range of geographic scales.

Some of the policies refer to specific areas or features and can only be applied where these features or areas exist. Other policies refer to planning objectives that need to be considered in the context of the municipality or planning area as a whole, and are not necessarily applicable to a specific site or development proposal.

Policies Represent Minimum Standards

The policies of ~~the Provincial~~[this](#) Policy Statement represent minimum standards.

Within the framework of the provincial policy-led planning system, planning authorities and decision-makers may go beyond these minimum standards to address matters of importance to a specific community, unless doing so would conflict with any policy of ~~the Provincial~~[this](#) Policy Statement.

Defined Terms and Meanings

Except for references to legislation which are italicized, other italicized terms in ~~the~~ Provincial~~this~~ Policy Statement are defined in the Definitions ~~section~~chapter. For non-italicized terms, the normal meaning of the word applies. Terms may be italicized only in specific policies; for these terms, the defined meaning applies where they are italicized and the normal meaning applies where they are not italicized. Defined terms in the Definitions ~~section~~chapter are intended to capture both singular and plural forms of these terms in the policies.

Provincial ~~Guidance~~-~~Material~~

~~Guidance~~Provincial guidance, including guidance material, guidelines and technical criteria may be issued from time to time to assist planning authorities and decision-makers with implementing the policies of ~~the~~ Provincial~~this~~ Policy Statement. Information, technical criteria and approaches outlined in provincial guidance ~~material~~ are meant to support implementation but not add to or detract from the policies of ~~the~~ Provincial~~this~~ Policy Statement.

Relationship with Provincial Plans

~~The~~ Provincial~~This~~ Policy Statement provides overall policy directions on matters of provincial interest related to land use planning and development in Ontario, and applies province-wide, except where this policy statement or another provincial plan provides otherwise.

Provincial plans, such as the Greenbelt Plan, ~~A Place to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe~~ and the Growth Plan for Northern Ontario, build upon the policy foundation provided by ~~the~~ Provincial~~this~~ Policy Statement. They provide additional land use planning policies to address issues facing specific geographic areas in Ontario.

Provincial plans are to be read in conjunction with ~~the~~ Provincial~~this~~ Policy Statement. They take precedence over the policies of ~~the~~ Provincial~~this~~ Policy Statement to the extent of any conflict, except where the relevant legislation provides otherwise.

Where the policies of provincial plans address the same, similar, related, or overlapping matters as the policies of ~~the~~ Provincial~~this~~ Policy Statement, applying the more specific policies of the provincial plan satisfies the more general requirements of ~~the~~ Provincial~~this~~ Policy Statement. In contrast, where matters addressed in ~~the~~ Provincial~~this~~ Policy Statement do not overlap with policies in provincial plans, the policies in ~~the~~ Provincial~~this~~ Policy Statement must be independently satisfied.

Land use planning decisions made by municipalities, planning boards, the Province, or a commission or agency of the government must be consistent with ~~the~~ Provincial~~this~~ Policy Statement. Where provincial plans are in effect, planning decisions must conform or not conflict with them, as the case may be.

Vision

Ontario is a vast province with a diversity of urban, rural and northern communities that is distinguished by different populations, economic activity, pace of growth, and physical and natural conditions.

Part IV: ~~Vision for Ontario's Land Use Planning System~~

The long-term prosperity and social well-being of Ontario depends ~~upon~~ celebrating these differences and planning for ~~strong, sustainable and resilient~~ complete communities for people of all ages, ~~a clean and healthy environment, and~~ abilities and incomes. More than anything, a prosperous Ontario will see the building of more homes for all Ontarians. In addition, a prosperous Ontario will support a strong and competitive economy, and a clean and healthy environment.

~~Ontario is a vast province with diverse urban, rural and northern communities which may face different challenges related to diversity in population, economic activity, pace of growth and physical and natural conditions. Some areas face challenges related to maintaining population and diversifying their economy, while other areas face challenges related to accommodating and managing the development and population growth which is occurring, while protecting important resources and the quality of the natural environment.~~

Ontario will increase the supply and mix of housing options and address the full range of housing affordability needs. Every community will build homes that respond to changing market needs, and local needs and demand. Providing a sufficient supply with the necessary range and mix of housing options will support a diverse and growing population and workforce, now, and for many years to come.

A successful Ontario will also be one with a competitive advantage of being investment-ready and celebrated for its influence, innovation and cultural diversity. The Ontario economy will continue to mature into a centre of industry and commerce of global significance. Central to this success will be the people who live and work in this Province.

Ontario's land use planning framework, and the decisions that are made, shape how our communities grow and prosper. While progress has been made, equity-deserving groups still face a complex range of challenges. Municipalities will work with the Province to design complete communities with increased access to housing, employment, schools, transportation options, recreation and public spaces, and services that are equitable and sustainable for all Ontarians.

Land use will be managed to accommodate appropriate development to meet the full range of current and future needs. Efficient land use and development patterns will contribute to achieving equitable outcomes for all Ontarians by design. Downtowns, main streets and rural areas will be vital and viable. Cultural heritage and archaeology in Ontario will provide people with a sense of place. Prioritizing compact and transit-supportive design, where locally appropriate, and optimizing investments in infrastructure and public service facilities will support convenient access to housing, quality employment, services and recreation for all Ontarians.

Housing must be built in the right places so that Ontario's vibrant agricultural sector and sensitive areas will continue to form part of the Province's economic prosperity and overall identity. Growth and development will be focused within urban and rural settlements that will, in turn, support and protect the long-term viability of rural areas, local food production and the agri-food network.

The wise use and management of resources will be encouraged including natural areas, agricultural lands and the Great Lakes while providing attention to appropriate housing supply and public health and safety. Potential risks to public health or safety or of property damage from natural hazards and human-made hazards, including the risks associated with the impacts of climate change will be mitigated. This will require the Province, planning authorities, and conservation authorities to work together.

Across rural Ontario, local circumstances vary by region. Northern Ontario's natural environment and vast geography offer different opportunities than the predominately agricultural areas of the southern regions of the Province. The Province will continue to ensure northern communities are supported and economic growth is promoted so that the region remains strong, while protecting its natural features.

~~The Province's rich cultural diversity is one of its distinctive and defining features. Indigenous communities have a unique relationship with the land and its resources, which continues to shape the history and economy of the Province today. Ontario recognizes~~Ontario will continue to recognize the unique role Indigenous communities have in land use planning and development, and the contribution of Indigenous communities' perspectives and traditional knowledge to land use planning decisions. ~~The Province recognizes the importance of consulting with Aboriginal communities on planning matters that may affect their section 35 Aboriginal or treaty rights. Planning authorities are encouraged to build~~Meaningful early engagement and cooperative ~~relationships through meaningful engagement with~~relationship-building between planning authorities and Indigenous communities ~~to will~~ facilitate knowledge-sharing and inform decision-making in land use planning ~~processes and inform decision-making.~~

Above all, Ontario will continue to be a great place to live, work and visit where all Ontarians enjoy a high standard of living and an exceptional quality of life.~~The Provincial Policy Statement focuses growth and development within urban and rural settlement areas while supporting the viability of rural areas. It recognizes that the wise management of land use change may involve directing, promoting or sustaining development. Land use must be carefully managed to accommodate appropriate development to meet the full range of current and future needs, while achieving efficient development patterns and avoiding significant or sensitive resources and areas which may pose a risk to public health and safety. Planning authorities are encouraged to permit and facilitate a range of housing options, including new development as well as residential intensification, to respond to current and future needs.~~

~~Efficient development patterns optimize the use of land, resources and public investment in infrastructure and public service facilities. These land use patterns promote a mix of housing, including affordable housing, employment, recreation, parks and open spaces, and transportation choices that increase the use of active transportation and transit before other modes of travel. They support the financial well-being of the Province and municipalities over the long term, and minimize the undesirable effects of development, including impacts on air, water~~

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~~and other resources. They also permit better adaptation and response to the impacts of a changing climate, which will vary from region to region.~~

~~Strong, liveable and healthy communities promote and enhance human health and social well-being, are economically and environmentally sound, and are resilient to climate change.~~

Chapter 2: Building Homes, Sustaining Strong and Competitive Communities

2.1 Planning for People and Homes

1. As informed by provincial guidance, planning authorities shall base population and employment growth forecasts on Ministry of Finance 25-year projections and may modify projections, as appropriate.
2. Notwithstanding policy 2.1.1, municipalities may continue to forecast growth using population and employment forecasts previously issued by the Province for the purposes of land use planning.
3. At the time of creating a new official plan and each official plan update, sufficient land shall be made available to accommodate an appropriate range and mix of land uses to meet projected needs for a time horizon of at least 20 years, but not more than 30 years, informed by provincial guidance. Planning for *infrastructure, public service facilities, strategic growth areas* and *employment areas* may extend beyond this time horizon.

Where the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing has made a zoning order, the resulting development potential shall be in addition to projected needs over the planning horizon established in the official plan. At the time of the municipality's next official plan update, this additional growth shall be incorporated into the official plan and related infrastructure plans.

4. To provide for an appropriate range and mix of *housing options* and densities required to meet projected requirements of current and future residents of the *regional market area*, planning authorities shall:
 - a) maintain at all times the ability to accommodate residential growth for a minimum of 15 years through lands which are *designated and available* for residential development; and
 - b) maintain at all times where new development is to occur, land with servicing capacity sufficient to provide at least a three-year supply of residential units available through lands suitably zoned, including units in draft approved or registered plans.
5. Where planning is conducted by an upper-tier municipality, the land and unit supply maintained by the lower-tier municipality identified in policy 2.1.4 shall be based on and reflect the allocation of population and units by the upper-tier municipality.

~~The Province's natural heritage resources, water resources, including the Great Lakes, agricultural resources, mineral resources, and cultural heritage and archaeological resources provide important environmental, economic and social benefits. The wise use and management of these resources over the long term is a key provincial interest. The Province must ensure that its resources are managed in a sustainable way to conserve biodiversity, protect essential ecological processes and public health and safety, provide for the~~

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~~production of food and fibre, minimize environmental and social impacts, provide for recreational opportunities (e.g. fishing, hunting and hiking) and meet its long-term needs.~~

~~It is equally important to protect the overall health and safety of the population, including preparing for **the impacts of a changing climate**. The Provincial Policy Statement directs development away from areas of natural and human-made hazards. This preventative approach supports provincial and municipal financial well-being over the long term, protects public health and safety, and minimizes cost, risk and social disruption.~~

~~Taking action to conserve land and resources avoids the need for costly remedial measures to correct problems and supports economic and environmental principles.~~

~~Strong communities, a clean and healthy environment and a strong economy are inextricably linked. Long-term prosperity, human and environmental health and social well-being should take precedence over short-term considerations.~~

~~The fundamental principles set out in the Provincial Policy Statement apply throughout Ontario. To support our collective well-being, now and in the future, all land use must be well managed.~~

~~Part V: Policies~~

~~1.0 Building Strong Healthy Communities~~

~~Ontario is a vast province with urban, rural, and northern communities with diversity in population, economic activities, pace of growth, service levels and physical and natural conditions. Ontario's long-term prosperity, environmental health and social well-being depend on wisely managing change and promoting efficient land use and development patterns. **Efficient land use and development patterns** support sustainability by promoting strong, liveable, healthy and resilient communities, protecting the environment and public health and safety, and facilitating economic growth.~~

~~Accordingly:~~

~~1.1 Managing and Directing Land Use to Achieve Efficient and Resilient Development and Land Use Patterns~~

~~1.1.1 Healthy, liveable and safe 6. Planning authorities should support the achievement of complete communities **are sustained** by:~~

- ~~a) promoting efficient development and land use patterns which sustain the financial well-being of the Province and municipalities over the long term;~~
- ~~b) accommodating an appropriate **affordable and market-based** range and mix of residential types (including single-detached, additional residential units, multi-unit housing, affordable housing and housing for older persons), employment~~

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~~(including industrial and commercial), institutional (including land uses, housing options, transportation options with multimodal access, employment, public service facilities and other institutional uses (including, schools and associated child care facilities, long-term care facilities, places of worship, and cemeteries and long-term care homes), recreation, parkparks and open space, and other uses to meet long-term needs;~~

- ~~e) avoiding development and land use patterns which may cause environmental or public health and safety concerns;~~
- ~~d) avoiding development and land use patterns that would prevent the efficient expansion of settlement areas in those areas which are adjacent or close to settlement areas;~~
- ~~e) promoting the integration of land use planning, growth management, transit-supportive development, intensification and infrastructure planning to achieve cost-effective development patterns, optimization of transit investments, and standards to minimize land consumption and servicing costs;~~
- ~~f) improving accessibility for persons with disabilities and older persons people of all ages and abilities by addressing land use barriers which restrict their full participation in society; and~~
- ~~c) improving social equity and overall quality of life for people of all ages, abilities, and incomes, including equity-deserving groups.~~
- ~~g) ensuring that necessary infrastructure and public service facilities are or will be available to meet current and projected needs;~~
- ~~h) promoting development and land use patterns that conserve biodiversity; and~~
- ~~}) preparing for the regional and local impacts of a changing climate.~~

~~1.1.2 Sufficient land shall be made available to accommodate an appropriate range and mix of land uses to meet projected needs for a time horizon of up to 25 years, informed by provincial guidelines. However, where an alternate time period has been established for specific areas of the Province as a result of a provincial planning exercise or a provincial plan, that time frame may be used for municipalities within the area.~~

2.2 Housing

~~Within settlement areas, sufficient land shall be made available through intensification and redevelopment and, if necessary, designated growth areas.~~

~~Nothing in policy 1.1.2 limits the planning for infrastructure, public service facilities and employment areas beyond a 25-year time horizon.~~

1.1.3 Settlement Areas

1. Planning authorities shall provide for an appropriate range and mix of housing options and densities to meet projected needs of current and future residents of the regional market area by:

- a) establishing and implementing minimum targets for the provision of housing that is affordable to low and moderate income households, and coordinating land use planning and planning for housing with Service Managers to address the full range of housing options including affordable housing needs;
- b) permitting and facilitating:

~~Settlement areas are urban areas and rural settlement areas, and include cities, towns, villages and hamlets. Ontario's settlement areas vary significantly in terms of size, density, population, economic activity, diversity and intensity of land uses, service levels, and types of infrastructure available.~~

~~The vitality and regeneration of settlement areas is critical to the long-term economic prosperity of our communities. Development pressures and land use change will vary across Ontario. It is in the interest of all communities to use land and resources wisely, to promote efficient development patterns, protect resources, promote green spaces, ensure effective use of infrastructure and public service facilities and minimize unnecessary public expenditures.~~

- 1. all housing options required to meet the social, health, economic and well-being requirements of current and future residents, including additional needs housing and needs arising from demographic changes and employment opportunities; and
 - 2. all types of residential intensification, including the development and redevelopment of underutilized commercial and institutional sites (e.g., shopping malls and plazas) for residential use, development and introduction of new housing options within previously developed areas, and redevelopment which results in a net increase in residential units in accordance with policy 2.3.1.3;
- c) promoting densities for new housing which efficiently use land, resources, infrastructure and public service facilities, and support the use of active transportation; and
 - d) requiring transit-supportive development and prioritizing intensification, including potential air rights development, in proximity to transit, including corridors and stations.

2.3 Settlement Areas and Settlement Area Boundary Expansions

2.3.1 General Policies for Settlement Areas

~~1.1.3.1~~ 1. Settlement areas shall be the focus of growth and development. Within settlement areas, growth should be focused in, where applicable, strategic growth areas, including major transit station areas.

~~1.1.3.2~~ 2. Land use patterns within settlement areas shall~~shall~~should be based on densities and a mix of land uses which:

- a) efficiently use land and resources;

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- b) ~~are appropriate for, and efficiently use, the~~ optimize existing and planned infrastructure and public service facilities ~~which are planned or available, and avoid the need for their unjustified and/or uneconomical expansion;~~
- e) ~~minimize negative impacts to air quality and climate change, and promote energy efficiency;~~
- d) ~~prepare for the impacts of a changing climate;~~
- ec) support active transportation;
- fd) are transit-supportive, ~~where transit is planned, exists or may be developed as~~ appropriate; and
- ge) are freight-supportive.

3. Planning authorities shall support general intensification and redevelopment to support the achievement of complete communities, including by planning for a range and mix of housing options and prioritizing planning and investment in the necessary infrastructure and public service facilities.

~~Land use patterns within settlement areas shall also be based on a range of uses and opportunities for intensification and redevelopment in accordance with the criteria in policy 1.1.3.3, where this can be accommodated.~~

~~1.1.3.3 Planning authorities shall identify appropriate locations and promote opportunities for transit-supportive development, accommodating a significant supply and range of housing options through intensification and redevelopment where this can be accommodated taking into account existing building stock or areas, including brownfield sites, and the availability of suitable existing or planned infrastructure and public service facilities required to accommodate projected needs.~~

~~1.1.3.4 Appropriate development standards should be promoted which facilitate intensification, redevelopment and compact form, while avoiding or mitigating risks to public health and safety.~~

1.1.3.5 4. Planning authorities shall be encouraged to establish and implement minimum targets for intensification and redevelopment within built-up areas, based on local conditions. ~~However, where provincial targets are established through provincial plans, the provincial target shall represent the minimum target for affected areas.~~

~~1.1.3.6 New development taking place in designated growth areas should occur adjacent to the existing built-up area and should have a compact form, mix of uses and densities that allow for the efficient use of land, infrastructure and public service facilities.~~

5. Planning authorities are encouraged to establish density targets for designated growth areas, based on local conditions. Large and fast-growing municipalities are encouraged to plan for a target of 50 residents and jobs per gross hectare in designated growth areas.

1.1.3.7 6. Planning authorities should establish and implement phasing policies, where appropriate, to ensure that development within designated growth areas is a) that

~~specified targets for intensification and redevelopment are achieved prior to, or concurrent with, new development within designated growth areas; and~~

- ~~b) the orderly progression of development within designated growth areas and~~ and aligns with the timely provision of the *infrastructure and public service facilities* ~~required to meet current and projected needs.~~

~~1.1.3.8 A planning authority may identify a settlement area or allow the expansion of a settlement area boundary only at the time of a comprehensive review and only where it has been demonstrated that:~~

- ~~a) sufficient opportunities to accommodate growth and to satisfy market demand are not available through intensification, redevelopment and designated growth areas to accommodate the projected needs over the identified planning horizon;~~

2.3.2 New Settlement Areas and Settlement Area Boundary Expansions

1. In identifying a new settlement area or allowing a settlement area boundary expansion, planning authorities shall consider the following:

- a) the need to designate and plan for additional land to accommodate an appropriate range and mix of land uses;
- ~~b) the~~ if there is sufficient capacity in existing or planned infrastructure and public service facilities ~~which are planned or available are suitable for the development over the long term, are financially viable over their life cycle, and protect public health and safety and the natural environment;~~
- ~~c) in prime agricultural areas:~~
- ~~1. c) whether~~ the applicable lands do not ~~comprise specialty crop areas;~~
~~2. alternative locations have been evaluated, and i. there are no reasonable alternatives which avoid prime agricultural areas; and~~
- ~~ii. there are no~~ d) the evaluation of alternative locations which avoid prime agricultural areas and, where avoidance is not possible, consider reasonable alternatives on lower priority agricultural lands in *prime agricultural areas*;
- ~~de) whether~~ the new or expanding/expanded settlement area is in compliance/complies with the *minimum distance separation formulae*; ~~and~~
- f) whether impacts on the agricultural system are avoided, or where avoidance is not possible, minimized and mitigated to the extent feasible as determined through an agricultural impact assessment or equivalent analysis, based on provincial guidance; and
- g) the new or expanded settlement area provides for the phased progression of urban development.
- ~~e) impacts from new or expanding settlement areas on agricultural operations which are adjacent or close to the settlement area are mitigated to the extent feasible.~~

~~In undertaking a comprehensive review, the level of detail of the assessment should correspond with the complexity and scale of the settlement boundary expansion or development proposal.~~

~~1.1.3.9 2. Notwithstanding policy 1.1.3.8, municipalities may permit adjustments of 2.3.2.1.b), planning authorities may identify a new settlement area boundaries outside a comprehensive review provided: only~~

- ~~a) there would be no net increase in land within the settlement areas;~~
- ~~b) the adjustment would support the municipality's ability to meet intensification and redevelopment targets established by the municipality;~~
- ~~c) prime agricultural areas are addressed in accordance with 1.1.3.8 (c), (d) and (e); and~~
- ~~e) the settlement area to which lands would be added is appropriately serviced and there is sufficient reserve infrastructure capacity to service the lands.~~

~~where it has been demonstrated that the infrastructure and public service facilities to support development are planned or available.~~

2.4 Strategic Growth Areas

2.4.1 General Policies for Strategic Growth Areas

1. Planning authorities are encouraged to identify and focus growth and development in strategic growth areas.

2. To support the achievement of complete communities, a range and mix of housing options, intensification and more mixed-use development, strategic growth areas should be planned:

- a) to accommodate significant population and employment growth;
- b) as focal areas for education, commercial, recreational, and cultural uses;
- c) to accommodate and support the transit network and provide connection points for inter-and intra-regional transit; and
- d) to support affordable, accessible, and equitable housing.

3. Planning Authorities should:

- a) prioritize planning and investment for infrastructure and public service facilities in strategic growth areas;
- b) identify the appropriate type and scale of development in strategic growth areas and the transition of built form to adjacent areas;
- c) permit development and intensification in strategic growth areas to support the achievement of complete communities and a compact built form;
- d) consider a student housing strategy when planning for strategic growth areas; and
- e) support redevelopment of commercially-designated retail lands (e.g., underutilized shopping malls and plazas), to support mixed-use residential.

2.4.2 Major Transit Station Areas

1. Planning authorities shall delineate the boundaries of *major transit station areas* on *higher order transit corridors* through a new official plan or official plan amendment adopted under section 26 of the *Planning Act*. The delineation shall define an area within an approximately 500 to 800-metre radius of a transit station and that maximizes the number of potential transit users that are within walking distance of the station.
2. Within *major transit station areas* on *higher order transit corridors*, planning authorities shall plan for a minimum density target of:
 - a) 200 residents and jobs combined per hectare for those that are served by subways;
 - b) 160 residents and jobs combined per hectare for those that are served by light rail or bus rapid transit; or
 - c) 150 residents and jobs combined per hectare for those that are served by commuter or regional rail.
3. Planning authorities are encouraged to promote *development* and *intensification* within *major transit station areas*, where appropriate, by:
 - a) planning for land uses and built form that supports the achievement of minimum density targets; and
 - b) supporting the redevelopment of surface parking lots within *major transit station areas*, including commuter parking lots, to be *transit supportive* and promote *complete communities*.
4. For any particular *major transit station area*, planning authorities may request the Minister to approve an official plan or official plan amendment with a target that is lower than the applicable target established in policy 2.4.2.2, *where it has been demonstrated that this target cannot be achieved because*:
 - a) *development* is prohibited by provincial policy or severely restricted on a significant portion of the lands within the delineated area; or
 - c) there are a limited number of residents and jobs associated with the built form, but a *major trip generator* or feeder service will sustain high ridership at the station or stop.
5. Planning authorities may plan for *major transit station areas* that are not on *higher order transit corridors* by delineating boundaries and establishing minimum density targets.
6. All *major transit station areas* should be planned and designed to be *transit-supportive* and to achieve *multimodal* access to stations and connections to nearby *major trip generators* by providing, where feasible:
 - a) connections to local and regional transit services to support *transit service integration*;

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- b) infrastructure that accommodates a range of mobility needs and supports active transportation, including sidewalks, bicycle lanes, and secure bicycle parking; and
- b) commuter pick-up/drop-off areas.

7. All major transit station areas should be planned and designed to be transit-supportive and to achieve multimodal access to stations and connections to nearby major trip generators by providing, where feasible:

- a) connections to local and regional transit services to support transit service integration;
- c) infrastructure that accommodates a range of mobility needs and supports active transportation, including sidewalks, bicycle lanes, and secure bicycle parking; and
- b) commuter pick-up/drop-off areas.

2.4.3 Frequent Transit Corridors

1. Planning authorities shall plan for intensification on lands that are adjacent to existing and planned frequent transit corridors, where appropriate.

1.1.4 2.5 Rural Areas in Municipalities

~~Rural areas are important to the economic success of the Province and our quality of life. Rural areas are a system of lands that may include rural settlement areas, rural lands, prime agricultural areas, natural heritage features and areas, and other resource areas. Rural areas and urban areas are interdependent in terms of markets, resources and amenities. It is important to leverage rural assets and amenities and protect the environment as a foundation for a sustainable economy.~~

~~Ontario's rural areas have diverse population levels, natural resources, geographies and physical characteristics, and economies. Across rural Ontario, local circumstances vary by region. For example, northern Ontario's natural environment and vast geography offer different opportunities than the predominately agricultural areas of southern regions of the Province.~~

~~1.1.4.1~~ 1. Healthy, integrated and viable *rural areas* should be supported by:

- a) building upon rural character, and leveraging rural amenities and assets;
- b) promoting regeneration, including the *redevelopment* of *brownfield sites*;
- c) accommodating an appropriate range and mix of housing in rural *settlement areas*;
- ~~e) encouraging the conservation and redevelopment of existing rural housing stock on rural lands;~~
- ed) using rural *infrastructure* and *public service facilities* efficiently;
- fe) promoting diversification of the economic base and employment opportunities through goods and services, including value-added products and the sustainable management or use of resources;
- gf) providing opportunities for sustainable and diversified tourism, including leveraging historical, cultural, and natural assets;

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- ~~hg)~~ conserving biodiversity and considering the ecological benefits provided by nature; and
- ~~ih)~~ providing opportunities for economic activities in *prime agricultural areas*, in accordance with policy ~~2.34.3~~.

~~1.1.4.2~~ 2. In *rural areas*, *rural settlement areas* shall be the focus of growth and development and their vitality and regeneration shall be promoted.

~~1.1.4.3~~ 3. When directing development in *rural settlement areas* in accordance with policy ~~1.1.32.3~~, planning authorities shall give consideration to locally appropriate rural characteristics, the scale of development and the provision of appropriate service levels.

~~1.1.4.4~~ Growth and development may be directed to *rural lands* in accordance with policy ~~1.1.5-2.6~~, including where a municipality does not have a *settlement area*.

1.1.5 2.6 Rural Lands in Municipalities

~~1.1.5.1~~ ~~When directing development on rural lands, a planning authority shall apply the relevant policies of Section 1: Building Strong Healthy Communities, as well as the policies of Section 2: Wise Use and Management of Resources and Section 3: Protecting Public Health and Safety.~~

~~1.1.5.2~~ 1. On *rural lands* located in municipalities, permitted uses are:

- a) the management or use of resources;
- b) resource-based recreational uses (including recreational dwellings not intended as permanent residences);
- c) residential development, including lot creation, ~~that is locally~~where site conditions are suitable for the provision of appropriate sewage and water services;
- d) *agricultural uses, agriculture-related uses, on-farm diversified uses and normal farm practices*, in accordance with provincial standards;
- ~~ed)~~ home occupations and home industries;
- ~~fe)~~ cemeteries; and
- ~~gf)~~ other rural land uses.

~~1.1.5.3~~ ~~Recreational, tourism and other economic opportunities should be promoted.~~

~~1.1.5.4~~ 2. Development that ~~is compatible with the rural landscape and~~ can be sustained by rural service levels should be promoted.

~~1.1.5.5~~ 3. Development shall be appropriate to the *infrastructure* which is planned or available, and avoid the need for the ~~unjustified and/or~~ uneconomical expansion of this *infrastructure*.

~~1.1.5.6 Opportunities should be retained to locate new or expanding land uses that require separation from other uses.~~

~~1.1.5.7 Opportunities to~~ 4. Planning authorities should support a diversified rural economy ~~should be promoted~~ by protecting agricultural and other resource-related uses and directing non-related development to areas where it will minimize constraints on these uses.

~~1.1.5.8~~ 5. New land uses, including the creation of lots, and new or expanding livestock facilities, shall comply with the *minimum distance separation formulae*.

1.1.6 2.7 Territory Without Municipal Organization

~~1.1.6.1~~ 1. On *rural lands* located in territory without municipal organization, the focus of development activity shall be related to the sustainable management or use of resources and resource-based recreational uses (including recreational dwellings not intended as permanent residences).

~~1.1.6.2~~ 2. Development shall be appropriate to the *infrastructure* which is planned or available, and avoid the need for the unjustified and/or uneconomical expansion of this *infrastructure*.

~~1.1.6.3~~ 3. The establishment of new permanent townsites shall not be permitted.

~~1.1.6.4~~ 4. In areas adjacent to and surrounding municipalities, only development that is related to the sustainable management or use of resources and resource-based recreational uses (including recreational dwellings not intended as permanent residences) shall be permitted. Other uses may only be permitted if:

- a) the area forms part of a planning area;
- b) the necessary *infrastructure* and *public service facilities* are planned or available to support the development and are financially viable over their life cycle; and
- c) it has been determined, ~~as part of a comprehensive review,~~ that the impacts of development will not place an undue strain on the *public service facilities* and *infrastructure* provided by adjacent municipalities, regions and/or the Province.

1.2 Coordination

~~1.2.1 A coordinated, integrated and comprehensive approach should be used when dealing with planning matters within municipalities, across lower, single and/or upper tier municipal boundaries, and with other orders of government, agencies and boards including:~~

- ~~a) managing and/or promoting growth and development that is integrated with infrastructure planning;~~
- ~~b) economic development strategies;~~

- e) managing natural heritage, water, agricultural, mineral, and cultural heritage and archaeological resources;
- ~~i) infrastructure, multimodal transportation systems, public service facilities and waste management systems;~~
- ~~d) ecosystem, shoreline, watershed, and Great Lakes related issues;~~
- e) natural and human-made hazards;
- f) population, housing and employment projections, based on regional market areas; and
- g) addressing housing needs in accordance with provincial policy statements such as the Policy Statement: Service Manager Housing and Homelessness Plans.

~~1.2.2 Planning authorities shall engage with Indigenous communities and coordinate on land use planning matters.~~

~~1.2.3 Planning authorities should coordinate emergency management and other economic, environmental and social planning considerations to support efficient and resilient communities.~~

~~1.2.4 Where planning is conducted by an upper tier municipality, the upper tier municipality in consultation with lower tier municipalities shall:~~

- ~~a) identify and allocate population, housing and employment projections for lower tier municipalities. Allocations and projections by upper tier municipalities shall be based on and reflect provincial plans where these exist and informed by provincial guidelines;~~
- ~~b) identify areas where growth or development will be directed, including the identification of nodes and the corridors linking these nodes;~~
- ~~c) identify targets for intensification and redevelopment within all or any of the lower tier municipalities, including minimum targets that should be met before expansion of the boundaries of settlement areas is permitted in accordance with policy 1.1.3.8;~~
- ~~d) where major transit corridors exist or are to be developed, identify density targets for areas adjacent or in proximity to these corridors and stations, including minimum targets that should be met before expansion of the boundaries of settlement areas is permitted in accordance with policy 1.1.3.8; and~~
- ~~e) provide policy direction for the lower tier municipalities on matters that cross municipal boundaries.~~

~~1.2.5 Where there is no upper tier municipality, planning authorities shall ensure that policy 1.2.4 is addressed as part of the planning process, and should coordinate these matters with adjacent planning authorities.~~

1.2.6 Land Use Compatibility

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- ~~1.2.6.1~~ ~~Major facilities and sensitive land uses shall be planned and developed to avoid, or if avoidance is not possible, minimize and mitigate any potential adverse effects from odour, noise and other contaminants, minimize risk to public health and safety, and to ensure the long-term operational and economic viability of major facilities in accordance with provincial guidelines, standards and procedures.~~
- ~~1.2.6.2~~ ~~Where avoidance is not possible in accordance with policy 1.2.6.1, planning authorities shall protect the long-term viability of existing or planned industrial, manufacturing or other uses that are vulnerable to encroachment by ensuring that the planning and development of proposed adjacent sensitive land uses are only permitted if the following are demonstrated in accordance with provincial guidelines, standards and procedures:~~
- ~~a) there is an identified need for the proposed use;~~
 - ~~b) alternative locations for the proposed use have been evaluated and there are no reasonable alternative locations;~~
 - ~~c) adverse effects to the proposed sensitive land use are minimized and mitigated; and~~
 - ~~d) potential impacts to industrial, manufacturing or other uses are minimized and mitigated.~~

1.3 **2.8** **Employment**

2.8.1 Supporting a Modern Economy

- ~~1.3.1~~ 1. Planning authorities shall promote economic development and competitiveness by:
- a) providing for an appropriate mix and range of employment, institutional, and broader mixed uses to meet long-term needs;
 - b) providing opportunities for a diversified economic base, including maintaining a range and choice of suitable sites for employment uses which support a wide range of economic activities and ancillary uses, and take into account the needs of existing and future businesses;
 - c) ~~facilitating the conditions for economic investment by~~ identifying strategic sites for investment, monitoring the availability and suitability of employment sites, including market-ready sites, and seeking to address potential barriers to investment;
 - d) encouraging ~~compact, mixed-use development that incorporates compatible~~intensification of employment uses and compatible, compact, mixed-use development to support ~~liveable and resilient~~the achievement of complete communities, with consideration of housing policy 1.4; and
 - e) ~~ensuring the necessary infrastructure is provided to support current and projected needs~~addressing land use compatibility adjacent to employment areas by providing an appropriate transition to sensitive land uses.

2. Industrial, manufacturing and small-scale warehousing uses that could be located adjacent to sensitive land uses without adverse effects are encouraged in strategic growth areas and other mixed-use areas where frequent transit service is available, outside of employment areas.

3. On lands for employment outside of employment areas, including on lands that provide for an appropriate transition of uses to prevent adverse effects, a diverse mix of land uses, including residential, employment, public service facilities and other institutional uses shall be permitted, in accordance with policy 3.5, to support the achievement of complete communities.

4. Major office and major institutional development should be directed to major transit station areas or other strategic growth areas where frequent transit service is available.

1.3.2 2.8.2 Employment Areas

1.3.2.11. Planning authorities shall plan for, protect and preserve *employment areas* for current and future uses and ensure that the necessary *infrastructure* is provided to support current and projected needs.

2. Planning authorities shall protect employment areas that are located in proximity to major goods movement facilities and corridors, including facilities and corridors identified in provincial transportation plans, for the employment area uses that require those locations.

3. Planning authorities shall designate, protect and plan for all employment areas in settlement areas by:

- a) planning for employment area uses over the long-term that require those locations including manufacturing, research and development in connection with manufacturing, warehousing and goods movement, and associated retail and office uses and ancillary facilities;
- b) prohibiting residential uses, commercial uses, public service facilities and other institutional uses;
- c) prohibiting retail and office uses that are not associated with the primary employment use;
- d) prohibiting other sensitive land uses that are not ancillary to uses permitted in the employment area; and
- e) including an appropriate transition to adjacent non-employment areas to ensure land use compatibility and economic viability.

~~1.3.2.2 At the time of the official plan review or update, planning authorities should assess~~ 4. Planning authorities shall assess and update ~~local~~ employment areas identified in ~~the~~ employment area. ~~Employment areas planned for industrial and manufacturing uses shall provide for separation or mitigation from.~~ In planning for employment areas, planning authorities shall maintain land use compatibility between sensitive land uses and employment areas in accordance

with policy 3.5.1 to maintain the long-term operational and economic viability of the planned uses and function of these areas.

5. Planning authorities may remove lands from *employment areas* only where it has been demonstrated that:

~~1.3.2.3 Within *employment areas* planned for industrial or manufacturing uses, planning authorities shall prohibit residential uses and prohibit or limit other *sensitive land uses* that are not ancillary to the primary employment uses in order to maintain land use compatibility.~~

~~*Employment areas* planned for industrial or manufacturing uses should include an appropriate transition to adjacent non-*employment areas*.~~

~~1.3.2.4 Planning authorities may permit conversion of lands within *employment areas* to non-employment uses through a *comprehensive review*, only where it has been demonstrated that the land is not required for employment purposes over the long term and that there is a need for the conversion.~~

~~1.3.2.5 Notwithstanding policy 1.3.2.4, and until the official plan review or update in policy 1.3.2.4 is undertaken and completed, lands within existing *employment areas* may be converted to a designation that permits non-employment uses provided the area has not been identified as provincially significant through a provincial plan exercise or as regionally significant by a regional economic development corporation working together with affected upper and single tier municipalities and subject to the following:~~

- a) there is an identified need for the ~~conversion~~removal and the land is not required for *employment* ~~purposes~~area uses over the long term;
- b) the proposed uses would not ~~adversely affect~~negatively impact the overall viability of the *employment area*; ~~and~~ by:
 1. avoiding, or where avoidance is not possible, minimizing and mitigating potential impacts to existing or planned *employment area* uses in accordance with policy 3.5;
 2. maintaining access to *major goods movement facilities and corridors*;
- c) existing or planned *infrastructure* and *public service facilities* are available to accommodate the proposed uses; and
- d) the municipality has sufficient employment lands to accommodate projected employment growth to the horizon of the approved official plan.

2.9 Energy Conservation, Air Quality and Climate Change

~~1.3.2.61~~ Planning authorities shall ~~protect *employment areas* in proximity to *major goods movement facilities and corridors* for employment uses that require those locations.~~ plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and prepare for the *impacts of a changing climate* through approaches that:

- a) support the achievement of compact, transit-supportive, and complete communities;

~~1.3.2.7 Planning authorities may plan beyond 25 years for the long-term protection of employment areas provided lands are not designated beyond the planning horizon identified in policy 1.1.2.~~

1.4 Housing

~~1.4.1 To provide for an appropriate range and mix of housing options and densities required to meet projected requirements of current and future residents of the regional market area, planning authorities shall:~~

- a) ~~maintain at all times the ability to accommodate residential growth for a minimum of 15 years through residential intensification and redevelopment and, if necessary, lands which are designated and available for residential development; and~~
- b) ~~maintain at all times where new development is to occur, land with servicing capacity sufficient to provide at least a three-year supply of residential units available through lands suitably zoned to facilitate residential intensification and redevelopment, and land in draft approved and registered plans.~~

~~Upper tier and single tier municipalities may choose to maintain land with servicing capacity sufficient to provide at least a five-year supply of residential units available through lands suitably zoned to facilitate residential intensification and redevelopment, and land in draft approved and registered plans.~~

~~1.4.2 Where planning is conducted by an upper tier municipality:~~

- a) ~~the land and unit supply maintained by the lower tier municipality identified in policy 1.4.1 shall be based on and reflect the allocation of population and units by the upper tier municipality; and~~
- b) ~~the allocation of population and units by the upper tier municipality shall be based on and reflect provincial plans where these exist.~~

~~1.4.3 Planning authorities shall provide for an appropriate range and mix of housing options and densities to meet projected market based and affordable housing needs of current and future residents of the regional market area by:~~

- a) ~~establishing and implementing minimum targets for the provision of housing which is affordable to low and moderate income households and which aligns with applicable housing and homelessness plans. However, where planning is conducted by an upper tier municipality, the upper tier municipality in consultation with the lower tier municipalities may identify a higher target(s) which shall represent the minimum target(s) for these lower tier municipalities;~~
- b) ~~permitting and facilitating:~~

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1. ~~all housing options required to meet the social, health, economic and well-being requirements of current and future residents, including special needs requirements and needs arising from demographic changes and employment opportunities; and~~
2. ~~all types of residential intensification, including additional residential units, and redevelopment in accordance with policy 1.1.3.3;~~

~~eb) directing~~incorporate climate change considerations in planning for and the development of ~~new housing towards locations where appropriate levels of infrastructure, including stormwater management systems, and public service facilities are or will be available to support current and projected needs;~~

c) support energy conservation and efficiency;

~~d) promoting densities for new housing which efficiently use land, resources, promote green infrastructure and public service facilities, and support the use of, low impact development, and active transportation and transit in areas where it exists or is to be developed, protect the environment and improve air quality; and~~

e) take into consideration any additional approaches that help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and build community resilience to the impacts of a changing climate.

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- e) ~~requiring transit-supportive development and prioritizing intensification, including potential air rights development, in proximity to transit, including corridors and stations; and~~
- f) ~~establishing development standards for residential intensification, redevelopment and new residential development which minimize the cost of housing and facilitate compact form, while maintaining appropriate levels of public health and safety.~~

~~1.5 Public Spaces, Recreation, Parks, Trails and Open Space~~

~~1.5.1 Healthy, active communities should be promoted by:~~

- a) ~~planning public streets, spaces and facilities to be safe, meet the needs of pedestrians, foster social interaction and facilitate active transportation and community connectivity;~~
- b) ~~planning and providing for a full range and equitable distribution of publicly accessible built and natural settings for recreation, including facilities, parklands, public spaces, open space areas, trails and linkages, and, where practical, water-based resources;~~
- c) ~~providing opportunities for public access to shorelines; and~~
- d) ~~recognizing provincial parks, conservation reserves, and other protected areas, and minimizing negative impacts on these areas.~~

~~1.6~~ 3.1 General Policies for Infrastructure and Public Service Facilities

~~1.6.1~~ 1. *Infrastructure and public service facilities shall be provided in an efficient manner that prepares for the impacts of a changing climate while accommodating projected needs.*

Planning for *infrastructure and public service facilities* shall be coordinated and integrated with land use planning and growth management so that they ~~are~~:

- a) are financially viable over their life cycle, which may be demonstrated through asset management planning; ~~and~~
- b) leverage the capacity of development proponents, where appropriate; and
- ~~b~~c) are available to meet current and projected needs.

~~1.6.2~~ ~~Planning authorities should promote green infrastructure to complement infrastructure.~~

~~1.6.3~~ 2. Before consideration is given to developing new *infrastructure and public service facilities*:

- a) the use of existing *infrastructure* and *public service facilities* should be optimized; and
- b) opportunities for adaptive re-use should be considered, wherever feasible.

1.6.43. *Infrastructure* and *public service facilities* should be strategically located to support the effective and efficient delivery of emergency management services, and to ensure the protection of public health and safety in accordance with the policies in ~~Section 3.0~~Chapter 5: Protecting Public Health and Safety.

1.6.54. *Public service facilities* should be planned and co-located ~~in~~ community hubs, with one another, along with parks and open space where appropriate, to promote cost-effectiveness and facilitate service integration, access to transit and *active transportation*.

5. Planning authorities, in consultation with school boards, should consider and encourage innovative approaches in the design of schools and associated child care facilities, such as schools integrated in high-rise developments, in strategic growth areas, and other areas with a compact built form.

3.2 Transportation Systems

1. *Transportation systems* should be provided which are safe, energy efficient, facilitate the movement of people and goods, are appropriate to address projected needs, and support the use of zero- and low- emission vehicles.
3. Efficient use should be made of existing and planned *infrastructure*, including through the use of *transportation demand management* strategies, where feasible.
4. As part of a *multimodal* transportation system, connectivity within and among *transportation systems* and modes should be planned for, maintained and, where possible, improved including connections which cross jurisdictional boundaries.

3.3 Transportation and Infrastructure Corridors

1. Planning authorities shall plan for and protect corridors and rights-of-way for *infrastructure*, including transportation, transit and electricity generation facilities and transmission systems to meet current and projected needs.
2. *Major goods movement facilities and corridors* shall be protected for the long term.

2. Planning authorities shall not permit *development in planned corridors* that could preclude or negatively affect the use of the corridor for the purpose(s) for which it was identified.

New *development* proposed on *adjacent lands* to existing or *planned corridors* and transportation facilities should be compatible with, and supportive of, the long-term purposes of the corridor and should be designed to avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimize and mitigate negative impacts on and *adverse effects* from the corridor and transportation facilities.

3. The preservation and reuse of abandoned corridors for purposes that maintain the corridor's integrity and continuous linear characteristics should be encouraged, wherever feasible.

4. The co-location of linear *infrastructure* should be promoted,

where appropriate.

3.4 Airports, Rail and Marine Facilities

1. Planning for land uses in the vicinity of *airports, rail facilities* and *marine facilities* shall be undertaken so that:

- a) their long-term operation and economic role is protected; and
- e) *airports, rail facilities* and *marine facilities* and *sensitive land uses* are appropriately designed, buffered and/or separated from each other, in accordance with policy 3.5.

2. *Airports* shall be protected from incompatible land uses and development by:

- a) prohibiting new residential *development* and other sensitive land uses in areas near *airports* above 30 NEF/NEP;
- b) considering redevelopment of existing residential uses and other sensitive land uses or infilling of residential and other sensitive land uses in areas above 30 NEF/NEP only if it has been demonstrated that there will be no negative impacts on the long-term function of the *airport*; and
- c) prohibiting land uses which may cause a potential aviation safety hazard.

3.5 Land Use Compatibility

1. *Major facilities* and *sensitive land uses* shall be planned and developed to avoid, or if avoidance is not possible, minimize and mitigate any potential *adverse effects* from odour, noise and other contaminants, minimize risk to public health and safety, and to ensure the long-term operational and

economic viability of *major facilities* in accordance with provincial guidelines, standards and procedures.

5. Where avoidance is not possible in accordance with policy 3.5.1, planning authorities shall protect the long-term viability of existing or planned industrial, manufacturing or other *major facilities* that are vulnerable to encroachment by ensuring that proposed adjacent *sensitive land uses* are only permitted if potential impacts to industrial, manufacturing or other *major facilities* are minimized and mitigated in accordance with provincial guidelines, standards and procedures.

1.6.6 3.6 Sewage, Water and Stormwater

1.6.6.1.1. Planning for *sewage and water services* shall:

- a) accommodate forecasted growth in a timely manner that promotes the efficient use and optimization of existing:
- ~~1. municipal sewage services and municipal water services;~~ and
 - existing ~~2. private communal sewage services and private communal water services, where municipal sewage services and municipal water services are not available or feasible;~~
- b) ensure that these ~~systems~~services are provided in a manner that:
- 1. can be sustained by the water resources upon which such services rely;
 - ~~2. prepares for the impacts of a changing climate;~~
 - ~~3.~~ 3. is feasible and financially viable over their ~~lifecycle~~life cycle; and
 - ~~4.~~ 3. protects human health and safety, and the natural environment, including the quality and quantity of water; and
 - 4. aligns with comprehensive municipal planning for these services, where applicable.
- c) promote water and energy conservation and ~~water use~~ efficiency;
- d) integrate servicing and land use considerations at all stages of the planning process; ~~and, including consideration of opportunities to allocate, and re-allocate if necessary, the unused system capacity of municipal water services and municipal sewage services to meet current and projected needs for increased housing supply;~~
- e) ~~be in accordance with the servicing hierarchy outlined through policies 1.6.6.2, 1.6.6.3, 1.6.6.4 and 1.6.6.5. For clarity, where municipal sewage services and municipal water services are not available, planned or feasible, planning authorities have the ability to consider the use of the~~

~~servicing options set out through policies 1.6.6.3, 1.6.6.4, and 1.6.6.5 provided that the specified conditions are met.~~

e) be in accordance with the servicing options outlined through policies 3.6.2, 3.6.3, 3.6.4 and 3.6.5; and
f) integrate with source protection planning.

~~1.6.6.2~~ 2. *Municipal sewage services and municipal water services* are the preferred form of servicing for *settlement areas* to support protection of the environment and minimize potential risks to human health and safety. ~~Within settlement areas with existing~~For clarity, *municipal sewage services and municipal water services,* ~~intensification and redevelopment shall be promoted wherever feasible to optimize the use of the services~~ include both centralized servicing systems and decentralized servicing systems.

~~1.6.6.3~~ 3. Where *municipal sewage services and municipal water services* are not available, planned or feasible, *private communal sewage services and private communal water services* are the preferred form of servicing for *multi-unit/lot development* to support protection of the environment and minimize potential risks to human health and safety.

~~1.6.6.4~~ 4. Where *municipal sewage services and municipal water services* or *private communal sewage services and private communal water services* are not available, planned or feasible, *individual on-site sewage services and individual on-site water services* may be used provided that site conditions are suitable for the long-term provision of such services with no *negative impacts*. ~~In settlement areas, individual on-site sewage services and individual on-site water services may be used for infilling and minor rounding out of existing development.~~

At the time of the official plan review or update, planning authorities should assess the ~~long term~~longterm impacts of *individual on-site sewage services and individual on-site water services* on ~~the~~ environmental health and the ~~character of rural settlement areas~~. ~~Where planning is conducted by an upper tier municipality, the upper tier municipality should work with lower tier municipalities at the time of the official plan review or update to assess the long-term impacts of individual on-site sewage services and individual on-site water services on the environmental health and the desired character of rural settlement areas and the~~financial viability or feasibility of other forms of servicing set out in policies ~~1.6.6.2~~3.6.2 and ~~1.6.6.3~~3.6.3.

~~1.6.6.5~~ 5. *Partial services* shall only be permitted in the following circumstances:

- a) where they are necessary to address failed *individual on-site sewage services and individual on-site water services* in existing development; or

- b) within *settlement areas*, to allow for infilling and minor rounding out of existing development on *partial services* provided that site conditions are suitable for the long-term provision of such services with no *negative impacts*.
- c) within rural settlement areas where new development will be serviced by individual on-site water services in combination with municipal sewage services or private communal sewage services.

~~Where~~ 6. In rural areas, where *partial services* have been provided to address failed services in accordance with ~~subsection (policy 3.6.5.a)~~, infilling on existing lots of record ~~in rural areas in municipalities~~ may be permitted where this would represent a logical and financially viable connection to the existing *partial service* and provided that site conditions are suitable for the long-term provision of such services with no *negative impacts*. ~~In accordance with subsection (a), the extension of partial services into rural areas is only permitted to address failed individual on-site sewage and individual on-site water services for existing development.~~

~~1.6.6.6~~ ~~Subject to the hierarchy of services provided in policies 1.6.6.2, 1.6.6.3, 1.6.6.4 and 1.6.6.5, planning~~ 7. Planning authorities may allow lot creation ~~only if~~ where there is confirmation of sufficient *reserve sewage system capacity and reserve water system capacity* ~~within municipal sewage services and municipal water services or private communal sewage services and private communal water services.~~ The determination of sufficient reserve sewage system capacity shall include treatment capacity for hauled sewage from ~~private communal sewage services and individual on-site sewage services.~~

~~1.6.6.7~~8. Planning for stormwater management shall:

- a) be integrated with planning for *sewage and water services* and ensure that systems are optimized, retrofitted as appropriate, feasible and financially viable over ~~the long term~~ their full life cycle;
- b) minimize, or, where possible, prevent or reduce increases in stormwater volumes and contaminant loads;
- c) minimize erosion and changes in water balance, ~~and prepare for the impacts of a changing climate~~ including through the ~~effective management of stormwater, including the use of green infrastructure~~;
- d) mitigate risks to human health, safety, property and the environment;
- e) maximize the extent and function of vegetative and pervious surfaces; ~~and~~
- f) promote ~~stormwater management~~ best practices, including stormwater attenuation and re-use, water conservation and efficiency, and low impact development; ~~and~~

- g) align with any comprehensive municipal plans for stormwater management that consider cumulative impacts of stormwater from development on a watershed scale.

3.7 Waste Management

1. Waste management systems need to be planned for and provided that are of an appropriate size, type, and location to accommodate present and future requirements, and facilitate integrated waste management.

1.6.7 Transportation Systems

- ~~1.6.7.1 Transportation systems should be provided which are safe, energy efficient, facilitate the movement of people and goods, and are appropriate to address projected needs.~~
- ~~1.6.7.2 Efficient use should be made of existing and planned infrastructure, including through the use of transportation demand management strategies, where feasible.~~
- ~~1.6.7.3 As part of a multimodal transportation system, connectivity within and among transportation systems and modes should be maintained and, where possible, improved including connections which cross jurisdictional boundaries.~~
- ~~1.6.7.4 A land use pattern, density and mix of uses should be promoted that minimize the length and number of vehicle trips and support current and future use of transit and active transportation.~~

1.6.8 Transportation and Infrastructure Corridors

- ~~1.6.8.1 Planning authorities shall plan for and protect corridors and rights-of-way for infrastructure, including transportation, transit and electricity generation facilities and transmission systems to meet current and projected needs.~~
- ~~1.6.8.2 Major goods movement facilities and corridors shall be protected for the long term.~~
- ~~1.6.8.3 Planning authorities shall not permit development in planned corridors that could preclude or negatively affect the use of the corridor for the purpose(s) for which it was identified.~~

~~New development proposed on adjacent lands to existing or planned corridors and transportation facilities should be compatible with, and supportive of, the long-term purposes of the corridor and should be designed to avoid, mitigate or minimize negative impacts on and from the corridor and transportation facilities.~~

~~1.6.8.4 The preservation and reuse of abandoned corridors for purposes that maintain the corridor's integrity and continuous linear characteristics should be encouraged, wherever feasible.~~

~~1.6.8.5 The co-location of linear infrastructure should be promoted, where appropriate.~~

~~1.6.8.6 When planning for corridors and rights-of-way for significant transportation, electricity transmission, and infrastructure facilities, consideration will be given to the significant resources in Section 2: Wise Use and Management of Resources.~~

~~1.6.9 Airports, Rail and Marine Facilities~~

~~1.6.9.1 Planning for land uses in the vicinity of airports, rail facilities and marine facilities shall be undertaken so that:~~

- ~~a) their long-term operation and economic role is protected; and~~
- ~~a) airports, rail facilities and marine facilities and sensitive land uses are appropriately designed, buffered and/or separated from each other, in accordance with policy 1.2.6.~~

~~1.6.9.2 Airports shall be protected from incompatible land uses and development by:~~

- ~~a) prohibiting new residential development and other sensitive land uses in areas near airports above 30 NEF/NEP;~~
- ~~b) considering redevelopment of existing residential uses and other sensitive land uses or infilling of residential and other sensitive land uses in areas above 30 NEF/NEP only if it has been demonstrated that there will be no negative impacts on the long-term function of the airport; and~~
- ~~c) discouraging land uses which may cause a potential aviation safety hazard.~~

~~1.6.10 Waste Management~~

~~1.6.10.1 Waste management systems need to be provided that are of an appropriate size and type to accommodate present and future~~

~~requirements, and facilitate, encourage and promote reduction, reuse and recycling objectives.~~

~~Waste management systems shall be located and designed in accordance with provincial legislation and standards.~~

1.6.113.8 Energy Supply

~~1.6.11.11.~~ Planning authorities should provide opportunities for the development of energy supply including electricity generation facilities and transmission and distribution systems, energy storage systems, district energy, and *renewable energy systems* and *alternative energy systems*, to accommodate current and projected needs.

3.9 Public Spaces, Recreation, Parks, Trails and Open

Space

1. Healthy, active, and inclusive communities should be promoted by:

- a) planning public streets, spaces and facilities to be safe, meet the needs of persons of all ages and abilities, including pedestrians, foster social interaction and

1.7 Long-Term Economic Prosperity

- 1.7.1 ~~Long-term economic prosperity should be supported by:~~
- a) ~~promoting opportunities for economic development~~facilitate active transportation and community ~~investment-readiness~~connectivity;
 - b) planning and providing for the needs of persons of all ages and abilities in the distribution of a full range of publicly-accessible built and natural settings for recreation, including facilities, parklands, public spaces, open space areas, trails and linkages, and, where practical, water-based resources;
 - b) ~~encouraging residential uses to respond to dynamic market-based needs and provide necessary housing supply and range of housing options for a diverse workforce;~~
 - c) ~~optimizing the long-term availability and use of land, resources, infrastructure and public service facilities;~~
 - d) ~~maintaining and, where possible, enhancing the vitality and viability of downtowns and mainstreets;~~

- e) encouraging a sense of place, by promoting well-designed built form and cultural planning, and by conserving features that help define character, including *built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes*;
- f) promoting the redevelopment of *brownfield sites*;
- g) providing for an efficient, cost-effective, reliable *multimodal transportation system* that is integrated with adjacent systems and those of other jurisdictions, and is appropriate to address projected needs to support the movement of goods and people;
- h) providing opportunities for *sustainable tourism development* public access to shorelines; and
 - i) sustaining and enhancing the viability of the *agricultural system* through protecting agricultural resources, minimizing land-use conflicts, providing opportunities to support local food, and maintaining and improving the *agri-food network*;
 - j) promoting energy conservation and providing opportunities for increased energy supply;
- k) recognizing provincial parks, conservation reserves, and other protected areas, and minimizing negative impacts from a changing climate and considering the ecological benefits provided by nature; and on these areas.
- l) encouraging efficient and coordinated communications and telecommunications infrastructure.

1.8 Energy Conservation, Air Quality and Climate Change

- 1.8.1 Planning authorities shall support energy conservation and efficiency, improved air quality, reduced greenhouse gas emissions, and preparing for the *impacts of a changing climate* through land use and development patterns which:
- a) promote compact form and a structure of nodes and corridors;
 - b) promote the use of *active transportation* and transit in and between residential, employment (including commercial and industrial) and institutional uses and other areas;
 - c) focus major employment, commercial and other travel-intensive land uses on sites which are well served by transit where this exists or is to be developed, or designing these to facilitate the establishment of transit in the future;
 - d) focus freight-intensive land uses to areas well served by major highways, *airports, rail facilities and marine facilities*;

- e) ~~encourage transit-supportive development and intensification to improve the mix of employment and housing uses to shorten commute journeys and decrease transportation congestion;~~
- f) ~~promote design and orientation which maximizes energy efficiency and conservation, and considers the mitigating effects of vegetation and green infrastructure; and~~
- g) ~~maximize vegetation within settlement areas, where feasible.~~

2.0 Chapter 4: Wise Use and Management of Resources

~~Ontario's long-term prosperity, environmental health, and social well-being depend on conserving biodiversity, protecting the health of the Great Lakes, and protecting natural heritage, water, agricultural, mineral and cultural heritage and archaeological resources for their economic, environmental and social benefits.~~

~~Accordingly:~~

2.1 4.1 Natural Heritage

~~2.1.1 1.~~ Natural features and areas shall be protected for the long term.

~~2.1.2 2.~~ The diversity and connectivity of natural features in an area, and the long-term *ecological function* and biodiversity of *natural heritage systems*, should be maintained, restored or, where possible, improved, recognizing linkages between and among *natural heritage features and areas, surface water features and ground water features*.

~~2.1.3 3.~~ *Natural heritage systems* shall be identified in Ecoregions 6E & 7E¹, recognizing that *natural heritage systems* will vary in size and form in *settlement areas, rural areas, and prime agricultural areas*.

~~2.1.4 4.~~ *Development and site alteration* shall not be permitted in:

- a) *significant wetlands* in Ecoregions 5E, 6E and 7E¹; and
- b) *significant coastal wetlands*.

~~2.1.5 5.~~ *Development and site alteration* shall not be permitted in:

- a) *significant wetlands* in the Canadian Shield north of Ecoregions 5E, 6E and 7E¹;
- b) *significant woodlands* in Ecoregions 6E and 7E (excluding islands in Lake Huron and the St. Marys River)¹;
- c) *significant valleylands* in Ecoregions 6E and 7E (excluding islands in Lake Huron and the St. Marys River)¹;
- d) *significant wildlife habitat*;
- e) *significant areas of natural and scientific interest*; and
- f) *coastal wetlands* in Ecoregions 5E, 6E and 7E¹ that are not subject to policy ~~2.1.4(4.1.4.b)~~

unless it has been demonstrated that there will be no *negative impacts* on the natural features or their *ecological functions*.

~~2.1.6 6.~~ *Development and site alteration* shall not be permitted in *fish habitat* except in accordance with *provincial and federal requirements*.

~~2.1.7 7.~~ *Development and site alteration* shall not be permitted in *habitat of endangered species and*

threatened species, except in accordance with provincial and federal requirements.

~~2.1.8~~ 8. Development and site alteration shall not be permitted on adjacent lands to the natural heritage features and areas identified in policies ~~2.1.4, 2.1.5~~ 4.1.4, 4.1.5, and ~~2.1.6~~ 4.1.6 unless the ecological function of the adjacent lands has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that there will be no negative impacts on the natural features or on their ecological functions.

~~2.1.9~~ 9. Nothing in policy ~~2.1.4~~ 4.1 is intended to limit the ability of agricultural uses to continue.

~~2.2~~ 4.2 Water

~~2.2.1~~ 1. Planning authorities shall protect, improve or restore the quality and quantity of water by:

- a) using the watershed as the ecologically meaningful scale for integrated and ~~long-term~~ longterm planning, which can be a foundation for considering cumulative impacts of development;
- b) minimizing potential negative impacts, including cross-jurisdictional and cross-watershed impacts;
- c) ~~evaluating and preparing for the impacts of a changing climate to~~ identifying water resource systems ~~at the watershed level;~~
- d) ~~identifying water resource systems consisting of ground water features, hydrologic functions, natural heritage features and areas, and surface water features including shoreline areas, which are necessary for the ecological and hydrological integrity of the watershed;~~
- e) maintaining linkages and ~~related functions among ground water features, hydrologic functions, natural heritage features and areas, and surface water features including shoreline areas~~ functions of water resource systems;
- f) implementing necessary restrictions on development and site alteration to:
 1. protect ~~all municipal~~ drinking water supplies and designated vulnerable areas; and
 2. protect, improve or restore vulnerable surface and ground water, ~~sensitive surface water features and sensitive ground water features,~~ and their hydrologic functions;
- g) planning for efficient and sustainable use of water resources, through practices for water conservation and sustaining water quality; and
- h) ensuring consideration of environmental lake capacity, where applicable; ~~and,~~
- i) ~~ensuring stormwater management practices minimize stormwater volumes and contaminant loads, and maintain or increase the extent of vegetative and pervious surfaces.~~

~~2.2.2~~ 2. Development and site alteration shall be restricted in or near sensitive surface water features and sensitive ground water features such that these features and their related hydrologic functions will be protected, improved or restored, which may require mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches.

~~Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches may be required in order to protect, improve or restore sensitive surface water features, sensitive ground water features, and their hydrologic functions.~~

3. Municipalities are encouraged to undertake, and *large and fast-growing municipalities* shall undertake *watershed planning* to inform planning for *sewage and water services* and stormwater management, including *low impact development*, and the protection, improvement or restoration of the *quality and quantity of water*.
4. Despite policy 4.2.3, where *planning is conducted by an upper-tier municipality* that includes one or more lower-tier *large and fast-growing municipalities*, the upper-tier municipality shall undertake *watershed planning* in partnership with lower-tier municipalities, including lower-tier *large and fast-growing municipalities*.
5. All municipalities undertaking *watershed planning* are encouraged to collaborate with applicable conservation authorities.

2.3 4.3 Agriculture

~~2.3.1 *Prime agricultural areas shall be protected for long term use for agriculture.*~~

4.3.1 General Policies for Agriculture

1. Planning authorities are required to use an *agricultural system approach*, based on provincial guidance, to maintain and enhance a geographically continuous agricultural land base and support and foster the long-term economic prosperity and productive capacity of the *agri-food network*.
2. As part of the *agricultural land base*, *prime agricultural areas*, including *specialty crop areas*, shall be designated and protected for long-term use for agriculture.

~~*Prime agricultural areas are areas where prime agricultural lands predominate.*~~ 2. *Specialty crop areas* shall be given the highest priority for protection, followed by Canada Land Inventory Class 1, 2, and 3 lands, and any associated Class 4 through 7 lands within the *prime agricultural area*, in this order of priority.

~~2.3.2 Planning authorities shall designate *prime agricultural areas* and *specialty crop areas* in accordance with guidelines developed by the Province, as amended from time to time.~~

~~Planning authorities are encouraged to use an *agricultural system approach* to maintain and enhance the geographic continuity of the agricultural land base and the functional and economic connections to the *agri-food network*.~~

2.3.3 4.3.2 Permitted Uses

~~2.3.3.11.~~ In *prime agricultural areas*, permitted uses and activities are: *agricultural uses*, *agriculture-related uses* and *on-farm diversified uses* based on provincial guidance.

Note: This comparison document does not constitute legal advice and should not be relied upon as such

Proposed *agriculture-related uses* and *on-farm diversified uses* shall be compatible with, and shall not hinder, surrounding agricultural operations. Criteria for these uses may be based on ~~guidelines developed by the Province~~ provincial guidance or municipal approaches, as set out in municipal planning documents, which achieve the same objectives.

2.3.3.22. In *prime agricultural areas*, all types, sizes and intensities of *agricultural uses* and *normal farm practices* shall be promoted and protected in accordance with provincial standards.

2.3.3.33. New land uses in *prime agricultural areas*, including the creation of lots and new or expanding livestock facilities, shall comply with the *minimum distance separation formulae*.

4. A principal dwelling associated with an agricultural operation shall be permitted in *prime agricultural areas* as an *agricultural use*, in accordance with provincial guidance, except where prohibited in accordance with policy 4.3.3.1.c).

5. Where a residential dwelling is permitted on a lot in a *prime agricultural area*, up to two additional residential units shall be permitted in accordance with provincial guidance, provided that any additional residential units:

- a) comply with the *minimum distance separation formulae*;
- b) are compatible with, and would not hinder, surrounding agricultural operations;
- c) have appropriate *sewage and water services*;
- d) address any *public health and safety concerns*;
- e) are of limited scale and are located within, attached, or in close proximity to the principal dwelling or farm building cluster; and
- f) minimize land taken out of agricultural production.

Additional residential units may only be severed in accordance with policy 4.3.3.1.c).

2.3.4 **4.3.3 Lot Creation and Lot Adjustments**

2.3.4.1 1. Lot creation in *prime agricultural areas* is discouraged and may only be permitted ~~for:in~~ accordance with provincial guidance for:

- a) *agricultural uses*, provided that the lots are of a size appropriate for the type of *agricultural use(s)* common in the area and are sufficiently large to maintain flexibility for future changes in the type or size of agricultural operations;
- b) *agriculture-related uses*, provided that any new lot will be limited to a minimum size needed to accommodate the use and appropriate *sewage and water services*;
- c) ~~up to one~~ residence surplus to ~~a farming~~ *an agricultural* operation as a result of ~~per~~ farm consolidation, provided that:
 - 1. the new lot will be limited to a minimum size needed to accommodate the use and appropriate *sewage and water services*; and

2. the planning authority ensures that new ~~residential~~ dwellings and additional residential units are prohibited on any remnant parcel of farmland created by the severance. The approach used to ensure that no new ~~residential~~ dwellings or additional residential units are permitted on the remnant parcel may be recommended by the Province, or based on municipal approaches ~~which~~that achieve the same objective; and
- d) *infrastructure*, where the facility or corridor cannot be accommodated through the use of easements or rights-of-way.

~~2.3.4.2~~ 2. Lot adjustments in *prime agricultural areas* may be permitted for *legal or technical reasons*.

~~2.3.4.3~~ 3. The creation of new residential lots in *prime agricultural areas* shall not be permitted, except in accordance with policy ~~2.3.4.1~~(4.3.3.1.c).

~~2.3.5~~ 4.3.4 Removal of Land from Prime Agricultural Areas

~~2.3.5.1~~ 1. Planning authorities may only exclude land from *prime agricultural areas* for expansions of or identification of *settlement areas* in accordance with policy ~~1.1.3.8~~2.3.2.

~~2.3.6~~ 4.3.5 Non-Agricultural Uses in Prime Agricultural Areas

~~2.3.6.1~~ 1. Planning authorities may only permit non-agricultural uses in *prime agricultural areas* for:

- a) extraction of *minerals, petroleum resources and mineral aggregate resources*; or
- b) limited non-residential uses, provided that all of the following are demonstrated:
 1. the land does not comprise a *specialty crop area*;
 2. the proposed use complies with the *minimum distance separation formulae*;
 3. there is an identified need within the planning horizon provided for in policy ~~1.1.2~~2.1.3 for additional land to accommodate the proposed use; and
 4. alternative locations have been evaluated, and
 - i. there are no reasonable alternative locations which avoid *prime agricultural areas*; and
 - ii. there are no reasonable alternative locations in *prime agricultural areas* with lower priority agricultural lands.

~~2.3.6.2~~ 2. Impacts from any new or expanding non-agricultural uses on ~~surrounding~~the agricultural system are to be
~~agricultural operations and lands are to be mitigated to the extent feasible.~~
avoided, or where avoidance is not possible, minimized and mitigated as determined through an agricultural impact assessment or equivalent analysis, based on provincial guidance.

4.3.6 Supporting Local Food and the Agri-food Network

1. Planning authorities are encouraged to support local food, facilitate near-urban and urban agriculture, and foster a robust agri-food network.

2.4 4.4 Minerals and Petroleum

4.4.1 General Policies for Minerals and Petroleum

~~2.4.1~~1. *Minerals and petroleum resources shall be protected for long-term use.*

2.4.2 4.4.2 Protection of Long-Term Resource Supply

~~2.4.2.1~~1. *Mineral mining operations and petroleum resource operations shall be identified and protected from development and activities that would preclude or hinder their expansion or continued use or which would be incompatible for reasons of public health, public safety or environmental impact.*

~~2.4.2.2~~5. *Known mineral deposits, known petroleum resources and significant areas of mineral potential shall be identified and development and activities in these resources or on adjacent lands which would preclude or hinder the establishment of new operations or access to the resources shall only be permitted if:*

- a) resource use would not be feasible; or
- b) the proposed land use or development serves a greater long-term public interest; and
- c) issues of public health, public safety and environmental impact are addressed.

2.4.3 4.4.3 Rehabilitation

~~2.4.3.1~~1. *Rehabilitation to accommodate subsequent land uses shall be required after extraction and other related activities have ceased. Progressive rehabilitation should be undertaken wherever feasible.*

2.4.4 4.4.4 Extraction in Prime Agricultural Areas

~~2.4.4.1~~1. *Extraction of minerals and petroleum resources is permitted in prime agricultural areas provided that the site will be rehabilitated.*

2.5 4.5 Mineral Aggregate Resources

4.5.1 General Policies for Mineral Aggregate Resources

~~2.5.1~~1. *Mineral aggregate resources shall be protected for long-term use and, where provincial information is available, deposits of mineral aggregate resources shall be identified.*

2.5.2 4.5.2 Protection of Long-Term Resource Supply

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2.5.2.11. As much of the *mineral aggregate resources* as is realistically possible shall be made available as close to markets as possible.

Demonstration of need for *mineral aggregate resources*, including any type of supply/demand analysis, shall not be required, notwithstanding the availability, designation or licensing for extraction of *mineral aggregate resources* locally or elsewhere.

2.5.2.22. Extraction shall be undertaken in a manner which minimizes social, economic and environmental impacts.

2.5.2.32. *Mineral aggregate resource conservation* shall be undertaken, including through the use of accessory aggregate recycling facilities within operations, wherever feasible.

2.5.2.43. *Mineral aggregate operations* shall be protected from *development* and activities that would preclude or hinder their expansion or continued use or which would be incompatible for reasons of public health, public safety or environmental impact. Existing *mineral aggregate operations* shall be permitted to continue without the need for official plan amendment, rezoning or development permit under the *Planning Act*. Where the *Aggregate Resources Act* applies, only processes under the *Aggregate Resources Act* shall address the depth of extraction of new or existing *mineral aggregate operations*. When a license for extraction or operation ceases to exist, policy 2.5.2.54.5.2.5 continues to apply.

2.5.2.53. In known *deposits of mineral aggregate resources* and on *adjacent lands*, *development* and activities which would preclude or hinder the establishment of new operations or access to the resources shall only be permitted if:

- a) resource use would not be feasible; or
- b) the proposed land use or development serves a greater long-term public interest; and
- c) issues of public health, public safety and environmental impact are addressed.

2.5.3 4.5.3 Rehabilitation

2.5.3.11. Progressive and final rehabilitation shall be required to accommodate subsequent land uses, to promote land use compatibility, to recognize the interim nature of extraction, and to mitigate negative impacts to the extent possible. Final rehabilitation shall take surrounding land use and approved land use designations into consideration.

2.5.3.24. *Comprehensive rehabilitation* planning is encouraged where there is a concentration of mineral aggregate operations.

2.5.3.32. In parts of the Province not designated under the *Aggregate Resources Act*, rehabilitation standards that are compatible with those under the Act should be adopted for extraction operations on private lands.

2.5.4 **4.5.4** Extraction in Prime Agricultural Areas

2.5.4.1 1. In prime agricultural areas, on prime agricultural land, extraction of mineral aggregate resources is permitted as an interim use provided that:

- a) impacts to the prime agricultural areas are addressed, in accordance with policy 4.3.5.2; and
- b) the site will be rehabilitated back to an agricultural condition.

Complete 2. Despite policy 4.5.4.1.b), complete rehabilitation to an agricultural condition is not required if:

- a) ~~outside of a specialty crop area, there is a substantial quantity of mineral aggregate resources below the water table warranting extraction, or the depth of planned extraction in a quarry makes restoration of pre-extraction agricultural capability unfeasible; and~~
- b) ~~in a specialty crop area, there is a substantial quantity of high quality mineral aggregate resources below the water table warranting extraction, and the depth of planned extraction makes restoration of pre-extraction agricultural capability unfeasible;~~
- c) ~~other alternatives have been considered by the applicant and found unsuitable. The consideration of other alternatives shall include resources in areas of Canada Land Inventory Class 4 through 7 lands, resources on lands identified as designated growth areas, and resources on prime agricultural lands where rehabilitation is feasible. Where no other alternatives are found, prime agricultural lands shall be protected in this order of priority: specialty crop areas, Canada Land Inventory Class 1, 2 and 3 lands; and~~
- b) agricultural rehabilitation in remaining areas is maximized.

2.5.5 **4.5.5** Wayside Pits and Quarries, Portable Asphalt Plants and Portable Concrete Plants

2.5.5.1 1. Wayside pits and quarries, portable asphalt plants and portable concrete plants used on public authority contracts shall be permitted, without the need for an official plan amendment, rezoning, or development permit under the *Planning Act* in all areas, except those areas of existing development or particular environmental sensitivity which have been determined to be incompatible with extraction and associated activities.

2.6 **4.6** Cultural Heritage and Archaeology

2.6.1 ~~Significant~~ 1. Protected heritage property, which may contain built heritage resources ~~and significant~~ or cultural heritage landscapes, shall be conserved.

2.6.2 ~~Development~~ 2. Planning authorities shall not permit development and site alteration ~~shall not be permitted~~ on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless ~~significant~~ the archaeological resources have been conserved.

~~2.6.3~~ 3. Planning authorities shall not permit *development and site alteration* on adjacent lands to protected heritage property ~~except where the proposed development and site alteration has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that~~ unless the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved.

4. Planning authorities are encouraged to develop and implement:

~~2.6.4~~ Planning authorities should consider and promote a) archaeological management plans ~~and cultural plans in~~ for conserving ~~cultural heritage and archaeological resources;~~ and

b) ~~proactive strategies for identifying properties for evaluation under the Ontario Heritage Act.~~

~~2.6.5~~ 5. Planning authorities shall engage early with Indigenous communities and ~~consider~~ ensure their

interests are considered when identifying, protecting and managing ~~cultural heritage and archaeological resources,~~ built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes.

3.0 Chapter 5: Protecting Public Health and Safety

~~Ontario's long-term prosperity, environmental health and social well-being depend on reducing the potential for public cost or risk to Ontario's residents from natural or human-made hazards.~~

5.1 General Policies for Natural and Human-Made Hazards

1. Development shall be directed away from areas of natural or human-made hazards where there is an unacceptable risk to public health or safety or of property damage, and not create new or aggravate existing hazards.

~~Mitigating potential risk to public health or safety or of property damage from natural hazards, including the risks that may be associated with the impacts of a changing climate, will require the Province, planning authorities, and conservation authorities to work together.~~

Accordingly:

3.1 5.2 Natural Hazards

1. Planning authorities shall, in collaboration with conservation authorities where they exist, identify hazardous lands and hazardous sites and manage development in these areas, in accordance with provincial guidance.

~~3.1.1~~ 2. Development shall generally be directed, ~~in accordance with guidance developed by the Province (as amended from time to time),~~ to areas outside of:

- hazardous lands* adjacent to the shorelines of the *Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System* and *large inland lakes* which are impacted by *flooding hazards, erosion hazards* and/or *dynamic beach hazards*;
- hazardous lands* adjacent to *river, stream and small inland lake systems* which are impacted by *flooding hazards* and/or *erosion hazards*; and
- hazardous sites*.

~~3.1.23.~~ Development and site alteration shall not be permitted within:

- the *dynamic beach hazard*;
- defined portions of the flooding hazard along connecting channels* (the St. Marys, St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers);
- areas that would be rendered inaccessible to people and vehicles during times of *flooding hazards, erosion hazards* and/or *dynamic beach hazards*, unless it has been demonstrated that the site has safe access appropriate for the nature of the *development* and the natural hazard; and
- a *floodway* regardless of whether the area of inundation contains high points of land not subject to flooding.

~~3.1.34.~~ Planning authorities shall prepare for the impacts of a changing climate that may increase the risk associated with natural hazards.

~~3.1.4~~ 5. Despite policy ~~3.1.2~~5.2.3, *development* and *site alteration* may be permitted in certain areas associated with the *flooding hazard* along *river, stream and small inland lake systems*:

- a) in those exceptional situations where a *Special Policy Area* has been approved. The designation of a *Special Policy Area*, and any change or modification to the official plan policies, land use designations or boundaries applying to *Special Policy Area* lands, must be approved by the Ministers of Municipal Affairs and Housing and Natural Resources and Forestry prior to the approval authority approving such changes or modifications; or
- b) where the *development* is limited to uses which by their nature must locate within the *floodway*, including flood and/or erosion control works or minor additions or passive non-structural uses which do not affect flood flows.

~~3.1.5~~ 6. *Development* shall not be permitted to locate in *hazardous lands* and *hazardous sites* where the use is:

- a) an *institutional use* including hospitals, long-term care homes, retirement homes, pre-schools, school nurseries, day cares and schools;
- b) an *essential emergency service* such as that provided by fire, police and ambulance stations and electrical substations; or
- c) uses associated with the disposal, manufacture, treatment or storage of *hazardous substances*.

~~3.1.6~~ 7. Where the *two zone concept* for *flood plains* is applied, *development* and *site alteration* may be permitted in the *flood fringe*, subject to appropriate floodproofing to the *flooding hazard* elevation or another *flooding hazard* standard approved by the Minister of Natural Resources and Forestry.

~~3.1.7~~ 8. Further to policy ~~3.1.6~~5.2.7, and except as prohibited in policies ~~3.1.2~~5.2.3 and ~~3.1.5~~5.2.6, *development* and *site alteration* may be permitted in those portions of *hazardous lands* and *hazardous sites* where the effects and risk to public safety are minor, could be mitigated in accordance with provincial standards, and where all of the following are demonstrated and achieved:

- a) *development* and *site alteration* is carried out in accordance with *floodproofing standards*, *protection works standards*, and *access standards*;
- d) vehicles and people have a way of safely entering and exiting the area during times of flooding, erosion and other emergencies;
- e) new hazards are not created and existing hazards are not aggravated; and
- f) no adverse environmental impacts will result.

~~3.1.8~~ 9. *Development shall generally be directed to areas outside of lands that are unsafe for development due to the presence of hazardous forest types for wildland fire.*

Development may however be permitted in lands with hazardous forest types for wildland fire where the risk is mitigated in accordance with wildland fire assessment and mitigation standards.

3.2 5.3 **Human-Made Hazards**

~~3.2.11.~~ Development on, abutting or adjacent to lands affected by *mine hazards; oil, gas and salt hazards; or former mineral mining operations, mineral aggregate operations or petroleum resource operations* may be permitted only if rehabilitation or other measures to address and mitigate known or suspected hazards are under way or have been completed.

~~3.2.22.~~ Sites with contaminants in land or water shall be assessed and remediated as necessary prior to any activity on the site associated with the proposed use such that there will be no *adverse effects*.

~~3.2.3~~ ~~Planning authorities should support, where feasible, on-site and local re-use of excess soil through planning and development approvals while protecting human health and the environment.~~

4.0 Chapter 6: Implementation and Interpretation

6.1 General Policies for Implementation and Interpretation

- 4.1 ~~This Provincial Policy Statement applies to all decisions in respect of the exercise of any authority that affects a planning matter made on or after May 1, 2020.~~
- 4.21. This ~~Provincial~~ Policy Statement shall be read in its entirety and all relevant policies are to be applied to each situation.
- 4.32. This ~~Provincial~~ Policy Statement shall be implemented in a manner that is consistent with the recognition and affirmation of existing Aboriginal and treaty rights in section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*.
- 4.43. This ~~Provincial~~ Policy Statement shall be implemented in a manner that is consistent with *Ontario Human Rights Code* and the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.
4. When implementing this Policy Statement, the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing may make decisions that take into account other considerations to balance government priorities.
- 4.5 ~~In implementing the Provincial Policy Statement, the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing may take into account other considerations when making decisions to support strong communities, a clean and healthy environment and the economic vitality of the Province.~~
- 4.6 ~~The official plan is the most important vehicle for implementation of this Provincial Policy Statement. Comprehensive, integrated and long-term planning is best achieved through official plans.~~
5. Official plans shall identify provincial interests and set out appropriate land use designations and policies. ~~To determine the significance of some natural heritage features and other resources, evaluation may be required.~~ Official plans shall provide clear, reasonable and attainable policies to protect provincial interests and facilitate development in suitable areas.
- In order to protect provincial interests, planning authorities shall keep their official plans ~~up-to-date~~ up-to-date with this ~~Provincial~~ Policy Statement. The policies of this ~~Provincial~~ Policy Statement continue to apply after adoption and approval of an official plan.
6. Planning authorities shall keep their zoning and development permit by-laws up-to-date with their official plans and this Policy Statement by establishing permitted uses, minimum densities, heights and other development standards to accommodate growth and development.
7. Where a planning authority must decide on a planning matter before their official plan has been updated to be consistent with this Policy Statement, or before other

applicable planning instruments have been updated accordingly, it must still make a decision that is consistent with this Policy Statement.

4.78. In addition to land use approvals under the *Planning Act*, infrastructure may also ~~require approval~~ have requirements under other legislation and regulations. ~~An~~ For example, an environmental assessment process may be required for new *infrastructure* and modifications to existing *infrastructure* under applicable legislation.

Wherever possible and practical, approvals under the *Planning Act* and other legislation or regulations should be integrated provided the intent and requirements of both processes are met.

4.8 ~~The Province, in consultation with municipalities, Indigenous communities, other public bodies and stakeholders shall identify performance indicators for measuring the effectiveness of some or all of the policies. The Province shall monitor their implementation, including reviewing performance indicators concurrent with any review of this Provincial Policy Statement.~~

9. To assess progress on implementation of this Policy Statement, the Province may:

- a) identify key indicators to measure the outcomes, relevance and efficiency of the policies in this Policy Statement in consultation with municipalities, Indigenous communities, other public bodies and stakeholders;
- b) monitor and assess the implementation of this Policy Statement through the collection and analysis of data under each indicator; and
- c) consider the resulting assessment in each review of this Policy Statement.

4.9 10. Municipalities are encouraged to monitor and report on the implementation of the policies in their official plans, in accordance with any ~~reporting~~ requirements, for reporting planning information to the Province, and data standards and including through any other guidelines that may be issued by the Minister.

11. Strategic growth areas and designated growth areas are not land use designations and their delineation does not confer any new land use designations, nor alter existing land use designations. Any development on lands within the boundary of these identified areas is still subject to the relevant provincial and municipal land use planning policies and approval processes.

12. Density targets represent minimum standards and planning authorities are encouraged to go beyond these minimum targets, where appropriate, except where doing so would conflict with any policy of this Policy Statement or any other provincial plan.

13. Minimum density targets will be revisited at the time of each official plan update to ensure the target is appropriate.

6.2 Coordination

1. A coordinated, integrated and comprehensive approach should be used when dealing with planning matters within municipalities, across lower, single and/or upper-tier municipal boundaries, and with other orders of government, agencies, boards, and Service Managers including:
 - a) managing and/or promoting growth and development that is integrated with planning for *infrastructure* and *public service facilities*, including *schools* and *associated child care facilities*;
 - b) economic development strategies;
 - c) managing natural heritage, water, agricultural, mineral, and cultural heritage and archaeological resources;
 - b) *infrastructure*, *multimodal* transportation systems, *public service facilities* and *waste management systems*;
 - d) ecosystem, shoreline, watershed, and Great Lakes related issues;
 - e) natural and human-made hazards;
 - f) population, housing and employment projections, based on *regional market areas*, as appropriate; and
 - g) addressing housing needs in accordance with provincial housing policies and plans, including those that address homelessness.
2. Planning authorities shall undertake early engagement with Indigenous communities and coordinate on land use planning matters to facilitate knowledge-sharing, support consideration of Indigenous interests in land use decision-making and support the identification of potential impacts of decisions on the exercise of Aboriginal or treaty rights.
3. Planning authorities are encouraged to engage the public and stakeholders early in local efforts to implement this Policy Statement, and to provide the necessary information to ensure the informed involvement of local citizens, including equity-deserving groups.
4. Planning authorities and school boards shall collaborate to facilitate early and integrated planning for schools and associated child care facilities to meet current and future needs.
5. Planning authorities shall collaborate with publicly-assisted post-secondary institutions, where they exist, to facilitate early and integrated planning for student housing that considers the full range of *housing options* near existing and planned post-secondary institutions to meet current and future needs.
6. Further to policy 6.2.5, planning authorities should collaborate with publicly-assisted postsecondary institutions on the development of a student housing strategy that includes consideration of off-campus housing targeted to students.
7. Planning authorities should coordinate emergency management and other economic, environmental and social planning considerations to support efficient and resilient communities.
8. Municipalities, the Province, and other appropriate stakeholders are encouraged to undertake a coordinated approach to planning for large areas with high concentrations of employment uses that cross municipal boundaries.

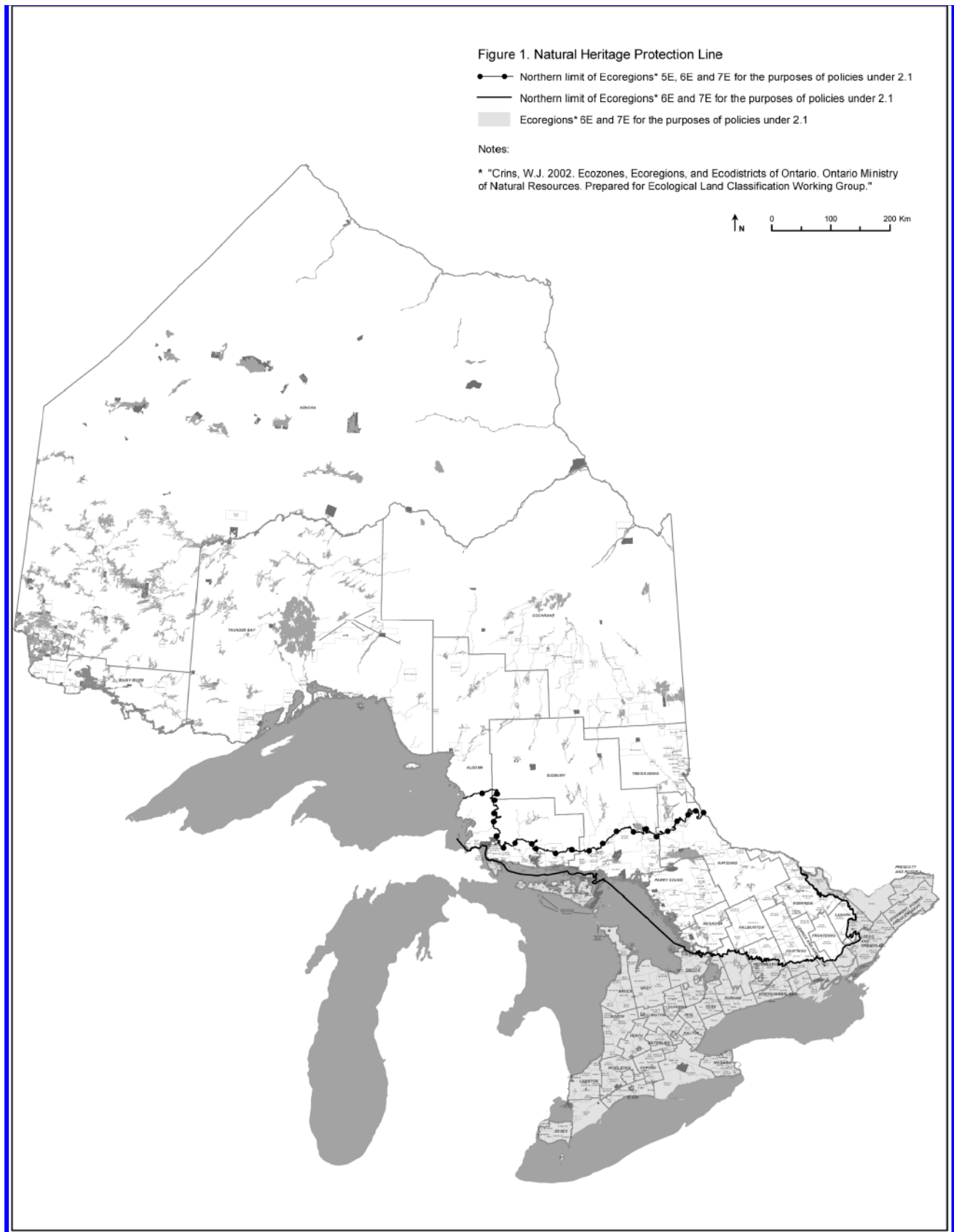
Note: This comparison document does not constitute legal advice and should not be relied upon as su

9. Where planning is conducted by an upper-tier municipality, the upper-tier municipality in consultation with lower-tier municipalities shall:

- a) identify and allocate population, housing and employment projections for lower-tier municipalities;
- b) identify areas where growth and development will be focused, including *strategic growth areas*, and establish any applicable minimum density targets;
- c) identify minimum density targets for growth and development taking place in new or expanded *settlement areas*, where applicable; and
- d) provide policy direction for the lower-tier municipalities on matters that cross municipal boundaries.

10. Where there is no upper-tier municipality or where planning is not conducted by an upper-tier municipality, planning authorities shall ensure that policy 6.2.9 is addressed as part of the planning process, and should coordinate these matters with adjacent planning authorities.

5.07: Figure 1 – Natural Heritage Protection Line



Note: This comparison document does not constitute legal advice and should not be relied upon as su

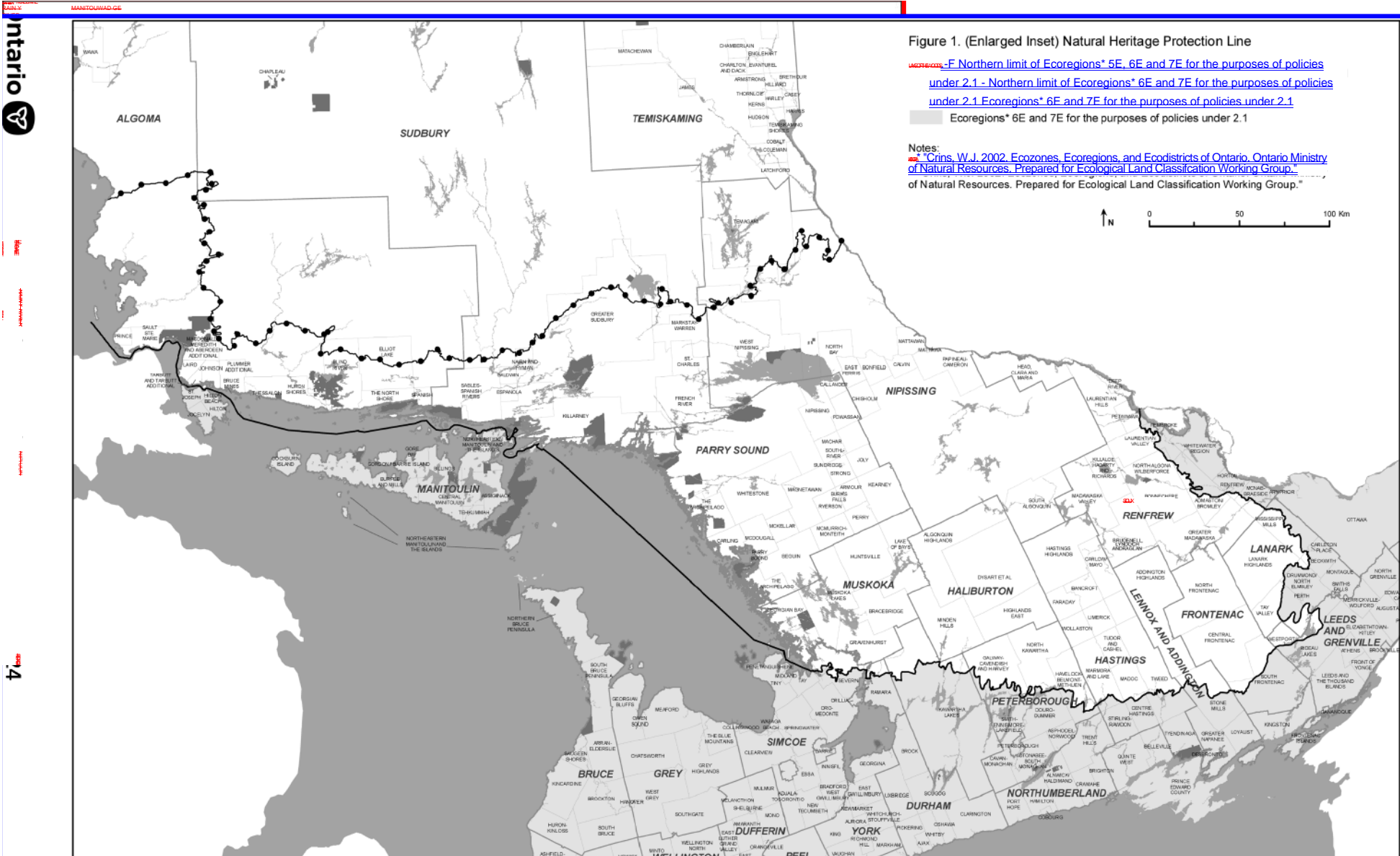
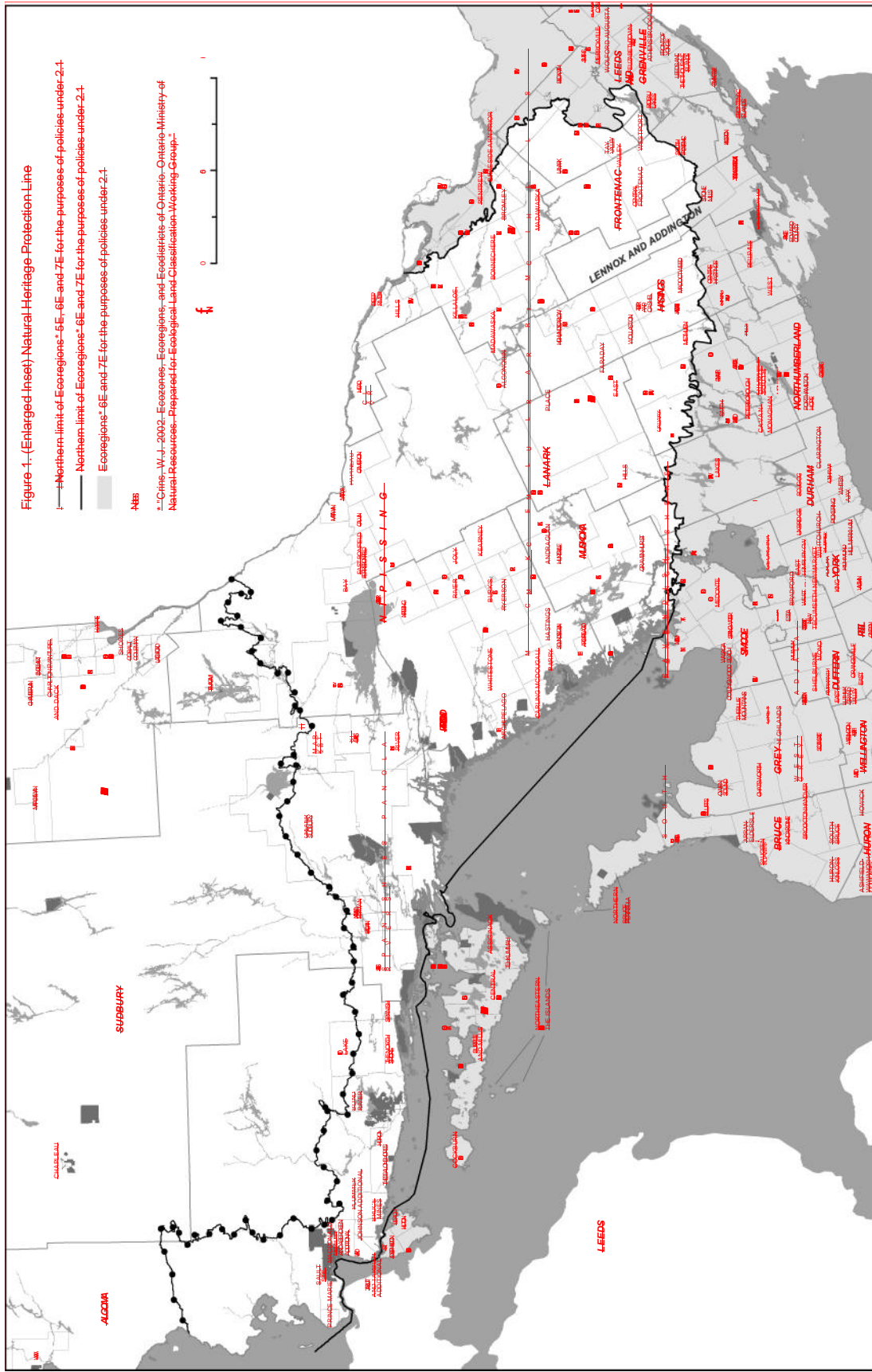


Figure 1. (Enlarged Inset) Natural Heritage Protection Line
 -F Northern limit of Ecoregions* 5E, 6E and 7E for the purposes of policies under 2.1 - Northern limit of Ecoregions* 6E and 7E for the purposes of policies under 2.1 Ecoregions* 6E and 7E for the purposes of policies under 2.1

Notes:
 * Crins, W.J. 2002. Ecozones, Ecoregions, and Ecodistricts of Ontario. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources. Prepared for Ecological Land Classification Working Group.
 of Natural Resources. Prepared for Ecological Land Classification Working Group.



Note: This comparison document does not constitute legal advice and should not be relied upon as su

6.0-8: Definitions

Access standards: means methods or procedures to ensure safe vehicular and pedestrian movement, and access for the maintenance and repair of protection works, during times of *flooding hazards, erosion hazards and/or other water-related hazards*.

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.

Additional needs housing: means any housing, including dedicated facilities, in whole or in part, that is used by people who have specific needs beyond economic needs, including but not limited to, needs such as mobility requirements or support functions required for daily living. Examples of additional needs housing may include, but are not limited to long-term care homes, adaptable and accessible housing, and housing for persons with disabilities such as physical, sensory or mental health disabilities, and housing for older persons.

Adjacent lands: means

- a) for the purposes of policy ~~1-6-8-33.3.3~~, those lands contiguous to existing or *planned corridors* and transportation facilities where *development* would have a negative impact on the corridor or facility. The extent of the *adjacent lands* may be recommended in ~~guidelines developed by the Province~~ provincial guidance or based on municipal approaches that achieve the same objectives;
- b) for the purposes of policy ~~2-1-84.1.8~~, those lands contiguous to a specific *natural*

heritage feature or area where it is likely that *development or site alteration* would have a *negative impact* on the feature or area. The extent of the *adjacent lands* may be recommended by the Province or based on municipal approaches which achieve the same objectives;

- c) for the purposes of policies ~~2-4-2-24.4.2.2~~ and ~~2-5-2-54.5.2.5~~, those lands contiguous to lands on the surface of known *petroleum resources, mineral deposits, or deposits of mineral aggregate resources* where it is likely that *development* would constrain future access to the resources. The extent of the *adjacent lands* may be recommended by the Province; and
- d) for the purposes of policy ~~2-6-34.6.3~~, those lands contiguous to a *protected heritage property* ~~or as otherwise defined in the municipal official plan~~.

Adverse effects~~effect~~: as defined in the *Environmental Protection Act*, means one or more of:

- 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.

Affordable: means

- a) in the case of ownership housing, the least expensive of:
 1. housing for which the purchase price results in annual accommodation costs which do not exceed 30 percent of gross annual household income for *low and moderate income households*; or
 2. housing for which the purchase price is at least 10 percent below the average purchase price of a resale unit in the *regional market area municipality*;
- b) in the case of rental housing, the least expensive of:
 1. a unit for which the rent does not exceed 30 percent of gross annual household income for *low and moderate income households*; or
 2. a unit for which the rent is at or below the average market rent of a unit in the *regional market area municipality*.

Agricultural condition: means

- a) in regard to *specialty crop areas*, a condition in which substantially the same areas and same average soil capability for agriculture are restored, the same range and productivity of specialty crops common in the area can be achieved, and, where applicable, the microclimate on which the site and surrounding area may be dependent for specialty crop production will be maintained ~~or~~, restored or enhanced; and
- b) in regard to *prime agricultural land* outside of *specialty crop areas*, a condition in which substantially the same areas and same average soil capability for agriculture ~~are~~ will be maintained, restored or enhanced.

Agricultural impact assessment: means the evaluation of potential impacts of non-agricultural uses on agricultural lands and operations and, where applicable, the agricultural system. An assessment recommends ways to avoid or if avoidance is not possible, minimize and mitigate adverse impacts.

Agricultural System system: A system comprised of a group of inter-connected elements that collectively create a viable, thriving ~~agricultural~~ agri-food sector. It has two components:

- a) An agricultural land base comprised of *prime agricultural areas*, including *specialty crop areas*, ~~and~~ It may also include rural lands that ~~together~~ help to create a continuous productive land base for agriculture; and
- b) An *agri-food network* which includes *infrastructure*, services, and assets important to the viability of the agri-food sector.

Agricultural uses: means the growing of crops, including nursery, biomass, and horticultural crops; raising of livestock; raising of other animals for food, fur or fibre, including poultry and fish; aquaculture; apiaries; agro-forestry; maple syrup production; and associated on-farm buildings and structures, including, but not limited to livestock facilities, manure storages, value-retaining facilities, and ~~accommodation~~ housing for ~~full-time~~ farm ~~labour~~ workers, when the size and nature of the operation requires additional employment.

Agri-food network: Within the *agricultural system*, a network that includes elements important to the viability of the agri-food sector such as regional *infrastructure* and transportation networks; on-farm buildings and infrastructure; agricultural services, farm markets, distributors, and primary processing; and vibrant, agriculture-supportive communities.

Agri-tourism uses: means those farm-related tourism uses, including limited accommodation such as a bed and breakfast, that promote the enjoyment, education or activities related to the farm operation.

Agriculture-related uses: means those farm-related commercial and farm-related industrial uses that are directly related to farm operations in the area, support agriculture, benefit from being in close proximity to farm operations, and provide direct products

and/or services to farm operations as a primary activity.

Airports: means all Ontario airports, including designated lands for future airports, with Noise Exposure Forecast (NEF)/Noise Exposure Projection (NEP) mapping.

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.

Archaeological resources: includes artifacts, archaeological sites, and marine archaeological sites, as defined under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The identification and evaluation of such resources are based upon archaeological ~~fieldwork undertaken in accordance with assessments carried out by archaeologists licensed under~~ the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Areas of archaeological potential: means areas with the likelihood to contain *archaeological resources*. ~~Criteria to identify archaeological potential, as evaluated using the processes and criteria that~~ are established ~~by~~ under the *Province*. ~~The Ontario Heritage Act requires archaeological potential to be confirmed by a licensed archaeologist.~~

Areas of mineral potential: means areas favourable to the discovery of *mineral deposits* due to geology, the presence of known *mineral deposits* or other technical evidence.

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.

Brownfield sites: means undeveloped or previously developed properties that may be contaminated. They are usually, but not exclusively, former industrial or commercial properties that may be underutilized, derelict or vacant.

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 may be designated under Parts IV or V of the Ontario Heritage Act, or that may be included on local, provincial, federal and/or international registers.~~

Coastal wetland: means

- 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); or
- 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 kilometres upstream of the 1:100 year floodline (plus wave run-up) of the large water body to which the tributary is connected.

Compact built form: means 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 infrastructure. Compact built form can include detached and semi-detached houses on small lots as well as townhouses, duplexes, triplexes 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 active transportation, sidewalks with minimal interruptions for vehicle access, and a pedestrian-friendly environment along roads.

Comprehensive rehabilitation: means rehabilitation of land from which *mineral aggregate resources* have been extracted that is coordinated and complementary, to the extent possible, with the rehabilitation of other sites in an area where there is a high concentration of *mineral aggregate operations*.

Complete communities: means places such as mixed-use neighbourhoods or other areas within cities, towns, and *settlement areas* that offer and support opportunities for equitable access to many necessities for daily living for people of all ages and abilities, including an appropriate mix of jobs, a full range of housing, transportation options, *public service facilities*, local stores and services. *Complete communities* are inclusive and may take different shapes and forms appropriate to their contexts to meet the diverse needs of their populations.

Comprehensive review: means

- a) for the purposes of policies 1.1.3.8, 1.1.3.9 and 1.3.2.4, an official plan review which is initiated by a planning authority, or an official plan amendment which is initiated or adopted by a planning authority, which:
1. is based on a review of population and employment projections and which reflect projections and allocations by upper tier municipalities and *provincial plans*, where applicable; considers alternative directions for growth or development; and determines how best to accommodate the development while protecting provincial interests;
 2. utilizes opportunities to accommodate projected growth or development through *intensification* and *redevelopment*; and considers physical constraints to accommodating the proposed development within existing *settlement area* boundaries;
 3. is integrated with *planning for infrastructure and public service facilities*, and considers financial viability over the life cycle of these assets, which may be demonstrated through asset management planning;
 4. confirms sufficient water quality, quantity and assimilative capacity of receiving water are available to accommodate the proposed development;
 5. confirms that sewage and water services can be provided in accordance with policy 1.6.6; and

~~6. considers cross-jurisdictional issues. b) for the purposes of policy 1.1.6, means a review undertaken by a planning authority or comparable body which:~~

- ~~1. addresses long-term population projections, *infrastructure* requirements and related matters;~~
- ~~2. confirms that the lands to be developed do not comprise *specialty crop areas* in accordance with policy 2.3.2; and~~
- ~~3. considers cross-jurisdictional issues.~~

~~In undertaking a *comprehensive review* the level of detail of the assessment should correspond with the complexity and scale of the settlement boundary or development proposal.~~

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-~~ *decision-maker* ~~maker~~. Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches ~~can~~ *should* be included in these plans and assessments.

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. ~~*Cultural heritage landscapes* 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.~~

Defined portions of the flooding hazard along connecting channels: means those areas which are critical to the conveyance of the flows associated with the *one hundred year flood level* along the St. Marys, St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers, where *development* or *site alteration* will create *flooding hazards*, cause updrift and/or downdrift impacts and/or cause adverse environmental impacts.

Deposits of mineral aggregate resources: means an area of identified *mineral aggregate resources*, as delineated in Aggregate Resource Inventory Papers or comprehensive studies prepared using [evaluation procedures established by the Province](#) [provincial guidance](#) for surficial and bedrock resources, as amended from time to time, that has a sufficient quantity and quality to warrant present or future extraction.

Designated and available: means lands designated in the official plan for urban residential use. For municipalities where more detailed official plan policies (e.g. secondary plans) are required before development applications can be considered for approval, only lands that have commenced the more detailed planning process are considered to be *designated and available* for the purposes of this definition.

Designated growth areas: means lands within *settlement areas* designated [in an official plan for growth over the long-term planning horizon provided in policy 1.1.2, but which for growth or lands added to settlement areas that](#) have not yet been fully developed. *Designated growth areas* include lands which are *designated and available* for residential

growth in accordance with policy [1.4.1\(2.1.4.a\)](#), as well as lands required for employment and other uses.

Designated vulnerable area: means areas defined as vulnerable, in accordance with provincial standards, by virtue of their importance as a drinking water source.

Development: means the creation of a new lot, a change in land use, or the construction of buildings and structures requiring approval under the *Planning Act*, but does not include:

- activities that create or maintain *infrastructure* authorized under an environmental assessment process; [or](#)
- works subject to the *Drainage Act*; or
- for the purposes of policy [2.1.4\(4.1.4.a\)](#), underground or surface mining of *minerals* or advanced exploration on mining lands in *significant areas of mineral potential* in Ecoregion 5E, where advanced exploration has the same meaning as under the *Mining Act*. Instead, those matters shall be subject to policy [2.1.5\(4.1.5.a\)](#).

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.

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.

Employment area: means those areas designated in an official plan for clusters of business and economic activities including, ~~but not limited to,~~ manufacturing, research and development in connection with manufacturing, warehousing, offices, and goods movement, associated retail and office, and ancillary facilities. An employment area also includes areas of land described by subsection 1(1.1) of the Planning Act. Uses that are excluded from employment areas are institutional and commercial, including retail and office not associated with the primary employment use listed above.

Endangered species: means a species that is classified as “Endangered Species” on the Species at Risk in Ontario List, as updated and amended from time to time.

Energy storage system: means a system or facility that captures energy produced at one time for use at a later time to reduce imbalances between energy demand and energy production, including for example, flywheels, pumped hydro storage, hydrogen storage, fuels storage, compressed air storage, and battery storage.

Erosion hazard: means the loss of land, due to human or natural processes, that poses a threat to life and property. The *erosion hazard* limit is determined using considerations that include the 100 year erosion rate (the average annual rate of recession extended over a one hundred year time span), an allowance for slope stability, and an erosion/erosion access allowance.

Essential emergency service: means services which would be impaired during an emergency as a result of flooding, the failure of floodproofing measures and/or protection works, and/or erosion.

Fish: means fish, which as defined in the *Fisheries Act*, includes fish, shellfish, crustaceans, and marine animals, at all stages of their life cycles.

Fish habitat: as defined in the *Fisheries Act*, means ~~spawning grounds~~ water frequented by fish and any other areas, ~~including nursery,~~

~~rearing, food supply, and migration areas~~ on which *fish* depend directly or indirectly ~~in order~~ to carry out their life processes, including spawning grounds and nursery, rearing, food supply, and migration areas.

Flood fringe: for *river, stream and small inland lake systems*, means the outer portion of the *flood plain* between the *floodway* and the *flooding hazard* limit. Depths and velocities of flooding are generally less severe in the *flood fringe* than those experienced in the *floodway*.

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*.

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:

- 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 effects* and *other water-related hazards*;
- b) along *river, stream and small inland lake systems*, the *flooding hazard* limit is the greater of:
 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 occurred over watersheds in the general area;
 2. the *one hundred year flood*; and
 3. a flood which is greater than 1. or 2. which was actually experienced in a particular watershed or portion thereof, for example, 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; except where the use of the *one hundred year flood* 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).

Floodproofing standard: means the combination of measures incorporated into the basic design and/or construction of buildings, structures, or properties to reduce or eliminate *flooding hazards, wave uprush effects* and other water-related hazards along the shorelines of the *Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System* and *large inland lakes*, and *flooding hazards along river, stream and small inland lake systems*.

Floodway: for *river, stream and small inland lake systems*, means the portion of the *flood plain* where *development and site alteration* would cause a danger to public health and safety or property damage.

Where the one zone concept is applied, the *floodway* is the entire contiguous *flood plain*.

Where the *two zone concept* is applied, the *floodway* is the contiguous inner portion of the *flood plain*, 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 *two zone concept* applies, the outer portion of the *flood plain* is called the *flood fringe*.

Freight-supportive: in regard to land use patterns, means transportation systems and facilities that facilitate the movement of goods. This includes policies or programs intended to support efficient freight movement through the planning, design and operation of land use and transportation systems. Approaches may be recommended in ~~guidelines developed by the Province~~ [provincial guidance](#) or based on municipal approaches that achieve the same objectives.

Frequent transit: [means a public transit service that runs at least every 15 minutes in both directions throughout the day and into the evening every day of the week.](#)

Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System:

means the major water system consisting of Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie and Ontario and their connecting channels, and the St. Lawrence River within the boundaries of the Province of Ontario.

Green infrastructure: means natural and human-made elements that provide ecological and hydrological functions and processes. *Green infrastructure* 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.

Ground water feature: means water-related features in the earth's subsurface, including recharge/discharge areas, water tables, aquifers and unsaturated zones that can be defined by surface and subsurface hydrogeologic investigations.

Habitat of endangered species and threatened species: means habitat within the meaning of Section 2 of the *Endangered Species Act, 2007*.

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.

Hazardous lands: means property or lands that could be unsafe for development due to naturally occurring processes. Along the shorelines of the *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 *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.

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).

Hazardous substances: means substances which, individually, or in combination with other substances, are normally considered to pose a danger to public health, safety and the environment. These substances generally include a wide array of materials that are toxic, ignitable, corrosive, reactive, radioactive or pathological.

Heritage attributes: means ~~the principal features or elements, as defined under the Ontario Heritage Act, in relation to real property, and to the buildings and structures on the real property, the attributes of the property, buildings and structures~~ that contribute to ~~a protected heritage property's~~ their cultural heritage value or interest, ~~and may include the~~

Higher order transit: means 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. Higher order transit can include heavy rail (such as subways, elevated or surface rail, and commuter or regional inter-city rail), light rail, and buses in dedicated rights-of-way. ~~property's built, constructed, or manufactured elements, as well as natural landforms, vegetation, water features, and its visual setting (e.g. significant views or vistas to or from a protected heritage property).~~

High quality: means ~~primary and secondary sand and gravel resources and bedrock resources as defined in the Aggregate Resource Inventory Papers (ARIP).~~

Housing options: means a range of housing types such as, but not limited to single-detached, semi-detached, rowhouses,

townhouses, stacked townhouses, multiplexes, additional residential units, tiny homes, laneway housing, garden suites, rooming houses, multi-residential buildings, including low- and mid-rise apartments. The term can also refer to a variety of housing arrangements and forms such as, but not limited to, life lease housing, co-ownership housing, co-operative housing, community land trusts, land lease community homes, affordable housing, housing for people with special needs, additional needs housing, multi-generational housing, student housing, farm worker housing, culturally appropriate housing, supportive, community and transitional housing and housing related to employment, ~~institutional or~~ educational, or institutional uses, such as long-term care homes.

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.

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.

Individual on-site sewage services: means sewage systems, as defined in O. Reg. 332/12 under the *Building Code Act, 1992*, that are owned, operated and managed by the owner of the property upon which the system is located.

Individual on-site water services: means individual, autonomous water supply systems that are owned, operated and managed by the owner of the property upon which the system is located.

Infrastructure: means physical structures (facilities and corridors) that form the foundation for development. *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 [including broadband](#), transit and transportation corridors and facilities, [active transportation systems](#), oil and gas pipelines and associated facilities.

Institutional use: for the purposes of policy [3.1.55.2.6](#), means land uses where there is a threat to the safe evacuation of vulnerable populations such as older persons, persons with disabilities, and those who are sick or young, during an emergency as a result of flooding, failure of floodproofing measures or protection works, or erosion.

Intensification: means the development of a property, site or area at a higher density than currently exists through:

- a) *redevelopment*, including the reuse of *brownfield sites* [and underutilized shopping malls and plazas](#);
- 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.

[Large and fast-growing municipalities:](#) means [municipalities identified in Schedule 1.](#)

Large inland lakes: means those waterbodies having a surface area of equal to or greater than 100 square kilometres where there is not a measurable or predictable response to a single runoff event.

Legal or technical reasons: means severances for purposes such as easements, corrections of deeds, quit claims, and minor boundary adjustments, which do not result in the creation of a new lot.

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 [regional market area municipality](#); or
- b) ~~in~~ [in](#) the case of rental housing, [households](#)~~household~~ with incomes in

the lowest 60 percent of the income distribution for renter households for the [regional market area municipality](#).

[Low impact development:](#) means 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 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.](#)

Major facilities: means facilities which may require separation from *sensitive land uses*, including but not limited to airports, manufacturing uses, transportation infrastructure and corridors, *rail facilities, marine facilities, sewage treatment facilities, waste management systems, oil and gas pipelines, industries, energy generation facilities and transmission systems, and resource extraction activities.*

Major goods movement facilities and corridors: means transportation facilities ~~and~~, corridors [and networks](#) associated with the inter- and intra-provincial movement of goods. Examples include: inter-modal facilities, ports, airports, rail facilities, truck terminals, freight corridors, freight facilities, and haul routes ~~and~~, primary transportation corridors used for the movement of goods [and those identified in provincial transportation plans](#). Approaches that are *freight-supportive* may be recommended in [guidelines developed by the Province provincial guidance](#) or based on municipal approaches that achieve the same objectives.

[Major transit station area:](#) means 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.

Major trip generators: means origins and destinations with high population densities or concentrated activities which generate many trips (e.g., strategic growth areas, major office and office parks, major retail, employment areas, community hubs, large parks and recreational destinations, public service facilities, and other mixed-use areas).

Marine facilities: means ferries, harbours, ports, ferry terminals, canals and associated uses, including designated lands for future marine facilities.

Mine hazard: means any feature of a mine as defined under the *Mining Act*, or any related disturbance of the ground that has not been rehabilitated.

Minerals: means metallic minerals and non-metallic minerals as herein defined, but does not include *mineral aggregate resources* or *petroleum resources*.

Metallic minerals means those minerals from which metals (e.g. copper, nickel, gold) are derived.

Non-metallic minerals means those minerals that are of value for intrinsic properties of the

minerals themselves and not as a source of metal. They are generally synonymous with industrial minerals (e.g. asbestos, graphite, kyanite, mica, nepheline syenite, salt, talc, and wollastonite).

Mineral aggregate operation: means

- a) lands under license or permit, other than for *wayside pits and quarries*, issued in accordance with the *Aggregate Resources Act*;
- b) for lands not designated under the *Aggregate Resources Act*, established pits and quarries that are not in contravention of municipal zoning by-laws and including adjacent land under agreement with or owned by the operator, to permit continuation of the operation; and

- c) associated facilities used in extraction, transport, beneficiation, processing or recycling of *mineral aggregate resources* and derived products such as asphalt and concrete, or the production of secondary related products.

Mineral aggregate resources: means gravel, sand, clay, earth, shale, stone, limestone, dolostone, sandstone, marble, granite, rock or other material prescribed under the *Aggregate Resources Act* suitable for construction, industrial, manufacturing and maintenance purposes but does not include metallic ores, asbestos, graphite, kyanite, mica, nepheline syenite, salt, talc, wollastonite, mine tailings or other material prescribed under the *Mining Act*.

Mineral aggregate resource conservation: means

- a) the recovery and recycling of manufactured materials derived from mineral aggregates (e.g. glass, porcelain, brick, concrete, asphalt, slag, etc.), for re-use in construction, manufacturing, industrial or maintenance projects as a substitute for new mineral aggregates; and
- b) the wise use of mineral aggregates including utilization or extraction of on-site *mineral aggregate resources* prior to development occurring. **Mineral deposits:** means areas of identified *minerals* that have sufficient quantity and quality based on specific geological evidence to warrant present or future extraction.

Mineral mining operation: means mining operations and associated facilities, or, past producing mines with remaining mineral development potential that have not been permanently rehabilitated to another use.

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.

Multimodal transportation system: means a transportation system which may include several forms; means relating to the availability or use of more than one form of

transportation, such as automobiles, walking, ~~trucks~~, cycling, buses, rapid transit, [higher order transit](#), rail (such as ~~commuter and freight~~), [trucks](#), air, and marine.

Municipal sewage services: means a sewage works within the meaning of section 1 of the *Ontario Water Resources Act* that is owned or operated by a municipality, ~~including centralized and decentralized systems.~~

Municipal water services: means a municipal drinking-water system within the meaning of section 2 of the *Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002*; ~~including centralized and decentralized systems.~~

Natural heritage features and areas: means features and areas, including *significant wetlands, significant coastal wetlands, other coastal wetlands* in Ecoregions 5E, 6E and 7E, *fish habitat, significant woodlands and significant valleylands* in Ecoregions 6E and 7E (excluding islands in Lake Huron and the St. Marys River), *habitat of endangered species and threatened species, significant wildlife habitat, and significant areas of natural and scientific interest*, which are important for their environmental and social values as a legacy of the natural landscapes of an area.

Natural heritage system: means a system made up of *natural heritage features and areas*, and linkages intended to provide connectivity (at the regional or site level) and support natural processes which are necessary to maintain biological and geological diversity, natural functions, viable populations of indigenous species, and ecosystems. These systems can include *natural heritage features and areas*, federal and provincial parks and conservation reserves, other natural heritage features, lands that have been restored or have the potential to be restored to a natural state, areas that support hydrologic functions, and working landscapes that enable ecological functions to continue. The Province has a recommended approach for identifying *natural heritage systems*, but municipal approaches that achieve or exceed the same objective may also be used.

Negative impacts: means

- a) in regard to policy ~~1-6-6.4~~[3.6.4](#) and ~~1-6-6.5~~[3.6.5](#), potential risks to human health and safety and degradation to the *quality and quantity of water*, sensitive *surface water features* and sensitive *ground water features*, and their related *hydrologic functions*, due to single, multiple or successive *development*. *Negative impacts* should be assessed through environmental studies including hydrogeological or water quality impact assessments, in accordance with provincial standards;
- b) ~~in regard to policy 2.2, degradation to the quality and quantity of water, sensitive surface water features and sensitive ground water features, and their related hydrologic functions, due to single, multiple or successive development or site alteration activities;~~
- e**b)** in regard to *fish habitat*, any ~~permanent~~[harmful](#) alteration ~~to~~, [disruption](#) or destruction of *fish habitat*, except where, ~~in conjunction with the appropriate authorities, it~~ [an exemption to the prohibition](#) has been authorized under the ~~*Fisheries Act*~~; and [Fisheries Act](#);
- d**c)** in regard to other *natural heritage features and areas*, degradation that threatens the health and integrity of the natural features or *ecological functions* for which an area is identified due to single, multiple or successive *development* or *site alteration* activities.
- d) ~~in regard to policy 4.2, degradation to the quality and quantity of water, sensitive surface water features and sensitive ground water features, and their related hydrologic functions, due to single, multiple or successive development or site alteration activities; and~~
- e) ~~in regard to policy 3.3.3, any development or site alteration that would compromise or conflict with the planned or existing function, capacity to accommodate future needs, and cost of implementation of the corridor.~~

Normal farm practices: means a practice, as defined in the *Farming and Food Production Protection Act, 1998*, that is conducted in a manner consistent with proper and acceptable customs and standards as established and followed by similar agricultural operations under similar circumstances; or makes use of innovative technology in a manner consistent with proper advanced farm management practices. *Normal farm practices* shall be consistent with the *Nutrient Management Act, 2002* and regulations made under that Act.

Oil, gas and salt hazards: means any feature of a well or work as defined under the *Oil, Gas and Salt Resources Act*, or any related disturbance of the ground that has not been rehabilitated.

On-farm diversified uses: means uses that are secondary to the principal *agricultural use* of the property, and are limited in area. *On-farm diversified uses* include, but are not limited to, home occupations, home industries, *agri-tourism uses*, and uses that produce value-added agricultural products. ~~Ground-mounted solar~~ Land-extensive energy facilities, such as ground-mounted solar or battery storage are permitted in *prime agricultural areas*, including *specialty crop areas*, only as *on-farm diversified uses*.

One hundred year flood: for *river, stream and small inland lake systems*, means that flood, based on an analysis of precipitation, snow melt, or a combination thereof, having a return period of 100 years on average, or having a 1% chance of occurring or being exceeded in any given year.

One hundred year flood level: means

- a) for the shorelines of the Great Lakes, the peak instantaneous stillwater level, resulting from combinations of mean monthly lake levels and wind setups, which has a 1% chance of being equalled or exceeded in any given year;
- b) in the connecting channels (St. Marys, St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers), the peak instantaneous stillwater level which has a 1% chance of being equalled or exceeded in any given year; and

- c) for *large inland lakes*, lake levels and wind setups that have a 1% chance of being equalled or exceeded in any given year, except that, where sufficient water level records do not exist, the *one hundred year flood level* is based on the highest known water level and wind setups.

Other water-related hazards: means water-associated phenomena other than *flooding hazards* and *wave uprush effects* which act on shorelines. This includes, but is not limited to ship-generated waves, ice piling and ice jamming.

Partial services: means

- a) *municipal sewage services* or *private communal sewage services* combined with *individual on-site water services*; or
- b) *municipal water services* or *private communal water services* combined with *individual on-site sewage services*.

Petroleum resource operations: means oil, gas and salt wells and associated facilities and other drilling operations, oil field fluid disposal wells and associated facilities, and wells and facilities for the underground storage of natural gas ~~and~~ other hydrocarbons, and compressed air energy storage.

Petroleum resources: means oil, gas, and salt (extracted by solution mining method) and formation water resources which have been identified through exploration and verified by preliminary drilling or other forms of investigation. This may include sites of former operations where resources are still present or former sites that may be converted to underground storage for natural gas ~~or~~ other hydrocarbons, or compressed air energy storage.

Planned corridors: means corridors or future corridors which are required to meet projected needs, and are identified through provincial transportation plans, preferred alignment(s) determined through the *Environmental Assessment Act* process, or identified through planning studies where the Ontario Ministry of Transportation, Metrolinx, Ontario Ministry of Energy, Ontario Northland, Ministry of Northern Development ~~and Mines~~ or

Independent Electricity System Operator (IESO) or any successor to those ministries or entities is actively pursuing, or has completed, the identification of a corridor.

Approaches for the protection of *planned corridors* may be recommended in guidelines developed by the Province.

Portable asphalt plant: means a facility

- a) with equipment designed to heat and dry aggregate and to mix aggregate with bituminous asphalt to produce asphalt paving material, and includes stockpiling and storage of bulk materials used in the process; and
- b) which is not of permanent construction, but which is to be dismantled at the completion of the construction project.

Portable concrete plant: means a building or structure

- a) with equipment designed to mix cementing materials, aggregate, water and admixtures to produce concrete, and includes stockpiling and storage of bulk materials used in the process; and
- b) which is not of permanent construction, but which is designed to be dismantled at the completion of the construction project.

Prime agricultural area: means areas where *prime agricultural lands* predominate. This includes areas of *prime agricultural lands* and associated Canada Land Inventory Class 4 through 7 lands, and additional areas ~~where there is~~ with a local concentration of farms which exhibit characteristics of ongoing agriculture. *Prime agricultural areas* may be identified by a planning authority based on provincial guidance or informed by mapping obtained from the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture ~~and~~ Food ~~using guidelines developed by the Province as amended from time to time. A prime agricultural area may also be identified through an alternative agricultural land evaluation system approved by the Province~~ and Rural Affairs.

Prime agricultural land: means *specialty crop areas* and/or Canada Land Inventory Class 1, 2,

and 3 lands, as amended from time to time, in this order of priority for protection.

Private communal sewage services: means a sewage works within the meaning of section 1 of the *Ontario Water Resources Act* that serves six or more lots or private residences and is not owned by a municipality.

Private communal water services: means a non-municipal drinking-water system within the meaning of section 2 of the *Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002* that serves six or more lots or private residences.

Protected heritage property: means property designated under ~~Parts~~ Part IV, ~~V~~ or VI of the Ontario Heritage Act; property included in an area designated as a heritage conservation district under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; property subject to a heritage conservation easement or covenant under ~~Parts~~ Part II or IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; property identified by ~~the Province and a provincial ministry or a prescribed public bodies as provincial heritage body as a~~ property having cultural heritage value or interest under the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties; property with known archaeological resources in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act; property protected under federal heritage legislation; ~~and~~ and UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

Protection works standards: means the combination of non-structural or structural works and allowances for slope stability and flooding/erosion to reduce the damage caused by *flooding hazards, erosion hazards* and *other water-related hazards*, and to allow access for their maintenance and repair.

Provincial and federal requirements: means

- a) in regard to policy 2-1-64.1.6, legislation and policies administered by the federal or provincial governments for the purpose of fisheries protection (including *fish* and *fish habitat*), and related, scientifically established standards such as water quality criteria for protecting lake trout populations; and
- b) in regard to policy 2-1-74.1.7, legislation and policies administered by the provincial

government or federal government, where applicable, for the purpose of protecting species at risk and their habitat.

~~**Provincial plan:** means a provincial plan within the meaning of section 1 of the *Planning Act*.~~

Public service facilities: means land, buildings and structures, including but not limited to schools, hospitals and community recreation facilities, for the provision of programs and services provided or subsidized by a government or other body, such as social assistance, recreation, police and fire protection, health, child care and educational programs, including elementary, secondary, post-secondary, long-term care services, and cultural services.

Public service facilities do not include *infrastructure*.

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.

Rail facilities: means rail corridors, rail sidings, train stations, inter-modal facilities, rail yards and associated uses, including designated lands for future *rail facilities*.

~~**Recreation:** means leisure time activity undertaken in built or natural settings for purposes of physical activity, health benefits, sport participation and skill development, personal enjoyment, positive social interaction and the achievement of human potential.~~

Redevelopment: means the creation of new units, uses or lots on previously developed land in existing communities, including *brownfield sites*.

Regional market area: refers to an area that has a high degree of social and economic interaction. The upper or single-tier municipality, or planning area, will normally serve as the *regional market area*. However, where a *regional market area* extends

significantly beyond these boundaries, then the *regional market area* may be based on the larger market area. Where *regional market areas* are very large and sparsely populated, a smaller area, if defined in an official plan, may be utilized.

Renewable energy source: means an energy source that is renewed by natural processes and includes wind, water, biomass, biogas, biofuel, solar energy, geothermal energy and tidal forces.

Renewable energy system: means a system that generates electricity, heat and/or cooling from a *renewable energy source*.

Reserve sewage system capacity: means design or planned capacity in a ~~centralized~~ waste water treatment facility, within municipal sewage services or private communal sewage services, which is not yet committed to existing or approved development. For ~~the purposes of policy 1.6.6.6, reserve capacity for lot creation using private communal sewage services and individual on-site sewage services is considered sufficient if the hauled sewage from the development can be treated and land-applied on agricultural land under the Nutrient Management Act, or disposed of at sites approved under the Environmental Protection Act or the Ontario Water Resources Act,~~ reserve sewage system capacity includes approved capacity to treat and land-apply, treat and dispose of, or dispose of, hauled sewage in accordance with applicable legislation but not by land-applying untreated, hauled sewage. Treatment of hauled sewage can include, for example, a sewage treatment plant, anaerobic digestion, composting or other waste processing.

~~**Reserve water system capacity:** means design or planned capacity in a centralized water treatment facility which is not yet committed to existing or approved development.~~

Residence surplus to a farming an agricultural operation: means ~~an~~one existing habitable ~~farm residence~~detached dwelling that is rendered surplus as a result of farm

consolidation (the acquisition of additional farm parcels to be operated as one farm operation).

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 brownfield sites;
- b) the development of vacant or underutilized lots within previously developed areas;
- c) infill development;
- d) development and introduction of new housing options within previously developed areas;
- e) the conversion or expansion of existing industrial, commercial and institutional buildings for residential use; and
- 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 housing options.

River, stream and small inland lake systems: means all watercourses, rivers, streams, and small inland lakes or waterbodies that have a measurable or predictable response to a single runoff event.

Rural areas: means a system of lands within municipalities that may include rural settlement areas, rural lands, prime agricultural areas, natural heritage features and areas, and resource areas.

Rural lands: means lands which are located outside settlement areas and which are outside prime agricultural areas.

Sensitive: in regard to surface water features and ground water features, means areas/features that are particularly susceptible to impacts from activities or events including, but not limited to, water withdrawals, and additions of pollutants.

Sensitive land uses: means buildings, amenity areas, or outdoor spaces where routine or normal activities occurring at reasonably expected times would experience one or more

adverse effects from contaminant discharges generated by a nearby major facility. Sensitive land uses may be a part of the natural or built environment. Examples may include, but are not limited to: residences, day care centres, and educational and health facilities.

Reserve water system capacity: means design or planned capacity in a water treatment facility which is not yet committed to existing or approved development. Reserve water system capacity applies to municipal water services or private communal water services, and not individual on-site water services.

Settlement areas: means urban areas and rural settlement areas within municipalities (such as cities, towns, villages and hamlets) that are: Ontario's settlement areas vary significantly in terms of size, density, population, economic activity, diversity and intensity of land uses, service levels, and types of infrastructure available.

Settlement areas are:

- a) built-up areas where development is concentrated and which have a mix of land uses; and
- b) lands which have been designated in an official plan for development over the longterm planning horizon provided for in policy 1.1.2. In cases where land in designated growth areas is not available, the settlement area may be no larger than the area where development is concentrated. long term.

Sewage and water services: includes municipal sewage services and municipal water services, private communal sewage services and private communal water services, individual on-site sewage services and individual on-site water services, and partial services.

Significant: means

- a) in regard to wetlands, coastal wetlands and areas of natural and scientific interest, an area identified as provincially significant by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry using evaluation criteria and procedures established by the Province, as amended from time to time;

- b) in regard to *woodlands*, an area which is ecologically important in terms of features such as species composition, age of trees and stand history; functionally important due to its contribution to the broader landscape because of its location, size or due to the amount of forest cover in the planning area; or economically important due to site quality, species composition, or past management history. These are to be identified using criteria [and procedures](#) established by the [Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry Province](#);
- c) in regard to other features and areas in policy [2-14.1](#), 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*; [and](#)
- d) in regard to *mineral* potential, an area identified as provincially significant through [evaluation procedures developed by the Province, as amended from time to time provincial guidance](#), such as the Provincially Significant Mineral Potential Index; [and](#)
- 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 Ontario Heritage Act.](#)

Criteria for determining significance for the resources identified in [sections \(section c\) - \(d\)](#) are [recommended by the Province provided in provincial guidance](#), but municipal approaches that achieve or exceed the same objective may also be used.

While some significant resources may already be identified and inventoried by official sources,

the significance of others can only be determined after evaluation.

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.

For the purposes of policy [2-1.4\(4.1.4.a\)](#), *site alteration* does not include underground or surface mining of *minerals* or advanced exploration on mining lands in *significant areas of mineral potential* in Ecoregion 5E, where advanced exploration has the same meaning as in the *Mining Act*. Instead, those matters shall be subject to policy [2-1.5\(4.1.5.a\)](#).

Special needs: ~~means any housing, including dedicated facilities, in whole or in part, that is used by people who have specific needs beyond economic needs, including but not limited to, needs such as mobility requirements or support functions required for daily living. Examples of special needs housing may include, but are not limited to long-term care homes, adaptable and accessible housing, and housing for persons with disabilities such as physical, sensory or mental health disabilities, and housing for older persons.~~

Special Policy Area: means an area within a community that has historically existed in the *flood plain* and where site-specific policies, 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 *development*. The criteria [for designation](#) and procedures for approval are established by the Province.

A *Special Policy Area* is not intended to allow for new or intensified *development* and *site alteration*, if a community has feasible opportunities for *development* outside the *flood plain*.

Specialty crop area: means areas [within the agricultural land base](#) designated [using guidelines developed by the Province, as amended from time to time based on provincial guidance](#). In these areas, specialty crops are predominantly grown such as tender fruits

(peaches, cherries, plums), grapes, other fruit crops, vegetable crops, greenhouse crops, and crops from agriculturally developed organic soil, usually resulting from:

- a) soils that have suitability to produce specialty crops, or lands that are subject to special climatic conditions, or a combination of both;
- b) farmers skilled in the production of specialty crops; and
- c) a long-term investment of capital in areas such as crops, drainage, infrastructure and related facilities and services to produce, store, or process specialty crops.

Strategic growth areas: means within settlement areas, nodes, corridors, and other areas that have been identified by municipalities to be the focus for accommodating intensification and higher-density mixed uses in a more compact built form.

Strategic growth areas include major transit station areas, existing and emerging downtowns, lands adjacent to publicly assisted post-secondary institutions and other areas where growth or development will be focused, that may include infill, redevelopment (e.g., underutilized shopping malls and plazas), brownfield sites, the expansion or conversion of existing buildings, or greyfields. Lands along major roads, arterials, or other areas with existing or planned frequent transit service or higher order transit corridors may also be identified as strategic growth areas.

Surface water feature: means water-related features on the earth's surface, including headwaters, rivers, ~~stream channels~~permanent and intermittent streams, 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.

Threatened species: means a species that is classified as "Threatened Species" on the Species at Risk in Ontario List, as updated and amended from time to time.

Transit service integration: means the coordinated planning or operation of transit service between two or more agencies or services that contributes to the goal of seamless service for riders and could include considerations of service schedules, service routes, information, fare policy, and fare payment.

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 *transportation system*.

Approaches may be recommended in guidelines developed by the Province or based on municipal approaches that achieve the same objectives.

Transportation demand management: means 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.

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, 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.

Two zone concept: means an approach to *flood plain* management where the *flood plain* is differentiated in two parts: the *floodway* and the *flood fringe*.

Urban agriculture: means food production in settlement areas, whether it is for personal consumption, commercial sale, education, or therapy. Examples include, but are not limited to, vertical agriculture facilities, community gardens, greenhouses, and rooftop gardens.

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.

Vulnerable: means surface and/or ground water that can be easily changed or impacted.

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.

Watershed: means an area that is drained by a river and its tributaries.

Watershed planning: means planning that provides a framework for establishing comprehensive and integrated goals, objectives, and direction for the protection, enhancement, or restoration of water resources, including the quality and quantity of water, within a watershed and for the assessment of cumulative, cross-jurisdictional, and cross-watershed impacts. Watershed planning evaluates and considers the impacts of a changing climate on water resource systems and is undertaken at many scales. It may inform the identification of water resource systems.

Water resource systems: means a system consisting of ground water features and areas, surface water features (including shoreline areas), natural heritage features and areas, and hydrologic functions, which are necessary for the ecological and hydrological integrity of the watershed.

Wave uprush effects: means the uprush movement of water up onto a shoreline or structure following the breaking of a wave, including wave uprush, wave set up and water overtopping or spray; the limit of wave uprush effects is the point of furthest landward

uprush horizontal movement of water onto the shoreline.

Wayside pits and quarries: means a temporary pit or quarry opened and used by or for a public authority solely for the purpose of a particular project or contract of road construction and not located on the road right-of-way.

Wetlands: means lands that are seasonally or permanently covered by shallow water, as well as lands where the water table is close to or at the surface. In either case the presence of abundant water has caused the formation of hydric soils and has favoured the dominance of either hydrophytic plants or water tolerant plants. The four major types of wetlands are swamps, marshes, bogs and fens.

Periodically soaked or wet lands being used for agricultural purposes which no longer exhibit wetland characteristics are not considered to be wetlands for the purposes of this definition.

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.

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.

Woodlands: means treed areas that provide environmental and economic benefits to both the private landowner and the general public, such as erosion prevention, hydrological and nutrient cycling, provision of clean air and the long-term storage of carbon, provision of

wildlife habitat, outdoor recreational opportunities, and the sustainable harvest of a wide range of woodland products. Woodlands include treed areas, woodlots or forested areas and vary in their level of significance at the local, regional and provincial levels. Woodlands may be delineated according to the Forestry Act definition or the Province's Ecological Land Classification system definition for "forest".

~~Wetlands: means lands that are seasonally or permanently covered by shallow water, as well~~

9: Appendix – Schedule 1: List of Large and Fast Growing Municipalities

[Town of Ajax](#)

[City of Barrie](#)

[City of Brampton](#)

[City of Brantford](#)

[City of Burlington](#)

[Town of Caledon](#)

[City of Cambridge](#)

[Municipality of Clarington](#)

[City of Guelph](#)

[City of Hamilton](#)

[City of Kingston](#)

[City of Kitchener](#)

[City of London](#)

[City of Markham](#)

[Town of Milton](#)

[City of Mississauga](#)

[Town of Newmarket](#)

[City of Niagara Falls](#)

[Town of Oakville](#)

[City of Oshawa](#)

[City of Ottawa](#)

[City of Pickering](#)

[City of Richmond Hill](#)

[City of St. Catharines](#)

[City of Toronto](#)

[City of Vaughan](#)

[City of Waterloo](#)

[Town of Whitby](#)

[City of Windsor](#)