

## Appendix C – PPS 2020

Section 1.1 of the PPS provides policies on managing and directing land use to achieve efficient and resilient development and land use patterns which includes:

### *1.1.1 Healthy, liveable and safe 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 (including industrial and commercial), institutional (including places of worship, cemeteries and long-term care homes), recreation, park and open space, and other uses to meet long-term needs;*
- c) 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<sup>1</sup> 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 by addressing land use barriers which restrict their full participation in society;*
- 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*
- i) 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. Within settlement areas, sufficient land shall be made available through intensification and redevelopment and, if necessary,*

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<sup>1</sup> **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, transit and transportation corridors and facilities, oil and gas pipelines and associated facilities. (PPS, 2020)

*designated growth areas<sup>2</sup>. Nothing in policy 1.1.2 limits the planning for infrastructure, public service facilities and employment areas beyond a 25-year time horizon.*

Section 1.1.3 of the PPS provides policies for settlement areas.<sup>3</sup> Policy 1.1.3.1 provides that settlement areas shall be the focus of growth and development. Other applicable policies within this section include:

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

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

*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 Planning authorities shall 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.*

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<sup>2</sup> **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 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(a), as well as lands required for employment and other uses. (PPS, 2020)

<sup>3</sup> **Settlement areas:** means urban areas and rural settlement areas within municipalities (such as cities, towns, villages and hamlets) that 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. (PPS, 2020)

*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.*

*1.1.3.7 Planning authorities should establish and implement phasing policies to ensure:*

- 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 the timely provision of the infrastructure and public service facilities required to meet current and projected needs.*

Section 1.2 of the PPS provides policies regarding coordination, which includes the following polices:

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

*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.*

Section 1.4 of the PPS provides policies on housing, which includes policy 1.4.3 which provides that:

*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:*
  - 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;*
- c) directing the development of new housing towards locations where appropriate levels of infrastructure and public service facilities are or will be available to support current and projected needs;*
- d) promoting densities for new housing which efficiently use land, resources, infrastructure and public service facilities, and support the use of active transportation and transit in areas where it exists or is to be developed;*
- 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.*

Section 1.5 of the PPS provides policies on public spaces, recreation, parks, trails and open space. Policy 1.5.1 specifically states that 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.*

Section 1.6 of the PPS provides policies on infrastructure and public service facilities which includes the following applicable policies:

*1.6.1 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) *financially viable over their life cycle, which may be demonstrated through asset management planning; and*
- b) *available to meet current and projected needs.*

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

*1.6.3 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.*

*1.6.4 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: Protecting Public Health and Safety.*

*1.6.6.7 Planning for stormwater management shall:*

- a) *be integrated with planning for sewage and water services and ensure that systems are optimized, feasible and financially viable over the long term;*
- b) *minimize, or, where possible, prevent increases in contaminant loads;*

- c) minimize erosion and changes in water balance, and prepare for the impacts of a changing climate 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.*

Section 1.6.7 of the PPS provides policies on transportation systems which includes the following applicable policies:

*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.*

Section 1.6.8 of the PPS provides policies on transportation and infrastructure corridors. Policy 1.6.8.1 specifically requires planning authorities to 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.

Section 1.7 of the PPS provides policies on long-term economic prosperity. Policy 1.7.1 provides that long-term economic prosperity should be supported by:

- a) promoting opportunities for economic development and community investment-readiness;*
- 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;*
- 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 agrifood network;*
- j) *promoting energy conservation and providing opportunities for increased energy supply;*
- k) *minimizing negative impacts from a changing climate and considering the ecological benefits provided by nature; and*
- l) *encouraging efficient and coordinated communications and telecommunications infrastructure.*

Lastly, Section 1.8 of the PPS provides policies on energy conservation, air quality and climate change. Policy 1.8.1 requires planning authorities to 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.*