

Appendix “C”: Policy Excerpts

Provincial Policy Statement (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 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.*

Section 1.1.2 of the PPS states that, “*Within settlement areas, sufficient land shall be made available through intensification and redevelopment and, if necessary, designated growth areas.*”.

Section 1.1.3 of the PPS provides policies for settlement areas. 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;*

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- 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.

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 policies:

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.*

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

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.*

1.4 Housing

Section 1.4 of the PPS provides policies on 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.

1.4.3 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*

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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.*

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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.

1.6.5 Public service facilities should be co-located in community hubs, where appropriate, to promote cost-effectiveness and facilitate service integration, access to transit and active transportation.

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.

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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.*

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*

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g) maximize vegetation within settlement areas, where feasible.

Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe (2019, as amended in 2020)

Guiding principles of the Growth Plan include (policy 1.2.1):

- *Support the achievement of complete communities that are designed to support healthy and active living and meet people’s needs for daily living throughout an entire lifetime.*
- *Prioritize intensification and higher densities to make efficient use of land and infrastructure and support transit viability.*
- *Provide flexibility to capitalize on new economic and employment opportunities as they emerge, while providing certainty for traditional industries, including resource-based sectors.*
- *Support a range and mix of housing options, including second units and affordable housing, to serve all sizes, incomes, and ages of households.*
- *Improve the integration of land use planning with planning and investment in infrastructure and public service facilities, including integrated service delivery through community hubs, by all levels of government.*
- *Integrate climate change considerations into planning and managing growth such as planning for more resilient communities and infrastructure – that are adaptive to the impacts of a changing climate – and moving towards environmentally sustainable communities by incorporating approaches to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.*

Policy 2.2 of the Growth Plan provides policies regarding where and how to grow. The subject lands are located in a ‘settlement area’, where development is concentrated and have a mix of land uses.

2.2.1.1 Population and employment forecasts contained in Schedule 3 will be used for planning and managing growth in the GGH to the horizon of this Plan in accordance with the policies in subsection 5.2.4.

2.2.1.2 Forecasted growth to the horizon of this Plan will be allocated based on the following:

- a) the vast majority of growth will be directed to settlement areas that:*
 - i. have a delineated built boundary;*
 - ii. have existing or planned municipal water and wastewater systems; and*
 - iii. can support the achievement of complete communities;*
- b) growth will be limited in settlement areas that:*
 - i. are undelineated built-up areas;*
 - ii. are not serviced by existing or planned municipal water and wastewater systems or*
 - iii. are in the Greenbelt Area;*
- c) within settlement areas, growth will be focused in:*
 - i. delineated built-up areas;*
 - ii. strategic growth areas;*
 - iii. locations with existing or planned transit, with a priority on higher order transit where it exists or is planned; and*
 - iv. areas with existing or planned public service facilities;*
- d) development will be directed to settlement areas, except where the policies of this Plan permit otherwise;*

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- e) *development will be generally directed away from hazardous lands; and*
- f) *the establishment of new settlement areas is prohibited.*

Policy 2.2.1.4 provides that applying the policies of this Plan will support the achievement of complete communities that (2.2.1.4):

- a) *feature a diverse mix of land uses, including residential and employment uses, and convenient access to local stores, services, and public service facilities;*
- b) *improve social equity and overall quality of life, including human health, for people of all ages, abilities, and incomes;*
- c) *provide a diverse range and mix of housing options, including second units and affordable housing, to accommodate people at all stages of life, and to accommodate the needs of all household sizes and incomes;*
- d) *expand convenient access to:*
 - i. *a range of transportation options, including options for the safe, comfortable and convenient use of active transportation;*
 - ii. *public service facilities, co-located and integrated in community hubs;*
 - iii. *an appropriate supply of safe, publicly-accessible open spaces, parks, trails, and other recreational facilities; and*
 - iv. *healthy, local, and affordable food options, including through urban agriculture;*
- e) *provide for a more compact built form and a vibrant public realm, including public open spaces;*
- f) *mitigate and adapt to climate change impacts, improve resilience and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and contribute to environmental sustainability; and*
- g) *integrate green infrastructure and appropriate low impact development.*

2.2.6 Housing

2.2.6.1 *Upper and single-tier municipalities, in consultation with lower-tier municipalities, the Province, and other appropriate stakeholders, will:*

- a) *support housing choice through the achievement of the minimum intensification and density targets in this Plan, as well as the other policies of this Plan by:*
 - i. *identifying a diverse range and mix of housing options and densities, including second units and affordable housing to meet projected needs of current and future residents; and*
 - ii. *establishing targets for affordable ownership housing and rental housing;*
- b) *identifies mechanisms, including the use of land use planning and financial tools, to support the implementation of policy 2.2.6.1 a);*
- c) *aligns with applicable housing and homelessness plans required under the Housing Services Act, 2011; and*
- d) *addresses housing needs in accordance with provincial policy statements such as the Policy Statement: “Service Manager Housing and Homelessness Plans”; and*
- e) *implement policy 2.2.6.1 a), b), c) and d) through official plan policies and designations and zoning by-laws.*

2.2.6.2 *Notwithstanding policy 1.4.1 of the PPS, 2020, in implementing policy 2.2.6.1, municipalities will support the achievement of complete communities by:*

- a) *planning to accommodate forecasted growth to the horizon of this Plan;*

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- b) planning to achieve the minimum intensification and density targets in this Plan;*
- c) considering the range and mix of housing options and densities of the existing housing stock; and*
- d) planning to diversify their overall housing stock across the municipality.*

2.2.6.3 To support the achievement of complete communities, municipalities will consider the use of available tools to require that multi-unit residential developments incorporate a mix of unit sizes to accommodate a diverse range of household sizes and incomes.

2.2.6.4 Municipalities will maintain at all times where development is to occur, land with servicing capacity sufficient to provide at least a three-year supply of residential units. This supply will include, and may exclusively consist of, lands suitably zoned for intensification and redevelopment.

2.2.6.5 When a settlement area boundary has been expanded in accordance with the policies in subsection 2.2.8, the new designated greenfield area will be planned in accordance with policies 2.2.6.1 and 2.2.6.2.

Section 3.2 of the Growth Plan provides policies for infrastructure to support growth. This includes policy 3.2.1 (1) which specifically provides that infrastructure planning, land use planning, and infrastructure investment will be co-ordinated to implement this Plan.

Section 3.2.2 of the Growth Plan provides policies on transportation. Policy 3.2.2(1) provides that transportation system planning, land use planning, and transportation investment will be co-ordinated to implement this Plan. Further, policy 3.2.3 (1) provides that public transit will be the first priority for transportation infrastructure planning and major transportation investments.

3.2.8 Public Service Facilities

Section 3.2.8 of the Growth Plan provides policies on public service facilities.

3.2.8.1 Planning for public service facilities, land use planning and investment in public service facilities will be co-ordinated to implement this Plan.

3.2.8.2 Public service facilities and public services should be co-located in community hubs and integrated to promote cost-effectiveness.

3.2.8.3 Priority should be given to maintaining and adapting existing public service facilities and spaces as community hubs to meet the needs of the community and optimize the long-term viability of public investments.

7 Definitions

Affordable means:

- a) in the case of ownership housing, the least expensive of:
 - i. housing for which the purchase price results in annual accommodation costs which do not exceed 30 per cent of gross annual household income for low and moderate income households; or**

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- ii. *housing for which the purchase price is at least 10 per cent below the average purchase price of a resale unit in the regional market area;*
- b) *in the case of rental housing, the least expensive of:*
 - i. *a unit for which the rent does not exceed 30 per cent of gross annual household income for low and moderate income households; or*
 - ii. *a unit for which the rent is at or below the average market rent of a unit in the regional market area. For the purposes of this definition:*

Low and moderate income households means, in the case of ownership housing, households with incomes in the lowest 60 per cent of the income distribution for the regional market area; or in the case of rental housing, households with incomes in the lowest 60 per cent of the income distribution for renter households for the regional market area.

Regional market area means an area, generally broader than a lower-tier municipality that has a high degree of social and economic interaction. In the GGH, the upper-or single-tier municipality will normally serve as the regional market area. Where a regional market area extends significantly beyond upper-or single-tier boundaries, it may include a combination of upper-, single-and/or lower-tier municipalities.

Complete Communities means:

Places such as mixed-use neighbourhoods or other areas within cities, towns, and settlement areas that offer and support opportunities for people of all ages and abilities to conveniently access most of the necessities for daily living, including an appropriate mix of jobs, local stores, and services, a full range of housing, transportation options and public service facilities. Complete communities are age-friendly and may take different shapes and forms appropriate to their contexts.

Livable Oakville

Part B: Mission Statement and Guiding Principles

2. POLICY FRAMEWORK

2.1 Mission Statement

To enhance the Town’s natural, cultural, social and economic environments by ensuring that environmental sustainability, cultural vibrancy, economic prosperity and social well-being are incorporated into growth and *development* decisions.

2.2 Guiding Principles

2.2.1 Preserving and creating a livable community in order to:

- a) preserve, enhance, and protect the distinct *character*, cultural heritage, living environment, and sense of community of neighbourhoods;
- b) direct the majority of growth to identified locations where higher density, transit and pedestrian oriented *development* can be accommodated; and,

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- c) achieve long term economic security within an environment that offers a diverse range of employment opportunities for residents.

2.2.2 Providing choice throughout the Town in order to:

- a) enable the availability and accessibility of a wide range of housing, jobs and community resources to meet the diverse needs of the community through all stages of life;
- b) provide choices for mobility by linking people and places with a sustainable transportation network consisting of roads, transit, walking and cycling trails; and,
- c) foster the Town’s sense of place through excellence in building and community design.

2.2.3 Achieving sustainability in order to:

- a) minimize the Town’s *ecological footprint*;
- b) preserve, enhance and protect the Town’s environmental resources, natural features and areas, natural heritage systems and waterfronts; and,
- c) achieve sustainable building and community design.

4. MANAGING GROWTH

4.3 Residential Intensification Outside of the Growth Areas

It is the policy of the Plan that the key focus for *development* and redevelopment to accommodate *intensification* will be the locations identified as Growth Areas. Lands outside of Growth Areas are predominantly stable residential communities which consist of established neighbourhoods. While the Plan encourages *intensification* generally throughout the *built up area*, it also recognizes that some growth and change may occur in these areas provided the *character* of the areas is preserved and the overall urban structure of the Town is upheld. *Intensification* outside of the Growth Areas including additional *intensification* opportunities such as infill, redevelopment and *greyfield* and *brownfield sites*, will be considered in the context of this Plan.

Part D: Land Use Designations and Policies

11. RESIDENTIAL

The lands identified as Residential Areas on Schedule A1, Urban Structure, represent the areas that provide for stable residential communities.

A variety of residential uses is accommodated through the three Residential land use designations: Low Density Residential, Medium Density Residential and High Density Residential. These designations provide for a full range of housing types, forms and densities.

The majority of *intensification* and *development* within the Town is to occur within the Growth Areas as described in Part E. *Intensification* outside of the Growth Areas within the stable residential communities will be subject to policies that are intended to maintain and protect the existing *character* of those communities.

Special Policy Areas may be defined on lands or areas which are designated Residential and which require further study and/or additional policies as set out in Part E.

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The following objectives shall apply to all Residential Areas:

- a) maintain, protect and enhance the *character* of existing Residential Areas; encourage an appropriate mix of housing types, densities, design and tenure throughout the Town;
- b) promote housing initiatives to facilitate revitalization, *compact urban form* and an increased variety of housing alternatives;
- c) promote innovative housing types and forms to ensure accessible, *affordable*, adequate and appropriate housing for all socio-economic groups;
- d) encourage the conservation and rehabilitation of older housing in order to maintain the stability and *character* of the existing stable residential communities; and,
- e) discourage the conversion of existing rental properties to condominiums or to other forms of ownership in order to maintain an adequate supply of rental housing.

11.1 General

11.1.1 The Town will continue to work directly with the Region to provide opportunities for housing for a wide array of socio-economic groups and those with differing physical needs using all available planning mechanisms and tools and to develop a housing strategy, including preparation of Municipal Housing Statements, which will establish and implement *affordable housing* targets.

11.1.2 The Town will seek a balance in housing tenure. Conversions of existing rental accommodation to condominium or other forms of ownership shall be discouraged.

11.1.3 The Town will provide for the creation of second units through regulations in the Zoning By-law. Second units shall not be considered as dwelling units for the purpose of calculating density.

11.1.4 *Development* shall conform with the policies relating to urban design and sustainability set out in Part C.

11.1.5 *Development* on private roads shall be discouraged. Where it is demonstrated that a public road is not warranted, to the satisfaction of the Town, *development* through plans of condominium on private roads may be permitted provided all required services are appropriately accommodated and all applicable policies of this Plan are satisfied.

11.1.6 *Special needs housing* may be permitted through a range of housing types in all residential land use designations in accordance with section 11.1.9 and where adequate residential amenities and services are provided.

11.1.7 Home occupations and bed and breakfast establishments may be permitted in accordance with section 11.1.9 and the Town's Zoning By-law and any other applicable by-laws or requirements.

11.1.8 *Intensification* within the stable residential communities shall be provided as follows:

- a) Within stable residential communities, on lands designated Low Density Residential, the construction of a new dwelling on an existing vacant lot, *land division*, and/or the conversion of an existing building into one or more units, may be considered where it is

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compatible with the lot area and lot frontages of the surrounding neighbourhood and subject to the policies of section 11.1.9 and all other applicable policies of this Plan;

- b) Within the stable residential communities, on lands designated Low Density Residential, there may also be sites at the intersection of arterial and/or collector roads, or sites with existing non-residential uses, that have sufficient frontage and depth to accommodate appropriate *intensification* through *development* approvals. *Intensification* of these sites may occur with Low Density Residential uses in accordance with section 11.1.9 and all other applicable policies of this Plan; and,
- c) Within the stable residential communities, on lands designated Medium Density Residential and High Density Residential, there may be underutilized lands on which additional *development* may be appropriate. *Intensification* of these lands may occur within the existing density permissions for the lands and may be considered subject to the requirements of section 11.1.9 and all other applicable policies of this Plan.

11.1.9 *Development* within all stable residential communities shall be evaluated using the following criteria to maintain and protect the existing neighbourhood *character*:

- a) The built form of *development*, including scale, height, massing, architectural *character* and materials, is to be *compatible* with the surrounding neighbourhood.
- b) *Development* should be *compatible* with the setbacks, orientation and separation distances within the surrounding neighbourhood.
- c) Where a *development* represents a transition between different land use designations or housing forms, a gradation in building height shall be used to achieve a transition in height from adjacent *development*.
- d) Where applicable, the proposed lotting pattern of *development* shall be *compatible* with the predominant lotting pattern of the surrounding neighbourhood.
- e) Roads and/or municipal *infrastructure* shall be adequate to provide water and wastewater service, waste management services and fire protection.
- f) Surface parking shall be minimized on the site.
- g) A proposal to extend the public street network should ensure appropriate connectivity, traffic circulation and extension of the street grid network designed for pedestrian and cyclist access.
- h) Impacts on the adjacent properties shall be minimized in relation to grading, drainage, location of service areas, access and circulation, privacy, and microclimatic conditions such as shadowing.
- i) The preservation and integration of heritage buildings, structures and uses within a Heritage Conservation District shall be achieved.
- j) *Development* should maintain access to amenities including neighbourhood commercial facilities, community facilities including schools, parks and community centres, and existing and/or future public transit services.
- k) The transportation system should adequately accommodate anticipated traffic volumes.
- l) *Utilities* shall be adequate to provide an appropriate level of service for new and existing residents.

11.1.10 *Special Policy Areas* that are designated for residential uses are also described in Part E and are also subject to policies set out in Part E.

11.4 High Density Residential

11.4.1 Permitted Uses

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The High Density Residential land use designation may permit a range of high density housing types including *multiple-attached dwelling* units, apartments, retirement homes and long-term care homes.

11.4.2 The density range is to be between 51 to 185 units per *site hectare*.

Part F: Implementation and Interpretation

29.5 Glossary

Compatible means the *development* or redevelopment of uses which may not necessarily be the same as, or similar to, the existing *development*, but can coexist with the surrounding area without unacceptable adverse impact.

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

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*;
- b) the *development* of vacant and/or underutilized lots within previously developed areas;
- c) infill *development*; or
- d) the expansion or conversion of existing buildings.

Special 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 special needs housing may include but are not limited to housing for persons with disabilities such as physical, sensory or mental health disabilities, housing for the elderly, *group homes*, emergency shelter, housing for the homeless, and independent permanent living arrangements where support services such as meal preparation, grocery shopping, laundry, housekeeping, respite care and attendant services are provided. It does not include households that receive community based support services in their own home.