

APPENDIX B – Applicable Policy Excerpts

Provincial Policy Statement - 2020

The Provincial Policy Statement (2020) ('PPS') is intended to promote a policy led system, which recognizes that there are complex relationships among environmental, economic and social factors in land use planning. The PPS encourages the wise management of land to achieve efficient development and land use patterns by directing growth to settlement areas and by promoting a compact development form.

The subject lands are located within a settlement area, which are to be the focus of growth and development (policy 1.1.3.1). The land use patterns within the settlement area based on densities and a mix of land uses that, among other matters, efficiently use land and resources, appropriately use the infrastructure and public service facilities that are planned or available and are transit supportive.

Part V: Policies

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

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.

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, *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

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.

1.1.3.1 *Settlement areas* shall be the focus of growth and development.

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 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.

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 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*.

1.2 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;
 - 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.

1.4 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:
 - 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.

1.6 Infrastructure and Public Service Facilities

- 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.

- 1.6.3 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*.

1.6.7 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 shall 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 with 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 uses 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.

Growth Plan (2020)

The Growth Plan is a long-term plan that intends to manage growth, build complete communities, curb sprawl and protect cultural heritage resources and the natural environment.

The Growth Plan provides policies for where and how to grow, directing population and employment growth to urban areas and rural settlement areas with delineated built boundaries on full municipal services (policy 2.2.1). The policies of the Growth Plan are to be applied to support complete communities that feature a diverse mix of land uses with convenient access to local stores, services, and public service facilities, provide a diverse range and mix of housing options, expand convenient access to transportation options.

Section 1.2.1 – Guiding Principles

- 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.

Section 2.2 – Policies for Where and How to Grow

2.2.1 – Managing Growth

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. 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*;

2.2.1.4 Applying the policies of this plan will support the achievement of *complete communities* that:

- 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) ensure the development of high quality compact built form, an attractive and vibrant public realm, including public open spaces, through site design and urban design standards;
- f) mitigate and adapt to climate change impacts, build resilience, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and contribute towards the achievement of low-carbon communities; and
- g) integrate green infrastructure and low impact development.

2.2.2.3 – Delineated Built-up Areas

All municipalities will develop a strategy to achieve the minimum intensification target and *intensification* throughout *delineated built-up areas*, which will:

- a) encourage *intensification* generally to achieve the desired urban structure;
- b) identify the appropriate type and scale of development and transition of built form to adjacent areas;
- c) identify *strategic growth areas* to support achievement of the intensification target and recognize them as a key focus for development;
- d) ensure lands are zoned and development is designed in a manner that supports the achievement of *complete communities*;
- e) prioritize planning and investment in *infrastructure* and *public service facilities* that will support *intensification*; and
- f) be implemented through official plan policies and designations, updated zoning and other supporting documents.

2.2.6.3 – Housing

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

Section 3 – Policies for Infrastructure to Support Growth

3.2.1 – Integrated Planning

1. *Infrastructure* planning, land use planning and *infrastructure* investment will be co-ordinated to implement this Plan.
2. Planning for new or expanded *infrastructure* will occur in an integrated manner, including evaluations of long-range scenario-based land use planning, environmental and financial planning, and will be supported by relevant studies and should involve:
 - a) leveraging *infrastructure* investment to direct growth and development in accordance with the policies and schedules of this Plan, including the achievement of the minimum intensification and density targets in this Plan;
 - b) providing sufficient *infrastructure* capacity in *strategic growth areas*;
 - c) identifying the full life cycle of *infrastructure* and developing options to pay for these costs over the long-term; and
 - d) considering the impacts of a changing climate.
3. *Infrastructure* investment and other implementation tools and mechanisms will be used to facilitate *intensification* and higher density development in *strategic growth areas*.

Priority will be given to *infrastructure* investments made by the Province that support the policies and schedules of this Plan.

4. Municipalities will assess *infrastructure* risks and vulnerabilities, including those caused by the impacts of a changing climate, and identify actions and investments to address these challenges, which could be identified as part of municipal asset management planning.
5. The Province will work with public sector partners, including Metrolinx, to identify strategic infrastructure needs to support the implementation of this Plan through multi-year infrastructure planning for the transportation system and public service facilities.

3.2.2 – Transportation General

1. *Transportation system* planning, land use planning, and transportation investment will be co-ordinated to implement this Plan.
2. The *transportation system* within the *GGH* will be planned and managed to:
 - a. provide connectivity among transportation modes for moving people and for moving goods;
 - b. offer a balance of transportation choices that reduces reliance upon the automobile and promotes transit and *active transportation*;
 - c. be sustainable and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by encouraging the most financially and environmentally appropriate mode for trip-making and supporting the use of zero- and low-emission vehicles;
 - d. offer *multimodal* access to jobs, housing, schools, cultural, and recreational opportunities, and goods and services;
 - e. accommodate agricultural vehicles and equipment, as appropriate; and
 - f. provide for the safety of system users.
4. Municipalities will develop and implement *transportation demand management* policies in official plans or other planning documents or programs to:
 - a. reduce trip distance and time;
 - b. increase the *modal share* of alternatives to the automobile, which may include setting *modal share* targets;
 - c. prioritize *active transportation*, transit, and goods movement over single-occupant automobiles;
 - d. expand *infrastructure* to support *active transportation*; and
 - e. consider the needs of *major trip generators*.

North Oakville East Secondary Plan

7.3 COMMUNITY STRUCTURE

7.3.3 RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBOURHOODS

Residential neighbourhoods as designated on Figure NOE1 (Community Structure) are comprised of a range of residential densities including significant areas appropriate for ground related housing and live/work opportunities:

- a) Neighbourhood Centre

Neighbourhood Centres are located in the centre of each neighbourhood, within walking distance of most residents. While predominately residential in character, Neighbourhood Centres will permit a range of uses. These uses will be permitted throughout the area but will be focused at a central activity node for the neighbourhood. Neighbourhood Centres have denser development than other parts of the neighbourhood but are predominantly ground related, and, in addition to residential development, will include a range of convenience and service commercial, civic, institutional and live-work functions in buildings at a scale and with a design appropriate to the area.

b) General Urban

General Urban areas, while predominately residential, also provide for live-work functions. Development will be at lower densities than those found in the Neighbourhood Centre.

c) Sub-urban

The least dense and most purely residential context is found in areas in a neighbourhood termed "Sub-urban". While live-work functions are permitted, these areas are primarily residential in nature.

7.3.5 NATURAL HERITAGE AND OPEN SPACE SYSTEM

The Natural Heritage and Open Space System for North Oakville East is part of a larger system which is intended to extend through all of North Oakville. It forms a central feature of the North Oakville East Planning Area. It is comprised of two components, a Natural Heritage component and an Open Space component.

a) The Natural Heritage component of the System is comprised of the following key areas as identified by the policies in the Plan:

iii) High Constraint Stream Corridor Areas

High Constraint Stream Corridor Areas include certain watercourses and adjacent riparian lands, including buffers measured from the stable top-of-bank or meander belts. These areas are located primarily inside Core and Linkage Preserve Areas, but are also found outside such areas. They must be protected in their existing locations for hydrological and ecological reasons.

b) The Open Space component of the Natural Heritage and Open Space System includes open space areas such as stormwater facilities, cemeteries, public parks and schools. The Open Space component of the System will be designed, where possible, to connect to, and enhance the Natural Heritage component of the System

7.4 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

7.4.7 NATURAL HERITAGE COMPONENT OF THE NATURAL HERITAGE AND OPEN SPACE SYSTEM

7.4.7.1 Natural Heritage Designations

The Natural Heritage component of the Natural Heritage and Open Space System, reflecting an alternative Greenlands System as intended by the Regional Plan, is comprised of lands designated “Natural Heritage System Area” on Figures NOE1, NOE2 and NOE4 and “Core Preserve Area”, “Linkage Preserve Area”, “Optional Linkage Preserve Area”, “High Constraint Stream Corridor Area” and “Medium Constraint Stream Corridor Area” on Figure NOE3. It also includes watercourses and features designated as “Other Hydrological Features” on Figure NOE3, to the extent that they are maintained after development occurs, in accordance with the policies in Section 7.4.8.

The Natural Heritage System Area designation is comprised of the following key areas:

c) High Constraint Stream Corridor Areas

High Constraint Stream Corridor Areas as designated on Figure NOE3 include certain watercourses with associated riparian lands, including buffers measured from stable top-of-bank and meander belts. These areas are located primarily inside Core and Linkage Preserve Areas, but are also found outside such areas

They must be protected in their existing locations for hydrological and ecological reasons in accordance with the directions established in the North Oakville Creeks Subwatershed Study.

7.5 COMMUNITY DESIGN STRATEGY

7.5.1 PURPOSE

This section outlines general design policies for North Oakville East, as well as specific policies for the Neighbourhoods as designated on Schedule NOE1, and the Trafalgar Urban Core Area, Neyagawa Urban Core Area, the Dundas St. Urban Core Area, Employment Districts, and existing development.

7.5.2 MASTER PLAN

- a) The North Oakville East Master Plan in Appendix 7.3 to the Official Plan is intended to illustrate graphically the design of the North Oakville East Planning Area and how the policies and Figures of the North Oakville East Secondary Plan are to be implemented. The spacing, function and design of intersections of Local Roads with Major Arterial/Transit Corridors (i.e. Regional arterials) shown on Appendix 7.3 have not been approved by the Region, and such intersections shown on Appendix 7.3 and on any subsequent area design plan, plan of subdivision, or other development plan, are subject to Regional approval.
- b) Prior to the commencement of the development of any:

- i) neighbourhood in accordance with the neighbourhood boundaries established on Figure NOE1 and, where applicable, the portion of the Dundas Urban Core that abuts the neighbourhood;
- ii) sub-area within the Trafalgar Urban Core Area identified on Figure NOE1, except that lands in any sub-area on one side of Trafalgar Road may proceed independently of the lands in that sub-area on the other side of Trafalgar Road;
- iii) part of the Neyagawa Urban Core Area;
- or
- iv) sub-area within the Employment Area or the Transitional Area identified by the Town, in consultation with all affected landowners, based on boundaries created by Arterial, Avenue or Connector roads or natural features, provided that a sub-area may include adjacent Employment and Transitional Areas.

The Town shall determine, after consultation with all affected landowners in the specific area, whether proposed plans of subdivision or other development plans for the affected lands are generally consistent with the Master Plan in Appendix

7.3. Where such plans are determined to be generally consistent with the Master Plan, development may be permitted to proceed without the preparation of an area design plan.

- c) The Town shall require the preparation of an area design plan to the satisfaction of the Town, prior to draft plan approval or approval of other development plans in a specific area identified in subsection b), where:
 - i) proposed plans of subdivision or other development plans for the area are not generally consistent with the Master Plan in Appendix 7.3;
 - ii) the Town after consultation with all affected landowners, determines that an area design plan is required to address coordination issues between landowner plans;
 - iii) the Town, after consultation with all affected landowners, determines that an area design plan is required to address coordination issues between areas identified in 7.5.2 b) i) to iv); or
 - iv) any significant development is proposed in the Transitional Area designation.
- d) The area to be addressed by the area design plan will include, as applicable, one or more of the areas identified in subsection b).
- e) The area design plan will be designed to demonstrate conformity with the policies and Figures of the Secondary Plan and will provide details including:
 - i) the size and location of schools, neighbourhood parks, village squares and urban squares;
 - ii) the location, size and general configuration of stormwater management ponds;
 - iii) the detailed road pattern;
 - iv) the specific boundaries of neighbourhood land use categories and other designations;
 - v) the density and distribution of housing types;
 - vi) how the proposal addresses the Town's Implementation Strategy;

- vii) the location, alignment and boundaries of Medium Constraint Streams;
 - viii) co-ordination with land uses and road patterns for lands outside, but adjacent to the lands which are the subject of the area design plan; and
 - ix) the requirements for Transitional Areas as set out in Section 7.6.9.3 a).
- f) Such area design plans shall be prepared in accordance with terms of reference approved by the Town and the applicant(s), by a consultant approved by the Town and the applicant(s), and retained by, and at the cost of, the applicant(s).
- g) In the preparation of the terms of reference, the Development Review provisions of Section 7.8 of this Plan will be used as a guide.
- h) A proposed plan of subdivision or other development plan shall be considered to be inconsistent with the Master Plan, as referenced in subsection c) i), if it does not conform to the General Design Directions in Section 7.5.4, or results in coordination issues between areas identified in subsection b. The following will generally not be considered to be inconsistent with the Master Plan, provided that the Town determines that the plan of subdivision or other development plan conforms with the policies and Figures of the Secondary Plan:
- i) modifications to, or relocations of portions of the road pattern;
 - ii) modifications to Medium or Low Constraint Stream Corridors or Hydrologic Features “A” and “B”;
 - iii) relocation of public facilities including parks, schools and stormwater ponds; or
 - iv) reconfiguration of the neighbourhood land use categories generally in accordance with the neighbourhood land use category requirements of Table 1. However, any reconfiguration of neighbourhood land use categories proposed by a plan of subdivision or other development plan that necessitates significant changes to the distribution of neighbourhood land use categories on other land ownerships, in order to maintain general conformity with Table 1, will require the preparation of an area design plan.
- i) The approval of an area design plan by the Town shall not require an amendment to this Plan.

7.5.4 GENERAL DESIGN DIRECTIONS

- a) All development, particularly in the Urban Core Areas, Neighbourhood Centre and General Urban Areas, shall be designed to be compact, pedestrian and transit friendly in form. Mixed use development will be encouraged.
- c) Development shall be based on a modified grid road system with interconnected networks of roads designed to disperse and reduce the length of vehicular trips and support the early integration and sustained viability of transit service. For local roads not shown of Figure NOE4, the modified grid road system will respond to topography and the Natural Heritage System component of the

Natural Heritage System and Open Space System. Cul-de-sacs will generally be permitted only when warranted by natural site conditions.

7.5.5.3 Avenue and Connector/Transit Corridors

Avenue/Transit Corridors and Connector/Transit Corridors as designated on Figure NOE4 connect neighbourhoods together and to Urban Core Areas and other major focal points of the community. These roads will have a higher level of design than the Local Streets through the extended use of tree and feature planting, paving, lighting and signage design. The design will complement the planned abutting land uses. For example, where these streets provide access to street related retail and mixed use development, in the Urban Cores and Neighbourhood Centres, their design shall include on-street parking, wider sidewalks, and street furniture such as benches.

7.5.12 NEIGHBOURHOODS

Figure NOE1 identifies the neighbourhood structure for North Oakville East. Each neighbourhood will have distinctive characteristics, but with the following common features:

- a) Each neighbourhood will include at its centre, approximately a five minute walk from most areas of the neighbourhood, a neighbourhood activity node which would include a transit stop and other public facilities which serve the neighbourhood such as central mail boxes or mail pickup facilities. In addition, convenience commercial facilities or similar uses will be encouraged to locate at the neighbourhood activity node.
- b) Neighbourhoods shall be primarily residential in character, but will include mixed use development including commercial, institutional, live-work and civic facilities;
- c) Within neighbourhoods, a range of lot sizes, building types, architectural styles and price levels shall be provided to accommodate diverse ages and incomes;

7.6 LAND USE STRATEGY

7.6.1 PURPOSE

The land use designations on Figure NOE2 establish the general pattern of development for the existing and future use of the North Oakville East Planning Area during the planning period. The policies for these designations are set out in this section.

7.6.7 NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA

a) Purpose

The Neighbourhood Area designation on Figure NOE2 is applicable to areas intended for the development of residential neighbourhoods. Each neighbourhood is identified on Figure NOE1. The neighbourhoods will each include a neighbourhood central activity node, a five minute walk from most residences, which will include public facilities that serve the neighbourhood. Live/work units and limited commercial uses will also be encouraged to locate in this area.

b) Land Use Policies

Each neighbourhood will be developed with a mix of development based on the following land use categories. The land use categories, Neighbourhood Centre, General Urban and Sub-urban, shall be represented in each neighbourhood, with the exception of Neighbourhood 14, generally in accordance with the percentages in Table 1 to this Secondary Plan.

7.6.7.1 Neighbourhood Centre Area

a) Purpose

The Neighbourhood Centre Area land use category on Appendix 7.3 will generally be used for areas located central to each neighbourhood. It is intended to accommodate a range of medium density residential, mixed use, live/work units and limited commercial and civic uses focused at a central neighbourhood activity node to serve neighbourhood residents.

b) Permitted Uses, Buildings and Structures

- The permitted uses shall be medium density residential, mixed use and small scale convenience retail, personal service, restaurants and business activity, as well as public and institutional uses including village squares. Business activity may include a range of small scale uses including offices, medical clinics, workshops for artisans and artists studios.
- Permitted uses shall be primarily located in mixed use or medium density residential buildings. Both mixed use and single use buildings shall be permitted and this may include convenience commercial buildings in accordance with the provisions in Subsection c) below.
- Notwithstanding the above, a minimum of one mixed use or non-residential building, in accordance with the provisions of Section 7.6.7.1c) is required at the intersection of each neighborhood activity node identified on Figure NOE1.

c) Land Use Policies

- Mixed-use development will be focused at neighbourhood activity nodes, identified on Figure NOE1, which will include a transit stop and other public facilities which serve the neighbourhood such as central mail boxes, or mail pickup facilities. In addition, convenience commercial facilities or similar uses will be encouraged to locate in these areas.
- A mix of uses shall be permitted at the following heights and densities:
 - Minimum density - FSI of 0.5 for mixed use;
 - Maximum density - FSI of 2 for mixed use;
 - Minimum density - 35 units per net hectare for residential;
 - Maximum density - 150 units per net hectare for residential;
 - Minimum height - 2 storeys; and,
 - Maximum height - 6 storeys (OPA321).
- The zoning by-law shall establish minimum and maximum setbacks and implement densities and other standards to ensure that development achieves the minimum standards required as a basis for the creation of this centre area. In particular, on-street parking will be permitted and may be

utilized to meet parking standards for commercial and other non-residential development, and in such circumstances, live/work buildings may require no additional parking for the “work” component.

- The Town will require that a variety of building types be developed throughout the Neighbourhood Centre Area land use category in each neighbourhood. The location of building types shall be controlled through the zoning by-law. In this context, notwithstanding the permitted uses and maximum permitted density and height, consideration may be given by the Town to limited areas of housing, which may include public, convenience commercial or similar uses on the ground floor, with a minimum density of 150 units per net hectare and a maximum density of 250 units per net hectare located in proximity to the Core Preserve Area. However, the Town shall be satisfied that the development is appropriate to the context and may require the submission of studies, models and/or plans which address that consideration. In addition, the Town shall be satisfied that the total number of units and population for the plan of subdivision is the same as, or greater than, that which would be required by land use category distribution in Table 1.

7.6.7.2 General Urban Area

a) Purpose

The General Urban Area land use category on Appendix 7.3 is intended to accommodate a range of low and medium density residential development.

b) Permitted Uses, Buildings and Structures

- The permitted uses shall be low and medium density residential uses and home occupation and home business uses.
- Permitted uses shall be located in low or medium density residential buildings.

c) Land Use Policies

- A mix of housing types shall be permitted at the following heights and densities:
 - Minimum density - 25 units per net hectare;
 - Maximum density - 75 units per net hectare; and,
 - Maximum height - 3 storeys.
- The Town will require that a variety of residential building types be developed throughout the General Urban Area designation in each neighbourhood. The location of building types shall be controlled through the zoning by-law. In this context, notwithstanding the minimum density, consideration may be given by the Town to limited areas of housing at a minimum density of 20 units per net hectare in areas abutting the Core Preserve Area designation or other significant open space features. In this addition, notwithstanding the permitted uses and maximum permitted density and height, the Town may also give consideration to limited areas of housing with a minimum density of 75 units per net hectare and a maximum density of 250 units per net hectare located in proximity to the

Core Preserve Area and to the Neighbourhood Centre Area. However, the Town shall be satisfied that the development is appropriate to the context and may require the submission of studies, models and/or plans which address that consideration. In addition, with respect to any development which results in a density exception, the Town shall be satisfied that the total number of units and population for the plan of subdivision is the same as, or greater than, that which would be required by land use category distribution in Table 1.

- Home occupations and home businesses shall be permitted in dwellings and accessory buildings in accordance with the regulations of the zoning by-law.
- The zoning by-law shall establish minimum and maximum setbacks, and implement densities and other standards to ensure that development achieves the minimum standards required as a basis for the creation of this residential area.
- Village squares may also be permitted within the General Urban Area designations subject to the provisions of Section 7.6.13.

7.6.7.3 Sub-urban Area

a) Purpose

The Sub-Urban Area land use category on Appendix 7.3 is intended to accommodate a range of low density residential development.

b) Permitted Uses, Buildings and Structures

- The permitted uses shall be low density residential uses and home occupation and home business uses.
- Permitted uses shall be located in low density residential buildings.

c) Land Use Policies

- Residential uses, which shall primarily consist of single, semi-detached and duplex residences, shall be permitted at the following heights and densities:
 - Minimum density – 15 units per net hectare;
 - Maximum density – 35 units per net hectare; and,
 - Maximum height – 3 storeys.
- Notwithstanding the minimum density, consideration may be given by the Town to some very limited areas of housing at a minimum density of 10 units per net hectare in areas abutting the Core Preserve Area designation or other significant open space features. However, the Town shall be satisfied that the total number of units and population for the plan of subdivision is the same as, or greater than, that which would be required by land use category distribution in Table 1.
- Home occupations and home businesses shall be permitted in the dwelling and accessory buildings in accordance with the regulations of the zoning by-law.
- Village squares may also be permitted within the Sub-urban Area

designations subject to the provisions of Section 7.6.13;

7.6.12 NEIGHBOURHOOD PARK AREA

7.6.12.1 Purpose

The Neighbourhood Park Area designation on Figure NOE2 is a conceptual designation which is intended to identify the general location of Neighbourhood Parks. It applies to parkland which provides a variety of outdoor recreational experiences and which serve one or more neighbourhoods. Typically, these parks will contain creative playground apparatus, sports fields and other recreation facilities which may be illuminated, a park building with washrooms, as well as general use open space and seating areas. Generally, Neighbourhood Parks will be maintained as active parkland, although there may be areas which are maintained as natural, passive parkland.

7.6.12.2 Permitted Uses, Buildings and Structures

The main permitted uses shall be the range of active and passive recreation uses appropriate to the neighbourhood scale ranging from sports fields, splash pads, tennis courts, seating areas and nature viewing. Accessory parking areas shall also be permitted.

7.6.12.3 Land Use Policies

- a) Ten Neighbourhood Parks will be provided in North Oakville East. The conceptual designation of Neighbourhood Parks on Figure NOE2 will be refined during the preparation of detailed plans of subdivision. The Town shall carry out a Parks Facilities Distribution Plan as set out in Section 7.7.4.2 to determine the function and facilities which will be developed for each park. Where a Neighbourhood Park is not developed on all or a portion of a particular site, uses permitted in the underlying land use designation on Figure NOE2 shall be permitted.
- b) The size and configuration of each park shall be consistent with the policies of the Town and this Plan. Neighbourhood Parks shall generally meet the following criteria:
 - Walk to and/or drive to facilities;
 - Designed and located to be well served by transit facilities;
 - Generally located within neighbourhood boundaries as shown on Figure NOE1;
 - Approximately 4.25 ha in size with a minimum of 2 major sports fields, but may range from 4.0 ha. to 4.5 ha.
- c) Whenever possible, to minimize impacts on residential development, Neighbourhood Parks shall be:
 - located adjacent or abutting non-residential uses including elementary school sites, places of worship, commercial development and/or Core or Linkage Preserve Areas, and,

- designed to mitigate the impacts of activities which generate light and noise on residential properties through the use of measures such as separation distances within the park, directional lighting and buffering such as landscaping and fences.

7.6.13 VILLAGE SQUARE AREA

7.6.13.1 Purpose

The Village Square Area designation on Figure NOE2 is a conceptual designation that represents a general location for generally passive open space areas which are intended to serve as focal points for portions of a neighbourhood.

7.6.13.2 Permitted Uses, Buildings and Structures

The main permitted uses shall include a range of active and passive recreation uses from gazebos, seating areas, and nature viewing to junior playgrounds and areas for unorganized recreational and leisure activities.

7.6.13.3 Land Use Policies

- a) Approximately 30 Village Squares will be provided in North Oakville East, and where they are in public ownership, Urban Squares in the Trafalgar Urban Core Area, with the total number related to the ultimate size of individual facilities. The exact location and configuration of Village Squares on Figure NOE2 will be established during the preparation of plans of subdivision or other development plans. The Town shall carry out a Parks Facilities Distribution Plan as set out in Section 7.7.4.2 to determine the function and facilities which will be developed for each Village Square. Where a Village Square is not developed on all or a portion of a particular site, uses permitted in the underlying land use designation on Figure NOE2 shall be permitted.
- b) Village Squares shall generally meet the following criteria:
 - Walk to facilities;
 - Approximately 0.3 hectares in size with a tot lot and other passive recreational facilities, but may be larger or smaller depending on the location and facilities accommodated, but will have a maximum area of 0.5 ha, except for one larger Village Square that will be provided in Neighbourhood 14 which will be no more than 1.0 hectare in area.

7.9.4 LANDOWNERS AGREEMENT(S)

In order to ensure the appropriate and orderly development of the Secondary Plan area, and to ensure the costs associated with the development of the Secondary Plan are equitably distributed among all landowners, development within the Secondary Plan area shall only be permitted to proceed when a significant number of landowners in the Secondary Plan area have entered into a cost sharing agreement or agreements amongst themselves to address the distribution of costs associated with development in a fair and equitable manner. Individual developments in the Secondary Plan area shall generally not be approved until the subject landowner has become a party to the landowners' cost sharing agreement.