

Federation of Citizens Associations (FCA) Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) Review
Comparison of the PPS 2005, PPS 2012 Draft, and PPS 2014 Finals 20140226
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Note: each version of the PPS was copied into a column. Comparison was then done of the 2005/2012 versions, and then the 2012/2014 versions
 If there was no 2012 version, the comparison was done for 2005/2014 versions. Comments are added in square brackets
 Links to each version are at the end of the table

PPS 2005	PPS 2012 Draft Issued 20131113	PPS 2014 Final Issued 20140224
1.0 BUILDING STRONG COMMUNITIES	1.0 BUILDING STRONG HEALTHY COMMUNITIES	1.0 Building Strong Healthy Communities
<p>Ontario's long-term prosperity, environmental health and social well-being depend on wisely managing change and promoting efficient land use and development patterns.</p> <p>Efficient land use and development patterns support strong, liveable and healthy communities, protect the environment and public health and safety, and facilitate economic growth. Accordingly:</p>	<p>Ontario is a vast province with urban, rural, and northern communities with diversity in population levels, economic activities, pace of growth and physical and natural conditions.</p> <p>Ontario's long-term prosperity, environmental health and social well-being depend on wisely managing change and promoting efficient land use and development patterns.</p> <p>Efficient land use and development patterns support sustainability by promoting strong, liveable, healthy and resilient communities, protecting the environment and public health and safety, and facilitating economic growth. Accordingly:</p>	<p>Ontario is a vast province with urban, rural, and northern communities with diversity in population, economic activities, pace of growth, service levels and physical and natural conditions.</p> <p>Ontario's long-term prosperity, environmental health and social well-being depend on wisely managing change and promoting efficient land use and development patterns.</p> <p>Efficient land use and development patterns support sustainability by promoting strong, liveable, healthy and resilient communities, protecting the environment and public health and safety, and facilitating economic growth. Accordingly:</p>
1.1 MANAGING AND DIRECTING LAND USE TO ACHIEVE EFFICIENT DEVELOPMENT AND LAND USE PATTERNS	1.1 MANAGING AND DIRECTING LAND USE TO ACHIEVE EFFICIENT AND RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT AND LAND USE PATTERNS	1.1 Managing and Directing Land Use to Achieve Efficient and Resilient Development and Land Use Patterns
<p>1.1.1 Healthy, liveable and safe communities are sustained by:</p> <p>a) promoting efficient development and land use patterns which sustain the financial well-being of the Province and municipalities over the long term;</p> <p>b) accommodating an appropriate range and mix of residential, employment (including industrial, commercial and institutional uses), recreational and open space uses to meet long-term needs;</p> <p>c) avoiding development and land use patterns which may cause</p>	<p>1.1.1 Healthy, liveable and safe communities are sustained by:</p> <p>a) promoting efficient development and land use patterns which sustain the financial well-being of the Province and municipalities over the long term;</p> <p>b) accommodating an appropriate range and mix of residential (including affordable housing), employment (including industrial, commercial and institutional uses), recreation, park and open space uses to meet long-term needs;</p> <p>c) avoiding development and land use patterns which may cause</p>	<p>1.1.1 Healthy, liveable and safe communities are sustained by:</p> <p>a) promoting efficient development and land use patterns which sustain the financial well-being of the Province and municipalities over the long term;</p> <p>b) accommodating an appropriate range and mix of residential (including second units, 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;</p> <p>c) avoiding development and land use patterns which may cause</p>

environmental or public health and safety concerns;	environmental or public health and safety concerns;	environmental or public health and safety concerns;
d) avoiding development and land use patterns that would prevent the efficient expansion of <i>settlement areas</i> in those areas which are adjacent or close to <i>settlement areas</i> ;	d) avoiding development and land use patterns that would prevent the efficient expansion of <i>settlement areas</i> in those areas which are adjacent or close to <i>settlement areas</i> ;	d) avoiding development and land use patterns that would prevent the efficient expansion of <i>settlement areas</i> in those areas which are adjacent or close to <i>settlement areas</i> ;
e) promoting cost-effective development standards to minimize land consumption and servicing costs;	e) promoting cost-effective development patterns and standards to minimize land consumption and servicing costs;	e) promoting cost-effective development patterns and standards to minimize land consumption and servicing costs;
f) improving accessibility for persons with disabilities and the elderly by removing and/or preventing land use barriers which restrict their full participation in society; and [sequence of “removing ...” differs]	f) improving accessibility for persons with disabilities by identifying, preventing and removing land use barriers which restrict their full participation in society;	f) improving accessibility for persons with disabilities and older persons by identifying , preventing and removing land use barriers which restrict their full participation in society;
g) ensuring that necessary <i>infrastructure</i> and <i>public service facilities</i> are or will be available to meet current and projected needs.	g) ensuring that necessary <i>infrastructure</i> and <i>public service facilities</i> are or will be available to meet current and projected needs; and	g) ensuring that necessary <i>infrastructure</i> , electricity generation facilities and transmission and distribution systems , and <i>public service facilities</i> are or will be available to meet current and projected needs; and
	h) promoting development and land use patterns that maintain biodiversity and resilience to climate change .	h) promoting development and land use patterns that conserve biodiversity and consider the impacts of a changing climate .
1.1.2 Sufficient land shall be made available through <i>intensification</i> and <i>redevelopment</i> and, if necessary, <i>designated growth areas</i> , to accommodate an appropriate range and mix of employment opportunities, housing and other land uses to meet projected needs for a time horizon of up to 20 years. 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 <i>provincial plan</i> , that time frame may be used for municipalities within the area.	1.1.2 Sufficient land shall be made available through <i>intensification</i> and <i>redevelopment</i> and, if necessary, designated growth areas , to accommodate an appropriate range and mix of employment opportunities, housing and other land uses to meet projected needs for a time horizon of up to 20 years. 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 <i>provincial plan</i> , that time frame may be used for municipalities within the area.	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 20 years. 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 <i>provincial plan</i> , that time frame may be used for municipalities within the area.
		Within <i>settlement areas</i> , sufficient land shall be made available through <i>intensification</i> and <i>redevelopment</i> and, if necessary, <i>designated growth areas</i> .
Nothing in policy 1.1.2 limits the planning for <i>infrastructure</i> and <i>public service facilities</i> beyond a 20-year time horizon.		Nothing in policy 1.1.2 limits the planning for <i>infrastructure</i> and <i>public service facilities</i> beyond a 20-year time horizon.
1.1.3 Settlement Areas	1.1.3 Settlement Areas	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 levels, economic activity, diversity and intensity of land uses, and types of infrastructure available.	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 of settlement areas is critical to the long-term economic prosperity of our communities. Development	The vitality of settlement areas is critical to the long-term economic prosperity of our communities. Development pressures

	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.	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 <i>Settlement areas</i> shall be the focus of growth and their vitality and regeneration shall be promoted	1.1.3.1 <i>Settlement areas</i> shall be the focus of growth or development , and their vitality and regeneration shall be promoted.	1.1.3.1 <i>Settlement areas</i> shall be the focus of growth and development, and their vitality and regeneration shall be promoted.
1.1.3.2 Land use patterns within <i>settlement areas</i> shall be based on:	1.1.3.2 Land use patterns within <i>settlement areas</i> shall be based on:	1.1.3.2 Land use patterns within <i>settlement areas</i> shall be based on:
a) densities and a mix of land uses which:	a) densities and a mix of land uses which:	a) densities and a mix of land uses which:
1. efficiently use land and resources;	1. efficiently use land and resources;	1. efficiently use land and resources;
3. minimize negative impacts to air quality and climate change, and promote energy efficiency in accordance with policy 1.8 ; and	3. minimize negative impacts to air quality and climate change, and promote energy efficiency;	3. minimize negative impacts to air quality and climate change, and promote energy efficiency;
	4. support <i>active transportation</i> ;	4. support <i>active transportation</i> ;
	5. are <i>transit-supportive</i> , where transit is planned, exists or may be developed; and	5. are <i>transit-supportive</i> , where transit is planned, exists or may be developed; and
	6. support the efficient movement of goods ; and	6. are freight-supportive ; and
b) a range of uses and opportunities for <i>intensification</i> and <i>redevelopment</i> in accordance with the criteria in policy 1.1.3.3.	b) a range of uses and opportunities for <i>intensification</i> and <i>redevelopment</i> in accordance with the criteria in policy 1.1.3.3, where this can be accommodated .	b) a range of uses and opportunities for <i>intensification</i> and <i>redevelopment</i> in accordance with the criteria in policy 1.1.3.3, where this can be accommodated.
1.1.3.3 Planning authorities shall identify and promote opportunities for <i>intensification</i> and <i>redevelopment</i> where this can be accommodated taking into account existing building stock or areas, including <i>brownfield sites</i> , and the availability of suitable existing or planned <i>infrastructure</i> and <i>public service facilities</i> required to accommodate projected needs.	1.1.3.3 Planning authorities shall identify and promote opportunities for <i>intensification</i> and <i>redevelopment</i> where this can be accommodated taking into account existing building stock or areas, including <i>brownfield sites</i> , and the availability of suitable existing or planned <i>infrastructure</i> and <i>public service facilities</i> required to accommodate projected needs.	1.1.3.3 Planning authorities shall identify appropriate locations and promote opportunities for <i>intensification</i> and <i>redevelopment</i> where this can be accommodated taking into account existing building stock or areas, including <i>brownfield sites</i> , and the availability of suitable existing or planned <i>infrastructure</i> and <i>public service facilities</i> required to accommodate projected needs.
<i>Intensification</i> and <i>redevelopment</i> shall be directed in accordance with the policies of Section 2: Wise Use and Management of Resources and Section 3: Protecting Public Health and Safety.	<i>Intensification</i> and <i>redevelopment</i> shall be directed in accordance with the policies of Section 2: Wise Use and Management of Resources and Section 3: Protecting Public Health and Safety.	<i>Intensification</i> and <i>redevelopment</i> shall be directed in accordance with the policies of Section 2: Wise Use and Management of Resources and Section 3: Protecting Public Health and Safety.
1.1.3.4 Appropriate development standards should be promoted which facilitate <i>intensification</i> , <i>redevelopment</i> and compact form, while maintaining appropriate levels of public health and safety .	1.1.3.4 Appropriate development standards should be promoted which facilitate <i>intensification</i> , <i>redevelopment</i> and compact form, while avoiding or mitigating risks to public health and safety .	1.1.3.4 Appropriate development standards should be promoted which facilitate <i>intensification</i> , <i>redevelopment</i> 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 <i>intensification</i> and <i>redevelopment</i> within built-up areas.	1.1.3.5 Planning authorities shall establish and implement minimum targets for <i>intensification</i> and <i>redevelopment</i> within built-up areas.	1.1.3.5 Planning authorities shall establish and implement minimum targets for <i>intensification</i> and <i>redevelopment</i> within built-up areas, based on local conditions .

However, where provincial targets are established through <i>provincial plans</i> , the provincial target shall represent the minimum target for affected areas	However, where provincial targets are established through <i>provincial plans</i> , the provincial target shall represent the minimum target for affected areas.	However, where provincial targets are established through <i>provincial plans</i> , the provincial target shall represent the minimum target for affected areas.
1.1.3.7 New development taking place in <i>designated growth areas</i> should occur adjacent to the existing built-up area and shall have a compact form, mix of uses and densities that allow for the efficient use of land, <i>infrastructure</i> and <i>public service facilities</i> .	1.1.3.6 New development taking place in <i>designated growth areas</i> should occur adjacent to the existing builtup area and shall have a compact form, mix of uses and densities that allow for the efficient use of land, <i>infrastructure</i> and <i>public service facilities</i> .	1.1.3.6 New development taking place in <i>designated growth areas</i> should occur adjacent to the existing built-up area and shall have a compact form, mix of uses and densities that allow for the efficient use of land, <i>infrastructure</i> and <i>public service facilities</i> .
1.1.3.6 Planning authorities shall establish and implement phasing policies to ensure that specified targets for <i>intensification</i> and <i>redevelopment</i> are achieved prior to, or concurrent with, new development within <i>designated growth areas</i> . [“that specified ...” was split to a)]	1.1.3.7 Planning authorities shall establish and implement phasing policies to ensure:	1.1.3.7 Planning authorities shall establish and implement phasing policies to ensure:
	a) that specified targets for <i>intensification</i> and <i>redevelopment</i> are achieved prior to, or concurrent with, new development within <i>designated growth areas</i> ; and	a) that specified targets for <i>intensification</i> and <i>redevelopment</i> are achieved prior to, or concurrent with, new development within <i>designated growth areas</i> ; and
	b) the orderly progression of development within <i>designated growth areas</i> and the timely provision of the <i>infrastructure</i> and <i>public service facilities</i> required to meet current and projected needs.	b) the orderly progression of development within <i>designated growth areas</i> and the timely provision of the <i>infrastructure</i> and <i>public service facilities</i> required to meet current and projected needs.
1.1.3.9 A planning authority may identify a <i>settlement area</i> or allow the expansion of a <i>settlement area</i> boundary only at the time of a <i>comprehensive review</i> and only where it has been demonstrated that:	1.1.3.8 A planning authority may identify a <i>settlement area</i> or allow the expansion of a <i>settlement area</i> boundary only at the time of a <i>comprehensive review</i> and only where it has been demonstrated that:	1.1.3.8 A planning authority may identify a <i>settlement area</i> or allow the expansion of a <i>settlement area</i> boundary only at the time of a <i>comprehensive review</i> and only where it has been demonstrated that:
a) sufficient opportunities for growth are not available through <i>intensification</i> , <i>redevelopment</i> and <i>designated growth areas</i> to accommodate the projected needs over the identified planning horizon;	a) sufficient opportunities for growth are not available through <i>intensification</i> , <i>redevelopment</i> and <i>designated growth areas</i> to accommodate the projected needs over the identified planning horizon;	a) sufficient opportunities for growth are not available through <i>intensification</i> , <i>redevelopment</i> and <i>designated growth areas</i> to accommodate the projected needs over the identified planning horizon;
b) the <i>infrastructure</i> and <i>public service facilities</i> which are planned or available are suitable for the development over the long term and protect public health and safety;	b) the <i>infrastructure</i> and <i>public service facilities</i> which are planned or available are suitable for the development over the long term, are financially viable over their life cycle , and protect public health and safety and the natural environment ;	b) the <i>infrastructure</i> and <i>public service facilities</i> which are planned or available are suitable for the development over the long term, are financially viable over their life cycle, and protect public health and safety and the natural environment;
c) in prime agricultural areas:	c) in <i>prime agricultural areas</i> :	c) in <i>prime agricultural areas</i> :
1. the lands do not comprise <i>specialty crop areas</i> ;	1. the lands do not comprise <i>specialty crop areas</i> ;	1. the lands do not comprise <i>specialty crop areas</i> ;
	2. alternative locations have been evaluated, and	2. alternative locations have been evaluated, and
2. there are no reasonable alternatives which avoid <i>prime agricultural areas</i> ; and	i. there are no reasonable alternatives which avoid <i>prime agricultural areas</i> ; and	i. there are no reasonable alternatives which avoid <i>prime agricultural areas</i> ; and
3. there are no reasonable alternatives on lower priority	ii. there are no reasonable alternatives on lower priority	ii. there are no reasonable alternatives on lower priority

agricultural lands in <i>prime agricultural areas</i> ; and	agricultural lands in <i>prime agricultural areas</i> ;	agricultural lands in <i>prime agricultural areas</i> ;
	d) the new or expanding <i>settlement area</i> is in compliance with the <i>minimum distance separation formulae</i> ; and	d) the new or expanding <i>settlement area</i> is in compliance with the <i>minimum distance separation formulae</i> ; and
d) impacts from new or expanding <i>settlement areas</i> on agricultural operations which are adjacent or close to the <i>settlement area</i> are mitigated to the extent feasible.	e) impacts from new or expanding <i>settlement areas</i> on agricultural operations which are adjacent or close to the <i>settlement area</i> are mitigated to the extent feasible.	e) impacts from new or expanding <i>settlement areas</i> on agricultural operations which are adjacent or close to the <i>settlement area</i> are mitigated to the extent feasible.
In determining the most appropriate direction for expansions to the boundaries of <i>settlement areas</i> or the identification of a <i>settlement area</i> by a planning authority, a planning authority shall apply the policies of Section 2: Wise Use and Management of Resources and Section 3: Protecting Public Health and Safety.	In determining the most appropriate direction for expansions to the boundaries of <i>settlement areas</i> or the identification of a <i>settlement area</i> by a planning authority, a planning authority shall apply the policies of Section 2: Wise Use and Management of Resources and Section 3: Protecting Public Health and Safety.	In determining the most appropriate direction for expansions to the boundaries of <i>settlement areas</i> or the identification of a <i>settlement area</i> by a planning authority, a planning authority shall apply the policies of Section 2: Wise Use and Management of Resources and Section 3: Protecting Public Health and Safety.
1.1.4 Rural Areas in Municipalities	1.1.4 Rural Areas in Municipalities	1.1.4 Rural Areas in Municipalities
	Rural areas are important to the economic success of the Province and our quality of life. Rural areas are those areas which are located outside of settlement areas and prime agricultural areas . Ontario's rural areas have diverse population levels, natural resources, geographies and physical characteristics, and economies. Rural areas and settlement areas are interdependent in terms of markets, resources and amenities. It is important to protect and build on rural assets and amenities to support a sustainable economy. [3d sentence was moved – see 2014 column]	Rural areas are important to the economic success of the Province and our quality of life. Rural areas are a system of lands that may include rural settlement areas, rural lands, prime agricultural areas, natural heritage features and areas, and other resource areas . Rural areas and urban areas are interdependent in terms of markets, resources and amenities. It is important to leverage rural assets and amenities and protect the environment as a foundation for a sustainable economy.
		Ontario's rural areas have diverse population levels, natural resources, geographies and physical characteristics, and economies. Across rural Ontario, local circumstances vary by region. For example, northern Ontario's natural environment and vast geography offer different opportunities than the predominately agricultural areas of southern regions of the Province.
1.1.4.1 In <i>rural areas</i> located in municipalities:	1.1.4.1 In <i>rural areas</i> located in municipalities, permitted uses and activities shall relate to the management or use of resources, resource-based recreational activities, limited residential development and other rural land uses.	[Has been rewritten] 1.1.4.1 Healthy, integrated and viable <i>rural areas</i> should be supported by:
a) permitted uses and activities shall relate to the management or use of resources, resource-based recreational activities, limited residential development and other rural land uses;	1.1.4.1 In <i>rural areas</i> located in municipalities, permitted uses and activities shall relate to the management or use of resources, resource-based recreational activities, limited residential development and other rural land uses.	a) building upon rural character, and leveraging rural amenities and assets;
b) development shall be appropriate to the <i>infrastructure</i> which is planned or available, and avoid the need for the unjustified	1.1.4.2 Development shall be appropriate to the <i>infrastructure</i> which is planned or available, and avoid the need for the	b) promoting regeneration, including the redevelopment of <i>brownfield sites</i> ;
		c) accommodating an appropriate range and mix of housing in rural <i>settlement areas</i> ;
		d) encouraging the conservation and <i>redevelopment</i> of existing

and/or uneconomical expansion of this <i>infrastructure</i> ;	unjustified and/or uneconomical expansion of this <i>infrastructure</i> .	rural housing stock on <i>rural lands</i> ;
c) new land uses, including the creation of lots, and new or expanding livestock facilities, shall comply with the <i>minimum distance separation formulae</i> ;	1.1.4.3 New land uses, including the creation of lots, and new or expanding livestock facilities, shall comply with the <i>minimum distance separation formulae</i> .	e) using rural <i>infrastructure</i> and <i>public service facilities</i> efficiently;
d) development that is compatible with the rural landscape and can be sustained by rural service levels should be promoted;	1.1.4.4 Development that is compatible with the rural landscape and can be sustained by rural service levels should be promoted.	f) promoting diversification of the economic base and employment opportunities through goods and services, including value-added products and the sustainable management or use of resources;
	1.1.4.5 <i>Agricultural uses, agriculture-related uses, on-farm diversified uses</i> and <i>normal farm practices</i> should be protected and promoted in accordance with provincial standards.	g) providing opportunities for sustainable and diversified tourism, including leveraging historical, cultural, and natural assets;
e) locally-important agricultural and resource areas should be designated and protected by directing non-related development to areas where it will not constrain these uses;		h) conserving biodiversity and considering the ecological benefits provided by nature; and
f) opportunities should be retained to locate new or expanding land uses that require separation from other uses; and	1.1.4.7 Opportunities should be retained to locate new or expanding land uses that require separation from other uses.	i) providing opportunities for economic activities in <i>prime agricultural areas</i> , in accordance with policy 2.3.
g) recreational, tourism and other economic opportunities should be promoted.	1.1.4.8 Recreational, tourism and other economic opportunities should be promoted.	1.1.4.2 In <i>rural areas</i> , <i>rural settlement areas</i> shall be the focus of growth and development and their vitality and regeneration shall be promoted.
		1.1.4.3 When directing development in <i>rural settlement areas</i> in accordance with policy 1.1.3, planning authorities shall give consideration to rural characteristics, the scale of development and the provision of appropriate service levels.
		1.1.4.4 Growth and development may be directed to <i>rural lands</i> in accordance with policy 1.1.5, including where a municipality does not have a settlement area.
		1.1.5 Rural Lands in Municipalities
		1.1.5.1 When directing development on <i>rural lands</i> , a planning authority shall apply the relevant policies of Section 1: Building Strong Healthy Communities, as well as the policies of Section 2: Wise Use and Management of Resources and Section 3: Protecting Public Health and Safety.
		1.1.5.2 On <i>rural lands</i> located in municipalities, permitted uses are: a) the management or use of resources; b) resource-based recreational uses (including recreational dwellings); c) limited residential development; d) home occupations and home industries; e) cemeteries; and f) other rural land uses.

		1.1.5.3 Recreational, tourism and other economic opportunities should be promoted.
		1.1.5.4 Development that is compatible with the rural landscape and can be sustained by rural service levels should be promoted.
		1.1.5.5 Development shall be appropriate to the <i>infrastructure</i> which is planned or available, and avoid the need for the unjustified and/or uneconomical expansion of this <i>infrastructure</i> .
		1.1.5.6 Opportunities should be retained to locate new or expanding land uses that require separation from other uses.
		1.1.5.7 Opportunities to support a diversified rural economy should be promoted by protecting agricultural and other resource-related uses and directing non-related development to areas where it will minimize constraints on these uses.
		1.1.5.8 <i>Agricultural uses, agriculture-related uses, on-farm diversified uses and normal farm practices</i> should be promoted and protected in accordance with provincial standards.
		1.1.5.9 New land uses, including the creation of lots, and new or expanding livestock facilities, shall comply with the <i>minimum distance separation formulae</i> .
1.1.5 Rural Areas in Territory Without Municipal Organization	1.1.5 Territory Without Municipal Organization [in rural areas]	1.1.6 Territory Without Municipal Organization [not included in this table]
1.2 COORDINATION	1.2 COORDINATION	1.2 Coordination
1.2.1 A coordinated, integrated and comprehensive approach should be used when dealing with planning matters within municipalities, or which cross lower, single and/or upper-tier municipal boundaries, including:	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 levels of government, agencies and boards including:	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;	a) managing and/or promoting growth and development;	a) managing and/or promoting growth and development;
b) managing natural heritage, water, agricultural, mineral, and cultural heritage and archaeological resources;	b) economic development strategies;	b) economic development strategies;
c) <i>infrastructure, public service facilities and waste management systems</i> ;	c) managing natural heritage, water, agricultural, mineral, and cultural heritage and archaeological resources;	c) managing natural heritage, water, agricultural, mineral, and cultural heritage and archaeological resources;
d) ecosystem, shoreline and watershed related issues;	d) <i>infrastructure, multi-modal transportation systems, public service facilities and waste management systems</i> ;	d) <i>infrastructure, electricity generation facilities and transmission and distribution systems, multimodal transportation systems, public service facilities and waste management systems</i> ;
e) natural and human-made hazards; and	e) ecosystem, shoreline, watershed, and Great Lakes related issues;	e) ecosystem, shoreline, watershed, and Great Lakes related issues;
f) population, housing and employment projections, based on	f) natural and human-made hazards;	f) natural and human-made hazards;
	g) population, housing and employment projections, based on	g) population, housing and employment projections, based on

<i>regional market areas.</i>	<i>regional market areas; and</i>	<i>regional market areas; and</i>
	h) addressing housing needs in accordance with provincial policy statements such as the Ontario Housing Policy Statement.	h) addressing housing needs in accordance with provincial policy statements such as the Ontario Housing Policy Statement.
	1.2.2 Planning authorities are encouraged to coordinate planning matters with Aboriginal communities, where appropriate.	1.2.2 Planning authorities are encouraged to coordinate planning matters with Aboriginal communities.
	1.2.3 Planning authorities should coordinate emergency management and other economic, environmental and social planning considerations to support efficient and resilient communities.	1.2.3 Planning authorities should coordinate emergency management and other economic, environmental and social planning considerations to support efficient and resilient communities.
1.2.2 Where planning is conducted by an upper-tier municipality, the upper-tier municipality in consultation with lower-tier municipalities shall:	1.2.4 Where planning is conducted by an upper-tier municipality, the upper-tier municipality in consultation with lower-tier municipalities shall:	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, coordinate and allocate population, housing and employment projections for lower-tier municipalities. Allocations and projections by upper-tier municipalities shall be based on and reflect <i>provincial plans</i> where these exist;	a) identify, coordinate and allocate population, housing and employment projections for lower-tier municipalities. Allocations and projections by upper-tier municipalities shall be based on and reflect <i>provincial plans</i> where these exist;	a) identify, coordinate and allocate population, housing and employment projections for lower-tier municipalities. Allocations and projections by upper-tier municipalities shall be based on and reflect <i>provincial plans</i> where these exist;
b) identify areas where growth will be directed, including the identification of nodes and the corridors linking these nodes;	b) identify areas where growth or development will be directed, including the identification of nodes and the corridors linking these nodes;	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 <i>intensification</i> and <i>redevelopment</i> within all or any of the lower-tier municipalities, including minimum targets that should be met before expansion of the boundaries of <i>settlement areas</i> is permitted in accordance with policy 1.1.3.9;	c) identify targets for <i>intensification</i> and <i>redevelopment</i> within all or any of the lower-tier municipalities, including minimum targets that should be met before expansion of the boundaries of <i>settlement areas</i> is permitted in accordance with policy 1.1.3.8;	c) identify targets for <i>intensification</i> and <i>redevelopment</i> within all or any of the lower-tier municipalities, including minimum targets that should be met before expansion of the boundaries of <i>settlement areas</i> is permitted in accordance with policy 1.1.3.8;
d) where transit corridors exist or are to be developed, identify density targets for areas adjacent or in proximity to these corridors, including minimum targets that should be met before expansion of the boundaries of <i>settlement areas</i> is permitted in accordance with policy 1.1.3.9; and	d) where transit corridors exist or are to be developed, identify density targets for areas adjacent or in proximity to these corridors, including minimum targets that should be met before expansion of the boundaries of <i>settlement areas</i> is permitted in accordance with policy 1.1.3.8; and	d) where transit corridors exist or are to be developed, identify density targets for areas adjacent or in proximity to these corridors, including minimum targets that should be met before expansion of the boundaries of <i>settlement areas</i> is permitted in accordance with policy 1.1.3.8; and
e) identify and provide policy direction for the lower-tier municipalities on matters that cross municipal boundaries.	e) identify and provide policy direction for the lower-tier municipalities on matters that cross municipal boundaries.	e) identify and provide policy direction for the lower-tier municipalities on matters that cross municipal boundaries.
1.2.3 Where there is no upper-tier municipality, planning authorities shall ensure that policy 1.2.2 is addressed as part of the planning process, and should coordinate these matters with adjacent planning authorities	1.2.5 Where there is no upper-tier municipality, planning authorities shall ensure that policy 1.2.4 is addressed as part of the planning process, and should coordinate these matters with adjacent planning authorities.	1.2.5 Where there is no upper-tier municipality, planning authorities shall ensure that policy 1.2.4 is addressed as part of the planning process, and should coordinate these matters with adjacent planning authorities.
	1.2.6 Land Use Compatibility	1.2.6 Land Use Compatibility
	1.2.6.1 <i>Major facilities</i> and <i>sensitive land uses</i> should be planned to ensure they are appropriately designed, buffered and/or separated from each other to prevent <i>adverse effects</i> from	1.2.6.1 <i>Major facilities</i> and <i>sensitive land uses</i> should be planned to ensure they are appropriately designed, buffered and/or separated from each other to prevent or mitigate <i>adverse effects</i>

	odour, noise and other contaminants, minimize risk to public health and safety, and to ensure the long-term viability of <i>major facilities</i> .	from odour, noise and other contaminants, minimize risk to public health and safety, and to ensure the long-term viability of <i>major facilities</i> .
1.3 EMPLOYMENT AREAS	1.3 EMPLOYMENT	1.3 Employment
1.3.1 Planning authorities shall promote economic development and competitiveness by:	1.3.1 Planning authorities shall promote economic development and competitiveness by:	1.3.1 Planning authorities shall promote economic development and competitiveness by:
a) providing for an appropriate mix and range of employment (including industrial, commercial and institutional uses) to meet long-term needs;	a) providing for an appropriate mix and range of employment (including industrial, commercial and institutional) uses to meet long-term needs;	a) providing for an appropriate mix and range of employment and institutional uses to meet long-term needs;
b) providing opportunities for a diversified economic base, including maintaining a range and choice of suitable sites for employment uses which support a wide range of economic activities and ancillary uses, and take into account the needs of existing and future businesses;	b) providing opportunities for a diversified economic base, including maintaining a range and choice of suitable sites for employment uses which support a wide range of economic activities and ancillary uses, and take into account the needs of existing and future businesses;	b) providing opportunities for a diversified economic base, including maintaining a range and choice of suitable sites for employment uses which support a wide range of economic activities and ancillary uses, and take into account the needs of existing and future businesses;
c) planning for, protecting and preserving <i>employment areas</i> for current and future uses; and		See 1.3.2.1 below
	c) encouraging compact, mixed-use development that incorporates compatible employment uses to support liveable and resilient communities; and	c) encouraging compact, mixed-use development that incorporates compatible employment uses to support liveable and resilient communities; and
d) ensuring the necessary <i>infrastructure</i> is provided to support current and projected needs.	d) ensuring the necessary <i>infrastructure</i> is provided to support current and projected needs.	d) ensuring the necessary <i>infrastructure</i> is provided to support current and projected needs.
	1.3.2 Employment Areas	1.3.2 Employment Areas
	1.3.2.1 Planning authorities shall plan for, protect and preserve <i>employment areas</i> for current and future uses and ensure that the necessary <i>infrastructure</i> is provided to support current and projected needs. [moved from 1.3.1 c) and combined with d)]	1.3.2.1 Planning authorities shall plan for, protect and preserve <i>employment areas</i> for current and future uses and ensure that the necessary <i>infrastructure</i> is provided to support current and projected needs.
1.3.2 Planning authorities may permit conversion of lands within <i>employment areas</i> to non-employment uses through a <i>comprehensive review</i> , only where it has been demonstrated that the land is not required for employment purposes over the long term and that there is a need for the conversion.	1.3.2.2 Planning authorities may permit conversion of lands within <i>employment areas</i> to non-employment uses through a <i>comprehensive review</i> , only where it has been demonstrated that the land is not required for employment purposes over the long term and that there is a need for the conversion.	1.3.2.2 Planning authorities may permit conversion of lands within <i>employment areas</i> to non-employment uses through a <i>comprehensive review</i> , only where it has been demonstrated that the land is not required for employment purposes over the long term and that there is a need for the conversion.
	1.3.2.3 Planning authorities shall protect <i>employment areas</i> in proximity to <i>major goods movement facilities and corridors</i> for employment uses that require those locations.	1.3.2.3 Planning authorities shall protect <i>employment areas</i> in proximity to <i>major goods movement facilities and corridors</i> for employment uses that require those locations.
	1.3.2.4 Planning authorities may plan for the long-term protection of employment areas provided lands are not designated beyond the planning horizon identified in policy 1.1.2.	1.3.2.4 Planning authorities may plan beyond 20 years for the long-term protection of employment areas provided lands are not designated beyond the planning horizon identified in policy 1.1.2.

1.4 HOUSING	1.4 HOUSING	1.4 Housing
1.4.1 To provide for an appropriate range of housing types and densities required to meet projected requirements of current and future residents of the <i>regional market area</i> identified in policy 1.4.3, planning authorities shall:	1.4.1 To provide for an appropriate range of housing types and densities required to meet projected requirements of current and future residents of the <i>regional market area identified in policy 1.4.3</i> , planning authorities shall:	1.4.1 To provide for an appropriate range and mix of housing types and densities required to meet projected requirements of current and future residents of the <i>regional market area</i> , planning authorities shall:
a) maintain at all times the ability to accommodate residential growth for a minimum of 10 years through <i>residential intensification</i> and <i>redevelopment</i> and, if necessary, lands which are <i>designated and available</i> for residential development; and	a) maintain at all times the ability to accommodate residential growth for a minimum of 10 years through <i>residential intensification</i> and <i>redevelopment</i> and, if necessary, lands which are <i>designated and available</i> for residential development; and	a) maintain at all times the ability to accommodate residential growth for a minimum of 10 years through <i>residential intensification</i> and <i>redevelopment</i> and, if necessary, lands which are <i>designated and available</i> 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 3 year supply of residential units available through lands suitably zoned to facilitate <i>residential intensification</i> and <i>redevelopment</i> , and land in draft approved and registered plans.	b) maintain at all times where new development is to occur, land with servicing capacity sufficient to provide at least a 3 year supply of residential units available through lands suitably zoned to facilitate <i>residential intensification</i> and <i>redevelopment</i> , and land in draft approved and registered plans.	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 <i>residential intensification</i> and <i>redevelopment</i> , and land in draft approved and registered plans.
1.4.2 Where planning is conducted by an upper-tier municipality:	1.4.2 Where planning is conducted by an upper-tier municipality:	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	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	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 <i>provincial plans</i> where these exist.	b) the allocation of population and units by the upper-tier municipality shall be based on and reflect <i>provincial plans</i> where these exist.	b) the allocation of population and units by the upper-tier municipality shall be based on and reflect <i>provincial plans</i> where these exist.
1.4.3 Planning authorities shall provide for an appropriate range of housing types and densities to meet projected requirements of current and future residents of the <i>regional market area</i> by:	1.4.3 Planning authorities shall provide for an appropriate range of housing types and densities to meet projected requirements of current and future residents of the <i>regional market area</i> by:	1.4.3 Planning authorities shall provide for an appropriate range and mix of housing types and densities to meet projected requirements of current and future residents of the <i>regional market area</i> by:
a) establishing and implementing minimum targets for the provision of housing which is <i>affordable to low and moderate income households</i> . 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;	a) establishing and implementing minimum targets for the provision of housing which is <i>affordable to low and moderate income households</i> . 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;	a) establishing and implementing minimum targets for the provision of housing which is <i>affordable to low and moderate income households</i> . 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:	b) permitting and facilitating:	b) permitting and facilitating:
1. all forms of housing required to meet the social, health and well-being requirements of current and future residents, including <i>special needs</i> requirements; and	1. all forms of housing required to meet the social, health and well-being requirements of current and future residents, including <i>special needs</i> requirements; and	1. all forms of housing required to meet the social, health and well-being requirements of current and future residents, including <i>special needs</i> requirements; and
2. all forms of <i>residential intensification</i> and <i>redevelopment</i> in accordance with policy 1.1.3.3;	2. all forms of <i>residential intensification</i> and <i>redevelopment</i> in accordance with policy 1.1.3.3;	2. all forms of <i>residential intensification</i> , including second units , and <i>redevelopment</i> in accordance with policy 1.1.3.3;

c) directing the development of new housing towards locations where appropriate levels of <i>infrastructure</i> and <i>public service facilities</i> are or will be available to support current and projected needs;	c) directing the development of new housing towards locations where appropriate levels of <i>infrastructure</i> and <i>public service facilities</i> are or will be available to support current and projected needs;	c) directing the development of new housing towards locations where appropriate levels of <i>infrastructure</i> and <i>public service facilities</i> are or will be available to support current and projected needs;
d) promoting densities for new housing which efficiently use land, resources, <i>infrastructure</i> and <i>public service facilities</i> , and support the use of alternative transportation modes and public transit in areas where it exists or is to be developed; and	d) promoting densities for new housing which efficiently use land, resources, <i>infrastructure</i> and <i>public service facilities</i> , and support the use of active transportation and transit in areas where it exists or is to be developed; and	d) promoting densities for new housing which efficiently use land, resources, <i>infrastructure</i> and <i>public service facilities</i> , and support the use of active transportation and transit in areas where it exists or is to be developed; and
e) establishing development standards for <i>residential intensification, redevelopment</i> and new residential development which minimize the cost of housing and facilitate compact form, while maintaining appropriate levels of public health and safety.	e) establishing development standards for <i>residential intensification, redevelopment</i> and new residential development which minimize the cost of housing and facilitate compact form, while maintaining appropriate levels of public health and safety.	e) establishing development standards for <i>residential intensification, redevelopment</i> and new residential development which minimize the cost of housing and facilitate compact form, while maintaining appropriate levels of public health and safety.
1.5 PUBLIC SPACES, PARKS AND OPEN SPACE	1.5 PUBLIC SPACES, RECREATION, PARKS, TRAILS AND OPEN SPACE	1.5 Public Spaces, Recreation, Parks, Trails and Open Space
1.5.1 Healthy, active communities should be promoted by:	1.5.1 Healthy, active communities should be promoted by:	1.5.1 Healthy, active communities should be promoted by:
a) planning public streets, spaces and facilities to be safe, meet the needs of pedestrians, and facilitate pedestrian and non-motorized movement, including but not limited to, walking and cycling;	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;	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) providing for a full range and equitable distribution of publicly-accessible built and natural settings for <i>recreation</i> , including facilities, parklands, open space areas, trails and, where practical, water-based resources;	b) planning and providing for a full range and equitable distribution of publicly-accessible built and natural settings for <i>recreation</i> , including facilities, parklands, public spaces , open space areas, trails and linkages , and, where practical, water-based resources;	b) planning and providing for a full range and equitable distribution of publicly-accessible built and natural settings for <i>recreation</i> , 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	c) providing opportunities for public access to shorelines; and	c) providing opportunities for public access to shorelines; and
d) considering the impacts of planning decisions on provincial parks, conservation reserves and conservation areas.	d) recognizing provincial parks, conservation reserves, and other protected areas, and minimizing negative impacts on these areas.	d) recognizing provincial parks, conservation reserves, and other protected areas, and minimizing negative impacts on these areas.
1.6 INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC SERVICE FACILITIES	1.6 INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC SERVICE FACILITIES	1.6 Infrastructure and Public Service Facilities
1.6.1 <i>Infrastructure</i> and <i>public service facilities</i> shall be provided in a coordinated, efficient and cost-effective manner to accommodate projected needs.	1.6.1 <i>Infrastructure</i> and <i>public service facilities</i> shall be provided in a coordinated, efficient and cost-effective manner that considers impacts from climate change while accommodating projected needs.	1.6.1 <i>Infrastructure, electricity generation facilities and transmission and distribution systems</i> , and <i>public service facilities</i> shall be provided in a coordinated, efficient and cost-effective manner that considers impacts from climate change while accommodating projected needs.
Planning for <i>infrastructure</i> and <i>public service facilities</i> shall be integrated with planning for growth so that these are available to meet current and projected needs.	Planning for <i>infrastructure</i> and <i>public service facilities</i> shall be coordinated and integrated with land use planning so that they are financially viable over their life cycle and available to meet	Planning for <i>infrastructure, electricity generation facilities and transmission and distribution systems</i> , and <i>public service facilities</i> shall be coordinated and integrated with land use

	current and projected needs.	planning 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 see 1.6.2 c) below under the 2012 Draft column]
1.6.2 The use of existing <i>infrastructure</i> and <i>public service facilities</i> should be optimized, wherever feasible , before consideration is given to developing new <i>infrastructure</i> and <i>public service facilities</i> .	1.6.2 Before consideration is given to developing new <i>infrastructure</i> and <i>public service facilities</i> :	1.6.3 Before consideration is given to developing new <i>infrastructure</i> and <i>public service facilities</i> :
	a) the use of existing <i>infrastructure</i> and <i>public service facilities</i> should be optimized;	a) the use of existing <i>infrastructure</i> and <i>public service facilities</i> should be optimized; and
	b) opportunities for adaptive re-use should be considered, wherever feasible; and	b) opportunities for adaptive re-use should be considered, wherever feasible.
	c) the use of <i>green infrastructure</i> should be encouraged, where feasible , to augment <i>infrastructure</i> , and for other associated ecological and hydrological benefits .	1.6.2 Planning authorities should promote <i>green infrastructure</i> to complement <i>infrastructure</i> .
1.6.3 <i>Infrastructure</i> and <i>public service facilities</i> should be strategically located to support the effective and efficient delivery of emergency management services.	1.6.3 <i>Infrastructure</i> and <i>public service facilities</i> should be strategically located to support the effective and efficient delivery of emergency management services.	1.6.4 <i>Infrastructure</i> and <i>public service facilities</i> should be strategically located to support the effective and efficient delivery of emergency management services.
Where feasible , <i>public service facilities</i> should be co-located to promote cost-effectiveness and facilitate service integration.	1.6.4 <i>Public service facilities</i> should be co-located in community hubs, where appropriate , to promote cost-effectiveness and facilitate service integration, access to transit and active transportation .	1.6.5 <i>Public service facilities</i> should be co-located in community hubs, where appropriate, to promote cost-effectiveness and facilitate service integration, access to transit and <i>active transportation</i> .
1.6.4 Sewage and Water	1.6.5 Sewage, Water and Stormwater	1.6.6 Sewage, Water and Stormwater
1.6.4.1 Planning for <i>sewage and water services</i> shall:	1.6.5.1 Planning for <i>sewage and water services</i> shall:	1.6.6.1 Planning for <i>sewage and water services</i> shall:
a) direct and accommodate expected growth in a manner that promotes the efficient use of existing:	a) direct and accommodate expected growth or development in a manner that promotes the efficient use and optimization of existing:	a) direct and accommodate expected growth or development in a manner that promotes the efficient use and optimization of existing:
1. <i>municipal sewage services</i> and <i>municipal water services</i> ; and	1. <i>municipal sewage services</i> and <i>municipal water services</i> ; and	1. <i>municipal sewage services</i> and <i>municipal water services</i> ; and
2. <i>private communal sewage services</i> and <i>private communal water services</i> , where <i>municipal sewage services</i> and <i>municipal water services</i> are not available;	2. <i>private communal sewage services</i> and <i>private communal water services</i> , where <i>municipal sewage services</i> and <i>municipal water services</i> are not available;	2. <i>private communal sewage services</i> and <i>private communal water services</i> , where <i>municipal sewage services</i> and <i>municipal water services</i> are not available;
b) ensure that these systems are provided in a manner that:	b) ensure that these systems are provided in a manner that:	b) ensure that these systems are provided in a manner that:
1. can be sustained by the water resources upon which such services rely;	1. can be sustained by the water resources upon which such services rely;	1. can be sustained by the water resources upon which such services rely;
2. is financially viable and complies with all regulatory requirements; and	2. is feasible , financially viable and complies with all regulatory requirements; and	2. is feasible, financially viable and complies with all regulatory requirements; and
3. protects human health and the natural environment;	3. protects human health and the natural environment;	3. protects human health and the natural environment;
c) promote water conservation and water use efficiency;	c) promote water conservation and water use efficiency;	c) promote water conservation and water use efficiency;
d) integrate servicing and land use considerations at all stages of	d) integrate servicing and land use considerations at all stages of	d) integrate servicing and land use considerations at all stages of

<p>the planning process; and</p> <p>e) subject to the hierarchy of services provided in policies 1.6.4.2, 1.6.4.3 and 1.6.4.4, allow lot creation only if there is confirmation of sufficient reserve sewage system capacity and reserve water system capacity within municipal sewage services and municipal water services or private communal sewage services and private communal water services. The determination of sufficient reserve sewage system capacity shall include treatment capacity for hauled sewage from private communal sewage services and individual on-site sewage services.</p> <p>["confirmation ..." was moved to 1.6.6.6 – see below for comparison]</p>	<p>the planning process; and</p> <p>e) be in accordance with the servicing hierarchy outlined through policies 1.6.5.2, 1.6.5.3, 1.6.5.4 and 1.6.5.5.</p>	<p>the planning process; and</p> <p>e) be in accordance with the servicing hierarchy outlined through policies 1.6.6.2, 1.6.6.3, 1.6.6.4 and 1.6.6.5.</p>
<p>1.6.4.2 <i>Municipal sewage services and municipal water services</i> are the preferred form of servicing for <i>settlement areas</i>. <i>Intensification and redevelopment</i> within <i>settlement areas</i> on existing <i>municipal sewage services and municipal water services</i> should be promoted, wherever feasible.</p>	<p>1.6.5.2 <i>Municipal sewage services and municipal water services</i> are the preferred form of servicing for <i>settlement areas</i>. <i>Intensification and redevelopment</i> within <i>settlement areas</i> on existing <i>municipal sewage services and municipal water services</i> should be promoted, wherever feasible.</p>	<p>1.6.6.2 <i>Municipal sewage services and municipal water services</i> are the preferred form of servicing for <i>settlement areas</i>. <i>Intensification and redevelopment</i> within <i>settlement areas</i> on existing <i>municipal sewage services and municipal water services</i> should be promoted, wherever feasible.</p>
<p>1.6.4.3 <i>Municipalities may choose to use private communal sewage services and private communal water services, and where policy 1.6.4.4 permits, individual on-site sewage services and individual on-site water services, where:</i></p>	<p>1.6.5.3 <i>Where municipal sewage services and municipal water services are not provided, private communal sewage services and private communal water services may be used.</i></p>	<p>1.6.6.3 <i>Where municipal sewage services and municipal water services are not provided, municipalities may allow the use of private communal sewage services and private communal water services.</i></p>
<p>a) municipal sewage services and municipal water services are not provided; and</p> <p>b) the municipality has established policies to ensure that the services to be provided satisfy the criteria set out in policy 1.6.4.1.</p> <p>1.6.4.4 <i>Individual on-site sewage services and individual on-site water services shall be used for a new development of five or less lots or private residences where municipal sewage services and municipal water services or private communal sewage services and private communal water services are not provided and where site conditions are suitable for the long-term provision of such services. Despite this, individual on-site sewage services and individual on-site water services may be used to service more than five lots or private residences in rural areas provided these services are solely for those uses permitted by policy 1.1.4.1(a) and site conditions are suitable for the long-term provision of such services.</i></p> <p>[not all changes are highlighted]</p>	<p>1.6.5.4 <i>Where municipal sewage services and municipal water services or private communal sewage services and private communal water services are not provided, individual on-site sewage services and individual on-site water services may be used provided that site conditions are suitable for the long-term provision of such services with no negative impacts. In settlement areas, these services may only be used for infilling and minor rounding out of existing development.</i></p>	<p>1.6.6.4 <i>Where municipal sewage services and municipal water services or private communal sewage services and private communal water services are not provided, individual on-site sewage services and individual on-site water services may be used provided that site conditions are suitable for the long-term provision of such services with no negative impacts. In settlement areas, these services may only be used for infilling and minor rounding out of existing development</i></p>

<p>1.6.4.5 <i>Partial services</i> shall only be permitted in the following circumstances:</p>	<p>1.6.5.5 <i>Partial services</i> shall only be permitted in the following circumstances:</p>	<p>1.6.6.5 <i>Partial services</i> shall only be permitted in the following circumstances:</p>
<p>a) where they are necessary to address failed <i>individual on-site sewage services</i> and <i>individual on-site water services</i> in existing development; and</p>	<p>a) where they are necessary to address failed <i>individual on-site sewage services</i> and <i>individual on-site water services</i> in existing development; or</p>	<p>a) where they are necessary to address failed <i>individual on-site sewage services</i> and <i>individual on-site water services</i> in existing development; or</p>
<p>b) within <i>settlement areas</i>, to allow for infilling and rounding out of existing development on <i>partial services</i> provided that: 1. the development is within the reserve sewage system capacity and reserve water system capacity; and 2. site conditions are suitable for the long-term provision of such services.</p>	<p>b) within <i>settlement areas</i>, to allow for infilling and minor rounding out of existing development on <i>partial services</i> provided that site conditions are suitable for the long-term provision of such services with no negative impacts.</p>	<p>b) within <i>settlement areas</i>, to allow for infilling and minor rounding out of existing development on <i>partial services</i> provided that site conditions are suitable for the long-term provision of such services with no <i>negative impacts</i>.</p>
<p>[duplicated from 1.6.1.1 c) above] c) subject to the hierarchy of services provided in policies 1.6.4.2, 1.6.4.3 and 1.6.4.4, allow lot creation only if there is confirmation of sufficient <i>reserve sewage system capacity</i> and <i>reserve water system capacity</i> within <i>municipal sewage services</i> and <i>municipal water services</i> or <i>private communal sewage services</i> and <i>private communal water services</i>. The determination of sufficient <i>reserve sewage system capacity</i> shall include treatment capacity for hauled sewage from <i>private communal sewage services</i> and <i>individual on-site sewage services</i>.</p>	<p>1.6.5.6 Subject to the hierarchy of services provided in policies 1.6.5.2, 1.6.5.3, 1.6.5.4 and 1.6.5.5 planning authorities may allow lot creation only if there is confirmation of sufficient <i>reserve sewage system capacity</i> and <i>reserve water system capacity</i> within <i>municipal sewage services</i> and <i>municipal water services</i> or <i>private communal sewage services</i> and <i>private communal water services</i>. The determination of sufficient <i>reserve sewage system capacity</i> shall include treatment capacity for hauled sewage from <i>private communal sewage services</i> and <i>individual on-site sewage services</i></p>	<p>1.6.6.6 Subject to the hierarchy of services provided in policies 1.6.6.2, 1.6.6.3, 1.6.6.4 and 1.6.6.5 planning authorities may allow lot creation only if there is confirmation of sufficient <i>reserve sewage system capacity</i> and <i>reserve water system capacity</i> within <i>municipal sewage services</i> and <i>municipal water services</i> or <i>private communal sewage services</i> and <i>private communal water services</i>. The determination of sufficient <i>reserve sewage system capacity</i> shall include treatment capacity for hauled sewage from <i>private communal sewage services</i> and <i>individual on-site sewage services</i>.</p>
	<p>1.6.5.7 Planning for stormwater management shall:</p>	<p>1.6.6.7 Planning for stormwater management shall:</p>
	<p>a) minimize, or, where possible, prevent increases in contaminant loads;</p>	<p>a) minimize, or, where possible, prevent increases in contaminant loads;</p>
	<p>b) minimize changes in water balance and erosion;</p>	<p>b) minimize changes in water balance and erosion;</p>
	<p>c) not increase risks to human health and safety and property damage;</p>	<p>c) not increase risks to human health and safety and property damage;</p>
	<p>d) maintain or increase the extent and function of vegetative and pervious surfaces; and</p>	<p>d) maximize the extent and function of vegetative and pervious surfaces; and</p>
	<p>e) promote stormwater management best practices, including stormwater attenuation and reuse.</p>	<p>e) promote stormwater management best practices, including stormwater attenuation and re-use, and low impact development.</p>
<p>1.6.5 Transportation Systems</p>	<p>1.6.6 Transportation Systems</p>	<p>1.6.7 Transportation Systems</p>
<p>1.6.5.1 <i>Transportation systems</i> should be provided which are safe, energy efficient, facilitate the movement of people and goods, and are appropriate to address projected needs.</p>	<p>1.6.6.1 <i>Transportation systems</i> should be provided which are safe, energy efficient, facilitate the movement of people and goods, and are appropriate to address projected needs.</p>	<p>1.6.7.1 <i>Transportation systems</i> should be provided which are safe, energy efficient, facilitate the movement of people and goods, and are appropriate to address projected needs.</p>
<p>1.6.5.2 Efficient use shall be made of existing and planned</p>	<p>1.6.6.2 Efficient use shall be made of existing and planned infrastructure, including the use of transportation demand</p>	<p>1.6.7.2 Efficient use shall be made of existing and planned infrastructure, including through the use of transportation</p>

<i>infrastructure.</i>	management where feasible.	<i>demand management</i> strategies, where feasible.
1.6.5.3 Connectivity within and among <i>transportation systems</i> and modes should be maintained and, where possible, improved including connections which cross jurisdictional boundaries.	1.6.6.3 As part of a multi-modal transportation system , connectivity within and among <i>transportation systems</i> and modes should be maintained and, where possible, improved including connections which cross jurisdictional boundaries.	1.6.7.3 As part of a <i>multimodal transportation system</i> , connectivity within and among <i>transportation systems</i> and modes should be maintained and, where possible, improved including connections which cross jurisdictional boundaries.
1.6.5.4 A land use pattern, density and mix of uses should be promoted that minimize the length and number of vehicle trips and support the development of viable choices and plans for public transit and other alternative transportation modes, including commuter rail and bus.	1.6.6.4 A land use pattern, density and mix of uses should be promoted that minimize the length and number of vehicle trips and support current and future use of transit and active transportation.	1.6.7.4 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 <i>active transportation.</i>
1.6.5.5 Transportation and land use considerations shall be integrated at all stages of the planning process.	1.6.6.5 Transportation and land use considerations shall be integrated at all stages of the planning process.	1.6.7.5 Transportation and land use considerations shall be integrated at all stages of the planning process.
1.6.6 Transportation and Infrastructure Corridors	1.6.7 Transportation and Infrastructure Corridors	1.6.8 Transportation and Infrastructure Corridors
1.6.6.1 Planning authorities shall plan for and protect corridors and rights-of-way for transportation, transit and <i>infrastructure</i> facilities to meet current and projected needs.	1.6.7.1 Planning authorities shall plan for and protect corridors and rights-of-way for transportation, transit and <i>infrastructure</i> facilities to meet current and projected needs.	1.6.8.1 Planning authorities shall plan for and protect corridors and rights-of-way for <i>infrastructure</i> , including transportation, transit and electricity generation facilities and transmission systems to meet current and projected needs.
	1.6.7.2 <i>Major goods movement facilities and corridors</i> shall be protected for the long term.	1.6.8.2 <i>Major goods movement facilities and corridors</i> shall be protected for the long term.
1.6.6.2 Planning authorities shall not permit <i>development</i> in <i>planned corridors</i> that could preclude or negatively affect the use of the corridor for the purpose(s) for which it was identified.	1.6.7.3 Planning authorities shall not permit <i>development</i> in <i>planned corridors</i> that could preclude or negatively affect the use of the corridor for the purpose(s) for which it was identified.	1.6.8.3 Planning authorities shall not permit <i>development</i> in <i>planned corridors</i> that could preclude or negatively affect the use of the corridor for the purpose(s) for which it was identified.
	New <i>development</i> proposed on <i>adjacent lands</i> to existing or <i>planned corridors</i> and transportation facilities should be compatible with, and supportive of, the long-term purposes of the corridor and should be designed to avoid or minimize negative impacts on and from the corridor and transportation facilities.	New <i>development</i> proposed on <i>adjacent lands</i> to existing or <i>planned corridors</i> 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.
1.6.6.3 The preservation and reuse of abandoned corridors for purposes that maintain the corridor's integrity and continuous linear characteristics should be encouraged, wherever feasible.	1.6.7.4 The preservation and reuse of abandoned corridors for purposes that maintain the corridor's integrity and continuous linear characteristics should be encouraged, wherever feasible.	1.6.8.4 The preservation and reuse of abandoned corridors for purposes that maintain the corridor's integrity and continuous linear characteristics should be encouraged, wherever feasible.
1.6.6.4 When planning for corridors and rights-of-way for significant transportation and <i>infrastructure</i> facilities, consideration will be given to the significant resources in Section 2: Wise Use and Management of Resources.	1.6.7.5 When planning for corridors and rights-of-way for significant transportation and <i>infrastructure</i> facilities, consideration will be given to the significant resources in Section 2: Wise Use and Management of Resources.	1.6.8.5 When planning for corridors and rights-of-way for significant transportation, electricity transmission , and <i>infrastructure</i> facilities, consideration will be given to the significant resources in Section 2: Wise Use and Management of Resources.
1.6.7 Airports	1.6.8 Airports, Rail and Marine Facilities	1.6.9 Airports, Rail and Marine Facilities
1.6.7.1 Planning for land uses in the vicinity of <i>airports</i>	1.6.8.1 Planning for land uses in the vicinity of <i>airports</i> ,	1.6.9.1 Planning for land uses in the vicinity of <i>airports, rail</i>

shall be undertaken so that:	rail facilities and marine facilities shall be undertaken so that their long-term operation and economic role is protected.	<i>facilities</i> and <i>marine facilities</i> shall be undertaken so that:
a) the long-term operation and economic role of airports is protected; and	[see previous statement]	a) their long-term operation and economic role is protected; and
b) <i>airports</i> and <i>sensitive land uses</i> are appropriately designed, buffered and/or separated from each other to prevent adverse effects from odour, noise and other contaminants.		b) <i>airports</i> , rail facilities and marine facilities and <i>sensitive land uses</i> are appropriately designed, buffered and/or separated from each other, in accordance with policy 1.2.6.
1.6.7.2 <i>Airports</i> shall be protected from incompatible land uses and development by:	1.6.8.2 <i>Airports</i> shall be protected from incompatible land uses and development by:	1.6.9.2 <i>Airports</i> shall be protected from incompatible land uses and development by:
a) prohibiting new residential <i>development</i> and other sensitive land uses in areas near <i>airports</i> above 30 NEF/NEP, as set out on maps (as revised from time to time) that have been reviewed by Transport Canada;	a) prohibiting new residential <i>development</i> and other sensitive land uses in areas near <i>airports</i> above 30 NEF/NEP, as set out on maps (as revised from time to time) that have been reviewed by Transport Canada;	a) prohibiting new residential <i>development</i> and other sensitive land uses in areas near <i>airports</i> above 30 NEF/NEP;
b) considering redevelopment of existing residential uses and other sensitive land uses or infilling of residential and other sensitive land uses in areas above 30 NEF/NEP only if it has been demonstrated that there will be no negative impacts on the long-term function of the <i>airport</i> ; and	b) considering redevelopment of existing residential uses and other sensitive land uses or infilling of residential and other sensitive land uses in areas above 30 NEF/NEP only if it has been demonstrated that there will be no negative impacts on the long-term function of the <i>airport</i> ; and	b) considering redevelopment of existing residential uses and other sensitive land uses or infilling of residential and other sensitive land uses in areas above 30 NEF/NEP only if it has been demonstrated that there will be no negative impacts on the long-term function of the <i>airport</i> ; and
c) discouraging land uses which may cause a potential aviation safety hazard.	c) discouraging land uses which may cause a potential aviation safety hazard.	c) discouraging land uses which may cause a potential aviation safety hazard.
1.6.8 Waste Management	1.6.9 Waste Management	1.6.10 Waste Management
1.6.8.1 <i>Waste management systems</i> need to be provided that are of an appropriate size and type to accommodate present and future requirements, and facilitate, encourage and promote reduction, reuse and recycling objectives.	1.6.9.1 <i>Waste management systems</i> need to be provided that are of an appropriate size and type to accommodate present and future requirements, and facilitate, encourage and promote reduction, reuse and recycling objectives. Planning authorities should consider the implications of development and land use patterns on waste generation, management and diversion.	1.6.10.1 <i>Waste management systems</i> need to be provided that are of an appropriate size and type to accommodate present and future requirements, and facilitate, encourage and promote reduction, reuse and recycling objectives. Planning authorities should consider the implications of development and land use patterns on waste generation, management and diversion.
<i>Waste management systems</i> shall be located and designed in accordance with provincial legislation and standards.	<i>Waste management systems</i> shall be located and designed in accordance with provincial legislation and standards.	<i>Waste management systems</i> shall be located and designed in accordance with provincial legislation and standards.
	1.6.10 Energy Supply <i>See below</i>	1.6.10 Energy Supply <i>See below</i>
1.7 LONG-TERM ECONOMIC PROSPERITY	1.7 LONG-TERM ECONOMIC PROSPERITY	1.7 Long-Term Economic Prosperity
1.7.1 Long-term economic prosperity should be supported by:	1.7.1 Long-term economic prosperity should be supported by:	1.7.1 Long-term economic prosperity should be supported by:
	a) promoting opportunities for economic development;	a) promoting opportunities for economic development and community investment-readiness;
a) optimizing the long-term availability and use of land,	b) optimizing the long-term availability and use of land,	b) optimizing the long-term availability and use of land, resources,

resources, <i>infrastructure</i> and <i>public service facilities</i> ;	resources, <i>infrastructure</i> , and <i>public service facilities</i> ;	<i>infrastructure</i> , electricity generation facilities and transmission and distribution systems , and <i>public service facilities</i> ;
b) maintaining and, where possible, enhancing the vitality and viability of downtowns and mainstreets;	c) maintaining and, where possible, enhancing the vitality and viability of downtowns and mainstreets;	c) maintaining and, where possible, enhancing the vitality and viability of downtowns and mainstreets;
	d) encouraging a sense of place, through built form, cultural planning and promoting features that help define character, such as cultural heritage resources ;	d) 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 ;
	e) promoting community investment-readiness;	See a)
c) promoting the redevelopment of <i>brownfield sites</i> ;	f) promoting the redevelopment of <i>brownfield sites</i> ;	e) promoting the redevelopment of <i>brownfield sites</i> ;
d) providing for an efficient, cost-effective, reliable <i>multi-modal transportation system</i> that is integrated with adjacent systems and those of other jurisdictions, and is appropriate to address projected needs;	g) providing for an efficient, cost-effective, reliable <i>multi-modal transportation system</i> 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 ;	f) providing for an efficient, cost-effective, reliable <i>multimodal transportation system</i> 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;
e) planning so that major facilities (such as airports, transportation/transit/rail infrastructure and corridors, intermodal facilities, sewage treatment facilities, waste management systems, oil and gas pipelines, industries and resource extraction activities) and <i>sensitive land uses</i> are appropriately designed, buffered and/or separated from each other to prevent <i>adverse effects</i> from odour, noise and other contaminants, and minimize risk to public health and safety;		
f) providing opportunities for sustainable tourism development;	h) providing opportunities for sustainable tourism development;	g) providing opportunities for sustainable tourism development;
g) promoting the sustainability of the agri-food sector by protecting agricultural resources and minimizing land use conflicts; and	i) providing opportunities to support local food, and promoting the sustainability of agri-food and agri-product businesses by protecting agricultural resources, and minimizing land use conflicts;	h) providing opportunities to support local food, and promoting the sustainability of agri-food and agri-product businesses by protecting agricultural resources, and minimizing land use conflicts;
h) providing opportunities for increased energy generation, supply and conservation, including alternative energy systems and renewable energy systems.		i) promoting energy conservation and providing opportunities for development of <i>renewable energy systems</i> and <i>alternative energy systems</i> , including district energy;
	k) minimizing negative impacts from a changing climate and considering the ecological benefits provided by nature; and	j) 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.	k) encouraging efficient and coordinated communications and telecommunications infrastructure.
1.8 ENERGY AND AIR QUALITY	1.6.10 Energy Supply	1.6.11 Energy Supply
	1.6.10.1 Planning authorities should provide opportunities for the development of energy supply including electricity generation facilities, to accommodate current and projected needs, and promote <i>renewable energy systems</i> , where feasible.	1.6.11.1 Planning authorities should provide opportunities for the development of energy supply including electricity generation facilities and transmission and distribution systems , to accommodate current and projected needs.

		1.6.11.2 Planning authorities should promote <i>renewable energy systems and alternative energy systems</i> , where feasible, in accordance with provincial and federal requirements.
	1.8 ENERGY CONSERVATION, AIR QUALITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE	1.8 Energy Conservation, Air Quality and Climate Change
1.8.1 Planning authorities shall support energy efficiency and improved air quality through land use and development patterns which:	1.8.1 Planning authorities shall support energy conservation and efficiency , improved air quality, and climate change mitigation and adaptation through land use and development patterns which:	1.8.1 Planning authorities shall support energy conservation and efficiency, improved air quality, reduced greenhouse gas emissions , and climate change adaptation through land use and development patterns which: [dropped “mitigation and”]
a) promote compact form and a structure of nodes and corridors;	a) promote compact form and a structure of nodes and corridors;	a) promote compact form and a structure of nodes and corridors;
b) promote the use of public transit and other alternative transportation modes in and between residential, employment (including commercial, industrial and institutional uses) and other areas where these exist or are to be developed;	b) promote the use of active transportation and transit in and between residential, employment (including commercial, industrial and institutional uses) and other areas;	b) promote the use of <i>active transportation</i> 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 public transit where this exists or is to be developed, or designing these to facilitate the establishment of public transit in the future;	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;	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, <i>airports, rail facilities</i> and <i>marine facilities</i> ;	d) focus freight-intensive land uses to areas well served by major highways, <i>airports, rail facilities</i> and <i>marine facilities</i> ;
d) improve the mix of employment and housing uses to shorten commute journeys and decrease transportation congestion; and	e) improve the mix of employment and housing uses to shorten commute journeys and decrease transportation congestion;	e) improve the mix of employment and housing uses to shorten commute journeys and decrease transportation congestion;
e) promote design and orientation which maximize the use of alternative or renewable energy, such as solar and wind energy, and the mitigating effects of vegetation.	f) promote design and orientation which:	f) promote design and orientation which:
	1. maximizes energy efficiency and conservation, and considers the mitigating effects of vegetation;	1. maximizes energy efficiency and conservation, and considers the mitigating effects of vegetation; and
	2. maximizes opportunities for the use of renewable energy; and	2. maximizes opportunities for the use of <i>renewable energy systems and alternative energy systems</i> ; and
	3. takes into account the impacts of climate change; and	
	g) maintain or increase vegetation within <i>settlement areas</i> , where feasible.	g) maximize vegetation within <i>settlement areas</i> , where feasible.
1.8.2 Increased energy supply should be promoted by providing opportunities for energy generation facilities to accommodate current and projected needs, and the use of <i>renewable energy systems</i> and <i>alternative energy systems</i> , where feasible.		

1.8.3 <i>Alternative energy systems and renewable energy systems</i> shall be permitted in <i>settlement areas, rural areas and prime agricultural areas</i> in accordance with <i>provincial and federal requirements</i> . In <i>rural areas and prime agricultural areas</i> , these systems should be designed and constructed to minimize impacts on agricultural operations.		
2.0 WISE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES	2.0 WISE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES	2.0 Wise Use and Management of Resources
Ontario's long-term prosperity, environmental health, and social well-being depend on protecting natural heritage, water, agricultural, mineral and cultural heritage and archaeological resources for their economic, environmental and social benefits. Accordingly:	Ontario's long-term prosperity, environmental health, and social well-being depend on maintaining biodiversity, protecting the health of the Great Lakes, and protecting natural heritage, water, agricultural, mineral and cultural heritage and archaeological resources for their economic, environmental and social benefits. Accordingly:	Ontario's long-term prosperity, environmental health, and social well-being depend on conserving biodiversity, protecting the health of the Great Lakes, and protecting natural heritage, water, agricultural, mineral and cultural heritage and archaeological resources for their economic, environmental and social benefits. Accordingly:
2.1 NATURAL HERITAGE	2.1 NATURAL HERITAGE	2.1 Natural Heritage
2.1.1 Natural features and areas shall be protected for the long term.	2.1.1 Natural features and areas shall be protected for the long term.	2.1.1 Natural features and areas shall be protected for the long term.
2.1.2 The diversity and connectivity of natural features in an area, and the long-term <i>ecological function</i> and biodiversity of <i>natural heritage systems</i> , should be maintained, restored or, where possible, improved, recognizing linkages between and among <i>natural heritage features and areas, surface water features and ground water features</i> .	2.1.2 The diversity and connectivity of natural features in an area, and the long-term <i>ecological function</i> and biodiversity of <i>natural heritage systems</i> , should be maintained, restored or, where possible, improved, recognizing linkages between and among <i>natural heritage features and areas, surface water features and ground water features</i> .	2.1.2 The diversity and connectivity of natural features in an area, and the long-term <i>ecological function</i> and biodiversity of <i>natural heritage systems</i> , should be maintained, restored or, where possible, improved, recognizing linkages between and among <i>natural heritage features and areas, surface water features and ground water features</i> .
	2.1.3 <i>Natural heritage systems</i> shall be identified in Ecoregions 6E & 7E1, recognizing that considerations in planning for natural heritage systems in settlement areas, rural areas, and prime agricultural areas	2.1.3 <i>Natural heritage systems</i> shall be identified in Ecoregions 6E & 7E1, recognizing that natural heritage systems will vary in size and form in settlement areas, rural areas, and prime agricultural areas .
2.1.3 <i>Development and site alteration</i> shall not be permitted in:	2.1.4 <i>Development and site alteration</i> shall not be permitted in:	2.1.4 <i>Development and site alteration</i> shall not be permitted in:
a) significant habitat of endangered species and threatened species;		
b) <i>significant wetlands</i> in Ecoregions 5E, 6E and 7E ¹ ; and	a) <i>significant wetlands</i> in Ecoregions 5E, 6E and 7E ¹ ; and	a) <i>significant wetlands</i> in Ecoregions 5E, 6E and 7E ¹ ; and
c) significant coastal wetlands.	b) <i>significant coastal wetlands</i> .	b) <i>significant coastal wetlands</i> .
2.1.4 <i>Development and site alteration</i> shall not be permitted in:	2.1.5 <i>Development and site alteration</i> shall not be permitted in:	2.1.5 <i>Development and site alteration</i> shall not be permitted in:
a) <i>significant wetlands</i> in the Canadian Shield north of Ecoregions 5E, 6E and 7E ¹ ;	a) <i>significant wetlands</i> in the Canadian Shield north of Ecoregions 5E, 6E and 7E ¹ ;	a) <i>significant wetlands</i> in the Canadian Shield north of Ecoregions 5E, 6E and 7E ¹ ;
b) <i>significant woodlands</i> south and east of the Canadian Shield ² ;		
	b) <i>significant woodlands</i> in Ecoregions 6E and 7E (excluding islands in Lake Huron and the St. Marys River) ¹ ;	b) <i>significant woodlands</i> in Ecoregions 6E and 7E (excluding islands in Lake Huron and the St. Marys River) ¹ ;

	c) <i>significant valleylands</i> in Ecoregions 6E and 7E (excluding islands in Lake Huron and the St. Marys River) ¹ ;	c) <i>significant valleylands</i> in Ecoregions 6E and 7E (excluding islands in Lake Huron and the St. Marys River) ¹ ;
c) <i>significant valleylands</i> south and east of the Canadian Shield ² ;		
d) significant wildlife habitat; and	d) <i>significant wildlife habitat</i> ;	d) <i>significant wildlife habitat</i> ;
e) significant areas of natural and scientific interest	e) <i>significant areas of natural and scientific interest</i> ; and	e) <i>significant areas of natural and scientific interest</i> ; and
	f) <i>coastal wetlands</i> in Ecoregions 5E, 6E and 7E ¹ that are not subject to policy 2.1.4(b)	f) <i>coastal wetlands</i> in Ecoregions 5E, 6E and 7E ¹ that are not subject to policy 2.1.4(b)
unless it has been demonstrated that there will be no <i>negative impacts</i> on the natural features or their <i>ecological functions</i> .	unless it has been demonstrated that there will be no <i>negative impacts</i> on the natural features or their <i>ecological functions</i> .	unless it has been demonstrated that there will be no <i>negative impacts</i> on the natural features or their <i>ecological functions</i> .
2.1.5 Development and site alteration shall not be permitted in fish habitat except in accordance with provincial and federal requirements.	2.1.6 Development and site alteration shall not be permitted in fish habitat except in accordance with provincial and federal requirements.	2.1.6 Development and site alteration shall not be permitted in fish habitat except in accordance with provincial and federal requirements.
	2.1.7 Development and site alteration shall not be permitted in habitat of endangered species and threatened species, except in accordance with provincial and federal requirements.	2.1.7 Development and site alteration shall not be permitted in habitat of endangered species and threatened species, except in accordance with provincial and federal requirements.
2.1.6 Development and site alteration shall not be permitted on adjacent lands to the natural heritage features and areas identified in policies 2.1.3 , 2.1.4 and 2.1.5 unless the ecological function of the adjacent lands has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that there will be no <i>negative impacts</i> on the natural features or on their <i>ecological functions</i> .	2.1.8 Development and site alteration shall not be permitted on adjacent lands to the natural heritage features and areas identified in policies 2.1.4 , 2.1.5 , and 2.1.6 unless the ecological function of the adjacent lands has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that there will be no <i>negative impacts</i> on the natural features or on their <i>ecological functions</i> .	2.1.8 Development and site alteration shall not be permitted on adjacent lands to the natural heritage features and areas identified in policies 2.1.4, 2.1.5, and 2.1.6 unless the ecological function of the adjacent lands has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that there will be no <i>negative impacts</i> on the natural features or on their <i>ecological functions</i> .
¹ Ecoregions 5E, 6E and 7E are shown on Figure 1.	¹ Ecoregions 5E, 6E and 7E are shown on Figure 1	¹ Ecoregions 5E, 6E and 7E are shown on Figure 1.
² Areas south and east of the Canadian Shield are shown on Figure 1.		
2.1.7 Nothing in policy 2.1 is intended to limit the ability of existing agricultural uses to continue.	2.1.9 Nothing in policy 2.1 is intended to limit the ability of existing agricultural uses to continue.	2.1.9 Nothing in policy 2.1 is intended to limit the ability of agricultural uses to continue.
2.2 WATER	2.2 WATER	2.2 Water
2.2.1 Planning authorities shall protect, improve or restore the quality and quantity of water by:	2.2.1 Planning authorities shall protect, improve or restore the quality and quantity of water by:	2.2.1 Planning authorities shall protect, improve or restore the quality and quantity of water by:
a) using the watershed as the ecologically meaningful scale for planning;	a) using the watershed as the ecologically meaningful scale for integrated and long-term planning, which can be a foundation for considering cumulative impacts of development ;	a) using the watershed as the ecologically meaningful scale for integrated and long-term planning, which can be a foundation for considering cumulative impacts of development;
b) minimizing potential <i>negative impacts</i> , including cross-jurisdictional and cross-watershed impacts;	b) minimizing potential <i>negative impacts</i> , including cross-jurisdictional and cross-watershed impacts;	b) minimizing potential <i>negative impacts</i> , including cross-jurisdictional and cross-watershed impacts;
c) identifying surface water features, ground water features, hydrologic functions and natural heritage features and areas which are necessary for the ecological and hydrological integrity	c) identifying water resource systems consisting of ground water features, hydrologic functions, natural heritage features and areas, and surface water features including shoreline areas,	c) identifying water resource systems consisting of ground water features, hydrologic functions, natural heritage features and areas, and surface water features including shoreline areas, which

of the <i>watershed</i> ; [“surface water features” sequence was changed]	which are necessary for the ecological and hydrological integrity of the <i>watershed</i> ;	are necessary for the ecological and hydrological integrity of the <i>watershed</i> ;
	d) maintaining linkages and related functions among <i>ground water features, hydrologic functions, natural heritage features and areas</i> , and <i>surface water features</i> including shoreline areas; [see e) under the 2005 column – “surface water features” sequence changed]	d) maintaining linkages and related functions among <i>ground water features, hydrologic functions, natural heritage features and areas</i> , and <i>surface water features</i> including shoreline areas;
d) implementing necessary restrictions on <i>development</i> and <i>site alteration</i> to:	e) implementing necessary restrictions on <i>development</i> and <i>site alteration</i> to:	e) implementing necessary restrictions on <i>development</i> and <i>site alteration</i> to:
1. protect all municipal drinking water supplies and <i>designated vulnerable areas</i> ; and	1. protect all municipal drinking water supplies and <i>designated vulnerable areas</i> ; and	1. protect all municipal drinking water supplies and <i>designated vulnerable areas</i> ; and
2. protect, improve or restore <i>vulnerable</i> surface and ground water, <i>sensitive surface water features</i> and <i>sensitive ground water features</i> , and their <i>hydrologic functions</i> ;	2. protect, improve or restore <i>vulnerable</i> surface and ground water, <i>sensitive surface water features</i> and <i>sensitive ground water features</i> , and their <i>hydrologic functions</i> ;	2. protect, improve or restore <i>vulnerable</i> surface and ground water, <i>sensitive surface water features</i> and <i>sensitive ground water features</i> , and their <i>hydrologic functions</i> ;
e) maintaining linkages and related functions among <i>surface water features, ground water features, hydrologic functions</i> and <i>natural heritage features and areas</i> ;	[see d) above]	[see d) above]
f) promoting efficient and sustainable use of water resources, including practices for water conservation and sustaining water quality; and	f) planning for efficient and sustainable use of water resources, through practices for water conservation and sustaining water quality; and	f) planning for efficient and sustainable use of water resources, through practices for water conservation and sustaining water quality;
		g) ensuring consideration of environmental lake capacity, where applicable; and
g) ensuring stormwater management practices minimize stormwater volumes and contaminant loads, and maintain or increase the extent of vegetative and pervious surfaces.	g) ensuring stormwater management practices minimize stormwater volumes and contaminant loads, and maintain or increase the extent of vegetative and pervious surfaces.	h) ensuring stormwater management practices minimize stormwater volumes and contaminant loads, and maintain or increase the extent of vegetative and pervious surfaces.
2.2.2 <i>Development</i> and <i>site alteration</i> shall be restricted in or near <i>sensitive surface water features</i> and <i>sensitive ground water features</i> such that these features and their related <i>hydrologic functions</i> will be protected, improved or restored.	2.2.2 <i>Development</i> and <i>site alteration</i> shall be restricted in or near <i>sensitive surface water features</i> and <i>sensitive ground water features</i> such that these features and their related <i>hydrologic functions</i> will be protected, improved or restored.	2.2.2 <i>Development</i> and <i>site alteration</i> shall be restricted in or near <i>sensitive surface water features</i> and <i>sensitive ground water features</i> such that these features and their related <i>hydrologic functions</i> will be protected, improved or restored.
Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches may be required in order to protect, improve or restore <i>sensitive surface water features, sensitive ground water features</i> , and their <i>hydrologic functions</i> .	Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches may be required in order to protect, improve or restore <i>sensitive surface water features, sensitive ground water features</i> , and their <i>hydrologic functions</i> .	Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches may be required in order to protect, improve or restore <i>sensitive surface water features, sensitive ground water features</i> , and their <i>hydrologic functions</i> .
2.3 AGRICULTURE	2.3 AGRICULTURE	2.3 Agriculture
2.3.1 <i>Prime agricultural areas</i> shall be protected for long-term use for agriculture.	2.3.1 <i>Prime agricultural areas</i> shall be protected for long-term use for agriculture.	2.3.1 <i>Prime agricultural areas</i> shall be protected for long-term use for agriculture.
<i>Prime agricultural areas</i> are areas where <i>prime agricultural lands</i> predominate. <i>Specialty crop areas</i> shall be given the highest priority for protection, followed by Classes 1, 2 and 3 soils, in this order of priority.	<i>Prime agricultural areas</i> are areas where <i>prime agricultural lands</i> predominate. <i>Specialty crop areas</i> shall be given the highest priority for protection, followed by Canada Land Inventory Classes 1, 2, and 3, and any associated Class 4 to 7	<i>Prime agricultural areas</i> are areas where <i>prime agricultural lands</i> predominate. <i>Specialty crop areas</i> shall be given the highest priority for protection, followed by Canada Land Inventory Class 1, 2, and 3 lands, and any associated Class 4 through 7 lands

	soils within the <i>prime agricultural area</i> , in this order of priority.	within the <i>prime agricultural area</i> , in this order of priority.
2.3.2 Planning authorities shall designate <i>specialty crop areas</i> in accordance with evaluation procedures established by the Province, as amended from time to time.	2.3.2 Planning authorities shall designate <i>prime agricultural areas</i> and <i>specialty crop areas</i> in accordance with guidelines developed by the Province, as amended from time to time.	2.3.2 Planning authorities shall designate <i>prime agricultural areas</i> and <i>specialty crop areas</i> in accordance with guidelines developed by the Province, as amended from time to time.
2.3.3 Permitted Uses	2.3.3 Permitted Uses	2.3.3 Permitted Uses
2.3.3.1 In <i>prime agricultural areas</i> , permitted uses and activities are: <i>agricultural uses</i> , <i>secondary uses</i> and <i>agriculture-related uses</i> .	2.3.3.1 In <i>prime agricultural areas</i> , permitted uses and activities are: <i>agricultural uses</i> , <i>agriculture-related uses</i> and <i>on-farm diversified uses</i> .	2.3.3.1 In <i>prime agricultural areas</i> , permitted uses and activities are: <i>agricultural uses</i> , <i>agriculture-related uses</i> and <i>on-farm diversified uses</i> .
Proposed <i>new secondary uses</i> and <i>agriculture-related uses</i> shall be compatible with, and shall not hinder, surrounding agricultural operations. These uses shall be limited in scale, and criteria for these uses shall be included in municipal planning documents as recommended by the Province, or based on municipal approaches which achieve the same objective.	Proposed <i>agriculture-related uses</i> and <i>on-farm diversified uses</i> shall be compatible with, and shall not hinder, surrounding agricultural operations. Criteria for these uses may be based on guidelines developed by the Province or municipal approaches, as set out in municipal planning documents, which achieve the same objectives.	Proposed <i>agriculture-related uses</i> and <i>on-farm diversified uses</i> shall be compatible with, and shall not hinder, surrounding agricultural operations. Criteria for these uses may be based on guidelines developed by the Province or municipal approaches, as set out in municipal planning documents, which achieve the same objectives.
2.3.3.2 In <i>prime agricultural areas</i> , all types, sizes and intensities of <i>agricultural uses</i> and <i>normal farm practices</i> shall be promoted and protected in accordance with provincial standards.	2.3.3.2 In <i>prime agricultural areas</i> , all types, sizes and intensities of <i>agricultural uses</i> and <i>normal farm practices</i> shall be promoted and protected in accordance with provincial standards.	2.3.3.2 In <i>prime agricultural areas</i> , all types, sizes and intensities of <i>agricultural uses</i> and <i>normal farm practices</i> shall be promoted and protected in accordance with provincial standards.
2.3.3.3 New land uses, including the creation of lots, and new or expanding livestock facilities shall comply with the <i>minimum distance separation formulae</i> .	2.3.3.3 New land uses, including the creation of lots, and new or expanding livestock facilities shall comply with the <i>minimum distance separation formulae</i> .	2.3.3.3 New land uses, including the creation of lots, and new or expanding livestock facilities shall comply with the <i>minimum distance separation formulae</i> .
2.3.4 Lot Creation and Lot Adjustments	2.3.4 Lot Creation and Lot Adjustments	2.3.4 Lot Creation and Lot Adjustments
2.3.4.1 Lot creation in <i>prime agricultural areas</i> is discouraged and may only be permitted for:	2.3.4.1 Lot creation in <i>prime agricultural areas</i> is discouraged and may only be permitted for:	2.3.4.1 Lot creation in <i>prime agricultural areas</i> is discouraged and may only be permitted for:
a) <i>agricultural uses</i> , provided that the lots are of a size appropriate for the type of agricultural use(s) common in the area and are sufficiently large to maintain flexibility for future changes in the type or size of agricultural operations;	a) <i>agricultural uses</i> , provided that the lots are of a size appropriate for the type of agricultural use(s) common in the area and are sufficiently large to maintain flexibility for future changes in the type or size of agricultural operations;	a) <i>agricultural uses</i> , provided that the lots are of a size appropriate for the type of agricultural use(s) common in the area and are sufficiently large to maintain flexibility for future changes in the type or size of agricultural operations;
b) <i>agriculture-related uses</i> , provided that any new lot will be limited to a minimum size needed to accommodate the use and appropriate <i>sewage and water services</i> ;	b) <i>agriculture-related uses</i> , provided that any new lot will be limited to a minimum size needed to accommodate the use and appropriate <i>sewage and water services</i> ;	b) <i>agriculture-related uses</i> , provided that any new lot will be limited to a minimum size needed to accommodate the use and appropriate <i>sewage and water services</i> ;
c) a <i>residence surplus to a farming operation</i> as a result of farm consolidation, provided that the planning authority ensures that new residential dwellings are prohibited on any vacant remnant parcel of farmland created by the severance. The approach used to ensure that no new residential dwellings are permitted on the remnant parcel may be recommended by the Province, or based on municipal approaches which achieve the same objective; and	c) a <i>residence surplus to a farming operation</i> as a result of farm consolidation, provided that:	c) a <i>residence surplus to a farming operation</i> as a result of farm consolidation, provided that:
	1. the new lot will be limited to a minimum size needed to accommodate the use and appropriate <i>sewage and water services</i>; and	1. the new lot will be limited to a minimum size needed to accommodate the use and appropriate <i>sewage and water services</i> ; and

	2. the planning authority ensures that new residential dwellings are prohibited on any vacant remnant parcel of farmland created by the severance. The approach used to ensure that no new residential dwellings are permitted on the vacant remnant parcel may be recommended by the Province, or based on municipal approaches which achieve the same objective; and	2. the planning authority ensures that new residential dwellings are prohibited on any remnant parcel of farmland created by the severance. The approach used to ensure that no new residential dwellings are permitted on the remnant parcel may be recommended by the Province, or based on municipal approaches which achieve the same objective; and
d) <i>infrastructure</i> , where the facility or corridor cannot be accommodated through the use of easements or rights-of-way.	d) <i>infrastructure</i> , where the facility or corridor cannot be accommodated through the use of easements or rights-of-way.	d) <i>infrastructure</i> , where the facility or corridor cannot be accommodated through the use of easements or rights-of-way.
2.3.4.2 Lot adjustments in <i>prime agricultural areas</i> may be permitted for <i>legal or technical reasons</i> .	2.3.4.2 Lot adjustments in <i>prime agricultural areas</i> may be permitted for <i>legal or technical reasons</i> .	2.3.4.2 Lot adjustments in <i>prime agricultural areas</i> may be permitted for <i>legal or technical reasons</i> .
2.3.4.3 The creation of new residential lots in <i>prime agricultural areas</i> shall not be permitted, except in accordance with policy 2.3.4.1(c).	2.3.4.3 The creation of new residential lots in <i>prime agricultural areas</i> shall not be permitted, except in accordance with policy 2.3.4.1(c).	2.3.4.3 The creation of new residential lots in <i>prime agricultural areas</i> shall not be permitted, except in accordance with policy 2.3.4.1(c).
2.3.5 Removal of Land from Prime Agricultural Areas	2.3.5 Removal of Land from Prime Agricultural Areas	2.3.5 Removal of Land from Prime Agricultural Areas
2.3.5.1 Planning authorities may only exclude land from <i>prime agricultural areas</i> for:	2.3.5.1 Planning authorities may only exclude land from <i>prime agricultural areas</i> for:	2.3.5.1 Planning authorities may only exclude land from <i>prime agricultural areas</i> for expansions of or identification of settlement areas in accordance with policy 1.1.3.8.
a) expansions of or identification of <i>settlement areas</i> in accordance with policy 1.1.3.9;	a) expansions of or identification of <i>settlement areas</i> in accordance with policy 1.1.3.8;	[merged with the statement above]
		2.3.6 Non-Agricultural Uses in Prime Agricultural Areas
		2.3.6.1 Planning authorities may only permit non-agricultural uses in <i>prime agricultural areas</i> for:
b) extraction of <i>minerals, petroleum resources</i> and <i>mineral aggregate resources</i> , in accordance with policies 2.4 and 2.5; and	b) extraction of <i>minerals, petroleum resources</i> and <i>mineral aggregate resources</i> , in accordance with policies 2.4 and 2.5; and	a) extraction of <i>minerals, petroleum resources</i> and <i>mineral aggregate resources</i> , in accordance with policies 2.4 and 2.5; or
c) limited non-residential uses, provided that:	c) limited non-residential uses, provided that:	b) limited non-residential uses, provided that all of the following are demonstrated:
1. the land does not comprise a <i>specialty crop area</i> ;	1. the land does not comprise a <i>specialty crop area</i> ;	1. the land does not comprise a <i>specialty crop area</i> ;
	2. the proposed use complies with the <i>minimum distance separation formulae</i> ;	2. the proposed use complies with the <i>minimum distance separation formulae</i> ;
2. there is a demonstrated need within the planning horizon provided for in policy 1.1.2 for additional land to be designated to accommodate the proposed use;	3. there is a demonstrated need within the planning horizon provided for in policy 1.1.2 for additional land to be designated to accommodate the proposed use; and	3. there is an identified need within the planning horizon provided for in policy 1.1.2 for additional land to be designated to accommodate the proposed use; and
	4. alternative locations have been evaluated, and	4. alternative locations have been evaluated, and
3. there are no reasonable alternative locations which avoid <i>prime agricultural areas</i> ; and	i. there are no reasonable alternative locations which avoid <i>prime agricultural areas</i> ; and	i. there are no reasonable alternative locations which avoid <i>prime agricultural areas</i> ; and

4. there are no reasonable alternative locations in <i>prime agricultural areas</i> with lower priority agricultural lands.	ii. there are no reasonable alternative locations in <i>prime agricultural areas</i> with lower priority agricultural lands.	ii. there are no reasonable alternative locations in <i>prime agricultural areas</i> with lower priority agricultural lands.
2.3.5.2 Impacts from any new or expanding non-agricultural uses on surrounding agricultural operations and lands should be mitigated to the extent feasible.	2.3.5.2 Impacts from any new or expanding non-agricultural uses on surrounding agricultural operations and lands are to be mitigated to the extent feasible.	2.3.6.2 Impacts from any new or expanding non-agricultural uses on surrounding agricultural operations and lands are to be mitigated to the extent feasible.
2.4 MINERALS AND PETROLEUM	2.4 MINERALS AND PETROLEUM	2.4 Minerals and Petroleum
2.4.1 <i>Minerals</i> and <i>petroleum resources</i> shall be protected for long-term use.	2.4.1 <i>Minerals</i> and <i>petroleum resources</i> shall be protected for long-term use.	2.4.1 <i>Minerals</i> and <i>petroleum resources</i> shall be protected for long-term use.
2.4.2 Protection of Long-Term Resource Supply	2.4.2 Protection of Long-Term Resource Supply	2.4.2 Protection of Long-Term Resource Supply
2.4.2.1 <i>Mineral mining operations</i> and <i>petroleum resource operations</i> shall be protected from <i>development</i> and activities that would preclude or hinder their expansion or continued use or which would be incompatible for reasons of public health, public safety or environmental impact.	2.4.2.1 <i>Mineral mining operations</i> and <i>petroleum resource operations</i> shall be identified and protected from <i>development</i> and activities that would preclude or hinder their expansion or continued use or which would be incompatible for reasons of public health, public safety or environmental impact.	2.4.2.1 <i>Mineral mining operations</i> and <i>petroleum resource operations</i> shall be identified and protected from <i>development</i> and activities that would preclude or hinder their expansion or continued use or which would be incompatible for reasons of public health, public safety or environmental impact.
2.4.2.2 In areas adjacent to or in known <i>mineral deposits</i> or known <i>petroleum resources</i> , and in significant areas of mineral potential and significant areas of petroleum potential , <i>development</i> and activities which would preclude or hinder the establishment of new operations or access to the resources shall only be permitted if:	2.4.2.2 Known <i>mineral deposits</i> , known <i>petroleum resources</i> and <i>significant areas of mineral potential</i> shall be identified and development and activities in these resources or on adjacent lands which would preclude or hinder the establishment of new operations or access to the resources shall only be permitted if:	2.4.2.2 Known <i>mineral deposits</i> , known <i>petroleum resources</i> and <i>significant areas of mineral potential</i> shall be identified and <i>development</i> and activities in these resources or on <i>adjacent lands</i> which would preclude or hinder the establishment of new operations or access to the resources shall only be permitted if:
a) resource use would not be feasible; or	a) resource use would not be feasible; or	a) resource use would not be feasible; or
b) the proposed land use or development serves a greater long-term public interest; and	b) the proposed land use or development serves a greater long-term public interest; and	b) the proposed land use or development serves a greater long-term public interest; and
c) issues of public health, public safety and environmental impact are addressed.	c) issues of public health, public safety and environmental impact are addressed.	c) issues of public health, public safety and environmental impact are addressed.
2.4.3 Rehabilitation	2.4.3 Rehabilitation	2.4.3 Rehabilitation
2.4.3.1 Rehabilitation to accommodate subsequent land uses shall be required after extraction and other related activities have ceased. Progressive rehabilitation should be undertaken wherever feasible.	2.4.3.1 Rehabilitation to accommodate subsequent land uses shall be required after extraction and other related activities have ceased. Progressive rehabilitation should be undertaken wherever feasible.	2.4.3.1 Rehabilitation to accommodate subsequent land uses shall be required after extraction and other related activities have ceased. Progressive rehabilitation should be undertaken wherever feasible.
2.4.4 Extraction in Prime Agricultural Areas	2.4.4 Extraction in Prime Agricultural Areas	2.4.4 Extraction in Prime Agricultural Areas
2.4.4.1 Extraction of <i>minerals</i> and <i>petroleum resources</i> is permitted in <i>prime agricultural areas</i> , provided that the site is rehabilitated.	2.4.4.1 Extraction of <i>minerals</i> and <i>petroleum resources</i> is permitted in <i>prime agricultural areas</i> provided that the site will be rehabilitated.	2.4.4.1 Extraction of <i>minerals</i> and <i>petroleum resources</i> is permitted in <i>prime agricultural areas</i> provided that the site will be rehabilitated.
2.5 MINERAL AGGREGATE RESOURCES	2.5 MINERAL AGGREGATE RESOURCES	2.5 Mineral Aggregate Resources
2.5.1 <i>Mineral aggregate resources</i> shall be protected for long-term use.	2.5.1 <i>Mineral aggregate resources</i> shall be protected for long-term use and deposits of mineral aggregate resources shall be identified.	2.5.1 <i>Mineral aggregate resources</i> shall be protected for long-term use and, where provincial information is available , <i>deposits of mineral aggregate resources</i> shall be identified.
2.5.2 Protection of Long-Term Resource Supply	2.5.2 Protection of Long-Term Resource Supply	2.5.2 Protection of Long-Term Resource Supply

2.5.2.1 As much of the <i>mineral aggregate resources</i> as is realistically possible shall be made available as close to markets as possible.	2.5.2.1 As much of the <i>mineral aggregate resources</i> as is realistically possible shall be made available as close to markets as possible.	2.5.2.1 As much of the <i>mineral aggregate resources</i> as is realistically possible shall be made available as close to markets as possible.
Demonstration of need for <i>mineral aggregate resources</i> , including any type of supply/demand analysis, shall not be required, notwithstanding the availability, designation or licensing for extraction of <i>mineral aggregate resources</i> locally or elsewhere.	Demonstration of need for <i>mineral aggregate resources</i> , including any type of supply/demand analysis, shall not be required, notwithstanding the availability, designation or licensing for extraction of <i>mineral aggregate resources</i> locally or elsewhere.	Demonstration of need for <i>mineral aggregate resources</i> , including any type of supply/demand analysis, shall not be required, notwithstanding the availability, designation or licensing for extraction of <i>mineral aggregate resources</i> locally or elsewhere.
2.5.2.2 Extraction shall be undertaken in a manner which minimizes social and environmental impacts.	2.5.2.2 Extraction shall be undertaken in a manner which minimizes social and environmental impacts.	2.5.2.2 Extraction shall be undertaken in a manner which minimizes social, economic and environmental impacts.
2.5.2.3 The conservation of <i>mineral aggregate resources</i> should be promoted by making provision for the recovery of these resources , wherever feasible.	2.5.2.3 The conservation of <i>mineral aggregate resources</i> shall be undertaken, wherever feasible.	2.5.2.3 <i>Mineral aggregate resource</i> conservation shall be undertaken, including through the use of accessory aggregate recycling facilities within operations , wherever feasible.
2.5.2.4 <i>Mineral aggregate operations</i> shall be protected from <i>development</i> and activities that would preclude or hinder their expansion or continued use or which would be incompatible for reasons of public health, public safety or environmental impact. Existing <i>mineral aggregate operations</i> shall be permitted to continue without the need for official plan amendment, rezoning or development permit under the <i>Planning Act</i> . When a license for extraction or operation ceases to exist, policy 2.5.2.5 continues to apply.	2.5.2.4 <i>Mineral aggregate operations</i> shall be protected from <i>development</i> and activities that would preclude or hinder their expansion or continued use or which would be incompatible for reasons of public health, public safety or environmental impact. Existing <i>mineral aggregate operations</i> shall be permitted to continue without the need for official plan amendment, rezoning or development permit under the <i>Planning Act</i> . When a license for extraction or operation ceases to exist, policy 2.5.2.5 continues to apply.	2.5.2.4 <i>Mineral aggregate operations</i> shall be protected from <i>development</i> and activities that would preclude or hinder their expansion or continued use or which would be incompatible for reasons of public health, public safety or environmental impact. Existing <i>mineral aggregate operations</i> shall be permitted to continue without the need for official plan amendment, rezoning or development permit under the <i>Planning Act</i> . When a license for extraction or operation ceases to exist, policy 2.5.2.5 continues to apply.
2.5.2.5 In areas adjacent to or in known <i>deposits of mineral aggregate resources</i> , <i>development</i> and activities which would preclude or hinder the establishment of new operations or access to the resources shall only be permitted if:	2.5.2.5 In known <i>deposits of mineral aggregate resources and on adjacent lands</i> , <i>development</i> and activities which would preclude or hinder the establishment of new operations or access to the resources shall only be permitted if:	2.5.2.5 In known <i>deposits of mineral aggregate resources</i> and on <i>adjacent lands</i> , <i>development</i> and activities which would preclude or hinder the establishment of new operations or access to the resources shall only be permitted if:
a) resource use would not be feasible; or	a) resource use would not be feasible; or	a) resource use would not be feasible; or
b) the proposed land use or development serves a greater long-term public interest; and	b) the proposed land use or development serves a greater long-term public interest; and	b) the proposed land use or development serves a greater long-term public interest; and
c) issues of public health, public safety and environmental impact are addressed.	c) issues of public health, public safety and environmental impact are addressed.	c) issues of public health, public safety and environmental impact are addressed.
2.5.3 Rehabilitation	2.5.3 Rehabilitation	2.5.3 Rehabilitation
2.5.3.1 Progressive and final rehabilitation shall be required to accommodate subsequent land uses, to promote land use compatibility, and to recognize the interim nature of extraction. Final rehabilitation shall take surrounding land use and approved land use designations into consideration.	2.5.3.1 Progressive and final rehabilitation shall be required to accommodate subsequent land uses, to promote land use compatibility, and to recognize the interim nature of extraction. Final rehabilitation shall take surrounding land use and approved land use designations into consideration.	2.5.3.1 Progressive and final rehabilitation shall be required to accommodate subsequent land uses, to promote land use compatibility, to recognize the interim nature of extraction, and to mitigate negative impacts to the extent possible . Final rehabilitation shall take surrounding land use and approved land use designations into consideration.
	2.5.3.2 Rehabilitation in accordance with established standards may be taken into consideration in the demonstration of no	

	<i>negative impacts</i> for purposes of policies 2.1.5 and 2.1.8 provided that:	
	a) <i>ecological functions</i> will be restored, and where possible improved; and	
	b) connectivity of natural features will be restored, and where possible improved.	
	2.5.3.3 <i>Comprehensive rehabilitation</i> planning is encouraged where there is a concentration of mineral aggregate operations.	2.5.3.2 <i>Comprehensive rehabilitation</i> planning is encouraged where there is a concentration of mineral aggregate operations.
2.5.3.2 In parts of the Province not designated under the <i>Aggregate Resources Act</i> , rehabilitation standards that are compatible with those under the Act should be adopted for extraction operations on private lands.	2.5.3.4 In parts of the Province not designated under the <i>Aggregate Resources Act</i> , rehabilitation standards that are compatible with those under the Act should be adopted for extraction operations on private lands.	2.5.3.3 In parts of the Province not designated under the <i>Aggregate Resources Act</i> , rehabilitation standards that are compatible with those under the Act should be adopted for extraction operations on private lands.
2.5.4 Extraction in Prime Agricultural Areas	2.5.4 Extraction in Prime Agricultural Areas	2.5.4 Extraction in Prime Agricultural Areas
2.5.4.1 In <i>prime agricultural areas</i> , on <i>prime agricultural land</i> , extraction of <i>mineral aggregate resources</i> is permitted as an interim use provided that rehabilitation of the site will be carried out so that substantially the same areas and same average soil quality for agriculture are restored.	2.5.4.1 In <i>prime agricultural areas</i> , on <i>prime agricultural land outside of specialty crop areas</i> , extraction of <i>mineral aggregate resources</i> is permitted as an interim use provided that the site will be rehabilitated back to an agricultural condition , so that substantially the same areas and same average soil capability for agriculture are restored.	2.5.4.1 In <i>prime agricultural areas</i> , on <i>prime agricultural land</i> , extraction of <i>mineral aggregate resources</i> is permitted as an interim use provided that the site will be rehabilitated back to an <i>agricultural condition</i> .
	In <i>specialty crop areas</i> extraction of <i>mineral aggregate resources</i> is permitted as an interim use provided that the site will be rehabilitated back to an agricultural condition, which allows for the same range and productivity of specialty crops common in the area; and, where applicable, the microclimate on which the site and surrounding area may be dependent for specialty crop production will be maintained, or restored.	
On these prime agricultural lands , complete agricultural rehabilitation is not required if:	Complete agricultural rehabilitation is not required if:	Complete rehabilitation to an agricultural condition is not required if:
a) there is a substantial quantity of <i>mineral aggregate resources</i> below the water table warranting extraction, or the depth of planned extraction in a quarry makes restoration of pre-extraction agricultural capability unfeasible;	a) outside of a specialty crop area , there is a substantial quantity of <i>mineral aggregate resources</i> below the water table warranting extraction, or the depth of planned extraction in a quarry makes restoration of pre-extraction agricultural capability unfeasible;	a) outside of a <i>specialty crop area</i> , there is a substantial quantity of <i>mineral aggregate resources</i> below the water table warranting extraction, or the depth of planned extraction in a quarry makes restoration of pre-extraction agricultural capability unfeasible;
	b) in a <i>specialty crop area</i> , there is a substantial quantity of <i>high quality mineral aggregate resources</i> below the water table warranting extraction, and the depth of planned extraction in a quarry makes restoration of pre-extraction agricultural capability unfeasible;	b) in a <i>specialty crop area</i> , there is a substantial quantity of <i>high quality mineral aggregate resources</i> below the water table warranting extraction, and the depth of planned extraction makes restoration of pre-extraction agricultural capability unfeasible;
b) other alternatives have been considered by the applicant and found unsuitable. The consideration of other alternatives shall	c) other alternatives have been considered by the applicant and found unsuitable. The consideration of other alternatives shall	c) other alternatives have been considered by the applicant and found unsuitable. The consideration of other alternatives shall

include resources in areas of Canada Land Inventory Class 4 to 7 soils, resources on lands identified as <i>designated growth areas</i> , and resources on <i>prime agricultural lands</i> where rehabilitation is feasible. Where no other alternatives are found, <i>prime agricultural lands</i> shall be protected in this order of priority: <i>specialty crop areas</i> , Canada Land Inventory Classes 1, 2 and 3; and	include resources in areas of Canada Land Inventory Class 4 to 7 soils , resources on lands identified as <i>designated growth areas</i> , and resources on <i>prime agricultural lands</i> where rehabilitation is feasible. Where no other alternatives are found, <i>prime agricultural lands</i> shall be protected in this order of priority: <i>specialty crop areas</i> , Canada Land Inventory Classes 1, 2 and 3; and	include resources in areas of Canada Land Inventory Class 4 through 7 lands , resources on lands identified as <i>designated growth areas</i> , and resources on <i>prime agricultural lands</i> where rehabilitation is feasible. Where no other alternatives are found, <i>prime agricultural lands</i> shall be protected in this order of priority: <i>specialty crop areas</i> , Canada Land Inventory Class 1, 2 and 3 lands; and
c) agricultural rehabilitation in remaining areas is maximized.	d) agricultural rehabilitation in remaining areas is maximized.	d) agricultural rehabilitation in remaining areas is maximized.
2.5.5 Wayside Pits and Quarries, Portable Asphalt Plants and Portable Concrete Plants	2.5.5 Wayside Pits and Quarries, Portable Asphalt Plants and Portable Concrete Plants	2.5.5 Wayside Pits and Quarries, Portable Asphalt Plants and Portable Concrete Plants
2.5.5.1 <i>Wayside pits and quarries, portable asphalt plants and portable concrete plants</i> used on public authority contracts shall be permitted, without the need for an official plan amendment, rezoning, or development permit under the <i>Planning Act</i> in all areas, except those areas of existing development or particular environmental sensitivity which have been determined to be incompatible with extraction and associated activities.	2.5.5.1 <i>Wayside pits and quarries, portable asphalt plants and portable concrete plants</i> used on public authority contracts shall be permitted, without the need for an official plan amendment, rezoning, or development permit under the <i>Planning Act</i> in all areas, except those areas of existing development or particular environmental sensitivity which have been determined to be incompatible with extraction and associated activities.	2.5.5.1 <i>Wayside pits and quarries, portable asphalt plants and portable concrete plants</i> used on public authority contracts shall be permitted, without the need for an official plan amendment, rezoning, or development permit under the <i>Planning Act</i> in all areas, except those areas of existing development or particular environmental sensitivity which have been determined to be incompatible with extraction and associated activities.
2.6 CULTURAL HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY	2.6 CULTURAL HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY	2.6 Cultural Heritage and Archaeology
2.6.1 <i>Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes</i> shall be conserved.	2.6.1 <i>Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes</i> shall be conserved.	2.6.1 <i>Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes</i> shall be conserved.
2.6.2 <i>Development and site alteration</i> shall only be permitted on lands containing <i>archaeological resources</i> or <i>areas of archaeological potential</i> if the <i>significant archaeological resources</i> have been conserved by removal and documentation, or by preservation on site. Where significant archaeological resources must be preserved on site, only development and site alteration which maintain the heritage integrity of the site may be permitted.	2.6.2 <i>Development and site alteration</i> shall not be permitted on lands containing <i>archaeological resources</i> or <i>areas of archaeological potential</i> unless <i>significant archaeological resources</i> have been conserved.	2.6.2 <i>Development and site alteration</i> shall not be permitted on lands containing <i>archaeological resources</i> or <i>areas of archaeological potential</i> unless <i>significant archaeological resources</i> have been conserved.
2.6.3 Development and site alteration may be permitted on adjacent lands to protected heritage property where the proposed <i>development and site alteration</i> has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the <i>heritage attributes</i> of the <i>protected heritage property</i> will be conserved.	2.6.3 Planning authorities shall not permit development and site alteration on adjacent lands to protected heritage property except where the proposed <i>development and site alteration</i> has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the <i>heritage attributes</i> of the <i>protected heritage property</i> will be conserved.	2.6.3 Planning authorities shall not permit <i>development and site alteration</i> on <i>adjacent lands to protected heritage property</i> except where the proposed <i>development and site alteration</i> has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the <i>heritage attributes</i> of the <i>protected heritage property</i> will be conserved.
Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches may be required in order to conserve the <i>heritage attributes</i> of the <i>protected heritage property</i> affected by the adjacent <i>development</i> or <i>site alteration</i> .		
	2.6.4 Planning authorities should consider and promote archaeological management plans and cultural plans in conserving cultural heritage and archaeological resources.	2.6.4 Planning authorities should consider and promote archaeological management plans and cultural plans in conserving cultural heritage and archaeological resources.

	2.6.5 Planning authorities should consider the interests of Aboriginal communities in conserving cultural heritage and archaeological resources.	2.6.5 Planning authorities shall consider the interests of Aboriginal communities in conserving cultural heritage and archaeological resources.
3.0 PROTECTING PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY	3.0 PROTECTING PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY	3.0 Protecting Public Health and Safety
Ontario's long-term prosperity, environmental health and social well-being depend on reducing the potential for public cost or risk to Ontario's residents from natural or human-made hazards. Development shall be directed away from areas of natural or human-made hazards where there is an unacceptable risk to public health or safety or of property damage. Accordingly:	Ontario's long-term prosperity, environmental health and social well-being depend on reducing the potential for public cost or risk to Ontario's residents from natural or human-made hazards. Development shall generally be directed away from areas of natural or human-made hazards where there is an unacceptable risk to public health or safety or of property damage, and not create new or aggravate existing hazards. Accordingly:	Ontario's long-term prosperity, environmental health and social well-being depend on reducing the potential for public cost or risk to Ontario's residents from natural or human-made hazards. Development shall be directed away from areas of natural or human-made hazards where there is an unacceptable risk to public health or safety or of property damage, and not create new or aggravate existing hazards. Accordingly:
3.1 NATURAL HAZARDS	3.1 NATURAL HAZARDS	3.1 Natural Hazards
3.1.1 Development shall generally be directed to areas outside of:	3.1.1 Development shall generally be directed to areas outside of:	3.1.1 Development shall generally be directed to areas outside of:
a) <i>hazardous lands</i> adjacent to the shorelines of the <i>Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System</i> and <i>large inland lakes</i> which are impacted by <i>flooding hazards, erosion hazards</i> and/or <i>dynamic beach hazards</i> ;	a) <i>hazardous lands</i> adjacent to the shorelines of the <i>Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System</i> and <i>large inland lakes</i> which are impacted by <i>flooding hazards, erosion hazards</i> and/or <i>dynamic beach hazards</i> ;	a) <i>hazardous lands</i> adjacent to the shorelines of the <i>Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System</i> and <i>large inland lakes</i> which are impacted by <i>flooding hazards, erosion hazards</i> and/or <i>dynamic beach hazards</i> ;
b) hazardous lands adjacent to river, stream and small inland lake systems which are impacted by flooding hazards and/or erosion hazards; and	b) <i>hazardous lands</i> adjacent to <i>river, stream and small inland lake systems</i> which are impacted by <i>flooding hazards</i> and/or <i>erosion hazards</i> ;	b) <i>hazardous lands</i> adjacent to <i>river, stream and small inland lake systems</i> which are impacted by <i>flooding hazards</i> and/or <i>erosion hazards</i> ; and
c) hazardous sites.	c) <i>hazardous sites</i> ; and	c) <i>hazardous sites</i> .
	d) <i>hazardous lands</i> associated with high to extreme risk of wildland fire.	
3.1.2 <i>Development</i> and <i>site alteration</i> shall not be permitted within:	3.1.2 <i>Development</i> and <i>site alteration</i> shall not be permitted within:	3.1.2 <i>Development</i> and <i>site alteration</i> shall not be permitted within:
a) the dynamic beach hazard;	a) the <i>dynamic beach hazard</i> ;	a) the <i>dynamic beach hazard</i> ;
b) defined portions of the one hundred year flood level along connecting channels (the St. Mary's, St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers);	b) <i>defined portions of the flooding hazard along connecting channels</i> (the St. Marys, St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers);	b) <i>defined portions of the flooding hazard along connecting channels</i> (the St. Marys, St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers);
c) areas that would be rendered inaccessible to people and vehicles during times of <i>flooding hazards, erosion hazards</i> and/or <i>dynamic beach hazards</i> , unless it has been demonstrated that the site has safe access appropriate for the nature of the <i>development</i> and the natural hazard; and	c) areas that would be rendered inaccessible to people and vehicles during times of <i>flooding hazards, erosion hazards</i> and/or <i>dynamic beach hazards</i> , unless it has been demonstrated that the site has safe access appropriate for the nature of the <i>development</i> and the natural hazard; and	c) areas that would be rendered inaccessible to people and vehicles during times of <i>flooding hazards, erosion hazards</i> and/or <i>dynamic beach hazards</i> , unless it has been demonstrated that the site has safe access appropriate for the nature of the <i>development</i> and the natural hazard; and
d) a <i>floodway</i> regardless of whether the area of inundation contains high points of land not subject to flooding.	d) a <i>floodway</i> regardless of whether the area of inundation contains high points of land not subject to flooding.	d) a <i>floodway</i> regardless of whether the area of inundation contains high points of land not subject to flooding.
	3.1.3 Planning authorities shall consider the potential impacts of climate change that may increase the risk associated with	3.1.3 Planning authorities shall consider the potential impacts of climate change that may increase the risk associated with natural

	natural hazards.	hazards.
3.1.3 Despite policy 3.1.2, <i>development</i> and <i>site alteration</i> may be permitted in certain areas identified in policy 3.1.2:	3.1.4 Despite policy 3.1.2, <i>development</i> and <i>site alteration</i> may be permitted in certain areas: associated with the flooding hazard along river, stream and small inland lake systems:	3.1.4 Despite policy 3.1.2, <i>development</i> and <i>site alteration</i> may be permitted in certain areas associated with the <i>flooding hazard along river, stream and small inland lake systems:</i>
a) in those exceptional situations where a <i>Special Policy Area</i> has been approved. The designation of a <i>Special Policy Area</i> , and any change or modification to the site-specific policies or boundaries applying to a <i>Special Policy Area</i> , must be approved by the Ministers of Municipal Affairs and Housing and Natural Resources prior to the approval authority approving such changes or modifications; or	a) in those exceptional situations where a <i>Special Policy Area</i> has been approved. The designation of a <i>Special Policy Area</i> , and any change or modification to the site-specific policies or boundaries applying to a <i>Special Policy Area</i> , must be approved by the Ministers of Municipal Affairs and Housing and Natural Resources prior to the approval authority approving such changes or modifications; or	a) in those exceptional situations where a <i>Special Policy Area</i> has been approved. The designation of a <i>Special Policy Area</i> , and any change or modification to the official plan policies, land use designations or boundaries applying to <i>Special Policy Area</i> lands, must be approved by the Ministers of Municipal Affairs and Housing and Natural Resources prior to the approval authority approving such changes or modifications; or
b) where the <i>development</i> is limited to uses which by their nature must locate within the <i>floodway</i> , including flood and/or erosion control works or minor additions or passive non-structural uses which do not affect flood flows.	b) where the <i>development</i> is limited to uses which by their nature must locate within the <i>floodway</i> , including flood and/or erosion control works or minor additions or passive non-structural uses which do not affect flood flows.	b) where the <i>development</i> is limited to uses which by their nature must locate within the <i>floodway</i> , including flood and/or erosion control works or minor additions or passive non-structural uses which do not affect flood flows.
3.1.4 <i>Development</i> shall not be permitted to locate in <i>hazardous lands</i> and <i>hazardous sites</i> where the use is:	3.1.5 <i>Development</i> shall not be permitted to locate in <i>hazardous lands</i> and <i>hazardous sites</i> where the use is:	3.1.5 <i>Development</i> shall not be permitted to locate in <i>hazardous lands</i> and <i>hazardous sites</i> where the use is:
a) an institutional use associated with hospitals, nursing homes, pre-school, school nurseries, day care and schools, where there is a threat to the safe evacuation of the sick, the elderly, persons with disabilities or the young during an emergency as a result of flooding, failure of floodproofing measures or protection works, or erosion;	a) an <i>institutional use</i> associated with hospitals, nursing homes, pre-school, school nurseries, day care and schools;	a) an <i>institutional use</i> including hospitals, long-term care homes, retirement homes, pre-schools, school nurseries, day cares and schools;
b) an essential emergency service such as that provided by fire, police and ambulance stations and electrical substations, which would be impaired during an emergency as a result of flooding, the failure of floodproofing measures and/or protection works, and/or erosion; and	b) an <i>essential emergency service</i> such as that provided by fire, police and ambulance stations and electrical substations; and	b) an <i>essential emergency service</i> such as that provided by fire, police and ambulance stations and electrical substations; or
c) uses associated with the disposal, manufacture, treatment or storage of <i>hazardous substances</i> .	c) uses associated with the disposal, manufacture, treatment or storage of <i>hazardous substances</i> .	c) uses associated with the disposal, manufacture, treatment or storage of <i>hazardous substances</i> .
3.1.5 Where the two zone concept for <i>flood plains</i> is applied, <i>development</i> and <i>site alteration</i> may be permitted in the <i>flood fringe</i> , subject to appropriate floodproofing to the <i>flooding hazard</i> elevation or another <i>flooding hazard</i> standard approved by the Minister of Natural Resources.	3.1.6 Where the <i>two zone concept</i> for <i>flood plains</i> is applied, <i>development</i> and <i>site alteration</i> may be permitted in the <i>flood fringe</i> , subject to appropriate floodproofing to the <i>flooding hazard</i> elevation or another <i>flooding hazard</i> standard approved by the Minister of Natural Resources.	3.1.6 Where the <i>two zone concept</i> for <i>flood plains</i> is applied, <i>development</i> and <i>site alteration</i> may be permitted in the <i>flood fringe</i> , subject to appropriate floodproofing to the <i>flooding hazard</i> elevation or another <i>flooding hazard</i> standard approved by the Minister of Natural Resources.
3.1.6 Further to policy 3.1.5, and except as prohibited in policies 3.1.2 and 3.1.4, <i>development</i> and <i>site alteration</i> may be permitted in those portions of <i>hazardous lands</i> and <i>hazardous sites</i> where the effects and risk to public safety are minor so as to be managed or mitigated in accordance with provincial	3.1.7 Further to policy 3.1.6, and except as prohibited in policy 3.1.2, <i>development</i> and <i>site alteration</i> may be permitted in those portions of <i>hazardous lands</i> and <i>hazardous sites</i> where the effects and risk to public safety are minor and could be mitigated in accordance with provincial standards. Development	3.1.7 Further to policy 3.1.6, and except as prohibited in policies 3.1.2 and 3.1.5, <i>development</i> and <i>site alteration</i> may be permitted in those portions of <i>hazardous lands</i> and <i>hazardous sites</i> where the effects and risk to public safety are minor, could be mitigated in accordance with provincial standards, and where

standards, as determined by the demonstration and achievement of all of the following:	and site alteration may be permitted if all of the following are demonstrated and achieved:	all of the following are demonstrated and achieved:
a) <i>development</i> and <i>site alteration</i> is carried out in accordance with <i>floodproofing standards, protection works standards, and access standards</i> ;	a) <i>development</i> and <i>site alteration</i> is carried out in accordance with <i>floodproofing standards, protection works standards, and access standards</i> ;	a) <i>development</i> and <i>site alteration</i> is carried out in accordance with <i>floodproofing standards, protection works standards, and access standards</i> ;
b) vehicles and people have a way of safely entering and exiting the area during times of flooding, erosion and other emergencies;	b) vehicles and people have a way of safely entering and exiting the area during times of flooding, erosion and other emergencies;	b) vehicles and people have a way of safely entering and exiting the area during times of flooding, erosion and other emergencies;
c) new hazards are not created and existing hazards are not aggravated; and	c) new hazards are not created and existing hazards are not aggravated; and	c) new hazards are not created and existing hazards are not aggravated; and
d) no adverse environmental impacts will result.	d) no adverse environmental impacts will result.	d) no adverse environmental impacts will result.
	3.1.8 Development and site alteration may be permitted in hazardous lands associated with high to extreme risk of wildland fire where the risk is mitigated in accordance with provincial wildland fire mitigation standards.	3.1.8 <i>Development</i> shall generally be directed to areas outside of lands that are unsafe for <i>development</i> due to the presence of <i>hazardous forest types for wildland fire</i> .
		<i>Development</i> may however be permitted in lands with <i>hazardous forest types for wildland fire</i> where the risk is mitigated in accordance with <i>wildland fire assessment and mitigation standards</i> .
3.2 HUMAN-MADE HAZARDS	3.2 HUMAN-MADE HAZARDS	3.2 Human-Made Hazards
3.2.1 Development on, abutting or adjacent to lands affected by <i>mine hazards; oil, gas and salt hazards; or former mineral mining operations, mineral aggregate operations or petroleum resource operations</i> may be permitted only if rehabilitation measures to address and mitigate known or suspected hazards are under-way or have been completed.	3.2.1 Development on, abutting or adjacent to lands affected by <i>mine hazards; oil, gas and salt hazards; or former mineral mining operations, mineral aggregate operations or petroleum resource operations</i> may be permitted only if rehabilitation measures to address and mitigate known or suspected hazards are under-way or have been completed.	3.2.1 Development on, abutting or adjacent to lands affected by <i>mine hazards; oil, gas and salt hazards; or former mineral mining operations, mineral aggregate operations or petroleum resource operations</i> may be permitted only if rehabilitation or other measures to address and mitigate known or suspected hazards are under way or have been completed.
3.2.2 Contaminated sites shall be remediated as necessary prior to any activity on the site associated with the proposed use such that there will be no <i>adverse effects</i> .	3.2.2 Sites with contaminants in land or water shall be assessed and remediated as necessary prior to any activity on the site associated with the proposed use such that there will be no <i>adverse effects</i> .	3.2.2 Sites with contaminants in land or water shall be assessed and remediated as necessary prior to any activity on the site associated with the proposed use such that there will be no <i>adverse effects</i> .
4.0 IMPLEMENTATION AND INTERPRETATION	4.0 IMPLEMENTATION AND INTERPRETATION	4.0 Implementation and Interpretation
4.1 This Provincial Policy Statement applies to all applications, matters or proceedings commenced on or after March 1, 2005.	4.1 This Provincial Policy Statement applies to all decisions in respect of the exercise of any authority that affects a planning matter made on or after <DATE>.	4.1 This Provincial Policy Statement applies to all decisions in respect of the exercise of any authority that affects a planning matter made on or after April 30, 2014.
4.2 In accordance with Section 3 of the <i>Planning Act, as amended by the Strong Communities (Planning Amendment) Act, 2004</i> , a decision of the council of a municipality, a local board, a planning board, a minister of the Crown and a ministry, board, commission or agency of the government, including the Municipal Board, in respect of the exercise of any authority that	4.2 In accordance with section 3 of the <i>Planning Act</i> , a decision of the council of a municipality, a local board, a planning board, a minister of the Crown and a ministry, board, commission or agency of the government, including the Municipal Board, in respect of the exercise of any authority that affects a planning matter, "shall be consistent with" this Provincial Policy	4.2 In accordance with section 3 of the <i>Planning Act</i> , a decision of the council of a municipality, a local board, a planning board, a minister of the Crown and a ministry, board, commission or agency of the government, including the Municipal Board, in respect of the exercise of any authority that affects a planning matter, "shall be consistent with" this Provincial Policy Statement.

affects a planning matter, “shall be consistent with” this Provincial Policy Statement.	Statement.	
Comments, submissions or advice that affect a planning matter that are provided by the council of a municipality, a local board, a planning board, a minister or ministry, board, commission or agency of the government “shall be consistent with” this Provincial Policy Statement.	Comments, submissions or advice that affect a planning matter that are provided by the council of a municipality, a local board, a planning board, a minister or ministry, board, commission or agency of the government “shall be consistent with” this Provincial Policy Statement	Comments, submissions or advice that affect a planning matter that are provided by the council of a municipality, a local board, a planning board, a minister or ministry, board, commission or agency of the government “shall be consistent with” this Provincial Policy Statement.
	4.3 This Provincial Policy Statement shall be implemented in a manner that is consistent with the recognition and affirmation of existing Aboriginal and treaty rights in section 35 of the <i>Constitution Act, 1982</i> .	4.3 This Provincial Policy Statement shall be implemented in a manner that is consistent with the recognition and affirmation of existing Aboriginal and treaty rights in section 35 of the <i>Constitution Act, 1982</i> .
4.3 This Provincial Policy Statement shall be read in its entirety and all relevant policies are to be applied to each situation.	4.4 This Provincial Policy Statement shall be read in its entirety and all relevant policies are to be applied to each situation.	4.4 This Provincial Policy Statement shall be read in its entirety and all relevant policies are to be applied to each situation.
4.4 In implementing the Provincial Policy Statement, the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing may take into account other considerations when making decisions to support strong communities, a clean and healthy environment and the economic vitality of the Province.	4.5 In implementing the Provincial Policy Statement, the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing may take into account other considerations when making decisions to support strong communities, a clean and healthy environment and the economic vitality of the Province.	4.5 In implementing the Provincial Policy Statement, the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing may take into account other considerations when making decisions to support strong communities, a clean and healthy environment and the economic vitality of the Province.
		4.6 This Provincial Policy Statement shall be implemented in a manner that is consistent with the Ontario <i>Human Rights Code</i> and the <i>Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms</i> .
4.5 The official plan is the most important vehicle for implementation of this Provincial Policy Statement.	4.6 The official plan is an important vehicle for implementation of this Provincial Policy Statement.	4.7 The official plan is the most important vehicle for implementation of this Provincial Policy Statement. Comprehensive, integrated and long-term planning is best achieved through official plans. [last sentence moved from next column under 2005]
Comprehensive, integrated and long-term planning is best achieved through municipal official plans. Municipal official plans shall identify provincial interests and set out appropriate land use designations and policies. Municipal official plans should also coordinate cross-boundary matters to complement the actions of other planning authorities and promote mutually beneficial solutions.	Official plans shall identify provincial interests and set out appropriate land use designations and policies. To determine the significance of some natural heritage features and other resources, evaluation may be required. Official plans should also coordinate cross-boundary matters to complement the actions of other planning authorities and promote mutually beneficial solutions.	Official plans shall identify provincial interests and set out appropriate land use designations and policies. To determine the significance of some natural heritage features and other resources, evaluation may be required. Official plans should also coordinate cross-boundary matters to complement the actions of other planning authorities and promote mutually beneficial solutions.
Municipal official plans shall provide clear, reasonable and attainable policies to protect provincial interests and direct development to suitable areas.	Official plans shall provide clear, reasonable and attainable policies to protect provincial interests and direct development to suitable areas.	Official plans shall provide clear, reasonable and attainable policies to protect provincial interests and direct development to suitable areas.
In order to protect provincial interests, planning authorities shall keep their official plans up-to-date with this Provincial Policy Statement. The policies of this Provincial Policy Statement continue to apply after adoption and approval of a municipal	In order to protect provincial interests, planning authorities shall keep their official plans up-to-date with this Provincial Policy Statement. The policies of this Provincial Policy Statement continue to apply after adoption and approval of an official plan.	In order to protect provincial interests, planning authorities shall keep their official plans up-to-date with this Provincial Policy Statement. The policies of this Provincial Policy Statement continue to apply after adoption and approval of an official plan.

official plan.		
	4.7 Zoning and development permit by-laws are also important for implementation of this Provincial Policy Statement. Planning authorities shall keep their zoning and development permit by-laws up-to-date with their official plans and with this Provincial Policy Statement.	4.8 Zoning and development permit by-laws are important for implementation of this Provincial Policy Statement. Planning authorities shall keep their zoning and development permit by-laws up-to-date with their official plans and this Provincial Policy Statement.
4.6 The policies of this Provincial Policy Statement represent minimum standards. This Provincial Policy Statement does not prevent planning authorities and decision-makers from going beyond the minimum standards established in specific policies, unless doing so would conflict with any policy of this Provincial Policy Statement.	4.8 The policies of this Provincial Policy Statement represent minimum standards. This Provincial Policy Statement does not prevent planning authorities and decision-makers from going beyond the minimum standards established in specific policies, unless doing so would conflict with any policy of this Provincial Policy Statement.	4.9 The policies of this Provincial Policy Statement represent minimum standards. This Provincial Policy Statement does not prevent planning authorities and decision-makers from going beyond the minimum standards established in specific policies, unless doing so would conflict with any policy of this Provincial Policy Statement.
4.7 A wide range of legislation and regulations may apply to decisions with respect to <i>Planning Act</i> applications. In some cases, a <i>Planning Act</i> proposal may also require approval under other legislation or regulation.	4.9 A wide range of legislation, regulations and policies may apply to decisions with respect to <i>Planning Act</i> applications. In some cases, a <i>Planning Act</i> proposal may also require approval under other legislation or regulation, and policies issued under other legislation may also apply.	4.10 A wide range of legislation, regulations, policies, and plans may apply to decisions with respect to <i>Planning Act</i> applications. In some cases, a <i>Planning Act</i> proposal may also require approval under other legislation or regulation, and policies and plans issued under other legislation may also apply.
4.8 In addition to land use approvals under the <i>Planning Act</i> , <i>infrastructure</i> may also require approval under other legislation and regulations, including the Environmental Assessment Act; the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 1992; the Environmental Protection Act; the Ontario Energy Board Act, 1998; the Ontario Water Resources Act; the Conservation Authorities Act; the Ontario Heritage Act; and the Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002. An environmental assessment process may be applied to new infrastructure and modifications to existing infrastructure under applicable legislation.	4.10 In addition to land use approvals under the <i>Planning Act</i> , <i>infrastructure</i> may also require approval under other legislation and regulations. An environmental assessment process may be applied to new <i>infrastructure</i> and modifications to existing <i>infrastructure</i> under applicable legislation.	4.11 In addition to land use approvals under the <i>Planning Act</i> , <i>infrastructure</i> may also require approval under other legislation and regulations. An environmental assessment process may be applied to new <i>infrastructure</i> and modifications to existing <i>infrastructure</i> under applicable legislation.
	There may be circumstances where land use approvals under the <i>Planning Act</i> may be integrated with approvals under other legislation, for example, integrating the planning processes and approvals under the <i>Environmental Assessment Act</i> and the <i>Planning Act</i> , provided the intent and requirements of both Acts are met.	There may be circumstances where land use approvals under the <i>Planning Act</i> may be integrated with approvals under other legislation, for example, integrating the planning processes and approvals under the <i>Environmental Assessment Act</i> and the <i>Planning Act</i> , provided the intent and requirements of both Acts are met.
4.9 <i>Provincial plans shall take precedence over policies in this Provincial Policy Statement to the extent of any conflict.</i> Examples of these are plans created under the <i>Niagara Escarpment Planning and Development Act</i> and the <i>Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Act, 2001.</i>	4.11 <i>Provincial plans shall be read in conjunction with the Provincial Policy Statement and generally take precedence over policies in this Provincial Policy Statement to the extent of any conflict, in accordance with relevant legislation or regulations.</i> Examples of these are plans created under the <i>Niagara Escarpment Planning and Development Act</i> , the <i>Ontario Planning and Development Act, 1994</i> , the <i>Oak Ridges Moraine</i>	4.12 <i>Provincial plans shall be read in conjunction with this Provincial Policy Statement and take precedence over policies in this Provincial Policy Statement to the extent of any conflict, except where legislation establishing provincial plans provides otherwise.</i> Examples of these are plans created under the <i>Niagara Escarpment Planning and Development Act</i> , the <i>Ontario Planning and Development Act, 1994</i> , the <i>Oak Ridges Moraine</i>

	<i>Conservation Act, 2001, the Greenbelt Act, 2005 and the Places to Grow Act, 2005.</i>	<i>Conservation Act, 2001, the Greenbelt Act, 2005 and the Places to Grow Act, 2005.</i>
	4.12 Within the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River Basin, there may be circumstances where planning authorities should consider agreements related to the protection and restoration of the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River Basin.	4.13 Within the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River Basin, there may be circumstances where planning authorities should consider agreements related to the protection or restoration of the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River Basin. Examples of these agreements include Great Lakes agreements between Ontario and Canada, between Ontario, Quebec and the Great Lakes States of the United States of America, and between Canada and the United States of America.
4.10 The Province, in consultation with municipalities, other public bodies and stakeholders shall identify performance indicators for measuring the effectiveness of some or all of the policies. The Province shall monitor their implementation, including reviewing performance indicators concurrent with any review of this Provincial Policy Statement.	4.13 The Province, in consultation with municipalities, other public bodies and stakeholders shall identify performance indicators for measuring the effectiveness of some or all of the policies. The Province shall monitor their implementation, including reviewing performance indicators concurrent with any review of this Provincial Policy Statement.	4.14 The Province, in consultation with municipalities, other public bodies and stakeholders shall identify performance indicators for measuring the effectiveness of some or all of the policies. The Province shall monitor their implementation, including reviewing performance indicators concurrent with any review of this Provincial Policy Statement.
4.11 Municipalities are encouraged to establish performance indicators to monitor the implementation of the policies in their official plans.	4.14 Municipalities are encouraged to establish performance indicators to monitor the implementation of the policies in their official plans.	4.15 Municipalities are encouraged to establish performance indicators to monitor the implementation of the policies in their official plans.
5.0 FIGURE 1 [see Pg 30 and 31 for maps]		5.0 Figure 1 [see Pg 40 and 41 for maps]
6.0 DEFINITIONS	6.0 DEFINITIONS	6.0 Definitions
Access standards: means methods or procedures to ensure safe vehicular and pedestrian movement, and access for the maintenance and repair of protection works, during times of <i>flooding hazards, erosion hazards and/or other water-related hazards.</i>	Access standards: means methods or procedures to ensure safe vehicular and pedestrian movement, and access for the maintenance and repair of protection works, during times of <i>flooding hazards, erosion hazards and/or other water-related hazards.</i>	Access standards: means methods or procedures to ensure safe vehicular and pedestrian movement, and access for the maintenance and repair of protection works, during times of <i>flooding hazards, erosion hazards and/or other water-related hazards.</i>
	Active transportation: means human-powered travel, including but not limited to, walking, cycling, inline skating and travel with the use of mobility aids, including motorised wheelchairs and other power-assisted devices moving at a comparable speed.	Active transportation: means human-powered travel, including but not limited to, walking, cycling, inline skating and travel with the use of mobility aids, including motorized wheelchairs and other power-assisted devices moving at a comparable speed.
Adjacent lands: means	Adjacent lands: means	Adjacent lands: means
a) for the purposes of policy 2.1 , those lands contiguous to a specific natural heritage feature or area where it is likely that development or site alteration would have a negative impact on the feature or area. The extent of the <i>adjacent lands</i> may be recommended by the Province or based on municipal approaches which achieve the same objectives; and	a) for the purposes of policy 1.6.7.3 , those lands contiguous to existing or planned corridors and transportation facilities where development would have a negative impact on the corridor or facility. The extent of the <i>adjacent lands</i> may be recommended in guidelines developed by the Province or based on municipal approaches that achieve the same objectives;	a) for the purposes of policy 1.6.8.3 , those lands contiguous to existing or planned corridors and transportation facilities where <i>development</i> would have a negative impact on the corridor or facility. The extent of the <i>adjacent lands</i> may be recommended in guidelines developed by the Province or based on municipal approaches that achieve the same objectives;
b) for the purposes of policy 2.6.3 , those lands contiguous to a	b) for the purposes of policy 2.1.8 , those lands contiguous to a	b) for the purposes of policy 2.1.8 , those lands contiguous to a

<i>protected heritage property</i> or as otherwise defined in the municipal official plan.	specific natural heritage feature or area where it is likely that development or site alteration would have a negative impact on the feature or area. The extent of the adjacent lands may be recommended by the Province or based on municipal approaches which achieve the same objectives;	specific <i>natural heritage feature or area</i> where it is likely that <i>development or site alteration</i> would have a <i>negative impact</i> on the feature or area. The extent of the <i>adjacent lands</i> may be recommended by the Province or based on municipal approaches which achieve the same objectives;
	c) for the purposes of policy 2.4.2.2 and 2.5.2.5, those lands contiguous to lands on the surface of known <i>petroleum resources, mineral deposits, or deposits of mineral aggregate resources</i> where it is likely that <i>development</i> would constrain future access to the resources. The extent of the <i>adjacent lands</i> may be recommended by the Province; and	c) for the purposes of policies 2.4.2.2 and 2.5.2.5, those lands contiguous to lands on the surface of known <i>petroleum resources, mineral deposits, or deposits of mineral aggregate resources</i> where it is likely that <i>development</i> would constrain future access to the resources. The extent of the <i>adjacent lands</i> may be recommended by the Province; and
	d) for the purposes of policy 2.6.3, those lands contiguous to a <i>protected heritage property</i> or as otherwise defined in the municipal official plan.	d) for the purposes of policy 2.6.3, those lands contiguous to a <i>protected heritage property</i> or as otherwise defined in the municipal official plan.
Adverse effects: as defined in the <i>Environmental Protection Act</i> , means one or more of:	Adverse effects: as defined in the <i>Environmental Protection Act</i> , means one or more of:	Adverse effects: as defined in the <i>Environmental Protection Act</i> , means one or more of:
a) impairment of the quality of the natural environment for any use that can be made of it;	a) impairment of the quality of the natural environment for any use that can be made of it;	a) impairment of the quality of the natural environment for any use that can be made of it;
b) injury or damage to property or plant or animal life;	b) injury or damage to property or plant or animal life;	b) injury or damage to property or plant or animal life;
c) harm or material discomfort to any person;	c) harm or material discomfort to any person;	c) harm or material discomfort to any person;
d) an adverse effect on the health of any person;	d) an adverse effect on the health of any person;	d) an adverse effect on the health of any person;
e) impairment of the safety of any person;	e) impairment of the safety of any person;	e) impairment of the safety of any person;
f) rendering any property or plant or animal life unfit for human use;	f) rendering any property or plant or animal life unfit for human use;	f) rendering any property or plant or animal life unfit for human use;
g) loss of enjoyment of normal use of property; and	g) loss of enjoyment of normal use of property; and	g) loss of enjoyment of normal use of property; and
h) interference with normal conduct of business.	h) interference with normal conduct of business.	h) interference with normal conduct of business.
Affordable: means	Affordable: means	Affordable: means
a) in the case of ownership housing, the least expensive of:	a) in the case of ownership housing, the least expensive of:	a) in the case of ownership housing, the least expensive of:
1. housing for which the purchase price results in annual accommodation costs which do not exceed 30 percent of gross annual household income for <i>low and moderate income households</i> ; or	1. housing for which the purchase price results in annual accommodation costs which do not exceed 30 percent of gross annual household income for <i>low and moderate income households</i> ; or	1. housing for which the purchase price results in annual accommodation costs which do not exceed 30 percent of gross annual household income for <i>low and moderate income households</i> ; or
2. housing for which the purchase price is at least 10 percent below the average purchase price of a resale unit in the <i>regional market area</i> ;	2. housing for which the purchase price is at least 10 percent below the average purchase price of a resale unit in the <i>regional market area</i> ;	2. housing for which the purchase price is at least 10 percent below the average purchase price of a resale unit in the <i>regional market area</i> ;
b) in the case of rental housing, the least expensive of:	b) in the case of rental housing, the least expensive of:	b) in the case of rental housing, the least expensive of:
1. a unit for which the rent does not exceed 30 percent of gross annual household income for <i>low and moderate income households</i> ; or	1. a unit for which the rent does not exceed 30 percent of gross annual household income for <i>low and moderate income households</i> ; or	1. a unit for which the rent does not exceed 30 percent of gross annual household income for <i>low and moderate income households</i> ; or
2. a unit for which the rent is at or below the average market	2. a unit for which the rent is at or below the average	2. a unit for which the rent is at or below the average market rent

rent of a unit in the <i>regional market area</i> .	market rent of a unit in the <i>regional market area</i> .	of a unit in the <i>regional market area</i> .
	Agricultural condition: means a) in regard to <i>specialty crop areas</i> , a condition in which substantially the same areas and same average soil capability for agriculture are restored, the same range and productivity of specialty crops common in the area can be achieved, and, where applicable, the microclimate on which the site and surrounding area may be dependent for specialty crop production will be maintained or restored; and b) in regard to <i>prime agricultural land</i> outside of <i>specialty crop areas</i> , a condition in which substantially the same areas and same average soil capability for agriculture are restored.	Agricultural condition: means a) in regard to <i>specialty crop areas</i> , a condition in which substantially the same areas and same average soil capability for agriculture are restored, the same range and productivity of specialty crops common in the area can be achieved, and, where applicable, the microclimate on which the site and surrounding area may be dependent for specialty crop production will be maintained or restored; and b) in regard to <i>prime agricultural land</i> outside of <i>specialty crop areas</i> , a condition in which substantially the same areas and same average soil capability for agriculture are restored.
Agricultural uses: means the growing of crops, including nursery and horticultural crops; raising of livestock; raising of other animals for food, fur or fibre, including poultry and fish; aquaculture; apiaries; agro-forestry; maple syrup production; and associated on-farm buildings and structures, including accommodation for full-time farm labour when the size and nature of the operation requires additional employment.	Agricultural uses: means the growing of crops, including nursery, biomass , and horticultural crops; raising of livestock; raising of other animals for food, fur or fibre, including poultry and fish; aquaculture; apiaries; agro-forestry; maple syrup production; and associated on-farm buildings and structures, including, but not limited to livestock facilities, manure storages, value-retaining facilities, and accommodation for full-time farm labour when the size and nature of the operation requires additional employment.	Agricultural uses: means the growing of crops, including nursery, biomass, and horticultural crops; raising of livestock; raising of other animals for food, fur or fibre, including poultry and fish; aquaculture; apiaries; agro-forestry; maple syrup production; and associated on-farm buildings and structures, including, but not limited to livestock facilities, manure storages, value-retaining facilities, and accommodation for full-time farm labour when the size and nature of the operation requires additional employment
	Agri-tourism uses: means those farm-related tourism uses, including limited accommodation such as a bed and breakfast, that promote the enjoyment, education or activities related to the farm operation.	Agri-tourism uses: means those farm-related tourism uses, including limited accommodation such as a bed and breakfast, that promote the enjoyment, education or activities related to the farm operation.
Agriculture-related uses: means those farm-related commercial and farm-related industrial uses that are small scale and directly related to the farm operation and are required in close proximity to the farm operation.	Agriculture-related uses: means those farm-related commercial and farm-related industrial uses that are directly related to the farm operation, support agriculture, and are required in close proximity to farm operations, and provide direct service to farm operations as an exclusive activity.	Agriculture-related uses: means those farm-related commercial and farm-related industrial uses that are directly related to farm operations in the area , support agriculture, benefit from being in close proximity to farm operations, and provide direct products and/or services to farm operations as a primary activity.
Airports: means all Ontario airports, including designated lands for future airports, with Noise Exposure Forecast (NEF)/Noise Exposure Projection (NEP) mapping.	Airports: means all Ontario airports, including designated lands for future airports, with Noise Exposure Forecast (NEF)/Noise Exposure Projection (NEP) mapping.	Airports: means all Ontario airports, including designated lands for future airports, with Noise Exposure Forecast (NEF)/Noise Exposure Projection (NEP) mapping.
Alternative energy systems: means sources of energy or energy conversion processes that significantly reduce the amount of harmful emissions to the environment (air, earth and water) when compared to conventional energy systems.		Alternative energy system: means a system that uses sources of energy or energy conversion processes to produce power, heat and/or cooling that significantly reduces the amount of harmful emissions to the environment (air, earth and water) when compared to conventional energy systems.
Archaeological resources: includes artifacts, archaeological sites and marine archaeological sites. The identification and	Archaeological resources: includes artifacts, archaeological sites, marine archaeological sites, as defined under the Ontario	Archaeological resources: includes artifacts, archaeological sites, marine archaeological sites, as defined under the Ontario

evaluation of such resources are based upon archaeological fieldwork undertaken in accordance with the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> .	Heritage Act. The identification and evaluation of such resources are based upon archaeological fieldwork undertaken in accordance with the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> .	<i>Heritage Act.</i> The identification and evaluation of such resources are based upon archaeological fieldwork undertaken in accordance with the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> .
Areas of archaeological potential: means areas with the likelihood to contain <i>archaeological resources</i> . Criteria for determining archaeological potential are established by the Province, but municipal approaches which achieve the same objectives may also be used. Archaeological potential is confirmed through archaeological fieldwork undertaken in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act.	Areas of archaeological potential: means areas with the likelihood to contain <i>archaeological resources</i> . Methods to identify archaeological potential are established by the Province, but municipal approaches which achieve the same objectives may also be used. The Ontario Heritage Act requires archaeological potential to be confirmed through archaeological fieldwork.	Areas of archaeological potential: means areas with the likelihood to contain <i>archaeological resources</i> . Methods to identify archaeological potential are established by the Province, but municipal approaches which achieve the same objectives may also be used. The <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> requires archaeological potential to be confirmed through archaeological fieldwork.
Areas of mineral potential: means areas favourable to the discovery of <i>mineral deposits</i> due to geology, the presence of known <i>mineral deposits</i> or other technical evidence.	Areas of mineral potential: means areas favourable to the discovery of <i>mineral deposits</i> due to geology, the presence of known <i>mineral deposits</i> or other technical evidence.	Areas of mineral potential: means areas favourable to the discovery of <i>mineral deposits</i> due to geology, the presence of known <i>mineral deposits</i> or other technical evidence.
Areas of natural and scientific interest (ANSI): means areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features that have been identified as having life science or earth science values related to protection, scientific study or education.	Areas of natural and scientific interest (ANSI): means areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features that have been identified as having life science or earth science values related to protection, scientific study or education.	Areas of natural and scientific interest (ANSI): means areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features that have been identified as having life science or earth science values related to protection, scientific study or education.
Areas of petroleum potential: means areas favourable to the discovery of <i>petroleum resources</i> due to geology, the presence of known <i>petroleum resources</i> or other technical evidence.		
Brownfield sites: means undeveloped or previously developed properties that may be contaminated. They are usually, but not exclusively, former industrial or commercial properties that may be underutilized, derelict or vacant.	Brownfield sites: means undeveloped or previously developed properties that may be contaminated. They are usually, but not exclusively, former industrial or commercial properties that may be underutilized, derelict or vacant.	Brownfield sites: means undeveloped or previously developed properties that may be contaminated. They are usually, but not exclusively, former industrial or commercial properties that may be underutilized, derelict or vacant.
Built heritage resources: means one or more <i>significant</i> buildings, structures, monuments, installations or remains associated with architectural, cultural, social, political, economic or military history and identified as being important to a community. These resources may be identified through designation or heritage conservation easement under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> , or listed by local, provincial or federal jurisdictions.	Built heritage resources: means one or more <i>significant</i> buildings, structures, monuments, installations or remains associated with architectural, cultural, social, political, economic or military history and identified as being important to a community, including an Aboriginal community . These resources may be identified through designation or heritage conservation easement under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> , or listed by local, provincial or federal jurisdictions.	Built heritage resource: means a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured remnant that contributes to a property's cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Aboriginal community. Built heritage resources are generally located on property that has been designated under Parts IV or V of the Ontario Heritage Act, or included on local, provincial and/or federal registers.
Coastal wetland: means	Coastal wetland: means	Coastal wetland: means
a) any <i>wetland</i> that is located on one of the Great Lakes or their connecting channels (Lake St. Clair, St. Mary's, St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers); or	a) any <i>wetland</i> that is located on one of the Great Lakes or their connecting channels (Lake St. Clair, St. Marys, St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers); or	a) any <i>wetland</i> that is located on one of the Great Lakes or their connecting channels (Lake St. Clair, St. Marys, St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers); or
b) any other <i>wetland</i> that is on a tributary to any of the above-specified water bodies and lies, either wholly or in part, downstream of a line located 2 kilometres upstream of the 1:100 year floodline (plus wave run-up) of the large water body	b) any other <i>wetland</i> that is on a tributary to any of the above-specified water bodies and lies, either wholly or in part, downstream of a line located 2 kilometres upstream of the 1:100 year floodline (plus wave run-up) of the large water	b) any other <i>wetland</i> that is on a tributary to any of the above-specified water bodies and lies, either wholly or in part, downstream of a line located 2 kilometres upstream of the 1:100 year floodline (plus wave run-up) of the large water body to

to which the tributary is connected.	body to which the tributary is connected.	which the tributary is connected.
	Comprehensive rehabilitation: means rehabilitation of land from which <i>mineral aggregate resources</i> have been extracted that is coordinated and complementary, to the extent possible, with the rehabilitation of other sites in an area where there is a high concentration of <i>mineral aggregate operations</i> .	Comprehensive rehabilitation: means rehabilitation of land from which <i>mineral aggregate resources</i> have been extracted that is coordinated and complementary, to the extent possible, with the rehabilitation of other sites in an area where there is a high concentration of <i>mineral aggregate operations</i> .
Comprehensive review: means	Comprehensive review: means	Comprehensive review: means
a) for the purposes of policies 1.1.3.9 and 1.3.2 , an official plan review which is initiated by a planning authority, or an official plan amendment which is initiated or adopted by a planning authority, which:	a) for the purposes of policies 1.1.3.8 and 1.3.2.2 , an official plan review which is initiated by a planning authority, or an official plan amendment which is initiated or adopted by a planning authority, which:	a) for the purposes of policies 1.1.3.8 and 1.3.2.2, an official plan review which is initiated by a planning authority, or an official plan amendment which is initiated or adopted by a planning authority, which:
1. is based on a review of population and growth projections and which reflect projections and allocations by upper-tier municipalities and <i>provincial plans</i> , where applicable; considers alternative directions for growth; and determines how best to accommodate this growth while protecting provincial interests;	1. is based on a review of population and employment projections and which reflect projections and allocations by upper-tier municipalities and <i>provincial plans</i> , where applicable; considers alternative directions for growth or development ; and determines how best to accommodate the development while protecting provincial interests;	1. is based on a review of population and employment projections and which reflect projections and allocations by upper-tier municipalities and <i>provincial plans</i> , where applicable; considers alternative directions for growth or development; and determines how best to accommodate the development while protecting provincial interests;
2. utilizes opportunities to accommodate projected growth through <i>intensification</i> and <i>redevelopment</i> ;	2. utilizes opportunities to accommodate projected growth or development through <i>intensification</i> and <i>redevelopment</i> ; and considers physical constraints to accommodating the proposed development within existing settlement area boundaries;	2. utilizes opportunities to accommodate projected growth or development through <i>intensification</i> and <i>redevelopment</i> ; and considers physical constraints to accommodating the proposed development within existing <i>settlement area</i> boundaries;
3. confirms that the lands to be developed do not comprise <i>specialty crop areas</i> in accordance with policy 2.3.2;		
4. is integrated with planning for <i>infrastructure</i> and <i>public service facilities</i> ; and	3. is integrated with planning for <i>infrastructure</i> and <i>public service facilities</i> , and considers financial viability over the life cycle of these assets;	3. is integrated with planning for <i>infrastructure</i> and <i>public service facilities</i> , and considers financial viability over the life cycle of these assets, which may be demonstrated through asset management planning;
	4. confirms sufficient water quality, quantity and assimilative capacity of receiving water are available to accommodate the proposed development;	4. confirms sufficient water quality, quantity and assimilative capacity of receiving water are available to accommodate the proposed development;
	5. confirms that sewage and water services can be provided in accordance with policy 1.6.5; and	5. confirms that sewage and water services can be provided in accordance with policy 1.6.6 ; and
5. considers cross-jurisdictional issues.	6. considers cross-jurisdictional issues.	6. considers cross-jurisdictional issues.
b) for the purposes of policy 1.1.5, means a review undertaken by a planning authority or comparable body which:	b) for the purposes of policy 1.1.5, means a review undertaken by a planning authority or comparable body which:	b) for the purposes of policy 1.1.6 , means a review undertaken by a planning authority or comparable body which:
1. addresses long-term population projections, <i>infrastructure</i> requirements and related matters;	1. addresses long-term population projections, <i>infrastructure</i> requirements and related matters;	1. addresses long-term population projections, <i>infrastructure</i> requirements and related matters;
2. confirms that the lands to be developed do not comprise <i>specialty crop areas</i> in accordance with policy 2.3.2; and	2. confirms that the lands to be developed do not comprise <i>specialty crop areas</i> in accordance with policy 2.3.2; and	2. confirms that the lands to be developed do not comprise <i>specialty crop areas</i> in accordance with policy 2.3.2; and
3. considers cross-jurisdictional issues.	3. considers cross-jurisdictional issues.	3. considers cross-jurisdictional issues.

	In undertaking a <i>comprehensive review</i> the level of detail of the assessment should correspond with the complexity and scale of the proposal.	In undertaking a <i>comprehensive review</i> the level of detail of the assessment should correspond with the complexity and scale of the settlement boundary or development proposal.
	Conservation: means	
	a) the recovery and recycling of manufactured materials derived from mineral aggregates (e.g. glass, porcelain, brick, concrete, asphalt, slag, etc.), for re-use in construction, manufacturing, industrial or maintenance projects as a substitute for new mineral aggregates; and	
	b) the wise use of mineral aggregates including utilization or extraction of on-site <i>mineral aggregate resources</i> prior to development occurring.	
Conserved: means the identification, protection, use and/or management of cultural heritage and archaeological resources in such a way that their heritage values, attributes and integrity are retained. This may be addressed through a conservation plan or heritage impact assessment.	Conserved: means the identification, protection, use and/or management of cultural heritage and archaeological resources in a manner that ensures their cultural heritage value, or interest is retained under the Ontario Heritage Act . This may be achieved by the implementation of recommendations sent out in a conservation plan, archaeological assessment, and/or heritage impact assessment, which may include mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches .	Conserved: means the identification, protection, management and use of built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and <i>archaeological resources</i> in a manner that ensures their cultural heritage value or interest is retained under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> . This may be achieved by the implementation of recommendations set out in a conservation plan, archaeological assessment, and/or heritage impact assessment. Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches can be included in these plans and assessments .
Cultural heritage landscape: means a defined geographical area of heritage significance which has been modified by human activities and is valued by a community. It involves a grouping(s) of individual heritage features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites and natural elements, which together form a significant type of heritage form, distinctive from that of its constituent elements or parts. Examples may include, but are not limited to, heritage conservation districts designated under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> ; and villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trailways and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value.	Cultural heritage landscape: means a defined geographical area of heritage significance which may have been modified by human activities and is valued by a community, including Aboriginal communities . It involves a grouping(s) of individual heritage features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites and natural elements, which together form a significant type of heritage form, distinctive from that of its constituent elements or parts . Examples may include, but are not limited to, heritage conservation districts designated under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> ; other areas recognized by federal or international designation authorities (e.g. a National Historic Site or District designation, or a UNESCO World Heritage Site) , and villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trailways and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value .	Cultural heritage landscape: means a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community , including an Aboriginal community . The area may involve features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association . Examples may include, but are not limited to, heritage conservation districts designated under the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> ; villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trailways, viewsheds, natural areas and industrial complexes of heritage significance ; and areas recognized by federal or international designation authorities (e.g. a National Historic Site or District designation, or a UNESCO World Heritage Site). [sequence was changed]
Defined portions of the one hundred year flood level along connecting channels: means those areas which are critical to the conveyance of the flows associated with the <i>one hundred year flood level</i> along the St. Mary's, St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara and St.	Defined portions of the flooding hazard along connecting channels: means those areas which are critical to the conveyance of the flows associated with the <i>one hundred year flood level</i> along the St. Marys, St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara and St.	Defined portions of the flooding hazard along connecting channels: means those areas which are critical to the conveyance of the flows associated with the <i>one hundred year flood level</i> along the St. Marys, St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara and St. Lawrence

Lawrence Rivers, where <i>development</i> or <i>site alteration</i> will create <i>flooding hazards</i> , cause updrift and/or downdrift impacts and/or cause adverse environmental impacts.	Lawrence Rivers, where <i>development</i> or <i>site alteration</i> will create <i>flooding hazards</i> , cause updrift and/or downdrift impacts and/or cause adverse environmental impacts.	Rivers, where <i>development</i> or <i>site alteration</i> will create <i>flooding hazards</i> , cause updrift and/or downdrift impacts and/or cause adverse environmental impacts.
Deposits of mineral aggregate resources: means an area of identified <i>mineral aggregate resources</i> , as delineated in Aggregate Resource Inventory Papers or comprehensive studies prepared using evaluation procedures established by the Province for surficial and bedrock resources, as amended from time to time, that has a sufficient quantity and quality to warrant present or future extraction.	Deposits of mineral aggregate resources: means an area of identified <i>mineral aggregate resources</i> , as delineated in Aggregate Resource Inventory Papers or comprehensive studies prepared using evaluation procedures established by the Province for surficial and bedrock resources, as amended from time to time, that has a sufficient quantity and quality to warrant present or future extraction.	Deposits of mineral aggregate resources: means an area of identified <i>mineral aggregate resources</i> , as delineated in Aggregate Resource Inventory Papers or comprehensive studies prepared using evaluation procedures established by the Province for surficial and bedrock resources, as amended from time to time, that has a sufficient quantity and quality to warrant present or future extraction.
Designated and available: for the purposes of policy 1.4.1(a), means lands designated in the official plan for urban residential use. For municipalities where more detailed official plan policies (e.g., secondary plans) are required before development applications can be considered for approval, only lands that have commenced the more detailed planning process are considered to be designated for the purposes of this definition.	Designated and available: means lands designated in the official plan for urban residential use. For municipalities where more detailed official plan policies (e.g. secondary plans) are required before development applications can be considered for approval, only lands that have commenced the more detailed planning process are considered to be <i>designated and available</i> for the purposes of this definition.	Designated and available: means lands designated in the official plan for urban residential use. For municipalities where more detailed official plan policies (e.g. secondary plans) are required before development applications can be considered for approval, only lands that have commenced the more detailed planning process are considered to be <i>designated and available</i> for the purposes of this definition.
Designated growth areas: means lands within <i>settlement areas</i> 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. <i>Designated growth areas</i> include lands which are <i>designated and available</i> for residential growth in accordance with policy 1.4.1(a), as well as lands required for employment and other uses.	Designated growth areas: means lands within <i>settlement areas</i> 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. <i>Designated growth areas</i> include lands which are <i>designated and available</i> for residential growth in accordance with policy 1.4.1(a), as well as lands required for employment and other uses.	Designated growth areas: means lands within <i>settlement areas</i> 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. <i>Designated growth areas</i> include lands which are <i>designated and available</i> for residential growth in accordance with policy 1.4.1(a), as well as lands required for employment and other uses.
Designated vulnerable area: means areas defined as vulnerable, in accordance with provincial standards, by virtue of their importance as a drinking water source that may be impacted by activities or events.	Designated vulnerable area: means areas defined as vulnerable, in accordance with provincial standards, by virtue of their importance as a drinking water source.	Designated vulnerable area: means areas defined as vulnerable, in accordance with provincial standards, by virtue of their importance as a drinking water source.
Development: means the creation of a new lot, a change in land use, or the construction of buildings and structures, requiring approval under the <i>Planning Act</i> , but does not include:	Development: means the creation of a new lot, a change in land use, or the construction of buildings and structures requiring approval under the <i>Planning Act</i> , but does not include:	Development: means the creation of a new lot, a change in land use, or the construction of buildings and structures requiring approval under the <i>Planning Act</i> , but does not include:
a) activities that create or maintain <i>infrastructure</i> authorized under an environmental assessment process;	a) activities that create or maintain <i>infrastructure</i> authorized under an environmental assessment process;	a) activities that create or maintain <i>infrastructure</i> authorized under an environmental assessment process;
b) works subject to the <i>Drainage Act</i> ; or	b) works subject to the <i>Drainage Act</i> ; or	b) works subject to the <i>Drainage Act</i> ; or
c) for the purposes of policy 2.1.3(b) , underground or surface mining of <i>minerals</i> or advanced exploration on mining lands in <i>significant areas of mineral potential</i> in Ecoregion 5E, where advanced exploration has the same meaning as under the <i>Mining Act</i> . Instead, those matters shall be subject to policy 2.1.4(a) .	c) for the purposes of policy 2.1.4(a) , underground or surface mining of <i>minerals</i> or advanced exploration on mining lands in <i>significant areas of mineral potential</i> in Ecoregion 5E, where advanced exploration has the same meaning as under the <i>Mining Act</i> . Instead, those matters shall be subject to policy 2.1.5(a) .	c) for the purposes of policy 2.1.4(a), underground or surface mining of <i>minerals</i> or advanced exploration on mining lands in <i>significant areas of mineral potential</i> in Ecoregion 5E, where advanced exploration has the same meaning as under the <i>Mining Act</i> . Instead, those matters shall be subject to policy 2.1.5(a).

<p>Dynamic beach hazard: means areas of inherently unstable accumulations of shoreline sediments along the <i>Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System</i> and <i>large inland lakes</i>, as identified by provincial standards, as amended from time to time. The <i>dynamic beach hazard</i> limit consists of the <i>flooding hazard</i> limit plus a dynamic beach allowance.</p>	<p>Dynamic beach hazard: means areas of inherently unstable accumulations of shoreline sediments along the <i>Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System</i> and <i>large inland lakes</i>, as identified by provincial standards, as amended from time to time. The <i>dynamic beach hazard</i> limit consists of the <i>flooding hazard</i> limit plus a dynamic beach allowance.</p>	<p>Dynamic beach hazard: means areas of inherently unstable accumulations of shoreline sediments along the <i>Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System</i> and <i>large inland lakes</i>, as identified by provincial standards, as amended from time to time. The <i>dynamic beach hazard</i> limit consists of the <i>flooding hazard</i> limit plus a dynamic beach allowance.</p>
<p>Ecological function: means the natural processes, products or services that living and non-living environments provide or perform within or between species, ecosystems and landscapes. These may include biological, physical and socio-economic interactions.</p>	<p>Ecological function: means the natural processes, products or services that living and non-living environments provide or perform within or between species, ecosystems and landscapes. These may include biological, physical and socio-economic interactions.</p>	<p>Ecological function: means the natural processes, products or services that living and non-living environments provide or perform within or between species, ecosystems and landscapes. These may include biological, physical and socio-economic interactions.</p>
<p>Employment area: means those areas designated in an official plan for clusters of business and economic activities including, but not limited to, manufacturing, warehousing, offices, and associated retail and ancillary facilities.</p>	<p>Employment area: means those areas designated in an official plan for clusters of business and economic activities including, but not limited to, manufacturing, warehousing, offices, and associated retail and ancillary facilities.</p>	<p>Employment area: means those areas designated in an official plan for clusters of business and economic activities including, but not limited to, manufacturing, warehousing, offices, and associated retail and ancillary facilities.</p>
<p>Endangered species: means a species that is listed or categorized as an “Endangered Species” on the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources’ official species at risk list, as updated and amended from time to time.</p>	<p>Endangered species: means a species that is listed or categorized as an “Endangered Species” on the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources’ official species at risk list, as updated and amended from time to time.</p>	<p>Endangered species: means a species that is listed or categorized as an “Endangered Species” on the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources’ official Species at Risk list, as updated and amended from time to time.</p>
<p>Erosion hazard: means the loss of land, due to human or natural processes, that poses a threat to life and property. The <i>erosion hazard</i> limit is determined using considerations that include the 100 year erosion rate (the average annual rate of recession extended over an one hundred year time span), an allowance for slope stability, and an erosion/erosion access allowance.</p>	<p>Erosion hazard: means the loss of land, due to human or natural processes, that poses a threat to life and property. The <i>erosion hazard</i> limit is determined using considerations that include the 100 year erosion rate (the average annual rate of recession extended over an one hundred year time span), an allowance for slope stability, and an erosion/erosion access allowance.</p>	<p>Erosion hazard: means the loss of land, due to human or natural processes, that poses a threat to life and property. The <i>erosion hazard</i> limit is determined using considerations that include the 100 year erosion rate (the average annual rate of recession extended over a one hundred year time span), an allowance for slope stability, and an erosion/erosion access allowance.</p>
	<p>Essential emergency service: means services which would be impaired during an emergency as a result of flooding, the failure of floodproofing measures and/or protection works, and/or erosion.</p>	<p>Essential emergency service: means services which would be impaired during an emergency as a result of flooding, the failure of floodproofing measures and/or protection works, and/or erosion.</p>
<p>Fish: means fish, which as defined in S.2 of the Fisheries Act, c. F-14, as amended, includes fish, shellfish, crustaceans, and marine animals, at all stages of their life cycles.</p>	<p>Fish: means fish, which as defined in the <i>Fisheries Act</i>, includes fish, shellfish, crustaceans, and marine animals, at all stages of their life cycles.</p>	<p>Fish: means fish, which as defined in the <i>Fisheries Act</i>, includes fish, shellfish, crustaceans, and marine animals, at all stages of their life cycles.</p>
<p>Fish habitat: as defined in the <i>Fisheries Act</i>, c. F-14, means spawning grounds and nursery, rearing, food supply, and migration areas on which <i>fish</i> depend directly or indirectly in order to carry out their life processes.</p>	<p>Fish habitat: as defined in the <i>Fisheries Act</i>, means spawning grounds and nursery, rearing, food supply, and migration areas on which <i>fish</i> depend directly or indirectly in order to carry out their life processes.</p>	<p>Fish habitat: as defined in the <i>Fisheries Act</i>, means spawning grounds and any other areas, including nursery, rearing, food supply, and migration areas on which <i>fish</i> depend directly or indirectly in order to carry out their life processes.</p>
<p>Flood fringe: for <i>river, stream and small inland lake systems</i>, means the outer portion of the <i>flood plain</i> between the <i>floodway</i> and the <i>flooding hazard</i> limit. Depths and velocities of flooding are generally less severe in the flood fringe than those</p>	<p>Flood fringe: for <i>river, stream and small inland lake systems</i>, means the outer portion of the <i>flood plain</i> between the <i>floodway</i> and the <i>flooding hazard</i> limit. Depths and velocities of flooding are generally less severe in the flood fringe than those</p>	<p>Flood fringe: for <i>river, stream and small inland lake systems</i>, means the outer portion of the <i>flood plain</i> between the <i>floodway</i> and the <i>flooding hazard</i> limit. Depths and velocities of flooding are generally less severe in the flood fringe than those</p>

experienced in the <i>floodway</i> .	experienced in the <i>floodway</i> .	experienced in the <i>floodway</i> .
Flood plain: for <i>river stream, and small inland lake systems</i> , means the area, usually low lands adjoining a watercourse, which has been or may be subject to <i>flooding hazards</i> .	Flood plain: for <i>river, stream and small inland lake systems</i> , means the area, usually low lands adjoining a watercourse, which has been or may be subject to <i>flooding hazards</i> .	Flood plain: for <i>river, stream and small inland lake systems</i> , means the area, usually low lands adjoining a watercourse, which has been or may be subject to <i>flooding hazards</i> .
Flooding hazard: means the inundation, under the conditions specified below, of areas adjacent to a shoreline or a river or stream system and not ordinarily covered by water:	Flooding hazard: means the inundation, under the conditions specified below, of areas adjacent to a shoreline or a river or stream system and not ordinarily covered by water:	Flooding hazard: means the inundation, under the conditions specified below, of areas adjacent to a shoreline or a river or stream system and not ordinarily covered by water:
a) Along the shorelines of the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System and large inland lakes, the flooding hazard limit is based on the one hundred year flood level plus an allowance for wave uprush and other water-related hazards;	a) Along the shorelines of the <i>Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System</i> and <i>large inland lakes</i> , the <i>flooding hazard</i> limit is based on the <i>one hundred year flood level</i> plus an allowance for <i>wave uprush</i> and <i>other water-related hazards</i> ;	a) along the shorelines of the <i>Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System</i> and <i>large inland lakes</i> , the <i>flooding hazard</i> limit is based on the <i>one hundred year flood level</i> plus an allowance for <i>wave uprush</i> and <i>other water-related hazards</i> ;
b) Along river, stream and small inland lake systems, the flooding hazard limit is the greater of:	b) Along <i>river, stream and small inland lake systems</i> , the <i>flooding hazard</i> limit is the greater of:	b) along <i>river, stream and small inland lake systems</i> , the <i>flooding hazard</i> limit is the greater of:
1. the flood resulting from the rainfall actually experienced during a major storm such as the Hurricane Hazel storm (1954) or the Timmins storm (1961), transposed over a specific watershed and combined with the local conditions, where evidence suggests that the storm event could have potentially occurred over watersheds in the general area;	1. the flood resulting from the rainfall actually experienced during a major storm such as the Hurricane Hazel storm (1954) or the Timmins storm (1961), transposed over a specific watershed and combined with the local conditions, where evidence suggests that the storm event could have potentially occurred over watersheds in the general area;	1. the flood resulting from the rainfall actually experienced during a major storm such as the Hurricane Hazel storm (1954) or the Timmins storm (1961), transposed over a specific watershed and combined with the local conditions, where evidence suggests that the storm event could have potentially occurred over watersheds in the general area;
2. the <i>one hundred year flood</i> ; and	2. the <i>one hundred year flood</i> ; and	2. the <i>one hundred year flood</i> ; and
3. a flood which is greater than 1. or 2. which was actually experienced in a particular watershed or portion thereof as a result of ice jams and which has been approved as the standard for that specific area by the Minister of Natural Resources;	3. a flood which is greater than 1. or 2. which was actually experienced in a particular watershed or portion thereof as a result of ice jams and which has been approved as the standard for that specific area by the Minister of Natural Resources;	3. a flood which is greater than 1. or 2. which was actually experienced in a particular watershed or portion thereof as a result of ice jams and which has been approved as the standard for that specific area by the Minister of Natural Resources;
except where the use of the <i>one hundred year flood</i> or the actually experienced event has been approved by the Minister of Natural Resources as the standard for a specific watershed (where the past history of flooding supports the lowering of the standard).	except where the use of the <i>one hundred year flood</i> or the actually experienced event has been approved by the Minister of Natural Resources as the standard for a specific watershed (where the past history of flooding supports the lowering of the standard).	except where the use of the <i>one hundred year flood</i> or the actually experienced event has been approved by the Minister of Natural Resources as the standard for a specific watershed (where the past history of flooding supports the lowering of the standard).
Floodproofing standard: means the combination of measures incorporated into the basic design and/or construction of buildings, structures, or properties to reduce or eliminate <i>flooding hazards, wave uprush</i> and <i>other water-related hazards</i> along the shorelines of the <i>Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System</i> and <i>large inland lakes</i> , and <i>flooding hazards</i> along <i>river, stream</i> and <i>small inland lake systems</i> .	Floodproofing standard: means the combination of measures incorporated into the basic design and/or construction of buildings, structures, or properties to reduce or eliminate <i>flooding hazards, wave uprush</i> and <i>other water-related hazards</i> along the shorelines of the <i>Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System</i> and <i>large inland lakes</i> , and <i>flooding hazards</i> along <i>river, stream</i> and <i>small inland lake systems</i> .	Floodproofing standard: means the combination of measures incorporated into the basic design and/or construction of buildings, structures, or properties to reduce or eliminate <i>flooding hazards, wave uprush</i> and <i>other water-related hazards</i> along the shorelines of the <i>Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System</i> and <i>large inland lakes</i> , and <i>flooding hazards</i> along <i>river, stream</i> and <i>small inland lake systems</i> .
Floodway: for <i>river, stream and small inland lake systems</i> , means the portion of the <i>flood plain</i> where <i>development</i> and <i>site alteration</i> would cause a danger to public health and safety or property damage.	Floodway: for <i>river, stream and small inland lake systems</i> , means the portion of the <i>flood plain</i> where <i>development</i> and <i>site alteration</i> would cause a danger to public health and safety or property damage.	Floodway: for <i>river, stream and small inland lake systems</i> , means the portion of the <i>flood plain</i> where <i>development</i> and <i>site alteration</i> would cause a danger to public health and safety or property damage.

Where the one zone concept is applied, the <i>floodway</i> is the entire contiguous <i>flood plain</i> .	Where the one zone concept is applied, the <i>floodway</i> is the entire contiguous <i>flood plain</i> .	Where the one zone concept is applied, the <i>floodway</i> is the entire contiguous <i>flood plain</i> .
Where the two zone concept is applied, the <i>floodway</i> is the contiguous inner portion of the <i>flood plain</i> , representing that area required for the safe passage of flood flow and/or that area where flood depths and/or velocities are considered to be such that they pose a potential threat to life and/or property damage. Where the two zone concept applies, the outer portion of the <i>flood plain</i> is called the <i>flood fringe</i> .	Where the <i>two zone concept</i> is applied, the <i>floodway</i> is the contiguous inner portion of the <i>flood plain</i> , representing that area required for the safe passage of flood flow and/or that area where flood depths and/or velocities are considered to be such that they pose a potential threat to life and/or property damage. Where the <i>two zone concept</i> applies, the outer portion of the <i>flood plain</i> is called the <i>flood fringe</i> .	Where the <i>two zone concept</i> is applied, the <i>floodway</i> is the contiguous inner portion of the <i>flood plain</i> , representing that area required for the safe passage of flood flow and/or that area where flood depths and/or velocities are considered to be such that they pose a potential threat to life and/or property damage. Where the <i>two zone concept</i> applies, the outer portion of the <i>flood plain</i> is called the <i>flood fringe</i> .
		Freight-supportive: in regard to land use patterns, means transportation systems and facilities that facilitate the movement of goods. This includes policies or programs intended to support efficient freight movement through the planning, design and operation of land use and transportation systems. Approaches may be recommended in guidelines developed by the Province or based on municipal approaches that achieve the same objectives.
Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System: means the major water system consisting of Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie and Ontario and their connecting channels, and the St. Lawrence River within the boundaries of the Province of Ontario.	Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System: means the major water system consisting of Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie and Ontario and their connecting channels, and the St. Lawrence River within the boundaries of the Province of Ontario.	Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System: means the major water system consisting of Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie and Ontario and their connecting channels, and the St. Lawrence River within the boundaries of the Province of Ontario.
	Green infrastructure: means natural and human-made elements that provide ecological and hydrological benefits. <i>Green infrastructure</i> can include components such as natural heritage features and systems, parklands, stormwater management systems, urban forests, permeable surfaces, and green roofs.	Green infrastructure: means natural and human-made elements that provide ecological and hydrological functions and processes. <i>Green infrastructure</i> can include components such as natural heritage features and systems, parklands, stormwater management systems, street trees , urban forests, natural channels , permeable surfaces, and green roofs.
Ground water feature: refers to water-related features in the earth's subsurface, including recharge/discharge areas, water tables, aquifers and unsaturated zones that can be defined by surface and subsurface hydrogeologic investigations.	Ground water feature: refers to water-related features in the earth's subsurface, including recharge/discharge areas, water tables, aquifers and unsaturated zones that can be defined by surface and subsurface hydrogeologic investigations.	Ground water feature: means water-related features in the earth's subsurface, including recharge/discharge areas, water tables, aquifers and unsaturated zones that can be defined by surface and subsurface hydrogeologic investigations.
	Habitat of endangered species and threatened species: means	Habitat of endangered species and threatened species: means
	a) with respect to a species listed on the Species at Risk in Ontario List as an endangered or threatened species for which a regulation made under clause 55(1)(a) of the <i>Endangered Species Act, 2007</i> is in force, the area prescribed by that regulation as the habitat of the species; or	a) with respect to a species listed on the Species at Risk in Ontario List as an endangered or threatened species for which a regulation made under clause 55(1)(a) of the <i>Endangered Species Act, 2007</i> is in force, the area prescribed by that regulation as the habitat of the species; or
	b) with respect to any other species listed on the Species at Risk in Ontario List as an endangered or threatened species, an area on which the species depends, directly or indirectly, to carry on its life processes, including life processes such as	b) with respect to any other species listed on the Species at Risk in Ontario List as an endangered or threatened species, an area on which the species depends, directly or indirectly, to carry on its life processes, including life processes such as reproduction,

	reproduction, rearing, hibernation, migration or feeding, as approved by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources; and	rearing, hibernation, migration or feeding, as approved by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources; and
	c) places in the areas described in clause (a) or (b), whichever is applicable, that are used by members of the species as dens, nests, hibernacula or other residences.	places in the areas described in clause (a) or (b), whichever is applicable, that are used by members of the species as dens, nests, hibernacula or other residences.
		Hazardous forest types for wildland fire: means forest types assessed as being associated with the risk of high to extreme wildland fire using risk assessment tools established by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, as amended from time to time.
Hazardous lands: means property or lands that could be unsafe for development due to naturally occurring processes. Along the shorelines of the <i>Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System</i> , this means the land, including that covered by water, between the international boundary, where applicable, and the furthest landward limit of the <i>flooding hazard, erosion hazard or dynamic beach hazard</i> limits. Along the shorelines of <i>large inland lakes</i> , this means the land, including that covered by water, between a defined offshore distance or depth and the furthest landward limit of the <i>flooding hazard, erosion hazard or dynamic beach hazard</i> limits. Along <i>river, stream and small inland lake systems</i> , this means the land, including that covered by water, to the furthest landward limit of the <i>flooding hazard or erosion hazard</i> limits.	Hazardous lands: means a) property or lands that could be unsafe for development due to naturally occurring processes. Along the shorelines of the <i>Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System</i> , this means the land, including that covered by water, between the international boundary, where applicable, and the furthest landward limit of the <i>flooding hazard, erosion hazard or dynamic beach hazard</i> limits. Along the shorelines of <i>large inland lakes</i> , this means the land, including that covered by water, between a defined offshore distance or depth and the furthest landward limit of the <i>flooding hazard, erosion hazard or dynamic beach hazard</i> limits. Along <i>river, stream and small inland lake systems</i> , this means the land, including that covered by water, to the furthest landward limit of the <i>flooding hazard or erosion hazard</i> limits; and	Hazardous lands: means property or lands that could be unsafe for development due to naturally occurring processes. Along the shorelines of the <i>Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System</i> , this means the land, including that covered by water, between the international boundary, where applicable, and the furthest landward limit of the <i>flooding hazard, erosion hazard or dynamic beach hazard</i> limits. Along the shorelines of <i>large inland lakes</i> , this means the land, including that covered by water, between a defined offshore distance or depth and the furthest landward limit of the <i>flooding hazard, erosion hazard or dynamic beach hazard</i> limits. Along <i>river, stream and small inland lake systems</i> , this means the land, including that covered by water, to the furthest landward limit of the <i>flooding hazard or erosion hazard</i> limits.
	b) for the purposes of policies 3.1.1(d) and 3.1.8, areas assessed as being at high to extreme risk for wildland fire using evaluation procedures established by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, as amended from time to time.	
Hazardous sites: means property or lands that could be unsafe for <i>development</i> and <i>site alteration</i> due to naturally occurring hazards. These may include unstable soils (sensitive marine clays [leda], organic soils) or unstable bedrock (karst topography).	Hazardous sites: means property or lands that could be unsafe for <i>development</i> and <i>site alteration</i> due to naturally occurring hazards. These may include unstable soils (sensitive marine clays [leda], organic soils) or unstable bedrock (karst topography).	Hazardous sites: means property or lands that could be unsafe for <i>development</i> and <i>site alteration</i> due to naturally occurring hazards. These may include unstable soils (sensitive marine clays [leda], organic soils) or unstable bedrock (karst topography).
Hazardous substances: means substances which, individually, or in combination with other substances, are normally considered to pose a danger to public health, safety and the environment. These substances generally include a wide array of materials that are toxic, ignitable, corrosive, reactive, radioactive or pathological.	Hazardous substances: means substances which, individually, or in combination with other substances, are normally considered to pose a danger to public health, safety and the environment. These substances generally include a wide array of materials that are toxic, ignitable, corrosive, reactive, radioactive or pathological.	Hazardous substances: means substances which, individually, or in combination with other substances, are normally considered to pose a danger to public health, safety and the environment. These substances generally include a wide array of materials that are toxic, ignitable, corrosive, reactive, radioactive or pathological.

<p>Heritage attributes: means the principal features, characteristics, context and appearance that contribute to the cultural heritage significance of a <i>protected heritage property</i>.</p>	<p>Heritage attributes: means the principal features or elements that contribute to a <i>protected heritage property's</i> cultural heritage value or interest, and may include the property's built or manufactured elements, as well as natural landforms, vegetation, water features, and its visual setting (including significant views or vistas to or from a protected heritage property).</p>	<p>Heritage attributes: means the principal features or elements that contribute to a <i>protected heritage property's</i> cultural heritage value or interest, and may include the property's built or manufactured elements, as well as natural landforms, vegetation, water features, and its visual setting (including significant views or vistas to or from a <i>protected heritage property</i>).</p>
	<p>High quality: means primary and secondary sand and gravel resources and bedrock resources as defined in the Aggregate Resource Inventory Papers (ARIP).</p>	<p>High quality: means primary and secondary sand and gravel resources and bedrock resources as defined in the Aggregate Resource Inventory Papers (ARIP).</p>
<p>Hydrologic function: means the functions of the hydrological cycle that include the occurrence, circulation, distribution and chemical and physical properties of water on the surface of the land, in the soil and underlying rocks, and in the atmosphere, and water's interaction with the environment including its relation to living things.</p>	<p>Hydrologic function: means the functions of the hydrological cycle that include the occurrence, circulation, distribution and chemical and physical properties of water on the surface of the land, in the soil and underlying rocks, and in the atmosphere, and water's interaction with the environment including its relation to living things.</p>	<p>Hydrologic function: means the functions of the hydrological cycle that include the occurrence, circulation, distribution and chemical and physical properties of water on the surface of the land, in the soil and underlying rocks, and in the atmosphere, and water's interaction with the environment including its relation to living things.</p>
<p>Individual on-site sewage services: means individual, autonomous sewage disposal systems within the meaning of s.8.1.2, O.Reg. 403/97, under the <i>Building Code Act, 1992</i> that are owned, operated and managed by the owner of the property upon which the system is located.</p>	<p>Individual on-site sewage services: means sewage systems, as defined in O. Reg. 350/06 under the <i>Building Code Act, 1992</i>, that are owned, operated and managed by the owner of the property upon which the system is located.</p>	<p>Individual on-site sewage services: means sewage systems, as defined in O. Reg. 332/12 under the <i>Building Code Act, 1992</i>, that are owned, operated and managed by the owner of the property upon which the system is located.</p>
<p>Individual on-site water services: means individual, autonomous water supply systems that are owned, operated and managed by the owner of the property upon which the system is located.</p>	<p>Individual on-site water services: means individual, autonomous water supply systems that are owned, operated and managed by the owner of the property upon which the system is located.</p>	<p>Individual on-site water services: means individual, autonomous water supply systems that are owned, operated and managed by the owner of the property upon which the system is located.</p>
<p>Infrastructure: means physical structures (facilities and corridors) that form the foundation for development. <i>Infrastructure</i> includes: sewage and water systems, septage treatment systems, waste management systems, electric power generation and transmission, communications/telecommunications, transit and transportation corridors and facilities, oil and gas pipelines and associated facilities.</p>	<p>Infrastructure: means physical structures (facilities and corridors) that form the foundation for development. <i>Infrastructure</i> 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.</p>	<p>Infrastructure: means physical structures (facilities and corridors) that form the foundation for development. <i>Infrastructure</i> 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.</p>
	<p>Institutional use: means land uses where there is a threat to the safe evacuation of the sick, the elderly, the physically challenged or the young during an emergency as a result of flooding, failure of floodproofing measures or protection works, or erosion.</p>	<p>Institutional use: for the purposes of policy 3.1.5, means land uses where there is a threat to the safe evacuation of vulnerable populations such as older persons, persons with disabilities, and those who are sick or young, during an emergency as a result of flooding, failure of floodproofing measures or protection works, or erosion.</p>

Intensification: means the development of a property, site or area at a higher density than currently exists through:	Intensification: means the development of a property, site or area at a higher density than currently exists through:	Intensification: means the development of a property, site or area at a higher density than currently exists through:
a) <i>redevelopment</i> , including the reuse of <i>brownfield sites</i> ;	a) <i>redevelopment</i> , including the reuse of <i>brownfield sites</i> ;	a) <i>redevelopment</i> , including the reuse of <i>brownfield sites</i> ;
b) the development of vacant and/or underutilized lots within previously developed areas;	b) the development of vacant and/or underutilized lots within previously developed areas;	b) the development of vacant and/or underutilized lots within previously developed areas;
c) infill development; and	c) infill development; and	c) infill development; and
d) the expansion or conversion of existing buildings.	d) the expansion or conversion of existing buildings.	d) the expansion or conversion of existing buildings.
Large inland lakes: means those waterbodies having a surface area of equal to or greater than 100 square kilometres where there is not a measurable or predictable response to a single runoff event.	Large inland lakes: means those waterbodies having a surface area of equal to or greater than 100 square kilometres where there is not a measurable or predictable response to a single runoff event.	Large inland lakes: means those waterbodies having a surface area of equal to or greater than 100 square kilometres where there is not a measurable or predictable response to a single runoff event.
Legal or technical reasons: for the purposes of policy 2.3.4.2, means severances for purposes such as easements, corrections of deeds, quit claims, and minor boundary adjustments, which do not result in the creation of a new lot.	Legal or technical reasons: for the purposes of policy 2.3.4.2, means severances for purposes such as easements, corrections of deeds, quit claims, and minor boundary adjustments, which do not result in the creation of a new lot.	Legal or technical reasons: means severances for purposes such as easements, corrections of deeds, quit claims, and minor boundary adjustments, which do not result in the creation of a new lot.
Low and moderate income households: means	Low and moderate income households: means	Low and moderate income households: means
a) in the case of ownership housing, households with incomes in the lowest 60 percent of the income distribution for the <i>regional market area</i> ; or	a) in the case of ownership housing, households with incomes in the lowest 60 percent of the income distribution for the <i>regional market area</i> ; or	a) in the case of ownership housing, households with incomes in the lowest 60 percent of the income distribution for the <i>regional market area</i> ; or
b) in the case of rental housing, households with incomes in the lowest 60 percent of the income distribution for renter households for the <i>regional market area</i> .	b) in the case of rental housing, households with incomes in the lowest 60 percent of the income distribution for renter households for the <i>regional market area</i> .	b) in the case of rental housing, households with incomes in the lowest 60 percent of the income distribution for renter households for the <i>regional market area</i> .
	Major facilities: means facilities which may require separation from <i>sensitive land uses</i> , including but not limited to <i>airports</i> , transportation infrastructure and corridors, <i>rail facilities</i> , <i>marine facilities</i> , sewage treatment facilities, <i>waste management systems</i> , oil and gas pipelines, industries, and resource extraction activities.	Major facilities: means facilities which may require separation from <i>sensitive land uses</i> , including but not limited to <i>airports</i> , transportation infrastructure and corridors, <i>rail facilities</i> , <i>marine facilities</i> , sewage treatment facilities, <i>waste management systems</i> , oil and gas pipelines, industries, energy generation facilities and transmission systems , and resource extraction activities.
	Major goods movement facilities and corridors: means transportation facilities and corridors associated with the inter- and intra-provincial movement of goods. Examples include: inter-modal facilities, ports, <i>airports</i> , <i>rail facilities</i> , freight corridors, freight facilities, and haul routes and primary transportation corridors used for the movement of goods. Approaches that are freight-supportive may be recommended in guidelines developed by the Province or based on municipal approaches that achieve the same objectives.	Major goods movement facilities and corridors: means transportation facilities and corridors associated with the inter- and intra-provincial movement of goods. Examples include: inter-modal facilities, ports, <i>airports</i> , <i>rail facilities</i> , truck terminals , freight corridors, freight facilities, and haul routes and primary transportation corridors used for the movement of goods. Approaches that are freight-supportive may be recommended in guidelines developed by the Province or based on municipal approaches that achieve the same objectives.
	Marine facilities: means ferries, harbours, ports, ferry terminals, canals and associated uses, including designated lands for future	Marine facilities: means ferries, harbours, ports, ferry terminals, canals and associated uses, including designated lands for future

	<i>marine facilities.</i>	<i>marine facilities.</i>
Mine hazard: means any feature of a mine as defined under the <i>Mining Act</i> , or any related disturbance of the ground that has not been rehabilitated.	Mine hazard: means any feature of a mine as defined under the <i>Mining Act</i> , or any related disturbance of the ground that has not been rehabilitated.	Mine hazard: means any feature of a mine as defined under the <i>Mining Act</i> , or any related disturbance of the ground that has not been rehabilitated.
Minerals: means metallic minerals and non-metallic minerals as herein defined, but does not include <i>mineral aggregate resources</i> or <i>petroleum resources</i>	Minerals: means metallic minerals and non-metallic minerals as herein defined, but does not include <i>mineral aggregate resources</i> or <i>petroleum resources</i> .	Minerals: means metallic minerals and non-metallic minerals as herein defined, but does not include <i>mineral aggregate resources</i> or <i>petroleum resources</i> .
Metallic minerals means those minerals from which metals (e.g. copper, nickel, gold) are derived.	Metallic minerals means those minerals from which metals (e.g. copper, nickel, gold) are derived.	Metallic minerals means those minerals from which metals (e.g. copper, nickel, gold) are derived.
Non-metallic minerals means those minerals that are of value for intrinsic properties of the minerals themselves and not as a source of metal. They are generally synonymous with industrial minerals (e.g. asbestos, graphite, kyanite, mica, nepheline syenite, salt, talc, and wollastonite).	Non-metallic minerals means those minerals that are of value for intrinsic properties of the minerals themselves and not as a source of metal. They are generally synonymous with industrial minerals (e.g. asbestos, graphite, kyanite, mica, nepheline syenite, salt, talc, and wollastonite).	Non-metallic minerals means those minerals that are of value for intrinsic properties of the minerals themselves and not as a source of metal. They are generally synonymous with industrial minerals (e.g. asbestos, graphite, kyanite, mica, nepheline syenite, salt, talc, and wollastonite).
Mineral aggregate operation: means	Mineral aggregate operation: means	Mineral aggregate operation: means
a) lands under license or permit, other than for <i>wayside pits and quarries</i> , issued in accordance with the <i>Aggregate Resources Act</i> , or successors thereto;	a) lands under license or permit, other than for <i>wayside pits and quarries</i> , issued in accordance with the <i>Aggregate Resources Act</i> ;	a) lands under license or permit, other than for <i>wayside pits and quarries</i> , issued in accordance with the <i>Aggregate Resources Act</i> ;
b) for lands not designated under the <i>Aggregate Resources Act</i> , established pits and quarries that are not in contravention of municipal zoning by-laws and including adjacent land under agreement with or owned by the operator, to permit continuation of the operation; and	b) for lands not designated under the <i>Aggregate Resources Act</i> , established pits and quarries that are not in contravention of municipal zoning by-laws and including adjacent land under agreement with or owned by the operator, to permit continuation of the operation; and	b) for lands not designated under the <i>Aggregate Resources Act</i> , established pits and quarries that are not in contravention of municipal zoning by-laws and including adjacent land under agreement with or owned by the operator, to permit continuation of the operation; and
c) associated facilities used in extraction, transport, beneficiation, processing or recycling of <i>mineral aggregate resources</i> and derived products such as asphalt and concrete, or the production of secondary related products.	c) associated facilities used in extraction, transport, beneficiation, processing or recycling of <i>mineral aggregate resources</i> and derived products such as asphalt and concrete, or the production of secondary related products.	c) associated facilities used in extraction, transport, beneficiation, processing or recycling of <i>mineral aggregate resources</i> and derived products such as asphalt and concrete, or the production of secondary related products.
Mineral aggregate resources: means gravel, sand, clay, earth, shale, stone, limestone, dolostone, sandstone, marble, granite, rock or other material prescribed under the <i>Aggregate Resources Act</i> suitable for construction, industrial, manufacturing and maintenance purposes but does not include metallic ores, asbestos, graphite, kyanite, mica, nepheline syenite, salt, talc, wollastonite, mine tailings or other material prescribed under the <i>Mining Act</i> .	Mineral aggregate resources: means gravel, sand, clay, earth, shale, stone, limestone, dolostone, sandstone, marble, granite, rock or other material prescribed under the <i>Aggregate Resources Act</i> suitable for construction, industrial, manufacturing and maintenance purposes but does not include metallic ores, asbestos, graphite, kyanite, mica, nepheline syenite, salt, talc, wollastonite, mine tailings or other material prescribed under the <i>Mining Act</i> .	Mineral aggregate resources: means gravel, sand, clay, earth, shale, stone, limestone, dolostone, sandstone, marble, granite, rock or other material prescribed under the <i>Aggregate Resources Act</i> suitable for construction, industrial, manufacturing and maintenance purposes but does not include metallic ores, asbestos, graphite, kyanite, mica, nepheline syenite, salt, talc, wollastonite, mine tailings or other material prescribed under the <i>Mining Act</i> .
		Mineral aggregate resource conservation: means a) the recovery and recycling of manufactured materials derived from mineral aggregates (e.g. glass, porcelain, brick, concrete, asphalt, slag, etc.), for re-use in construction, manufacturing, industrial or maintenance projects as a substitute for new mineral

		aggregates; and b) the wise use of mineral aggregates including utilization or extraction of on-site <i>mineral aggregate resources</i> prior to development occurring.
Mineral deposits: means areas of identified <i>minerals</i> that have sufficient quantity and quality based on specific geological evidence to warrant present or future extraction.	Mineral deposits: means areas of identified <i>minerals</i> that have sufficient quantity and quality based on specific geological evidence to warrant present or future extraction.	Mineral deposits: means areas of identified <i>minerals</i> that have sufficient quantity and quality based on specific geological evidence to warrant present or future extraction.
Mineral mining operation: means mining operations and associated facilities, or, past producing mines with remaining mineral development potential that have not been permanently rehabilitated to another use.	Mineral mining operation: means mining operations and associated facilities, or, past producing mines with remaining mineral development potential that have not been permanently rehabilitated to another use.	Mineral mining operation: means mining operations and associated facilities, or, past producing mines with remaining mineral development potential that have not been permanently rehabilitated to another use.
Minimum distance separation formulae: means formulae developed by the Province to separate uses so as to reduce incompatibility concerns about odour from livestock facilities.	Minimum distance separation formulae: means formulae and guidelines developed by the Province, as amended from time to time , to separate uses so as to reduce incompatibility concerns about odour from livestock facilities.	Minimum distance separation formulae: means formulae and guidelines developed by the Province, as amended from time to time, to separate uses so as to reduce incompatibility concerns about odour from livestock facilities.
Multi-modal transportation system: means a transportation system which may include several forms of transportation such as automobiles, walking, trucks, cycling, buses, rapid transit, rail (such as commuter and freight), air and marine.	Multi-modal transportation system: means a transportation system which may include several forms of transportation such as automobiles, walking, trucks, cycling, buses, rapid transit, rail (such as commuter and freight), air and marine.	Multimodal transportation system: means a transportation system which may include several forms of transportation such as automobiles, walking, trucks, cycling, buses, rapid transit, rail (such as commuter and freight), air and marine.
Municipal sewage services: means a sewage works within the meaning of Section 1 of the <i>Ontario Water Resources Act</i> that is owned or operated by a municipality.	Municipal sewage services: means a sewage works within the meaning of section 1 of the <i>Ontario Water Resources Act</i> that is owned or operated by a municipality.	Municipal sewage services: means a sewage works within the meaning of section 1 of the <i>Ontario Water Resources Act</i> that is owned or operated by a municipality.
Municipal water services: means a municipal drinking-water system within the meaning of Section 2 of the <i>Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002</i> .	Municipal water services: means a municipal drinking-water system within the meaning of section 2 of the <i>Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002</i> .	Municipal water services: means a municipal drinking-water system within the meaning of section 2 of the <i>Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002</i> .
Natural heritage features and areas: means features and areas, including <i>significant wetlands, significant coastal wetlands, fish habitat, significant woodlands</i> south and east of the Canadian Shield, <i>significant valleylands</i> south and east of the Canadian Shield, significant habitat of <i>endangered species</i> and <i>threatened species</i> , <i>significant wildlife habitat</i> , and <i>significant areas of natural and scientific interest</i> , which are important for their environmental and social values as a legacy of the natural landscapes of an area.	Natural heritage features and areas: means features and areas, including <i>significant wetlands, significant coastal wetlands, fish habitat, significant woodlands</i> south and east of the Canadian Shield, <i>significant valleylands</i> south and east of the Canadian Shield, <i>habitat of endangered species and threatened species</i> , <i>significant wildlife habitat</i> , and <i>significant areas of natural and scientific interest</i> , which are important for their environmental and social values as a legacy of the natural landscapes of an area.	Natural heritage features and areas: means features and areas, including <i>significant wetlands, significant coastal wetlands</i> , other coastal wetlands in Ecoregions 5E, 6E and 7E , <i>fish habitat, significant woodlands and significant valleylands in Ecoregions 6E and 7E (excluding islands in Lake Huron and the St. Marys River)</i> , <i>habitat of endangered species and threatened species</i> , <i>significant wildlife habitat</i> , and <i>significant areas of natural and scientific interest</i> , which are important for their environmental and social values as a legacy of the natural landscapes of an area.
Natural heritage system: means a system made up of <i>natural heritage features and areas</i> , linked by natural corridors which are necessary to maintain biological and geological diversity, natural functions, viable populations of indigenous species and ecosystems. These systems can include lands that have been restored and areas with the potential to be restored to a natural	Natural heritage system: means a system made up of <i>natural heritage features and areas</i> , and linkages intended to provide connectivity (at the regional or site level) and support natural processes which are necessary to maintain biological and geological diversity, natural functions, viable populations of indigenous species and ecosystems. These systems can include:	Natural heritage system: means a system made up of <i>natural heritage features and areas</i> , and linkages intended to provide connectivity (at the regional or site level) and support natural processes which are necessary to maintain biological and geological diversity, natural functions, viable populations of indigenous species, and ecosystems. These systems can include

state.	<i>natural heritage features and areas; federal and provincial parks and conservation reserves, other natural heritage features, lands that have been restored or have the potential to be restored to a natural state, areas that support hydrologic functions, and working landscapes that enable ecological functions to continue.</i> The Province has a recommended approach for identifying natural heritage systems, but municipal approaches that achieve or exceed the same objective may also be used.	<i>natural heritage features and areas, federal and provincial parks and conservation reserves, other natural heritage features, lands that have been restored or have the potential to be restored to a natural state, areas that support hydrologic functions, and working landscapes that enable ecological functions to continue.</i> The Province has a recommended approach for identifying <i>natural heritage systems</i> , but municipal approaches that achieve or exceed the same objective may also be used.
Negative impacts: means	Negative impacts: means	Negative impacts: means
a) in regard to policy 2.2, degradation to the quality and quantity of water, sensitive surface water features and sensitive ground water features, and their related hydrologic functions, due to single, multiple or successive development or site alteration activities;	a) in regard to policy 1.6.5.4 and 1.6.5.5 , degradation to the <i>quality and quantity of water, sensitive surface water features and sensitive ground water features</i> , and their related <i>hydrologic functions</i> , due to single, multiple or successive <i>development</i> . Negative impacts should be assessed through environmental studies including hydrogeological or water quality impact assessments, in accordance with provincial standards;	a) in regard to policy 1.6.6.4 and 1.6.6.5 , degradation to the <i>quality and quantity of water, sensitive surface water features and sensitive ground water features</i> , and their related <i>hydrologic functions</i> , due to single, multiple or successive <i>development</i> . <i>Negative impacts</i> should be assessed through environmental studies including hydrogeological or water quality impact assessments, in accordance with provincial standards;
	b) in regard to policy 2.2, degradation to the <i>quality and quantity of water, sensitive surface water features and sensitive ground water features</i> , and their related <i>hydrologic functions</i> , due to single, multiple or successive <i>development or site alteration</i> activities;	b) in regard to policy 2.2, degradation to the <i>quality and quantity of water, sensitive surface water features and sensitive ground water features</i> , and their related <i>hydrologic functions</i> , due to single, multiple or successive <i>development or site alteration</i> activities;
b) in regard to <i>fish habitat</i> , the harmful alteration, disruption or destruction of <i>fish habitat</i> , except where, in conjunction with the appropriate authorities, it has been authorized under the <i>Fisheries Act</i> , using the guiding principle of no net loss of productive capacity; and	c) in regard to <i>fish habitat</i> , the harmful alteration, disruption or destruction of fish habitat , except where, in conjunction with the appropriate authorities, it has been authorized under the <i>Fisheries Act</i> , using the guiding principle of no net loss of productive capacity; and	c) in regard to <i>fish habitat</i> , any permanent alteration to , or destruction of <i>fish habitat</i> , except where, in conjunction with the appropriate authorities, it has been authorized under the <i>Fisheries Act</i> ; and
c) in regard to other <i>natural heritage features and areas</i> , degradation that threatens the health and integrity of the natural features or <i>ecological functions</i> for which an area is identified due to single, multiple or successive <i>development or site alteration</i> activities.	d) in regard to other <i>natural heritage features and areas</i> , degradation that threatens the health and integrity of the natural features or <i>ecological functions</i> for which an area is identified due to single, multiple or successive <i>development or site alteration</i> activities.	d) in regard to other <i>natural heritage features and areas</i> , degradation that threatens the health and integrity of the natural features or <i>ecological functions</i> for which an area is identified due to single, multiple or successive <i>development or site alteration</i> activities.
Normal farm practices: means a practice, as defined in the <i>Farming and Food Production Protection Act, 1998</i> , that is conducted in a manner consistent with proper and acceptable customs and standards as established and followed by similar agricultural operations under similar circumstances; or makes use of innovative technology in a manner consistent with proper advanced farm management practices. Normal farm practices	Normal farm practices: means a practice, as defined in the <i>Farming and Food Production Protection Act, 1998</i> , that is conducted in a manner consistent with proper and acceptable customs and standards as established and followed by similar agricultural operations under similar circumstances; or makes use of innovative technology in a manner consistent with proper advanced farm management practices. Normal farm practices	Normal farm practices: means a practice, as defined in the <i>Farming and Food Production Protection Act, 1998</i> , that is conducted in a manner consistent with proper and acceptable customs and standards as established and followed by similar agricultural operations under similar circumstances; or makes use of innovative technology in a manner consistent with proper advanced farm management practices. Normal farm practices

shall be consistent with the <i>Nutrient Management Act, 2002</i> and regulations made under that Act.	shall be consistent with the <i>Nutrient Management Act, 2002</i> and regulations made under that Act.	shall be consistent with the <i>Nutrient Management Act, 2002</i> and regulations made under that Act.
Oil, gas and salt hazards: means any feature of a well or work as defined under the <i>Oil, Gas and Salt Resources Act</i> , or any related disturbance of the ground that has not been rehabilitated.	Oil, gas and salt hazards: means any feature of a well or work as defined under the <i>Oil, Gas and Salt Resources Act</i> , or any related disturbance of the ground that has not been rehabilitated.	Oil, gas and salt hazards: means any feature of a well or work as defined under the <i>Oil, Gas and Salt Resources Act</i> , or any related disturbance of the ground that has not been rehabilitated.
	On-farm diversified uses: means small scale uses that are secondary to the principle use of the property and help support the farm . <i>On-farm diversified uses</i> include, but are not limited to, home occupations, home industries, <i>agri-tourism uses</i> , and uses that produce value-added agricultural products from the farm operation .	On-farm diversified uses: means uses that are secondary to the principal agricultural use of the property, and are limited in area. <i>On-farm diversified uses</i> include, but are not limited to, home occupations, home industries, <i>agri-tourism uses</i> , and uses that produce value-added agricultural products.
One hundred year flood: for <i>river, stream and small inland lake systems</i> , means that flood, based on an analysis of precipitation, snow melt, or a combination thereof, having a return period of 100 years on average, or having a 1% chance of occurring or being exceeded in any given year.	One hundred year flood: for <i>river, stream and small inland lake systems</i> , means that flood, based on an analysis of precipitation, snow melt, or a combination thereof, having a return period of 100 years on average, or having a 1% chance of occurring or being exceeded in any given year.	One hundred year flood: for <i>river, stream and small inland lake systems</i> , means that flood, based on an analysis of precipitation, snow melt, or a combination thereof, having a return period of 100 years on average, or having a 1% chance of occurring or being exceeded in any given year.
One hundred year flood level: means	One hundred year flood level: means	One hundred year flood level: means
a) for the shorelines of the Great Lakes, the peak instantaneous stillwater level, resulting from combinations of mean monthly lake levels and wind setups, which has a 1% chance of being equalled or exceeded in any given year;	a) for the shorelines of the Great Lakes, the peak instantaneous stillwater level, resulting from combinations of mean monthly lake levels and wind setups, which has a 1% chance of being equalled or exceeded in any given year;	a) for the shorelines of the Great Lakes, the peak instantaneous stillwater level, resulting from combinations of mean monthly lake levels and wind setups, which has a 1% chance of being equalled or exceeded in any given year;
b) in the connecting channels (St. Mary's, St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers), the peak instantaneous stillwater level which has a 1% chance of being equalled or exceeded in any given year; and	b) in the connecting channels (St. Marys, St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers), the peak instantaneous stillwater level which has a 1% chance of being equalled or exceeded in any given year; and	b) in the connecting channels (St. Marys, St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers), the peak instantaneous stillwater level which has a 1% chance of being equalled or exceeded in any given year; and
c) for large inland lakes, lake levels and wind setups that have a 1% chance of being equalled or exceeded in any given year, except that, where sufficient water level records do not exist, the one hundred year flood level is based on the highest known water level and wind setups.	c) for large inland lakes, lake levels and wind setups that have a 1% chance of being equalled or exceeded in any given year, except that, where sufficient water level records do not exist, the one hundred year flood level is based on the highest known water level and wind setups.	c) for large inland lakes, lake levels and wind setups that have a 1% chance of being equalled or exceeded in any given year, except that, where sufficient water level records do not exist, the one hundred year flood level is based on the highest known water level and wind setups.
Other water-related hazards: means water-associated phenomena other than <i>flooding hazards</i> and <i>wave uprush</i> which act on shorelines. This includes, but is not limited to ship-generated waves, ice piling and ice jamming.	Other water-related hazards: means water-associated phenomena other than <i>flooding hazards</i> and <i>wave uprush</i> which act on shorelines. This includes, but is not limited to ship-generated waves, ice piling and ice jamming.	Other water-related hazards: means water-associated phenomena other than <i>flooding hazards</i> and <i>wave uprush</i> which act on shorelines. This includes, but is not limited to ship-generated waves, ice piling and ice jamming.
Partial services: means	Partial services: means	Partial services: means
a) <i>municipal sewage services</i> or <i>private communal sewage services</i> and <i>individual on-site water services</i> ; or	a) <i>municipal sewage services</i> or <i>private communal sewage services</i> and <i>individual on-site water services</i> ; or	a) <i>municipal sewage services</i> or <i>private communal sewage services</i> and <i>individual on-site water services</i> ; or
b) <i>municipal water services</i> or <i>private communal water services</i> and <i>individual on-site sewage services</i> .	b) <i>municipal water services</i> or <i>private communal water services</i> and <i>individual on-site sewage services</i> .	b) <i>municipal water services</i> or <i>private communal water services</i> and <i>individual on-site sewage services</i> .
Petroleum resource operations: means oil, gas and brine wells,	Petroleum resource operations: means oil, gas and salt wells	Petroleum resource operations: means oil, gas and salt wells and

and associated facilities, oil field brine disposal wells and associated facilities, and facilities for the underground storage of natural gas and other hydrocarbons.	and associated facilities and other drilling operations , oil field fluid disposal wells and associated facilities, and wells and facilities for the underground storage of natural gas and other hydrocarbons.	associated facilities and other drilling operations, oil field fluid disposal wells and associated facilities, and wells and facilities for the underground storage of natural gas and other hydrocarbons.
Petroleum resources: means oil, gas, and brine resources which have been identified through exploration and verified by preliminary drilling or other forms of investigation. This may include sites of former operations where resources are still present or former sites that may be converted to underground storage for natural gas or other hydrocarbons.	Petroleum resources: means oil, gas, and salt (extracted by solution mining method) and formation water resources which have been identified through exploration and verified by preliminary drilling or other forms of investigation. This may include sites of former operations where resources are still present or former sites that may be converted to underground storage for natural gas or other hydrocarbons.	Petroleum resources: means oil, gas, and salt (extracted by solution mining method) and formation water resources which have been identified through exploration and verified by preliminary drilling or other forms of investigation. This may include sites of former operations where resources are still present or former sites that may be converted to underground storage for natural gas or other hydrocarbons.
Planned corridors: means corridors identified through <i>provincial plans</i> or preferred alignment(s) determined through the Environmental Assessment Act process which are required to meet projected needs.	Planned corridors: means corridors or future corridors which are required to meet projected needs, and are identified through <i>provincial plans</i> , preferred alignment(s) determined through the <i>Environmental Assessment Act</i> process, or identified through planning studies where the Ontario Ministry of Transportation is actively pursuing the identification of a corridor. Approaches for the protection of planned corridors may be recommended in guidelines developed by the Province.	Planned corridors: means corridors or future corridors which are required to meet projected needs, and are identified through <i>provincial plans</i> , preferred alignment(s) determined through the <i>Environmental Assessment Act</i> process, or identified through planning studies where the Ontario Ministry of Transportation is actively pursuing the identification of a corridor. Approaches for the protection of <i>planned corridors</i> may be recommended in guidelines developed by the Province.
Portable asphalt plant: means a facility	Portable asphalt plant: means a facility	Portable asphalt plant: means a facility
a) with equipment designed to heat and dry aggregate and to mix aggregate with bituminous asphalt to produce asphalt paving material, and includes stockpiling and storage of bulk materials used in the process; and	a) with equipment designed to heat and dry aggregate and to mix aggregate with bituminous asphalt to produce asphalt paving material, and includes stockpiling and storage of bulk materials used in the process; and	a) with equipment designed to heat and dry aggregate and to mix aggregate with bituminous asphalt to produce asphalt paving material, and includes stockpiling and storage of bulk materials used in the process; and
b) which is not of permanent construction, but which is to be dismantled at the completion of the construction project.	b) which is not of permanent construction, but which is to be dismantled at the completion of the construction project.	b) which is not of permanent construction, but which is to be dismantled at the completion of the construction project.
Portable concrete plant: means a building or structure	Portable concrete plant: means a building or structure	Portable concrete plant: means a building or structure
a) with equipment designed to mix cementing materials, aggregate, water and admixtures to produce concrete, and includes stockpiling and storage of bulk materials used in the process; and	a) with equipment designed to mix cementing materials, aggregate, water and admixtures to produce concrete, and includes stockpiling and storage of bulk materials used in the process; and	a) with equipment designed to mix cementing materials, aggregate, water and admixtures to produce concrete, and includes stockpiling and storage of bulk materials used in the process; and
b) which is not of permanent construction, but which is designed to be dismantled at the completion of the construction project.	b) which is not of permanent construction, but which is designed to be dismantled at the completion of the construction project.	b) which is not of permanent construction, but which is designed to be dismantled at the completion of the construction project.
Prime agricultural area: means areas where <i>prime agricultural lands</i> predominate. This includes: areas of <i>prime agricultural lands</i> and associated Canada Land Inventory Class 4-7 soils; and additional areas where there is a local concentration of farms which exhibit characteristics of ongoing agriculture. <i>Prime agricultural areas</i> may be identified by the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food using evaluation procedures established	Prime agricultural area: means areas where <i>prime agricultural lands</i> predominate. This includes: areas of <i>prime agricultural lands</i> and associated Canada Land Inventory Class 4 to 7 soils; and additional areas where there is a local concentration of farms which exhibit characteristics of ongoing agriculture. <i>Prime agricultural areas</i> may be identified by the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs using guidelines developed	Prime agricultural area: means areas where <i>prime agricultural lands</i> predominate. This includes areas of <i>prime agricultural lands</i> and associated Canada Land Inventory Class 4 through 7 lands, and additional areas where there is a local concentration of farms which exhibit characteristics of ongoing agriculture. <i>Prime agricultural areas</i> may be identified by the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food using guidelines developed by the Province

by the Province as amended from time to time, or may also be identified through an alternative agricultural land evaluation system approved by the Province.	by the Province as amended from time to time. A prime agricultural area may also be identified through an alternative agricultural land evaluation system approved by the Province.	as amended from time to time. <i>A prime agricultural area</i> may also be identified through an alternative agricultural land evaluation system approved by the Province.
Prime agricultural land: means land that includes <i>specialty crop areas</i> and/or Canada Land Inventory Classes 1, 2, and 3 soils, in this order of priority for protection.	Prime agricultural land: means land that includes <i>specialty crop areas</i> and/or Canada Land Inventory Classes 1, 2, and 3 soils, as amended from time to time , in this order of priority for protection.	Prime agricultural land: means <i>specialty crop areas</i> and/or Canada Land Inventory Class 1, 2, and 3 lands, as amended from time to time, in this order of priority for protection.
Private communal sewage services: means a sewage works within the meaning of Section 1 of the <i>Ontario Water Resources Act</i> that serves six or more lots or private residences and is not owned by a municipality.	Private communal sewage services: means a sewage works within the meaning of section 1 of the <i>Ontario Water Resources Act</i> that serves six or more lots or private residences and is not owned by a municipality.	Private communal sewage services: means a sewage works within the meaning of section 1 of the <i>Ontario Water Resources Act</i> that serves six or more lots or private residences and is not owned by a municipality.
Private communal water services: means a non-municipal drinking-water system within the meaning of Section 2 of the <i>Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002</i> that serves six or more lots or private residences.	Private communal water services: means a non-municipal drinking-water system within the meaning of section 2 of the <i>Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002</i> that serves six or more lots or private residences.	Private communal water services: means a non-municipal drinking-water system within the meaning of section 2 of the <i>Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002</i> that serves six or more lots or private residences.
Protected heritage property: means real property designated under Parts IV, V or VI of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> ; heritage conservation easement property under Parts II or IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> ; and property that is the subject of a covenant or agreement between the owner of a property and a conservation body or level of government, registered on title and executed with the primary purpose of preserving, conserving and maintaining a cultural heritage feature or resource, or preventing its destruction, demolition or loss.	Protected heritage property: means property designated under Parts IV, V or VI of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> ; heritage conservation easement property under Parts II or IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> ; UNESCO World Heritage Sites; property identified by the Province and prescribed public bodies as provincial heritage property under the Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties; and property that is the subject of a covenant or agreement between the owner of a property and a conservation body or level of government, registered on title and executed with the primary purpose of preserving, conserving and maintaining a cultural heritage feature or resource, or preventing its destruction, demolition or loss.	Protected heritage property: means property designated under Parts IV, V or VI of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> ; property subject to a heritage conservation easement under Parts II or IV of the <i>Ontario Heritage Act</i> ; property identified by the Province and prescribed public bodies as provincial heritage property under the Standards and Guidelines for Conservation of Provincial Heritage Properties; property protected under federal legislation, and UNESCO World Heritage Sites. [“property identified as ...”same as the 2012 Draft, but drops the “covenant or agreement ...”]
Protection works standards: means the combination of non-structural or structural works and allowances for slope stability and flooding/erosion to reduce the damage caused by <i>flooding hazards, erosion hazards and other water-related hazards</i> , and to allow access for their maintenance and repair.	Protection works standards: means the combination of non-structural or structural works and allowances for slope stability and flooding/erosion to reduce the damage caused by <i>flooding hazards, erosion hazards and other water-related hazards</i> , and to allow access for their maintenance and repair.	Protection works standards: means the combination of non-structural or structural works and allowances for slope stability and flooding/erosion to reduce the damage caused by <i>flooding hazards, erosion hazards and other water-related hazards</i> , and to allow access for their maintenance and repair.
Provincial and federal requirements: means	Provincial and federal requirements: means	Provincial and federal requirements: means
a) in regard to policy 1.8.3 , legislation and policies administered by the federal or provincial governments for the purpose of protecting the environment from potential impacts associated with energy facilities and ensuring that the necessary approvals are obtained; and	a) in regard to policy 2.1.6 , legislation and policies administered by the federal or provincial governments for the purpose of the protection of <i>fish and fish habitat</i> , and related, scientifically established standards such as water quality criteria for protecting lake trout populations; and	a) in regard to policy 1.6.11.2 , legislation, regulations, policies and standards administered by the federal or provincial governments for the purpose of protecting the environment from potential impacts associated with energy systems and ensuring that the necessary approvals are obtained; [lake trout see next statement]

b) in regard to policy 2.1.5 , legislation and policies administered by the federal or provincial governments for the purpose of the protection of fish and fish habitat, and related, scientifically established standards such as water quality criteria for protecting lake trout populations.	b) in regard to policy 2.1.7 legislation and policies administered by the provincial government or federal government, where applicable , for the purpose of protecting species at risk and their habitat.	b) in regard to policy 2.1.6 , legislation and policies administered by the federal or provincial governments for the purpose of fisheries protection (including fish and fish habitat), and related, scientifically established standards such as water quality criteria for protecting lake trout populations; and
		c) in regard to policy 2.1.7, legislation and policies administered by the provincial government or federal government, where applicable, for the purpose of protecting species at risk and their habitat.
Provincial plan: means a plan approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council or the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing, but does not include municipal official plans.	Provincial plan: means a provincial plan within the meaning of section 1 of the <i>Planning Act</i> .	Provincial plan: means a provincial plan within the meaning of section 1 of the <i>Planning Act</i> .
Public service facilities: means land, buildings and structures for the provision of programs and services provided or subsidized by a government or other body, such as social assistance, recreation, police and fire protection, health and educational programs, and cultural services. <i>Public service facilities</i> do not include <i>infrastructure</i> .	Public service facilities: means land, buildings and structures for the provision of programs and services provided or subsidized by a government or other body, such as social assistance, recreation, police and fire protection, health and educational programs, and cultural services. <i>Public service facilities</i> do not include <i>infrastructure</i> .	Public service facilities: means land, buildings and structures for the provision of programs and services provided or subsidized by a government or other body, such as social assistance, recreation, police and fire protection, health and educational programs, and cultural services. <i>Public service facilities</i> do not include <i>infrastructure</i> .
Quality and quantity of water: is measured by indicators such as minimum base flow, depth to water table, aquifer pressure, oxygen levels, suspended solids, temperature, bacteria, nutrients and hazardous contaminants, and hydrologic regime.	Quality and quantity of water: is measured by indicators associated with hydrologic function such as minimum base flow, depth to water table, aquifer pressure, oxygen levels, suspended solids, temperature, bacteria, nutrients and hazardous contaminants, and hydrologic regime.	Quality and quantity of water: is measured by indicators associated with hydrologic function such as minimum base flow, depth to water table, aquifer pressure, oxygen levels, suspended solids, temperature, bacteria, nutrients and hazardous contaminants, and hydrologic regime.
	Rail facilities: means rail corridors, rail sidings, train stations, inter-modal facilities, rail yards and associated uses, including designated lands for future <i>rail facilities</i> .	Rail facilities: means rail corridors, rail sidings, train stations, inter-modal facilities, rail yards and associated uses, including designated lands for future <i>rail facilities</i> .
Recreation: means leisure time activity undertaken in built or natural settings for purposes of physical activity, health benefits, sport participation and skill development, personal enjoyment, positive social interaction and the achievement of human potential.	Recreation: means leisure time activity undertaken in built or natural settings for purposes of physical activity, health benefits, sport participation and skill development, personal enjoyment, positive social interaction and the achievement of human potential.	Recreation: means leisure time activity undertaken in built or natural settings for purposes of physical activity, health benefits, sport participation and skill development, personal enjoyment, positive social interaction and the achievement of human potential.
Redevelopment: means the creation of new units, uses or lots on previously developed land in existing communities, including <i>brownfield sites</i> .	Redevelopment: means the creation of new units, uses or lots on previously developed land in existing communities, including <i>brownfield sites</i> .	Redevelopment: means the creation of new units, uses or lots on previously developed land in existing communities, including <i>brownfield sites</i> .
Regional market area: refers to an area, generally broader than a lower-tier municipality , that has a high degree of social and economic interaction. In southern Ontario , the upper or single-tier municipality will normally serve as the <i>regional market area</i> . Where a <i>regional market area</i> extends significantly beyond upper or single-tier boundaries, it may include a combination	Regional market area: refers to an area that has a high degree of social and economic interaction. The upper or single-tier municipality, or planning area, will normally serve as the <i>regional market area</i> . However , where the functional regional market area extends significantly beyond these boundaries , then the regional market area will be based on the larger	Regional market area: refers to an area that has a high degree of social and economic interaction. The upper or single-tier municipality, or planning area, will normally serve as the <i>regional market area</i> . However , where a regional market area extends significantly beyond these boundaries, then the <i>regional market area</i> may be based on the larger market area. Where <i>regional</i>

of upper, single and/or lower-tier municipalities.	market area. Where <i>regional market areas</i> are very large and sparsely populated, a smaller area, if defined in an official plan, may be utilized.	<i>market areas</i> are very large and sparsely populated, a smaller area, if defined in an official plan, may be utilized.
		Renewable energy source: means an energy source that is renewed by natural processes and includes wind, water, biomass, biogas, biofuel, solar energy, geothermal energy and tidal forces. [separated from Renewable energy systems – see next entry]
Renewable energy systems: means the production of electrical power from an energy source that is renewed by natural processes including, but not limited to, wind, water, a biomass resource or product, or solar and geothermal energy.	Renewable energy systems: means a system that generates electricity from an energy source that is renewed by natural processes including, but not limited to, wind, water, biomass, biogas, solar energy and geothermal energy.	Renewable energy system: means a system that generates electricity, heat and/or cooling from a <i>renewable energy source</i> .
Reserve sewage system capacity: means design or planned capacity in a centralized waste water treatment facility which is not yet committed to existing or approved development. For the purposes of policy 1.6.4.1(e), reserve capacity for <i>private communal sewage services</i> and <i>individual on-site sewage services</i> is considered sufficient if the hauled sewage from the development can be treated or disposed of at sites approved under the <i>Environmental Protection Act</i> or the <i>Ontario Water Resources Act</i> , but not by land-applying untreated, hauled sewage.	Reserve sewage system capacity: means design or planned capacity in a centralized waste water treatment facility which is not yet committed to existing or approved development. For the purposes of policy 1.6.5.6, reserve capacity for <i>private communal sewage services</i> and <i>individual on-site sewage services</i> is considered sufficient if the hauled sewage from the development can be treated or disposed of at sites approved under the <i>Environmental Protection Act</i> or the <i>Ontario Water Resources Act</i> , but not by land-applying untreated, hauled sewage.	Reserve sewage system capacity: means design or planned capacity in a centralized waste water treatment facility which is not yet committed to existing or approved development. For the purposes of policy 1.6.6.6, reserve capacity for <i>private communal sewage services</i> and <i>individual on-site sewage services</i> is considered sufficient if the hauled sewage from the development can be treated and land-applied on agricultural land under the Nutrient Management Act , or disposed of at sites approved under the <i>Environmental Protection Act</i> or the <i>Ontario Water Resources Act</i> , but not by land-applying untreated, hauled sewage.
Reserve water system capacity: means design or planned capacity in a centralized water treatment facility which is not yet committed to existing or approved development.	Reserve water system capacity: means design or planned capacity in a centralized water treatment facility which is not yet committed to existing or approved development.	Reserve water system capacity: means design or planned capacity in a centralized water treatment facility which is not yet committed to existing or approved development.
Residence surplus to a farming operation: means an existing farm residence that is rendered surplus as a result of farm consolidation (the acquisition of additional farm parcels to be operated as one farm operation).	Residence surplus to a farming operation: means an existing habitable farm residence that is rendered surplus as a result of farm consolidation (the acquisition of additional farm parcels to be operated as one farm operation).	Residence surplus to a farming operation: means an existing habitable farm residence that is rendered surplus as a result of farm consolidation (the acquisition of additional farm parcels to be operated as one farm operation).
Residential intensification: means intensification of a property, site or area which results in a net increase in residential units or accommodation and includes:	Residential intensification: means intensification of a property, site or area which results in a net increase in residential units or accommodation and includes:	Residential intensification: means intensification of a property, site or area which results in a net increase in residential units or accommodation and includes:
a) redevelopment, including the redevelopment of <i>brownfield sites</i> ;	a) redevelopment, including the redevelopment of <i>brownfield sites</i> ;	a) redevelopment, including the redevelopment of <i>brownfield sites</i> ;
b) the development of vacant or underutilized lots within previously developed areas;	b) the development of vacant or underutilized lots within previously developed areas;	b) the development of vacant or underutilized lots within previously developed areas;
c) infill development;	c) infill development;	c) infill development;
d) the conversion or expansion of existing industrial, commercial and institutional buildings for residential use; and	d) the conversion or expansion of existing industrial, commercial and institutional buildings for residential use; and	d) the conversion or expansion of existing industrial, commercial and institutional buildings for residential use; and
e) the conversion or expansion of existing residential buildings	e) the conversion or expansion of existing residential buildings	e) the conversion or expansion of existing residential buildings to

to create new residential units or accommodation, including accessory apartments, secondary suites and rooming houses.	to create new residential units or accommodation, including accessory apartments, secondary suites and rooming houses.	create new residential units or accommodation, including accessory apartments, second units and rooming houses.
River, stream and small inland lake systems: means all watercourses, rivers, streams, and small inland lakes or waterbodies that have a measurable or predictable response to a single runoff event.	River, stream and small inland lake systems: means all watercourses, rivers, streams, and small inland lakes or waterbodies that have a measurable or predictable response to a single runoff event.	River, stream and small inland lake systems: means all watercourses, rivers, streams, and small inland lakes or waterbodies that have a measurable or predictable response to a single runoff event.
Rural areas: means lands in the rural area which are located outside <i>settlement areas</i> and which are outside <i>prime agricultural areas</i> .	Rural areas: means lands which are located outside <i>settlement areas</i> and which are outside <i>prime agricultural areas</i> .	Rural areas: means a system of lands within municipalities that may include rural settlement areas, rural lands, prime agricultural areas, natural heritage features and areas, and resource areas.
		Rural lands: means lands which are located outside <i>settlement areas</i> and which are outside <i>prime agricultural areas</i> . [previously under Rural areas]
Secondary uses: means uses secondary to the principal use of the property, including but not limited to, home occupations, home industries, and uses that produce value-added agricultural products from the farm operation on the property.		
Sensitive: in regard to <i>surface water features</i> and <i>ground water features</i> , means areas that are particularly susceptible to impacts from activities or events including, but not limited to, water withdrawals, and additions of pollutants.	Sensitive: in regard to <i>surface water features</i> and <i>ground water features</i> , means areas that are particularly susceptible to impacts from activities or events including, but not limited to, water withdrawals, and additions of pollutants.	Sensitive: in regard to <i>surface water features</i> and <i>ground water features</i> , means areas that are particularly susceptible to impacts from activities or events including, but not limited to, water withdrawals, and additions of pollutants.
Sensitive land uses: means buildings, amenity areas, or outdoor spaces where routine or normal activities occurring at reasonably expected times would experience one or more <i>adverse effects</i> from contaminant discharges generated by a nearby major facility. <i>Sensitive land uses</i> may be a part of the natural or built environment. Examples may include, but are not limited to: residences, day care centres, and educational and health facilities.	Sensitive land uses: means buildings, amenity areas, or outdoor spaces where routine or normal activities occurring at reasonably expected times would experience one or more <i>adverse effects</i> from contaminant discharges generated by a nearby major facility. <i>Sensitive land uses</i> may be a part of the natural or built environment. Examples may include, but are not limited to: residences, day care centres, and educational and health facilities.	Sensitive land uses: means buildings, amenity areas, or outdoor spaces where routine or normal activities occurring at reasonably expected times would experience one or more <i>adverse effects</i> from contaminant discharges generated by a nearby major facility. <i>Sensitive land uses</i> may be a part of the natural or built environment. Examples may include, but are not limited to: residences, day care centres, and educational and health facilities.
Settlement areas: means urban areas and rural settlement areas within municipalities (such as cities, towns, villages and hamlets) that are:	Settlement areas: means urban areas and rural settlement areas within municipalities (such as cities, towns, villages and hamlets) that are:	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	a) built up areas where development is concentrated and which have a mix of land uses; and	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 long term planning horizon provided for in policy 1.1.2. In cases where land in <i>designated growth areas</i> is not available, the <i>settlement area</i> may be no larger than the area where development is concentrated.	b) lands which have been designated in an official plan for development over the long-term planning horizon provided for in policy 1.1.2. In cases where land in <i>designated growth areas</i> is not available, the <i>settlement area</i> may be no larger than the area where development is concentrated.	b) lands which have been designated in an official plan for development over the long-term planning horizon provided for in policy 1.1.2. In cases where land in <i>designated growth areas</i> is not available, the <i>settlement area</i> may be no larger than the area where development is concentrated.

<p>Sewage and water services: includes <i>municipal sewage services and municipal water services, private communal sewage services and private communal water services, individual on-site sewage services and individual on-site water services, and partial services.</i></p>	<p>Sewage and water services: includes <i>municipal sewage services and municipal water services, private communal sewage services and private communal water services, individual on-site sewage services and individual on-site water services, and partial services.</i></p>	<p>Sewage and water services: includes <i>municipal sewage services and municipal water services, private communal sewage services and private communal water services, individual on-site sewage services and individual on-site water services, and partial services.</i></p>
<p>Significant: means</p>	<p>Significant: means</p>	<p>Significant: means</p>
<p>a) in regard to <i>wetlands, coastal wetlands and areas of natural and scientific interest</i>, an area identified as provincially significant by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources using evaluation procedures established by the Province, as amended from time to time;</p>	<p>a) in regard to <i>wetlands, coastal wetlands and areas of natural and scientific interest</i>, an area identified as provincially significant by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources using evaluation procedures established by the Province, as amended from time to time;</p>	<p>a) in regard to <i>wetlands, coastal wetlands and areas of natural and scientific interest</i>, an area identified as provincially significant by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources using evaluation procedures established by the Province, as amended from time to time;</p>
<p>b) in regard to the habitat of <i>endangered species and threatened species</i>, means the habitat, as approved by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, that is necessary for the maintenance, survival, and/or the recovery of naturally occurring or reintroduced populations of <i>endangered species or threatened species</i>, and where those areas of occurrence are occupied or habitually occupied by the species during all or any part(s) of its life cycle;</p>		
<p>c) in regard to <i>woodlands</i>, an area which is ecologically important in terms of features such as species composition, age of trees and stand history; functionally important due to its contribution to the broader landscape because of its location, size or due to the amount of forest cover in the planning area; or economically important due to site quality, species composition, or past management history;</p>	<p>b) in regard to <i>woodlands</i>, an area which is ecologically important in terms of features such as species composition, age of trees and stand history; functionally important due to its contribution to the broader landscape because of its location, size or due to the amount of forest cover in the planning area; or economically important due to site quality, species composition, or past management history. These are to be identified using criteria established by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.</p>	<p>b) in regard to <i>woodlands</i>, an area which is ecologically important in terms of features such as species composition, age of trees and stand history; functionally important due to its contribution to the broader landscape because of its location, size or due to the amount of forest cover in the planning area; or economically important due to site quality, species composition, or past management history. These are to be identified using criteria established by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources;</p>
<p>d) in regard to other features and areas in policy 2.1, ecologically important in terms of features, functions, representation or amount, and contributing to the quality and diversity of an identifiable geographic area or <i>natural heritage system</i>;</p>	<p>c) in regard to other features and areas in policy 2.1, ecologically important in terms of features, functions, representation or amount, and contributing to the quality and diversity of an identifiable geographic area or <i>natural heritage system</i>;</p>	<p>c) in regard to other features and areas in policy 2.1, ecologically important in terms of features, functions, representation or amount, and contributing to the quality and diversity of an identifiable geographic area or <i>natural heritage system</i>;</p>
<p>e) in regard to <i>mineral</i> potential, means an area identified as provincially significant through comprehensive studies prepared using evaluation procedures established by the Province, as amended from time to time, such as the Provincially Significant Mineral Potential Index;</p>	<p>d) in regard to <i>mineral</i> potential, an area identified as provincially significant through evaluation procedures developed by the Province, as amended from time to time, such as the Provincially Significant Mineral Potential Index; and</p>	<p>d) in regard to <i>mineral</i> potential, an area identified as provincially significant through evaluation procedures developed by the Province, as amended from time to time, such as the Provincially Significant Mineral Potential Index; and</p>
<p>f) in regard to potential for <i>petroleum resources</i>, means an area identified as provincially significant through comprehensive studies prepared using evaluation procedures established by the</p>		

Province, as amended from time to time; and		
g) in regard to cultural heritage and archaeology, resources that are valued for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people.	e) in regard to cultural heritage and archaeology, resources that are valued for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people.	e) in regard to cultural heritage and archaeology, resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people.
Criteria for determining significance for the resources identified in sections (c)-(g) are recommended by the Province, but municipal approaches that achieve or exceed the same objective may also be used.	Criteria for determining significance for the resources identified in sections (c)-(e) are recommended by the Province, but municipal approaches that achieve or exceed the same objective may also be used.	Criteria for determining significance for the resources identified in sections (c)-(e) are recommended by the Province, but municipal approaches that achieve or exceed the same objective may also be used.
While some significant resources may already be identified and inventoried by official sources, the significance of others can only be determined after evaluation.	While some significant resources may already be identified and inventoried by official sources, the significance of others can only be determined after evaluation.	While some significant resources may already be identified and inventoried by official sources, the significance of others can only be determined after evaluation.
Site alteration: means activities, such as grading, excavation and the placement of fill that would change the landform and natural vegetative characteristics of a site.	Site alteration: means activities, such as grading, excavation and the placement of fill that would change the landform and natural vegetative characteristics of a site.	Site alteration: means activities, such as grading, excavation and the placement of fill that would change the landform and natural vegetative characteristics of a site.
For the purposes of policy 2.1.3(b), <i>site alteration</i> does not include underground or surface mining of <i>minerals</i> or advanced exploration on mining lands in <i>significant areas of mineral potential</i> in Ecoregion 5E, where advanced exploration has the same meaning as in the <i>Mining Act</i> . Instead, those matters shall be subject to policy 2.1.4(a) .	For the purposes of policy 2.1.4(a), <i>site alteration</i> does not include underground or surface mining of <i>minerals</i> or advanced exploration on mining lands in <i>significant areas of mineral potential</i> in Ecoregion 5E, where advanced exploration has the same meaning as in the <i>Mining Act</i> . Instead, those matters shall be subject to policy 2.1.5(a) .	For the purposes of policy 2.1.4(a), <i>site alteration</i> does not include underground or surface mining of <i>minerals</i> or advanced exploration on mining lands in <i>significant areas of mineral potential</i> in Ecoregion 5E, where advanced exploration has the same meaning as in the <i>Mining Act</i> . Instead, those matters shall be subject to policy 2.1.5(a).
Special needs: means any housing, including dedicated facilities, in whole or in part, that is used by people who have specific needs beyond economic needs, including but not limited to, needs such as mobility requirements or support functions required for daily living. Examples of <i>special needs</i> housing may include, but are not limited to, housing for persons with disabilities such as physical, sensory or mental health disabilities, and housing for the elderly .	Special needs: means any housing, including dedicated facilities, in whole or in part, that is used by people who have specific needs beyond economic needs, including but not limited to, needs such as mobility requirements or support functions required for daily living. Examples of <i>special needs</i> housing may include, but are not limited to, housing for persons with disabilities such as physical, sensory or mental health disabilities, and housing for seniors with special needs .	Special needs: means any housing, including dedicated facilities, in whole or in part, that is used by people who have specific needs beyond economic needs, including but not limited to, needs such as mobility requirements or support functions required for daily living. Examples of <i>special needs</i> housing may include, but are not limited to, housing for persons with disabilities such as physical, sensory or mental health disabilities, and housing for older persons .
Special policy area: means an area within a community that has historically existed in the <i>flood plain</i> and where site-specific policies, approved by both the Ministers of Natural Resources and Municipal Affairs and Housing, are intended to provide for the continued viability of existing uses (which are generally on a small scale) and address the significant social and economic hardships to the community that would result from strict adherence to provincial policies concerning <i>development</i> . The criteria and procedures for approval are established by the Province.	Special Policy Area: means an area within a community that has historically existed in the <i>flood plain</i> and where site-specific policies, approved by both the Ministers of Natural Resources and Municipal Affairs and Housing, are intended to provide for the continued viability of existing uses (which are generally on a small scale) and address the significant social and economic hardships to the community that would result from strict adherence to provincial policies concerning <i>development</i> . The criteria and procedures for approval are established by the Province.	Special Policy Area: means an area within a community that has historically existed in the <i>flood plain</i> and where site-specific policies, approved by both the Ministers of Natural Resources and Municipal Affairs and Housing, are intended to provide for the continued viability of existing uses (which are generally on a small scale) and address the significant social and economic hardships to the community that would result from strict adherence to provincial policies concerning <i>development</i> . The criteria and procedures for approval are established by the Province.
A <i>Special Policy Area</i> is not intended to allow for new or	A <i>Special Policy Area</i> is not intended to allow for new or	A <i>Special Policy Area</i> is not intended to allow for new or

intensified development and site alteration, if a community has feasible opportunities for development outside the <i>flood plain</i> .	intensified <i>development</i> and <i>site alteration</i> , if a community has feasible opportunities for <i>development</i> outside the <i>flood plain</i> .	intensified <i>development</i> and <i>site alteration</i> , if a community has feasible opportunities for <i>development</i> outside the <i>flood plain</i> .
Specialty crop area: means areas designated using evaluation procedures established by the province, as amended from time to time, where specialty crops such as tender fruits (peaches, cherries, plums), grapes, other fruit crops, vegetable crops, greenhouse crops, and crops from agriculturally developed organic soil lands are predominantly grown, usually resulting from:	Specialty crop area: means areas designated using guidelines developed by the Province, as amended from time to time. In these areas, specialty crops are predominantly grown such as tender fruits (peaches, cherries, plums), grapes, other fruit crops, vegetable crops, greenhouse crops, and crops from agriculturally developed organic soil, usually resulting from:	Specialty crop area: means areas designated using guidelines developed by the Province, as amended from time to time. In these areas, specialty crops are predominantly grown such as tender fruits (peaches, cherries, plums), grapes, other fruit crops, vegetable crops, greenhouse crops, and crops from agriculturally developed organic soil, usually resulting from:
a) soils that have suitability to produce specialty crops, or lands that are subject to special climatic conditions, or a combination of both; and/or	a) soils that have suitability to produce specialty crops, or lands that are subject to special climatic conditions, or a combination of both;	a) soils that have suitability to produce specialty crops, or lands that are subject to special climatic conditions, or a combination of both;
b) a combination of farmers skilled in the production of specialty crops, and of capital investment in related facilities and services to produce, store, or process specialty crops.	b) farmers skilled in the production of specialty crops; and	b) farmers skilled in the production of specialty crops; and
See b)	c) a long-term investment of capital in areas such as crops, drainage, infrastructure and related facilities and services to produce, store, or process specialty crops.	c) a long-term investment of capital in areas such as crops, drainage, infrastructure and related facilities and services to produce, store, or process specialty crops.
Surface water feature: refers to water-related features on the earth's surface, including headwaters, rivers, stream channels, inland lakes, seepage areas, recharge/discharge areas, springs, wetlands, and associated riparian lands that can be defined by their soil moisture, soil type, vegetation or topographic characteristics.	Surface water feature: refers to water-related features on the earth's surface, including headwaters, rivers, stream channels, inland lakes, seepage areas, recharge/discharge areas, springs, wetlands, and associated riparian lands that can be defined by their soil moisture, soil type, vegetation or topographic characteristics.	Surface water feature: means water-related features on the earth's surface, including headwaters, rivers, stream channels, inland lakes, seepage areas, recharge/discharge areas, springs, wetlands, and associated riparian lands that can be defined by their soil moisture, soil type, vegetation or topographic characteristics.
Threatened species: means a species that is listed or categorized as a "Threatened Species" on the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources' official species at risk list, as updated and amended from time to time.	Threatened species: means a species that is listed or categorized as a "Threatened Species" on the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources' official species at risk list, as updated and amended from time to time.	Threatened species: means a species that is listed or categorized as a "Threatened Species" on the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources' official Species at Risk list, as updated and amended from time to time.
	Transit-supportive: in regard to land use patterns, means development that makes transit viable and improves the quality of the experience of using transit. It often refers to compact, mixed-use development that has a high level of employment and residential densities. Approaches may be recommended in guidelines developed by the Province or based on municipal approaches that achieve the same objectives.	Transit-supportive: in regard to land use patterns, means development that makes transit viable and improves the quality of the experience of using transit. It often refers to compact, mixed-use development that has a high level of employment and residential densities. Approaches may be recommended in guidelines developed by the Province or based on municipal approaches that achieve the same objectives.
	Transportation demand management: means a set of strategies that result in more efficient use of the <i>transportation system</i> by influencing travel behaviour by mode, time of day, frequency, trip length, regulation, route, or cost.	Transportation demand management: means a set of strategies that result in more efficient use of the <i>transportation system</i> by influencing travel behaviour by mode, time of day, frequency, trip length, regulation, route, or cost.
Transportation systems: means a system consisting of corridors	Transportation system: means a system consisting of facilities,	Transportation system: means a system consisting of facilities,

<p>and rights-of way for the movement of people and goods, and associated transportation facilities including transit stops and stations, cycle lanes, bus lanes, high occupancy vehicle lanes, rail facilities, park'n'ride lots, service centres, rest stops, vehicle inspection stations, intermodal terminals, harbours, and associated facilities such as storage and maintenance.</p>	<p>corridors and rights-of-way for the movement of people and goods, and associated transportation facilities including transit stops and stations, sidewalks, cycle lanes, bus lanes, high occupancy vehicle lanes, <i>rail facilities</i>, parking facilities, park'n'ride lots, service centres, rest stops, vehicle inspection stations, inter-modal facilities, harbours, <i>airports, marine facilities, ferries, canals</i> and associated facilities such as storage and maintenance.</p>	<p>corridors and rights-of-way for the movement of people and goods, and associated transportation facilities including transit stops and stations, sidewalks, cycle lanes, bus lanes, high occupancy vehicle lanes, <i>rail facilities</i>, parking facilities, park'n'ride lots, service centres, rest stops, vehicle inspection stations, inter-modal facilities, harbours, <i>airports, marine facilities, ferries, canals</i> and associated facilities such as storage and maintenance.</p>
	<p>Two zone concept: For river, stream and small inland lake systems, the <i>floodway</i> is the portion of the <i>flood plain</i> where <i>development and site alteration</i> would cause a danger to public health and safety or property damage. Where the <i>two zone concept</i> is applied, the <i>floodway</i> is the contiguous inner portion of the <i>flood plain</i>, representing that area required for the safe passage of flood flow and/or that area where flood depths and/or velocities are considered to be such that they pose a potential threat to life and/or property damage. Where the <i>two zone concept</i> applies, the outer portion of the <i>flood plain</i> is called the <i>flood fringe</i>.</p>	<p>Two zone concept: means an approach to <i>flood plain</i> management where the <i>flood plain</i> is differentiated in two parts: the <i>floodway</i> and the <i>flood fringe</i>.</p>
<p>Valleylands: means a natural area that occurs in a valley or other landform depression that has water flowing through or standing for some period of the year.</p>	<p>Valleylands: means a natural area that occurs in a valley or other landform depression that has water flowing through or standing for some period of the year.</p>	<p>Valleylands: means a natural area that occurs in a valley or other landform depression that has water flowing through or standing for some period of the year.</p>
<p>Vulnerable: means surface and groundwater that can be easily changed or impacted by activities or events, either by virtue of their vicinity to such activities or events or by permissive pathways between such activities and the surface and/or groundwater.</p>	<p>Vulnerable: means surface and ground water that can be easily changed or impacted by virtue of their vicinity to activities or events or by permissive pathways between activities and the surface and/or ground water.</p>	<p>Vulnerable: means surface and/or ground water that can be easily changed or impacted.</p>
<p>Waste management system: means sites and facilities to accommodate solid waste from one or more municipalities and includes landfill sites, recycling facilities, transfer stations, processing sites and hazardous waste depots.</p>	<p>Waste management system: means sites and facilities to accommodate solid waste from one or more municipalities and includes recycling facilities, transfer stations, processing sites and disposal sites.</p>	<p>Waste management system: means sites and facilities to accommodate solid waste from one or more municipalities and includes recycling facilities, transfer stations, processing sites and disposal sites.</p>
<p>Watershed: means an area that is drained by a river and its tributaries.</p>	<p>Watershed: means an area that is drained by a river and its tributaries.</p>	<p>Watershed: means an area that is drained by a river and its tributaries.</p>
<p>Wave uprush: means the rush of water up onto a shoreline or structure following the breaking of a wave; the limit of wave uprush is the point of furthest landward rush of water onto the shoreline.</p>	<p>Wave uprush: means the rush of water up onto a shoreline or structure following the breaking of a wave; the limit of wave uprush is the point of furthest landward rush of water onto the shoreline.</p>	<p>Wave uprush: means the rush of water up onto a shoreline or structure following the breaking of a wave; the limit of wave uprush is the point of furthest landward rush of water onto the shoreline.</p>
<p>Wayside pits and quarries: means a temporary pit or quarry opened and used by or for a public authority solely for the purpose of a particular project or contract of road construction</p>	<p>Wayside pits and quarries: means a temporary pit or quarry opened and used by or for a public authority solely for the purpose of a particular project or contract of road construction</p>	<p>Wayside pits and quarries: means a temporary pit or quarry opened and used by or for a public authority solely for the purpose of a particular project or contract of road construction</p>

and not located on the road right-of-way.	and not located on the road right-of-way.	and not located on the road right-of-way.
Wetlands: means lands that are seasonally or permanently covered by shallow water, as well as lands where the water table is close to or at the surface. In either case the presence of abundant water has caused the formation of hydric soils and has favoured the dominance of either hydrophytic plants or water tolerant plants. The four major types of wetlands are swamps, marshes, bogs and fens.	Wetlands: means lands that are seasonally or permanently covered by shallow water, as well as lands where the water table is close to or at the surface. In either case the presence of abundant water has caused the formation of hydric soils and has favoured the dominance of either hydrophytic plants or water tolerant plants. The four major types of wetlands are swamps, marshes, bogs and fens.	Wetlands: means lands that are seasonally or permanently covered by shallow water, as well as lands where the water table is close to or at the surface. In either case the presence of abundant water has caused the formation of hydric soils and has favoured the dominance of either hydrophytic plants or water tolerant plants. The four major types of wetlands are swamps, marshes, bogs and fens.
Periodically soaked or wet lands being used for agricultural purposes which no longer exhibit wetland characteristics are not considered to be wetlands for the purposes of this definition.	Periodically soaked or wet lands being used for agricultural purposes which no longer exhibit wetland characteristics are not considered to be wetlands for the purposes of this definition.	Periodically soaked or wet lands being used for agricultural purposes which no longer exhibit wetland characteristics are not considered to be wetlands for the purposes of this definition.
	Wildland fire mitigation standards: means the combination of risk assessment tools and mitigation measures identified by the Province, as amended from time to time , to be incorporated into the design, construction and/or modification of buildings, structures, properties and/or communities to reduce the risk to public safety, infrastructure and property from wildland fires.	Wildland fire assessment and mitigation standards: means the combination of risk assessment tools and environmentally appropriate mitigation measures identified by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources to be incorporated into the design, construction and/or modification of buildings, structures, properties and/or communities to reduce the risk to public safety, infrastructure and property from wildland fire.
Wildlife habitat: means areas where plants, animals and other organisms live, and find adequate amounts of food, water, shelter and space needed to sustain their populations. Specific wildlife habitats of concern may include areas where species concentrate at a vulnerable point in their annual or life cycle; and areas which are important to migratory or non-migratory species.	Wildlife habitat: means areas where plants, animals and other organisms live, and find adequate amounts of food, water, shelter and space needed to sustain their populations. Specific wildlife habitats of concern may include areas where species concentrate at a vulnerable point in their annual or life cycle; and areas which are important to migratory or non-migratory species.	Wildlife habitat: means areas where plants, animals and other organisms live, and find adequate amounts of food, water, shelter and space needed to sustain their populations. Specific wildlife habitats of concern may include areas where species concentrate at a vulnerable point in their annual or life cycle; and areas which are important to migratory or non-migratory species.
Woodlands: means treed areas that provide environmental and economic benefits to both the private landowner and the general public, such as erosion prevention, hydrological and nutrient cycling, provision of clean air and the long-term storage of carbon, provision of wildlife habitat, outdoor recreational opportunities, and the sustainable harvest of a wide range of woodland products. <i>Woodlands</i> include treed areas, woodlots or forested areas and vary in their level of significance at the local, regional and provincial levels.	Woodlands: means treed areas that provide environmental and economic benefits to both the private landowner and the general public, such as erosion prevention, hydrological and nutrient cycling, provision of clean air and the long-term storage of carbon, provision of wildlife habitat, outdoor recreational opportunities, and the sustainable harvest of a wide range of woodland products. <i>Woodlands</i> include treed areas, woodlots or forested areas and vary in their level of significance at the local, regional and provincial levels. <i>Woodlands</i> may be delineated according to the <i>Forestry Act</i> definition or the Province's Ecological Land Classification system	Woodlands: means treed areas that provide environmental and economic benefits to both the private landowner and the general public, such as erosion prevention, hydrological and nutrient cycling, provision of clean air and the long-term storage of carbon, provision of wildlife habitat, outdoor recreational opportunities, and the sustainable harvest of a wide range of woodland products. <i>Woodlands</i> include treed areas, woodlots or forested areas and vary in their level of significance at the local, regional and provincial levels. <i>Woodlands</i> may be delineated according to the <i>Forestry Act</i> definition or the Province's Ecological Land Classification system

	definition for "forest".	definition for "forest."
http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/Asset1421.aspx	http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/AssetFactory.aspx?did=9881	http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/AssetFactory.aspx?did=10463