INTER-JURISDICTIONAL COMPARISON – OURWINNIPEG TOPIC AREAS IN MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS

	Victoria	Surrey	Edmonton	Calgary	Saskatoon	Regina	Hamilton	Mississauga	Toronto	Montreal	Halifax
Name of development plan (date)	City of Victoria Official Community Plan (1995, new version under development)	City of Surrey Official Community Plan (Adopted 1996, updated 2010)	The Way We Grow (Pending - 2010)	Municipal Development Plan (2010)	The Official Community Plan Bylaw (2009)	Regina Development Plan (2006, revised 2009)	Urban Hamilton Official Plan (2009)	Mississauga Plan (2010)[1]	Toronto Official Plan (September 2007) [2]	Montreal Municipal Development Plan (November 2004)[3]	Halifax Municipal Planning Strategy (2009).[4]
Name/scope of other relevant citywide plans (date)	Parks Master Plan Forestry Master Plan Regional Growth Strategy Pedestrian and Cycling Master Plan Sustainability Framework[5]	Regional Growth Strategy Plan for Social Well-Being Transportation Strategic Plan Sustainability Charter Economic Investment Action Plan[6]	The Way Ahead (strategic plan)[7] The Way We Move (transportation) The Way We Live (social)	Transportation Plan Metropolitan/ Inter-municipal development plan Imagine Calgary (sustainability plan)	Planning for the Future Strategic Plan Housing Business Plan		Housing Discussion Paper Rural Hamilton Official Plan	Action Plan and Strategic Plan Mississauga Older Adult Plan Mississauga Cycling Network Plan Mississauga Youth Plan[8]	Social Development Strategy Economic Development Strategy Environment Plan Cultural Plan Wet Weather Flow Management Plan Food and Hunger Management Plan Water Efficiency Plan Cycling Master Plan Pedestrian Master Plan Tourism Strategy	Sustainable Strategic Plan The sustainable Strategic Plan Strategic Plan for Leisure and Recreation Strategic Plan for Water and water waste infrastructure Management Strategic Plan for waste Management and recycling	Heritage Resources Plan Active Transportation Plan Halifax Age Friendly cities report
Provincial approval req'd?	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes[9]
Implementation	Yes[10]	Yes[11]	Yes	Yes [12]	Yes[13]	Yes [14]	Yes	Yes[15]	Yes	Yes	Yes[16]
Sustainability	Yes[17]	Yes[18]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes[19]	Yes	Yes[20]	Yes	Yes[21]	Yes[22]
Environmental protection	Considered[23]	Yes[24]	Yes	Yes [25]	Yes[26]	Yes[27]	Yes	Yes[28]	Yes[29]	Yes[30]	Yes[31]
Land Use	Yes[32]	Yes[33]	Yes	Yes[34]	Yes[35]	Yes [36]	Yes	Yes [37]	Yes	Yes[38]	Yes [39]
Transportation/ Infrastructure	Yes[40]	Yes[41]	Yes[42]	Yes [43]	Yes[44]	Yes[45]	Yes	Yes [46]	Yes[47]	Yes[48]	Yes [49]
Urban Design	Yes	Yes[50]	Yes	Yes	Yes[51]	Yes [52]	Yes	Yes [53]	Yes [54]	Yes [55]	Yes [56]

INTER-JURISDICTIONAL COMPARISON – OURWINNIPEG TOPIC AREAS IN MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS

	Victoria	Surrey	Edmonton	Calgary	Saskatoon	Regina	Hamilton	Mississauga	Toronto	Montreal	Halifax
Regional cooperation	Yes[57]	Yes[58]	Yes[59]	Yes[60]	Yes[61]	Yes	Yes	Yes[62]	Yes	Yes	Yes[63]
Annexation	No	No	No[64]	Yes[65]	Yes	Yes[66]	No	Yes[67]	Yes[68]	Yes	No[69]
Housing	Yes[70]	Yes[71]	Yes[72]	Yes[73]	Yes[74]	Yes[75]	Yes[76]	Yes[77]	Yes[78]	Yes[79]	Yes[80]
Neighbourhood revitalization	No[81]	No[82]	Yes	Yes	No	Yes[83]	Yes[84]	No	Yes[85]	Yes[86]	Yes[87]
Recreation and wellness	No[88]	Yes[89]	Yes[90]	Yes[91]	Yes[92]	Yes[93]	Yes[94]	Yes[95]	Yes	Yes[96]	Yes[97]
Aboriginal people	No	No[98]	No[99]	No[100]	Yes[101]	Yes[102]	No	No	No	No	No
International newcomers	Considered[103]	No[104]	Yes[105]	No[106]	No	Yes	No	No[107]	No	No	No
Learning/literacy	Considered	No[108]	No[109]	No[110]	No	No[111]	Yes[112]	No[113]	No	No	No
Education	No	Yes[114]	Yes[115]	Yes[116]	Yes[117]	No	Yes[118]	No[119]	No	No	No
Poverty	Considered[120]	No[121]	No[122]	No[123]	No	No[124]	Yes[125]	No	No	No	No[126]
Inclusion/ diversity/equity	Considered	No[127]	Yes[128]	Yes[129]	Yes[130]	Yes[131]	Yes[132]	No[133]	Yes[134]	Yes[135]	Yes[136]
Age-friendliness/ accessibility	Considered[137]	No[138]	Yes[139]	Yes[140]	Yes	Yes[141]	Yes[142]	No[143]	Yes	Yes	No[144]
Food security	Yes[145]	No[146]	Yes[147]	Yes[148]	No	Yes[149]	No	No	Yes[150]	No	Yes
City competitiveness	No	Yes [151]	Yes	Yes[152]	No	Yes[153]	Yes[154]	No[155]	Yes[156]	Yes[157]	Yes[158]
Economic development	Considered[159]	Yes[160]	Yes[161]	Yes[162]	Yes	Yes[163]	No[164]	Yes	Yes[165]	Yes[166]	Yes[167]
Quality of life	Considered[168]	No[169]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes[170]	Yes	No[171]	No[172]	Yes	No
Public safety	No	Yes[173]	Yes[174]	Yes[175]	Yes[176]	Yes[177]	Yes[178]	No[179]	No	Yes[180]	Yes[181]
Emergency preparedness	Yes[182]	Yes[183]	Yes	No	Yes	Yes[184]	No	No	No	No	No
Arts	Considered	Yes[185]	Yes[186]	Yes[187]	Yes[188]	Yes[189]	Yes[190]	No[191]	Yes[192]	Yes	No[193]
Heritage	Yes[194]	Yes [195]	Yes	Yes[196]	Yes[197]	Yes[198]	Yes	Yes[199]	Yes	Yes	Yes[200]

1 Mainly a land use plan that addresses form, and has an urban structure based on nodes and corridors. Implementation section included. City has an action plan that addresses an expanded set of issues. http://www6.mississauga.ca/onlinemaps/planbldg/missplan/text/section%201%20to%204.1.pdf.

2 http://www.toronto.ca/planning/official_plan/introduction.htm

3 http://ville.montreal.qc.ca

4 Includes Municipal Development Plan by-law. http://www.halifax.ca/planning/documents/Halifax_MPS.pdf The City Plan has a number of separate pieces to guide planning on a district level.

5 A number of other City and regional initiatives, relate the Official Community Plan. A key element will be to ensure all other plans and initiatives align and are complementary to the directions developed within the Victoria's New OCP.

- Downtown Plan (under development) – reviewing the 1990 downtown plan http://www.victoria.ca/cityhall/departments_plnpln_downtown.shtml
- Parks Master Plan (under development) http://www.victoria.ca/cityhall/departments_compar_mstrpl.shtml
- Urban Forest Master Plan (Draft plan complete 2009) http://www.victoria.ca/cityhall/departments_compar_rbnfrs.shtml
- CRD Regional Growth Strategy (adopted in 2003) http://www.crd.bc.ca/regionalplanning/growth/index.htm
- Regional Pedestrian and Cycling Master Plan (under development) http://www.crd.bc.ca/regionalplanning/transportation/cycling-walking/masterplan.htm
- Victoria Regional Rapid Transit Planning (under development) http://www.transitbc.com/vrrt/

A key guide for the new OCP is the draft Victoria Sustainability Framework (VSF). The VSF sets a 50-100 year vision for the City, providing direction for the OCP, which is a shorter term, more action-oriented plan. On March 11, 2010 Council approved in principle a set of VSF themes and goals, which will be used to help provide a sustainability orientation for the OCP. The four components of the Victoria Sustainability Framework are: ecological integrity, livability and community well-being, economic vitality, resiliency
http://www.shapeyourfuturevictoria.ca/research-facts/related-plans/ and clicking on the link : VSF Sustainability Commitment Themes and Goals [PDF 38 KB]

6 Metro Vancouver 2040 Shaping Our Future: Regional Growth Strategy – Draft (2009) http://www.metrovancouver.org/planning/development/strategy/Pages/designations.aspx
Transportation Strategic Plan (October 2008) http://www.surrey.ca/Living+in+Surrey/Utilities+And+Transportation/Transportation/Transportation+Strategic+Plan.htm
Plan for the Social Well Being of Surrey Residents http://www.surrey.ca/Living+in+Surrey/City+Plans+And+Strategies/Social+Planning/Social+Policy+and+Projects/Plan+for+the+Social+Well-Being+of+Surrey+Residents.htm
Parks, Recreation and Culture 10 year strategic plan (July 2008)
http://www.surrey.ca/Inside+City+Hall/City+Departments/Parks+Recreation+and+Culture/About+Our+Department/Department+Strategic+Plan+Update/default.htm
Sustainability Charter (September 2008)
The City of Surrey has developed a Sustainability Charter, an overarching policy document that will guide the City's approach to social, cultural, environmental, and economic sustainability in the future.
http://www.surrey.ca/Living+in+Surrey/City+Plans+And+Strategies/Sustainability/Sustainability+Charter/default.htm
Economic Investment Action Plan (2008) http://www.surrey.ca/Living+in+Surrey/City+Plans+And+Strategies/default.htm
Literacy Plan (October 2008) http://www.surrey.ca/Living+in+Surrey/City+Plans+And+Strategies/default.htm
City Emergency Plan (2009) http://www.surrey.ca/Living+in+Surrey/City+Plans+And+Strategies/default.htm

7 This Strategic Plan is intended to guide and inform planning done by the City (of Edmonton) for a 10-year planning horizon. Three-year goals specify the priorities to focus on within that timeframe and reflect the department planning cycles and Council's term. The Strategic Plan will be used in the following ways: To align all planning decisions; As direction to the development of department business plans and budgets.

8 Action Plan and Strategic Plan on Future Mississauga http://www.mississauga.ca/portal/discover/ourfutureresources The strategic plan "will help guide decision-making, set priorities and focus the City's efforts on those specific areas of strategic change that will make our Vision for Our Future Mississauga a reality."
City of Mississauga Accessibility Plan http://www.mississauga.ca/file/COM/Administration_of_the_Plan.pdf
Mississauga Older Adult Project. Includes an Older Adult Plan for the City: http://www5.mississauga.ca/rec&parks/websites/oldadult/
City of Mississauga Cycling Network and Implementation Strategy http://www.bikemississauga.ca/
Mississauga BRT Implementation Plan http://www.mccormickrankin.com/viewproject.asp?id=79
Mississauga Youth Plan (2009) http://www.mississauga.ca/file/COM/myp_final_report.pdf

9 Development Plans and their amendments are first approved by council, then have to be approved by *Service Nova Scotia and Municipal Relations* (Province), unless they do not affect a Provincial interest or contravene Provincial law.
http://www.gov.ns.ca/snsmr/muns/manuals/pdf/

10 City of Victoria states that the OCP is guided by a sustainability framework for a 50-100 year plan, but that the OCP will be the action document.

11 Implementation Strategies are found at the end of each section.
i.e. Manage Growth for Compact Communities – Section A (p.29 of OCP)
Implementation measures:
A-2 to A-4 Focus Growth Within Compact Urban Areas; Balance Suburban Lifestyles with Future Development; and Co-ordinate Plans and Services for Orderly and Cost-Effective Development
• Begin a process to review previously established "Local Area Plans", and develop new Secondary Plans in support of the Official Community Plan policies.
• Update Surrey's Zoning By-law and Subdivision and Development By-law to incorporate land use and density provisions required to support the Official Community Plan growth strategy.
• Prepare and maintain a long term growth and development concept plan and model to anticipate and monitor development and the fiscal implications.
• Maintain co-ordination with relevant regional and local agencies in the implementation of growth policies.

[12] Three year business cycle update
- By providing strategic direction, facilitating private sector investment, supporting community-based initiatives
- Through Local Area Plans, approval process, urban design
- Through "on-going MDP sustainment"

No mention of budget

Part 5 – Framework for growth and change

"in practice, the Framework will ensure that policy, strategy and resources for growth are better aligned to facilitate Calgary's supply of planned and serviced lands and achieve the objectives of the…"

[13] Section 18.0. The City of Saskatoon use some tools to implement the plan:

-Zoning Bylaw
-Zoning By Agreement
-Bonus Provisions
-Holding (Annexation)
-Direct control Districts
-Local Area Plan & Specific Area Plan

[14] 1.3 Implementation of the development plan policies will require monitoring and careful allocation of resources on ongoing basis. Budgetary priorities will affect timing and extent of implementation of its policies. Implementation will take place through a combination of secondary plans, special studies, concept plans, capital works programs, Regina Planning Commission, Intermunicipal co-operation, the zoning bylaw, contract zoning guidelines, direct control district guidelines, exceptions to development standards, other bylaws, older neighbourhood zones, major arterial commercial and highway commercial zones, mixed residential business zones, architectural control district guidelines.

[15] Mississauga Development Plan Implementation. – through combination of zoning, financial allocations and other tools: IMPLEMENTATION: FINANCE, DEVELOPMENT, Site Specific Official Plan Amendments, Zoning, Holding Zone, Bonus Zoning, Temporary Use By-law, Interim Control By-law, Development Permits, Subdivisions, Site Plans, Condominiums, Non-Conforming Uses

Action Plan on Future Mississauga: The City of Mississauga will use the Strategic Plan to define the city's priorities, processes, and short and long-term plans as well as prioritize budget and resource allocations. The Strategic Plan will direct the shape of the city in a variety of areas such as land use planning, infrastructure, service delivery and asset management.

Component	Review Period	Related Reviews
Strategic Plan Vision	Every 40 years	Official Plan
Strategic Pillars for Change	Every 20 years	Official Plan
Strategic Goals	Every 10 years	Official Plan
Action Plan and Progress Report	Every year	City Business Plan, Corporate Budget

[16] The City of Halifax Municipal Development Plan provides the major framework to guide decision-making with respect to development in the City. This Plan shall be implemented through the powers of City Council under the Planning Act, the Halifax City Charter, and such other statutes as may apply. Tools include zoning, subdivision control, and plan amendments. See page 217 for more information.

[17] The City of Victoria has a department devoted to sustainability. One of the primary goals is to work with:
- the Greater Victoria Coalition to end Homelessness
- Community Groups
- Downtown Business and
- other levels of government to address critical social issues facing the city

The Sustainability department is also responsible for spearheading the Victoria Sustainability Framework.

The new OCP is guided by the Victoria Sustainability Framework (VSF).

[18] Section B of OCP is Build a Sustainable Local Economy (p. 31 of OCP). Key directions are balancing economic development with residential growth, proactively encourage local economic growth.

Surrey also has a sustainability charter which is an overarching document that will guide the City's approach to social, cultural, environmental, and economic sustainability in the future.
http://www.surrey.ca/Living+in+Surrey/City+Plans+And+Strategies/Sustainability/Sustainability+Charter/default.htm

[19] The general planning approach for Regina is based on the concept of sustainable development. 2 main principles for the development plan: (1) to promote a sustainable community and encourage development that contributes to maintenance or improvements to the quality of life. (2) To ensure that development occurs in a cost efficient, environmentally response and socially responsible manner.

4.0: Growth management and economic development.

5.18"…pursue the social and physical revitalization of residential neighbourhoods with improvements to community facilities, support for community associations and neighbourhood initiatives such as community gardens, upgrading of municipal services…"

5.19: "…supporting residential rehabilitation programs

7.1 promote the development of sustainable neighbourhoods, conservation, renewal and retrofitting for greater energy efficiency in the use of existing housing,

6.1: Reduce the amount of energy consumed by transportation.

[20] See: Action Plan on Future Mississauga:
1. Lead and Encourage Environmentally Responsible Approaches – to lead and promote the utilization of technologies and tactics to conserve energy and water, reduce emissions and waste, improve our air quality, and protect our natural environment.
2. Conserve, Enhance and Connect Natural Environments – to be responsible stewards of the land by conserving, enhancing and connecting natural environments.
3. Promote a Green Culture – to lead a change in behaviors to support a more responsible and sustainable approach to the environment, that will minimize our impact on the environment and contribute to reversing climate change.
http://www5.mississauga.ca/ofm_portal/pdfs/actionplan_2009_green.pdf

[21] 2.7. Montreal adopt in 2005 a Sustainable Strategic Plan to guide Montreal future development, 2.7. Montreal promote the sustainable strategy in partnership with the stakeholders

[22] Goals and Performance Measures: Recommended Healthy, Sustainable, Vibrant Community (HSVC) Goals see Appendix A: http://www.halifax.ca/regionalplanning/documents/Regional_MPS.pdf
Economic: Infrastructure charges. See section 14 more detail.

[23] The City of Victoria considers issues relating to: an urban forest program, parks program, climate change and energy security. See Project Charter PDF
http://www.shapeyourfuturevictoria.ca/search/?cx=011667090543294437764%3Aksnh9ce9lec&cof=FORID%3A10%3BNB%3A1&ie=UTF-8&q=Urban+Forest+Program#311
Urban Forest Master Plan Draft (2009): Goal 3: Design and manage the urban forest to maximize watershed health, biodiversity, and the conservation of sensitive ecosystems (p.iii)

[24] Policy B-5.1 Encourage High Quality and Environmentally Responsible Business (p. 40 of OCP); G. Protect Natural Areas (p.94 of OCP) G-1.3 Protect Fish and Wildlife Habitats (p.98 of OCP)

[25] See: 2.6 Greening the city

[26] 9.0. Saskatoon adopts environment protection policies as:
-Riverbank protection
-Enhance network of forest
-Protect ground and surface water
-Establish a standard for public open space

[27] 5.1: promote energy conscious land development practices and energy efficient urban form, protect groundwater resources from contamination , promote development practices which reduce consumption of water, identify areas suitable for the safe sue and disposal of hazardous material, minimize potential for flood damage, protect wildlife habitat through preservation of key natural areas, protect development from hazard associated with pipeline, utility corridors, airport operations, railway operation, minimize the environ, impact of disposal and diversion of solid wastes, promote new industry in Regina that is sustainable , encourage and support community gardens as important land uses that promote social and environmental sustainability, build communities and provide local food sources. See also Section 5.4: Energy Conservation Policies, and 5.5 Protection of Groundwater, 5.6 water conservation, 5.9 wildlife habitat

[28] 2.7.1.1 Mississauga will: protect and maintain significant natural heritage systems; promote pollution prevention and reduction; ensure land use compatibility; protect people and property from hazards; and conserve and re-use natural resources; 2.7.1.2 Mississauga will promote an ecosystem approach to planning.; 2.7.1.3 Mississauga will promote and be proactive in the management and protection of its natural areas and features.

[29] Environment protection policies related to: -Managing Air quality -Identifying Hazard lands -Managing wet weather flow and Natural heritage system inventory.

[30] 6. Environment protection that promote a healthy environment - Mitigate air pollution and noise generate par activities -Protect ecological sensitive areas - Layout water supply Management Strategy

[31] Objective The preservation and enhancement, where possible, of the natural and man-made environment, and especially of those social and cultural qualities of particular concern to the citizens of Halifax. The City shall prepare a strategy statement on the environment as called for in Part III of this document, and shall make provision for the detailing and implementation of policies.

[32] Victoria has an overall built density that is amongst the highest of any Canadian city. Mixing land uses in the downtown has been a long held strategy in Victoria's Planning Department.

[33] Land Use Strategy (p.133 of OCP) The OCP Land Use Strategy balances predictability with flexibility in the implementation of the OCP policies. The Plan establishes general land use designations, policies to guide development and a map illustrating a land use designation (see Figure 1) for each individual parcel of land in the City. (p.9 OCP)

[34] 2.2 Shaping a more compact urban Form; 2.3 Creating great communities – Direct land use change within a framework of nodes and corridors; 2.5.2 Transit.

[35] SASKATOON
Saskatoon adopt sustainable policies that promote neighbourhoods quality of living and maintain community efficiency
-Adopt policies to allocate commercial activities in the nodes, corridors and downtown
-Adopt industrial land policies to guide industrial land use and development

[36] REGINA
5.2: parks open space: manage all forms of open space resources in a comprehensive and environ friendly manner, effective and equitable distribution of parks and open space, develop or upgrade all public recreation open space.., improve efficiency, effectiveness, and quality of open space through responsive planning, design, development and maintenance practices, address critical need sin the inner city, appropriate size and layout for recreations needs, including AT etc. Provide complete range of major public recreation facilities, eliminate or significantly reduce any real or perceived physical, financial, cultural or other barrier to the use of facilities, program, or services
6.5: policies to integrate land use and transportation planning
71.1: direct major residential growth and development in a logical and phased manner consistent with the efficient provision and use the city's transportation and infrastructure systems.

[37] MISSISSAUGA
2.5.1.1 Mississauga will provide

opportunities to meet the civic, cultural, educational, recreational, religious, social, and emergency service needs of the residents, employees and the traveling public, in co-operation with the appropriate public and private agencies and other levels of government.
2.8.1.1 Mississauga will provide a range of active and passive recreational activities in the public open space network having regard for the features and functions of the *Natural Areas System*. *(MPA-25).* See Plan for more details.

[38] MONTREAL
1. Promote a diverse urban environment with good quality of life base on the complete communities principles
2.1 Integrated mixed used areas based on complete communities concept
-Adopt policies to encourage infill land use and high density development
-Adopt policies to promote residential development in the old and non utilized employment lands

[39] HALIFAX
2.1.0. Residential development to accommodate future growth in the City should occur both on the Peninsula and on the Mainland, and should be related to the adequacy of existing or presently budgeted services.
Commercial Development Objective: The provision of commercial facilities appropriately located in relation to the City, or to the region as a whole, and to communities and neighbourhoods within the City. See section 3 for more info.
Industrial Development Objective: The enhancement of employment opportunities by encouraging existing and potential industrial uses in appropriate locations. See section 4 for more info.
Institutional Development Objective: The enhancement of employment opportunities by encouraging existing and potential institutional uses in appropriate locations. See section 5 for more info.

[40] VICTORIA
Transportation department has developed a Bicycle Master Plan which proposes policies, engineering standards, enforcement measures, cycling networks and other measures to actively encourage greater cycle use and ensure maximum safety. http://www.victoria.ca/cityhall/plnsrv_green_trnsprt.shtml. The City is also looking at developing a Greenways Plan "*to provide a superb, human-scaled, people-friendly environment so that pedestrians, cyclists and other non-motorized users will be rewarded with a safe, enjoyable and engaging experience as they use greenways*". Also: Regional Pedestrian and Cycling Master Plan (under development) , Victoria Regional Rapid Transit Planning (under development) .

[41] SURREY
Section E. Increase Transportation Choice (p.75 of OCP)
The City intends to develop a transportation system to provide residents with transportation choices, that facilitate the movement of goods in methods that are efficient, safe, attractive, affordable and that minimize environmental impacts. The system requires maintenance, rehabilitation and the application of operating standards… See: E-2.1 Establish a Bicycle Network (p.81 of OCP) and E-2.3 Discourage Single-Occupant Cars (p.82 of OCP)

[42] Land Use and Transportation are linked, but bulk of transportation is in The Way We Move

[43] CALGARY
Linked to land use explicitly and significantly.
Calgary Transportation Plan
2.2.1 Vibrant, transit-supportive, mixed-use Activity Centres and Corridors
2.2.2 A transit-supportive land use framework
Estabish a land use framework that optimizes population growth within walking distance of transit
2.5 Connecting the City
Develop an integrated, multi-modal transportation system…
2.5.1 Transportation Choice
Maintain automobile, commercial goods and emergency vehicle mobility in Calgary while placing increased emphasis on sustainable modes of transportation (walking, cycling and transit)
2.5.2 Complete Streets
2.6.1 Green infrastructure

44 SASKATOON
12.1.1 Saskatoon adopt compact urban form policies to minimize the extension of transportation infrastructure The City adopt policies promote efficient public transit and encourage cycling and walking as a integrate form of transportation

45 REGINA
See 6.1: transportation and infrastructure objectives: provide T alternatives aside from the private automobile, encourage greater sue of alt. forms of transportation, provide a hierarchy of transportation arteries…, balance private and public transportation needs by integrating systems and modes of travel.. and separating them when required, encourage the use of public transit, promote eland use that supports a sust. Transport. System, reduce the amount of energy consumed by transportation. See also sections 6.2-6.7.

46 MISSISSAUGA

2.6.1.1 Mississauga will ensure, in co-operation with other levels of government, appropriate agencies and the private sector, that adequate water, sanitary sewer, storm sewer services, waste management and utilities are provided.
2.10.1.1 Mississauga will develop in conjunction with other levels of government and the appropriate agencies an integrated transportation system for safe and efficient movement of people and goods within and beyond the City. See Plan for more details.

City of Mississauga Cycling Network and Implementation Strategy http://www.bikemississauga.ca/

Mississauga BRT Implementation Plan http://www.mccormickrankin.com/viewproject.asp?id=79

Action Plan on Future Mississauga:
1. Develop Environmental Responsibility – to contribute to environmental responsibility by reducing private automobile use and developing compact mixed-use development.
2. Connect our City – to contribute to a vibrant, successful city by connecting communities within Mississauga and within the Greater Golden Horseshoe to support a 24-hour city.
3. Build a Reliable and Convenient System – to make transit a faster and more affordable alternative to the automobile, one that is frequent, clean, safe, reliable and convenient, with a transit stop within walking distance of every home and an intricate web of higher order transit.
4. Increase Transportation Capacity – to add capacity to the transportation system through strategic investments in transit, additional links in the street network and active mobility choices.
5. Direct Growth – to direct growth by supporting transit-oriented development policies and deliberate civic actions. http://www.mississauga.ca/portal/discover/ourfuturemove
Action Plan on Our Future Mississauga:
6. Build and Maintain Infrastructure – to deliver infrastructure in a sustainable way.

47 TORONTO

Toronto adopt active transportation system with Bike Plan strategy and pedestrian charter
2.2. Toronto adopt sustainable transit system policies, that integrated land use and, transportation (Centre, downtown, corridors, arterials)
2.4 adopt policies for a progressive agenda of transportation.

48 MONTREAL

2. Adopt transport & infrastructure policies to well connected and well integrated with the urban structure,
2. Adopt policies to Interconnect the transit system, the residential land and employment land
Adopt policies to building a efficient infrastructure
The city create a Bike Strategy Plan and Pedestrian Strategy Plan in the City and along side St-Laurent river

49 HALIFAX

Objective The provision of a transportation network with special emphasis on public transportation and pedestrian safety and convenience which minimizes detrimental impacts on residential and business neighbourhoods, and which maximizes accessibility from home to work and to business and community facilities.

See section 9 for more information.

See also Regional Transportation Plan and Active Transportation Plan

Facility Planning, Design Guidelines and Draft Trail By-Law (2006) http://www.halifax.ca/tdm/activetransportation/Documents/FacilityPlanningandDesignGuidelinesFinal.pdf
Infrastructure: Objective The provision of adequate sewer and water systems within a metropolitan context and the encouragement of only that growth for which the City can afford to provide these services. See section 10 for more information.

[50] SURREY

A Complete Communities section outlines urban design directions to guide development

C-2 Form Identifiable Towns and Neighbourhoods (p. 49 of OCP)
Towns and neighbourhoods can have distinct identities by incorporating well designed buildings that are compatible with the character of the surrounding area, public places for community activities and a compact pattern of development that favours pedestrian movement.

C-2.1 Support a Compact Urban Development Pattern (p. 49 of OCP)

Focus future urban development to form compact towns and neighbourhoods to enhance the sense of place and allow residents to easily identify with their community.

C-2.5 Develop Each Town to be Distinct from Other Towns (p. 57 of OCP)
Seek ways to enhance the individual characteristics of towns to ensure they remain identifiable from each other.

[51] SASKATOON

14.0.1. Saskatoon encourage a high standard urban design principles
14.1. The City consider urban design principles in the review of local area plan.

[52] REGINA

Regina Urban Design Review initiated. Office for urbanism. 2009.

5.18: urban design control: "That the City should provide for an advisory design review process for development in the inner city along major arterial roadways and at the periphery of W. Centre.
7.19: City, Regina downtown and other area interest groups should actively consider design aspects of proposed mixed use developments. And promote designs which are sensitive to existing downtown development.

[53] MISSISSAUGA

2.11.1.1 Mississauga will achieve high quality and innovative urban design represented by its civic spaces, public parks, *development*, architecture and landscape architecture.

2.11.1.2 Mississauga will create a strong sense of place that achieves a recognizable identity and distinct *character* of natural and manmade elements.

2.11.1.3 Mississauga will promote a built environment that integrates historic features, natural heritage, community *character* and *streetscape* of the *City* in a complementary form.

2.11.1.4 Mississauga will ensure that *development* contributes to a built form, reflective of the urban form hierarchy of Centres, Nodes and Corridors, giving prominence to the City Centre. *(MPA-25).* See Plan for more details.

Action Plan on Our Future Mississauga
1. Develop Walkable, Connected Neighbourhoods – to develop compact, mixed-use neighbourhoods that will give residents the ability to engage safely in all aspects of their everyday lives, within walking distance and easy access. Evaluate all development and infrastructure projects against a test of "pedestrian-first."
2. Build Vibrant Communities – to link urban areas and neighbourhoods that offer commercial, social, artistic, cultural, civic and recreational experiences accessible to all.
3. Create Great Public Spaces – to provide opportunities for every-one to enjoy great parks, plazas and unique natural environments.
5. Nurture "Villages" – to promote "village" main streets as destinations, not simply places to pass through
8. Create a Vibrant Downtown – to develop a vibrant downtown that will be the civic and cultural soul of the city, as well as a strong economic centre.

[54] TORONTO

Adopt Urban Design principles and safety Design Guidelines to guide urban development

3.1.1. Encourage good design with the quality of architectural, square, parks, streets, public spaces and buildings

[55] MONTREAL

5. Montreal adopt policies for high quality urban design and architecture
Montreal adopt policies to promote quality of architecture and ecological urban Design Principles

[56] HALIFAX

In June 2009, Halifax Regional Council approved HRM's urban design plan – "the HRMbyDesign downtown plan".

Downtown Halifax Urban Design Plan
Appendix A - Streetscape Typologies (PDF 139 KB)

Appendix B - Plan Monitoring Performance Measures (PDF 12 KB)
DHSMPS Maps (PDF 2301 KB)
Downtown Halifax Land Use By-law (PDF 85 KB)
DHLUB Maps (PDF 2606 KB)
Design Manual (PDF 5833 KB)
Barrington Street Heritage Conservation District Revitalization Plan and By-law (PDF 4527 KB)

[57] VICTORIA

The growth strategy is initiated, managed and ultimately adopted by the regional district. It is also implemented by the regional district in partnership with its member municipalities. The provincial government, another partner in the process, provides the provincial perspective through the intergovernmental advisory committee (IAC) on regional issues during the strategy development and review.

http://www.crd.bc.ca/regionalplanning/growth/index.htm
The CRD Regional Growth Strategy (RGS) was adopted by the CRD Board on August 13, 2003.

[58] SURREY

Surrey falls under the Metro Vancouver designation which follows the Livable Region Strategic Plan (LRSP). Goals of the Metro Vancouver Regional Growth Strategy are to:

1) Create a compact urban area
2) Support a sustainable economy
3) Protect the regions environment and respond to climate change
4) Develop complete communities
5) Support sustainable transportation choices

Section A-4.2 #3 of Surrey's OCP (p. 27 of OCP) states:
Co-ordinate City and Regional Growth Strategies – support the Greater Vancouver Regional District's Livable Region Strategic Plan for growth within the regional "Growth Concentration Area"

Metro Vancouver 2040 Shaping Our Future: Regional Growth Strategy - Draft (2009). http://www.metrovancouver.org/planning/development/strategy/Pages/designations.aspx

[59] Heavy focus on the Capital Region and inter-municipal services/infrastructure. 16 page chapter.
[60] Many policies speak to the city and region (e.g. transportation, environmental protection).
MPD exists in the context of the regional frameworks. Although, discussion on regional planning is not as extensive as Edmonton.
[61] Saskatoon share the region with urban et rural municipalities, 18.4.2 Saskatoon consult other jurisdiction in the Region to coordinate planning development.
[62] The Peel Regional Official Plan Review is underway to bring the Regional Official Plan into conformity with recent provincial initiatives and legislation. It is also the mandatory 5-year review required by the Planning Act.
[63] HALIFAX

There is a Regional Municipal Planning Strategy (A Regional Plan), adopted in 2006 which guides planning decisions for 18 Municipalities. Functional Plans are in place to guide Halifax Regional Municipality in the ongoing management of strategic initiatives, partnerships and demonstration projects to see the full potential of the Plan realized over time. Where appropriate, HRM shall integrate its business planning and budgeting in accordance with the priorities established in the Regional Plan (See Regional Planning).

[64] Although, multiple regional cooperation frameworks are in place
[65] "The MDP acknowledges the… Annexation Agreement between The City of Calgary and the Rocky View County." Will be updates to boundaries and growth corridors based on IDP.
[66] In 2007, Regina annexed land to accommodate future residential growth. The City began to also run out of industrial land, and in 2009 the City of Regina and R.M of Sherwood reached an agreement for the City to annex land west of the airport for industrial development and a global transportation hub.
[67] In December 2009, the City annexed part of Milton, Ontario, providing financial compensation
[68] 5.1.6. Acquisition of lands to implement the Official Plan - The planning Act allow the Council to hold land for the purpose of the Official Plan implementation.

[69] 359 Provision under the Planning Act but has not exercised in decades. Halifax and Dartmouth amalgamated instead to address land supply issues: In 1996 the City of Halifax amalgamated with the City of Dartmouth, the City of Bedford, and Halifax County to form the Halifax Regional Municipality (HRM). This amalgamation ensured a land supply of at least 50 years. Four master plans are being worked on to accommodate and dictate urban growth in the next 5-15 years. Planning Act: Where two or more municipalities or a municipality and a village agree to a change in, or settlement of, a mutual boundary, the Board may confirm the change or settlement without a hearing if (a) the agreed change or settlement is advertised in a newspaper circulating in the affected municipalities, as directed by the Board; (b) the advertisement invites objectors to advise the Board of their objections; (c) proof of the advertising has been provided to the Board; and (d) no objections are received by the Board within thirty days after the first advertisement. 360 Municipalities may be amalgamated or the whole or part of a municipality may be annexed to another upon application to the Board by (a) the Minister; (b) a municipality; (c) the greater of ten percent or one hundred of the electors in the area proposed to be amalgamated or annexed.

[70] VICTORIA

In the discussion paper Managing Growth and Change in the City of Victoria it is projected that the city's housing stock (primarily apartments) will grow from 30,000 units in 2008 to 43,500 units in 2041.
Since the 1995 plan went through, Provincial legislation now requires OCPs to address affordable, rental and special needs housing

[71] SURREY

C-3 Provide a Range of Choices in the Type, Tenure and Cost of Housing (p.58 of OCP)
A complete community enhances livability in neighbourhoods by providing a variety of housing choices in terms of cost and tenure.
C-3.1 Increase Housing Choice with a Balanced Housing Mix (p. 58 of OCP)
Accommodate a mix of housing types that will support all age and income groups, renters and household types. Emphasize development of smaller houses on smaller lots, ground-oriented housing, and high density housing particularly within and surrounding the City Centre and the Town Centres.
I-4 Accommodate Affordable, Rental, and Special Needs Housing in All Parts of the City (p.112 of OCP)
Offering a range of housing choices can meet the needs of residents and enhance the quality of our communities, allowing people to live with honour and dignity regardless of income levels or abilities.
Moving in this key direction means addressing housing issues through the following policies:
I-4.1 Facilitate the Provision of Affordable Housing
Facilitate the development of affordable housing for low and moderate income groups that have difficulty finding appropriate and affordable housing, including the identification of potential sites or areas through the Neighbourhood Concept Plan process.

[72] Where housing growth is targeted, choices and affordable housing.

[73] Where housing growth is targeted, choices and affordable housing.

[74] SASKATOON

5.0. Saskatoon adopt residential land use and Housing policies that encourage infill development, housing supply and maintenance
- The City adopts policies to provide a range of housing opportunities and make house affordable.

[75] REGINA

'that the City should encourage/require developers to provide a greater mix of housing to accommodate households of different incomes, types, stages of life and capabilities within each new neighbourhood. "

7.1 housing objectives: accommodate the demand for a variety of housing types throughout the city, encourage prov. Of affordable housing particularly for low or moderate income households and special needs groups, achieve optimal neighb size based on sustainability of a central community node; stabilize older neighs through community devel strategies, efficient use and maintenance existing housing stock and sust. Redevelopment, ensure compatibility of adjacent residential and non-residential, encourage maintenance,
See 7.2.4: Improve Research and monitoring of Housing
See also Regina Community Plan 2007: A Home for All
City of Regina Housing Programs, 2006, Urban Planning Division:
Inner- City Housing Stimulation Strategy targets inner city neighbourhoods: "5 year exemption on property taxes for residential construction" [City of Regina]
Downtown Residential Incentives Program targets- Regina's Downtown Business Improvement District: "5 year tax exemption for the residential conversion of buildings or new residential construction" [City of Regina]
Regina Housing Incentive Program targets the Old Warehouse District- Business Improvement District: "Tax exemption up to five years to a maximum of $7500 for residential conversion projects, additions, or new residential construction" [City of Regina)

[76] Goal "Plan and designate lands for a range of housing types and densities, taking into account *affordable* housing needs." Similar to 'complete communities'

[77] MISSISSAUGA

Housing Goals: 2.4.1.1 Mississauga will ensure that the
housing mix can accommodate persons with diverse social and economic characteristics, needs and desires.
2.4.1.2 Mississauga will ensure that
housing is provided in a manner which maximizes the use of community and *engineering services* while meeting the needs
and desires of Mississauga residents. See Plan for more details.

[78] 3.2.1. Adequate and affordable housing for city quality of life, economic competitiveness and social cohesion.

[79] 2.1. Adopt policies to Improve the quality of houses and building affordable houses in partnership with Public and Private sectors

[80] HALIFAX

2.2: Objective The provision and maintenance of diverse and high quality housing in adequate amounts, in safe residential environments, at prices which residents can afford. Policies:
2.2 Maintain integrity of existing residential neighbourhoods
2.3 Investigate alternative means for encouraging well-planned, integrated
development.
2.4.1 Preserve scale of the neighbourhood, including I new commercial development

2.4.2 Permit specialized housing such as special care homes; commercial uses such as daycare centres and home occupations; municipal recreation facilities such as parks; and community facilities such as churches in residential neighbourhoods.
2.4.2.1 Regulate the number, size, height, illumination and location of signs.
2.5 Prepare detailed area plans for predominantly unstable neighbourhoods
or areas.
2.5.1 Encourage residents to determine extents of their neighbourhoods and develop neighbourhood plans along with City Council and staff.
2.6 Promote redevelopment of vacant land in existing residential neighbourhoods at compatible scale and use.
2.7 Attempt to prevent massive redevelopment of neighbourhood housing stock and dislocations of residents by encouraging infill housing and rehabilitation.
2.8 Foster the provision of housing for people with different income levels
in all neighbourhoods, in ways which are compatible with these neighbourhoods.
2.9 Actively seek to influence the policies and programs of other levels of
government in order to implement the City's housing policies and priorities, and actively seek taxation preference as one method of encouraging rehabilitation of existing housing stock.

[81] Not specifically addressed as revitalization. A topic paper on neighbourhood development is to be written.
[82] Not addressed specifically in plans. References made to improving the quality of neighbourhoods.
[83] REGINA
See Housing and quality of life sections. See 7.15 – 7.20: Ensure compatible development assoc. with housing, improve neighbourhood property and building maintenance, ensure that timely redevelopment of demolitions occurs through monitoring; ensure historic and architecturally significant buildings are not unnec. Lost to demolishing, promote rehab of existing housing stock through enforcement of the Region Property Maintenance By-Law, encourage residential infill development in the downtown, (incentive to encourage new high density, affordable residential develop downtown, improve amenities downtown to attract new residents, encourage construction of affordable housing for purchase or rent for low and moderate income households in the inner city neigbhs. , encourage infill development[83]
[84] HAMILTON
"condominium
conversion and redevelopment can meet other City goals such as affordable home ownership, neighbourhood revitalization, replacement of aging housing stock and residential intensification." Only mention BUT Community Improvement Project Areas - 1.15 Community Improvement It is the intent of Council through Community Improvement to promote and maintain a high quality living and working environment throughout the City. Community Improvement shall be accomplished through (1) the upgrading and ongoing maintenance of communities or areas characterized by obsolete buildings, and/or conflicting land uses and or/inadequate physical infrastructure and community services, and, (2) the establishment of policies and programs to address identified economic, land development and housing supply issues or needs throughout the Urban Area.
[85] 2.3. Neighbourhood revitalization strategy to improve community based services, new parks, street, sidewalks, bikeways and pathway.
[86] 2.1. The city adopts Strategy for Urban Revitalization and adopt integrated approach to revitalize neighbouhoods and improve the quality of life
[87] 2.1.1 On the Peninsula, residential development should be encouraged through retention, rehabilitation and infill compatible with existing neighbourhoods; and the City shall develop the means to do this through the detailed area planning process. 2.5 The City shall prepare detailed area plans for predominantly unstable neighbourhoods or areas.
[88] VICTORIA
Not specifically addressed as recreation and wellness. It may fall under the topic paper on community well-being which is planned to be written. Found under downtown goals and principles. Goal #6 – A downtown that promotes wellness
[89] SURREY
H. Provide Parks and Recreational Facilities (p.102 of OCP)
The City is dedicated to co-ordinating the provision of parks and open space with other outdoor recreational opportunities and related facilities to serve the recreational needs of each community.
The *Parks and Recreation Master Plan* addresses the allocation of resources for parks, recreation, cultural and heritage services and ensures that the most appropriate level of service is delivered to all City residents.
http://www.surrey.ca/Inside+City+Hall/City+Departments/Parks+Recreation+and+Culture/About+Our+Department/Department+Strategic+Plan+Update/default.htm

[90] Talks mainly about the need providing recreational facilities and other General policies. See The Way We Live for more in-depth
[91] CALGARY
3.5 Developed Residential Areas - "Redevelopment should support the revitalization of local communities by adding population and a mix of commercial and service uses."
3.5.2 Inner City Area

[92] SASKATOON
10.2. Saskatoon establish desirable standard Strategy to open spaces and Municipal reserves to accommodate the needs of public enjoyment and recreation.

[93] REGINA
Eliminate or significantly reduce any real or perceived physical, financial, cultural or other barrier to the use of facilities, program, or services, provide system to facilitate rec programs and service organization, delivery, evaluation, facilitate rec pgms which meet the special needs of interest groups and special populations.

See also Recreation Plan 2010-2020http://www.regina.ca/AssetFactory.aspx?did=3863

[94] Recreation facilities, urban design, parks - No wellness, BUT have multiple park plans and Recreational Trails Master Plan

[95] MISSISSAUGA

5.5.1 Public Open Space and Recreation Contributions
5.5.2 Developers' Contributions
5.5.3 Associated Public Open Space and Recreation Policies
5.5.4 Park and School Campuses
5.5.5 Special Recreational Facilities
5.5.6 Conservation Authorities
5.5.7 Other Levels of Government
Recreation Services Website.http://www1.city.mississauga.on.ca/connect2rec/Start/Start.asp?SCheck=977278370&SDT=40259.5262998495

[96] 1.4 Montreal adopt Leisure & Recreation Strategic Plan 2006, and Strategic investment in leisure & recreation programs

[97] HALIFAX

7.2.1: identify and to promote regional and City-wide recreation and community facilities which have a particular attraction for the visitors to the City.
7.3.1: provide natural or urban linkages between these areas.
7.4: seek out and ensure public access to all water bodies and open water courses within its boundaries. Locations shall be selected for: (a) their ability to provide opportunities for active or passive recreation; (b) their natural or heritage significance; and (c) their scenic qualities.
7.5 For neighbourhood and community parks, the City shall follow guidelines as to size, quality, service areas, location, access and population served as established in the Recreation Strategy in Part III of this document.
Design of individual parks shall attend to the characteristics of the population intended to be served. More through 7.13

[98] In Social Plan – under emergency shelter needs, addiction recovery, counseling, culturally appropriate early childhood education, child poverty alleviation

[99] Prominent in The Way We Live

[100] Some mention in imagineCALGARY - “By 2020, all public institutions and systems create and implement an urban Aboriginal policy that recognizes the detrimental colonial history experienced by First Nations, Metis and Inuit people; reduces barriers to public participation and governance; and supports economic, social and political advancement.”

[101] Mentions partnership with First Nations

[102] Eliminate or significantly reduce any real or perceived… cultural or other barrier to the use of facilities, program, or services. Facilitate recreational programs which meet the special needs of interest groups and special populations

[103] Trends on immigration and the contribution to the growth of cities is discussed in the paper Managing Growth and Change in the City of Victoria

[104] In Social Plan – newcomer assistance programs are addressed briefly

[105] Indirectly as “demographic change”. a few mentions of multicultural communities. Passing mention in The Way We Live

[106] Immigrants talked about in imagineCALGARY

[107] Addressed in another plan: Ensuring Youth, Older Adults and New Immigrants Thrive http://www5.mississauga.ca/ofm_portal/pdfs/actionplan_2009_belong.pdf

Includes nurturing diverse cultures, and integrating places of religious assembly

[108] The City of Surrey has a Literacy Plan (October 2008) -http://www.surrey.ca/Living+in+Surrey/City+Plans+And+Strategies/default.htm

[109] See The Way We Live

[110] CALGARY

Land use related policies for schools
2.1.1
e. Ensure opportunities for life-long learning by supporting institutions offering post-secondary education, job training and skill development.
f. Design community and urban infrastructure that incorporates new technologies to allow home and community-based learning.
In 2.3.1:
Child care services
j. Recognize child care services as an integral part of ‘complete communities’ and accommodate these services as appropriate within residential communities and workplace contexts.

2.3.7 Foster community dialogue and participation in community planning
Objective Promote community education and engagement.
3.2.1
Support the location of major educational institutions and related uses in areas of the Centre City well served by the Primary Transit Network.

[111] Grants given through the Community Investment Program. http://www.regina.ca/Page2102.aspx

[112] As part of ‘libraries’ –“Libraries provide a collection of resources for information, knowledge, learning, and entertainment and also serve as venues for community functions and focal points for communities.”

[113] See: Ensuring Youth, Older Adults and New Immigrants Thrive http://www5.mississauga.ca/ofm_portal/pdfs/actionplan_2009_belong.pdf

[114] SURREY

G-1.4 Increase Environmental Education, Awareness and Stewardship (p.99 in OCP)

1. Promote an ethic of environmental stewardship in the community through civic leadership and education on ways to reduce, reuse and recycle resources, as well as lifestyles and development that will help improve environmental quality.

2. Maintain the Environmental Advisory Committee as a public forum on environmental issues towards promoting environmental sustainability in all City initiatives.

[115] Mostly in the context of general educational needs of communities and Institutions. See The Way We Live

[116] Mostly in the context of general educational needs of communities and Institutions.

[117] 11.1.1The city adopt strategy for education that refers to Social Development.; 11.1.1.The city provide opportunities to schools that serve educational, recreational, and spiritual needs of the City.

[118] Section 3.5.5 Educational Facilities – land use approach. Environment "The City shall promote and support public and private education and awareness of air quality and climate change, associated health impacts, and linkages to transportation and land use *development* in the City."

[119] See: Ensuring Youth, Older Adults and New Immigrants Thrive - http://www5.mississauga.ca/ofm_portal/pdfs/actionplan_2009_belong.pdf Includes targets for education and education facilities.

[120] VICTORIA

Homelessness is an issue recognized under the Sustainability Department. They are working in partnership with the Greater Victoria Coalition to end Homelessness.

[121] SURREY

In Social Plan – build more affordable housing for people living in poverty and who are homeless (p.92)

Issue Element: Child Poverty Alleviation (p.97 Social Plan)

Key Gap: Advocacy by municipal government to champion the issues/problems related to child poverty and the long-term impact on child/adult development

Examples of Potential Actions

- Take steps to increase awareness and useage of the Leisure Access Program
- Engage with the Surrey School Board to find ways to expand the school meal programs
- Work with community groups to build awareness of child poverty in the community, as well as awareness of the impacts of child poverty
- Engage with provincial and federal elected officials to encourage them to address the issue

Nutrition and Food Programs (p.138 Social Plan)

Programs here include food banks, community kitchens, community gardens, fundraising and food gathering drives, advocacy work on poverty issues and other initiatives.

[122] Focus is on Affordable Housing. The Way We Live – only two mentions

[123] General talk about affordable housing, transportation and services. A few mentions in imagineCALGARY[123]

[124] REGINA

'that the City should encourage/require developers to provide a greater mix of housing to accommodate households of different incomes, types, stages of life and capabilities within each new neighbourhood. "

7.7: maximized, promote long term housing for single parent households, low-income household and the physically disabled who require affordable housing in the city.

7.20: Encourage construction of affordable housing for purchase or rent for low and moderate income households in the inner city neigbhs.

7.8: See Improvement in housing affordability a) through l)

7.9 See Increase the number of rent supplement units

See 7.10: encouragement of home sharing

See 7.2.2: Housing the homeless a) through d)

See also Regina Community Plan 2007: A Home for All

[125] HAMILTON

"The creation of a strong economy is contingent upon several key interdependent factors including developing and retaining a skilled labour force which is adaptable to changing technologies; providing infrastructure; creating an environment of innovation; supporting and enhancing the arts and culture sector; reducing poverty by providing better access to education, social programs, improving quality of life indicators such as housing choices, and having abundant open spaces"

[126] Supports mixed income housing in district plans.

[127] SURREY

In Social Plan

Creating a Child and Youth-Friendly City (p. 5 of Social Plan):

Fostering aspects of healthy development for Youth and Children – including identity, sense of self-worth, education, recreation and a sense of inclusion

[128] Only in a general sense -See The Way We Live

[129] Only in a general sense - 2.3.7 Foster community dialogue and participation in community planning

[130] In different section the plan recognize value inclusion, diversity and equity as the principles that guide the city development.

[131] REGINA eliminate or significantly reduce any real or perceived physical, financial, cultural or other barrier to the use of facilities, program, or services.
See 7.2.3: Special Needs Housing.
See 6.1: provide transportation for special groups' needs
[132] HAMILTON
Community strategies address a range of issues that are not able to be addressed through traditional land use planning processes such as secondary planning. Examples of issues that may be addressed through community strategies include access and equity, access to housing and services, health inequalities, property maintenance, environmental issues, community appearance, economic stability, and crime. Such issues are often complex and require a multi-agency and community-based approach for their resolution. Community strategies may identify other initiatives or studies that need to be undertaken to solve identified problems, or may make direct recommendations to address the issues identified.
[133] MISSISSAUGA
HEALTHY MISSISSAUGA 2010 PLAN
The *Healthy Mississauga 2010 Plan* is a framework for action toward the betterment of health for the people of Mississauga. It charts a course for residents, businesses and agencies to collectively and proactively work toward positively affecting the well-being of those who live and work n Mississauga. Not only is individual physical health discussed in the Plan, but social and environmental health as well.
http://www.mississauga.ca/file/COM/Executive_summary.pdf
City of Mississauga Accessibility Plan http://www.mississauga.ca/file/COM/Administration_of_the_Plan.pdf
City of Mississauga
Action Plan on Our Future Mississauga:
5. Provide Mobility Choices – to provide all with the choice to walk, cycle and use transit or active modes of transportation in all seasons, because it is convenient, connected, desirable and healthy.
Cycling Network and Implementation Strategy http://www.bikemississauga.ca/
Ensuring Youth, Older Adults and New Immigrants Thrive
http://www5.mississauga.ca/ofm_portal/pdfs/actionplan_2009_belong.pdf
Mississauga Youth Plan 2009 http://www.mississauga.ca/file/COM/myp_final_report.pdf
[134] 2. City adopts policies to promote diversity and opportunity. The city adopts the principles of diversity, inclusiveness and equity.
[135] The City adopts policies to make Montreal more diverse and more inclusive by creating more affordable houses for low incomes.
[136] HALIFAX
Objective Citizen participation as a necessary part of all planning processes within the City, in forms to be developed in consultation with the community.
12.1: The City shall legally constitute a Planning Advisory Committee under the Planning Act to review, monitor and advise on any proposed changes in the Plan and to assess any developments in the context of the Plan.
12.6: The City shall encourage, where necessary, the formation of neighbourhood service
and resource facilities which would facilitate awareness and articulation of neighbourhood concerns. The City shall encourage the coordination of existing services and organizations to ensure that citizens will be best able to understand and
utilize available resources. See section 12 for more information.
[137] VICTORIA
Goal #7 of Downtown principles and goals: A downtown that is accessible.
"Accessibility means that there is a complete range of transportation options available—public, private, self propelled and motorized. And further that these options take into account the varying levels of ability of people who use downtown as a place to live, work and play."
http://www.victoria.ca/cityhall/plnnew_downtown_pubgoals.shtml
[138] SURREY
Child friendly city acknowledged in Plan for the Social Well-Being of Surrey Residents.
It recommends an amendment to the OCP, other plans and city by-laws to include "child and youth friendly" policies and provisions developed through the process identified in the short-term actions and as approved by Council. (p.7 in Social Plan)
Issue Element: Public Transportation and Access (p.99 of Social Plan)
Key Gap: Insufficient public transit services, including lack of services and intercommunity connections and poor coordination with services outside of Surrey.
Lack of sufficient HandiDart services result in limited options for persons with disabilities. Need taxis equipped with baby car seats, more park-and-ride services, and better signage for the municipal roadways
Examples of Potential Actions
• Advocate for funding to service providers, seniors groups and disability organizations so they can transport clients
• Review bylaws relating to taxi services to encourage an increased number of taxis equipped with car seats
[139] Both. Encourages it through design. Some mention in The Way We Live
[140] CALGARY
- Numerous references to accessible design related to transportation, facilities and amenities
- Some discussion on housing types as people age and demographics change.
- Amenities and facilities being accessible to all ages. E.g:

- "Create a hierarchy of recreation facilities and parks and open spaces that accommodate as many recreation functions as possible, appealing to a range of users, age groups and abilities"
- Talks about "demographic change" without actually explaining what the change will be.

[141] Section 7.1: "support seniors remaining in their homes throughout their life cycle". See 7.2.1: Integrating Services for elderly households a) through d) eliminate or significantly reduce any real or perceived physical, financial, cultural or other barrier to the use of facilities, program, or services. facilitate rec pgms which meet the special needs of interest groups and special populations

[142] HAMILTON

Access - People have the ability to contribute and participate in community life regardless of physical and mental ability, income, age, gender, spiritual or cultural background or geographic location. (vision)

3.3.2.5 Places that are safe, accessible, connected and easy to navigate shall be created by using the following design applications, where appropriate: (multiple and similar points)

[143] MISSISSAUGA

Mississauga Older Adult Project. Includes an Older Adult Plan for the City: http://www5.mississauga.ca/rec&parks/websites/oldadult/ and http://www5.mississauga.ca/rec&parks/websites/oldadult/pdf/November_22_OAP_PLAN.pdf

City of Mississauga Accessibility Plan http://www.mississauga.ca/file/COM/Administration_of_the_Plan.pdf

Mississauga Youth Plan 2009 http://www.mississauga.ca/file/COM/myp_final_report.pdf

Ensuring Youth, Older Adults and New Immigrants Thrive http://www5.mississauga.ca/ofm_portal/pdfs/actionplan_2009_belong.pdf

Includes aging in place

[144] HALIFAX

See Halifax Age Friendly cities report http://www.gov.ns.ca/seniors/pubs/1AgeFriendly_draftquality.pdf

Also have an Age Friendly Communities Program, which gave out 17 grants to Halifax neighbourhoods in 2008-2009 for age-friendly projects.

[145] VICTORIA

The City of Victoria supports local food production through a variety of initiatives, including supporting urban agriculture, community gardens, and pesticide free landscapes. Victoria's approach to encouraging local food production includes the following items:

The City of Victoria's support of urban agriculture was formalized through the following Council resolution, adopted March 22, 2007:

The City will build upon these initiatives through the review and update of the Official Community Plan, which will examine broader issues of food security and urban agriculture.

[146] SURREY

(p.80 of Social Plan) Key food security concerns in Surrey fall under the categories of (a) hunger, (b) health, and (c) food sustainability (including local farming and agriculture). At the workshop it was reported that the demand for food services is increasing. User numbers for the Surrey foodbank have been climbing for a number of years and the overall capacity to serve the residents of Surrey is being compromised. Instances of child hunger have been identified as a special cause for concern. Broadly speaking, there is a significant need to ensure both low and (where necessary) no-cost food options are available throughout the City.

Issue Element: Nutrition and Food Programs (p.100 of Social Plan)

Key Gap: There is a need to ensure sufficient capacity of food banks and food/nutrition programs, the need for affordable meal programs and for ethno-specific food service options

Examples of Potential Actions

• Provide letters of support for nutrition and food security program funding applications
• Explore the potential of a 'rebranding' campaign based on food, as the 'salad bowl' of the province
• Utilize the 20% by 2010 Campaign to develop healthy nutrition and food policies in the City (p.100

[147] Significant. 81 instances (p. 97 - 3 pages of discussion, 2 pages of policy). Includes municipal support for a (community) food policy council

[148] Significant. 6 instances. Gardens/food production space noted as part of complete community. Greenfield development should include spaces for food production (3.6.2)

[149] 5.1: encourage and support community gardens as important land uses that promote social and environmental sustainability, build communities and provide local food sources.

5.19: "…community gardens on vacant lots be facilitated through appropriate amendments to the zoning by law". "That community gardens be considered as short-term options for vacant and surplus city property" "That provision be made in secondary plans to identify space for community gardens where neighb. Residents have identified the need for one. "That the option of providing space for allotment gardens as part of multi-unit residential developments and developments in institutional zones be facilitated through appropriate amendments to the zoning by law. "

7.12: "policies that promote the development of sustainable residential suburbs. 'that the City should encourage/require developers to provide a greater mix of housing to accommodate households of different incomes, types, stages of life and capabilities within each new neighbourhood. "

[150] 3. Toronto's Food Charter. May 2000 Council adopted a food charter to make Toronto a food secure City - Safeguarded Access to food is carried into the official Plan

[151] SURREY

D. Enhance Image and Character (p. 72 of OCP)

Based on Council's vision for the City as "A great City with a heart", the City intends to establish itself as a "very attractive" location to live, work, locate a business enterprise and visit not only within the region but also nationally and internationally. As this "image and character" objective is accomplished the economic and other objectives of this Plan will be more attainable and ultimately all the citizens of the City will reap significant benefits. The City intends to develop a program of policies that will form the basis for actions involving its own resources and the expertise and resources of other organizations from a variety of sectors with a view to fully recognizing the opportunities that are available to the City in this area. The policies and related program of actions will be based on a clearly focused vision for the City

The development of OCP policies related to the following key directions is a work in progress. It is expected that these policies will be forwarded to Council for consideration during 2002/2003 and will be formally incorporated in the OCP through the normal by-law amendment process (p.74 of OCP).

D-1 Identify and Build on the City's Physical Attributes

D-2 Identify and Build on the City's Cultural Attributes
D-3 Identify and Build on the City's Lifestyle Attributes
D-5 Involve All Sectors and Communities
D-6 Develop a Viable Financial Strategy
D-7 Promote the City Through the Development and Implementation of an Effective Marketing Strategy

[152] CALGARY
2.1 Prosperous Economy
2.1.1 Creating a City attractive to people
2.1.2 Creating a City attractive to business
Calgary Economic Development Strategy 2008, IDs need for retaining young employees, Link to Urban form and growth

[153] 4.2: maintain an environment for business that is cost competitive with other major western Cdn cities, consideration of licensing and fees, industrial and costs, provision of suitable infrastructure to support business and development approval costs and timelines.

[154] HAMILTON
3.1 Strong Economy
Hamilton has been working diligently to improve its economic diversification and increase its competitiveness with neighbouring and global jurisdictions. Employment area designations

[155] MISSISSAUGA
Action Plan on our Mississauga:
1. Develop Talent – to be an international destination rich in global and local talent, including post-secondary education, creative enterprise and foreign-trained professionals who can realize their potential
2. Attract Innovative Business – to be a dynamic, urban environment that is the preferred location for innovative, creative and knowledge-based businesses and emerging industries.
3. Meet Employment Needs – to provide the infrastructure and network of services and opportunities that business requires to thrive.
4. Strengthen Arts and Culture – to foster arts and culture as a key contributor to attracting talent, providing quality of life and supporting creative businesses.
5. Create Partnerships for Innovation – to leverage opportunities with colleges, universities, centres of excellence, research institutions and cultural institutions to foster innovation.
8. Create a Vibrant Downtown – to develop a vibrant downtown that will be the civic and cultural soul of the city, as well as a strong economic centre.

[156] TORONTO
3.5.1. Supporting the foundation of competiveness by encouraging clusters.

[157] MONTREAL
2.3 The City adopt competiveness strategies by Promoting quality of live to attract investment, business companies, research centres and developers

[158] HALIFAX
A number of policies covered in Section 1: Economic Development.

[159] A discussion paper on economic analysis is on the list to be written

[160] SURREY
E-1.1 Co-ordinate Transportation with Economic Development (p.77 of OCP)
Enhance economic growth and job creation potential by ensuring that the transportation system addresses the needs of business and industry; including linkages between Surrey City Centre and Vancouver International Airport, and access to the Fraser Surrey Docks and other potential water-oriented industrial areas; and by supporting innovations in technology and services through an advanced communications network accommodated within public rights-of-way. Land use plan and development application reviews should be harmonized with city-

[161] 8 page chapter. 6.0 Supporting Prosperity

[162] policies on industrial and retail lands

[163] See City Competitiveness

[164] See: Economic Development Strategy; http://www.investinhamilton.ca/images/stories/publications/EcDevStrategyFinal2005.pdf, which is cited as a supporting strategy.

[165] 3.5. Toronto Council's Strategic Plan & the Economic Development Strategy guide projects to creating employment, wealth and improves city fiscal position.

[166] 4. Montreal adopt a strategy to create and promote a diverse, dynamic and accessible employment lands; Montreal layout a Strategic Plan for Economic Development in 2004 and promote a new business centre in downtown.

[167] HALIFAX
Encourage an economic climate conducive to development and the growth of employment opportunities, take action on matters within its jurisdiction to compete effectively in the Atlantic Region… See more in Section 1.

[168] VICTORIA
Not specifically addressed as quality of life, but wording eludes to how new planning will improve quality of life. (i.e. healthy lifestyles, cycling paths, walkability downtown)
- topic paper to be written on community well being

[169] Not covered as a specific topic, though policy and plans elude to improving the overall quality of life for Surrey citizens.
[170] 7.7 Range of policies covered in Section 5.0: Urban Environment.

See 7.2.3: Special Needs Housing
[171] Covered in Action Plan on Mississauga
[172] The City Social Development Strategy outline the social priorities and supporting communities to improve and enhance the quality of live
[173] SURREY

C-4 Design Safe, Attractive and People-Friendly Environments (p. 59 of OCP)
Livable communities provide a sense of safety in their neighbourhoods and public places, promote high standards of design in the built environment and create people-friendly developments, buildings and streets.
Moving in this key direction means addressing crime prevention on an equal level with all other issues in planning and developing new developments through the following policies. Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) measures are outlined in Policy Section J and specific guidelines are attached as Division F.
C-4.1 Crime Prevention/Promote Safety and Security (p.59 of OCP)
Support the principle of "crime prevention through environmental design" by encouraging opportunities for surveillance ("defensible space"), increased public activity and presence in streets and open spaces, well defined private and public spaces and adequate accessibility for all. (See Part 2. J Enhance Citizens' Safety and Well Being Through Crime Prevention.)

J. Enhance Citizens' Safety and Well-being Through Crime Prevention (p.119 of OCP)
Crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) is based on reducing and ultimately eliminating opportunities for crime and nuisance behaviour through design of the built environment. It assesses the risk of crimes and introduces a long-term approach to reduce the potential for crime to occur.
In CPTED, the term "environment" refers to the physical and social conditions that surround and facilitate crime or nuisance activities. Design can play a large part in limiting "crime targets" and restricting criminal behaviour. The principles of CPTED are directly related to human behaviour and how people view and use their physical surroundings.

[174] Physically safe infrastructure is most prominent. Also policies on Safe communities and CPTED. No mention of policing. More indepth in The Way We Life
[175] Community safety, public safety, safe design policies throughout. Also, developing sufficient infrastructure for emergency and enforcement services.

[176] 3.1 The City adopt Safe Growth concept and apply the principles of Crime Prevention Through Environment Design (CPTED)
[177] 5.3: improve community safety and security by incorporating CPTED principles in design guidelines.
5.2.1: promote safety and through public surveillance and adequate lighting, esp. downtown, Regina Police Service continue to work with community assns to establish appropriate crime prev. prgms., RPS review all res. and comm. Developments which require council approval and recommend measures to enhance safety on a site by site basis.
Table 11.1: "Provide landscaped areas that are conducive to …safety…"

[178] 3.6 Health and Public Safety – this is 'contaminated sites, air quality, climate change, noise, water quality'
[179] Action Plan on our Mississauga: 7. Maintain a Safe City – to actively maintain Mississauga as the safest large city in Canada.
[180] 2.1. Safety is mentioned in the diverse and complete communities policies
[181] Safety covered in various section through application of CPTED principles – deisgn and lighting. Also Municipal Services section: to employ service standards that are economical and innovative, and that achieve municipal objectives and policies, including public safety, healthy lifestyles and environmental protection.

[182] SURREY

C-4.2 Promote Emergency Planning (p.59 of OCP)
1. Plan and design safe communities by taking into consideration the needs of emergency services (fire, police and ambulance services).
2. Encourage additional measures (such as fire protection and prevention) in community planning and building designs to improve the level of safety, particularly in dense areas of the City including those which have small lot housing, townhouses,

[183] Mainly in the provisioning of emergency services. Subsidiary Fire and Police Plans
[184] 5.8: an emergency response plan should be designed to manage flood events along all watercourses in city.
Separate Emergency Plan:
The City of Regina has an emergency plan that coordinates the City response to any major emergency or disaster. The plan, which is constantly evolving, goes hand in hand with the Provincial Emergency Program. As soon as the City's emergency plan is activated the Provincial Emergency Program is notified.
The emergency plan allows the City to activate an Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) that will:
assist emergency personnel to respond quickly and effectively to potential disasters such as wildfires, major storms, chemical spills, floods, plane crashes, or earthquakes.
provide a concentrated assessment and decision-making body that can best utilize all available resources, and if necessary, resources from the Provincial and/or Federal Governments.

provide guidelines for recovery after an emergency.
The Province of Saskatchewan has a program to help disaster victims cope with the cost of repairs and recovery from disaster-related property damage

[185] SURREY

I-1.2 Make Provision for the Arts, Culture and Learning (p.110 of OCP)
Support the development of a range of venues to support cultural expression, education, and the enhancement of community life through museums, libraries, and facilities for the visual and performing arts. Support heritage and cultural events in all areas of the City. These services are to be provided in accordance with the strategies found in a variety of City plans, including the Parks, Recreation and Culture Department's Master Plan, and in the Surrey Public Library's Facilities Plan.

[186] Small sub-chapter 6.4 Arts, Culture and Tourism; Subsidiary Art of Living and Cultural Plan and Public Art Master Plan
[187] But really small. Small mention as part of heritage and public art sub chapter. More in imagineCALGARY
[188] 14.1.ix. The city promotes Art in accessible places to contribute to the cultural and historical well-being of the community.
[189] See http://www.regina.ca/AssetFactory.aspx?did=256
[190] 3.3.12 Public Art - Culture and arts, while not independent land uses to be specifically addressed in official plan policy, are vital to quality of life and completeness of communities. – AND 'forthcoming Cultural Plan'
[191] Covered in Action Plan on Mississauga
[192] 3.1.5. Toronto adopts a public Art Master Plan as part of a new Cultural Plan.
[193] See HRM culture plan: http://www.halifax.ca/boardscom/cac/documents/10-1-4Draft3.pdf
[194] VICTORIA

The City of Victoria has developed a Heritage Strategic Plan document (November 2002). Victoria has adopted the *National Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* in the Official Community Plan. http://www.victoria.ca/cityhall/departments_plncmm_hrt.shtml

[195] SURREY

I-2 Preserve Surrey's Heritage (p.108 of OCP)
Heritage resources provide a link to the past and cultural enrichment for existing and future residents. Surrey will identify, retain, re-use and manage its natural, cultural and built heritage in a co-operative manner with those affected by heritage initiatives.

I-2 Preserve Surrey's Heritage
Distinct identity and character can be created and maintained in a community by identifying and preserving heritage resources. Preserving and revitalizing these features retains visible and important links to the past, and ensures a healthy future for residents.
I-2.1 Enhance Heritage Preservation and Revitalization (p.111 of OCP)
Preserve, protect, integrate, maintain and revitalize buildings, structures, sites and landscape or natural and cultural features that are identified as having historical, architectural or cultural significance, either as individual sites or as a collective Heritage Conservation Area. Areas of significance may also include archaeological sites and artifacts and other cultural remains.

[196] Policies to integrate heritage policies with everything else. - 2.3.3 Heritage and public art
[197] 15.2 The City refers to the Saskatoon Civic Heritage Policy adopted by council in December 1996.
[198] See 8.1 Identification and Documentation of City's heritage resources, alternative methods of encouraging maintenance, preservation and adaptive reuse, municipal financial incentives (heritage preservation), tourism development and cultural appreciation, and have heritage design guidelines: http://www.regina.ca/AssetFactory.aspx?did=256
[199] 2.12.1.1 Mississauga will protect and *enhance* resources of heritage significance.
[200] HALIFAX

Heritage Objective: The preservation and enhancement of areas, sites, structures, streetscapes and
conditions in Halifax which reflect the City's past historically and/or architecturally.
6.1 Continue to seek the retention, preservation, rehabilitation and/or restoration of historically or architecturally significant areas, sites, streetscapes, structures, and/or
6.1.2 designate registered heritage properties or registered heritage conservation areas and protect them within the terms of the Heritage Property Act.
6.2 preserve historic development patterns and streetscapes, structures
6.4.1 Regulate the demolition and exterior alterations under the provisions of
the Heritage Property Act, and incnetivize the retention, maintenance and enhancement of registered heritage properties.
6.4.2 Study the use of preservation easements and restrictive covenants to
determine the extent to which they can be used in the preservation of registered
heritage properties.
6.4.3 Consider acquisition of registered heritage properties whenever acquisition is the most appropriate means to ensure their preservation.

6.4.4 Organize and maintain a data bank on heritage conservation methods
both for its own use and to encourage private sector involvement in heritage conservation. Budget for this at the City
6.6 The City shall first consider designated heritage structures for its own uses.
6.7 Investigate the possibility of Heritage Conservation Zones to protect registered heritage conservation areas and registered heritage streetscapes