

Sustainable Halton



Human Services

May 2007



Sustainable Halton

This is a draft final background report for the Sustainable Halton planning process. As the project continues and as we receive public feedback, there may be slight adjustments made to the content of this report.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Objective

The purpose of this paper is to highlight that when planning and designing for future communities from a land use perspective, it is critical to include social (human services) infrastructure as part of a long term plan for Durable Halton.

Findings

Empirical evidence (external, as well as local research from Halton residents) has been included to show a link between the social well-being of communities, and land use planning and design. The findings support the assertion that human services infrastructure must be included in the long term planning of communities.

- Built environment impacts on human development
- Neighbourhood design affects opportunities for social interactions and thus health and well-being
- More positive outcomes are observed in mixed use neighbourhoods that are walkable, and where there are public gathering places and opportunities for social interaction

Our communities want:

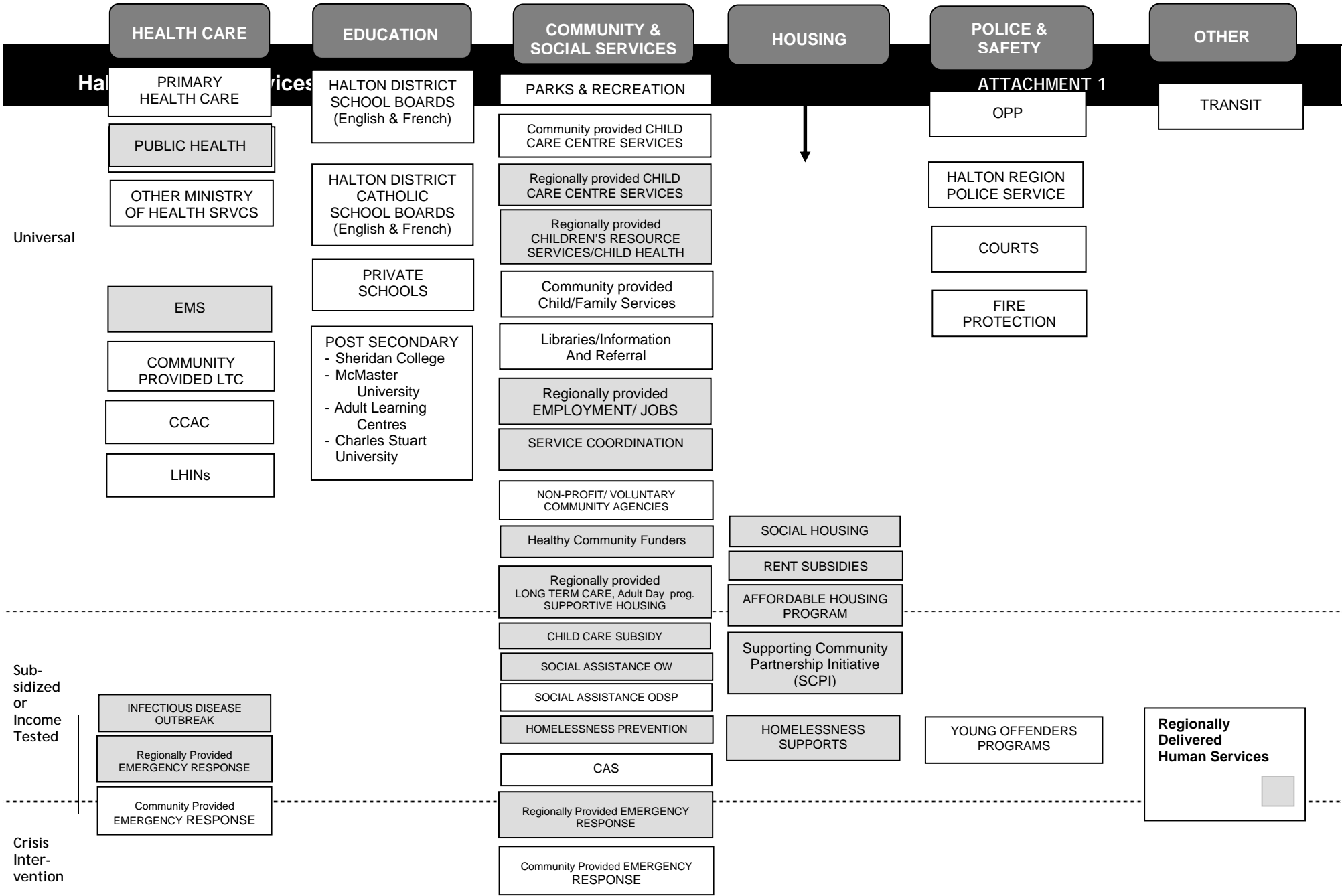
- broad-based resource centres for youth and the community at large in each community across Halton
- access to licensed child care and parent info./ supports located in schools
- accessible housing and transportation options to stay in their community close to family, friends and supports

Recommendations

In the absence of a Provincial or Regional Human Service Plan, this paper proposes that an integrated approach to human and land use planning be adopted, where there is a blend between traditional growth and settlement issues with economic, social and environmental issues. A framework for linking the planning of human services with land use planning has been included, highlighting a few examples of current or future Regional human service initiatives.

- Integrated planning approach among Local - Regional planning staff (across departments) and inclusive of other local planning groups such as the Local Health Integration Networks and other community agencies
- Adopting a “hub” model approach for developing and designing communities

- Provisions within the Regional Official Plan requiring that human services be incorporated into Secondary Plans.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Human Services Paper is one of several background papers prepared to inform the Sustainable Halton Plan (SHP). The SHP is an opportunity to proactively plan for growth in Halton for the timeframe 2021 to 2031. It is a response to the requirements in the Provincial Growth Plan and Provincial Policy Statement to ensure compliance with policies in the Regional Official Plan.

The purpose of this paper is to highlight that when planning and designing for future communities from a land use perspective, it is critical to include social (human services) infrastructure as part of a long term plan for Sustainable Halton. Empirical evidence (external, as well as local research from Halton residents) has been included to show a link between the social well-being of communities, and land use planning and design. The findings support the assertion that human services infrastructure must be included in the long term planning of communities.

In the absence of a Provincial or Regional Human Service Plan, this paper proposes that an integrated approach to human and land use planning be adopted, where there is a blend between traditional growth and settlement issues with economic, social and environmental issues. A framework for linking the planning of human services with land use planning has been included, highlighting a few examples of current or future Regional human service initiatives.

Recommendations include:

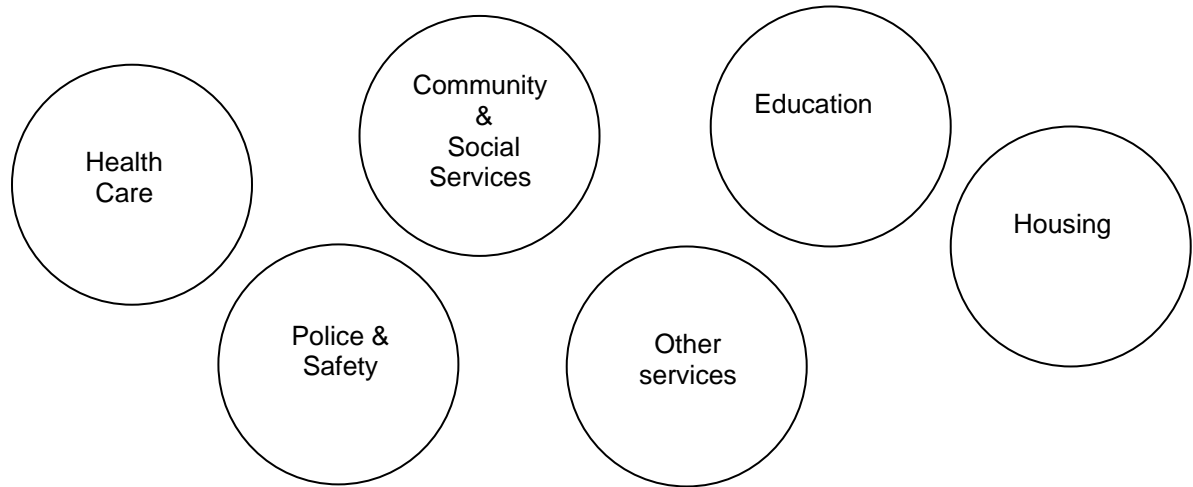
- Integrated planning approach among Local - Regional planning staff (across departments), and inclusive of other local planning groups such as the Local Health Integration Networks and other community agencies
- Adopting a “hub” model approach for developing and designing communities
- Provisions within the Regional Official Plan requiring that human services be incorporated into Secondary Plans.

2.0 HUMAN SERVICES

In planning and building healthy communities, where land is designated and foundations are set, human services are simply the activities and programs/ services that occur on/ from those selected spaces. Attachment 1 depicts a group/ collaborative of service sector organizations in Halton that work toward supporting individuals and communities to achieve economic security, a healthy

and safe environment, and where there are supports in place to ensure that all people have the opportunity to reach their full potential.

Human services include but are not limited to, community health and social services, schools, hospitals, police, housing providers, municipal recreation departments, and the non-profit and voluntary services.



2.1 Human Services Infrastructure

A comprehensive plan for a healthy community that maintains high quality of life for the residents of Halton will incorporate human services infrastructure with physical and environmental infrastructure. In other words, land use planning processes need to consider planning (including funding) for human services in the same way that roads, water, sewer and other hard infrastructure requirements are planned.

Although human services infrastructure is recognized as an important consideration in The Planning Act, and the Places to Grow Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe 2006, the tendency is to focus on the physical aspects of planning such as the distribution of land uses, hard infrastructure and the protection of farmland, natural resources and the environment.

However, Community Infrastructure is referenced in the Places to Grow Plan (section 3.2.6) and emphasizes planning for growth where there is existing community infrastructure, and that it meets the needs of the population changes and to foster *complete communities*. The policy requires cities and towns to develop community infrastructure plans in order to support complete communities. The policy (PGP: 2.2.2. h) *encourages* cities and towns to develop as complete communities with a diverse mix of land uses rather than requires a coordinated planning approach with land use. Consequently, communities are developed in phases, often without community infrastructures in

place, leaving them incomplete and without access to human services for some time.

2.2 What is important to consider?

1. The Human Services goals, objectives and policies in the Region's Official Plan (OP) reflect Council's commitment to the concept of Healthy Communities and its relationship with land use planning. Specifically, part IV in the OP addresses Healthy Communities Policies, including Human Services (section 150), where the goals of the Region are:

- To achieve a sustainable state of health for all on the basis of a clean environment, economic prosperity, social equity, and provision of opportunities for individuals to develop their maximum potential.
- To develop and maintain healthy communities by fostering physical, social and economic conditions that will enhance the state of well-being and the quality of life for the residents of Halton.
- To advance health promotion and disease prevention as the primary means of achieving optimal health status, with support and treatment services being the remedial measures.
- To ensure that human services are delivered to meet people's changing needs within available financial resources and in the most cost-effective manner.

Policy direction in the OP (152) is to adopt Development Guidelines for Healthy Communities, which include:

- Desirable mix of land uses within the community,
- Community design guidelines that will promote integration of the community and accessibility by residents to services within and outside the community,
- Physical design features that will promote health and safety of the community's inhabitants,
- Zoning, site plan and design guidelines for promoting the shared use of land or facility by compatible uses or activities, and

- Suggested level of service and facility requirement for the provision of human services over the full human lifecycle and under special circumstances.

In addition, section 158(2-3), the policy:

- encourages the location of social support services and facilities in local communities and in areas easily accessible by public transit,
- encourages the development of residential facilities that will foster the integration of person with developmental, physical or social disabilities/ difficulties into the life of the community.

In summary, consideration of human services infrastructure is included in the OP which is the legal document governing land uses in Halton. Clearly, there is a leadership role at the regional and local levels of planning to positively impact community health and well being, as well as a responsibility to improve efficiencies and coordination of public services.

2. Provincial direction from the Ministry of Children and Youth Services has mandated a Schools First Policy as part of Best Start Planning. This direction requires that Consolidated Municipal Service Managers (CMSMs) across the province, work with community networks to plan for integrated neighbourhood hubs for early learning and child care that are attached to schools (or at least close to schools.) The provincial Best Start Guidelines suggest an ideal standard of one hub for every group of 4-5 schools in a neighbourhood.
3. Estimated population projection for Halton Region by 2031 is 780,000¹.
4. Population across the GTA/905 is growing, aging and becoming more culturally and socio-economically diverse at a faster pace than the rest of the province.²
5. Funding for social services and health care services has not kept pace with population growth in the region.³
6. Current Unmet Human Service Needs

Housing, homelessness, low income....

- Estimated shortage of 300 to 600 units of affordable ownership and rental units across Halton Region⁴
- Estimated shortage of 400 to 800 units of assisted ownership and rental housing across Halton⁵

- Estimated 1,200 individuals in Halton that become homeless every year⁶
- There are over 1,600 people on the social housing waiting list⁷
- Only 32% of the service requests for low income supports are met⁸

Long term care & seniors...

- 10.2% of the population over 75 can be served from all LTC beds in Halton. Although this barely meets the minimum provincial standard of 10% of the pop over 75, the current supply of beds will not keep pace with the demand of the aging population in Halton.⁹
- More than 1 in 5 seniors in Halton who were surveyed reported difficulties/ challenges with their home environment (i.e., stairs, storage space and windows...)¹⁰
- 58% of seniors in Halton supported the need for a viable transit system to help them get around and for service providers to reach seniors.¹¹

Child care & special needs...

- The demand for licensed child care in Halton is much higher than the current supply. The capacity of licensed child care spaces current meets the needs of only 1 in 4 of those who may need care at least part of the day.¹²
- An estimated shortfall of 8,886 licensed child care spaces for those who would access licensed care if available, and a need to expand the system by 1,778 annually for five years to reach this level.¹³
- 1420 subsidized child care spaces would be required to meet the current unmet need (284 per year if equitably created over 5 years)¹⁴
- Approximately 6% of children have special needs requiring additional support (2.4% of the current number of licensed spaces provide supports for children with special needs leaving an unmet need of 3.6% for children age 0-6 years)¹⁵
- Community services for children have reported only meeting approximately 30% of the demands for service on a regular basis¹⁶
- As identified in a survey¹⁷ of 265 parents, the most important needs of children 0-6 and their families are:

- Available programs
 - Affordable programs
 - Quality programs
 - Parental supports
- Most important needs for children 7-12 years and their families are¹⁸:
 - Available quality programs that consider interests of children
 - Programs offered in local communities
 - Affordable programs
 - Accessible programs (i.e., outside of school hours, weekends, summer, offered by various agencies)
 - Sports activities
 - Local community programs and supports for families

Non-profit Voluntary sector...

- Responding to and adapting to population growth and emerging needs is a major issue for over half of the non-profit and voluntary sector agencies that were surveyed.¹⁹
- Small and medium sized non-profit and voluntary agencies are not able to access government funding as readily as larger organizations, which leaves them in a more vulnerable position where they must compete with each other and the larger agencies to generate revenue from fund raising, grants, fees for service, and other forms of earned and donated income.²⁰

The impact of under funding²¹ of human services results in unmet needs in the community which leads to: longer waiting time for human services, residents having to move to other communities to get services, or go without needed services. There is also a financial impact with higher costs associated with emergency/ crisis level services.

Clearly, the challenges demand an integrated approach to planning public services and facilities in more efficient ways. According to the Strong Communities Coalition (2006), “local and timely access to health and social services is essential to maintaining strong and vibrant communities in the GTA/905, and rapid and sustained population growth in the GTA/905 and the lack of a Provincial human services plan to support high growth region like the GTA/905 is compromising local and timely access to health and social services.”

The cost of not considering and investing in the integration of planning for human services with land use may result in negative impacts such as, increased social disparity, inefficient allocation of limited public resources, increased social

alienation, decreased level of the quality of life, and negatively impact the economy.

3.0 OUR PLANNING PRINCIPLES

3.1 Accessible

Human services need to be accessible. Whether it is face to face, over the telephone, internet, or by any other channel, the importance of equal access to human services/ programs is a fundamental value. The provision of inclusive human services provides the opportunity for everyone to reach their full potential.

Seniors, adults, youth, children, need to have access to services despite age, income levels, marital and health status, renter/ home ownership, official language ability, disability, sexual orientation, rural/ urban geography, or any physical barriers such as transportation, travel time or waiting lists.

In planning for and building healthy communities that respond to the health and social service needs and resources of existing and new residents, accessibility is a precursor to independence as well as an opportunity for greater social interaction.

3.2 Available

To be accessible, human services need to first of all be available. Existing and future residents of Halton will need to have a full range of services available across the stages of life. By providing and expanding a continuum of services/ programs and making them available where they can more easily be accessible at a neighbourhood level, this would not only address the needs but would highlight the resources that are available and unique to each community.

Existing and new communities need to support the broad mixture and range of land uses, development densities and a continuum of options for services, housing, employment opportunities that make communities liveable and meet economic and social needs.

3.3 Holistic - Human Development

Grounded on ecological systems theory²² human service planning takes a holistic approach to understanding the needs of individuals within communities. In other words, the planning approach not only recognizes the influence humans have on their environment, but also the influence of the environment on human behaviour and development.

Starting from opportunities and experiences of early childhood (the impact on the physical development of the brain and capacity for further development), to the opportunities for positive connections to the community environment throughout life, human service planning encompasses all stages of development.

These stages of development stand on the foundation blocks for a thriving community which include: economic security, health and safe environment and opportunities for building capacity & support. Services and programs are geared toward supporting those foundation blocks. There is an inherent belief among health and social services that investing in people makes sense. Specifically, investing in economic security, early learning, child care, affordable housing and preventative measures, all of which, maximize opportunities for thriving communities.

In planning future communities, towns and cities, we must recognize “place” as a context for health and well being.²³

The built environment impacts on human development. ²⁴For example, a preferred option for low land use mix, where “loop and lollypop” neighbourhoods are designed, may be appropriate for maximizing the physical safety and recreational requirements for young children, but may not suffice for youth or seniors.

Land use and design considerations need to maximize opportunities for people to “**age in place**” where there is a wide range of housing types to allow people to stay in their own community, and take full advantage of opportunities for social interaction/ connectivity to avoid boredom, isolation, depression and an over reliance on automobiles. Clearly, land use and zoning decisions have implications for how readily people can use and benefit from human services. Where there is an allowance for a continuum of housing and support services, people will be able to stay in their own community.

3.4 Integrated

As one of 47 Consolidated Municipal Service Managers across Ontario, the Region has a responsibility to ensure that human services are integrated and seamless for users. The approach to planning human services with land use planning also needs to be integrated, holistic and comprehensive.

With a broader vision of overall social well-being of individuals and communities, all efforts for a coordinated approach need to be implemented. Based on experience, it is those partnerships, networks, coalitions that cut across various disciplines that usually result in successful initiatives and plans.

3.5 Consultative and Evidence-based

Planning processes need to be inclusive of various stakeholders perspectives (i.e., other non-profit community agencies, private interests, public interests, clients/ consumers.) As an extension of building relationships in the community, the important element of soliciting input/ feedback from the public cannot be overlooked. Recognizing that the Planning Act requires neighbourhood meetings and a formal public notice and circulation process, it is important to also consider and include relevant research data that may have been collected outside of the traditional planning process. Methods that may include focus group consultations, survey research, one-on-one interviews, etc, Opportunities where local evidence based data exists or can be obtained, can only help inform planning decisions in a more comprehensive way.

Human services planning needs to rely on an approach that assumes that decision-making is best supported by theory and empirical evidence where available. Such an approach focuses on relevant and existing research and knowledge first, using it to structure a problem and determine what evidence is still needed and the analysis/ evaluation that needs to be completed.

4.0 WHAT THE RESEARCH TELLS US...

4.1 Importance of connectivity

- There is growing recognition that a community's social environment significantly influences the health of individuals and community well-being^{25, 26},
- Empirical evidence has demonstrated associations between characteristics of social capital (i.e., social networks and interactions that inspire trust and reciprocity among citizens) and mortality, self-reported health status, access to health care, normal development in at-risk children, breastfeeding initiation, and children's quality of life.²⁷
- "Social capital is believed to influence health by increasing access to social support including emotional support and information, social influence on behaviour, engagement and attachment, and access to shared resources and material goods."²⁸
- An analysis of the 2003 General Social Survey, Cycle 17, on social engagement in Canada found a significant relationship (not a causal link) between social capital (defined as "the networks of social relations that may provide individuals and groups with access to resources") and the health of Canadians.²⁹

- A Statistic Canada report reveals that people who feel connected to their local community are more likely to report better physical and mental health than those who do not.^{30 31}

4.2 Neighbourhoods and well-being

- Neighbourhoods and communities play a critical role in the healthy development of children and youth.^{32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41}
- There is growing evidence that strong, supportive communities help nurture healthy child development. Friends, neighbours, community organizations, institutions, businesses, and other members of the community are powerful influences. Together they can provide children with the early foundations that lead to success in school and throughout their lives.⁴²
- People are happier and children better cared for in communities where people know and trust their neighbours.⁴³
- Low-income neighbourhoods have limited resources, placing children at higher risk of unfavourable developmental outcomes e.g. poor academic performance, negative social behaviour.^{44 45 46}
- All children and youth benefit when communities, agencies and individual members work together to provide resources, opportunities, support and ongoing nurturing.^{47 48 49 50}
- The highest risk of vulnerability for children may occur in poorer neighbourhoods but the largest number of children at risk could be spread across middle-income neighbourhoods.⁵¹
- The behaviour and physical outcomes of children and youth appear to be linked to the level of unemployment in neighbourhoods.^{52 53}
- When community norms, standards or law enforcement appear to condone, stay silent or unclear around negative behaviour, young people are more likely to engage in risky behaviours (substance use, delinquency, crime etc.)⁵⁴
- An American study conducted in a small city in Ireland, suggests that the way communities and neighbourhoods are designed and built affects social capital and thus physical and mental health.⁵⁵ Researchers found that residents living in walkable, mixed-use neighbourhoods were more likely to know their neighbour, to participate politically, to trust others, and to be involved socially.⁵⁶

4.3 Land, physical structures and opportunities

- “Urban environments that lack public gathering places and are not zoned for mixed use (both residential and commercial) are not conducive to walking and socializing and thus tend to foster car dependence and isolation.”⁵⁷
- Kretzmann and McKnight’s (1993) Asset-Based Community Development approach to building communities recognizes that land and other physical structures are assets. They argue that one can leverage the economic potential of schools, hospitals, and physical liabilities such as abandoned buildings and vacant lots into assets in the community.⁵⁸

5.0 WHAT WE HAVE LEARNED FROM THE COMMUNITY...

5.1About Youth

- Youth in Halton have recommended that “youth centres be developed in Halton communities which are currently without, and that all centres be resourced in such a way that they serve as broad-based resource centres for youth and the community at large.”⁵⁹
- “Subject to school board consultation and an assessment of current programming, in the long term, senior elementary and high schools become sites for the delivery of peer-delivered awareness programmes focused specifically on educating youth people on youth –related issues and the consequences of risk behaviours.”⁶⁰
- Physical planning issues such as housing and transportation, be referred to the Planning Department for consideration in the Official Plan.
- Key challenges facing parents with 12-18 year olds was the lack of after school programs/ activities, and the lack of parent support.⁶¹

5.2 ...About Seniors

- As seniors age, they are more likely to move from owner-occupied housing to rental accommodations. The Federation of Canadian Municipalities Quality of Life Reporting System (QoLRS), revealed that among renters, the percentage of single seniors over 65 paying more than 30% for shelter almost doubled from 39% in 1990 to 73% in 2000.⁶²

- In a Halton wide survey of seniors (2001), 36% of 528 respondents expected to move within 2-5 years, and 69% of them preferred to stay in the same town to be close to family and friends.⁶³ One in four indicated experiencing feelings of loneliness and depression.
- The seniors survey also revealed that 36% of Halton seniors said they found it difficult getting to where they wanted to go. Forty percent of respondents who reported difficulty said it was because they didn't like asking for a ride, and 36% said it was because there was no public transportation. Of the respondents, 58% recommended that regular bus service around the region was needed.⁶⁴
- "The liveability of community depends in part on multiple mobility options that allow residents of all ages and abilities to connect with their communities. Having transportation options contributes to maintaining independence and to people feeling they have control over their own lives. Individuals who engage in the civic and social life of their communities are happier and healthier; transportation is the means by which they physically reach other people and activities."⁶⁵
- Thirty (30%) of Halton seniors reported they need assistance with daily living activities, with 4% reporting needing help getting around inside their home.⁶⁶
- The Halton Seniors survey revealed that seniors preferred housing options that have a built-in service component (sheltered and congregate). Although they valued privacy and independence, their preferences reveal an interest in retirement housing, smaller homes, and garden suites. Forty-six (46%) preferred to locate in the centre of town and 41% in a residential part of town.

5.3 ...About Children

- According to the Kindergarten Parent Survey (KPS) and the Labour Force Participation rates, 72% of children would require child care for at least part of the day, 43% of which would access licensed child care.⁶⁷
- 43% (1785) from the KPS indicated a preference to have child care available at schools.⁶⁸
- Parents, licensed child care providers and community agencies [n=458] identified: parenting supports, and health & social service related information as the types of services they wanted available in neighbourhood hubs.⁶⁹

- Ideal locations for hubs identified most frequently were: malls, community/ recreation centres, schools, housing complexes, or places of worship.⁷⁰ Respondents indicated that locations needed to be accessible (i.e., hours, transportation/ bus route, walking distance.)

6.0 INTEGRATING HUMAN SERVICES AND LAND USE PLANNING

Regional and local departments of *Planning and Public Works, Health, and Social & Community Services*, together with other community agencies and the newly formed Local Health Integration Networks, could work together toward developing iterative processes and guidelines/ tools for mixed use human service facilities, (taking into consideration the financial, legal and physical design factors) where a combination of services in a local community/ neighbourhood would form a “hub” model for decentralized service delivery.

Learning from the successes of a Halton multidisciplinary coalition of service providers (Our Kids Network) that is working toward a common vision – that “all children thrive,” the OKN has established neighbourhood Hubs throughout Halton. A Hub has been described as an entire neighbourhood, and within a Hub neighbourhood, there is a central Hub office or headquarters which is located in a school whenever possible. Services are organized/ coordinated, for example, around the needs of children, youth and families and are often located in the Hub site or in satellite sites located in other natural meeting locations throughout the neighbourhood. Neighbourhood coordinators work out of the Hub offices and act as brokers between local service providers and local stakeholders by identifying gaps in or barriers to service; developing strategies to reduce those gaps/barriers; and developing innovative programs to link the needs to resources.

Human service resources such as schools, child care centres, before/ after school programs, seniors programs, adult training centres, and parenting learning/ drop in centres that typically provide services through central offices, could be encouraged to move some of their staff, programs and/or services to the Hub. Again the emphasis is on organizing human services around the needs of the neighbourhood (wherever possible). A multi-agency hub model may include public/ non-profit agencies, but may also incorporate private sector agencies.

Criteria for locating hubs could include schools and other natural meeting places, where such facilities are on transit routes and can be accessible by walking or cycling.

Official Plan amendments could include provisions requiring that human services and facilities studies accompany secondary plans where there is concern that a development would be under serviced or would negatively impact the capacity of existing facilities. Local and regional planners could work toward developing

processes and tools/ criteria for implementation. Development proponents, for example could be required to consult with local and regional government, as well as other community services to develop the studies. Financial incentives could also be offered to the proponents that include the development and completion of community facilities as part of the subdivision phases.

As suggested in a report prepared for the Regional Planning Commissioners of Ontario and the Office for the Greater Toronto Area Office, called “Integrated Regional Planning Framework – Social and Physical Aspects” (1996), there are six main elements to the integration of social and land use planning.⁷¹ The elements include:

- *Estimation of need* for facilities (current and projected population, policy on distribution, locational attributes and physical design characteristics)
- *Promotion of healthy environment* (preservation of natural environment)
- *Designating land use opportunities* in the OP – (supporting employment activities, residential development, economic growth, social equity, diverse needs)
- *Designing built form* to promote safety, social interaction, sense of place, civic engagement
- *Promoting physical accessibility* (to employment, human service facilities) through transportation and other modes of mobility (walking, cycling)
- *Linking the planning* of human services with land use planning

A framework for linking the planning of human services with land use planning has been adapted and is presented below as an example of existing or proposed human services initiatives that have or could be considered.

7.0 FRAMEWORK FOR LINKING THE PLANNING OF HUMAN SERVICES WITH LAND USE PLANNING⁷²

Planning Principles	What we know...	<i>Examples:</i> Programs & Services addressing community needs	Land use planning considerations	Human Service planning considerations	Impacts of Integrated land use & human services planning on Individual and community well being
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible • Available • Holistic -Human Development • Integrated • Consultative & Evidence-based 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built environment impacts on human development • Provincial mandate to plan integrated hubs attached to schools • Consistent with OP (sec. 152, 158) 	<p>Early learning and child care</p>	<p>Site Dedication -secondary/ neighbourhood plan</p> <p>Site Planning -accessibility -emergency access -parking standard -availability of water/ waste water -uncontaminated soil -streetscape pedestrian-friendly</p> <p>Zoning By-laws -appropriate designation</p> <p>Transportation -public transit routes -local road -local access</p> <p>Location neighbourhood/community -central -mixed use</p>	<p>Design and fit -prototype hub model for service delivery where schools in neighbourhood centres become multi-use facilities from which a range of services are available to children and families.</p> <p>-accessible at neighbourhood level (access to transit or walkability)</p> <p>Location and community services -hub location with schools. -is the school site large enough to accommodate a mix of uses? (multi agency services – child care, community meeting space)</p> <p>Community Development/ cohesion -community resource/ space -universal outreach (includes opportunity to reach vulnerable population)</p> <p>Services will be provided to children and their families through partnerships among early childhood programs, schools, health care providers, social service agencies and other stakeholders.</p>	<p>Families have the capacity and supports to nurture their children in child friendly communities</p> <p>Hubs provide a local neighbourhood based resource and means for families, schools and the community to work together to ensure that all children thrive and reach their full potential.</p> <p>Efficient use of public resources.</p>

Planning Principles	What we know...	<i>Examples:</i> Programs & Services addressing community needs	Land use planning considerations	Human Service planning considerations	Impacts of Integrated land use & human services planning on Individual and community well being
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible • Available • Holistic -Human Development • Integrated • Consultative & Evidence-based 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-profit & voluntary agencies lack stable core funding which results in sustainability and organizational capacity challenges • Consistent with OP (sec. 152, 158) 	<p>Skill Training and Employment</p>	<p>Site Dedication -land requirements for employment-generating land activities are estimated and sufficient land is designated for employment areas.</p> <p>Site Planning -accessibility -emergency access -parking standard -availability of water/ waste water -contamination not a barrier</p> <p>Zoning By-laws -appropriate designation</p> <p>Transportation -public transit routes -regional access</p> <p>Location -community -central -mixed use – office/commercial/ institutional</p>	<p>Design and fit -one stop centre that provides job search skills, workshops, skill training, employment placement opportunities, on site child care, translation and cultural interpretation services, ESL classes, income & employment support, health and social service information, etc...</p> <p>-accessible to transit routes -signage -safety -barrier-free</p> <p>Location and community services -multi agency service -opportunity for non-profit and voluntary sector organizations to co-locate, share resources.</p> <p>Community Development/ cohesion -public/ agency participation in process -community resource/ meeting space -universal outreach (opportunity to reach/ include vulnerable population)</p>	<p>Efficient use of public resources</p> <p>Meeting community labour market needs</p> <p>Productivity and meaningful engagement and contribution to economic growth</p> <p>Income security</p> <p>Increase tax revenues</p>

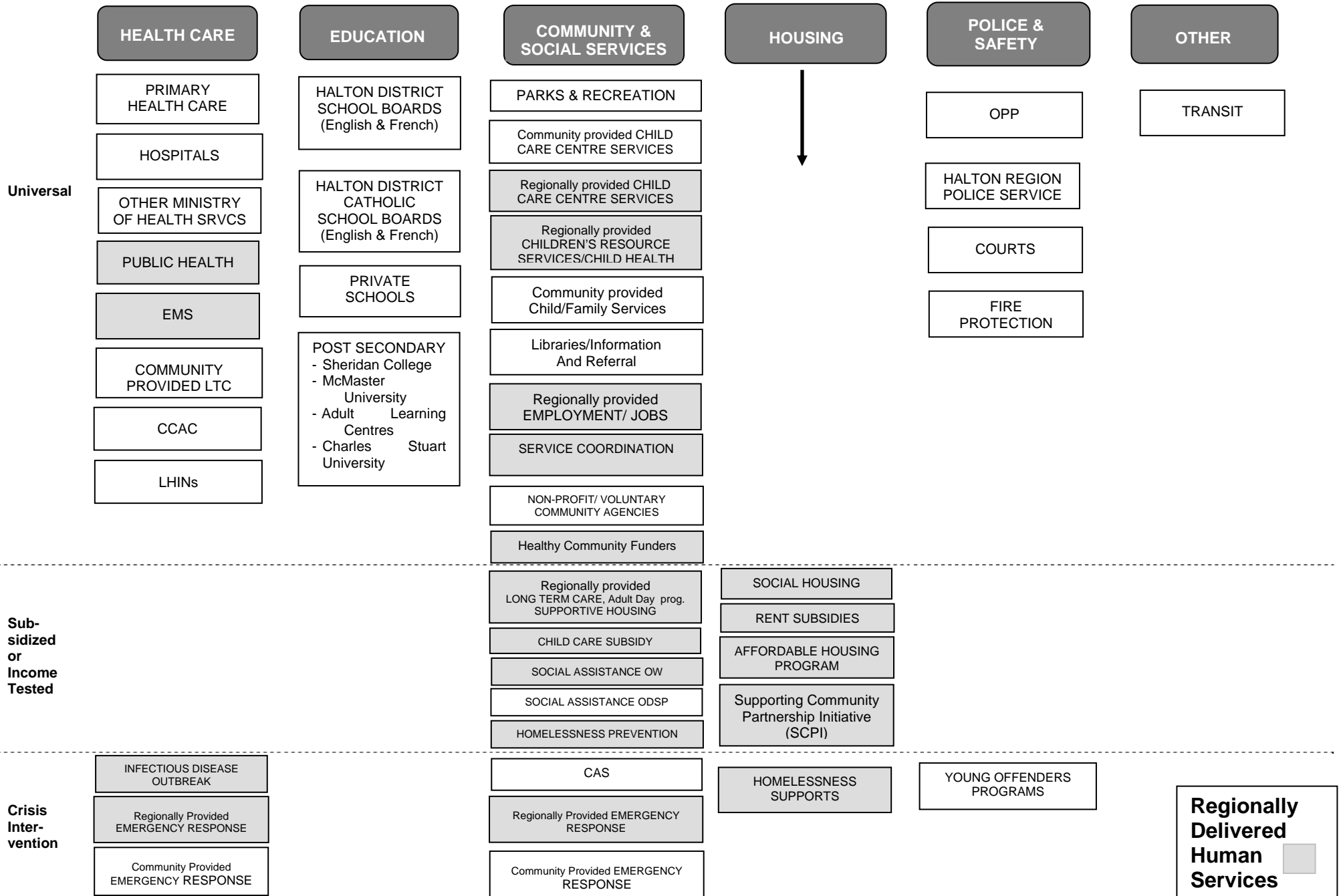
Planning Principles	What we know...	<i>Examples:</i> Programs & Services addressing community needs	Land use planning considerations	Human Service planning considerations	Impacts of Integrated land use & human services planning on Individual and community well being
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible • Available • Holistic -Human Development • Integrated • Consultative & Evidence-based 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,200 people in Halton become homeless every year <p>During an integrated community planning process to decide on a location for an emergency shelter, it was agreed that “since all planning communities within area municipalities included mixed land uses (i.e., residential, commercial, industrial) and services, there should be an even distribution of services accessible to all residents.”⁷³</p>	<p>Emergency shelter program</p> <p>Note: Criteria for site selection of emergency shelter facilities have included community consultation and have been developed by the Emergency Housing Advisory Group (EHAG). Approved by Council. (2003)</p>	<p>Site Dedication -depending on size of facility. Site plan review</p> <p>Site Planning -accessibility -emergency access -parking standard -availability of water/ waste water -contamination not a barrier</p> <p>Zoning By-laws -opportunity to consider inclusive zoning (“as of right”) -rezoning process will allow for public input on appropriateness of site.</p> <p>Transportation -public transit routes -regional access -not on a local road within a low density residential area -should be on a larger arterial or collector road</p> <p>Location -central -commercial -facility must be at least 800 metres from the nearest group home (to strive for even distribution and to avoid concentration of facilities in one location)</p>	<p>Design and fit -Size, design, and fit of facility must have regard for the existing or planned neighbourhood -must be accessible to local transit</p> <p>Location and community services -must have access to community amenities and supports</p> <p>Community Development/ cohesion -Opportunity to include marginalized people in own community. -Provide appropriate interventions, crisis management and community supports</p>	<p>Adhere to community principle – “people in Halton should be able to live in their own community.”</p> <p>Supports and re-integration of individuals into the community.</p> <p>Retaining and regaining housing directions (Comprehensive Housing Strategy)</p>

Planning Principles	What we know...	<i>Examples:</i> Programs & Services addressing community needs	Land use planning considerations	Human Service planning considerations	Impacts of Integrated land use & human services planning on Individual and community well being
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible • Available • Holistic -Human Development • Integrated • Consultative & Evidence-based 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing and aging population is a driver • Unmet housing needs of seniors and “near seniors” • Opportunity to develop vacant land on Regionally-owned Ontario Street property in Milton (Allendale) 	<p>Ontario Street Campus Plan (for future consideration)</p>	<p>Site Dedication -Official Plan? -secondary plan/ neighbourhood plan</p> <p>Site Planning -accessibility (public and private) -emergency access -parking standard -uncontaminated soil</p> <p>Zoning By-laws -appropriate designation</p> <p>Transportation -public transit routes -local/ neighbourhood access</p> <p>Location -local/ neighbourhood -central -mixed residential, commercial</p>	<p>Design & Fit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a “village” concept (fit with existing community profile) that provides a range of housing options (affordability & supports) & complementary services including commercial uses. • Targeting seniors and near seniors community based on the concept of aging in place (social housing, supportive housing, retirement residence, and existing LTC) • Live/ work opportunities <p>Barrier-free access, transportation & standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visibility- signage & safety e.g. sidewalk, ramps and driveway and parking lot clearance • Transit - including accessible buses for the disabled • Walkability • Standards/ requirements, building code for LTC, child care, etc... <p>Location and community services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access to a mix of health and social service community supports • proximity to recreation, shopping, places of worship • Other public-private partnerships to meet other local community needs 	<p>Residents have affordable and physically accessible housing (meeting housing need)</p> <p>Aging in place – continuum of housing and care (Comprehensive Housing Strategy)</p> <p>Maximizing opportunity for social cohesion and positive health outcomes.</p> <p>Community design that supports social interaction and a sense of belonging.</p> <p>Socially mixed neighbourhood.</p> <p>Meeting intensification requirements</p>

Planning Principles	What we know...	<i>Examples:</i> Programs & Services addressing community needs	Land use planning considerations	Human Service planning considerations	Impacts of Integrated land use & human services planning on Individual and community well being
				<p>(i.e., child care, medical clinic/ physicians, employment supports, other commercial uses)</p> <p>Community Development/ cohesion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community participation/consultation in process • Create a sense of place – community meeting place. • Opportunity to increase community awareness, acceptance of community housing needs. • Community volunteer opportunities • Intergenerational interaction 	

Halton Human Services (chart adapted from York Region)

ATTACHMENT 1



Regionally Delivered Human Services

Endnotes

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- ³ Ibid.
- ⁴ Halton Region Annual Housing Report 2006
- ⁵ Ibid
- ⁶ Ibid
- ⁷ Comprehensive Housing Strategy for Halton Region 2006-2015+
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- ⁹ OMBI – Partnering for Service Excellence Benchmarking Report (draft) – 2005 Results
- ¹⁰ Elderly Services Advisory Committee (ESAC); *Halton Seniors Survey Results: Housing, Transportation and Support Services*, 2001.
- ¹¹ Ibid.
- ¹² Halton Region's *Integrated Early Learning & Child Care Plan 2006-2010* (draft paper submitted for approval)
- ¹³ Ibid.
- ¹⁴ Ibid.
- ¹⁵ Ibid.
- ¹⁶ Ibid.
- ¹⁷ Ibid.
- ¹⁸ Ibid.
- ¹⁹ Chairman's Roundtable on the Non-Profit and Voluntary Sector: Community Plan, 2006
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- ³² Our Kids Network ; *A Vision for Children in Halton: Report Card*
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- ³⁴ Canadian Institute for Health Information. *Improving the Health of Young Canadians*. Ottawa: Canada (2005).
- ³⁵ Hartford Public School District. *Communities that Care Youth Survey Report*. Hartford: Connecticut (May 2004)
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