

Township of Central Frontenac Official Plan

OPEN HOUSE DRAFT
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Township of Central Frontenac Official Plan

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1

INTRODUCTION

Township of Central Frontenac



Township of Central Frontenac Official Plan

1 Introduction

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 The Township of Central Frontenac was incorporated on January 1, 1998, and is made up of four former Townships including Kennebec, Olden, Oso and Hinchinbrooke. The first Official Plan for the new municipality was approved by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs on June 18, 2008. This newer version of the Plan provides an update to the community vision for future development in the area to the year 2028.
- 1.1.2 The Township of Central Frontenac has unique social and environmental conditions that require varied approaches to land development. The Township's Official Plan creates the objectives and policies for guiding land use changes by protecting and managing the natural environment, directing and influencing growth patterns and facilitating the vision of Council to develop a strong and diverse economy in the Township, and to ensure all aspects necessary for a healthy community are protected, managed and made available to existing and future residents.
- 1.1.3 Regard shall be had to all provisions and policies of this Plan, the Frontenac County Official Plan, and the *Provincial Policy Statement* in reviewing all types of planning applications (e.g. Official Plan Amendments, Zoning By-law Amendments, Subdivisions, Consents, and Minor Variances). It is the intent of Council that land use planning applications will conform to this Plan and the County Official Plan, and will be consistent with Provincial Plans and the Provincial Policy Statement.

1.2 Authority

The Official Plan of the Township of Central Frontenac was prepared under the authority of *Section 16* of the *Planning Act*, which states that:

"An Official Plan shall contain goals, objectives and policies established primarily to manage and direct physical change and the effects on the social, economic and natural environment of the Municipality" and "may contain a description of the measures and procedures proposed to attain the objectives of the Plan and procedures for informing and obtaining the views of the public in respect of a proposed amendment to the Official Plan or proposed revision of the Plan or in respect of a proposed Zoning By-law". Also, "the Council of a municipality may by by-law elect to follow the prescribed processes and develop materials prescribed for the preparation of an Official Plan".

1.3 Title and Components

- 1.3.1 This policy document shall be known as the "Official Plan for the Township of Central Frontenac" and is hereinafter referenced as the Official Plan or the Plan.
- 1.3.2 The Official Plan consists of the following text and Land Use Schedule, which make up the Land Use Plan. The Land Use Plan establishes the pattern of **development** in general terms by dividing the Township into basic land use designations. The policies governing each of the designations are set out in **Section 4 - Community Development – Land Use** of the Plan.
- 1.3.3 Background statements, illustrations and any other information as set out in the appendices of this plan are provided for information purposes only and do not constitute a formal part of the Official Plan.

1.4 Interpretation

- 1.4.1 It is intended that the boundaries of the land use designations shown on the Land Use Schedule be considered as approximate. Boundaries are to be considered absolute only where clearly bounded by roads, railways, rivers or streams or other geographical barriers. Amendments to the Official Plan will not be required in order to make minor adjustments to the boundaries of land use designations or features or other symbols nor to the location of roads, provided that in all cases, the general intent of the Plan is preserved. Such minor deviations may not be reflected on the Land Use Schedules.
- 1.4.2 It is intended that all figures and numerical quantities herein shall be considered as approximate unless otherwise stated. Amendments to the Official Plan will not be required for any reasonable variance from any of the proposed figures.
- 1.4.3 Unless otherwise indicated in this Plan, it is intended that buildings, structures, uses etc. that are normally incidental, accessory or essential to a permitted use will also be allowed even though not specifically stated in the land use policies (e.g.: home-based business accessory to a residential dwelling, administrative office accessory to a campground or retail business).
- 1.4.4 Where examples of permitted uses are provided for in the land use policies of this Plan, it is intended to indicate the possible range of uses considered appropriate and not to be interpreted as all-encompassing unless otherwise stated as such. However, all uses shall be in conformity with the general intent and policies of the general land use designations of this Plan.

- 1.4.5 Where an *Act* or portion of an *Act* is referred to in this Plan, such references will be interpreted to include any subsequent legislation that may supersede the *Act* so named.
- 1.4.6 For the purposes of this Plan, **development** means the creation of a new lot, a change in land use, or the construction of buildings and structures requiring approval under the *Planning Act*, but does not include activities that create or maintain infrastructure authorized under the environmental assessment process or works subject to the *Drainage Act*.
- 1.4.7 This Plan utilizes words or terms defined in the Provincial Policy Statement of 2014 as well as other definitions. These definitions shall apply in the interpretation of the policies of this Plan and their application to **development** proposals and planning applications.
- 1.4.8 The indication of any proposed roads, infrastructure, and municipal services in the policy text or on the Land Use Schedules will not be interpreted as a commitment by the Township to provide the features within a specified time frame. Minor adjustments to the location of these features do not require an amendment to the plan if the intent of the plan is maintained.

1.5 Agency Names and Responsibilities

- 1.5.1 From time to time, the names of various government or other agencies may change. In addition, responsibilities may shift from agency to agency. The names of the various agencies responsible for the many programs, regulations and approvals are given in this Plan as of the adoption date of this Plan. It is not intended that the Plan be amended each time a name change or change in responsibility occurs. Rather, this Plan shall be interpreted so as to refer to those agencies named, or to their successors, as conditions or circumstances dictate.

1.6 Planning Period, Review and Amendments

- 1.6.1 The Planning Period for this Official Plan is intended to be approximately 20 years (2018-2038). The Plan will be subject to a review not less frequently than once every ten (10) years pursuant to *Section 26* of the *Planning Act* and will be revised to ensure that the Plan conforms to Provincial policies and is consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement in effect at that time.

The County adopted a County Official Plan and it was approved by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs in January, 2016. As a result, Frontenac County now is the approval authority for Township Official Plans and Official Plan Amendments. This new 2018 Official Plan will be presented to Frontenac County Council for approval, once adopted by the Central Frontenac Township Council.

- 1.6.2. The review shall not be deemed to prevent any person or applicant from making an application under Section 22 of the *Planning Act* to amend the Plan. Applications for Amendments to this Plan by the public or Amendments initiated by Council will be considered in accordance with the requirements of the *Planning Act*. Applications submitted by the public must be complete and where required by this Plan, include studies or reports to determine conformity with the policies of the Plan (see Section 6.9 to provide consistency with the Provincial Policy Statement and conformity with other Provincial plans.
- 1.6.3. Where the policies of this Plan require consultation, or where consultation is required under the *Planning Act*, the Township and/or the applicant shall consult with the Frontenac County Planning Department where the County Council is the approval authority, or other agencies where they are so named and with the First Nations, where applicable.
- 1.6.4. Where studies or assessments are required under this Plan, the Plan should be generally interpreted to mean that it is Council's responsibility to ensure that they are consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement in effect at that time.
- 1.6.5. Council shall consult with the public for amendments to and reviews of this Plan. The consultation process shall include the provision of adequate information in a timely manner, as well as opportunities for members of the public, review agencies and other stakeholders to present their views to Council. Council will convene at least one public meeting in accordance with the *Planning Act* to consider an amendment to the Official Plan prior to adopting an amendment.
- 1.6.6. Amendments will be required for a change in a land use designation shown on the Land Use Plan Schedules or for changes in the policy or text of the Plan. An amendment will not be required for typographic changes, numbering or formatting the Plan, provided there is no substantive change to the policies.

1.7 How to Use This Plan

Readers of this plan are encouraged to begin their review at **Section 2**, which sets out the principles and vision for the future **development** of the Township. This will provide an understanding of the context for **development**. To determine how this Plan affects a specific property or area, the first step is to locate the parcel of land on the **Land Use Schedule** and to determine its land use designation(s). The specific land use policy/policies relating to the designation(s) should then be reviewed. It is important to also review the **General Development Policies** in **Section 3**, **Land Use Policies** in **Sections 4** and **Implementation Policies** in **Section 6** of this Plan, as they affect the property.

For the purposes of setting out the Official Plan policies in an organized, easily understood manner, this Plan has been divided into six (6) sections, as follows:

Section 1: Introduction

Section 2: Basis and Objectives of the Plan

Section 3: General Development Policies

Section 4: Community Development - Land Use

Section 5: Transportation

Section 6: The Tools of Implementation

For the convenience of the reader, all Federal and Provincial statutes referred to in this Plan are shown in bold.



BASIS OF THE OFFICIAL PLAN

Township of Central Frontenac



2 Basis of the Official Plan

2.1. General

The purpose of this Plan is to guide and direct future growth in a logical and orderly manner, to protect existing from the **adverse effects**, which may arise from incompatible **development** and **redevelopment**, and to ensure healthy and sustainable growth while encouraging economic development which will benefit all residents of the Township.

Only **development** that contributes to a healthy, **environmentally friendly**, prosperous and sustainable community will be encouraged. Environmentally friendly means the use of building materials, building methods or practices which minimize harm to the natural environment, which avoid injury or damage to property or plant or animal life or human life and wherever possible improve or enhance the ecological function of natural habitats.

2.2 Vision and Context

The community of Central Frontenac is located in Eastern Ontario in the heart of the Land O' Lakes region and Frontenac County. It is the traditional territory of the Algonquin First Nations. Spread across more than a thousand square kilometres of unspoiled granite terrain, its rolling hills, winding roads, rippling waters, and rugged landscape characterize this rural area of Frontenac and fosters a traditional Canadian environment and lifestyle.

Sharbot Lake is the largest village in the Township and is located approximately 75 kilometres north of Kingston and 123 kilometres west of Ottawa with most of the village located just south of the intersections of Highway 7 and Road 38.

Beyond Sharbot Lake, Central Frontenac is home to a number of hamlets such as Arden, Mountain Grove, Parham, and Tichborne. In addition there are also residential 'crossroad' communities such as Piccadilly, Godfrey, Henderson, Elm Tree, and Crow Lake. The Township also includes scattered rural development along many of the backroads in the area as well as extensive cottage waterfront development along the hundreds of lakes and rivers in the region.

Railway and railway history is an important part of the community and includes a railway heritage park in Sharbot Lake. The former Kingston and Pembroke rail line runs through the area and has now been converted to the K&P Rail Trail that extends southerly to the City of Kingston and Lake Ontario.

The rural physical environment of Central Frontenac facilitates a healthy living style, with little to no pollution, providing a myriad of recreational choices for individuals, including hiking trails, swimming, walking, cross-country skiing,

snowmobiling and ATVing, fishing and ice fishing, hunting, boating, water skiing, and camping in Sharbot Lake and Silver Lake Provincial Parks, commercial campgrounds and wilderness camping.

Township Council adopted a Strategic Plan (2017-2020) that contains both a Vision Statement and a Mission Statement.

The Vision Statement of Central Frontenac Council is to support “a vibrant progressive community which will continue to provide a clean, friendly, natural environment that promotes a healthy active lifestyle, balanced with economic development opportunities to ensure financial viability”.

The Mission Statement of Central Frontenac Council is “through efficient and effective leadership, Central Frontenac will continue to foster the development of a community in a customer-friendly, cost-efficient, creative and environmentally sensitive manner that provides opportunity for all to enjoy life, earn a living and pursue leisure activities”.

Council also established five areas of focus that are intended to guide the implementation of the Strategic Plan:

- Asset Management
- Waste Management
- Good Governance & Effective Administration
- Health, Recreation, Culture & Lifestyle
- Infrastructure
- Protection and Health of Natural Environment

This Official Plan will serve as a guiding document for Council’s strategic planning priorities.

Council recognizes that the effects of climate change could alter how land is used in Central Frontenac over the time period of this Plan. The impacts of climate change include:

- Changes in warm weather growing seasons;
- Unpredictable water levels in rivers and lakes and groundwater during droughts or floods;
- Greater stress on public infrastructure from extreme weather events;
- Heat stress and flooding impacts on vulnerable people; and
- Increased demand on emergency services and impacts on tourism and recreation.

Integrating climate change considerations into planning by protecting natural systems such as wetlands and their support systems (groundwater source areas) will reduce the effects of drought and extreme weather events, improve resilience, and protect carbon sequestration potential.

2.3 Objectives of the Plan

The following objectives reflect the general aspirations of the community and form the basis upon which the policies in this Plan are formulated. These objectives are not mutually exclusive but, rather, must be considered in relation to each other.

- 2.3.1. To develop a healthy diversified local economy, which provides for local employment opportunities and a balanced tax base between residential, commercial and industrial property classes. Appropriate commercial and industrial **development** will be encouraged in order to achieve this objective.
- 2.3.2. To promote efficient **development** patterns that optimize the use of land, resources and public investment, and to promote a strong liveable and healthy community that enhances social well-being and is economically and environmentally sound. Council will monitor and assess demographic trends in the Municipality and their impacts on community services or the potential benefits to the economic, social and cultural advancement of the community.
- 2.3.3. To provide for a diversity of active and passive recreation opportunities which reflect the range of lifestyle interests, ages, states of health and mobility of community residents.
- 2.3.4. To support and maintain a transportation system that promotes the safe and efficient movement of community residents, tourist traffic and goods, that minimize disruption to communities and the environment, that is integrated with the plans of other transportation authorities, and includes or encourages sustainable transport (e.g., car-pooling, cycling, and energy efficient vehicles). An appropriate hierarchy of roads will be established so that both the efficient movement of traffic and access to property can be achieved.
- 2.3.5. To provide for a low-density settlement pattern which can be efficiently serviced, but which will avoid densities that will require the need for piped municipal services. **Development** will be encouraged in locations where services (e.g., snow plowing, school bussing, fire protection, ambulance service and waste disposal) are available or can be made available at a reasonable cost.
- 2.3.6. To provide for a variety of land uses which are appropriate and sustainable within a rural environment and to plan for new development

which is sensitive to and preserves the unique feature, recreational character and amenities of the community and natural environment.

- 2.3.7. To provide for a range of housing types and densities, which meet the existing, and future needs of a largely rural community, as well as an aging population who wish to remain in their community. The provision of **affordable** housing in communities is now considered to be a Provincial interest in the *Ontario Planning Act*. As a result, the Provincial Government has now changed legislation to facilitate the creation of second units in a detached house, semi-detached house or row house if no building or structure ancillary (accessory structure) to the house contains a second residential unit; and further, to allow the use of a residential unit in a building or structure ancillary to a detached house, semi-detached house or row house if the house contains a single residential unit.

This policy shall not apply to sleeping cabins or bunkies and accessory structures located on waterfront properties, as this could create an adverse effect on the lake quality.

- 2.3.8. To direct development away from lands with natural or human made hazards and/or physical limitations such as poor drainage, organic or contaminated soils, flood susceptibility, erosion or steep slopes.
- 2.3.9. To plan for new **development**, which is sensitive to and preserves the unique features, **recreational** character and amenities of the community and the natural environment. In recognizing the potential extraction of minerals and the concurrent need for **sustainable development** as a keystone principle of the Township's vision, proponents of **mineral mining** operations will be required to propose and implement **sustainable development** practices in the design, development, operation and closure of any mineral mining operation.
- 2.3.10. In recognizing that the many water bodies located in the Township are a valuable natural resource and a focal point of residential and recreation activity, it is an objective to protect and enhance the water quality, shorelines and habitat areas and natural features of these lakes and rivers.
- 2.3.11. To encourage and foster sustainable forms of **development** and **alternative energy systems**, which conserve energy and water and provide for cost-effective delivery of Municipal services, while being consistent with sustaining economic viability, as expressed in the Township's Strategic Plan and Goals (i.e. tourism)
- 2.3.12. To promote reducing, re-using and recycling of waste in the Township.
- 2.3.13. To provide for a partnership approach with the Province and First Nations communities in the planning, management, use and disposition of **Crown**

Land within the Township. Also, to work cooperatively in the assumption and/or maintenance of facilities such as resource access roads, water access points, campsites, dams, etc. and in providing for fire protection on public as well as private lands.

- 2.3.14. To preserve or provide for the wise stewardship of renewable and non-renewable natural resources of the area (e.g. forests, **minerals**, mineral aggregates, water). Wherever possible, the policies of the Plan are structured to balance the rights of property owners, the Crown and First Nations communities with management of these resources.
- 2.3.15. To provide for the identification and conservation of cultural heritage and **archaeological resources**, which reflect the historical legacy of Aboriginal and Pioneer settlements and to consult with Provincial authorities and First Nations Communities in the conservation and protection of significant **built heritage resources**, significant **cultural heritage landscapes** and significant **archaeological resources**.
- 2.3.16. To ensure that **public service facilities** are adequate and have the capacity to support further growth and **development** (e.g. schools, fire and police services, social and medical, ambulance, air ambulance and leisure services). To provide for the ongoing maintenance, protection, and where necessary, the replacement of community, and Municipal Capital Assets and to sustain existing **public service facilities**. In this regard, Council will undertake an ongoing program of capital planning for the replacement of capital assets which have reached the end of their life cycle.
- 2.3.17. To encourage sustainable practices in the planning, design and **development** of the community through such measures as reducing energy consumption; improve or restore **ecological functions**; conserving or promoting biodiversity; recycling, harvesting and conserving water resources including waste water; promoting the production and use of local products and local food production; reducing light and noise pollution; encouraging the recycling of building materials and the adaptive re-use of buildings; promoting the use of **environmentally friendly** building materials and building systems; conducting energy and lifecycle audits; and promoting adaptive technologies that reduce consumptive practices.
- 2.3.18. Council will endeavor to administer this plan fairly and consistently in the review of planning applications and the application of the policies of this Plan and shall be consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement and the County Official Plan.
- 2.3.19. Economic Development - To reinforce that economic activity is an important factor affecting land use patterns. The economic base of the Township is primarily a resource-based and service-based economy. The commercial/industrial assessment base is a small portion of the total

assessment value of properties within the Township. The most significant economic development potential of the Township is to capitalize on the appeal of the community's unspoiled wilderness and scenic beauty as a setting for eco-tourism, destination travel and small business development (e.g., such as in the telecommuting information industries).

The intent of Council is to strengthen the economic base by building on the assets that a remote and pristine area has to offer. This will take the form of encouraging residential **development** that is environmentally sustainable, by encouraging home based and small businesses, by fostering the expansion of the service industry sector, by supporting unique forms of rental accommodation that complements the natural beauty of the region, and by conserving areas of renewable and non-renewable resources for their economic benefit. Water is an important resource from the standpoint of **recreational** activities and waterfront-oriented development such that this resource will play a key role in attracting economic growth. Forests are also recognized as an important renewable resource for harvest and recreational activities.

Council also recognizes that the village of Sharbot Lake and the intersection of Highway 7 and Road 38 may be considered the economic hub of the Township, and over the timeline of this Plan will work to make the Highway 7 / Road 38 area a 'stopping point' for travelers and tourists, including leading efforts to make the lands around this intersection more pedestrian friendly.

The Council shall, at all times, bear in mind the financial status of the Township and its residents alike in the evaluation of new **development** proposals. In order to protect the financial position of the Township, the timing, nature and location of new **development** shall be such that the demand for municipal services is not excessive in relation to the taxable assessment. For example, **development** will be encouraged where it takes advantage of existing infrastructure, rather than the extension or provision of new infrastructure, notably roads. It is also Council's expectation that the proponent of development will bear the costs associated with development (e.g., studies, servicing, etc.).

3

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

Township of Central Frontenac



3 General Development Policies

3.1 General

The following **General Development Policies** have application throughout the Township of Central Frontenac. It is a policy of Council that all **development** shall take place in accordance with the **General Development Policies**, where they are relevant, in addition to the policies for specific land use designations.

3.2 Accessory Uses

Wherever a use is permitted in a land use designation, it is intended that uses, buildings or structures normally incidental, accessory or essential to that use shall also be permitted. Permitted accessory uses shall be listed in the implementing Zoning By-law. (e.g. a swimming pool, shed, garage, home based business, boat house, garden suite to a residential use or a storage building, parking area, or accessory dwelling for non-residential uses.)

3.3 Buffering and Land Use Conflicts

Where land uses may create a land use conflict or are incompatible with each other or may potentially lead to **adverse effects**, buffering may be required. The intent of this Plan is to require that matters of land use incompatibility be addressed in the review of all planning applications and that buffering and/or mitigation is undertaken wherever required to avoid land use conflicts. Buffering may consist of a fence, open space, a berm, a wall, landscaping or plantings, a separation distance, an intervening land use that is different from the conflicting land uses but compatible with both, or any combination of these measures.

Buffering may be imposed through the use of zoning or site plan control to achieve the goal of reducing or mitigating potential adverse impacts. On matters of land use compatibility, Council, in the review of planning applications, will consult with the public as required by the *Planning Act*. Council may extend consultation with the public to applications for site plan approval.

3.4 Cultural Heritage and Archeological Resources

3.4.1. Introduction

The intent of this Plan is to conserve built **heritage** resources, **cultural heritage landscapes** and **archeological resources**. **Built heritage resources** means one or more **significant** buildings, structures, monuments, installations, or remains associated with architectural, cultural, social, political, economic, or military history, and identified as being important to a community. These resources may be identified through designation or heritage conservation easement under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or listed by local, provincial or Federal jurisdictions.

A cultural heritage landscape means a defined geographical area of heritage significance which has been modified by human activities and is valued by a community. It involves a grouping(s) of individual heritage features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites and natural elements, which together form a **significant** type of heritage form, distinctive from that of its constituent elements or parts. Examples may include, but are not limited to, heritage conservation districts designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*; and villages, parks, gardens, main streets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, and industrial or agricultural complexes of cultural heritage value.

Areas of archaeological potential are determined through the use of Provincial screening criteria, or criteria based on known archaeological records within the Township with the assistance of a licensed archaeologist.

Archaeological resources include artifacts, archaeological sites and marine archaeological sites. The identification and evaluation of such resources are based upon archaeological fieldwork undertaken in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Such criteria include features such as proximity to water (such as current or ancient shorelines, rolling topography, unusual landforms, and any locally known **significant** heritage areas such as portage routes or other places of past human settlement). Archaeological potential is confirmed through archaeological fieldwork undertaken in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

3.4.2. Policies

It is a policy of Council to consider cultural heritage and archaeology in all land use planning decisions. Cultural heritage and archaeology resources referred to in this Plan include, but are not restricted to, **significant** archaeological resources or **areas of archaeological potential**, significant **built heritage resources**, and significant **cultural heritage landscapes**. To implement this policy, Council shall:

- A. Provide for the identification, restoration, protection, maintenance and enhancement of significant **archaeological resources** or **areas of archaeological potential**, significant built **heritage resources**, and significant **cultural** heritage landscapes of local, Provincial or Federal heritage value. This may be achieved through a co-operative and co-coordinated approach with senior level governments (e.g., sharing of data bases, designations, and joint funding and conservation initiatives).
- B. Consider ways and means in which Council may co-operate in the conservation and/or preservation of cultural heritage resources, including utilization of the *Ontario Heritage Act* in the following ways:

- (i) Council may establish a Municipal Heritage Committee (MHC) with the goals and objectives of such a Committee to advise Council by identifying and considering cultural heritage resources throughout the Planning Area.
- (ii) Council may designate, by By-law, properties, heritage conservation districts and areas having historic and architectural value or interest in the Planning Area under Parts IV and V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- (iii) Council may develop a Municipal register of cultural heritage and **archaeological resources** in the Planning Area or assist other organizations and work with the Ministry of Culture in developing, sharing and maintaining an inventory.
- (iv) Council will require that in any proposed Plan of Subdivision and prior to the undertaking of any public work, private **development**, Consent or Zoning By-law Amendment, consideration be given to the possible effects and impacts of such works or development on cultural heritage and archaeological resources and those impacts, where identified, are appropriately mitigated.
- (v) Council shall require an archaeological impact assessment carried out by an archeologist licensed under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, when any public work, private development, Consent or Zoning By-law Amendment will affect an area containing a known archaeological site or cemetery or an area considered to have archaeological potential or is within 250 metre (820 feet) of a Provincially registered or known archeological site or cultural heritage feature. Council shall contact the appropriate government agencies, including the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Small Business and Consumer Services – Cemeteries Regulation Unit and the OPP when an unmarked human burial site or new archaeological site(s) is discovered and the provisions under the *Ontario Heritage Act* and *Cemeteries Act* shall apply. First Nations will also be contacted and/or consulted where appropriate. (Note: the provisions of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and *Cemeteries Act* would apply.)
- (vi) Council may consider, where appropriate, the passing of Archaeological Zoning By-laws under Section 34 of the *Planning Act*, to be adopted for the purpose of preserving identified **significant** archeological sites.
- (vii) **Development** and **site alteration** shall only be permitted on lands containing **archaeological resources** or **areas of**

archaeological potential if the significant **archaeological resources** have been **conserved** by removal and documentation, or by preservation in situ. Where significant **archaeological resources** must be preserved on site, only **development** and **site alteration** which maintain the heritage integrity of the site may be permitted.

(viii) Council may require the preparation of a Heritage Impact Statement conducted by a qualified Heritage Consultant prior to **development** and **site alteration** on **adjacent lands** to protected heritage property or **cultural heritage landscapes**, or where the proposed **development** has the potential to impact **built heritage resources** or cultural **heritage landscapes**, to demonstrate that the **heritage attributes** of the **protected heritage property** will be **conserved**. Mitigative measures and/or alternative development approaches may be required in order to conserve the **heritage attributes** of the **protected heritage property** affected by the adjacent development or **site alteration**.

- C. Council may participate in the conservation of cultural heritage and **archaeological resources** through the acquisition, assembly, resale, joint ventures or other forms of involvement that shall result in the sensitive conservation, restoration and/or rehabilitation of those resources.
- D. In all land use designations, it is the intent of Council that appropriate care be taken to preserve mature trees and other vegetation of heritage significance and/or scenic value (i.e. a cultural landscape). Existing landmark trees and tree and hedge lines should be an essential consideration in the design of any **development**. The preservation of trees along streets and roads shall be encouraged by Council, except where removal is necessary because of disease, damage or to ensure public health and safety.
- E. Council may utilize available government or non-government funding assistance programs (e.g. Ontario Heritage Foundation) to assist in the implementation of cultural heritage conservation policies. Council, where appropriate, shall co-operate with other levels of government, as well as private agencies and individuals, in the conservation of cultural heritage resources in the community. Council shall coordinate its heritage plans and programs with the plans and programs of senior levels of government.

3.4.3. Algonquin Aboriginal Interests

This Plan recognizes that lands within the boundaries of the Township lie within the historic Algonquin Territory that is part of the Treaty Negotiations with the Federal and Provincial Crowns. An Agreement-in-Principle (AIP) was signed by the Federal and Provincial Governments and the Algonquin Nation in October, 2016. As such, this Plan will respond to direction from the Federal and Provincial Crowns and the Algonquins towards the implementation of the AIP on any Official Plan requirements that arise. Council will seek opportunities for mutually beneficial engagement with the Algonquins on matters that affect Aboriginal history and culture.

The Township may consult with the Algonquins of Ontario with regard to land use planning affecting any of the following matters within the land claim area:

- a) Protection of water quality and utilization of lakes and rivers within the Land Claim area;
- b) Any development that would have an impact on navigable waterways and their waterbeds;
- c) Any Archaeological Studies related to proposed development where areas of Algonquin interest have been identified; and
- d) Any Environmental Impact Studies related to proposed development where areas of Algonquin interest have been identified.

3.5 Minor Variances, Existing and Non-Conforming Buildings and Structures and Non-Complying Uses

Section 45 of the *Planning Act* authorizes a Committee of Adjustment to grant variances and permission for enlargements or extensions to non-complying buildings or structures or changes in the use of lands, buildings or structures for non-conforming uses to a similar or more compatible use. The Committee may approve applications, which comply with the four criteria of the *Act*, namely, that (1) the general intent and purpose of the Official Plan are maintained, (2) the general intent and purpose of the Zoning By-law are maintained, (3) the variance is minor, and (4) the proposed use of land, building or structure is desirable for appropriate development.

Nothing in this Plan shall affect the continuance of uses (non-conforming) or setbacks (non-complying) on properties legally established under the provisions of any zoning by-law in force on the date of approval of this Plan.

It may be desirable to permit the extension or enlargement, replacement or change of use of a non-conforming/non-complying property to a similar or more compatible use subject to the provisions of Section 45 of the *Planning Act* and to the following planning principles:

- a) The extension or enlargement, replacement, or change of use does not aggravate the non-conforming/non-complying situation or the enjoyment of neighbouring uses;
- b) The use of buffering or screening techniques may be used to mitigate the impacts of development (see Section 3.3 – Buffering and Lands Use Conflicts) on neighbouring properties;
- c) Controls may be imposed on lighting, outside storage, signage, waste storage and disposal etc.;
- d) Such extension, enlargement, replacement or change of use shall not further reduce the requirements of the implementing Zoning By-law;
- e) The proposed extension, enlargement, replacement, or change of use will not create adverse effects, undue noise, vibration, fumes, smoke, dust, odours, glare from lights, environmental hazards or other public health or safety concerns.
- f) Traffic and parking conditions in the vicinity will not be adversely affected and traffic impacts will be kept to a minimum by the appropriate design of ingress and egress points to and from the site and by improvement of site conditions especially in proximity to intersections.
- g) Adequate provisions have been or will be made for off-street parking and loading facilities where they apply; and
- h) Infrastructure and public services such as roads, waste disposal, school bussing, fire protection etc. is adequate or can be made adequate at a reasonable cost to the Township.

3.6 Group Homes

Council recognizes the special and varied needs of individuals that can be met by providing for group homes in a rural residential setting. Accordingly, group homes may be permitted in all zoned areas that permit permanent residential uses in the municipality.

Group homes are generally defined as residences licensed or funded under a federal or provincial statute for the accommodation of 3 to 10 residents (excluding supervisory or operating staff) live together under responsible supervision consistent with the requirements of its residents for a group living arrangement. The group home shall be licensed or approved under provincial statute and shall comply with municipal by-laws.

A group home shall be licensed and/or approved for funding under provincial statutes and in compliance with municipal by-laws (Note: As defined under Section 163 of the *Municipal Act*).

In permitting group homes, Council does not mean to exclude other persons which may live in a group setting where provincial licensing or approval is not required, but who meet requirements of the zoning by-law.

Group homes may be subject to Site Plan Control by the Township to address such matters as ensuring that the site design is in keeping with the character of the area and that sufficient space is available to accommodate the needs of the residents.

Once an implementing zoning by-law is in effect, the Municipality may pass a by-law pursuant to Section 163 of the *Municipal Act* requiring the licensing of group homes within the Municipality.

3.7 Home Based Businesses

Home Based Businesses shall generally be permitted as an accessory use in conjunction with residential development provided they do not create a public nuisance (e.g., noise, electrical interference, excessive traffic, odour etc.) and shall be appropriately regulated (Building Code, Fire Regulations; Public Health Regulations, Zoning By-law, etc.) to ensure that they are compatible with surrounding uses. The size, type and scale of the operation shall be established in the implementing Zoning By-law.

Council recognizes that home based businesses are an important component of the economic base of the community and are the genesis of job creation and the provision of goods and services to local and regional markets. These businesses can serve as one of the key components of a healthy rural economy. A home based business is defined as a privately operated legal business located within a residential dwelling or an accessory building and which is compatible with the character of a residential setting and is an accessory use or clearly secondary to the principal use. Home based businesses shall be encouraged as a means of providing local services, to providing an incubator for new businesses and as a means to providing more specialized services to a broader clientele.

3.8 Food Vehicles

3.8.1 Definition

For the purposes of this Plan and implementing Zoning By-law, “food vehicle” shall be defined as an outdoor vehicle not permanently affixed to the ground and is capable of being moved on a daily basis, from which food intended for immediate consumption is provided for sale or sold, and includes a food truck (motorized self-propelled vehicle), food trailer (vehicle that is not self-propelled but that can be towed), and a food cart (vehicle moved by human exertion).

3.8.2 Policies

3.8.2.1 Food vehicles shall be permitted to operate in Commercial and Business District designations within the Township. Food vehicles may also be permitted in Open Space designations with Council approval as per Section 3.8.2.3.

3.8.2.2 The implementing Zoning By-law will establish regulations to control land use and locations where food vehicles can be permitted, and specifically include setbacks from an existing restaurant establishment, signalized intersections, and setbacks from a road.

3.8.2.3 The Township shall consider adopting of a Licensing By-law that will be responsible for regulating the location of food vehicles on public property and the licensing of all food vehicles in the Township.

3.8.2.4 Council may consider the use of Site Plan Control to illustrate requirements for parking, signage, garbage bins, and other site activities.

3.9 Influence Areas and Separation Distances

3.9.1. Description

It is a priority of Council to use influence areas and, where appropriate, separation distances, to prevent potentially incompatible land uses from being located so close to each other that **adverse effects** occur. This is particularly the case with sensitive land uses which may be negatively affected if they are located too close to such uses as mineral aggregate sites, waste disposal sites, wrecking yards, highways, and livestock operations. Sensitive land uses are buildings and areas where normal activities occur and include, but are not limited to dwellings, schools, day care centres, health facilities, etc.

An influence area is an area within which sensitive land uses may be located, but only when the appropriate studies and public consultation have been done or information provided to determine if and where the sensitive land use can be placed to avoid or mitigate any adverse effects, which may include but are not limited to such effects as harm or damage to a property or the health of a person, injury or damage to plant and animal life, impairment of the safety of any person, interference with normal conduct of business.

A separation distance, however, provides a definite measured limit within which sensitive and other specified land uses will not be permitted. It is

also possible for the two approaches to be combined. Council intends to use the influence area approach in the majority of cases.

3.9.2. Application

Reference would be made to the following Sections of this Plan for a description of the particular influence areas or separation distances, which may apply:

- A. Mineral Resources - **Influence Area**
- B. Mineral Aggregate Resources - **Influence Area**
- C. Waterfront Area – Shoreline Setbacks
- D. At Capacity Lake Trout Water
- E. Lake Trout Waters Not At Capacity
- F. Waste Disposal Sites - **Influence Area**
- G. Salvage Yard Use
- H. Provincial Highways
- I. Industrial Uses
- J. Mine Hazards
- K. Noise and Vibration
- L. Minimum Distance Separation Formulae I and II
- M. Natural Heritage Features - **Adjacent Lands**

3.9.3. Zoning By-law and Development Controls

The Zoning By-law shall set out separation distances specific to particular land uses and set out the requirements for influence areas. In addition, the Township may use agreements relating to specific developments, such as subdivision or site plan control agreements, to implement any mitigative measures, which may be required.

3.10 Lots of Record

3.10.1. Lots of record are legally created parcels or tracts of land that can legally be conveyed. For the purposes of this Plan, these are deemed to include lots in a registered plan of subdivision, parcels created by consent (in accordance with the *Planning Act*), and/or any other distinct and separate holding, the deed to which is registered in the Land Registry Office. For further clarification, a lot of record shall be deemed to be a lot that meets the above criteria and existed as of June 18, 2008.

3.10.2. Lots of record which are vacant and which existed on the date of adoption of this Plan may be used for building purposes, provided that, prior to a building permit being issued, the Township is satisfied that:

- A. The lot fronts on an existing public road which is opened and maintained year-round and which has a reasonable standard of pavement or gravel construction; or, alternatively, the lot has access, by a private lane. The private-lane shall be connected to an opened and maintained public road with a reasonable standard of pavement or gravel construction. The private lane shall meet the requirements of Section 5.4 of this Plan. Lots of record that are water access only may be granted for residential dwellings provided there are adequate docking facilities with legal access, and provided parking facilities are available and secured through a deed or other legal instrument acceptable to the Municipality.
- B. Sewage disposal facilities and potable water can be provided in accordance with Section 3.17 of this Plan.
- C. The lot meets the standards of the Zoning By-law for the use proposed.
- D. An absolute minimum lot size shall be established in the Zoning By-law for development on a lot of record.
- E. Development will not create or exacerbate an environmental or public health and safety concern.
- F. Development will meet the requirements for an Environmental Impact Assessment or other relevant studies, where applicable under this Plan, and environmental impacts can be clearly mitigated.
- G. Development may be subject to an Archaeological Assessment or Heritage Impact Assessment on lots with known or potential **archaeological resources**.
- H. Development may be restricted on lots which are characterized as having natural or human-made hazards.

3.11 Natural and Human-Made Hazards

3.11.1. Contaminated Sites, Site Decommissioning and Clean-up

Potentially contaminated sites include lands where contaminants may be present due to previous industrial, transportation, utility, mining or similar uses. Sources of site contamination can include disposal of waste materials, raw material storage, residues left in containers, lands associated with rail operations, maintenance activities and spills. Some commercial uses such as gasoline stations, automotive repair garages, and salvage yards have a similar potential.

It is a policy to ensure the proper decommissioning and clean-up of contaminated sites prior to their **redevelopment** or reuse. Measures to be taken by Council and/or the approval authority and the proponent include the following:

- A. Applications for the **development** or **redevelopment** of sites that are identified as being contaminated or potentially contaminated shall require a Phase I Environmental Assessment (ESA) and a Phase II ESA should be completed if required. Clean-up of contaminated sites should be done in accordance with the record of Site condition Regulation (O. Reg. 153/04) and Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change guidelines.
- B. Where the Record of Site Condition indicates that remediation work is necessary, the approval authority shall require as a condition of approval of **development** or **redevelopment** that appropriate action is taken to implement the components of the site remediation plan.
- C. Site plan control may be used as a measure to enhance site decommissioning and remediation. (See Section 6.9.10 - Site Plan Control).
- D. Contaminated sites may be placed in a holding zone in the Municipality's zoning by-law. Where a holding zone is used, the "H" may be removed when the site has been acceptably decommissioned or cleaned up to the satisfaction of the Municipality and in accordance with a site remediation plan and subject further, to the submission to the Municipality of a Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change

acknowledged Record of Site Condition. No building permit shall be issued prior to the lifting of the holding symbol.

3.12 Noise and Vibration

- 3.12.1. Feasibility and/or noise/vibration studies using Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change guidelines may be required for applications for **development** of a sensitive land use (e.g., residential use, daycare, education or health care facility) within 100 metres (328 feet) of Highway 7 and shall be prepared by a qualified consultant and to the satisfaction of the Municipality. The study shall demonstrate whether noise and vibrations levels can be reduced to meet Provincial standards. The conclusions and recommendations of this study shall be implemented through conditions of the development approval.
- 3.12.2. Feasibility and/or noise/vibration studies may be required for development within the influence area of a stationary noise source (i.e. industry, electrical generating station, hydro transformer, etc.) Such studies shall be prepared by a qualified consultant in accordance with Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change Guidelines and shall demonstrate whether noise and vibrations levels can be reduced to meet Provincial standards. The conclusions and recommendations of these studies shall be implemented through conditions of the development approval.
- 3.12.3. These policies do not apply to infill on Lots of Record or extensions to existing buildings.

3.13 Public Utilities and Communications Facilities Corridors

The sustainability, health and safety of Central Frontenac residents and its economy is closely linked to the hydroelectric corridors and utilities networks. These facilities and corridors include a wide variety of utilities that are owned and operated by both public and private entities, including broadband and fibre optic networks. Also, some waterfront areas are serviced by underwater utilities.

3.14 Shoreline Structures

The regulations of the Zoning By-law shall apply to shoreline structures abutting any lake or water body. All shoreline structures and activity areas shall require Municipal approval prior to commencing any work. Other government agency approvals may also be required, such as the local Conservation Authority.

Shoreline structures are permitted only for uses which by their nature need to be located near the shoreline, such as docks, single storey boathouses and boat ports, marine storage sheds, viewing decks and gazebos and do not include sleeping cabins, bunkies or large storage structures.

- 3.14.1. With the exception of docks and (wet) boathouses which extend into the water, all shoreline structures shall be constructed within the confines of the property boundaries of a lot.
- 3.14.2. Interior finishing or occupancy of any portion of a boathouse, boat port or any other permitted shoreline structure for use or occupancy as a dwelling shall not be permitted.
- 3.14.3. Construction of a second storey addition for any shoreline structure shall not be permitted.
- 3.14.4. Shoreline structures may be permitted in a front yard on lots having water frontage provided that such uses meet appropriate zoning standards and appropriate Conservation authority regulations and standards, where applicable.

3.15 Subdivisions, Condominiums, Consents and Part-lot Control

3.15.1. Plans of Subdivision and Condominium

Land **development** shall generally take place by Consent for small scale development or Plan of Subdivision or Condominium for large scale developments.

Consents shall be the method of land division where the Municipality is satisfied that a Plan of Subdivision or Condominium is not feasible or practical.

Frontenac County Council is the approval authority for Plans of Subdivision or Condominium, in consultation with the Township Council.

In determining the need for a Plan of Subdivision or Condominium, Council shall have regard for the following criteria:

- A. Scale of **development**: for larger scale development, such as the creation of four or more lots, which will usually require new services, or will have an impact on lakes. Waterfront development proposals will be carefully reviewed to determine if they are best addressed through the subdivision or condominium process;
- B. Municipal Services: a subdivision or condominium will normally be required where new roads will be constructed which may be assumed by the Municipality or there is a need for a cost-benefit analysis in assessing the potential operational costs to the Municipality for providing services (e.g. waste disposal, fire protection);
- C. Environmental impacts: **development** expected to have a **significant** impact on the natural environment (e.g. on lake capacity, on the quality or quantity of water, on sensitive habitat), may be best addressed by a Plan of Subdivision or Condominium. Of particular importance is establishing an appropriate (minimum) or sustainable lot size for future development.
- D. Impact Studies: where it is necessary to assess the potential impacts of **development** on a broad scale or larger geographic area (e.g. known or potential contaminated site, determining the extent of flood prone lands, determining the exposure to noise and/or vibration), a Plan of Subdivision or Condominium is preferred.
- E. Cumulative **Development**: land which may be developed in phases or over a period of years or where there is a need to consider the cumulative impacts of developing some or all of the property will be reviewed to determine whether a plan of Subdivision or Condominium is the best approach.

An application for a Plan of Subdivision and Condominium shall be in accordance with the requirements of the *Planning Act*. Applications for Plans of Subdivision and Condominium will not be considered complete by Frontenac County until the information and materials required under the *Planning Act* and Regulation 544/06, along with any other information and materials identified by the County have been provided. Additional information may be required in assessing the appropriateness and the location of the subdivision. Regard shall be given to the requirements for an impact assessment for subdivisions proposed within the Waterfront Area or in the vicinity of identified natural heritage features (see **Land Use Plan Schedules**), archaeological or cultural

heritage resources or natural (i.e. organic soils and steep or unstable slopes) and human-made hazards, noise and vibration, or waste disposal facilities. Reference shall also be made to the servicing policies of this Plan for the requirements for water supply and sewage disposal. In developing a Plan of Subdivision or Condominium, applications shall be consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement in effect at the time and to other Provincial plans where applicable, as well as the County of Frontenac Official Plan.

It shall be the policy of Council to consider for recommendation of approval, only those plans of subdivision or condominium which comply with the policies of this plan and which, to the satisfaction of the Council, can be supplied with adequate and cost effective public service.

Council may request the approval authority to impose conditions (e.g., land dedication or conveyance for road widening or parks, impact studies, zoning etc.) and may require the applicant to enter into an agreement under Section 51 (26) of the *Planning Act* for the installation of services; securing the financial arrangements and such other matters as are provided for under the *Planning Act*.

3.15.2. Consents

Provisions relating to the granting of Consents are set out in *Sections 51 and 53* of the *Planning Act*. Council shall ensure that decisions on Consents are consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement in addition to the following Consent policy checklist, which is intended to be used by the Committee of Adjustment in the review of Consent Applications.

- A. The Consent Application shall be complete and shall include the prescribed information and sketch set out in Ontario Regulation 547/06, and the prescribed application fee and shall comply with the requirements of the *Planning Act* and associated Ontario Regulation for the filing, review, notice and decision procedures;
- B. The sketch shall show the lands to be severed and the prescribed information set out in the Ontario Regulation 547/06 including but not limited to lands to be retained, existing and proposed lot dimensions, lot areas and buildings, natural physical features (water bodies, slopes, tree cover) and sufficient information to be able to easily locate the land;
- C. The proposed use of the severed lot shall be a use permitted in the underlying land use designation (e.g., refer to the Official Plan Land Use Schedules to determine designation and then refer to

corresponding list of permitted uses for that designation in the text of this Plan);

- D. The lot(s) to be severed and to be retained must meet the requirements of the Zoning By-law. The applicant will be required to demonstrate that there is a sufficient land area suitable for a building envelope on a proposed lot that is outside of **hazardous lands** (i.e. flood plain, rock outcrop, steep slope, unstable soils), outside of the required 30 metre setback from the water and all yard setbacks required by the Zoning By-law, and outside of an easement or any part of a private lane or right-of-way.

In determining compliance with the Zoning By-law, areas which are not useable on a lot may be excluded for the purposes of calculating the minimum required lot area or a required setback.

The lot(s) to be severed and to be retained must meet the requirements of the influence area or special setback or separation requirements where the intended use of the lot is for a sensitive land use (e.g. a dwelling, daycare facility, educational facility or health care facility, or other land use were applicable). Reference should be made to all applicable Sections of this Plan for further explanation, i.e. **Hazardous Sites; Mine Hazards; Waterfront Areas**, etc. including the following:

- (i) **3.4** – Built Heritage Resources, Cultural Heritage Landscapes and Archeological Resources;
- (ii) **3.11** – Natural and Human-Made Hazards;
- (iii) **3.12** – Noise and Vibration;
- (iv) **4.10** – Natural Heritage Features;
- (v) **3.16** – Waste Disposal;
- (vi) **4.1.2.C** – Industrial Land Uses;
- (vii) **4.14** – Agriculture Resource Lands (Minimum Distance Formulae I and II)
- (ix) **4.13** – Mineral Resources

- (x) **4.10.6** – Waterfront Area – General Development Policies.

E. The Committee of Adjustment may require the application be supported by studies or other information, which may be required to determine whether the application will comply with the policies of this Plan. Such studies or further information may include, but are not limited to any of the following:

- (i) Mitigation of industrial impacts;
- (ii) Mitigation of waste disposal impacts;
- (iii) Verification of non-impact for below ground water aggregate operations – Groundwater Impact Study;
- (iv) Plan/measures for rehabilitation of **mine hazards** assessment of mineral potential;
- (v) Environmental Impact Assessment/mitigation measures for natural heritage features, including potential slope and soil hazards;
- (vi) Flood proofing measures;
- (vii) Noise or acoustical study;
- (viii) Record of Site Condition (contaminated sites) (see Section 3.11.1 - Contaminated Sites);
- (ix) Archaeological Assessment or Heritage Impact Statement (see **Section 3.4**);
- (x) Minimum Distance Formula calculation;
- (xi) Lake Capacity calculation;
- (xii) Proof of off-site reserve system sewage capacity;
- (xiii) Hydrogeological and Terrain Analysis Report;
- (xiv) Storm Water Management Report/Master Drainage Plan;
- (xv) Environmental Impact Study.

In the absence of appropriate mitigation, the application will be refused. The intent of the Plan is to ensure compatibility between the proposed land use and existing land uses.

- F. The application should be supported with information or an environmental compliance approval or evidence to verify suitability of the lot for sewage disposal. This may include approval for an individual on-site system or a communal system or a hydrogeological study (see Section 3.17, Water Supply and Sewage Disposal);
- G. The applicant may be required to provide proof of a potable water source prior to the stamping of the deed to create a new lot, excluding waterfront properties.
- H. The lot shall have the frontage on and direct access to a year round maintained public road unless otherwise exempted as follows:
 - (i) A lot may be created which will have frontage on a publicly maintained seasonal road, or a designated recreational road owned by the Crown but managed through a Land Use Permit (LUP) by the Municipality, or a registered right-of-way or private lane which connects to a publicly maintained year round or seasonal road;
 - (ii) Severances for lots with water access only may be granted for residential dwellings provided there are adequate docking facilities, accessible, legal access, and provided parking facilities are available and secured through a deed or legal instrument acceptable to the Municipality, and are on the same water body. Lands may be zoned to include the lot and the parking in the same zone;
 - (iii) Lots for non-habitable buildings or structures associated with forestry, mining, **mineral aggregate operations** and telecommunications may be accessed by private roads;
- I. Where the lot proposed fronts on a Provincial highway (e.g., Highway 7), prior approval must be obtained for access from the Ministry of Transportation. Also,

where the Ministry has identified the need for a road widening, the necessary land shall be dedicated as a condition of approval. The applicant must receive approval from the Municipality for the location and installation requirements for an entrance and/or culvert for access onto any public road;

- J. The access or entrance to any lot should not create a traffic hazard (e.g. on a curve or a hill where a driver's sight line is blocked or impaired). To improve the safety of roads in the area, sight distances should be maintained on corner lots;
- K. Where the potential for a cultural heritage site or archaeological site has been identified, an archaeological assessment or heritage assessment may be required. The applicant should consult with the Municipality, or the Ministry of Culture (see Section 3.4 Built Heritage Resources, Cultural Heritage Landscapes and Archeological Resources and 6.8 – *Ontario Heritage Act*);
- L. Consents will not be granted which have the effect of limiting access to back lands for future **development** or which have the effect of creating land locked parcels for either the severed or retained lot;
- M. Consents may not be granted in areas where the undue extension of municipal services would be required (e.g. extension of a public road or school bus route);
- N. Consents may not be granted for the creation of a new lot on a water body where the lake has reached its development capacity and no residual capacity exists for that water body (see Section 4.10.8);
- O. Consents may not be granted which would interfere with a future public facility such as a park, road, source of water or similar facility;
- P. Consents for non-residential uses (industrial, commercial, institutional uses) shall be appropriately located and comply with other policies of this Plan. Non-residential uses more appropriate to a rural setting should be directed to a location outside of Hamlet **settlement areas**;

- Q. Consents in any built-up areas shall be proportioned to appropriately fit within the lotting pattern and serve to enhance the viability of the urban areas;
- R. Despite the criteria outlined in 'A' to 'Q' above, Consents may be granted for the following purposes:
- (i) To correct lot boundaries;
 - (ii) To convey additional land to an adjacent lot provided the conveyance does not lead to the creation of an undersized or irregularly shaped lot for the purpose for which it is being or will be used, or the land to be retained;
 - (iii) To clarify title to the land; and
 - (iv) To permit an easement;
- S. Conditions may be imposed by Council in the granting of severances, which may include but not be limited to the following:
- (i) A Zoning Amendment under the Zoning By-law or a Minor Variance under Section 45 of the *Planning Act*;
 - (ii) Site plan control;
 - (iii) The dedication of land or cash-in-lieu of parkland;
 - (iv) The conveyance of land or conveyance for easements for utilities, access control or drainage;
 - (v) The construction or upgrading of roads or the installation of drainage facilities and culverts;
 - (vi) The establishment of buffer strips and landscaping;
 - (vii) The installation of water supply or sewage disposal systems;
 - (viii) The entering into of a Consent (Development) Agreement including provisions of financial guarantees;

- (ix) Demolition of buildings or structures and/or measures to remediate the property due to hazardous or contaminated conditions;
- (x) Implementation for adequate drainage or storm water management requiring the submission of a survey or reference plan of survey;
- (xi) The requirement for additional information or studies.

3.15.3. Part-Lot Control

Part-lot control may be used for existing plans of subdivision where it is necessary to realign lot boundaries, to clarify or grant title, to exact specific servicing requirements as a condition of consent such as a road widening or to further control internal **development** on a lot. Part-lot control will require approval from the County of Frontenac.

3.16 Waste Disposal Facilities

3.16.1. Existing or New Sites

Existing active or new sites (public or private) within the Township may only be operated, expanded or closed in accordance with current Provincial environmental standards and approvals.

Waste disposal activities may include facilities for recycling, composting, septage disposal, hazardous waste control and ancillary activities in accordance with the Environmental Compliance Approval. New sites, including sites for septage disposal, will require an amendment to this Plan and will require approval under the *Environmental Protection Act* before an amendment is considered. Prohibited wastes shall include nuclear wastes, hazardous or pathological wastes. Sites may include transfer sites used for the temporary storage of waste materials.

3.16.2. Closed or Inactive Sites

Closed or inactive sites may be used for other purposes subject to meeting requirements of the *Environmental Protection Act*. In general, no buildings or other use may be made of land used as a waste management facility within a period of 25 years from the year in which the site was closed without the prior approval of the Minister of the Environment and Climate Change. Exceptions include the use of the property for Solar Energy Infrastructure.

3.16.3. Influence Area

Council recognizes that waste management facilities may have an impact on adjacent land uses. An **influence area** surrounding the waste management facility will be set out in the implementing zoning by-law to recognize the potential for **adverse effects** between the existing waste management facility and any abutting land uses.

No **development** shall be permitted on or within 30 metres (98.4 feet) of the fill area of an active waste disposal facility or area. **Development** proposed beyond the 30 m (98.4 feet) but within an influence area of 500 metres (1,640 feet) of the fill area of an active waste disposal facility or area of a waste site closed less than 25 years ago shall be accompanied by a technical study prepared in accordance with the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change 'D-Series Guidelines' and prepared by a qualified individual that demonstrates that the proposed **development**, particularly a sensitive land use will not be negatively impacted by the waste disposal facility (e.g. leachate, methane gas, rodents, vermin, odours, fire etc.). Where recommended by the impact assessment, measures to mitigate any adverse impacts will be required as a condition of development.

The **influence area** may be reduced where studies have been undertaken and the public authority having jurisdiction is satisfied that there will be no adverse impact.

3.16.4. Designation on Land Use Plan

Waste Disposal sites and transfer sites are identified on the **Land Use Schedules** as a land use designation.

3.16.5. Development to Have Adequate Capacity

Council, in the review of planning applications, will ensure that there is sufficient capacity to accommodate the waste disposal needs of the proposed development. Council will continue to monitor the capacity of the existing sites and will undertake improvements as required (e.g. expand sites or implement operational plans), to maintain adequate capacity for future development.

Council will monitor the environmental impacts of sites to ensure that there is no off-site migration of leachate.

3.16.6 Three R's

Recycling is strongly encouraged in Central Frontenac and is available at the three municipal waste disposal sites. Council supports a program to reduce, reuse and recycle waste products with new initiatives in waste management being introduced as is feasible.

**Reference document: Guideline D-4, Land Use on or Near Landfills and Dumps, Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change.

3.17 Water Supply and Sewage Disposal

3.17.1. Policy Overview

The Provincial Policy Statement identifies a servicing hierarchy of which **municipal sewage services** and **municipal water services** (connected to a centralized water and waste water treatment facility) are the preferred form of servicing for **settlement areas**. It is the intent of Council, in having regard for this statement, to balance the servicing needs of the area with the character of **development**. Servicing will be on the basis of **individual on-site sewage** services and **individual on-site water services**. This reflects the character of the area as well as the intent to avoid densities, which may necessitate the installation of piped services. This may not preclude the need for private communal sewage and water services for larger scale permanent residential (condominium or tenured ownership), developments, commercial developments such as **recreational** vehicle park, tourist commercial operation etc.

Where applicable, Council will have regard for Ontario's "Safe Drinking Water Act", which ensures that Ontarians have access to a safe drinking water supply.

3.17.2. Individual On-Site Systems

- A. Lands throughout the Township may be serviced by **individual on-site sewage services** and **individual on-site water services**. Individual on-site services are owned, operated and managed by the owner of the property upon which the system(s) are located. Planning applications for new **development** shall be supported with information satisfactory to meeting the approval requirements under the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change D-series Guidelines or the *Ontario Water Resources Act*.
- B. Where a lot or lots are serviced with individual on-site water and sewage services site conditions shall be suitable for the

long-term provision of such services. This may require a hydrogeological and water supply assessment study designed to assess the potential risk to groundwater. Reference shall be made to Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change, Guidelines D-5-4 and D-5-5, Technical Guideline for Individual On-Site Sewage Systems: Water Quality Impact Risk Assessment, in undertaking the appropriate assessment. Approval of new lots may include sufficient off-site **reserve sewage system capacity** for hauled sewage and the lot shall be accessible by a sewage hauler.

3.17.3. Communal Services

Council may consider private sewage and private water communal services for multiple lot/unit **development** (more than five lots/units).

Prior to considering the need for a communal service Council shall be satisfied that the following criteria are considered:

- A. That the proposed density of development is essential to the viability of the project and that other development or servicing options have been thoroughly considered (i.e. different location, method of servicing, acquisition of a larger land holding etc.), and that as a result, the only reasonable or economical alternative is a communal service.
- B. That the potential for remedial measures has been adequately investigated with respect to health related matters (i.e. well contamination, nutrient management, and that no reasonable or economical alternative exists for resolving such health concerns than to install a communal service.
- C. That the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change has issued an order under the "*Ontario Water Resources Act*" requiring the installation of a communal system and/or the proposed communal service qualifies for Certificate of Approval from the Ministry.
- D. That the proposed owner/operator has prepared an appropriate business plan to establish an appropriate cost structure for the installation and operation of the communal services(s).
- E. That a financial security can be established (e.g. trust fund and/or insurance policy), to offset potential capital or operational costs arising from the default of the operator.

- F. Where such a service is deemed to be necessary based on the above criteria and is approved, Council will assume ownership and operation after the issuance of a Environmental Compliance Approval where a private communal sewage service and or a private communal water service are required for permanent freehold residential development. Where a private communal sewage service(s) is required for permanent residential development, the Municipality shall be responsible for the service(s) should the system fail or the maintenance be neglected. Where a private communal service is required a responsibility agreement shall be required between the Municipality and the proponent or developer. A responsibility agreement will not be required for a mobile home park or **recreational** vehicle park for non-permanent residential development.

(Note: a private communal water service may include a Permit to Take Water under the *Ontario Water Resources Act*.) The responsibility agreement shall set out the requirements for the operation and maintenance of the system on a private basis subject to the approval of the Ministry of Environment. The legal agreement shall contain financial assurance provisions which will ensure funds for operation and routine maintenance as well as a secured fund for capital improvements should repair or replacement of the facility become necessary. In addition, the legal agreement shall set out the following:

- (i) Operating and Maintenance Standards.
- (ii) A definition of Default.
- (iii) An outline of remedial action.
- (iv) Registration on title of the subject property.
- (v) Easements, where required.

Council will assume ownership/operation for the private communal sewage and/or water service should the system fail or should the operator fail to operate or maintain the system according to the agreement and will utilize the financial security as needs to be in the operation/repair of the communal sewage service(s).

For the purposes of this Plan, private communal services means a sewage works within the meaning of Section 1 of the *Ontario Water Resources Act* that serves **six or more lots** or private residences and is not owned by a

Municipality. **Private communal water services** means a non-municipal drinking water system within the meaning of Section 2 of the *Safe Drinking Water Act*, 2002 that serves six or more lots of private residences.

- G. It is recognized that Frontenac County will be preparing a regional communal servicing study in 2018 that may result in Amendments to this Plan.

3.17.4. Stormwater Management and Drainage

It is Council's policy that storm water management shall be required as a preventative approach to protecting water resources (quality and quantity). Best management practices will be encouraged in the application of the following principles:

- A. That natural hydrological characteristics are maintained, and where possible, enhanced as the means to protecting the base flow of watercourses. In particular, that post-development flows, particularly in receiving streams, are maintained at pre-development levels and that the cumulative impacts of **development** (within the sub-**watershed**) are considered as part of storm water **infrastructure** design.
- B. That the natural infiltration of water on lands, which are developed, is maximized, through 'Low Impact Development' techniques;
- C. That proposed **development** will not result in increased downstream flooding or erosion or cause **adverse effects** on receiving waters;
- D. To ensure that alterations to natural drainage systems are prohibited or at least minimized by maximizing the retention of natural vegetation and by leaving stream channels in their natural form;
- E. That fish and **wildlife habitat** are protected, enhanced or restored including habitat linkages where affected by the discharge or outlet of drainage facilities;
- F. That a sustainable environmental approach is utilized in protecting water resources. Examples include the recirculation of stormwater on-site for irrigation, systems designed to retain all stormwater on-site, green roof, etc.
- G. That a construction mitigation plan is instituted to prevent stream borne sediments, changes in flow or other adverse

characteristics from affecting the **ecological functions** or other impacts on receiving waters during construction.

It is the intent of Council to incorporate storm water management controls into the **development** review and approval process. Proponents of development may be required to plan for and undertake storm water management, which complies with the above principles as well as any master drainage plan. This may require a sub-**watershed** management plan for large tracts of land or a storm water site management plan.

Depending on the size and scope of a particular **development**, Council may require the preparation of a master drainage plan. Where these plans are in place, stormwater management plans should conform. Council will consult with the Conservation Authority, if applicable, in the review of these plans.

The intent of this Plan is to ensure conservation and protection of water resources.

Reference documents for storm water management include: Storm Water Management Practices & Design Manual, Ministry of the Environment; Guidelines on Erosion and Sediment Control for Urban Construction Sites, Ministry of the Environment. Assistance or consultation with the conservation authority having jurisdiction in the implementation of these guidelines.

3.18 Co-ordination of Services

Council intends to monitor population, employment and housing development having regard to trends across the County of Frontenac and their impact on growth management in Central Frontenac.

Council will co-ordinate economic development planning and programming among community stakeholders such as business, municipalities, government and education organizations and the First Nations community.

Council will protect common transportation and **infrastructure** corridors with neighbouring municipalities and the Province.

Council will conserve cultural heritage and **archaeological resources** by developing protocols for consultation with adjoining municipalities and the First Nations.

Council will conserve **natural heritage features and areas** and area municipalities in ensuring the integrity of the **natural heritage system**, notably

wildlife corridors, wetland complexes and other features which cross municipal boundaries.

Council will collaborate with the County of Frontenac and the other Townships on projects involving regional infrastructure investment and shared public services.

3.19 Age-Friendly Planning

Like many areas of rural Eastern Ontario, Central Frontenac – and Frontenac County as a whole – has an aging permanent population. This demographic change will result in new priorities and challenges in the areas of affordable housing, accessible transportation, public spaces and **infrastructure**, recreation, and community health. The Township recognizes the importance of adapting its infrastructure and service delivery to meet these challenges, and will support the development of age-friendly communities that promote active aging and a high quality of life among residents at all stages of life. In order to achieve this, the Township will apply an age-friendly perspective in planning for its future. The following objectives and implementation policies will create a more age-friendly community.

3.19.1 Objectives

3.20.1.1 To plan for the needs of the Town's diverse population based on age, gender, ethnicity, ability, support needs, and income.

3.20.1.2 To recognize the interaction between housing, transportation, and other aspects of the physical and social environment in influencing residents' mobility, independence, health and quality of life as they age.

3.20.1.3 To support active aging for all residents by promoting the development of healthy, complete communities that encourage them to age in place.

3.19.2 Policies

The Township shall:

3.19.2.1 Promote the development of communities featuring a range of affordable and barrier-free accessible housing options that are well integrated with transportation choices and community amenities and services.

3.19.2.2 Support development of a well-connected network of active transportation facilities to increase the range of healthy and accessible transportation and recreation options available to residents of all ages and abilities.

3.19.2.3 Promote the use of universal design features in housing and accessibility features in the built environment to create safe, inclusive and barrier-free spaces that enhance the mobility and independence of residents of all ages and abilities.

3.19.2.4 Work collaboratively with other Townships and the County of Frontenac in implementing the regional Age Friendly Planning Study (2017) to create walkable communities with good access to community services, amenities, and green spaces to promote healthy, independent and active aging.

3.19.2.5 Identify areas of the built environment and/or supporting services where improvements can be made to improve universal accessibility.

3.20 Dark Skies

The high quality of darkness and night skies and the ability to see stars is a special component of the rural character of Central Frontenac. As a rule, lighting that protects the dark sky from light pollution directs light downward and minimizes light trespass and blinding glare. Outdoor lighting is used to illuminate roadways, parking lots, yards, sidewalks, pathways, recreational areas, commercial properties, homes, and other building exteriors. 'Dark Sky' lighting is a method that increases the visibility of hazards and improves the safety and sense of security in the community while at the same time reducing the light pollution that may be part of a standard lighting system.

3.20.1 The Township can benefit from well-designed 'Dark Sky' lighting as follows:

- (i) Minimize energy use;
- (ii) Reduction in operating and maintenance costs;
- (iii) Maintain and enhance the quality of darkness of the Dark Skies;
- (iv) Protect the character of the Waterfront Area lands; and
- (v) Promote tourism.

3.20.2 Policies

The Township shall implement the following Dark Skies policies in all development and redevelopment proposals:

3.20.2.1 All Subdivision applications shall include a lighting plan of the site showing proposed design light levels along with details of the exterior light fixtures proposed to be used at the site.

3.20.2.2 Light spillage from new Subdivision proposals onto adjacent properties and roads shall be avoided. Target light levels at the property boundaries shall be 0.0 foot-candles.

- 3.20.2.3 All exterior light fixtures shall be properly shielded to prevent glare and to direct light downwards and onto a property.
- 3.20.2.4 Subdivision agreements and/or site plan control approval shall be used to implement the Dark Sky policies.
- 3.20.2.5 In order to protect the special character of the lakes and rivers of Central Frontenac, all lands located within the Waterfront Area designation shall have the most minimal level of lighting required to ensure public safety.
- 3.20.2.6 The Township may consider passing a Dark Skies By-law in order to further implement these policies.

3.21 Community Improvement

3.21.1 It is a goal of Township Council to maintain, rehabilitate, and upgrade the physical environment in order to ensure the continued viability of Central Frontenac as an attractive place to live, work, visit, and relax.

3.21.2 In order to achieve this goal, it is Council's intention to implement a program of community improvements, as defined in Section 28 of the *Planning Act*, which will fulfil the following objectives:

- (i) To foster improvements by:
 - a. Establishing and maintaining the physical infrastructure necessary and appropriate for the various areas including storm drainage, roads, lighting, community facilities, and other such infrastructure;
 - b. Encouraging property owners to take pride in the appearance of their own property and Township lands in general.
- (ii) In settlement areas, to foster improvements by:
 - a. Striving for equitable distribution of social amenities to serve various part of the Township with facilities that are well maintained and accessible;
 - b. Ensuring the maintenance of existing housing stock and encouraging the rehabilitation, renovation, and repair of older dwellings;
 - c. Maintaining attractive villages and hamlets with the necessary physical attributes to create pleasant and accessible local service areas;

- d. Providing incentives through Community Improvement Plans in support of the hamlets to foster a healthy local economy for local businesses;
- e. Ensuring that proposed building changes (e.g., additions, alterations, etc.) to businesses generally enhance the area and are compatible with adjacent land uses; and
- f. Encouraging the participation of the private sector in community improvement initiatives by involving local merchants, residents, and community associations.

3.21.3 This Plan designates the entire Central Frontenac Township as a Community Improvement Policy Area. Council will undertake various improvement programs within the Policy Area as financial resources permit and with local support of residents and the business community.

3.21.4 It is recognized that throughout Central Frontenac there are a number of community improvements that need to be reviewed including the following:

- (i) The availability and/or adequacy of municipal services, including storm drainage, roads and lighting;
- (ii) The availability and/or adequacy of parks and recreation facilities within individual hamlets and for the Township as a whole;
- (iii) Physical amenities, including buffering between incompatible land uses and streetscape elements within the hamlets; and
- (iv) Condition of the existing building stock.

3.21.5 Council may establish community improvement project areas, as local municipal resources allow and as government funding becomes available. Council recognizes that improvements will be undertaken gradually and that it will be necessary to select project areas on a priority basis. The following considerations should be taken into account when selecting high priority areas for community improvement:

- (i) The level of deterioration of municipal infrastructure;
- (ii) The value of the hamlet in terms of serving local commerce and social and cultural needs; and

- (iii) The existing or potential significance of the hamlet area in relation to serving tourism-based economic development objectives.

4

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT LAND USE

Township of Central Frontenac



4. Community Development – Land Use

The purpose of the Community Development section of this Plan is to provide Council and the public with land use policies that guide development for certain areas or land uses in the Township. These policies are to be read in conjunction with Section 3 (General Development Policies) when considering development or redevelopment proposals.

4.1 Hamlet Settlement Areas

4.1.1. General

The **Hamlet Settlement Areas**, shown on the **Land Use Plan Schedule**, are the built-up settlements that provide the focus for basic community services required to serve the needs of area residents and visitors. Hamlets also make-up a part of the unique character of the community. Within the areas designated as Hamlet Settlement Areas a mix of land uses will be permitted, notably residential, public service, commercial and industrial. Residential development will be particularly encouraged in order to provide an adequate all-season basis for local businesses and industry.

This Plan designates seven (7) **Hamlet Settlement Areas**, namely, Arden, Mountain Grove, Sharbot Lake, Crow Lake, Parham, Tichborne, and Piccadilly, as shown on the **Land Use Plan Schedule**.

In the review of planning applications for Consents, Zoning Amendments and Plans of Subdivision, and in considering lots of record, Council shall encourage the development of the **Hamlet Settlement Areas** by in-fill rather than as strips along the main roads. Provisions shall be made in appropriate locations to reserve road allowances from the main road to future internal lots behind existing development. The development of existing vacant lands within the built-up areas of the Hamlets shall be encouraged.

To achieve as much flexibility as possible, the permitted uses within the Hamlet Settlement Areas are established by policy statements rather than by attempting to designate specific areas for each use on the **Land Use Plan Schedules**.

The boundaries of Hamlet Settlement Areas are considered to be suitable for a 20-year time horizon. Hamlet Settlement Area boundaries may only be adjusted (by amendment to this Plan) where the hamlet does not have a sufficient land supply to accommodate the growth projected for the Township.

4.1.2. Permitted Uses

Permitted uses in the **Hamlet Settlement Areas** designation as shown on the **Land Use Plan Schedule** shall include:

- A. **Residential uses:** single detached and two-unit dwellings, group homes and garden suites. Two unit dwellings shall include semi-detached dwellings, duplexes and converted dwellings. Higher density residential uses will also be permitted which serve the changing demographic profile of the community such as housing for retirees, continuum-of-care facilities, small block apartments and town housing. Council will endeavour to provide for affordable housing in meeting future housing demands.

Council shall allow the use of a second residential unit by authorizing the use of two residential units in a detached house, semi-detached house or row-house if no building or structure accessory to the house contains a residential unit, and; allow the use of a residential unit in a building or structure accessory to a detached house, semidetached house or row-house if the house contains a single residential unit. This 'second unit' policy shall not apply to sleeping cabins or "bunkies" located on any waterfront properties in the settlement areas.

- B. **Commercial Uses:** uses which service the needs of residents and the traveling public and tourism industry including but not limited to a grocery store, hardware store and similar convenience retail stores, gift and antique shops, food vehicles, personal service businesses (examples: hair care, pet care, repair shops, bait suppliers, computer services, business offices, financial services, self-storage facilities, accommodation, food services, automotive uses [auto and recreational vehicle sales and services], and tourist outfitters). Commercial uses which act as outlets or producers for local goods and services will also be encouraged such as a farmer's market, artisan's crafts or maple syrup products.
- C. **Industrial uses:** light and medium industrial uses and service type industries which provide services and/or products for the immediate area or which use materials produced locally and normally have a retail outlet. Such uses may include, but not be limited to, a building supply yard, a warehouse, a public garage, and a woodworking establishment, transportation depot. Industrial uses shall be limited to a Class I or Class II use as set out in the Ministry of the Environment Classification system for industrial uses:

- (i) **Class I Industry – Light Industrial**

Means a place of business for a small scale, self-contained plant or building which produces, manufactures, assembles or stores a product which is contained in a package and has a low probability of fugitive emissions (e.g. noise, odour, dust and vibration). Such industries operate in the daytime only with infrequent movement of products and /or heavy trucks and no outside storage. Examples include: Food making operations, high technology industries, furniture repair and refinishing, beverage bottling, package and crafting services, small-scale assembly, auto parts supply.

(ii) **Class II Industry – Medium Industrial**

Means a place of business for medium scale process and manufacturing with outdoor storage of wastes or materials (e.g. it has an open process) and where there are periodic or occasional outputs of fugitive emissions (e.g. noise, odours, dust and/or vibration). There is frequent movement of products and /or heavy trucks during daytime hours. Examples include dry cleaning services, printing establishments, paint spray booths, welding shops, courier and transport services, heavy vehicle repairs, bulk fuel storage, raw product storage (aggregates, logs/lumber), warehousing, and contractor's yard.

- D. **Home Based Businesses:** see Section 3.7 **Home Based Businesses** for requirements.
- E. **Garden Suites:** which are defined as a one-unit detached residential structure containing bathroom and kitchen facilities that is ancillary (accessory) to an existing residential structure and that is designed to be portable. Garden suites are intended for people who are largely capable of living independently but who, by virtue of their age or because of a disability require some support to live on their own. They also can serve as an affordable housing option. Council may provide opportunities for garden suites on a site-specific basis provided the lot is of a sufficient size and the unit can be properly serviced with on-site services (water supply and sewage disposal). The Zoning By-law may be used to establish a floor area and unit type for a garden suit. In-law suites may also be permitted where they serve the same purpose.
- F. **Public Service Uses:** assembly halls, cemeteries, government offices, libraries, public buildings, places of worship, schools, social service clubs and facilities, recreational facilities, heliport, communication towers (see Section 3.13 – Public Utilities and Communications Facilities for requirements.)

- G. **Accessory Uses:** including accessory dwelling units, (see Section 2.3.7)
- H. The Municipal Housing Strategy of Frontenac County Council and the City of Kingston was adopted in 2011. This Strategy has been aligned with the 10-year Housing and Homelessness Plan developed in 2013. It will provide guidance for County Council to ensure that the citizens of the Township are housed in affordable, safe, sanitary and adequate accommodation. Township Council, with the assistance of the County, shall establish and implement targets for the provision of housing which is affordable to low and moderate income households.

4.1.3. Hamlet Planning Principles

The following site development and zoning standards shall apply to residential and non-residential uses in the Hamlet Settlement areas:

- A. Ensuring that the lot size is adequate for the proposed use (e.g. to allow for access, parking and loading, private services, storage, signage, landscaping and buffering, privacy or open space areas, accessory buildings, light, air and access to the rear of the lot) and for potential for future expansion (i.e., enlarging, expanding, phasing and the addition of the industrial building to meet the long-term needs of the business).
- B. Ensuring that the lot can be adequately serviced with water supply and sewage disposal (see Section 3.17 - Water Supply and Sewage Disposal).
- C. An existing residential property may be converted to a commercial use or may be a mix of commercial and residential uses. Conversions shall only be permitted where Council is satisfied that the use will be compatible with land uses in the immediate vicinity and that the lot size is adequate (see 4.1.2 (A) above). Council may also require buffering (see Section 3.3 – Buffering and Land Use Conflicts).
- D. Work/Live Units as described in Section 4.3.3 will be permitted in Hamlet Settlement Areas.
- E. Energy efficient and sustainable design will be promoted for all development. Council may establish performance standards through site plan control and other means.
- F. Accessibility by those with physical and other challenges will be considered in the review and approval of all development. The policies of Section 3.19 – Age Friendly Planning – are to be considered as part of this accessibility review.

- G. Provisions shall be made in the implementing Zoning By-law to classify individual types of land use and to set out the zone requirements for development (e.g. lot size, frontage, setbacks, height, parking, signs, landscaping, etc.). Where commercial or public service facilities are located adjacent to residential uses, provisions may be made for increased setbacks, buffering or screening to avoid land use conflicts with adjacent or nearby residential uses buffering (see Section 3.3 – Buffering and Land Use Conflicts).
- H. Council will encourage development to occur on existing approved lots before considering new development. Opportunities for intensification and redevelopment shall also be promoted where it can be accommodated in the Hamlets through existing building stock, infill, live-work units, on existing lots of record and through the rehabilitation and redevelopment of brownfields. Consideration for such initiatives shall recognize the long-term sustainability of development on private water and sewage services or the serving option selected for a hamlet or part thereof. Council shall establish and implement targets for intensification and redevelopment recognizing local servicing limitations.
- I. Lots shall have frontage on or direct access onto a public road or onto a private lane where legal access is verified.
- J. New industrial development shall have regard to the applicable planning principles listed above and below for industrial development. Existing uses may be expanded where they are compatible to adjacent land uses and adverse effects can be mitigated. The following additional principles shall apply to industrial uses:
- (i) Industrial Uses: shall be directed away from residential uses;
 - (ii) An Influence Area as set out by the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change for Class I and II industrial uses shall apply between industrial uses and **sensitive land uses** (reciprocally) and shall be incorporated into the implementing Zoning By-law. **Sensitive land uses** shall not be permitted within the influence area unless it is clearly demonstrated that any **adverse effects** are clearly and fully mitigated to the satisfaction of Council and, where applicable, environmental approvals have been obtained from the Ministry of the Environment. The influence area shall be measured from the nearest point of the property line of an industrial use and the nearest point of the property boundary of the **sensitive** land use. The influence area for a Class I Industry shall be 70 metres (230 feet) and a Class II

Industry 300 metres (984 feet). Where deemed necessary, Council may require buffering or screening by means of fencing, landscaping or berm to reduce any **adverse effects** (see Section 3.3 – Buffering and Land Use Conflicts). Minimum separation distances shall be established in the implementing Zoning By-law for each industrial classification which is consistent with Ministry of the Environment Guideline D-6, '*Compatibility Between Industrial Facilities and Sensitive Land Uses*'.

- (iii) Open storage shall be appropriately screened from adjacent properties and any public street and Provincial highways (see Section 3.3 – Buffering and Land Use Conflicts);
 - (iv) The lot area shall be sufficiently large to accommodate the intended use including parking, on-site maneuvering of vehicles, loading, storage of materials and wastes, access by emergency vehicles, future expansion (i.e., enlarging, expanding, phasing and the addition of industrial buildings to meet the long-term needs of the business) and landscaping;
 - (v) Building coverage and height control standards will be set out in the implementing Zoning By-law. Building height shall not exceed the equivalent of four storeys;
 - (vi) Services shall be evaluated to determine if they are adequate to meet the requirements for industrial uses (i.e. see Section 3.17 - Water Supply and Sewage Disposal), waste management, fire protection and roads. Industrial uses, which consume large quantities of water, will not be permitted.
- K. Site plan control shall apply in directing the massing and layout of buildings and storage areas, waste disposal areas, access, parking and loading, lighting, drainage, utilities and services, landscaping for any new commercial, industrial or public service use and for extensions to existing uses.
- L. Where applicable, the policies of section **4.10 – Lake Development Area** shall apply to any **development** proposed within 150 metres (500 feet) of a waterbody.

4.1.4. Special Policy Area – Sharbot Lake – draft – For Discussion Purposes

Recommended Draft Policies – Finalize after Public Consultation

- recognize that the village area of Sharbot Lake is the largest settlement area in Central Frontenac
- history – major railway hub in 19th century, today a mixed community of residential and commercial uses as well as Granite Ridge High School and other community facilities.
- servicing policies
 - water and sewer services are important for long-term community health
 - Frontenac Communal Services Study – new development on communal services could be beneficial from health and safety (water quality), financial, and economic development perspectives.
 - consideration of establishing future area for municipal well/water supply for main village.
- K&P Trail – Sharbot Lake serve as a trail hub
- recreation
- policy support for B&Bs, etc.
- Sharbot Lake Beach
- Age Friendly – accessibility / active transportation
- Highway 7 and 38 intersection area – important for the future of the community, economic development, commercial and industrial uses.
- Highway 7 and 38 – community building – transform this area to slow down traffic, signalization, pedestrian and bicycle friendly, allow for more businesses/higher density

4.2 Rural Area

4.2.1. General

The goal of this Plan is to establish policies that will help the Township deliver a sustainable, living, working rural area that supports existing and future residents who wish to live and work in Central Frontenac.

Rural Area policies are meant to support and foster farming, commercial operations, and small businesses in order to create an environment to provide practical rural services and employment needed in the Township. Creating new employment opportunities and affordable living will ensure that services such as schools, post offices, and local commercial uses can be feasible in the long term. The Township supports the idea of rural sustainability and lands within the rural area are meant to provide a variety of opportunities for work and for living.

Within the Rural Area, the Plan provides for a supply of land for a diversity of traditional and evolving rural uses. These include rural residential, **recreational** oriented uses, rural accommodation uses, uses characterized by large areas of open space; **public utilities and commercial facilities** (see Section 3.13 for requirements), and rural commercial and industrial uses.

The Plan recognizes the economic value of renewable and non-renewable resources within the Rural Area (e.g. forestry, mineral aggregates, **minerals**, agriculture and water) and the need for the stewardship of these resources. The Plan provides for resource development and measures for minimizing the land use conflicts, which may arise from such **development**.

Planning will apply to all **development** for the respective land uses in this Section to ensure that it is environmentally sound and is complementary to the physical and scenic attributes of the natural environment. New **development** will be on the basis of on-site (private) water and sewage disposal systems, or communal systems, where necessary.

Some uses will require a specific land use designation because of their characteristics, while others will be permitted and governed through the Zoning By-law. A number of uses are located and permitted within the Rural Area designation. These Rural Area designation uses include the Rural Residential uses, the Rural Commercial and Industrial uses, the Rural Recreational and Conservation uses, the Tourist Commercial uses and sites, the Recreational Vehicles and Recreational Vehicle Parks and Campgrounds uses and sites, Home Based Businesses, Special Rural Accommodation uses, and Agriculture uses. There are also within the

Rural Area designation, a number of overlay and pattern systems affecting mineral resources and natural heritage features. Waterfront Areas, Crown lands and the **Mineral Aggregate Resources** all have their own site designations that are specifically mapped and shown in the **Land Use Schedule**.

4.3 Rural Residential Uses

4.3.1. Permitted Uses

For the purposes of this Plan, housing types may include permanent rural residential uses including single detached and two unit dwellings, mobile homes and accessory uses including a garden suite and or secondary suites. Housing types may also include continuum-of-care facilities and tenured housing oriented to short-term or seasonal occupancy such as condominiums, fractional ownership and time-sharing. Tiny homes and 'live/work' buildings are also permitted in the rural area to provide a variety of affordable housing options.

Recreational vehicles are not considered to be a form of housing, but rather for short-term **recreational**-oriented accommodation.

4.3.2. Planning Principles

- A. Residential development may occur on individually created lots or by Plan of Subdivision subject to Section 3.15– Subdivisions, Consents and Part-Lot Control.

Lot sizes for rural residential **development** shall be no less than 0.8 ha (2 acres). In determining whether there is a suitable building envelope, all required yard setbacks, steep slopes, rocks bluffs, **wetlands**, etc. may be subtracted from the overall lot size.

Lot sizes may be reduced in developments created by Plan of Subdivision or for multiple unit projects (fractional ownership, condominium, and time share).

Rural residential **development** shall comply with Section 4.8 – Waterfront Area policies of this Plan, if applicable.

- B. Residential development shall be adequately serviced with on-site water and sewage disposal services (see Section 3.18 – Water Supply and Sewage Disposal). Council may require a servicing options report as a means to determine the most appropriate option for servicing for large-scale development such as a Plan of Subdivision or for multiple unit projects (fractional ownership, condominium, time share).

- C. Residential **development** will be permitted where it has frontage on and direct access to year round maintained roads, preferably the existing network of roads, or on private lanes, either of which must meet municipal standards for road construction (see Section 5 Transportation). In considering the approval of roads, Council shall be satisfied that new roads can be efficiently integrated into the existing road network of the Township and are cost-effective from an operational stand point. Water access will be permitted only for residential development provided the water body has access and long-term parking arrangements are secured at or near the access point by means of a registered lease, deed or other legal instrument acceptable to the Municipality.
- D. Energy efficient and sustainable design will be promoted for all **development**. Council may establish performance standards through site plan control and other means.
- E. Accessibility by those with physical and other challenges will be considered in the review and approval of all **development**.
- F. The type of access may be used to distinguish the zoning category and level of service (i.e., public services may not be provided or may be limited on private lanes). **Development** serviced by a private lane or water access only, will be placed in a Limited Services Zone while development, which is serviced by a year round maintained public road, may be placed in a Rural Zone. Rezoning may include both the water access lot and the associated water access location.
- G. All residential **development** is subject to the requirements for influence areas and separation distances (see **Section 3.9**).
- H. Provision shall be made for safe access to a lot by avoiding entrances on curves, grades or where sight lines may be limited.
- I. All residential **development** is subject to the Natural and Human-Made Hazards requirements of this plan including polices in **Section 3.11** for contaminated sites, mine hazards, and hazardous sites.
- J. Dwellings and other structures shall be set back sufficiently from the crest of any embankment or any stream or river valley in order to ensure adequate structural stability and to protect and conserve the amenities of the natural shoreline (e.g. vegetation).
- K. A rural residential **development** shall not land lock any other parcel of land in the immediate vicinity and must be designed to allow for integration with future development, where applicable.

(Note: regard shall be given for other applicable policies of this Plan in considering rural residential development. See also Section 3.2 – Accessory Uses; 3.10 – Lots of Record; and 3.14 – Shoreline Structures)

4.3.3. Live/ Work Development

- A. Changing patterns of employment in recent years together with improvements in rural cellular/broadband technology means that people often can work and operate a business without the need to commute to employment some distance away.

In order to promote affordable housing and small business, the Township supports the creation of 'live/work' units. Live/work units can be defined as small-scale developments which include both residential and business floor space. Specifically, these units are designed primarily for employment purposes but also include residential space connected to the employment premises.

Live/work units allow for people to work from home and therefore can be considered a sustainable form of development. Live/work units can be important in helping to create economic development in the rural area of Central Frontenac.

- B. There are two main policy directions for live/work units:
- i) to provide guidance on the creation of live/work units from existing traditional rural buildings, such as barns, community buildings, surplus school sites, former church buildings; and
 - ii) to provide guidance on the creation of new build live/work units.

- C. Conversion of Buildings to Live/Work Units

Central Frontenac supports the re-use of traditional rural buildings for live/work units. The conversion of rural buildings to live/work units allow the retention of rural buildings while at the same time reducing the need to travel long distances for employment purposes.

The Township will consider the conversion of an existing rural buildings to employment generating uses with accessory living accommodation under the following conditions:

- i) the building has direct access to a public road or a year-round maintained private road;
- ii) the scale and type of building is appropriate to the surrounding area;

- iii) in general, the building has character that is important to the local community and is structurally sound and capable of a proposed re-use without major rebuilding;
- iv) relates to an employment use which is designed so that it can be used independently of the residential use (so that employment potential is not restricted only to the occupants of the residential space);
- v) Demonstrates that the building is of sufficient size to accommodate a genuine business use and that any residential use will be accessory to that use. A proposal that has substantial residential use with only a small area for business use will be considered to be residential development and will be subject to the Home-Based Business policies of this plan (Section 3.7);
- vi) Council may require Site Plan Control approval to ensure the functional use of the property as a commercial/residential use, and to also ensure that the buildings retain their rural character after conversion.
- vii) The Township will not support conversions of a building in a farmyard area of a working farm where such a conversion could hinder the future operation of the farm business.

D. Creation of New Live/Work Units

The proportion of people who work from home in rural Eastern Ontario is higher than those who work at home in the urban areas such as Ottawa, Kingston, and Belleville. On this basis, as well as the need to provide rural economic development, Central Frontenac supports the creation of new live/work units in the Rural Area of the Township.

Township Council recognizes that the Provincial Policy Statement (2014) directs new growth to settlement areas. However, new live/work units in the Rural Area will also provide for new employment opportunities to meet the needs of the rural economy and support existing community services.

The Township will consider the creation of new live/work units under the following conditions:

- i) the property has direct access to a public road or a year-round maintained private road;
- ii) the scale and type of building is appropriate to the surrounding area;

- iii) the employment use shall be located on the ground floor level of a new live/work structure, with the residential space on the floors above;
- iv) there will be no adverse impacts of the new live/work operation on adjacent properties;
- v) that the building is of sufficient size to accommodate a genuine business use and that any residential use will be accessory to that use. A proposal that has substantial residential use with only a small area for business use will be considered to be residential development and will be subject to the Home-Based Business policies of this plan (Section 3.7)
- vi) Council may require Site Plan Control approval to ensure the functional use of the property as a commercial/residential use.

4.3.4 Tiny Houses

- A. Tiny houses are becoming an alternative form of affordable housing and have building standards that can allow for year-round accommodation. For the purposes of this Plan, a tiny house may be defined as a building of less than 400 square feet (37.2 sq. m).
- B. The implementing comprehensive zoning by-law will establish minimum lot sizes and setbacks for tiny house location, as well as minimum building size.
- C. As a general principle, tiny houses that are built on approved foundation system with septic system shall be permitted in any zone allowing single detached dwellings.
- D. Tiny houses built on trailers where the suspension/axle components have been removed and the chassis permanently attached on an approved foundation shall be permitted in any zone allowing single detached dwellings.
- E. Tiny houses on mobile chassis where the suspension/axle components remain are considered semi-permanent and shall be permitted in zones that allow mobile homes.
- F. The Township may establish general standards to accommodate tiny house living including: minimum room dimension; ceiling height; egress and ingress for sleeping and living areas; bathroom and kitchen requirements; access to loft areas; and any other such adjustments deemed necessary to ensure a safe and livable dwelling.

4.4 Rural Commercial and Industrial Uses

4.4.1. Permitted Uses

Permitted commercial uses shall include small-scale uses, which cater to the needs of local residents and to the traveling public. Examples include an auto service station, motor and recreational vehicle sales and service, general store, tourist outfitter, accommodation services, an eatery, an antique store, gift or craft store or service repair store. Residential uses may be permitted as an accessory use.

Industrial uses shall include a Class I, II or III (Ministry of the Environment classification). Class I and II are described in **Section 4.1.2.C. (i) and (ii)**.

Class III Industrial uses are described as a place of business for uses characterized as having emissions such as noise, smoke, odour, fumes or vibrations or extensive outside storage as part of their normal operations. Such uses include sawmills, pulp and paper mills, refineries, smelting operations and similar uses which are intended to be secluded from residential or other **sensitive land uses** in order to limit and potential **adverse effects** on the environment or the surrounding areas and public health. No industrial use will be permitted that produces noise, smoke, odour, fumes and/or vibrations to such an extent that the reasonable use and enjoyment of surrounding lands, buildings and/or uses is impaired and/or the air quality, water resources and/or public health of the area are negatively impacted. Residential uses may be permitted as an accessory use.

4.4.2. Planning Principles

The following site development and zoning standards shall apply to commercial and industrial uses in the Rural Area:

- A. Ensuring that the lot size is adequate for the proposed use (e.g. to allow for access, parking and loading, private services, storage, signage, landscaping and buffering, privacy or open space areas, accessory buildings, light, air and access to the rear of the lot) and for the potential for future expansion (i.e., enlarging, expanding, phasing and the addition of industrial buildings to meet the long-term needs of the business);
- B. Ensuring that the lot can be adequately serviced with water supply and sewage disposal (see Section 3.17 - Water Supply and Sewage Disposal);

- C. **Development** shall have frontage on a publicly maintained road, or a registered right-of-way or private lane, which connects to a publicly maintained year round, or seasonal road. Access to commercial and industrial uses will be carefully controlled in order to avoid creating a traffic hazard. Generally, there should be no more than two access points per lot. Access to Highway 7 is restricted and is subject to the requirements of the Ministry of Transportation (see Section 5.1 – Provincial Highways);
- D. Where commercial uses are located adjacent to residential uses, provisions may be made for increased setbacks, buffering or screening to avoid land use conflicts with adjacent or nearby residential uses buffering (see Section 3.3 – Buffering and Land Use Conflicts);
- E. Provisions shall be made in the implementing Zoning By-law to classify individual types of land use and to set out the zone requirements for **development** (e.g. lot size, frontage, setbacks, height, parking, signs, landscaping, etc.). Council may establish separation distances between industrial uses and **sensitive land uses** and other uses;
- F. New industrial **development**, shall proceed by amendment to this Plan and shall have regard to the applicable planning principles listed above and below for industrial development. Existing uses may be expanded where there are compatible to adjacent land uses and **adverse effects** can be mitigated. The following additional principles shall apply to industrial uses:
- (i) **Industrial Uses:** shall be directed away from residential uses.
 - (ii) An **Influence Area** as set out by the Ministry of the Environment for Class I, II and III industrial uses shall apply between industrial uses and **sensitive land uses (reciprocally)** and shall be incorporated into the implementing Zoning By-law. **Sensitive land uses** shall not be permitted within the influence area unless it is clearly demonstrated that any **adverse effects** are clearly and fully mitigated to the satisfaction of Council and, where applicable, environmental approvals have been obtained from the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change. The influence area shall be measured from the nearest point of the property line of an industrial use and the nearest point of the property boundary of the **sensitive land use**. The influence area for a Class I Industry shall be 70 m (230 ft.), a Class II Industry 300 m (984 ft.) and a Class III Industry shall be 1,000 m (3,820 ft.). Where deemed necessary, Council

may require buffering or screening by means of fencing, landscaping or berm to reduce any **adverse effects** (see Section 3.3 – Buffering and Land Use Conflicts). Minimum separation distances shall be established in the implementing Zoning By-law for each industrial classification which are consistent with Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change Guideline D-6, '*Compatibility Between Industrial Facilities and Sensitive Land Uses*'.

- (iii) **Open storage** shall be appropriately screened from adjacent properties and any public street and Highway 7. (see Section 3.3 – Buffering and Land Use Conflicts);
 - (iv) The lot area shall be sufficiently large to accommodate the intended use including parking, on-site maneuvering of vehicles, loading, storage of materials and wastes, access by emergency vehicles and landscaping.
 - (v) Building coverage and height control standards will be set out in the implementing Zoning By-law. Building height shall not exceed the equivalent of four storeys or exceed the firefighting capability of the Township.
 - (vi) Services shall be evaluated to determine if they are adequate to meet the requirements for industrial development (e.g. on-site water and sewer) (see Section 3.17 - Water Supply and Sewage Disposal), waste management, fire protection and roads.
- G. Site plan control shall apply in governing the massing and layout of buildings and storage areas, waste disposal areas, access, parking and loading, lighting, drainage, utilities and services, landscaping for any new commercial or industrial and for extensions to existing uses (see Section 6.9.10 - Site Plan Control);
- H. Energy efficient and sustainable design will be promoted for all **development**. Council may establish performance standards through site plan control and other means;
- I. Accessibility by those with physical and other challenges will be considered in the review and approval of all **development**;

4.5 Rural Recreational and Conservation Uses

4.5.1. Permitted Uses

Recreation uses are permitted in all areas of the Rural Area designation and shall include such public and private recreation uses which are characterized by large areas of open space and which do not provide for

permanent or seasonal residential facilities. Such uses include, but are not necessarily limited to, parks, playgrounds beaches, nature trails, the K&P trail, conservation areas and other similar uses available to the public. These shall be permitted in the Rural and Limited Service Residential Zone categories of the implementing Zoning By-law. Recreation uses are subject to the following principles.

4.5.2. Planning Principles

- A. Buildings and structures incidental and accessory to the permitted **recreational** uses shall also be permitted and shall be designed to integrate visually and functionally, as much as possible, with the natural landscape;
- B. **Recreational** uses, as defined above, shall be permitted anywhere within the designated Rural Area, provided that there will be no detrimental effects on adjacent uses, and they are appropriately zoned;
- C. Adequate parking shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of the implementing Zoning By-law. Access points to parking areas shall be located so that no traffic hazard will be created;
- D. **Development** of new land-oriented **recreational** facilities should be compatible with surrounding land uses;
- E. Land-oriented recreational **development** shall be permitted in the Rural Zone category of the implementing Zoning By-law;
- F. All rural **recreational** uses requiring servicing shall be located on a lot that can be adequately serviced with water supply and sewage disposal (see Section 3.17 - Water Supply and Sewage Disposal);
- G. Energy efficient and sustainable design will be promoted for all **development**. Council may establish performance standards through site plan control and other means; and
- H. Accessibility by those with physical and other challenges will be considered in the review and approval of all **development**.

4.6 Tourist Commercial Uses

4.6.1. Permitted Uses

Tourist Commercial uses shall include a range of commercial facilities that principally serve the tourist trade, such as lodging facilities, motels and resorts, recreation facilities, golf courses, parks and facilities related to boat traffic, such as marinas, docks and other services. 'Lodging facilities' shall be considered to include traditional lake resorts and also newer forms of smaller scale accommodation such as 'tiny cabins' or 'pods', 'backcountry huts', and similar rural accommodation uses.

Such tourist commercial uses do not include residential uses such as tenured housing oriented to short-term or seasonal occupancy (i.e. condominiums, fractional ownership and time-sharing facilities). Buildings or other items of historic interest, and institutional uses (such as museums and related facilities), shall also be permitted. (Note: Recreational Vehicle Parks and Campgrounds are governed by **Section 4.8**).

4.6.2. Planning Principles

- A. Tourist commercial uses should generally be located so that they are readily accessible to tourist traffic either by water or by road. In this regard, water access, as the sole or primary access, may be considered acceptable for seasonally operated uses only (**Section 4.3.2.C**. policies shall apply).
- B. All tourist commercial uses requiring servicing shall be located on a lot that can be adequately serviced with water supply and sewage disposal (see Section 3.17 - Water Supply and Sewage Disposal);
- C. Residential dwellings shall be permitted as accessory uses on tourist commercial properties for use by either the owner, operator or employees of such establishments;
- D. In reviewing applications for tourist commercial **development**, Council should have regard to the protection of the natural environment, the open space character and the scenic qualities of the area. Tourist commercial uses located adjacent to a water body shall comply with Section 4.8 – Waterfront Area policies of this Plan;
- E. Tourist commercial uses should be adequately buffered or screened by distance, sight and sound, from any nearby residential use (see Section 3.3 – Buffering and Land Use Conflicts);

- F. All tourist commercial uses will be placed in a separate category in the implementing Zoning By-law, unless such commercial uses are accessory to a main land use (e.g., farm operation);
- G. Depending on the scale of the proposed use, size of the property, and location, Council may require site plan approval; and
- H. Accessibility by those with physical and other challenges will be considered in the review and approval of all **development**.

4.7 Recreational Vehicles and Recreational Vehicle Parks and Campgrounds

4.7.1. Purpose

The purpose of a Recreational Vehicle is to provide for a temporary living accommodation that is intended for seasonal use. Recreational vehicles are not permitted to be a substitute for a permanent residential dwelling.

4.7.2. Recreational Vehicle – Definition

Recreational Vehicles, which are also known as travel trailers, motor homes, campers and trailers are for the purposes of this Plan, defined as follows: means any vehicle so constructed that it is suitable for being attached to a motor vehicle for the purpose of being drawn or is propelled by the motor vehicle and is capable of being used for the living, sleeping or eating accommodation of persons on a temporary, transient or short term basis, even if the vehicle is jacked up or its running gear is removed.

For the purposes of this Plan, a recreational vehicle, as defined shall be considered to be a structure for the purposes of establishing setbacks only.

A recreational vehicle does not include a mobile home, park model trailer, or a manufactured home as defined in the *Planning Act* or as governed by the *Building Code Act*.

This definition does not apply to prevent the storage of boats, boat or vehicle trailers, personal water craft, snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) or other **recreational** equipment normally stored or parked on a lot.

4.7.3. Recreational Vehicle Parks and Campgrounds

The intent of the Plan is to allow for the development of Recreational Vehicle Parks as a means to accommodating recreational vehicles. It is expected that these parks would be operated on a seasonal basis, (e.g., May–October) and closed during the winter months. The Plan allows for the over wintering or storage of recreational vehicles in these parks.

Recreational Vehicle Parks shall for the purposes of this Plan, be understood to include a campground for tents. Notwithstanding the provisions of this clause, short term occupancy of recreational vehicles during the period November to May will be permitted. Short-term occupancy may pertain, but is not limited to, weekends, Christmas and New Year's holidays and school breaks.

Recreational vehicles, as defined above, shall be permitted within a Recreational Vehicle Park or campground on land zoned for this purpose in the implementing Zoning By-law.

Where a number of new recreational vehicles are permitted, such as in a designated Recreational Vehicle Park and the aggregate sewage effluent discharge is greater than 10,000 liters per day, the approval of the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change shall be required as set out in the *Ontario Water Resources Act*. Communal services shall be the preferred means of servicing multiple units. (see also Section 3.17 – Water Supply and Sewage Disposal). This policy shall not be deemed to exempt any existing recreational vehicles from compliance with the *Building Code Act* or *Ontario Water Resources Act*, respectively, where a compliance order is issued.

(Explanatory Note: pollution caused by the inappropriate discharge of sewage including grey water from an existing recreational vehicle may lead to a requirement for, or legal action to rectify the situation.)

4.7.4. Recreational Vehicles on Individual Lots

The intent of the Plan is to allow one recreational vehicle to be stored as an accessory use on any a lot with an existing dwelling, and may be used for recreation purposes while located on such a property provided that that accommodation is temporary. The Township may limit the period of occupancy (e.g., so many days within a calendar month).

Recreational vehicles shall not be permitted on a vacant lot of record.

4.7.5. Decks, Enclosures, Additions and Accessory Buildings and Structures

Decks may be permitted to be constructed in association with a recreational vehicle located in a RV Park or Campground provided they comply with the Zoning By-law and the *Building Code*, where the latter is applicable. Enclosures, roof-overs, extensions or additions to a recreational vehicle shall not be permitted unless such structures or construction has been specifically designed or pre-engineered for the recreational vehicle by the manufacturer or after-market manufacturer and are capable of being removed. No such structures shall be permitted which have the effect of rendering the recreational vehicle as a permanent structure or a permanent residential dwelling on a lot or site.

Accessory buildings (examples: storage or garden shed, gazebo, swimming pools) and structures (examples: sewage disposal systems, docks) shall be permitted. A private garage may be constructed as an accessory building for the long-term storage (i.e. over winter) of a recreational vehicle. All accessory buildings shall comply with the relevant zoning standards. (Note: Docks may require a permit and/or approval from the Ministry of Natural Resources, the conservation authority having jurisdiction, and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans.)

4.7.6. Development Criteria for Recreational Vehicle Parks and Campground

In considering applications for amendments to the Zoning By-law to zone an area for a new Recreational Vehicle Park or campground or the expansion of an existing Recreational Vehicle Park or campground (of more than five units), the Council shall, amongst other matters, give consideration to the following development criteria:

- A. The type of facility proposed and what uses or facilities in addition to recreational vehicle sites are proposed (e.g., camping, picnicking, swimming);
- B. The number of recreational vehicles and the duration of occupancy;
- C. The location of the proposed site relative to the land use and other development policies in this Plan.
- D. The appropriateness of the topography, soils and vegetative cover of the site relative to the proposed uses. Consideration will be given to the integration, conservation and sustainability of the use with respect to **natural heritage features and areas** and the ecology of the natural environment of the lot and adjacent properties. A base line inventory of the natural heritage features (found both on site, and within the vicinity of the site) may be a requirement. An Environmental Impact Study shall be required where applicable.
- E. The compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated surrounding uses. The setting for these parks should include recreation oriented amenities, (e.g., lake frontage, mature tree cover, proximity to wildlife, access to or proximity to **recreational** trails etc.) Buffering from adjacent land uses may be required;
- F. The adequacy of existing or proposed roads to provide for traffic volumes and safe access for traffic and recreational vehicles to the site;
- G. The proposed water supply and sewage disposal systems shall comply with Section 3.17 – Water Supply and Sewage Disposal of the Plan. Water usage and sewage disposal shall take into consideration provisions for shower, rest room and laundry facilities;

- H. The adequacy of additional services to be provided such as hydro, telephone, etc.;
- I. Any additional facilities or uses proposed to be included such as administrative facilities, comfort stations, laundry facilities, sewage pump-out facilities, **recreational** and commercial facilities primarily designed to service patrons of the Recreational Vehicle Park, docks and boat launching facilities etc. Generally, such uses shall be planned and developed as accessory uses to the park;
- J. The adequacy of open space, parking facilities, buffering, storage etc.
- K. The development plan prepared by the applicant shall illustrate the details of the layout of the proposed **development** including phasing and the ultimate plan. Applications will be encouraged to develop a business plan in support of a proposal for development;
- L. The conservation of the water quality of any adjacent water body. A new recreational vehicle park shall be subject to the policies of Section 4.8 – Waterfront Area of this Plan;
- M. On-site provisions for fire prevention and suppression;
- N. Energy efficient and sustainable design will be promoted for all development. Council may establish performance standards through, site plan control and other means;
- O. Accessibility by those with physical and other challenges will be considered in the review and approval of all **development**; and
- P. The entering into of a Site Plan Control Agreement under the *Planning Act*.

4.7.7. Zoning

Provisions shall be made in the implementing Zoning By-law to regulate recreational vehicles and associated accessory uses and to set out the zone requirements for **development** (e.g. lot size, frontage, setbacks, height, parking, etc.). Generally, the setbacks for a recreational vehicle shall be comparable to setbacks for residential uses. Particular regard shall be had for conserving the shoreline of an abutting water body in its natural state by establishing setbacks for **development**.

4.7.8. Property Standards

Council may enact a Property Standards By-law under the *Building Code Act* to regulate the maintenance of properties, buildings and structures used for recreational vehicles or accessory thereto.

4.8 Waterfront Area

4.8.1 Introduction

The Township is characterized by a landscape with many lakes and rivers. Water is an essential part of the culture of the community. The intent of this Plan is to ensure conservation, protection and enhancement of water resources.

For over a century the areas of Central Frontenac which abut or are adjacent to lakes and rivers have attracted significant interest as summer recreation areas. The cottages that were built during the 1950s to the 1980s were designed to be used solely as a secondary residence on a seasonal basis. Road access, where available, has generally been by private road. This form of development has a long tradition in the Township.

In recent years there have been pressures not just in the Township but in all of 'cottage country' to use waterfront properties on a more intensive, four season basis. As a consequence there has been a demand for the improvement and enlargement of existing dwellings and septic and water systems, the creation of new lots through the consent process, construction of larger new dwellings on vacant lots, and changes in occupancy from secondary or seasonal use to a principal or permanent use.

As undeveloped waterfront property becomes scarce, as existing properties become more intensively used, and as larger dwellings are proposed, there is a need to ensure that the Official Plan provides protection for the Township's waterfront area's unique physical and environmental character.

For the purpose of this Plan, Waterfront Areas shall generally include all lands extending 150 metres (500 feet) from the ordinary high water mark of any water body. A water body shall be deemed to be a permanent standing water body in excess of 8 hectares or a major river or waterway. The policies of this section of the Plan are intended to govern development within 150m (500 ft.) of these water bodies and islands with the intent to protect water quality, shoreline amenities and natural habitat areas.

It is Council's intent that the water quality of all water bodies in the Municipality will be maintained at their present level or enhanced. Any new development must be considered in light of its effect of its impact on the environmental quality of any lake or river and, in particular, the provisions of **Section 4.10.8. Lake Trout Waters.**

The Waterfront Area designation describes shoreline development, which is located around the lakes or along the significant rivers in the Township. Permitted uses in this land use designation include low-density residential development, tourist commercial uses listed in Section 4.6, and recreational vehicle parks and campground uses listed in Section 4.7. Rural residential uses with tenured occupancy such as condominiums, fractional ownership and time sharing are also permitted where such projects also comply with the policies of

Section 4.3 of this Plan. Accessory uses may include a sleep cabin or “bunkie” as a detached building or as a loft over a garage provided the cabin/loft is not equipped with cooking facilities.

The shoreline area and water resources, which have attracted settlement, possess physically and environmentally sensitive areas. Water quality, wetlands, natural heritage, and habitat areas must be preserved and protected.

The application of the Waterfront Area designation must be flexible in order to respond to the varied terrain and development conditions within the Township. Generally, land that is on the shoreline or which physically or visually relates to the waterfront is included within this designation.

The Waterfront Area designation identifies and describes the overall low-density shoreline development, which is composed of residential, waterfront, commercial and open space uses, and is related to the recreational and aesthetic opportunities presented by a significant water resource.

The water resources and Waterfront Areas provide the major leisure and recreational opportunities, which benefit the Township.

The Waterfront Area designation also forms the primary basis of the tourism sector, and provides the basis for a strong Township’s economic base.

4.8.2 Definition

4.8.2.1 The Waterfront Area designation shall generally be defined as those lands extending inland 150 metres (500 feet). More specifically:

- A. Lands which physically or functionally relate to the waterfront area, although extending beyond 150 metres (500 feet) from the waterbody, shall be deemed to be within the Waterfront designation.
- B. Lands which do not physically or functionally relate to the waterfront area, although within 150 metres (500 feet) of the waterbody, shall be deemed not to be within the Waterfront designation.

4.8.2.2 For the purposes of Section 4.8.2.1, when determining whether lands physically or functionally relate to the waterfront, the following guidelines shall be considered:

- A. the boundary shall be extended beyond 150 metres (500 feet) from the waterbody to encompass a significant natural or built feature;
- B. where a road is between 150 metres (500 feet) and 195 metres (650 feet) of a waterbody, the road shall form the boundary;
- C. generally, small remnants of rural area surrounded by the waterfront designation shall be included in the Waterfront Area designation;

- D. all islands shall be included in the Waterfront Area;
- E. for farms, open space and golf courses, the boundary shall generally be 150 metres (500 feet) from the waterbody;
- F. portions of resort properties and recreational vehicle parks and campground uses beyond 150 metres (500 feet) from the waterbody shall be included in the Waterfront Area designation; and,
- G. the Waterfront Area designation shall be outside the limits of Settlement Area designations.

4.8.2.3 Recognizing that the Waterfront Area boundaries should be flexible in order to recognize the varied terrain and development conditions within the Township, the precise limits of the Waterfront Area designation shall be defined and illustrated in an implementing comprehensive zoning by-law and confirmed by a site visit where necessary.

4.8.2.4 Lands that form the bed of any waterbody defined above shall be considered part of the Waterfront Area. The Township may apply zoning regulations to any of the waterbodies within its jurisdiction.

4.9 Basis and Principles

The following principles will apply to growth and development within the Waterfront Area designation:

- A. The Waterfront Area of the Township is an important resource, which will be protected. The waterfront setting consists of open space and low density residential land uses on mainland and island shorelines; interspersed with some commercial development, primarily resorts; set among a forested landscape. This character is recognized and all development shall recognize this character.
- B. The Waterfront Area is a unique resource and asset. On this basis, development – including lot creation – should take place only after careful consideration of those recreational, environmental, socio-economic, and aesthetic qualities which contribute to the attraction of the waterfront and shared enjoyment of its lakes and rivers.
- C. Development should be promoted in locations where demands on public services will be minimized, and where this development will most effectively utilize – or help pay for – existing services.
- D. Limiting the density of buildings and structures in the Waterfront Area is an important part in protecting the character of the lakes and rivers in Central Frontenac. Many factors affect waterfront character such as the number of structures, setbacks, shoreline vegetative buffers, height, size and form of buildings, size and location of shoreline structures, and the historic development

of a particular lake or river. A strong vision through the policies in this Plan to limit density related to these factors is fundamental.

- E. The integrity of the natural environment, landscape, shorelines and water quality will be protected.
- F. Natural and cultural heritage, and habitat, will be preserved.
- G. The water resources of the Township will continue to be accessible to both private and public users.
- H. Shoreline alterations shall require approval by the Municipality and/or appropriate agency (Conservation Authority; Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry; Canada Fisheries and Oceans).

4.9.2 Goals

Goals of the Waterfront policies are as follows:

- A. To protect the character of the waterfront in recognition of the different character of individual lakes.
- B. To retain and promote the Waterfront's unique recreational character within the context of primarily a single-tier of development.
- C. To ensure that development is suited to its site and that appropriate access and services are provided.
- D. To encourage optimal growth while taking into consideration the lake system health of the Township's lakes and rivers.
- E. To preserve and enhance the high quality of the recreational and biological aspects of the Waterfront.
- F. To ensure growth is compatible with and has regard for the overall physical, environmental, social, and economic aspects of the waterfront.
- G. To encourage the redevelopment and expansion of commercial businesses such as resorts and to recognize their important economic function.

4.9.3 Objectives

Objectives of the Waterfront Area policies are as follows:

Character

- A. To recognize and protect the character of waterbodies within a single tier of development around the shoreline with limited, low density backlot development where access permits.

- B. To ensure that built form does not become concentrated or dominate the Waterfront to the detriment of natural form.
- C. To maintain or restore the majority of all developed and undeveloped shorelines in their natural state and promote stewardship of their biological benefits.
- D. To work with Frontenac County and Provincial agencies to develop a process to identify the character of individual lakes through a classification system and assign appropriate limitations in an attempt to protect this character.

Access and Servicing

- E. To ensure that access is provided to all new lots to a standard appropriate to the situation.
- F. To promote the waterways as a major recreational asset that should be made accessible to both public and private users.
- G. To ensure that development does not unduly contribute to a demand for utilities or services which are uneconomical to provide, improve, or maintain.
- H. To encourage public trail systems which provide recreational opportunities and link the waterfront to other areas of the Township.

Natural Areas

- I. To maintain a high level of biodiversity by protecting natural areas and the connections between them.
- J. To ensure that the environment is protected from negative impacts of development.
- K. To protect and, where possible, enhance water quality.

Development

- L. To encourage development which will contribute to the attraction and viability of the Waterfront for visitors and residents.
- M. To support the continued viability of resorts, campgrounds, other commercial uses, and residential uses as important elements in the Central Frontenac economy.
- N. To control development on the waterfront such that it does not dominate the natural shoreline.
- O. To support redevelopment opportunities of waterfront properties while maintaining the character of the waterfront area.

- P. To protect and preserve the cultural heritage and archaeology resources in the waterfront area.
- Q. To promote healthy and active communities by planning for public spaces, parks, public access to water, trails, and open space.
- R. To ensure all lighting of properties is respectful of neighbours, the environment, navigation and the dark sky.
- S. To ensure development of undersized existing lots of record is compatible with development in the area.

4.9.4 General Development Policies

Character

- A. The Waterfront Area character differentiates the waterfront area from the rural setting of Central Frontenac. Waterfront character is linked to the natural and built form which is oriented toward the lakes and rivers in the Township. Natural form includes predominantly vegetated and forested shorelines with thin soils over the bedrock of the Canadian Shield. Built form includes mostly residential development interspersed with some commercial development, primarily resorts and campgrounds. The Waterfront Area is the focus for recreation, relaxation, water supply, and support for fisheries and wildlife habitat, among others. Where development occurs in the Waterfront Area, it should enhance and protect, where possible, those qualities that contribute to character.
- B. Natural form should dominate the character of the Waterfront. Natural shorelines may visually screen development viewed from the water and buffer uses. Shorelines shall be encouraged to be maintained in a predominantly natural state with tree cover and ground vegetation retained as development occurs.
- C. Waterfront character evolves over time. Traditionally, tourist commercial in the form of cottage resorts as well as residential development has contributed to the character and economic viability of the Central Frontenac. Resorts shall be encouraged to develop and expand in a manner that complements the Township.
- D. Where development occurs in the Waterfront, it should complement the natural and built form and should enhance and protect those qualities that contribute to character.

Permitted Uses

- E. Permitted uses in areas designated as Waterfront Area are limited to the following:
 - (i) residential uses, which shall be limited to low-density residential development, limited service residential development;

- (ii) commercial uses including: resorts, marinas, tent and trailer parks as listed in Section 4.7;
- (iii) open space uses including parks and recreational uses;
- (iv) public uses;
- (v) accessory structures and buildings to the above-noted uses; and,
- (vi) existing development as defined in an implementing comprehensive zoning by-law.

General Development Standards

F. Waterfront lots should be of sufficient dimension and size to accommodate the use proposed, related structures, and services within acceptable standards. As such, a variety of lot sizes, water frontages, setbacks, and structural limitations are expected in recognition of the natural and built influences in the Waterfront Area. Lots shall be properly proportioned (e.g., have sufficient depth) to accommodate the safe installation of a sewage disposal system. The topography and slope of lots should be conducive to development. Preference will be given in new lot creation to lands with a slope of 6% or less and with a soil mantle exceeding 0.5 metre (1.64 feet) or more in depth. Development on lands which are substantially bare bedrock, swampy, or low lying will be discouraged or prohibited.

Existing lots of record which are less than 1,950 square metres (20,990 square feet) will be considered unsuitable for development.

G. All major development and redevelopment shall be subject to site plan control including all commercial, industrial and institutional uses, as more specifically described in an implementing site plan control by-law.

H. Waterfront Area Lot Size

The following shall constitute minimum lot requirements, unless otherwise specified:

- (i) a lot area of 0.8 hectares (2 acres); and,
- (ii) a water frontage of 77 metres (250 feet).

I. Shoreline Setbacks

The front yard setbacks, as detailed in an implementing comprehensive zoning by-law, are established in recognition of:

- (i) Requirement of a shoreline vegetative buffer;
- (ii) Minimizing the dominance of the built form on the natural environment;

- (iii) Maintenance of privacy and noise attenuation especially on properties fronting onto a narrow waterbody;
- (iv) Maintenance of aesthetic qualities of the waterfront; and;
- (v) Protection of natural habitat and minimizing environmental impact in the foreshore area.

J. Building Setbacks

Land based buildings and structures (unless otherwise specified in the Plan) shall be located a minimum of 30 metres (100 feet) from the normal or controlled high water mark of a waterbody with the exception of the following:

- (i) Minor accessory building or structures or marine related facilities, which shall be located as detailed in the implementing comprehensive zoning by-law;
- (ii) Septic tile bed and mantle, which shall not be permitted within 30 metres (100 feet) of the waterbody;
- (iii) existing development as defined in an implementing zoning by-law;
- (iv) where lake-specific or site-specific conditions suggest that it would be appropriate, the minimum water setback may be increased. Examples may include sites with steep slopes, limited soil depth, or limited vegetative cover; and
- (v) Consideration shall be given in the implementing zoning by-law to the establishment of a maximum floor space index within 60 metres (200 feet) of the high water mark to ensure no large structures are built near the shoreline.

K. Sideyard Setbacks

Sideyard setbacks shall be established in an implementing comprehensive zoning by-law in recognition of the following:

- (i) in the case of land structures, to maintain a natural area between buildings so as to reduce the dominance of the built form on the natural environment, maintain privacy, attenuate noise, connect habitat, ensure compatibility, and contribute to the aesthetic qualities of the waterfront;
- (ii) in the case of shoreline structures, to allow for the ingress and egress of boats to dock spaces and boathouse slips, while maintaining reasonable views and separation for privacy between neighbouring properties; and
- (iii) consideration may be given to alternatives where such setbacks are not possible due to terrain or other constraints.

L. Narrow Channel Policies and Shallow Waters

The confined nature of narrow channels can result in safety and compatibility issues for boaters and landowners. For the purposes of this Plan, a narrow channel is defined as a waterbody (or part of a waterbody) where the distance from shore to shore is 150 metres or less.

New lot creation on narrow channels will be permitted in accordance with the following:

- (i) Where the distance of the narrow channel from shore to shore is 90 metres or greater, a minimum shoreline of 90 metres is required (rather than the 77 metres normally required).
- (ii) Where the distance of the narrow channel from shore to shore is less than 90 metres, a minimum shoreline frontage of 120 metres will be required.

Waterfront lots which are proposed adjacent to a shallow waterbody (less than 3 metres deep at a distance of 30 metres offshore at low water) may be required to have a water frontage of 150 metres. Unless the property abuts a natural sand beach, shallow waterbodies tend to be more environmentally sensitive and therefore less intensive usage is appropriate. Reductions to the 150 metres frontage requirement will only be considered if environmental evidence prepared by a qualified professional is presented by the applicant to demonstrate that no negative impacts will result.

M. Council may consider the implementation of a Tree Preservation By-law in waterfront areas and any development or redevelopment of this area may be permitted in accordance with the By-law.

N. Redevelopment of existing properties shall be encouraged to follow current development standards, as closely as possible, to be compatible with and consistent with sound planning principles including environmental considerations. In addition, encouragement shall be given to restoring and preserving natural shorelines.

O. The preparation of an Environmental Impact Study (EIS) shall be required for all major development in waterfront areas.

P. Aggregate operations shall not be permitted in the Waterfront Area designation.

Water Access Development

Q. The following shall generally constitute minimum lot sizes for new lots with water access only, unless otherwise stated:

- (i) a lot area of 0.8 hectares (2 acres); and,
 - (ii) a water frontage of 90 metres (300 feet).
- R. Due to concerns of character, visual impact, environmental impact, access, and service provision, islands must be a minimum of 0.8 hectares (2 acres) to be developed for residential purposes as established in the comprehensive zoning by-law. Islands less than 0.8 hectares in size shall be limited to a picnic shelter and a dock, or existing development as of the date of adoption of this Plan.
- S. Where the Township is considering a development proposal for an island slightly less than 0.8 hectares (2 acres) in size, the following matters shall be examined in an Environmental Impact Study accompanying a Zoning By-law Amendment application:
- (i) retention of tree cover;
 - (ii) protection of critical fish and wildlife habitat;
 - (iii) adequate soil depth and site suitability for a septic system;
 - (iv) satisfactory long term access and service delivery; and,
 - (v) modest visual impact and appropriate location of building envelopes.

Access

- T. Access to waterfront area development that is not on public roads shall be subject to the Private Roads policies set out in Section 5.3.

Servicing

- U. It is anticipated that the Waterfront Area will generally be serviced by private individual on-site sewage and water systems. There may be opportunities for communal services for waterfront development by Plan of Subdivision or Condominium.
- V. Hydrogeological reports satisfactory to the Township and Conservation Authority or Ministry of Environment and Climate Change may be required to support any proposal on private servicing systems where:
- (i) more than four residential lots are proposed;
 - (ii) construction of a new road(s) is proposed;
 - (iii) there are areas of known or suspect water quantity or quality; or
 - (iv) for commercial or other uses which would produce an effluent flow of greater than 4,500 litres per day.

W. The County of Frontenac is undertaking a regional communal servicing study in 2018. The results of this work will assist the Township in developing policies for private communal servicing development options in the Waterfront Area.

Visual, Scenic and Aesthetic Qualities

- X. The preservation and protection of the appearance of the shoreline in a natural vegetated state shall be encouraged.
- Y. Private roads serving waterfront lots are encouraged to blend in with the waterfront setting and terrain, taking into account slope, tree cover, alignment, and road surface, and the policies of the Private Roads **Section 5.3** of this Plan.
- Z. Development shall be located and designed so as to protect the character and prominence of public views and features including such areas as rock cliffs, waterfalls, and landmarks. Where development is proposed in such areas, encouragement shall be given to the dedication or acquisition of such lands for the purposes of conservation, public access, trails, and/or portages.
- AA. The retention of trees and native vegetation shall be encouraged through site plan control or municipal development agreement to uphold the visual and environmental integrity of the Waterfront Area. Where development is proposed, a natural undisturbed buffer is required at the water's edge to generally meet a target of 15 metres (50 feet) in depth from the high water mark. Where little or no natural buffer exists, re-naturalizing will be required, where possible. Minor accessory structures and an access pathway to the shoreline are permitted

4.9.3 Lake System Health

- A. Limits to development on lakes may be based on social, physical, biological and other measures of capacity. The Township will work with Frontenac County, the Frontenac Stewardship Foundation, the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, Conservation Authorities, lake associations, and other agencies to develop a long term plan for comprehensive lake planning.
- B. The Township will encourage and support lake associations to conduct lake stewardship planning. Township Council shall have regard to any such lake plans as part of the information to be considered on planning decisions respecting development or redevelopment on a lake.
- C. The overall health of most lakes and rivers in Central Frontenac can be considered to be very good to excellent. From a planning perspective a cautious approach to development in the Township will be taken in order to protect these waterbodies. In this regard, new lot creation, development or redevelopment should only be permitted where it is determined that phosphorus impacts on water quality can be effectively eliminated.
- D. The role of natural vegetated shorelines in buffering waterbodies from erosion, siltation and nutrient migration adjacent to the sensitive littoral zone is critical to

the protection of water quality. Preservation and restoration, where appropriate, of shoreline buffers is therefore necessary. The frontage of a lot will be maintained in a natural state to a target depth of 15 metres (50 feet) from the shoreline where new lots are being created and where vacant lots are being developed. Where lots are already developed and further development or redevelopment is proposed, these targets should be achieved to the extent feasible. Where these targets cannot be met, a net improvement over the existing situation is required.

- E. Construction mitigation measures, storm water management, or other techniques shall be used to minimize negative impacts on water quality.

Site Plan Control / Municipal Development Agreements

- F. Where site plan control or a development agreement is required as part of a planning approval, or where on-site phosphorus management is required, the following matters may be addressed:
 - (i) appropriate location of buildings, structures and sewage disposal systems;
 - (ii) retention or restoration of a natural vegetative buffer to prevent erosion, siltation and nutrient migration;
 - (iii) maintenance or establishment of native tree cover and vegetation on the lot wherever possible;
 - (iv) appropriate location and construction of roads, driveways and pathways, including use of permeable materials; and
 - (v) implementation of stormwater management and construction mitigation techniques, including proper re-contouring, discharging of roof leaders, use of soak away pits and other measures to promote infiltration.

4.9.4 Lake Trout Waters

Lakes which have suitable quality of water to be managed for lake trout are a limited and non-renewable resource and thus the protection of this resource are an objective of this Plan, in view of the recreational and tourist nature of the area. Lakes presently managed for lake trout are indicated on the **Land Use Schedule** and have been classified as having high or moderate sensitivity. The following development policies shall apply to lands abutting these lakes, in addition to any other policies outlined in this Plan:

A. **Trout Lakes at Capacity**

The lake trout lakes included in this category (**see Section A xii below for list**) are extremely sensitive to development. The

following policies shall apply to all lot creation or site alterations undertaken on or within 300 metres (984 feet) of an identified at capacity lake trout lake. **Development** will be prohibited on lands adjacent to a water body where the water body has reached or may reach its development capacity except where one or more of the following conditions exists:

- i. The tile fields on each new lot are set back at least 300 metres [984 feet] from the shoreline of the lake or such that the drainage from the tile fields would flow at least 300 metres [984 feet] into the lake;
- ii. The tile fields on each new lot are located such that it would drain into the drainage basin of another water body which is not at capacity;
- iii. The proposed new use complies with the underlying land use designation;
- iv. To separate existing habitable dwellings, each of which is on a lot that is capable of supporting a Class 4 sewage system, provided that the land use would not change and that there would be no increase in phosphorus loading to the lake;
- v. The proposed new use has a scale and density that is less than currently exists on the site, and shall demonstrate a net reduction of the phosphorus loading on the lake. Prior to any redevelopment being approved, an Environmental Impact Study (EIS) shall be undertaken by a qualified person and completed to the satisfaction of the Municipality, the Conservation Authority and the Ministries of Environment and Climate Change and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, respectively. The EIS shall consider and provide recommendations on such matters as hydrogeology, soil types or overburden, vegetation, topography and slope, the location of existing and proposed land uses and a comparison of pre and post **development** nutrient loadings on the adjacent water body(ies);

An Official Plan amendment may be required to provide for the creation of any new lots and shall be required for Plans of Subdivisions or multiple Consents proposed on lands not designated as Waterfront Area and which are proposed within 300m (984 ft.) of any at capacity lake;
- vi. Existing lots of record and lots in existing and approved Plans of Subdivision may be developed under strict conditions where a proponent can demonstrate there will be no impacts on lake water quality.

- vii. The sewage disposal system intended for use on existing lots of record and lots in existing and approved Plans of Subdivision shall be set back a minimum of 30 metres (98.4 feet) from the shoreline;
- ix. No more than one single detached dwelling unit together with accessory buildings shall be permitted on any existing lot of record or on a lot in an existing and approved Plan of Subdivision;
- x. On existing lots of record and lots in existing and approved Plans of Subdivision, consideration may be given to slight reductions to the minimum setback, only if it is not physically possible or is not environmentally desirable to meet this requirement and it can be demonstrated that there will be no negative impacts on fish habitat;
- xi. Applications for Minor Variances to the Zoning setbacks established for at capacity lake trout lakes may be required to be supported by an Environmental Impact Assessment prepared in accordance with this Plan depending on the extent and impact of the proposal;
- xii. The provisions of **Section 4.7.6.Z** regarding shoreline activity areas and the maintenance of the natural shoreline buffer shall apply;
- xiii. At capacity lake trout lakes are indicated on the Schedules to this Plan with a symbol and include the following lakes:
 - Sharbot Lake (West Basin)
 - Hungry Lake
 - Silver Lake
 - Crow Lake
 - Eagle Lake
- xiv. Should a lake trout lake be determined to be at capacity, the policies of Section 4.7.3A shall apply to the lake without an amendment to this Plan.

4.9.5 Waterfront – Special Policy Area 1 – Garrison Shores

A. Scope

The community known as Garrison Shores and administered by a corporate body known as the Garrison Shores Owners' Association (GSOA) is a waterfront recreational/residential neighbourhood characterized by a series of development clusters bordering the shoreline of Garrison Lake.

The intent of the Plan is to provide for the administration of Garrison Shores as a Vacant Land Condominium administered, in turn, by a Vacant Land Condominium Corporation. Under this corporate structure, the intent is to provide for up to 53 "Standard Units" with individual ownership coupled with common elements shared by all owners. Owners of a standard unit (parcel of land) would be responsible for the maintenance of on-site sewage and water services for their respective units.

B. Permitted Uses

Permitted uses within the Waterfront – Special Policy Area 1 shall be limited to existing or new recreational/residential uses and to conversions. Recreational/residential uses include seasonal residential dwellings (i.e. cottages, permanent or year-round residential uses, recreational vehicles and private campsites).

Accessory uses to permitted uses shall be limited to a gazebo, utility or storage shed, deck or viewing area and a detached garage.

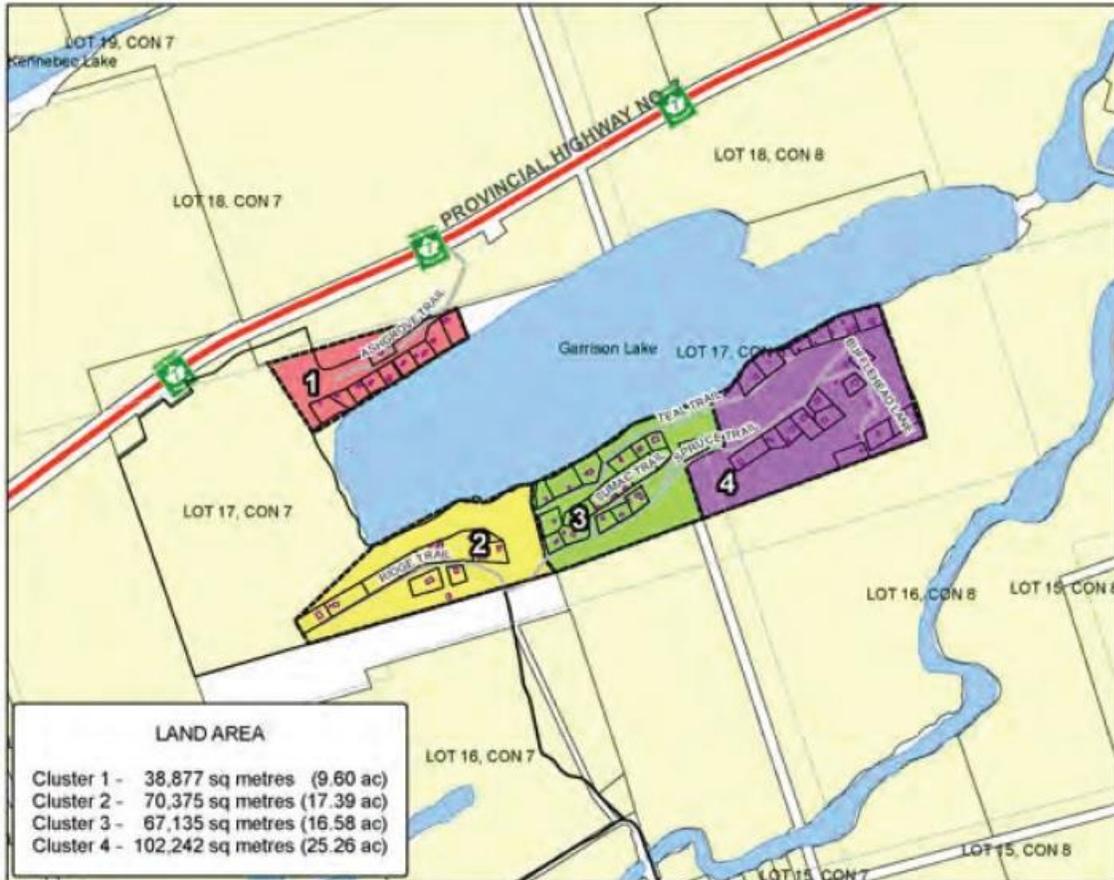
A communal dock (i.e. servicing two or more recreational/residential units) shall be permitted. For units or parcels having direct shoreline frontage, a single dock per unit shall be permitted where the unit does not share in a communal dock. Any permitted dock shall comply with **Section 3.7.7 (Check policy section)** of this Plan and any governing zoning or site plan control provisions.

Lands may also be used for open space or conservation uses.

Development or redevelopment of any permitted use is subject to the criteria set out below for the Waterfront – Special Policy Area 1



AMENDMENT NUMBER 2 TO THE OFFICIAL PLAN FOR THE
TOWNSHIP OF
CENTRAL FRONTENAC
SCHEDULE "B"
Garrison Shores: Land Area for Selected Development Clusters



LAND AREA	
Cluster 1 -	38,877 sq metres (9.60 ac)
Cluster 2 -	70,375 sq metres (17.39 ac)
Cluster 3 -	67,135 sq metres (16.58 ac)
Cluster 4 -	102,242 sq metres (25.26 ac)

Legend	
Lot & Concession Grid	Cluster 1
Building Locations	Cluster 2
Surveyed Boundaries	Cluster 3
Township Roads	Cluster 4
HIGHWAY 7	Water
Private Lanes	Assessment Parcels

0 125 250 500 750 1,000 Meters

Scale: 1:10,674

Map Information:
Produced: December, 2005
Projection & Datum: UTM NAD 83 Zone 18N
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C. Development Clusters

For the purposes of this Plan, four development clusters are hereby established. Each development cluster is intended to recognize an area where a specified density of development is permitted and where specific standards for sewage and water services shall apply. Table 1 sets out the maximum development density and number of residential/recreational units permitted within each cluster as well as the maximum overall number of units. A recreational/residential unit is defined as a parcel or area of land devoted to a single residential dwelling or recreational use including accessory uses. This may include the sewage and water services associated with an individual unit. The boundary of each of the respective development clusters is set out on Schedule B.

These boundaries shall not be altered where the effect would be to increase the prescribed development density or number of units.

Lands which are not included in a development cluster shall be left in their natural state as open space and zoned to prohibit development.

Schedule B (Table 1 Development Cluster Standards)

<u>Table 1 - Development Cluster Standards</u>		
Cluster #	Maximum No. Recreational/Residential Units	Maximum Density
1	10	0.4 ha (0.98 ac.)/unit
2	10	0.7 ha (1.7 ac.)/unit
3	16	0.4 ha (0.98 ac.)/unit
4	17	0.6 ha (1.48 ac.)/unit
The Total Number of Recreational/Residential Units for Garrison Shores shall not exceed 53. A single recreational based use shall mean a maximum of one recreational vehicle on a unit/lot.		

D. Sewage and Water Services

The intent of this Plan is to provide for the progressive improvement of sewage and water services for existing development and to ensure that no new development is permitted unless it is clearly demonstrated that the site conditions for sewage and water services are suitable for the long-term provision of such services. Sewage and water systems may include individual on-site services or private communal sewage and water service systems or a mix of both types of systems.

Prior to the approval of any of the following development or redevelopment applications, the procedures set out in Guidelines D-5-4 and D-5-5 of the Ministry of the Environment shall be satisfied in terms of water supply and impact assessment. A planning application shall be supported by a report that addresses the requirements of the Guidelines. In addition, Council may use the provisions of the *Safe Drinking Water Act*, the *Clean Water Act* or any other applicable legislation to ensure that malfunctioning sewage disposal systems are rectified and that water wells are properly maintained. Planning applications requiring an assessment include:

- An application to develop a vacant unit or parcel for a residential dwelling or recreational vehicle;
 - An application to expand an existing recreational/residential use that creates the demand for water or sewage disposal (i.e. adding a bedroom);
 - An application to convert a seasonal dwelling to a permanent year-round dwelling; and
 - An application to install a new water and/or sewage disposal system even if there is no change to the principal use;
 - An application to change an existing use from a recreational vehicle to a residential dwelling.

The assessment of sewage and water services shall apply to a specific development cluster, except where in the opinion of a qualified professional, consideration has to be given to lands within an adjacent development cluster. Any subsequent applications shall take into consideration the findings and recommendations of a previous assessment.

Sewage disposal systems and water wells may be located outside of a prescribed Recreational/Residential Unit where permitted by the Condominium declaration, provided the overall density of the Development Cluster for which the service is provided is not exceeded.

In no case, will development or redevelopment be permitted which is not environmentally sustainable nor which exceeds the density standards for a development cluster.

The performance of sewage disposal systems may be monitored by Council through a septic tank re-inspection program to ensure that systems are properly maintained. Council will require that property owners and/or the condominium corporation make provision with a licensed sewage hauler for the pump-out of septic tanks on a regular basis.

E. Development Setbacks and Separation Distances

For the purposes of the Waterfront – Special Policy Area 1, the following development setbacks shall apply:

- Minimum distance (setback) from the shoreline (high water mark) to any main building or recreational vehicle – 20 metres (65.5 feet);
- Minimum distance (setback) from any shoreline (high water mark) to any filter bed or tile field of any approved sewage disposal system – 20 metres (65.6 feet);
- Minimum distance (setback) from any shoreline (high water mark) to any accessory building or structure (dock or wharf excluded) – 15 metres (49.2 feet);
- Minimum separation distance between a sewage disposal system and a water well shall be as set out in the *Building Code Act* or as prescribed in a hydrogeological report, whichever is greater;
- No further encroachment of any existing building or structure into any of the above setbacks shall be permitted. Development may be permitted for extensions to existing buildings or for accessory uses which otherwise meet the prescribed zoning standards and the holding provisions of this Plan (**see Zoning and Site Plan Control**).

F. Natural Vegetation and Vegetation Buffer

The intent of the Official Plan is to provide for the conservation of existing natural vegetation cover wherever possible. Tree cutting and/or reforestation may be regulated through site plan control or a tree cutting bylaw. Council will encourage property owners to seek professional advice in establishing the building envelope for new development in order to minimize the cutting of mature trees.

G. Roads

Council may require the upgrading of one or more roads within Garrison Shores to an acceptable standard prior to any approval and the provisions of **Section 4.5.3.6** of this Plan shall apply.

H. Zoning

Council shall place the lands in Garrison Shores into a Holding Zone as a means to control development and redevelopment.

The provisions of **Section 10.11.7.1** of this Plan shall apply to all development or redevelopment. Council may remove the holding zone for part or all of the lands based on the fulfillment of conditions as deemed warranted. Despite this provision, development may be permitted without an amendment to the holding provision for an extension to an existing building or structure or for an accessory building which does not create the demand for new water or sewage services and which would otherwise meet the zone standards.

The zoning by-law shall be amended to set out appropriate standards for development densities, setbacks and any other standard required ensuring sustainable development.

Site plan control shall be used for all individual units fronting on Garrison Lake in order to regulate the details of site development. Site plan control may also be used for development clusters of individual units which do not front directly on Garrison Lake in order to regulate details of site development. Council may also use the sustainability design elements (set out in Section 41(4) of the *Planning Act*), in the application of site plan control.

I. Condominium Management

Garrison Shores shall be developed only in accordance with the provisions of the *Condominium Act, 1998*, governing vacant land condominiums. Development by consent will not be permitted. Any condominium declaration shall stipulate, in addition to any other provisions, that owners, their heirs or successors or purchasers shall be advised that development or redevelopment may be restricted or prohibited because of limitations to water quantity, water quality and the suitability of lands for sewage disposal systems. The declaration shall prescribe the responsibilities for water and sewage systems maintenance including provisions for septic tank pump-outs. The declaration shall also stipulate that development is subject to site plan control or other measures designed to conserve shorelines and woodland areas in their natural state.

4.9.6 Waterfront Protection Policy - Site Plan Control

1. Area of Application

All lands within the Waterfront Area designation shall be designated as a Site Plan Control Area.

2. Application Requirements

When an application is received for the development or redevelopment of a lot or parcel of record or for the disposition of a shoreline road allowance within the Site Plan Control Area, the application shall be complete and shall be accompanied by a site plan which shows:

- A. The location of all existing or proposed buildings, structures, accessory buildings and sewage disposal systems with an indication of accurate dimensions and setback distances from lot lines and from an abutting watercourse or lake; and

The approximate location of all natural and artificial features on the subject land (e.g. roads, drainage ditches, wells, watercourses, banks, slopes, wetlands, wooded areas etc.) including the location of wells and septic tanks on adjacent properties.

3. Site Plan Control Measures

Site Plan Control shall apply to the following:

- A. The siting of sewage disposal system components.
- B. The siting of water supplies particularly drilled or dug wells.

- C. Proposed site drainage.
- D. House and/or building siting.
- E. Requirements for the protection, conservation and/or revegetation of the shoreline riparian zone.
- F. Siltation and erosion controls; and
- G. Site grading and replacement of fill.

4. Natural Vegetation Buffer

When a Site Plan Control Agreement is required for development or redevelopment on lands which front on a lake or on a major tributary, a natural vegetation buffer of not less than 30 metres (98.4 feet) in depth along the shoreline or watercourse shall be identified on the site plan. The cutting or removal of trees, shrubs, leaf litter or ground cover will not generally be permitted within the natural vegetation buffer except for the removal of dead or diseased trees or noxious plants or where a landscaped corridor not greater than 9 metres (29.5 feet) in width is required for access between the dwelling and shoreline. Council may require that a professional competent in shoreline landscaping be engaged to prepare a shoreline vegetation management plan suitable for conserving and sustaining the natural environment with respect to any requirements for an impact assessment for natural heritage features (i.e. fish habitat).

5. Site Plan Control - Additional Information

Where deemed necessary, in accordance with the site plan control guidelines, Council, or its designate, may require additional site information, which may include:

- A. A soils report which identifies site soil characteristics including soil type, depth, leaching characteristics, depth to water table, and mitigation measures for any soil deficiency related to a proposed use. The soils report may also address slope stability and erosion concerns based on the nature of the proposal and existing site conditions. This report should be verified by a soils analyst or consultant with demonstrated competence in soils analysis. This study may be sent to the Conservation Authority having jurisdiction for review and comment. A water quality impact study which shows the impact of the proposed use on water quality and how this impact can be effectively minimized.

- B. A fisheries habitat assessment, satisfactory to the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO), of the existing shoreline or stream with recommendations on how the existing habitat conditions can be preserved and/or enhanced; and

A screening plan showing how the proposed uses will be screened from view or how the existing aesthetic landscape of the waterfront will be preserved or enhanced.

4.9 Salvage Yard Use

Because of the potential land use conflicts associated with this type of land use, the intent of the Plan is to direct these uses to locations which minimize the impact on surrounding or adjacent land uses.

4.9.1. Permitted Uses

On lands to be used as a salvage yard, the uses shall include the storage, crushing, dismantling, recycling, sorting or transfer of vehicles, building materials, non-hazardous wastes, junk and other materials and shall include the incidental retail, shipping and receiving of such materials. A salvage yard use may include a Derelict Motor Vehicle (DMV) site. Accessory uses may include storage facilities, accessory dwelling unit for the owner and administration facilities.

4.9.2. Amendment

New scrap, junk, salvage or wrecking yards shall be located on lands designated for these purposes by an amendment to this Plan. Existing sites may also be recognized which comply with the intent of the following planning principles.

4.9.3. Planning Principles

In considering applications for Amendments to this Plan to designate an area for scrap, junk, salvage or wrecking operations or an extension to an existing area, Council shall amongst other matters give consideration to the following planning principles:

- A. The general need and desirability of the type of operation proposed;
- B. The location of the proposed site relative to the land use and development policies in this Plan;
- C. The suitability of the topography and soils relative to the proposed use;

- D. That insofar as is practical, scrap, junk, salvage and wrecking operations will generally be restricted to areas not exposed to public view;
- E. The adequacy of existing or proposed roads to provide access to the site and capacity to support truck traffic;
- F. That adequate provision is made for fencing, buffering or berming the operation (see Section 3.3 – Buffering and Land Use Conflicts). Council may also impose a minimum distance separation between the salvage yard and an adjacent use(s); and
- G. The entering into of a Site Plan Control Agreement under the *Planning Act* (see **Section 6.9.10. - Site Plan Control**).

4.9.4 Zoning

Provisions shall be made in the implementing zoning by-law to regulate salvage yards.

4.10 Natural Heritage Features

Natural heritage features and areas are those areas, which are important for their environmental and social values as a legacy of the natural landscapes of the area. Collectively, the individual **natural heritage features** and areas within a given Planning Area form a **natural heritage system**. It is intended that the particular features identified in Central Frontenac will be **conserved** for their natural heritage value. Known Natural Heritage Features are shown on the **Land Use Plan Schedules**.

4.10.1. Definitions

For the purposes of this Plan, the definitions, as excerpted from the Provincial Policy Statement listed in Appendix 1 shall be utilized in the application of the **Natural Heritage Features and Areas** policies:

4.10.2. Policies

A. Natural Heritage Features

Some **Natural Heritage Features and Areas** which have been designated in the Township are illustrated the **Land Use Plan Schedule** with an appropriate symbol to identify particular features.

Although occurrences of species at risk and habitat are not shown on the Land Use Plan Schedules, due to data sensitivity, species at risk and habitat will be considered when screening planning applications and prior to application approval. There is potential that suitable/**significant** habitat

persists in the Township and the list is subject to change as new information is gathered. The Township will contact the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry periodically to update known occurrences of species at risk in the Municipality in order to assist with accurate and effective screening of **development** applications.

B. **Wetlands and Wildlife Habitat**

It is a policy of Council to protect and manage the identified **wetlands** as ecosystems which are important as habitat for a variety of plant and animal species, for water quality, flood control and water storage and recharge areas and for their value for passive recreation. The only Provincially Significant Wetland in the Township is the Mud Lake Wetland.

Development and **site alteration** shall not be permitted in significant **wetlands** or **significant wildlife habitat**. Development and **site alteration** shall not be permitted on the **adjacent lands** of **significant** wetlands or **significant wildlife habitat**, unless it has been demonstrated through the preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment as required in **Section 4.10.2.F. – Environmental Impact Assessment** of this Plan, that there will be no **negative impacts** on the natural features or on their **ecological functions**.

For the purposes of this policy, **adjacent lands** to **Provincially Significant Wetlands** include an area of 120 m (394 ft.) **Adjacent lands** may also be identified through reference to the *Natural Heritage Reference Manual Policies of the Provincial Policy Statement*. In addition to satisfying **Section 4.10.2.F. – Environmental Impact Assessment**, any new **development** or **site alteration** proposed on **adjacent lands** shall also satisfy the land use **policies** of the underlying land use designation as shown on **Land Use Plan Schedules**.

New development shall be set back a minimum of 30 metres [98.4 feet] from the boundary of any wetland.

Development in and within 120 metres [394 feet] of a wetland is regulated under the *Conservation Authorities Act* through the “Development, Interference with Wetlands and Alterations to Shoreline and Watercourses Regulations”. Development activities, including construction and **site alteration**, will require a permit from the applicable Conservation Authority.

Council may designate locally **significant** wetlands where the basis of the information is adequate to determine the classification of the wetland. Locally **significant** wetlands may be established by amendment to the Plan or as part of a regular update to the Plan. Where a wetland has not been identified on the **Land Use Schedules** to this Plan, this may not preclude the requirement for an environmental impact assessment in the

review of the planning application. The policy provisions for Provincially Significant Wetlands shall also apply to locally significant wetlands.

C. Fish Habitat

It is a policy of Council to protect designated cold and warm water bodies and fish spawning areas for their fish habitat values. **Development** and **site alteration** may be permitted in **fish habitat** except in accordance with the implementing Zoning By-law and Provincial and Federal requirements. Development and **site alteration** on **adjacent lands** to fish habitat may require an *Environmental Impact Assessment* pursuant to **Section 4.10.2.F** at the discretion of Council, to demonstrate that there will be no **negative impacts** on the fish habitat or on their **ecological functions**.

For the purposes of this policy, **adjacent lands** to **fish habitat** include a distance of 30 metres [98.2 feet] from the shoreline abutting the affected water bodies. Council recognizes that fish habitat areas are not limited to the above noted lakes and Council may require an impact assessment for **development** abutting the shoreline of other water bodies in the Planning Area.

D. Endangered and Threatened Species

The *Endangered Species Act, 2007* (ESA) is designed to protect the habitat of **endangered** or **threatened species** and to provide for the protection and recovery of Ontario's species at risk and their habitats. Species-specific habitat regulations are being gradually introduced to protect both **significant** and other habitat for listed species. In the interim (prior to the regulations) Council's strategy will be to use habitat descriptions, recovery strategies, species status reports or species occurrence information or Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry records to identify habitat areas that warrant protection. The Township may seek technical assistance from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry in scoping the requirements for an Impact Assessment (IA) required by this Plan which is designed to protect habitats of listed species under the ESA.

No **development** or **site alteration** shall be permitted within the **significant** habitat of **endangered** or **threatened species**. **Development** and **site alteration** shall not be permitted on the **adjacent lands** of endangered or threatened species, unless it has been demonstrated through the preparation of an impact assessment as required in **Section 4.12.2.F. – Environmental Impact Assessment** of this Plan, that there will be no **negative impacts** on the natural features or on the **ecological functions**.

For the purposes of this policy, **adjacent lands** to **endangered** or **threatened species** include an area of 120 metres (394 feet) or as otherwise determined by reference to the Natural Heritage Reference

Manual Policies of the Provincial Policy Statement. In addition to satisfying **Section 4.10.2.F. – Environmental Impact Assessment**, any new **development** or **site alteration** proposed on **adjacent lands** shall also satisfy the land use policies of the underlying land use designation as shown on **Land Use Plan Schedule**. Council will strive to protect the habitat of **vulnerable** species and will require an Impact Assessment [see **Section 4.10.2.F.**] for **development** or **site alteration** on or within 120 metres (394 feet) of the habitat of such species. The Municipality will consult habitat mapping provided by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry when reviewing development and/or site alteration applications.

E. **Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI)**

It is a policy of Council to recognize the Harlowe Bog ANSI, Hungry Lake Barrens ANSI, Ardoch Bog ANSI, Black Lake Fen ANSI, and the Piccadilly Swamp ANSI as Provincially Significant ANSIs. These areas are intended to be recognized for their natural and scientific values.

Development and **site alteration** shall not be permitted within or on the **adjacent lands** of an area of natural and scientific interest, unless it has been demonstrated through the preparation of an Impact Assessment as required in **Section 4.10.2.F. - Environmental Impact Assessment** of this Plan, that there will be no **negative impacts** on the natural features or on the **ecological functions**.

For the purposes of this policy, **adjacent lands** to an area of natural and scientific interest include an area of 120 metres (394 feet) or as otherwise determined by reference to the Natural Heritage Reference Manual Policies of the Provincial Policy Statement. In addition to satisfying **Section 4.10.2.F. – Environmental Impact Assessment**, any new **development** or **site alteration** proposed on **adjacent lands** shall also satisfy the land use policies of the underlying land use designation as shown on **Land Use Plan Schedules**.

F. **Environmental Impact Assessment**

Council will require an impact assessment for **development** and **site alteration** proposed in designated Natural Heritage Features and **adjacent lands**. An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) will be prepared to support planning applications such as Official Plan Amendments, Zoning By-law Amendments, Plans of Subdivision, Consent etc., and prior to the approval of the proposed **development** or **site alteration**. Where the impact of the **development** and/or **site alteration** cannot be mitigated, it will not be permitted (e.g. 'no development option').

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is intended to provide for an assessment of the potential impact of a proposed **development** or **site alteration** on a particular natural heritage feature and shall be used to

determine whether the proposed **development, redevelopment** or **site alteration** should or should not be permitted. The EIA will be undertaken by the proponent of **development** and/or **site alteration**.

The components of the EIA shall be tailored to the scale of development and may range from a simplified assessment (scoped assessment) to a full site assessment. (For example, a single detached dwelling may only require a scoped assessment while a subdivision, multiple unit residential complex, major commercial or industrial development, golf course etc. will require a full site assessment). Council may consult with the Conservation Authority having jurisdiction and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry in determining information requirements and the type and content of an EIA. The following is intended to provide a guideline on the potential scope of an EIA:

- (i) A description of the study area and landscape context;
- (ii) Description of the **development** proposal;
- (iii) Identification of those features and functions likely to be affected by the development proposal;
- (iv) Assessment of the potential impacts of the proposed development on key features and functions;
- (v) Identification of mitigation requirements and monitoring requirements, quantification of residual impacts (those that cannot be mitigated) if any; and
- (vi) Review and decision.

Council may consult with a public authority to assist with the technical review and findings of an EIA. Council may also engage such professionals as are required for the purpose of reviewing the Environmental Impact Assessment report. Costs will normally be recovered from the applicant.

G. Implementation Measures

Council may use zoning, site plan control and the provisions of the *Municipal Act* (**site alteration** controls) as measures to implement recommendations or results of an Environmental Impact Assessment or to govern the spatial relationship of buildings and structures to **natural heritage features and areas**.

H. The Algonquin Park to Adirondacks Park Corridor

The Algonquin to Adirondacks Collaborative (A2A) promotes programs to connect and improve habitat within the region that extends from Algonquin

Park to Adirondacks State Park in New York State. The region connects Canada's Boreal Forest with the Appalachian Mountains down to the State of Georgia as an important area for ecological connectivity.

At the core of the region are the two parks linked by the Frontenac Arch, the southerly extension of the Precambrian Shield. To the west, and for a short distance to the east, there is limestone and, further to the east, the St. Lawrence lowlands; areas which support distinctive ecosystems which merge in the Thousand Islands to form a diverse ecosystem.

The region and especially the Frontenac Arch, provide north-south pathways that allow wildlife to maintain genetic diversity. Animals travel these pathways, birds follow them, and with global warming pushing climate zones northward, even plants are expanding along them. Central Frontenac Township is adjacent to and connects to the Frontenac Arch UNESCO Biosphere and the intent of this Plan and the land use decisions that are made is to support the ecological value of the connectivity, its ecosystem function and native biodiversity while respecting human land uses.

The Township supports the efforts of the A2A to promote and protect this important natural heritage corridor.

4.11 Crown Land

It is recognized that Council does not have the jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of this Plan as it relates to Crown land since Crown lands are recognized as falling under the purview and responsibility of the Provincial Government. However, it is expected that Council and Provincial Ministries will work cooperatively in achieving the objectives and spirit of this plan particularly with respect to the review of development applications and in the impacts on municipal **infrastructure** i.e. roads.

It is expected that Crown lands proposed to be released for private or First Nations Communities development not be released by the Crown without prior consultation with Council and that the redesignation of such lands, where required, be in conformity with the Official Plan. Generally, the release of Crown land for non-resources related **development** is not encouraged except where there are no alternative private lands available for such development or where the lands are required to achieve the economic policies of this Plan. It is also the intent of Council to minimize or avoid land use conflicts in resource development since inter-agency cooperation is essential to maximizing the potential of natural resources within the Township.

Council is cognizant of the many resource attributes on Crown land within the Township and wishes to ensure a balanced approach to resource management to ensure that resource development is optimized for the economic health of the area while taking into consideration the **ecological functions** of wildlife and **fish habitat**. The predominant resource use is forestry. Outdoor recreation uses are

also active uses such as hiking, hunting, trapping canoeing and snowmobiling. Mining also has potential as does mineral aggregate extraction.

Council anticipates that consultation with respect to the use of Crown Lands will include First Nations Communities, in particular the Algonquins of Ontario.

4.12 Agriculture and Farming

It is a policy of the Township to promote normal farm practices and to protect the right to farm.

Although there are no prime agricultural areas within Central Frontenac, the intent of the Plan is to permit **agricultural uses** (e.g. growing of crops, nursery, horticultural crops, the raising of livestock and other animals for food or fur, including poultry and fish aquaculture, apiaries, maple syrup production, agroforestry etc.) in the Rural Area. This is intended to include agricultural-related uses.

Where livestock operations are part of an agricultural use, the **Minimum Distance Separation** Formulae I and II in effect at the time, will apply to farming operations and to all non-farm **development** as a means to reduce incompatibility concerns about odour. Non-farm development in the vicinity of viable farming operations will be discouraged unless they are compatible and will not interfere with normal farming practices. Council supports nutrient management planning as a means to protect water quality.

Minimum Distance Separation Formulae

- A.** New land uses, including the creation of lots and new or expanding livestock operations, shall comply with the **Minimum Distance Separation Formulae (MDS)**. For the purposes of this Plan, the MDS I will not apply to the following:
- i. To existing vacant lots of record of 2 ha [5 ac.] or less;
 - ii. To new lot creation which will abut an existing cluster of four or more non-farm uses which is closer to the subject livestock facility and in the immediate proximity to the MDS 1 application. The proposed lot must not however, be closer to the livestock facility than the four or more existing non-farm uses;
 - iii. To an existing non-farm residential uses which is destroyed by a catastrophic event provided the replacement building is not built any closer to the livestock facility than before the event;
 - iv. To the expansion of an existing residential dwelling provided that it is expanded no closer toward an adjacent livestock facility that would be impacted by such an expansion; or

- v. To accessory structures to a dwelling (i.e., decks, garden sheds, gazebos, patios, pools or similar buildings and structures).
- B.** MDS II will apply to the **development** or expansion of a livestock facility on an existing lot of record and shall apply for the determination of separation requirements from existing residential lots of record. MDS II shall not apply to the following:
- i. To an existing livestock facility which is destroyed by a catastrophic event provided the replacement building is not built any closer to the residential use than before the event and if the reconstruction does not result in a higher values for odour, nutrient units or manure or material storage; or
 - ii. To an accessory building or structure (i.e. kennel, machinery shed, outbuilding or similar buildings and structures).
- C.** For the purposes of applying MDS in this Plan:
- i. A cemetery shall be classified as a Type B land use where it is closed or receives low levels of visitation;
 - ii. The MDS will not apply to a structurally unsound livestock facility or where the facility cannot be restored or has been permanently converted to another use. (Examples include: conversion to a dwelling, commercial or industrial building);
 - iii. MDS will not apply to abattoirs, apiaries, assembly yards, fairgrounds, feed storages, field shade shelters, greenhouses, kennels, livestock facilities <math>< 10 \text{ m}^2 [108 \text{ ft}^2]</math> in floor area, machinery sheds, mushroom farms, pastures, slaughter houses, a dead stock composting facility, stockyards or temporary field nutrient storage sites.
- D.** The Township supports the development of uses that highlight the importance and value of farming. On this basis, uses such as farm machinery and equipment exhibitions (on a temporary basis), farm tours, petting zoos, hay rides and sleigh rides, processing operations including maple syrup operations, small scale farm theme playgrounds for children and small-scale educational or training establishments that focus on farming instruction shall be permitted on farms in the Rural area.
- E.** Farm vacation homes and bed and breakfast establishments for the temporary accommodation of guests are permitted subject to the following:
- i. The principal residence of the farm owner shall accommodate a maximum of six (6) rooms, and the character of the farm house as a private residence is maintained;

- ii. Accessory accommodations such as cabins or tiny house structures are permitted, subject to a maximum building size of 400 square feet (37.2 sq m), and such structures may be subject to Site Plan Control;
- iii. The operation of these uses shall not have an adverse effect on the enjoyment and privacy of neighbouring properties;
- iv. Adequate parking facilities are available on the property for the proposed use; and
- v. The use(s) can be serviced with appropriate water supply and an appropriate means of sewage disposal.

4.13 Mineral Resource

The importance of mineral aggregates and minerals and their protection for long term use is recognized through the Mineral Resource designation. This designation has been applied on the basis of information on the extent of resources and existing operations supplied by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNR) and the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM).

The location of Aggregates and other Mineral Resources are shown on the **Land Use Schedule**. In certain cases areas having mineral aggregate or mineral potential have been excluded from the Mineral Resources designation due to the existing landscape such as proximity to existing incompatible land uses or shorelines of water bodies.

In some areas designated Mineral Resources non-mineral development may take place, provided that such development will not compromise the broader objectives with respect to mineral resource protection and extraction.

It is Council's overall intent that important mineral resources will be protected for long term use.

4.13.1 Permitted Uses

Aggregate-related uses permitted include pits and quarries, as well as all associated facilities used in extraction, transport, processing or recycling of mineral aggregates, or the production of secondary related products. These uses include crushing facilities, stockpiles, washing and screening operations, asphalt plants, concrete plants, and aggregate transfer stations.

Mineral-related uses permitted include open pit and underground mining operations and associated facilities such as milling operations.

Wayside pits and quarries are also a permitted use although they are not required to be specifically designated.

Land uses such as agriculture, forestry, conservation and passive recreation uses may be permitted, provided that such uses shall not generally include buildings or activities that would preclude or hinder the establishment of new mineral mining or mineral aggregate operations, or access to mineral resources. Development proposals for other land uses may be permitted in accordance with the Rural policies of this Plan, subject to the agreement of the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, and any other approvals by relevant approval authorities.

4.13.2 Policies

1. On lands designated Mineral Resource, any lands zoned and licensed for a pit or quarry must be located within the limits of the designated area. Any expansion proposal involving lands beyond the limits of the designation area will require an amendment to the Plan.

2. Existing licensed pits and quarries and other existing mineral resource operations will be identified in the Township Zoning By-law.

New operations, as well as expansions to existing operations will require an amendment to the Zoning By-law. In support of a Zoning Amendment for expansion the Township may require the applicant to undertake certain studies to address the social, economic, environmental and other potential impacts of the proposal.

3. Lands within the Mineral Resource designation that are not zoned for mineral aggregate or mineral mining operations shall be placed an appropriate zone. Circumstances that will determine proper zoning may include existing/historical land use patterns, an absence of existing mineral-oriented uses in the area, and a low likelihood of future extraction occurring in the vicinity of the subject lands. The Township may consult with the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines or the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry to determine the appropriate zoning.

4. All pit and quarry operations shall be licensed by MNRF under the *Aggregate Resources Act*.

5. Access to mineral aggregate or mineral mining operations shall be encouraged to be located on Highway 7 or on Township Arterial Roads as defined in Section 5.3.2 of this Plan, wherever possible. Where access is to be obtained from other Township roads, it must be of adequate standard of construction to support the anticipated

truck traffic as determined by the Township Public Works Department.

6. In considering an Amendment to the Plan to change the land use designation from Mineral Resource to another designation, the Township shall be satisfied that a mineral resource use would not be feasible due to qualitative, quantitative, or other constraints, and may consult with MNDM and MNRF to determine the legitimacy of such amendment.

Alternatively, it must be demonstrated that the propose use for which the amendment is proposed is required in the long term public interest and issues related to public health and safety, as well as environmental impact, can be addressed. Additionally, the impact of such re-designation on the potential to use and expand adjacent mineral or mineral aggregate operations that will continue to be designated Mineral Resource shall be considered.

7. Mineral aggregate operations shall be required to undertake progressive rehabilitation to accommodate subsequent land uses.
8. Mineral mining operations, including associated processing facilities, shall undertake rehabilitation, including progressive rehabilitation where feasible, to accommodate subsequent land uses.
9. In evaluating an amendment to the Official Plan to change the designation of lands to Mineral Resources from another designation, the Township shall require the applicant to provide sufficient information to evaluate the application including the following:
 - a. The type and location of neighbouring land uses, having regard to land use compatibility;
 - b. The location and adequacy of proposed access routes, as well as any proposed improvements;
 - c. Reports with respect to the site and proposed operational considerations, including hydrogeology, drainage, influence, potential impacts and mitigation measures.
10. It is a policy of this Plan that existing sensitive land uses such as residences, day care centres, and educational and health facilities shall be protected from the establishment of a new mineral aggregate or mining operation or expansions thereto, where such establishment or expansion would be incompatible for reasons of public health, public safety, and/or environmental impact.

4.14 Forest Management

It is a policy of Council to recognize the importance of forests as a sustainable resource within the Municipality. The stewardship of this resource activity is recognized as taking place on both Crown Land and private land. Council recognizes and encourages timber harvesting and silviculture activities of commercial timber operations licensed by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry or the management of forests by private owners or the Township.

On Crown Land, forest management and wood production activities are encouraged as governed under agreements under the *Crown Forest Sustainability Act*. In the development of such agreements under the *Act*, Council will work with the Province and the forest industry to ensure that other resource attributes are considered and managed for their respective values.

Council will encourage private property owners to develop forest management plans as a means to contribute to the quality of life and economic health of the community. The Township will also permit complementary land uses to forest management practices and activities such as **wildlife habitat** improvement, or ecosystem improvement and the active or passive use of forested areas for **recreational** activities such as cross country skiing, picnicking, snowmobile and other similar outdoor **recreational** facilities and resource uses.

In recognizing the importance of the forest resource within the Municipality, it is a policy to both support and help coordinate the application of forest stewardship techniques to ensure compatibility with harvesting, renewal and maintenance operations with other resource attributes, particularly wildlife and **fish habitat**.

4.15 Energy, Air Quality and Sustainability

4.15.1 Scope

The Municipality recognizes the importance of its air quality as a resource in maintaining the quality of life of residents as well as moving towards a more sustainable community. Council intends to examine different approaches to reach environmental sustainability by encouraging the **development** of new sources of 'green energy' into the community, together with maintaining the excellent air quality of the region.

4.15.2 Planning Principles

- A. Council, in promoting energy conservation, may encourage energy audits and implementation measures to retrofit the existing stock (i.e., upgrading of windows, fixtures, energy efficient furnaces, etc.). Council will also encourage non-vehicular movement (pedestrian) within the community;
- B. Council will encourage the installation of: energy efficient solid fuel burning appliances; proper, energy efficient insulation; water conserving fixtures, etc.;
- C. Council encourages the continuation and potential expansion of a recycling program within the community which may include: wastes, plastics, metals, wood, etc.;
- D. Energy efficient and sustainable design will be promoted for all **development**. Council may establish performance standards through site plan control and other means; and
- E. The intent of this Plan is to encourage the **development of renewable energy systems** and **alternative energy systems** (i.e., renewable resources of wind, water, solar, etc.) in conjunction with ensuring that measures are taken to improve air quality.

4.16 Climate Change

4.15.1 Planning Principles

Climate change can in part be mitigated by promoting active transportation and by focusing growth and development in areas where active or public transportation is accessible or planned. The Township will consider measures to improve active transportation connections (trails, sidewalks, pathways, etc.) that will have a positive impact on climate change.

5

TRANSPORTATION

Township of Central Frontenac



5. Transportation

Transportation **infrastructure** is made up of Provincial Highway 7, Township roads, private lanes, resource access roads and snowmobile trails while transportation and infrastructure corridors consist of the hydroelectric power transmission lines.

The importance of the road network in maintaining and improving the economy in Central Frontenac cannot be underestimated. The Township is dependent on the road system for the movement of goods and services, as well as for access to health and social services and for tourism use.

This Plan requires that accessible, cost-efficient and effective **infrastructure** be provided commensurate with the planned growth and development within the Township.

Expansions and upgrades shall also consider the effects of climate change on the sizing of infrastructure.

Infrastructure shall be constructed and maintained in compliance with the appropriate and applicable environmental standards/approvals and shall minimize, manage or avoid adverse effects to humans or the natural environment.

5.1 Frontenac Regional Road System

5.1.1 Background

The Frontenac County Official Plan has identified a regional road system with the goal of recognizing a County-wide road network to support the long-term viability of the system and to ensure access throughout the Frontenacs and connections to the surrounding region.

These roads are recognized as having regional importance. This regional road system is largely comprised of former Provincial Highways and County Roads that were downloaded to each of the four Townships during municipal amalgamation and restructuring that took place in 1998.

Parts of the designated regional road system in Central Frontenac are both former Provincial Highways:

- Road 38 which runs north-south from Sharbot Lake to Godfrey (36 kilometres); and
- Road 509 Highway that runs north-south from the northern Township border near Clarendon Station to Highway 7 (11 kilometres).

These regional roads were once funded and maintained by the Province of Ontario. Since amalgamation the costs of maintaining these roads listed above are entirely funded by Central Frontenac Township. The diversion of municipal funds to pay the maintenance costs has a direct impact on the ability of the Township to support the social, cultural, and economic aspects of Central Frontenac.

5.1.2 Policies

- A. Central Frontenac supports a cross-jurisdictional collaborative approach with neighbouring North Frontenac Township and South Frontenac Township, as well as the County of Frontenac, to develop a regional road system that will encourage unity within the County, satisfy local municipal transportation demands, and encourage cost efficiencies with respect to maintenance costs and road reconstruction.
- B. The Township will investigate and support all senior government programs that can provide financial investment in the regional road system.

5.2 Provincial Highways

5.2.1 Background

Highway 7, as shown on the **Land Use Schedule**, is classified as a special controlled access highway (Class IV Major Highway) designed to carry high volumes of through traffic.

Highway 7 is the only Provincial Highway in Frontenac. The connection to Road 38 at Sharbot Lake is an important local and regional north-south route.

The section of Highway 7 through Central Frontenac runs through one of the most southerly portions of the Canadian Shield. Granite outcrops, lakes, forest and wetlands make the area attractive for full time residents, tourists, and seasonal residents.

5.2.2 Policies

- A. The Ministry of Transportation (MTO) has plans to widen most of Highway 7 from two to four lanes between Peterborough and Carleton Place. The Township of Central Frontenac will work with MTO to ensure that changes to Highway 7 through the municipality will involve consultation with community members, Highway 7 property owners, and local businesses.
- B. In addition to all the applicable municipal requirements, all proposed **development** located in the vicinity of Highway 7 may be subject to the limitations under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Transportation (MTO).
- C. The vision of Central Frontenac is to ensure that a new highway design have a focus that is beyond the standard engineering design of a road

system to move people and goods. A broader perspective of road design shall consider the following measures:

- (i) the design should help create a sense of place that provides travellers with an understanding that beyond the Highway 7 corridor there are vibrant communities where travellers may visit, dine, shop, rest and explore.
- (ii) design measures along the section of Highway 7 that travels through Central Frontenac may include:
 - (a) signage or gateways;
 - (b) reduced speeds and road designs to slow traffic;
 - (c) access to active transportation areas including parkland and trails; and
 - (d) linkages to village mainstreets.
- (iii) the future 'look' of Highway 7 should appear as a 'parkway' instead of a traditional four lane highway. More specifically, Central Frontenac supports a revised Highway 7 that can accommodate bicycle, pedestrian, and trails traffic and clearly supports methods of active transportation.

5.3 Roads

5.3.1. Classification of Roads

For the purposes of this Plan, the classification of roads within the Township shall include the following:

- A. Provincial Highway 7 as it travels through Central Frontenac from the Kennebec area in the west to Silver Lake area in the east;
- B. Arterial Roads, which are maintained year round: includes Road 38 and Long Lake Road, and Road 509;
- C. Township Roads, which are maintained year round;
- D. Township Roads, which are seasonally maintained;
- E. Township Roads, which are unmaintained;
- F. Crown Land Recreational Stewardship Roads;
- G. Private Lanes.

The classification system for Township roads as set out above is illustrated on the **Land Use Schedules** to this Plan.

5.3.2. Arterial Roads

An arterial road is considered to be an existing or proposed road. The right-of-way width may be increased at intersections with other roads or a Provincial highway. Arterial roads are designed to carry intra-urban and through movement of a large volume of traffic operating at speeds of 50-80 km/hr. In order to maintain the function and safe use of an arterial road, Council may restrict access to abutting parcels and control the spacing of driveways.

5.3.3. Year Round and Seasonally Maintained Township Roads

The primary function of Township roads will be to provide access to abutting properties. Standards for new road construction will include a minimum of 20 metres (66 feet) right-of-way with an appropriate design and layout, drainage and construction. Roads on lands under Plan of Subdivision may be assumed by the township provided the standards for road construction have been satisfactorily met.

Council may post seasonally maintained roads with signs to indicate that maintenance is limited. Where such roads are classified and posted with a sign, Council will not be obliged to provide winter control services.

There is no obligation by Council to convert a seasonally maintained road to a year-round maintained road. Council may, however, undertake or request a cost-benefit analysis to determine the impact of such a conversion. Where Council is satisfied that potential **development** is justifiable, the status of the road may be changed to year-round. As a condition of the change of status, Council may require one or more applicants to share the cost of improving the road to an acceptable standard. The status of the road may be changed without an amendment to this Plan. In making a decision on the change of status Council may also consult with school boards to determine whether any additional costs to school busing are reasonable.

5.3.4. Unmaintained Roads

Council recognizes that there are Municipal roads, which are abandoned and are no longer maintained by the Municipality. Where such roads have been abandoned, it is not the intent of Council to maintain these roads nor to permit **development** on such roads. Council may give consideration to new development (i.e. creation of a new lot, change in land uses, construction of a building) provided that the road is upgraded and maintained to a Municipal standard and provided Council is satisfied that the operational costs of maintaining the road will be reasonably offset by property tax revenues.

5.3.5 Unassumed and Unopened Road Allowances

Council recognizes that the public may use unopened road allowances for access by vehicles, or for use by snowmobile or recreational vehicles even though they are not maintained by the Township. Council is under no obligation to maintain such roads, but may require an agreement for their use or maintenance. Council may open a road allowance or assume a road where the road is developed to municipal standards in accordance with site plan Section 5.3.3. above and provided Council is satisfied that the operational costs of maintaining the road will be reasonably offset by property tax revenues. Council will consider the creation of by-laws to formally institute the process of establishing agreements between a user and the municipality.

5.3.6. Road Maintenance and Improvements

Construction or maintenance of existing Township roads and bridges or crossing structures will continue to be based on a regular program of capital expenditures as set out from time-to-time by Council. The mileage of hard surfaced roads may be increased with priority being given to roads with higher traffic volumes and/or the need for improvements to meet contemporary design and safety standards. Road improvements may be undertaken to improve the efficiency, function and safety of roads.

Road maintenance and improvements of Township roads including the addition of roads to the Township road system shall be deemed to be in conformity with section 24 of the *Planning Act*. This shall not limit the authority of the Township to designate truck routes, fire routes and the installation of parking lanes as may be required.

Council may undertake or require the installation of sidewalks to an acceptable standard. In general, however, sidewalks will be limited to Hamlet **settlement areas**.

Council may require a traffic study to be undertaken by the proponent of development where it is anticipated that additional traffic will have an impact on the safety and efficiency of a road. Where the transportation system is not adequate to accommodate a proposed **development**, Council may require as a condition of approval:

- A. Reasonable improvements to the system by the proponent of the **development**;
- B. Financial contributions towards undertaking the necessary improvements; or
- C. The dedication of a right-of-way for future roads or road widenings of existing roads.

5.3.7. Culverts and Entrance Permits

A properly installed culvert and/or entrance permit will be required, where applicable, for any new access to or intersection with a Township road. The installation or replacement of culverts will be to acceptable standards for drainage to the satisfaction of the Township.

5.3.8. Safe Access

New entrances onto Township roads will only be permitted where sight lines are adequate and approved by the Manager of Public Works. Generally, new entrances will not be permitted on curves or hills where safety may be compromised. Council may require the use of a shared entrance as a means to provide for a safe entrance.

5.3.9. Road Widening and Conveyance

As a condition of **development** or **redevelopment** or site plan control (see **Section 6.9.10. – Site Plan Control**) Council may require the dedication or conveyance of land for a road widening to meet municipal right-of-way widths. Such conveyances will be equal to one-half the required deficiency to a maximum of 9 m (29.5 ft.) along the entire property frontage where the deficiency exists. *(For Example: an existing ROW is 16 m (52.4 ft.). The deficiency is 4 m (13.1 ft.) across the entire frontage of the property. The applicant on the side of the road where the **development** is proposed would be required to convey 2 m (6.56m) to the Township. This represents one-half the deficiency.)*

5.4 Private Lane Policies

Limited service residential development is generally located in the Waterfront Area of the Township on a body of water or a natural watercourse, where the primary means of access is from a private lane. The development of new “waterfront limited service residential lots” on private lanes shall be considered for approval based on the Private Lane policies of this plan.

A. Seasonal vs. Permanent Residential Screening Policy

Prior to the review of an application for new lot development that would result in the infilling or minor extension of an existing private lane, an assessment of permanent and seasonal residential land use should be completed for the entire lane. Where a majority of existing development on a private lane is determined to be permanent residential, or where the private lane is located in an area where conversion rates will likely result in a majority of permanent residential development in the future, no new lot development in the form of limited infilling or minor extensions shall be permitted unless:

(i) The private lane is constructed to the Private Lane Construction Standards set out in Appendix 3 to this Plan.

(ii) The existing private lane is developed within a common element condominium pursuant to the Condominium Act, 1998, as amended, and connects directly to an existing public road.

B. Infilling

Where a majority of existing development on a private lane is seasonal residential, severances for new “infill” lots may be permitted along existing private lanes, provided that the condition of the lane abutting the new lots (severed and retained) are improved to the Private Lane Construction Standards set out in Appendix 3 to this Plan. In addition, the whole of the lane travelled on reach the new proposed lots (severed and retained) will be required to be improved to a minimum standard to allow accessibility to the new lots (severed and retained) by emergency service vehicles.

C. Private Lane Extensions

New lot development on “extensions” of existing private lanes may be permitted in accordance with the Category “A” or Category “B” policies for private lane extensions. The determination of whether the Category “A” or “B” policies apply to a given private lane extension shall be based upon an assessment of the overall future development potential of the private lane extension. The Category “A” private lane policies apply where an assessment of the development potential of the private lane concludes that minor extension of one (1), two (2) or three (3) new lots will complete the development potential of the private lane. The Category “B” private lane policies will apply where an assessment of the development potential of the private lane concludes that four (4) or more lots may be created from the private lane extension. Where a private lane has been assessed as having potential for extension of four (4) or more lots, the Category “A” policies will not apply.

D. Category “A” (Minor) Private Lane Extensions

(i) Severances for one (1) or two (2) new lots on an extension to an existing private lane that would complete the development potential of the lane may be permitted provided that the extension is designed and constructed in accordance with the Private Lane Construction Standards set out in Appendix “3” to this Plan. In addition, the whole of the existing lane travelled to reach the proposed new lots (severed and retained) will be required to be constructed to a standard that would allow accessibility to the new lots by emergency vehicles.

(ii) Severance for a private land extension resulting in the creation of three (3) new lots completing the development potential of the lane may be permitted provided that the private lane extension and the whole of the

existing lane travelled to reach the new proposed lots (severed and retained) will be required to be improved to the Private Lane Construction Standards set out in Appendix “3” to this Plan.

(iii) The new lane may only be constructed to the point of access to the last lot on the lane rather than along the full lot frontage for the lot, as required by the implementing zoning by-law.

(iv) Notwithstanding any provision of this Plan that restricts the maximum number of land severances per holding, up to three (3) new limited service residential lots may be permitted per private lane, provided that the creation of the proposed lots completes the development potential of the private lane.

E. Category “B” (Major) Private Lane Extensions

(i) Severances for one (1), two (2) or three (3) lots on an extension to an existing private lane that has the potential for the creation of four or more limited service residential lots.

a. Severances for one (1) or two (2) new lots on an extension to an existing private lane that has the potential for the creation of four (4) or more limited service residential lots may be permitted provided that the extension is designed and constructed in accordance with the Private Lane Construction Standards set out in Appendix “3” to this Plan and that a 0.30 metre Township-owned reserve is established at the end of the new extension. Future lot development beyond the Township reserve may be permitted, subject to the original one (1) or two (2) lots being considered in calculating which policies would apply. In addition, the whole of the existing lane travelled to reach the proposed new lots (severed and retained) will be required to be constructed to a standard that would allow accessibility to the new lots by emergency vehicles.

b. Severance for a private land extension resulting in the creation of three (3) lots on an extension to an existing private lane that has the potential for the creation of four (4) or more limited service residential lots may be permitted provided that the private lane extension and the whole of the existing lane travelled to reach the new proposed lots will be required to be improved to the Private Lane Construction Standards set out in Appendix “3” to this Plan.

(ii) Severances for four (4) or more lots on an extension to an existing private lane that has the potential for the creation of four (4) or more limited service residential lots

a. New development on extensions of private lanes having the potential for the creation of four (4) or more limited service residential lots may be created by a plan of subdivision or condominium, where the

private lane shall be created as a common element condominium and managed by a condominium corporation.

b. The private lane extension for the proposed lots and the whole of the existing lane travelled on to reach the new proposed lots will be required to be improved to the Private Lane Construction Standards set out in Appendix “3” to this Plan or such other standard deemed appropriate by the Township.

c. The owner of the existing private lane and all persons having an existing right-of-way (including unregistered rights of ways that have been legally obtained over time through actual usage) over the existing private lane will have to consent to the creation of the condominium. If this requirement cannot be fulfilled, then a major extension of an existing private lane cannot be granted.

(iii) New Private Lanes

Lot development on new private lanes may be permitted by severance, or by a registered plan of condominium, provided that the new private lane intersects with an existing public road, and is designed and constructed in accordance with the Private Lane Construction Standards set out in Appendix “3” to this Plan and provided that the entire lane is governed by a condominium agreement.

(iv) Private Lane Condition of Severance or Condominium Approval

As a condition of severance or condominium approval for all private roads the owner of the subject property may be required to enter into an agreement with the Township to construct the private lane to the Private Lane Construction Standards set out in Appendix “3” to this Plan or such other standards which are determined to be appropriate for emergency service delivery. The agreement shall be registered against the title to the lots and include provisions acknowledging:

- (a) The Township does not maintain or repair the private lane.
- (b) The Township does not provide municipal services normally associated with public roads.
- (c) The owners are responsible for all costs necessary to maintain the private lane.
- (d) The Township is not responsible for any loss or damage created by the owner’s failure to maintain the private lane.
- (e) The owners agree to indemnify the Township for any loss or damage.

5.5 Transportation Corridors

It is the intent of this Plan that existing transportation corridors for roads be protected from land use activities which may interfere with the function and safe operation of these corridors including Highway 7, Road 38 and Road 509.

With respect to corridor management, the Township will require the proponent of **development** to secure necessary approvals from the Ministry of Transportation or the Township whichever is applicable for any improvements, access, traffic signs or signals, utility cuts, drainage and the undertaking of a traffic impact study where required, etc. The proponent of development will be expected to fund the cost of such improvements, alterations or reinstatement whether directly or by agreement with the public road authority affected.

It is the intent of this plan that the network of the Trans Ontario Provincial Trails (TOPS) snowmobile system be protected. It is recognized that the TOPS may change from time-to-time. However, an amendment to this Plan is not required for changes to this routing so long as the intent of this policy is upheld. Any trail crossings of Provincial highways will, however, require the prior approval of the Ministry of Transportation.

5.6 Infrastructure Corridors

It is the intent of this Plan that existing **infrastructure** corridors for utilities be protected from land use activities, which may interfere with the function and safe operation of these corridors. Any improvements or alterations to an **infrastructure** corridor are subject to approval by the public authority having jurisdiction or by a private authority (e.g., North Frontenac Telephone Service, Bell Canada) and any costs will normally be borne by the proponent of the **development**.

5.7 Active Transportation

The definition of 'Active Transportation' created by Transport Canada in 2011 is as follows:

“Active transportation is any form of human-powered transportation. It is any trip made for the purposes of getting yourself, or others, to a particular destination – to work, to school, to the store or to visit friends. Walking and cycling are the most popular forms of active transportation and are often combined with other modes”

The County of Frontenac and all four Townships are collaborating on the development of an Active Transportation Plan that is expected to be completed in 2018.

The Active Transportation Plan has several goals:

- To create an inventory of existing and proposed active transportation assets and facilities as a starting point to improve connections and coordinate improvements with the County and all four Townships.
- Establish a priority list of recommendations for active transportation facilities and infrastructure.
- Propose a trail planning standard to ensure accessible and safer active transportation systems for children, youth, and seniors.
- Develop an educational and promotion/marketing program to encourage use of active transportation by residents and visitors.

Township Council supports the goals and objectives of the Active Transportation Plan. Amendments to this Plan may be required in order to implement some of the policy recommendations.

6

THE TOOLS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Township of Central Frontenac



6 The Tools of Implementation

6.1 Introduction

There are many ‘tools’ at the disposal of a Planning Authority in implementing an Official Plan. This Section of the Plan lists those tools required to implement this Plan. Reference is made to a number of different Provincial statutes and/or Ontario Regulations. The list does not include all of the enabling authority of all legislation, particularly, those *Acts* and *Regulations* which are administered by the Federal or Provincial Government but the list is intended to be reasonably comprehensive.

Over time, amendments are made to legislation, which may change the numbering of sections of various *Acts* or *Regulations*. These changes should not affect the integrity of the following list nor limit the authority of the Municipality to exercise certain controls, unless the legislation is repealed. The *Acts* etc. are listed alphabetically for convenience.

Procedures associated with the Tools of Implementation are included in Appendix 2 for the information and assistance to the reader and do not form part of this Plan. These sections are cross-referenced to assist the reader.

6.2 Building Code Act (See also Appendix 2)

6.2.1. Property Standards

Council may adopt a Property Standards By-law as provided for under the *Act* with the objective of maintaining buildings, structures and properties in the Municipality in a good state of repair.

The By-Law may be reviewed from time-to-time with respect to the standards for maintenance of buildings and without limiting the foregoing, shall include consideration for:

- A. The maintenance of yards and accessory buildings;
- B. The maintenance of residential and non-residential buildings and structures;
- C. Occupancy standards;
- D. Notices and orders; and
- E. Administration and enforcement measures.

6.3 Condominium Act (See Appendix 2) (see also Section 3.15.1. – Plans of Subdivisions and Condominiums)

- 6.4 Environmental Assessment Act (See Appendix 2)
- 6.5 Environmental Protection Act (See Appendix 2)
- 6.6 Gasoline Handling Act and Code (See Appendix 2)
- 6.7 Municipal Act (See also Appendix 2)
- 6.8 Ontario Heritage Act (See also Appendix 2)

6.8.1. Requirement for Archeological Assessment

To implement the requirements of **Section 3.4 - Built Heritage Resources, Cultural Heritage Landscapes and Archaeological Resources** of this Plan, the review of a planning application (e.g. Zoning Amendment, Subdivision or Consent) may require a review of the archaeological potential or **archaeological resources** of a site. Where Council determines the need for an Archeological Assessment, it is Council's policy that the following condition would apply:

The proponent shall carry out an Archeological Assessment of the subject property and mitigate, through preservation or resource removal and documentation, adverse impacts to any significant **archaeological resources** found. No grading or other soil disturbances shall take place on the property prior to the approval authority and the Ministry of Culture confirming that all **archaeological resources** have met licensing and resource conservation requirements. The assessment shall be carried out by a licensed archaeologist under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

6.9 Planning Act (See also Appendix 2)

The procedures for applications and other matters are dealt with in sequence by section. Council intends to consult with the public prior to making a decision on a planning application. This may be in addition to any required statutory public meeting. Applications for **development** for an Official Plan Amendment, a Zoning By-law Amendment, or Subdivision shall be reviewed for completeness. The Township/approval authority will not consider an application complete or may refuse an application where studies or other information required by this Plan or the *Planning Act* are not submitted as part of the application. These studies or information may include, but are not limited to:

- A servicing options report
- A hydrogeological study and terrain analysis or water assessment report including an assessment of the carrying capacity or appropriate density of **development**
- A drainage and/or stormwater management report

- An Environmental Impact Assessment for a natural heritage feature or area
- An Archaeological Assessment
- A heritage impact assessment
- A resource impact report for **development** in proximity to a waste management facility, industrial use or mineral/mineral aggregate use including an assessment of impacts within an influence area
- A traffic study
- A **mine hazard** rehabilitation assessment
- A contaminated site assessment report (environmental site audit/assessment)
- A noise and/or vibration study
- A source protection study including a groundwater impact and/or surface water impact study
- A MDS I or II calculation
- A minimum separation distance calculation for an industry, waste management facility, pit or quarry
- An off-site septage haulage report
- A geotechnical study
- A municipal servicing capacity report for water and/or sanitary sewage system
- A water supply assessment
- A market study
- A flood plain management/slope stability report
- A lake capacity assessment
- A shoreline capability assessment
- A boat capacity study
- A cost-benefit study and/or a justification report for a private lane

These studies may be in addition to other requirements set out in Ontario Regulations 543/06, 544/06, 545/06 or 547/06. Council/the Approval Authority may refuse to accept an application as complete in the absence of required studies in support of an Official Plan amendment, a Zoning By-law Amendment, or a Plan of Subdivision.

6.9.1. Amendments to the Official Plan – Section 17 and 22

This Plan provides a long-range development framework to guide the future growth of Central Frontenac. It is the policy of Council that Amendments to the Plan shall only be required where major changes to the broad land use pattern and development policies become necessary as a result of changing circumstances. In determining whether or not an Amendment to the Plan is required, special regard shall be had to the general development policies of **Section 3**, and the definitions and policies of each land use category set out in this Plan. While it is not the intent of Council to limit the rights of any person under the *Planning Act* to apply for an Amendment, any proponent of **development** is encouraged to discuss the need for an Amendment with the Municipality prior to making an application. The Municipality encourages a spirit of pre-consultation in making this determination as well as in the review of any application for an Amendment filed with the Municipality prior to a public meeting or decision. Council may, by By-law require pre-consultation.

(See Appendix 2, Section 9.2 for Procedures)

6.9.2 Public Works – Section 24

Council shall not undertake any public work and no By-law shall be passed that does not conform to the Official Plan. Council may pass a By-law, which does not conform with the Official Plan where they have adopted an Amendment to this Plan and where the public work will comply with the Amendment, once the Amendment is approved.

6.9.3 Acquisition of Land – Section 25

Council may acquire land for any purpose set out in this Plan and may lease or otherwise dispose of such lands where no longer required.

6.9.4. Review and Consistency with the Planning Act– Section 26

Council's intent is to review planning applications for conformity with this Plan and to ensure that applications are consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement, and conform with Provincial plans in effect or do not conflict with them. This Plan will be reviewed every five years in accordance with the requirements of the *Planning Act*.

6.9.5. Community Improvement – Section 28

Community improvement may be used to improve or upgrade **infrastructure, public service facilities** and to maintain, restore or renew buildings and properties. Council may also use the sustainable community development features of the *Planning Act* such as the restoration or **redevelopment of brownfield sites**, environmental site assessment, environmental remediation, **development** and **redevelopment**,

construction and reconstruction of lands and buildings for rehabilitation purpose or for improving energy efficiency, buildings, structures, works improvements or facilities.

The intent of this Plan is to recognize the entire Municipality as a Community Improvement Area.

Within the Community Improvement Area, Council may undertake or provide for one or more projects through the preparation of a Community Improvement Project Area Plan. This may include energy efficiency, environmental, social or economic development and **affordable** housing as an eligible community improvement activity

Council will use a property standards by-law to provide for the upgrading, maintenance or restoration of buildings and properties. All developments participating in programs and activities contained within Community Improvement Plans shall conform to the policies of this Plan, applicable Community Design Plans, the Zoning By-law, Property Standards By-law and all other related Municipal policies and by-laws.

Council may make grants or loans towards the cost of rehabilitation of lands and buildings in conformity with the Community Improvement Plan. This may include grants and loans for energy efficient uses. The Municipality shall be satisfied that its participation in community improvement will be within the financial capabilities of the Municipality.

6.9.5.1 Brownfields

Brownfield sites are sites where the environmental condition of the property and the quality of the soil or groundwater, particularly on former industrial and waste-disposal sites, may have the potential for **adverse effects** to human health or the natural environment. **Brownfield sites** are defined in the Provincial Policy Statement as: means undeveloped or previously developed properties that may be contaminated. They are usually, but not exclusively, former industrial or commercial properties that may be underutilized, derelict or vacant. The intent of this Plan is to identify and provide for the rehabilitation of brownfields, wherever feasible as a component of community improvement plans.

6.9.5.2 Other Incentive-Based Programs

In addition to programs dealing with lands, grants, loans and property assistance under Section 28 of the Planning Act, the Municipality may offer other incentive-based programs to augment and support community improvement such as:

- A.** Reducing or cancelling fees for planning applications under the Planning Act;

- B. Utilizing the Brownfields Financial Incentive Program under the Municipal Act;
- C. Tax increment equivalent financing;
- D. Heritage grants under the Ontario Heritage Act;
- E. Heritage Property Tax Relief under the Municipal Act;
- F. Reducing or cancelling building permit fees under the Building Code Act;
- G. Exempting all or part of a development charge under the Development Charges Act.

6.9.6 Zoning by-laws – Section 34

The Zoning By-law for Central Frontenac shall reflect the principles, policies and land use descriptions in this Plan. The By-law shall zone land and establish regulations to control the use of land and the character, location and use of buildings and structures in accordance with this Plan.

Council may use the powers provided by Section 34 to regulate the use of all land, buildings and structures within the Township of Central Frontenac as well as to govern other matters such as to prohibit land uses and **development** in sites containing a variety of natural heritage features, as well as sites containing an identified **significant** archeological feature. Council may establish any number of zones to classify and control land uses to implement this Plan.

6.9.7. Holding Zone – Section 36

In order to show a future zoning designation while retaining control of the timing of **development**, a “holding” designation may be used, in the form of a symbol “H” as a suffix to the zone designation. As long as the “H” is retained, the use of the land shall be limited.

A. Rationale for the Use of Holding by-laws

Holding by-laws may be used where the principle of development has been established under the *Planning Act*. A Holding By-law may be used under the following circumstances:

- (i) To hold **development** until water and sewage services are provided, or, studies have been undertaken to prove that servicing is possible on the site and the servicing has been included in the Municipal budget or provided for through a Subdivision Agreement or other acceptable means with a developer;
- (ii) To hold land that is designated in the Official Plan, but, as yet is undeveloped until a proposal is submitted to develop the land for the use/uses intended in the Official Plan;

- (iii) To hold land from **development** until other environmental or physical improvements to the site are made. For example, road improvements or infill on a site may be required prior to development of the site;
- (iv) To prevent or limit the use of land in order to achieve orderly phased **development**;
- (v) To ensure that all conditions of development including financial requirements and agreements in accordance with the provisions of this Plan and/or the *Planning Act*, have been complied with; and
- (vi) Contaminated sites may be placed in a Holding Zone in the Municipality's Zoning By-law. Where a holding zone is used, the "H" symbol may be removed when the site has been acceptably decommissioned or cleaned up to the satisfaction of the Municipality and in accordance with a site remediation plan and subject further, to the submission of a Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change acknowledged Record of Site Condition to Council.

B. Conditions to be met for Removal of the Holding Symbol

The Holding "H" may be removed by by-law when the above circumstances have been satisfied and the following conditions met:

- (i) Approval of servicing the site /area is given or servicing of adequate standards is provided on the site;
- (ii) A proposal is submitted for a site that conforms to the policies of the Official Plan;
- (iii) A phasing plan is submitted;
- (iv) Architectural or design drawings and studies, where applicable, are submitted showing the required features;
- (v) Financial securities have been submitted (e.g. bond or letter of credit); and
- (vi) With respect to contaminated sites, the "H" may be removed upon the receipt of a report approved by Council that the appropriate level of remediation, demonstrated by a Ministry of Environment acknowledged Record of Site Condition has been achieved.

6.9.8 Interim Control By-laws – Section 38

In utilizing this authority, it is Council's policy that an interim Control By-law shall be preceded by a By-law or Resolution, directing that a study be undertaken of planning policies in the affected area and setting out the terms of reference for the study.

When an Interim Control By-law expires, the prior zoning shall automatically apply, unless a new zoning by-law is passed.

6.9.9. Temporary Use By-laws – Section 39

In certain circumstances, it may be desirable to pass a Temporary Use By-law to implement the policies of this Plan or to implement measures for economic growth and prosperity (e.g. it may be desirable to locate certain uses in vacant commercial or institutional buildings or on lands zoned for institutional uses on a temporary basis despite the fact the uses are not permitted under the provisions of the Official Plan). It may also be beneficial to temporarily zone lands for industrial or commercial uses as an incubator or temporary location for a use, which does not conform to the Plan.

A Temporary Use By-law may also be passed to permit a garden suite.

Council may, therefore, in a By-law passed under Section 39 of the *Planning Act*, authorize a temporary use of existing structures for any purpose set out therein. The period of time for a temporary use may be for a period of up to ten years for a garden suite and up to three years in all other cases, both of which are renewable. Notice of a Temporary Use By-law shall be given in the same manner as that of a zoning by-law under Section 34 of the *Planning Act*.

As a condition of the passing of a Temporary Use By-law for a garden suite, Council may require the owner of the suite or any other persons to enter into an agreement with the Municipality under the *Municipal Act*.

Any use introduced under such a Temporary Use By-law does not acquire the status of a legal non-conforming use at the expiration of the by-law(s) and at that time must therefore cease.

It is not the intent of the Official Plan that Temporary Use By-laws be used to permit a new use while an Amendment to the Official Plan and/or Zoning By-law is being processed to permit the use on a permanent basis. However, once a temporary use is established and it becomes apparent to Council that the use should be permitted on a permanent basis, the use may continue under a Temporary Use By-law while any required amendments are passed.

6.9.10. Site Plan Control – Section 41

A. Policies

Under the authority of Section 41 of the *Planning Act*, Council may by By-law designate specific areas or land uses within the Municipality which shall be known as Site Plan Control areas. For the purposes of this Plan, the following land use designations and land uses shall be subject to Site Plan Control:

- (i) Any industrial, commercial or public service use;
- (ii) Any multiple residential use consisting of six (6) or more dwelling units;
- (iii) Any lands abutting a lake, water body or ***natural heritage feature and area***;
- (iv) All land uses within the Hazard Lands;
- (v) All conversions and ***redevelopment*** within any of the above categories;
- (vi) Communication towers and facilities; and
- (vii) ***Alternative energy systems***

The specific applications of Site Plan Control are set out in the various land use designations in this Plan and should be used as the primary reference.

Council may by by-law designate one or more areas as Site Plan Control Areas. Council may require the submission of plans and drawings for all ***development*** proposals within the Site Plan Control area.

Council may, as a condition of site plan approval, require the dedication of land for the widening of any street to the width set out in **Section 5.2.9** Policies of this Plan for roads as specified by the classification. The conveyance to the Municipality shall not exceed more than one-half of the deficiency of the width or 5 m (16.4 ft.) whichever is the lesser. The conveyance shall apply to the full frontage of the property wherever the deficiency exists.

Council shall require each applicant submitting such a ***development*** proposal to enter into an agreement with the Municipality as a condition to the approval of the development proposal. Where a development proposal is of a minor nature, some or all of the points listed below may be waived in the agreement. The agreement may include conditions on the following facilities and matters.

- (a) The construction or reconstruction of the access or egress onto all major roads or highways and any upgrading of the roads, that will be necessary as a result of the increased traffic caused by the development;
- (b) The number and location of all off-street loading areas and parking areas to be provided within each **development**, and the surfacing of such areas and driveways;
- (c) The number, location and construction of all walkways and walkway ramps and pedestrian access points to be provided in the development and how these will eventually be connected to adjacent areas;
- (d) The location, number and power of any facilities for lighting, including floodlighting of the site or any buildings or structures (such as signs) thereon;
- (e) All grading required to be done on the property and how storm, surface and wastewaters will be disposed of in order to prevent erosion including the period during construction of the project. Plans will show the location and connections for all services to municipal services including elevations and inverts;
- (f) The techniques that are to be used on the site for landscaping of the property for the protection of adjoining lands, water bodies or natural heritage features, including the type of vegetation and techniques to be used, the existing (native) vegetation which is to be preserved, and any structures such as walls, fences or barriers that are to be used;
- (g) The location, height, number and size of all residential units to be erected on the site and the method by which the **development** will be staged;
- (h) The location, height, and type of all other buildings located in the proposal;
- (i) Illustration of the contours and final elevations of the site on a contour interval of 1 metre (3.3 feet) or less;
- (j) The location and type of any facilities and enclosures for the storage of recyclables, garbage and other waste materials;
- (k) The location and extent of any easements or other covenants on the land to be conveyed to the Municipality or a local board for public utilities.

- (l) The location and description of facilities designed for accessibility for persons with disabilities;
- (m) The location and description of all easements to be conveyed to the Municipality and other public utilities; and
- (n) A description of any sustainable design elements on any adjoining highway under the Municipality's jurisdiction, including without limitation trees, shrubs, hedges, plantings or other ground cover, permeable paving materials, street furniture, curb ramps, waste and recycling containers and bicycle parking facilities.

In the review of Site Plan Applications, Council may circulate to Municipal Departments and outside Agencies that are considered to have a vested interest for their comments prior to the approval of any site plan or Site Plan Agreement.

Agreements entered into under the authority of Section 41 of the *Planning Act* may be for the provision of any or all of the facilities, works or matters as provided for in the *Act* and the maintenance thereof and for the registration of such agreements against title to the land to which they apply.

Council may use the sustainability features of Section 41 (4) as a means to encourage **sustainable development** (i.e., sustainable design elements adjoining a public road such as trees, shrubs, hedges, plantings or other ground cover, permeable paving materials, curb ramps, waste and recycling containers and bicycle parking facilities) and facilities to provide or enhance accessibility by persons with disabilities or other challenges.

6.9.11. Parkland Dedication or Cash-in-Lieu – Section 42

It is Council's policy to require the conveyance of parkland or the cash-in-lieu equivalent for residential and non-residential **development** as a means to implementing the policies for parks and open space areas of this Plan. The land or cash to be conveyed shall not exceed two per cent (2 %) of the value of the land to be developed for commercial or industrial uses or five per cent (5 %) for residential uses. Where Council requests cash-in-lieu, the value of the land shall be determined on the day before the day the building permit is issued.

6.9.12. Committee of Adjustment – Sections 44 and 45

A. Status of Legal Non-Conforming Uses

It is the intention of this Plan to ensure orderly control of and repair and replacement of non-conforming uses.

The owner/applicant in submitting an application for an expansion, enlargement, replacement or change of a non-conforming use shall demonstrate that all three of the following conditions are met in qualifying a use as a non-conforming use:

- (i) That the use was legally established prior to the passing of any of the Zoning By-laws as set out in **Sections 3.5** of this Plan;
- (ii) That the use has continued without interruption from the date of its establishment of the use, or in the case of an interruption, that there has been a reasonable attempt to continue the use during the period of discontinuance; and
- (iii) That the use is deemed to have existed and continued only if there was in fact, an actual user directly involved with the use.

B. Enlargement of Expansion, Replacement or Change to a Non Conforming

It may be desirable, however, to permit the extension, enlargement, replacement or change of a non-conforming use to a similar or more compatible use subject to the following criteria:

- (i) The extension, enlargement, replacement or change of use does not aggravate the non-conforming situation for neighboring uses;
- (ii) Such extension, enlargement, replacement or change of use shall not further reduce the requirements of the implementing Zoning By-law.
- (iii) The proposed extension, enlargement, replacement or change will not create **adverse effects** undue noise, vibration, fumes, smoke, dust, odors, glare from lights nor environmental hazards;
- (iv) Traffic and parking conditions in the vicinity will not be adversely affected and traffic impacts will be kept to a minimum by the appropriate design of ingress and egress points to and from the site and by improvement of site conditions especially in proximity to intersections;
- (v) Adequate provisions have been or will be made for off-street parking and loading facilities where they apply;
- (vi) **Infrastructure** and public services such as water and sewer, storm drainage, roads, school bussing, fire prevention,

emergency services, waste and recycling etc. are adequate or can be made adequate.

6.9.13. Plans of Subdivisions and Condominium

Development by Plan of Subdivision may be used for large lot residential development. Consents shall otherwise be the method of land division [see **Section 3.16.2**].

It shall be the policy of Council to consider for endorsement, only those Plans of Subdivision which comply with the policies of this Plan and which, to the satisfaction of the Council, can be supplied with adequate and cost effective **public service facilities**. It is recognized that Frontenac County Council is the approval authority for Plans of Subdivision and Condominiums.

A. Consent Policies and Procedures

Provisions relating to the granting of Consents are set out in Sections 51 and 53 of the *Planning Act*. Council shall be consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement in addition to the Consent Policy checklist set out in **Section 3.16.2** of this Plan.

B. Part-Lot Control

Part-lot control may be used for existing Plans of Subdivision where it is necessary to re-align lot boundaries to clarify or grant title, exact specific servicing requirements as a condition of consent such as a road widening or to further control internal **development** on a lot.

6.9.14. Tariff of Fees – Section 69 (see Appendix 2)

6.9.15 . Development Charges Act, 1997

Statement of Intent

This Official Plan is to be considered as a Statement of Intent of Council to carry out or authorize to be carried out, various public works as described specifically or in general terms in this Plan and which may be the subject of a development charge.

6.9.16. Community Planning Permit System

The Township may explore the potential use of a Community Planning Permit System pursuant to the Planning Act. This Permit System is a land use planning tool that combines zoning, site plan control, and minor variance processes into one application and approval process.

Should Council consider developing a Community Planning Permit System, comprehensive policies shall be established by amendment to this Plan.

Appendix 1

Definitions

Access standards:

means methods or procedures to ensure safe vehicular and pedestrian movement, and access for the maintenance and repair of protection works, during times of flooding hazards, **erosion hazards** and/or other water-related hazards.

Adjacent lands: means

- a. for the purposes of the Provincial Policy Statement, those lands contiguous (abutting) to a specific natural heritage feature or area where it is likely that **development** or **site alteration** would have a negative impact on the feature or area. The extent of the **adjacent lands** may be recommended by the Province or based on municipal approaches which achieve the same objectives; and
- b. for the purposes of the Provincial Policy Statement, those lands contiguous (abutting) to a **protected heritage property** or as otherwise defined in the municipal official plan.

Adverse effects:

as defined in the *Environmental Protection Act*, means one or more of:

- a. impairment of the quality of the natural environment for any use that can be made of it;
- b. injury or damage to property or plant or animal life;
- c. harm or material discomfort to any person;
- d. an adverse effect on the health of any person;
- e. impairment of the safety of any person;
- f. rendering any property or plant or animal life unfit for human use;
- g. loss of enjoyment of normal use of property; and
- h. interference with normal conduct of business.

Affordable: means

a) in the case of ownership housing, the least expensive of:

1. housing for which the purchase price results in annual accommodation costs which do not exceed 30 percent of gross annual household income for **low and moderate income households**; or

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

Agricultural uses:

means the growing of crops, including nursery and horticultural crops; raising of livestock; raising of other animals for food, fur or fibre, including poultry and fish; aquaculture; apiaries; agro-forestry; maple syrup production; and associated on-farm buildings and structures, including accommodation for full-time farm labour when the size and nature of the operation requires additional employment.

Agriculture-related uses:

means those farm-related commercial and farm-related industrial uses that are small scale and directly related to the farm operation and are required in close proximity to the farm operation.

Airports:

means all Ontario airports, including designated lands for future airports, with Noise Exposure Forecast (NEF)/Noise Exposure Projection (NEP) mapping.

Alternative energy systems:

means sources of energy or energy conversion processes that significantly reduce the amount of harmful emissions to the environment (air, earth and water) when compared to conventional energy systems.

Archaeological resources:

includes artefacts, archaeological sites and marine archaeological sites. The identification and evaluation of such resources are based upon archaeological fieldwork undertaken in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Areas of archaeological potential:

means areas with the likelihood to contain **archaeological resources**. Criteria for determining archaeological potential are established by the Province, but municipal approaches which achieve the same objectives may also be used. Archaeological potential is confirmed through archaeological fieldwork undertaken in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Areas of mineral potential:

means areas favourable to the discovery of **mineral deposits** due to geology, the presence of known **mineral deposits** or other technical evidence.

Areas of natural and scientific interest (ANSI):

means areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features that have been identified as having life science or earth science values related to protection, scientific study or education.

Areas of petroleum potential:

means areas favourable to the discovery of petroleum resources due to geology, the presence of known petroleum resources or other technical evidence.

Brownfield sites:

means undeveloped or previously developed properties that may be contaminated. They are usually, but not exclusively, former industrial or commercial properties that may be underutilized, derelict or vacant.

Built heritage resources:

means one or more **significant** buildings, structures, monuments, installations or remains associated with architectural, cultural, social, political, economic or military history and identified as being important to a community. These resources may be identified through designation or heritage conservation easement under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, or listed by local, Provincial or Federal jurisdictions.

Conserved:

means the identification, protection, use and/or management of cultural heritage and **archaeological resources** in such a way that their heritage values, attributes and integrity are retained. This may be addressed through a conservation plan or heritage impact assessment.

Cultural heritage landscape:

means a defined geographical area of heritage significance which has been modified by human activities and is valued by a community. It involves a grouping(s) of individual heritage features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites and natural elements, which together form a **significant** type of heritage form, distinctive from that of its constituent elements or parts.

Examples may include, but are not limited to, heritage conservation districts designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, and villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trailways and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value.

Designated and available:

for the purposes of the Provincial Policy Statement, means lands designated in the Official Plan for urban residential use. For Municipalities where more detailed Official Plan policies (e.g. secondary plans) are required before development applications can be considered for approval, only lands that have commenced the more detailed planning process are considered to be designated for the purposes of this definition.

Designated vulnerable area:

means areas defined as **vulnerable**, in accordance with Provincial standards, by virtue of their importance as a drinking water source that may be impacted by activities or events.

Development:

means the creation of a new lot, a change in land use, or the construction of buildings and structures, requiring approval under the *Planning Act*, but does not include:

- a. activities that create or maintain **infrastructure** authorized under an environmental assessment process;
- b. works subject to the *Drainage Act*, or
- c. for the purposes of the Provincial Policy Statement, underground or surface mining of **minerals** or advanced exploration on mining lands in significant **areas of mineral potential** in Ecoregion 5E, where advanced exploration has the same meaning as under the *Mining Act*. Instead, those matters shall be subject to the Provincial Policy Statement policies.

Ecological function:

means the natural processes, products or services that living and non-living environments provide or perform within or between species, ecosystems and landscapes. These may include biological, physical and socio-economic interactions.

Endangered species:

means a species that is listed or categorized as an “**Endangered Species**” on the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry’s official species at risk list, as updated and amended from time to time.

Environmentally Friendly:

means the use of building materials, building methods or practices which are not harmful to the natural environment, which avoid injury or damage to property or plant or animal life and wherever possible improve or enhance the ecological function of natural habitats.

Erosion hazard:

means the loss of land, due to human or natural processes, that poses a threat to life and property. The **erosion hazard** limit is determined using considerations that include the 100 year erosion rate (the average annual rate of recession extended over an one hundred year time span), an allowance for slope stability, and an erosion/erosion access allowance.

Fish:

means fish, which as defined in S.2 of the *Fisheries Act*, c. F-14, as amended, includes fish, shellfish, crustaceans, and marine animals, at all stages of their life cycles.

Fish habitat:

as defined in the *Fisheries Act*, c. F-14, means spawning grounds and nursery, rearing, food supply, and migration areas on which fish depend directly or indirectly in order to carry out their life processes.

Ground water feature:

refers to water-related features in the earth's subsurface, including recharge/discharge areas, water tables, aquifers and unsaturated zones that can be defined by surface and subsurface hydrogeologic investigations.

Hazardous lands:

means property or lands that could be unsafe for **development** due to naturally occurring processes. Along the shorelines of the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence River System, this means the land, including that covered by water, between the international boundary, where applicable, and the furthest landward limit of the flooding hazard, **erosion hazard** or dynamic beach hazard limits. Along the shorelines of large inland lakes, this means the land, including that covered by water, between a defined offshore distance or depth and the furthest landward limit of the flooding hazard, **erosion hazard** or dynamic beach hazard limits. Along river, stream and small inland lake systems, this means the land, including that covered by water, to the furthest landward limit of the flooding hazard or **erosion hazard** limits.

Hazardous sites:

means property or lands that could be unsafe for **development** and **site alteration** due to naturally occurring hazards. These may include unstable soils (sensitive marine clays [leda], organic soils) or unstable bedrock (karst topography).

Hazardous substances:

means substances which, individually, or in combination with other substances, are normally considered to pose a danger to public health, safety and the environment. These substances generally include a wide array of materials that are toxic, ignitable, corrosive, reactive, radioactive or pathological.

Heritage attributes:

means the principal features, characteristics, context and appearance that contribute to the cultural heritage significance of a **protected heritage property**.

Hydrologic function:

means the functions of the hydrological cycle that include the occurrence, circulation, distribution and chemical and physical properties of water on the surface of the land, in the soil and underlying rocks, and in the atmosphere, and water's interaction with the environment including its relation to living things.

Individual on-site sewage services:

means individual, autonomous sewage disposal systems within the meaning of s.8.1.2, O.Reg. 403/97, under the *Building Code Act*, 1992 that are owned,

operated and managed by the owner of the property upon which the system is located.

Individual on-site water services:

means individual, autonomous water supply systems that are owned, operated and managed by the owner of the property upon which the system is located.

Infrastructure:

means physical structures (facilities and corridors) that form the foundation for development. **Infrastructure** includes: sewage and water systems, septage treatment systems, waste management systems, electric power generation and transmission, communications/telecommunications, transit and transportation corridors and facilities, oil and gas pipelines and associated facilities.

Intensification:

means the **development** of a property, site or area at a higher density than currently exists through:

- a. **redevelopment**, including the reuse of **brownfield sites**;
- b. the development of vacant and/or underutilized lots within previously developed areas;
- c. infill development; and
- d. the expansion or conversion of existing buildings.

Large inland lakes:

means those waterbodies having a surface area of equal to or greater than 100 square kilometres where there is not a measurable or predictable response to a single runoff event.

Legal or technical reasons:

for the purposes of the Provincial Policy Statement, means severances for purposes such as easements, corrections of deeds, quit claims, and minor boundary adjustments, which do not result in the creation of a new lot.

Low and moderate income households: means

- a. in the case of ownership housing, households with incomes in the lowest 60 percent of the income distribution for the **regional market area**; or
- b. in the case of rental housing, households with incomes in the lowest 60 percent of the income distribution for renter households for the **regional market area**.

Mine hazard:

means any feature of a mine as defined under the *Mining Act*, or any related disturbance of the ground that has not been rehabilitated.

Minerals:

means metallic **minerals** and non-metallic minerals as herein defined, but does not include **mineral aggregate resources** or petroleum resources.

Metallic minerals means those minerals from which metals (e.g. copper, nickel, gold) are derived.

Non-metallic minerals means those minerals that are of value for intrinsic properties of the minerals themselves and not as a source of metal. They are generally synonymous with industrial minerals (e.g., asbestos, graphite, kyanite, mica, nepheline syenite, salt, talc, and wollastonite).

Mineral aggregate operation: means

- a. lands under license or permit, other than for **wayside pits and quarries**, issued in accordance with the *Aggregate Resources Act*, or successors thereto;
- b. for lands not designated under the *Aggregate Resources Act*, established pits and quarries that are not in contravention of municipal zoning by-laws and including adjacent land under agreement with or owned by the operator, to permit continuation of the operation; and
- c. associated facilities used in extraction, transport, beneficiation, processing or recycling of **mineral aggregate resources** and derived products such as asphalt and concrete, or the production of secondary related products.

Mineral aggregate resources:

means gravel, sand, clay, earth, shale, stone, limestone, dolostone, sandstone, marble, granite, rock or other material prescribed under the *Aggregate Resources Act* suitable for construction, industrial, manufacturing and maintenance purposes but does not include metallic ores, asbestos, graphite, kyanite, mica, nepheline syenite, salt, talc, wollastonite, mine tailings or other material prescribed under the *Mining Act*.

Mineral deposits:

means areas of identified **minerals** that have sufficient quantity and quality based on specific geological evidence to warrant present or future extraction.

Mineral mining operation:

means mining operations and associated facilities, or, past producing mines with remaining mineral development potential that have not been permanently rehabilitated to another use.

Minimum distance separation formulae:

means formulae developed by the Province to separate uses so as to reduce incompatibility concerns about odour from livestock facilities.

Multi-modal transportation system:

means a transportation system which may include several forms of transportation such as automobiles, walking, trucks, cycling, buses, rapid transit, rail (such as commuter and freight), air and marine.

Municipal sewage services:

means a sewage works within the meaning of Section 1 of the *Ontario Water Resources Act* that is owned or operated by a Municipality.

Municipal water services:

means a municipal drinking-water system within the meaning of Section 2 of the *Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002*.

Natural heritage features and areas:

means features and areas, including **significant wetlands**, **significant coastal wetlands**, **fish habitat**, **significant woodlands** south and east of the Canadian Shield, **significant valleylands** south and east of the Canadian Shield, **significant habitat of endangered species** and **threatened species**, **significant wildlife habitat**, and significant **areas of natural and scientific interest**, which are important for their environmental and social values as a legacy of the natural landscapes of an area.

Natural heritage system:

means a system made up of **natural heritage features and areas**, linked by natural corridors which are necessary to maintain biological and geological diversity, natural functions, viable populations of indigenous species and ecosystems. These systems can include lands that have been restored and areas with the potential to be restored to a natural state.

Negative impacts: means

- a. in regard to policy 2.2 of the Provincial Policy Statement, degradation to the quality and quantity of water, **sensitive surface water features** and sensitive **ground water features**, and their related **hydrologic functions**, due to single, multiple or successive **development** or **site alteration** activities;
- b. in regard to **fish habitat**, the harmful alteration, disruption or destruction of fish habitat, except where, in conjunction with the appropriate authorities, it has been authorized under the Fisheries Act, using the guiding principle of no net loss of productive capacity; and
- c. in regard to other **natural heritage features and areas**, degradation that threatens the health and integrity of the natural features or **ecological functions** for which an area is identified due to single, multiple or successive development or **site alteration** activities.

Normal farm practices:

means a practice, as defined in the *Farming and Food Production Protection Act, 1998*, that is conducted in a manner consistent with proper and acceptable customs and standards as established and followed by similar agricultural

operations under similar circumstances; or makes use of innovative technology in a manner consistent with proper advanced farm management practices. **Normal farm practices** shall be consistent with the *Nutrient Management Act, 2002* and regulations made under that Act.

Partial services: means

- a. municipal sewage services or private communal sewage services and individual on-site water services; or
- b. municipal water services or private communal water services and individual on-site sewage services.

Portable asphalt plant: means a facility

- a. with equipment designed to heat and dry aggregate and to mix aggregate with bituminous asphalt to produce asphalt paving material, and includes stockpiling and storage of bulk materials used in the process; and
- b. which is not of permanent construction, but which is to be dismantled at the completion of the construction project.

Portable concrete plant: means a building or structure

- a. with equipment designed to mix cementing materials, aggregate, water and admixtures to produce concrete, and includes stockpiling and storage of bulk materials used in the process; and
- b. which is not of permanent construction, but which is designed to be dismantled at the completion of the construction project.

Private communal sewage services:

means a sewage works within the meaning of Section 1 of the Ontario Water Resources Act that serves six or more lots or private residences and is not owned by a Municipality.

Private communal water services:

means a non-municipal drinking-water system within the meaning of Section 2 of the *Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002* that serves six or more lots or private residences.

Protected heritage property:

means real property designated under Parts IV, V or VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; heritage conservation easement property under Parts II or IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; and property that is the subject of a covenant or agreement between the owner of a property and a conservation body or level of government, registered on title and executed with the primary purpose of preserving,

conserving and maintaining a cultural heritage feature or resource, or preventing its destruction, demolition or loss.

Protection works standards:

means the combination of non-structural or structural works and allowances for slope stability and flooding/erosion to reduce the damage caused by flooding hazards, **erosion hazards** and other water-related hazards, and to allow access for their maintenance and repair.

Provincial and Federal requirements: means

- a. in regard to the Provincial Policy Statement, legislation and policies administered by the Federal or Provincial Governments for the purpose of protecting the environment from potential impacts associated with energy facilities and ensuring that the necessary approvals are obtained; and
- b. in regard to the Provincial Policy Statement, legislation and policies administered by the Federal or Provincial Governments for the purpose of the protection of fish and **fish habitat**, and related, scientifically established standards such as water quality criteria for protecting lake trout populations.

Provincial plan:

means a plan approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council or the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing, but does not include Municipal Official Plans.

Public service facilities:

means land, buildings and structures for the provision of programs and services provided or subsidized by a government or other body, such as social assistance, recreation, police and fire protection, health and educational programs, and cultural services. **Public service facilities** do not include **infrastructure**.

Quality and quantity of water:

is measured by indicators such as minimum base flow, depth to water table, aquifer pressure, oxygen levels, suspended solids, temperature, bacteria, nutrients and hazardous contaminants, and hydrologic regime.

Recreation:

means leisure time activity undertaken in built or natural settings for purposes of physical activity, health benefits, sport participation and skill development, personal enjoyment, positive social interaction and the achievement of human potential.

Redevelopment:

means the creation of new units, uses or lots on previously developed land in existing communities, including **brownfield sites**.

Regional market area:

refers to an area, generally broader than a Lower-tier Municipality, that has a high degree of social and economic interaction. In southern Ontario, the Upper or Single-tier Municipality will normally serve as the **regional market area**. Where a **regional market area** extends significantly beyond upper or single-tier boundaries, it may include a combination of upper, single and/or lower-tier municipalities.

Renewable energy systems

means the production of electrical power from an energy source that is renewed by natural processes including, but not limited to, wind, water, a biomass resource or product, or solar and geothermal energy.

Residence surplus to a farming operation:

means an existing farm residence that is rendered surplus as a result of farm consolidation (the acquisition of additional farm parcels to be operated as one farm operation).

Residential intensification:

means **intensification** of a property, site or area which results in a net increase in residential units or accommodation and includes:

- a. **redevelopment**, including the redevelopment of **brownfield sites**;
- b. the development of vacant or underutilized lots within previously developed areas;
- c. **infill development**;
- d. the conversion or expansion of existing industrial, commercial and institutional buildings for residential use; and
- e. the conversion or expansion of existing residential buildings to create new residential units or accommodation, including accessory apartments, secondary suites and rooming houses.

River, stream and small inland lake systems:

means all watercourses, rivers, streams, and small inland lakes or waterbodies that have a measurable or predictable response to a single runoff event.

Rural areas:

means lands in the rural area which are located outside **settlement areas** and which are outside prime agricultural areas.

Secondary uses:

means uses secondary to the principal use of the property, including but not limited to, home occupations, home industries, and uses that produce value-added agricultural products from the farm operation on the property.

Sensitive:

in regard to **surface water features** and **ground water features**, means areas that are particularly susceptible to impacts from activities or events including, but not limited to, water withdrawals, and additions of pollutants.

Sensitive land uses:

means buildings, amenity areas, or outdoor spaces where routine or normal activities occurring at reasonably expected times would experience one or more **adverse effects** from contaminant discharges generated by a nearby major facility. **Sensitive land uses** may be a part of the natural or built environment. Examples may include, but are not limited to: residences, day care centres, and educational and health facilities.

Settlement areas:

means urban areas and rural settlement areas within that are:

- a. built up areas where **development** is concentrated and which have a mix of land uses; and
- b. lands which have been designated in an Official Plan for development over the long term planning horizon provided for in the Provincial Policy Statement. In cases where land in designated growth areas is not available, the settlement area may be no larger than the area where **development** is concentrated.

Sewage and water services:

includes **municipal sewage services** and **municipal water services**, private communal sewage services and **private communal water services**, **individual on-site sewage services** and **individual on-site water services**, and **partial services**.

Significant: means

- a. in regard to **wetlands**, coastal wetlands and **areas of natural and scientific** interest, an area identified as Provincially Significant by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry using evaluation procedures established by the Province, as amended from time to time;
- b. in regard to the habitat of **endangered species** and **threatened species**, means the habitat, as approved by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, that is necessary for the maintenance, survival, and/or the recovery of naturally occurring or reintroduced populations of **endangered species** or **threatened species**, and where those areas of occurrence are occupied or habitually occupied by the species during all or any part(s) of its life cycle;
- c. in regard to **woodlands**, an area which is ecologically important in terms of features such as species composition, age of trees and stand history;

- d. functionally important due to its contribution to the broader landscape because of its location, size or due to the amount of forest cover in the planning area; or economically important due to site quality, species composition, or past management history;
- e. in regard to other features and areas in policy 2.1 of the Provincial Policy Statement, ecologically important in terms of features, functions, representation or amount, and contributing to the quality and diversity of an identifiable geographic area or **natural heritage system**;
- f. in regard to mineral potential, means an area identified as Provincially Significant through comprehensive studies prepared using evaluation procedures established by the Province, as amended from time to time, such as the Provincially Significant Mineral Potential Index;
- g. in regard to potential for petroleum resources, means an area identified as Provincially Significant through comprehensive studies prepared using evaluation procedures established by the Province, as amended from time to time; and
- h. in regard to cultural heritage and archaeology, resources that are valued for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people.

Criteria for determining significance for the resources identified in sections (c)-(g) are recommended by the Province, but municipal approaches that achieve or exceed the same objective may also be used.

While some **significant** resources may already be identified and inventoried by official sources, the significance of others can only be determined after evaluation.

Site alteration:

means activities, such as grading, excavation and the placement of fill that would change the landform and natural vegetative characteristics of a site.

For the purposes of the Provincial Policy Statement, **site alteration** does not include underground or surface mining of **minerals** or advanced exploration on mining lands in significant **areas of mineral potential** in Ecoregion 5E, where advanced exploration has the same meaning as in the *Mining Act*. Instead, those matters shall be subject to the policies in Section 2.4 of the Provincial Policy Statement.

Special needs:

means any housing, including dedicated facilities, in whole or in part, that is used by people who have specific needs beyond economic needs, including but not limited to, needs such as mobility requirements or support functions required for daily living. Examples of **special needs** housing may include, but are not limited to, housing for persons with disabilities such as physical, sensory or mental health disabilities, and housing for the elderly.

Sustainable development

is a process of managing change in which exploitation of resources, the direction of investments, the orientation of technological development, and institutional change are all in harmony and enhance both current and future potential to ensure a balance between humans and the biophysical environment (i.e. fauna, flora, the air, water and soil).

Surface water feature:

refers to water-related features on the earth's surface, including headwaters, rivers, stream channels, inland lakes, seepage areas, recharge/discharge areas, springs, **wetlands**, and associated riparian lands that can be defined by their soil moisture, soil type, vegetation or topographic characteristics.

Threatened species:

means a species that is listed or categorized as a "Threatened Species" on the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry's official species at risk list, as updated and amended from time to time.

Transportation systems:

means a system consisting of corridors and rights-of way for the movement of people and goods, and associated transportation facilities including transit stops and stations, cycle lanes, bus lanes, high occupancy vehicle lanes, rail facilities, Park 'n' Ride lots, service centres, rest stops, vehicle inspection stations, intermodal terminals, harbours, and associated facilities such as storage and maintenance.

Vulnerable:

means surface and groundwater that can be easily changed or impacted by activities or events, either by virtue of their vicinity to such activities or events or by permissive pathways between such activities and the surface and/or groundwater.

Waste management system:

means sites and facilities to accommodate solid waste from one or more municipalities and includes landfill sites, recycling facilities, transfer stations, processing sites and hazardous waste depots.

Watershed:

means an area that is drained by a river and its tributaries.

Wayside pits and quarries:

means a temporary pit or quarry opened and used by or for a public authority solely for the purpose of a particular project or contract of road construction and not located on the road right-of-way.

Wetlands:

means lands that are seasonally or permanently covered by shallow water, as well as lands where the water table is close to or at the surface. In either case the presence of abundant water has caused the formation of hydric soils and has favoured the dominance of either hydrophytic plants or water tolerant plants. The four major types of **wetlands** are swamps, marshes, bogs and fens. Periodically soaked or wet lands being used for agricultural purposes which no longer exhibit wetland characteristics are not considered to be **wetlands** for the purposes of this definition.

Wildlife habitat:

means areas where plants, animals and other organisms live, and find adequate amounts of food, water, shelter and space needed to sustain their populations. Specific **wildlife habitats** of concern may include areas where species concentrate at a **vulnerable** point in their annual or life cycle; and areas which are important to migratory or non-migratory species.

Woodlands:

means treed areas that provide environmental and economic benefits to both the private landowner and the general public, such as erosion prevention, hydrological and nutrient cycling, provision of clean air and the long-term storage of carbon, provision of **wildlife habitat**, outdoor **recreational** opportunities, and the sustainable harvest of a wide range of woodland products. **Woodlands** include treed areas, woodlots or forested areas and vary in their level of significance at the local, regional and Provincial levels.

Appendix 2

Procedures and Supplementary Information

1. Building Code Act

1.1 General

The Building Code Act provides the enabling authority for Councils to issue Building Permits through the appointment of a Chief Building Official and the adoption of a Building By-law. The Act also provides for the administration of property standards (transferred from the *Planning Act*). A Building Permit cannot be issued unless the proposed structure complies with 'applicable law' such as a Zoning By-law. The associated *Ontario Building Code* sets out the standards for design and construction of buildings. Building Permits are generally required for:

Construction of a new building or structure (garage or accessory building exceeding 10 m²) including a mobile home or manufactured dwelling;

- A. The repair, reconstruction or retrofitting of a building or other construction which is part of the structural support of a building;
- B. Adding an extension;
- C. Excavating or constructing a foundation;
- D. Installing heating, plumbing, air conditioning or a fire place (solid fuel appliance);
- E. Building or placing a temporary building;
- F. The demolition of a building;
- G. The change of use of a building may require a permit since different code standards may apply to the new use;

Important sections of the *Building Code Act* include:

Section 3 (2) - The Council shall appoint a Chief Building Official and such inspectors as are necessary for the enforcement of the *Building Code Act*.

Section 7 - Enables Council to adopt a Building By-law specifying the classes of permits, application fees, requirements for applications etc.

Section 8 (1) - Provides that no person shall construct or demolish a building unless a permit has been issued.

Section 15.1 - 15.8 - Sets out the enabling authority for property standards including the appointment of a Property Standards Officer, appointment of a Property Standards Committee, issuing of orders to remedy buildings or conditions which do not meet the requirements set out in a Property Standards By-law.

2. Condominium Act

2.1 General

Condominiums are a form of property ownership in which title to a unit, such as an individual apartment in an apartment building or a single detached dwelling in a private subdivision, is held by an individual together with a share of the rest of the property, which is common to all owners. Condominiums can involve a brand new **development**, or an existing rental project, which is converted to condominium ownership. They can apply to any type of residential building as well as commercial and industrial areas. Vacant land is not eligible.

Section 50 (2) - A condominium plan is like any Plan of Subdivision in that it is a way of dividing property and must be approved by the approval authority.

Section 50 (3) may be utilized to exempt approval for buildings which have already been constructed and which satisfy all of the applicable municipal policies and requirements.

2.2 Applications

Applications shall be made to Council utilizing the form prescribed and shall set out a description suitable for registration on title unless otherwise exempted by Council. Council may enter into an agreement with the applicant for the provision of services or such other matters as are governed by *Section 51* of the *Planning Act*. The approval of an application for a condominium is with the County of Frontenac

3. Development Charges Act, 1997

3.1 General

Subject to undertaking a study (*Section 10*), Council may adopt a Development Charges By-law (*Section 6*) for the purposes of imposing a development charge against specified land uses to pay for increased capital costs required because of the increased need for services arising from new development of the area to which the by-law applies.

Section 2 (2) - **Development** which may precipitate a development charge includes:

- The passing of a Zoning By-law or an amendment to a By-law under Section 34 of the *Planning Act*;
- The approval of a Minor Variance under *Section 45* of the *Planning Act*;
- A conveyance of land to which a by-law passed under *Section 50 (7)* of the *Planning Act* applies;
- The approval of a Plan of Subdivision under *Section 51* of the *Planning Act*;
- A Consent under *Section 53* of the *Planning Act*;

- The approval of a description under *Section 50* of the *Condominium Act*, or
- The issuing of a Building Permit under the *Building Code Act* in relation to a building or structure.

4. Environmental Assessment Act

Prior to the construction of public works or undertakings, such as roads, sewage works, waste disposal facilities, water filtration plants, a Municipality is obliged to follow procedures under the *Environmental Assessment Act*. Some types of undertakings may fall into a class environmental assessment, which is a more streamlined process in reviewing the environmental impacts of the proposed work. Generally, the intent of this Plan is to ensure that the following procedures (generalized description) are followed prior to the construction of a project (undertaking):

Consult with affected parties:

- Involve affected parties early in the process and continuously throughout;
- Encourage the identification and resolution of issues before an EA is formally submitted; and
- Promote mutually acceptable, environmentally sound solutions through consultation.

Consider reasonable alternatives: planning must consider alternatives to the undertaking, which fulfill the purpose of the undertaking in functionally different ways and alternative methods of implementing a particular type of alternative. The 'do-nothing' alternative must also be considered.

Consider all aspects of the environment: the planning process must consider the effects on the natural or biophysical environment as well as effects on the social, economic and cultural conditions that influence the lives of humans of a community.

Systematically evaluate net environmental effects: evaluate alternatives in light of their advantages and disadvantages and the effects remaining after mitigation or enhancement measures have been addressed.

Provide clear, complete documentation: the EA should strive to represent accurately the process that was followed in a clear and understandable way and to communicate the results of that process.

5. Environmental Protection Act

The *Environmental Protection Act* provides control mechanisms for the protection of the environment that has application to the general public as well as to the Council of a Municipality.

Section 46 - land used for a waste disposal site may not be used for another purpose within a period of twenty-five years from the date the land ceased to be used, without the approval of the Minister.

6. Gasoline Handling Act and Code

This legislation prescribes the requirements for the handling of gasoline and associated products and amongst other matters sets out in the associated *Gasoline Handling Code*, the prescribed setbacks of gasoline storage facilities and pump islands from streets and adjacent properties. The intent of this Plan is to ensure that the amending Zoning By-law reflects these standards as a measure of public safety and compatibility with adjacent land uses.

7. Municipal Act

This *Act* provides the enabling authority for a variety of types of by-laws and licensing matters, which serve to implement features of this Plan or to authorize other actions of Council as follows:

Section 31 - Establishing a highway

Section 34 - Closing a highway

Sections 48 - Naming a Private road

Section 99 - Regulating Signs

Section 123 - Regulating dangerous places e.g. cliffs, deep water

Section 124 - Regulating pits and quarries

Section 127 - Regulating refuse and debris (clean yards)

Section 129 - Regulating noise, odour, dust, vibration, outdoor illumination

Section 131 - Regulating wrecking yards

Section 135 - Regulating tree cutting or injury to trees

Section 142 - Site alteration control (e.g. dumping, filling, topsoil removal, grade alteration)

Section 151 to 154- Licensing adult entertainment establishments

Section 163 - Designation and registration of group homes

Section 164 - Licensing trailers and trailer camps

Section 165 - Licensing motor vehicle racing

Section 204 - Establishing a Business Improvement Area

8. Ontario Heritage Act

The Ontario Heritage Act is intended to assist municipalities with the designation and conservation of buildings, structures, districts, landscapes, ruins that may be considered to be cultural heritage or **archaeological resources**. The Municipality may use Part IV of the Act to designate individual buildings, structures or sites/landscapes or use Part V to designate a Heritage Conservation District.

Section 28 - Authorizes Council to establish a Municipal Heritage Committee of 5 or more people to advise Council on all matters related to *Part IV* of the *Act*.

Section 29 (2) - Authorizes a By-law to designate commencing with a Notice of Intention to Designate a building, structure or site.

Section 31(2) - Authorizes a By-law to repeal a designating by-law.

Section 32 (2) - Owner's application to repeal designating by-law.

Section 33 (4) - Owner's application for permission to alter a designated property.

Section 34 (2) - Owner's application for permission to demolish or remove building or structure which forms part of a designated property.

9. The Planning Act

Amendments To The Official Plan – Sections 17 And 22

The following procedures shall be used in evaluating Official Plan applications.

9.1 General

9.2 Procedures

A. Pre consultation:

The Municipality may pre-consult or require the applicant to pre-consult with the Municipality prior to filing an application. The applicant will be advised as to what the procedures are for considering amendments and what information or studies may be required to support an application.

B. Conduct Preliminary Review of Proposed Amendment:

A complete application shall be filed with the Clerk of the Municipality using an application form prescribed by the Municipality and shall include a map or survey to identify the location of the property(ies) affected, existing land uses on the subject and surrounding lands, proposed land uses and servicing of the subject property. The application shall include studies and other information as may be required under Section 6.10 of the Official Plan and Ontario Regulation 543/06. An application which is deemed to be incomplete will be deferred pending receipt of the required information or may be refused. Studies may be subject to a peer review at the cost of the applicant.

The application will be reviewed for completeness and the following additional criteria:

- To determine if the proposal will involve amendments to the text, schedule or both;
- To determine the policy sections or land use designations affected that apply;

- To assess the applicant's reasoning or justification for the proposal will be reviewed so that it is clearly understood;
- To determine if the proposal meets the general intent of the overall purpose, goals, objectives and general policies of the Plan;
- To determine if the application is consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement;
- To assess if the change is necessary to achieve the purpose, goals, objectives and policies of the Plan;
- To determine if conditions have changed to warrant the proposed amendment (e.g., consult local studies, statistics etc., which may point to changes in economic conditions or other circumstances);
- To assess if it is likely that the amendment will have positive or negative effects for the future e.g. could approval set the precedent for similar requests;
- To assess appropriateness of location within the context of the Municipality;
- To assess compatibility of proposed use with surrounding land uses;
- To calculate/assess servicing in terms of capacity and adequacy of sewer, water, waste and utilities;
- To assess site suitability in terms of any physical constraints, on-site parking and loading availability etc.; and
- To determine the impacts on the natural environment.

Once the application has been deemed to be complete a notice will be circulated to the prescribed agencies. The *Planning Act* stipulates that the notice of a complete (or incomplete) application must be issued within 30 days from the date of the application and that notice to agencies is to be given within a further 15 days. An applicant may appeal a negative notice to the Ontario Municipal Board within 30 days after the notice of the incomplete application.

C. Provincial Interests:

Pre-consultation may involve discussions with affected agencies and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing to assess whether the application is consistent with to the most current Provincial Policy Statement.

D. Public Consultation:

Notice of a public meeting shall be advertised within 20 days after the giving of notice in a newspaper having general circulation in the area affected by the amendment **or** a combination of a notices posted on the site of the proposed amendment together with a notice sent by mail to the applicant and all property owners within 120 m of the property(ies) affected by the application. Information must also be made available to the

general public with respect to the application and any supporting information.

Following a public meeting Council may adopt the amendment as proposed or with modifications, or may refuse the application. Council shall consider any relevant public concerns with the proposed amendment and whether changes or refinements may be necessary in the public interest e.g. can the amendment be altered or improved to make it acceptable. Should Council refuse to adopt the amendment, they are required to advise the applicant and any other party who requested to be notified within 15 days of the date of the refusal, following which the applicant has 20 days to appeal Council's decision to the Local Planning Appeal Tribunal. Similarly, if Council does not adopt the amendment within 180 days from the date the application is filed, the applicant may also appeal the lack of adoption to the Local Planning Appeal Tribunal.

Where the amendment is adopted, notice of adoption shall be given within 15 days and the amendment together with the record of submission shall be submitted to the approval authority.

The approval authority (County of Frontenac) has 180 days to render a decision on the amendment following which there is a 20-day period for appeal to the Local Planning Appeal Tribunal. Where there is no appeal, the decision is final. Only applicants who have participated in the planning process may appeal i.e. by attending and making an oral submission at the public meeting or by submitting written comments before the amendment is adopted.

The notice procedures as prescribed in Sections 17 and 22 of the *Planning Act*, and Ontario Regulations thereto, shall be adhered to.

However, Council may forego public notification and public meeting(s), in connection with Official Plan changes, if the changes relate to the following:

- A consolidation of the Official Plan, which does not affect the policies, and intent of the Plan;
- Altering the numbers and arrangement of provisions;
- Correcting grammar or typographical errors, changing the format, punctuation or language slightly to obtain a uniform format and mode of expression in the Plan.

9.3 Zoning By-laws – Section 34

A. General

When Council receives an application for a **development** project, which it considers at the time, is desirable, not premature, capable of being adequately serviced, and in conformity with the policies and designations of this Plan, Council may pass an implementing amending by-law to the Zoning By-Law. Council may, as a condition of development or **redevelopment**, require the owner of the land to enter into one or more

agreements or requirements with the Municipality dealing with the provision, maintenance and use of certain facilities as set forth in the *Planning Act*. These agreements or requirements may pertain to one or more Sections of the *Planning Act*, such as:

- Holding Provisions - 36 (2);
- Temporary Use Agreement - 39 (1.2);
- Site Plan Control Agreement- 41(7,8);
- Subdivision Control Agreement - 51(26);
- Consent Agreement - 53 (12).

B. The Zoning Amendment Process

Applications for an amendment to the Zoning By-Law shall generally comply with the following process:

Step 1 - Filing an Application

- Pre-consult with the Municipality on the procedures and requirements for filing an application;
- Obtain an application for a Zoning By-Law Amendment; and
- Complete the application in full. The application shall include studies and other information as may be required under Section 6.10 of the Official Plan and Ontario Regulation 545/06. An application which is deemed to be incomplete will be deferred pending receipt of the required information. Studies may be subject to a peer review at the cost of the applicant.

Step 2 - Application Review

Once the application has been deemed to be complete a notice will be circulated to the prescribed agencies. The *Planning Act* stipulates that the notice of a complete (or incomplete) application must be issued within 30 days from the date of the application and that notice to agencies is to be given within a further 15 days. An applicant may appeal a negative notice to the Ontario Municipal Board within 30 days after the notice of the incomplete application.

The application may be circulated for review and pre-consultation with departments within and outside of the Municipality. The Municipality has responsibility for review of the application for compliance with the Official Plan and the Provincial Policy Statement.

Step 3 - Public Meeting

- A public meeting will be held to consider the application;
- Notice of the meeting must be advertised to notify the public and agencies. Advertising may be by (i) newspaper, or (ii) by mail or by personal service and by posting a notice on the site;

- The notice must be given 20 days before the public meeting; and
- The public meeting is held by Council and is open to any member of the public or to an agency to make a presentation for or against the application. Oral submissions at the public meeting or a written submission prior to the adoption of the by-law are required if the applicant subsequently wishes to appeal

Step 4 - Decision

- Council may pass (adopt) a Zoning By-law Amendment, may modify the amendment as proposed or may refuse to pass an amendment;
- If an amending by-law is passed, notice of the passing of the bylaw amendment must be advertised within 15 days of the date of passing; and
- If an amendment is refused or Council does not make a decision within 120 days of the receipt of the application, the applicant may appeal to the Local Planning Appeal Tribunal. Council must advise the applicant in writing within 15 days of a refusal.

Step 5 – Appeal

- Any resident who wishes to object to the Zoning By-Law amendment may appeal if they have participated in the process (attended public meeting and made an oral submission or file a written comment prior to the adoption of the by-law;
- An appeal must be made in writing with reasons for the appeal. The letter of appeal must be submitted to the Clerk within the 20-day appeal period set out in the Notice of Passing.
- The appeal must be accompanied by a prescribed appeal fee payable to the Minister of Finance;
- If no appeal is made within the appeal period, the By-Law is automatically approved; and
- In an appeal is received by the Clerk, the appeal must be sent to the Ontario Municipal Board within 15 days following the last day for appeal. The Local Planning Appeal Tribunal will decide whether the appeal is valid and subject to their decision, may hold a hearing in the Municipality to hear the appeal (or to dismiss the appeal). If they hold a hearing, the decision of the Local Planning Appeal Tribunal is final.

9.4 Holding Zone – Section 36

A. Procedures for Notice

By-laws to establish such Holding Zones shall be subject to the provisions of *Sections 34 and 36 of the Planning Act*, including the notice for and holding of a public meeting. Prior to the removal of the Holding «h» symbol, Council shall give notice of its intention to pass the amending

bylaw removing the holding symbol, in accordance with Section 35 of the *Planning Act*.

9.5 Interim Control By-laws – Section 38

In order to control **development** in an area where the Municipality is reviewing its long-term planning, an Interim Control By-Law may be passed, effective for up to one year and renewable for a further year so that the maximum period it is in effect is two years from its imposition. An Interim Control By-Law shall allow the Council to place a temporary freeze on land uses in order to allow a review of land use policies. After that, at least three years must elapse before another Interim Control By-Law may be passed covering any part of the same area.

9.6 Site Plan Control – Section 41

9.6.1 Procedures for Site Plan Control

Applicants are encouraged to pre-consult with Township Planning Staff on potential applications. Applicants shall file a complete application using the Municipal application form together with the application fee. The application shall include a site plan drawn to scale, which includes the following information:

- Layout of all existing and proposed buildings and structures and setbacks from adjacent property lines, lot dimensions;
- Parking and loading spaces including location of handicapped parking, dimensions of parking spaces, driveways, entrances and manoeuvring aisles, location of fire routes;
- Day lighting triangles on corner lots;
- Relationship of the lot to surrounding streets and other physical features e.g. water bodies, rail lines, slopes and rock outcrops;
- Site services and easements (water, sewer, storm drainage, waste disposal, utilities), sewer inverts, catch basins;
- Spot elevations or contours and site grading and landscaping;
- Fencing and signs;
- Building coverage on the lot, parking space calculations, building height, percentage of landscape area;
- Key plan, scale bar, north arrow, civic address or legal description; and
- The applicant should consult with the Municipality on the number of copies of the application to be submitted.

The application will be circulated to affected departments and agencies (e.g., engineer, fire chief, Conservation Authority, Provincial Ministry etc.). Based on comments received, a Planning Report will be prepared and submitted to Council. Council may hold a public meeting to seek public input (although this is not required by the Planning Act). Final revisions may be required to be made to the site plan. Subject to Council approval, a draft Site Plan Agreement is prepared (by the Municipal Solicitor) for review by Council and the applicant. The

Site Plan Agreement is then adopted by By-law and registered on title against the property to which it applies. A financial guarantee is required to ensure that the works required by the agreement are completed to the satisfaction of the Municipality. A building permit will be issued (subject to payment of any building permit and development charges or other fees and compliance with the site plan).

Inspections are conducted for compliance to site plan. Financial securities released.

9.7 Parkland Dedication or Cash-in-Lieu – Section 42

The conveyance of parkland or cash-in-lieu of parkland is authorized under *Section 42* of the *Planning Act* for park or public **recreational** uses. The conveyance of land or cash-in-lieu may be required for residential severances or residential subdivisions at the rate of 5% or for commercial or industrial severances or subdivisions at the rate of 2% of the area or value of land, respectively, as set out in *Sections 42, 51, and 53* of the *Planning Act*. Where cash-in-lieu is accepted such monies shall be placed in a special account and spent only for the acquisition of land to be used for park or other **recreational** purposes, including the erection or repair of buildings and the acquisition or machinery for park or other **recreational** purposes.

9.8 Committee of Adjustment – Section 44 and 45

A. General

A Committee of Adjustment, duly appointed under *Section 44* of the *Planning Act*, has several powers as set out in *Section 45* of the *Act*:

- May grant a Minor Variance to the Zoning By-law;
- May grant a permission to expand a non-conforming use or to change that use to a similar or more compatible use;
- May interpret the Zoning By-law to permit a use that is defined in general terms; and
- May grant a variance to any by-law that Council specifies and that implements this Official Plan (e.g., Sign By-law)

B. Minor Variances

In considering an application for a Minor Variance, the Committee of Adjustment shall apply four tests, namely:

- i. Is the variance minor?
- ii. Will it maintain the general intent and purpose of the Zoning By-law?
- iii. Will it maintain the general intent and purpose of this Official Plan?
- iv. Is it desirable for the appropriate **development** or use of the land building or structure?

C. Procedures for Applications

1. Applicants are encouraged to consult with Municipal Planning Staff prior to submitting an application.
2. Applicant to file complete application with the Secretary-Treasurer of the Committee of Adjustment together with the required fee. The application, where required, shall be accompanied by a sketch or plan showing the specific dimensions of buildings or structures which affect or may be affected by the application (including buildings or structures on adjacent properties).
3. Committee shall hold a public meeting duly advertised at least 10 days prior and within 30 days after the application is date stamped as a complete application. A preview of the application (planning report) along with a site visit is recommended.
4. Committee may make a decision or reserve a decision and impose conditions on a decision. Decision to be mailed within 10 days.
5. Applicant or other person has 20 days from the date of the decision to file an appeal with the secretary-treasurer together with an appeal fee upon which the appeal is forwarded to the Local Planning Appeal Tribunal. The LPAT may dismiss the appeal or hold a hearing and render a decision.

9.9 Subdivisions, Consents and Part-Lot Control – Sections 44 and 45

A. Procedures for Processing a Plan of Subdivision

The processing of a Plan of Subdivision shall generally consist of the following steps:

- i. Satisfactory completion of an application together with the submission of the required fee to the approval authority (County of Frontenac). The application shall include studies and other information as may be required under Section 6.10 of the Official Plan and Ontario Regulation 544/06. An application which is deemed to be incomplete will be deferred pending receipt of the required information. Studies may be subject to a peer review at the cost of the applicant.
- ii. Submission of required supplementary studies or information, where required by the County.
- iii. The approval authority will be responsible for evaluating the application in compliance with the relevant policies of this Plan, and the Provincial Policy Statement. This will also include, where required, the circulation of the application to the Ministry of Transportation with respect to an entrance permit onto Highway 7; and the Ministry of Culture or MHC with respect to an archaeological assessment. The County may also circulate to other affected agencies such as the Conservation Authority.
- iv. Holding of a duly advertised public meeting (in accordance with the notice provisions set out in the *Planning Act*) to consider the proposed

Plan of Subdivision. The meeting is held by the Frontenac County Planning Advisory Committee.

- v. Draft plan approval with conditions as may be required by the approval authority, Council, Ministries or other agencies.
- vi. Preparation of a Subdivision Agreement to address the conditions of draft approval. Agreement is prepared by the Municipal solicitor.
- vii. Execution of the Subdivision Agreement by Council (by by-law) and registration of the agreement against the lands to which it applies.
- viii. Clearance of concerns or requirements by agencies.
- ix. Final approval of the Plan of Subdivision and registration.
- x. **Development** of lands per the requirements of the Subdivision Agreement and approvals or clearances by the Municipality and other agencies upon satisfactory completion of the requirements.
- xi. Conveyance of land or covenants for easements for utilities, access control or drainage.
- xii. Sale of lots and issuance of building permits.
- xiii. Assumption of municipal water, sewer, roads, street lights etc., by the Municipality (subject to meeting warranty and other construction standards set out in the Subdivision Agreement).

B. Consents

Procedures for processing Consent applications may include but not be limited to:

- i. Applicant files a complete application with the Clerk or designate.
- ii. Council may also seek technical input from other selected agencies and municipal staff.
- iii. The application will be reviewed for compliance to the policies of this Plan and the regulations of the implementing Zoning By-law (Planning Report).
- iv. Council may have a public meeting to consider the application.
- v. Council will issue a decision and may impose conditions of approval (provisional consent).
- vi. Decision is advertised (circulated) as required by the *Planning Act*.
- vii. Applicant shall enter into a Consent Agreement (Development Agreement) where required as a means to implement the conditions.
- viii. Applicant has up to one year to fulfil provisions of conditional consent.
- ix. Consent is granted upon fulfillment of conditions and submission of deed or instrument for stamping (certificate).
- x. The compliance must occur within two years from the date the certificate is given or consent will lapse.

C. **Part-Lot Control**

Part-lot control may be used for existing Plans of Subdivision where it is necessary to realign lot boundaries to clarify or grant title, exact specific servicing requirements as a condition of consent such as a road widening or to further control internal **development** on a lot.

9.10 Tariff of Fees – Section 69

Council may by By-law, adopt a Tariff of Fees By-law for the purpose of levying fees for the costs associated with the processing of planning applications including:

- An amendment to the Official Plan;
- An amendment to the Zoning By-law;
- A Minor Variance or permission related to a non-conforming use;
- Site Plan Control application and agreement;
- A Plan of Subdivision or Condominium application and agreement;
- A Consent Application and Consent Agreement;
- A Change of use.

Appendix 3 Private Lane Construction Standards

Right-of-Way Width	20.0 m (66 ft)
Width of Clearing	9.0 m (30 ft)
Surface Width	6.0 (20 ft)
Surface Material	Crushed Stone
Depth of Surface Material, (Gran. "A")	100 mm (4 in)
Depth of Base Material/Cover Over Bedrock (Gran. "B")	150 mm (6 in)
Depth of Base Material (Gran. "B")	300 mm (12 in)
Granular Shoulder, Including Rounding	1.0 m (3 ft)
Crown Minimum	2%
Cross Culvert	400 mm (16 in) – 300 mm (12 in) Minimum Cover
Cross Material	Aluminized Corrugated Steel pipe/high density polyethylene (double wall)
Maximum Vertical Grade	12% (1.8) Minimum vertical curve length subject to design speed requirements
Horizontal Turning Radius	Minimum centerline radius 12.0 m (40.0 ft) – Subject to design speed requirements
Ontario Building Code requirements	Safe passage of emergency vehicles Maximum change of gradient not more than 1 in 12.5 (8%) over a minimum distance of 15 m (50 ft). Turnaround for dead-end portion of road more than 90.0 m (295 ft) long.
Ditches, Minimum Depth from Road Centerline to Bottom of Ditch	0.5 m (1.5 ft) or 0.15 m (6 in) below bottom of granular B whichever is lower
Overhead Clearance Height	5.0 m (16 ft) minimum