



Municipality of the County of Victoria

Municipal Planning Strategy

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Municipality of the County of Victoria
Municipal Planning Strategy
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1 Introduction and Context

1.1 Introduction

Land use planning is a collaborative process used by municipalities to help residents, business owners, and civic leaders establish and implement a vision for their communities and to build a common future for all. Planning provides a framework to guide how land is used, how and where growth and development happens, and how and where buildings are built. It therefore fundamentally impacts how residents and stakeholders experience their communities and is instrumental to building the community and future they want.

Land use planning, as one of the primary ways to shape the future of the Municipality of the County of Victoria, is also critical in guiding how investments are made in infrastructure; helping communities prepare for economic, environmental, and demographic changes; enabling and promoting development that is in keeping with the municipality's culture and character; protecting naturally sensitive and significant environments; and preventing development in areas that may pose hazards.

Land use planning is also required under the *Municipal Government Act* (the "Act"). Up until 2018, land use planning was a voluntary process in Nova Scotia—municipalities had the discretion to implement land use planning across their jurisdiction. However, changes to the *Municipal Government Act* in 2018 made it mandatory for municipalities to implement land use planning.

Land use planning is accomplished and implemented through a Municipal Planning Strategy, sometimes abbreviated as "MPS". This document develops a long-term vision and plan for how land is going to be used in the municipality and includes policies or statements that reflect Council's intention for land use. Municipal Planning Strategies are implemented through a Land Use By-law, which establish specific standards and rules for development. Together, the Municipal Planning Strategy and Land Use By-law, along with the Subdivision By-law which sets rules for subdivision of land, are the primary documents governing land use in the Municipality of the County of Victoria.

1.2 Community Context

The Municipality of the County of Victoria (“the Municipality” or “Victoria County”) is located in northeast Nova Scotia on Cape Breton Island and covers a land area of approximately 2,832 square kilometers. It is one of five municipalities on Cape Breton Island and shares common land boundaries with Cape Breton Regional Municipality and the Municipality of the County of Inverness. The land area of the municipality is made up of all the land within Victoria County, including the Village of Baddeck, except the land of the Wagmatcook First Nation.



The Wagmatcook First Nation is a Mi'kmaw community located on the shores of the Bras d'Or Lake, approximately 15 kilometres southeast of Baddeck and 51 kilometres west of Sydney. The Wagmatcook First Nation is part of the Mi'kmaw nation which has occupied an area including the Atlantic Provinces and the Gaspé Peninsula—an area known to the Mi'kmaw as Mi'kma'ki—since time immemorial. Mi'kma'ki was divided into eight districts, and Wagmatcook is within the Unama'kik district of Mi'kma'ki. The Unama'kik district makes up all of Cape Breton Island.

The Bras d'Or Lake is significant for the Mi'kmaq people. In the past it was not only a site of permanent summer villages where the Mi'kmaq could access a variety of fish and aquatic species, including cod, oyster, lobsters, eel, and gaspereau, but also provided a transportation route to access other fishing and hunting grounds.

Today, the Wagmatcook First Nation is a community of over 690 people with a strong commercial and institutional base, including a health centre, cultural and heritage centre, a school, water and wastewater facilities, and a gas station. The Humes River Wilderness Trail starts just behind the school, leading to the 25-foot McNaughton Brook Falls and the 60-foot Humes River Falls.

European settlement of Cape Breton Island was originally driven by French Acadian settlers in the early 18th century. The Acadian population grew quickly during that time due to an influx of settlers from today's New England and Maritime Provinces. However, this development came to a halt with the expulsion of Acadians in 1755, which came as a result of military hostilities between Britain and France. A small number of Acadians evaded capture and managed to live in hiding or as refugees in Mi'kmaq communities. From 1764 onward, small groups of Acadians were allowed to settle lands in Nova Scotia again and an official report from 1774 counted a population of 502 Acadians on the island, although the majority of these were in the Counties of Inverness and Richmond.

Scottish settlement on Cape Breton Island began in the late 18th century and early 19th century, primarily driven by the Highland Clearances in Scotland and the desire for a better life in the New World. The Scottish immigrants, many of whom were Gaelic-speaking Highlanders, established communities throughout Cape Breton Island.

They continued the traditions of farming, fishing, and raising livestock, adapting their Scottish cultural heritage to the new environment. Gaelic language and music played a significant role in Cape Breton's Scottish communities, with the island becoming known for its vibrant Celtic culture. The Highland Village in Iona is part of the Nova Scotia Museum and is operated by the Nova Scotia Highland Village Society as a living history museum of Gaelic history and culture.

Victoria County's unique landscape is one of its defining features. From the low-lying areas around the Bras d'Or Lake to the extraordinary elevations in the Cape Breton Highlands, the municipality's landscape has been vital in shaping the community's history, economy, and culture. Because of the often-challenging landscape, characterized by steep slopes and high elevations, communities have mostly settled in the low-lying, coastal areas. Communities like Baddeck, Ingonish, and Dingwall (formerly Young's Cove) all thrived as shipping, fishing, and other industries grew in significance between the 18th and 20th centuries. Today, tourism has become one of the most important industries in Victoria County. The Cape Breton Highlands National Park, the Village of Baddeck, and innumerable other natural and cultural resources draw visitors to Victoria County from around the world.

Baddeck, which is jurisdictionally a part of the Municipality, functions as a Village as defined under the *Municipal Government Act*. As such, the Village of Baddeck has additional autonomy from the Municipality of the County of Victoria and can make by-laws and spend funds, among other governance permissions (although the scope of these permissions is limited).

The Municipality operates four drinking water supply systems in Victoria County: Dingwall, Ingonish, Little Narrows, and Neils Harbour. Together, these four systems service approximately 400 customers with safe drinking water. The Village of Baddeck is also supplied by a central drinking water system. Conversely, Baddeck is currently the only community in the municipality with access to a central sanitary sewer system, with the remainder of the population relying on on-site septic fields or other sewage disposal methods.

The Municipality of the County of Victoria has a vast network of roads and highways that connect it to the rest of Cape Breton Island and beyond. Highway 105, which is part of the Trans-Canada Highway and begins in Port Hawkesbury, runs through the eastern extent of the municipality, through Baddeck, to Cape Breton Regional Municipality. The eastern extent of the Cabot Trail (Route 30) also runs through the municipality. The Cabot Trail is approximately a 300-kilometre loop around the northern tip of Cape Breton Island that is world-renowned for its scenic views and access to nature. This route also connects Victoria County to the neighbouring County of Inverness.

Apart from a few centres like Baddeck and Ingonish, the majority of the population in the Municipality of the County of Victoria is located in its many small communities—it has the third-lowest population density among all Nova Scotian municipalities, with an average 2.4 people per square kilometre. Despite a modest population decline from 2011 to 2016, the municipality grew by 3.0% between 2016 to 2021, reaching a population of 6,750. The period of growth between 2016 and 2021 was the first time the population in Victoria County had grown for several decades.

Like most municipalities across Nova Scotia, Victoria County has an ageing population. Between 2006 and 2016, the average median age of the municipality increased from 46.3 years to 52.7 years. The municipality experienced significant growth in residents aged 65 to 84 (38.9%), while at the same time seeing a decrease in the number of 0-19-year-olds (22.4%) and 20 to 64-year-olds (16.5%).

The Municipality of the County of Victoria was incorporated as a municipality in 1879. The Municipality is divided up into eight districts, each of which elects a member of the Council. Once elected, the Municipal Council chooses its Warden by ballot.

1.3 Statements of Provincial Interest

The Province of Nova Scotia has established five Statements of Provincial Interest, which are intended to support sustainable development across the province. While land use planning is an activity that is largely undertaken by municipalities, the Province, through legislation, can help to ensure municipalities operate under the same planning framework and to protect interests and values which are held across the province. The Statements of Provincial Interest are one way of doing so and deal with five topics that are relevant to the Municipality of the County of Victoria:

- Statement of Provincial Interest Regarding Drinking Water
- Statement of Provincial Interest Regarding Flood Risk Areas
- Statement of Provincial Interest Regarding Agricultural Land
- Statement of Provincial Interest Regarding Infrastructure
- Statement of Provincial Interest Regarding Housing

Each Statement of Provincial Interest includes a set of provisions that must be identified in land use planning documents. This Municipal Planning Strategy, and accompanying Land Use By-law, will address the Statements of Provincial Interest as outlined below.

1.3.1 Statement of Provincial Interest Regarding Drinking Water

Clean drinking water is essential for life in the Municipality of the County of Victoria, and this is reflected in the Statement of Provincial Interest Regarding Drinking Water. In the municipality there are several public drinking water systems. Not only is the infrastructure vital in supplying drinking water to communities, but the sources of water themselves are critical to the long-term sustainability of the municipality. Drinking water comes from both surface water and groundwater sources, and central drinking water systems serve communities including Dingwall, Neils Harbour / New Haven, Ingonish, Baddeck, and Little Narrows. This Municipal Planning Strategy has identified and protected these sources of drinking water by establishing the Source Water Protection 1 Zone and Source Water Protection 2 Zone. These zones are explicitly meant for the protection of drinking water sources and limits permitted uses to ensure the development of land does not impact these as future sources of drinking water.

Applicable MPS sections: 3.6 Source Water Protection Designation.

1.3.2 Statement of Provincial Interest Regarding Flood Risk Areas

The Statement of Provincial Interest Regarding Flood Risk Areas applies to areas designated under the Canada-Nova Scotia Flood Damage Program. Currently there are no areas designated under this program within the Municipality of the County of Victoria. Council also generally recognizes the intent of this Statement of Provincial Interest and has adopted special setback requirements from watercourses in the municipality.

Applicable MPS sections: 4.4.1 Shoreline Development.

1.3.3 Statement of Provincial Interest Regarding Agricultural Land

The Statement of Provincial Interest Regarding Agricultural Land specifically aims to protect land with soils classified as Class 2, Class 3, or actively farmed Class 4 under the Canada Land Inventory. In order to meet the intent of this Statement of Provincial Interest, Council has identified and zoned all lands classified as Class 2, 3, and active 4 as the Agriculture Potential Zone, with the exception of lands that accommodate, or have the potential to accommodate, denser forms of development. The provisions of this land use zone not only prioritize agricultural land uses, but also include measures designed to minimize fragmentation of agricultural land.

Applicable MPS sections: 3.2.5 Agriculture Potential Zone

1.3.4 Statement of Provincial Interest Regarding Infrastructure

The Statement of Provincial Interest Regarding Infrastructure looks to ensure infrastructure is used efficiently and effectively and that when expanded it does not place an undue burden on the municipality, its residents, or its businesses. With both municipal drinking water and sewer systems, this Municipal Planning Strategy is structured to promote growth in areas of the municipality that are already serviced. The structure used in this plan also places limits on where services can be expanded to prevent unwanted development of municipal services.

Applicable MPS sections:

- 4.2.1 Public Roads
- 4.2.2 Private Roads
- 4.3.1 Central Sewer
- 4.3.2 Central Water

1.3.5 Statement of Provincial Interest Regarding Housing

Housing is a basic need for every person in the municipality, and land use planning is an important tool in ensuring there is an adequate supply of diverse housing options. The Statement of Provincial Interest Regarding Housing aims to ensure that a wide variety of housing forms, tenures, and options are available for current and future residents of the municipality. This Municipal Planning Strategy provides a land use framework that encourages and enables a variety of housing options in different communities across the municipality, including enabling different densities of housing, supportive housing, and manufactured housing. At the same time, the Strategy contains some policies that place regulations on some practices that remove dwellings from the housing market, such as short-term rentals.

Applicable MPS sections:

- 3.3 Hamlet Designation
- 3.4 Serviced Centre Designation
- 4.1.5 Residential Development
- 4.1.6 Home Based Businesses
- 4.1.7 Residential Facilities and Small Options Homes

1.4 How to Use this Municipal Planning Strategy

This Municipal Planning Strategy (“Plan” or “MPS”) establishes a set of policies that will guide and direct growth in the Municipality of the County of Victoria over this planning period. These policies are accompanied by and implemented through the Land Use By-law (“By-law or “LUB”), a document that contains the standards and regulations for development, and the Subdivision By-law (“SDB”), which contains the standards and procedures for subdivision of land.

1.4.1 Interpretation

In this Plan:

- “may” is permissive and typically indicates a future action for which the Municipality has policy support to undertake, but is not obliged to undertake; and
- “shall” is imperative and indicates a duty to act, which is typically implemented through the Land Use By-law.
- Diagrams, sketches, or photos in this Plan are provided for illustrative purposes only.
- Schedules form part of this Plan.

Nothing in this Plan shall affect the continuance of land uses that are lawfully in existence as of the date of this Plan coming into effect, as further regulated by the *Municipal Government Act*.

1.4.2 Secondary Plan Areas

This Municipal Planning Strategy is the overarching planning document for the Municipality of the County of Victoria. However, Baddeck has been previously planned through a detailed “Secondary” Municipal Planning Strategy – a standalone document that includes a full suite of policies and supporting contextual information for the community of Baddeck. Over time, as the Baddeck Secondary Municipal Planning Strategy is due for review and renewal, it may be rolled into this Municipal Planning Strategy.

The result of this structure is that this Municipal Planning Strategy provides overall context for the entire municipality, while also serving as the primary planning document for all previously unplanned areas outside of Baddeck. At this time, the detailed policies of this plan will apply to those previously unplanned areas, while policies specific to Baddeck are found within the Secondary Municipal Planning Strategy. Therefore, the contents of this Municipal Planning Strategy are not always comprehensive in the sense of providing detailed information about all areas of the Municipality of the County of Victoria.

2 Plan Process

2.1 Plan Inception and Plan Development

The creation of the Municipality of Victoria's Municipal Planning Strategy and Land Use By-law, a project called "Plan Victoria County", was initiated by the Municipality in September of 2021. Plan Victoria County was part of a larger project called "Plan Eastern Nova," a joint effort between the respective municipalities of the counties of Antigonish, Inverness, Richmond, and Victoria to establish municipal planning strategies and land use by-laws for each municipality. Plan Victoria County originated from legislative changes by the Province of Nova Scotia that required all land in the province to be subject to land use controls.

In 2018, the Province of Nova Scotia passed legislation through Bill 58 that required every municipality (and all land within the municipality) to be subject to a municipal planning strategy and land use by-law. Bill 58 also established a set of 'minimum planning standards' that each municipality had to meet. Prior to the adoption of this Municipal Planning Strategy and the accompanying Land Use By-law, the only municipality-wide planning rules were related to wind turbine development. Beyond this, the community of Baddeck was subject to detailed municipal planning through a "Secondary Municipal Planning Strategy".

This Municipal Planning Strategy replaces the 'Victoria County Municipal Planning Strategy Concerning the Regulation of Wind Turbine Development' as the overarching planning document for the Municipality, while the Baddeck Secondary Plan remains. This 'Secondary Plan' is described in more detail in Chapter 5 of this Plan.

The Municipal Planning Strategy and Land Use By-law for the Municipality of the County of Victoria were created through a multi-step process that involved significant background research, public consultation, as well as policy and regulatory development. The background research involved conducting demographic, socio-economic, and spatial analysis to understand how the municipality has changed and what the current state of land use was.

2.2 Public Engagement

2.2.1 Initial Engagement

The initial public engagement for Plan Victoria County took place between November of 2021 and February of 2022. Taking place during the COVID-19 pandemic, engagement included both online and in-person consultations.

The project officially launched with a press release from the Municipality and was followed by a series of in-person open houses. In total there were five open houses held in the municipality in the following locations:

- Big Bras d'Or
- Englishtown
- Ingonish
- Dingwall
- Iona

The open houses coincided with the launch of an online survey and an online interactive map for residents and community members. The survey sought responses regarding planning-specific issues as well as community ambitions. Conversely, the online interactive map allowed residents to provide location-specific comments on land use zoning maps of the municipality.

Local and regional stakeholders also had the opportunity to provide their feedback on how land should be used and managed in the municipality through a series of online interviews and group discussions.

While the open houses allowed residents and community members to get a better understanding of the project and how planning is conducted, there was a desire from the community to work collaboratively to create a vision for the municipality. A visioning workbook was developed which was designed to help individuals, families, friends, and organizations to share their vision for the future of their community.

The results from the initial phase of engagement were condensed into a brief “Plan Victoria Engagement Summary” document. The summary included a qualitative analysis of the responses received from community members and stakeholders during the initial round of engagement.

Taken together, the information gathered during the initial phase of engagement was foundational to the development of policies and regulations contained within this Municipal Planning Strategy and the Land Use By-law.

Policy 2-1: When reviewing or amending the Municipal Planning Strategy, Council shall comply with the Municipality of the County of Victoria’s Public Participation Policy.

2.2.2 Draft Plan Engagement

Based on the feedback received during the initial round of engagement, the project team created a first public draft of planning documents to be published in June of 2022. The documents drafts, including proposed zoning maps, were presented at public open houses in Englishtown, Ingonish, Dingwall, and Iona during the same month. An online version of the presentation and discussion was also held through a virtual platform.

Apart from the opportunity to participate in these open houses, members of the public were invited to provide feedback on the documents drafts through various other channels. These included an interactive online map and online surveys. Comments on the plan drafts were also received by mail and e-mail. Many residents took advantage of that opportunity, and feedback was received up until the winter of 2024.

2.3 Key Issues

Throughout the initial phase of engagement, community members and stakeholders shared their ideas, opinions, and insights regarding the growth and development of the municipality. During the initial phase, several key issues emerged based on the feedback of stakeholders.

2.3.1 The Environment

During the initial engagement, the importance of the natural environment and landscape were frequently cited by residents and stakeholders. The Cape Breton highlands, the Bras d'Or Lake, and the plentiful beaches, streams, rivers, and lakes were frequently cited as important for residents and stakeholders alike. Respondents expressed concern with how growth and development could impede access to these assets, while respondents also noted that they would like to see protections for water bodies within Victoria County, including lakes and rivers, as well as ensuring development is appropriately set back from the shoreline.

2.3.2 Housing

Respondents frequently mentioned that access to affordable, adequate, and safe housing was a significant challenge in Victoria County. Respondents felt there are a lack of rental options, entry level homes for young families, and supportive housing for seniors to age in place. Residents would also like to see more smaller housing options that feature accessible design features.

Other concerns around housing included:

- Inappropriate housing development around lakeshores and coastal areas,
- Availability of seniors' housing and access to healthcare supports in rural areas, and
- Regulation of short-term rentals to provide more year-round housing.

2.3.3 Services, Amenities, and Infrastructure

As a predominantly rural municipality, access to (and the quality of) services, amenities, and infrastructure was frequently cited by respondents as a concern in Victoria County. Respondents felt that there was a general lack of infrastructure to support development, while there was also a need for greater investment in recreation opportunities and infrastructure, such as playgrounds, throughout the municipality.

Many of the challenges regarding infrastructure and services fall outside of the scope of a Municipal Planning Strategy, such as access to high-speed internet, though respondents felt they were important considerations for the future of the municipality.

2.3.4 Economic Development and Demographic Challenges

While the municipality's economy has historically been based on resource extraction, tourism has grown significantly over the last decade to become the main economic driver. Despite this, a lack of businesses, stores, and employment opportunities is seen as a major challenge in the municipality. Respondents see planning as a tool that can be used to not only promote economic development, but also to protect the identity of the municipality.

Communities such as Ingonish are experiencing housing shortages that prevent local businesses from securing employees, while respondents from Middle River cited increasing land prices and erosion, both of which are impacting the agricultural identity of the area.

2.3.5 Implications of New Planning Rules

This Municipal Planning Strategy and accompanying Land Use By-law establishes land use planning policies and regulations for areas of the municipality that were formerly not subject to land use planning. Several respondents and community members in the Municipality of the County of Victoria expressed their concern with controls and regulations placed on private land, and many questioned whether land use planning was necessary. Nevertheless, other respondents saw value in adopting land use planning rules and regulations to help preserve the rural nature of the municipality, while also promoting sensible and systematic growth.

3 Land Use Designations and Zones

3.1 Community Structure

The Municipality of the County of Victoria has a diverse landscape, with each community holding its own unique identity, scale, and character. However, there are also some similarities to be found among communities and from the perspective of land use and development, each area within the municipality can be broadly characterized into one of three categories: rural areas, hamlets, and serviced areas.

3.1.1 Rural Areas

The vast majority of the land area within the municipality is rural in nature. These areas are characterized by natural landscapes, resource-based activities such as forestry and agriculture, and larger recreational areas. Many of the municipality's residents call the rural areas home, although residential densities tend to be lower than those to be found in the hamlets or serviced centres. Most infrastructure in these areas is either privately or provincially owned and managed.

3.1.2 Hamlets

Within the municipality's large land area are a number of communities that serve as local hubs for the surrounding area. They may have a concentration of commercial services, a community hall, or more diversity in housing options than the surrounding area. Some of these communities are serviced by municipal water, but none are currently serviced by municipal sewer.

Hamlet communities within the municipality include:

- Bay St. Lawrence + St. Margaret Village
- Big Bras d'Or
- Dingwall + Cape North
- Englishtown
- Little Narrows
- Ingonish
- Iona, and
- Neils Harbour + New Haven.

3.1.3 Serviced Centres

Serviced centres encompass the communities with central water, central sewer, or both, as well as adjacent areas where these services could be efficiently and sustainably expanded. The presence of these central services—and central sewer in particular—supports smaller lot sizes and higher densities of development. These communities are also typically characterized by a wider range of residential options and commercial services, and may host other types of municipal infrastructure, such as sidewalks.

Serviced centre communities include:

- Peripheral areas of the Village of Baddeck

Note that the Village of Baddeck itself is subject to comprehensive planning through a Secondary Plan.

Policy 3-1: Council shall, through the maps of the Municipal Planning Strategy, implement the general framework for future growth and development in the municipality by designating areas as Rural Designation, Hamlet Designation, or Serviced Centre Designation.

3.2 Rural Designation

3.2.1 The Rural Designation and Permitted Zones

The varying, unique landscape of the Municipality of the County of Victoria has been vital in shaping the history, culture, and economy of the community. Large agricultural and pastoral holdings, forests, marshes, beaches, and inland watercourses dominate the landscape.

These lands are often associated with the resource-based industries; forestry, fishing, and agriculture make up a significant portion of the land uses, while low density residential development, varying commercial and industrial uses, marine-based development, and recreational properties are also present in these areas of the municipality. Rural lands are mostly characterized by development on large, unserviced lots.

Traditionally, these land uses have been able to exist without significant land use controls. Their location—away from significant population centres—and the oversight from other levels of government has meant the municipality has not been compelled to provide a rigorous level of land use control for resource-based uses. While the adoption of this Municipal Planning Strategy will result in land use controls placed on the rural areas of the municipality, it is Council’s intention to limit the scope of land use regulations so as to ensure rural and resource-based land uses can continue with relative ease while establishing a framework to reduce the potential for land use conflicts.

The Rural Designation is meant to guide land use planning and development decisions with respect to the rural lands in the municipality.

Policy 3-2: Council shall establish, on Schedule ‘A’ – Future Land Use Map, the Rural Designation.

Policy 3-3: Council shall, on the maps of the Land Use By-law, permit the following Rural Zones, established in Section 3.2 of this Plan, within the Rural Designation:

- (a) Rural General Zone,
- (b) Rural Commercial Zone,
- (c) Rural Industrial Zone, and
- (d) Agriculture Potential Zone.

Policy 3-4: Council shall, on the maps of the Land Use By-law, permit the Conservation Zone, established in Section 3.5 of this Plan, within the Rural Designation.

Policy 3-5: Council shall, on the maps of the Land Use By-law, permit the following General Zones, established in Section 3.7 of this Plan, within the Rural Designation:

- (a) Commercial Recreation Zone
- (b) Fishing Zone
- (c) Highway Commercial Zone
- (d) Institutional Zone
- (e) Parks and Open Space Zone

Policy 3-6: Council shall, on the maps of the Land Use By-law, permit the following Rural Zones, established in Section 3.6 of this Plan, within the Rural Designation:

- (a) Source Water Protection 1 Zone, and
- (b) Source Water Protection 2 Zone

3.2.2 Rural General Zone

Vast areas of the municipality are sparsely populated and have functioned without municipal planning prior to this document. For these parts of the natural and cultural landscape, it is the intent of this Plan to minimize regulatory burden and largely permit most types of eclectic land uses that can presently be found in these areas, while limiting the potential of land use conflicts wherever possible.

Much of the municipality's landscape remains undeveloped or is used for traditional resource-based activities such as forestry or aggregate extraction. These types of uses occur along the major roads and highways or in the inland areas away from major transportation routes. In the case of the latter, these resource areas are accessed from a series of interconnecting 'back roads' that allow commercial trucks to move to and from the logging and extraction sites. Because of the rural nature of the municipality, these types of uses are expected to take place here and are often outside of municipal planning as they are regulated through provincial licensing.

Where residential development does occur, it usually locates along (or in close proximity to) the major roads and highways in the municipality, such as Highway 105, the Cabot Trail, or Kempt Head Road. Because of the limited land use controls that have existed in parts of the municipality, commercial and industrial developments may also be present. Council intends to permit a range of uses in the Rural General Zone, including a limited range of commercial and industrial uses that coincide with the mixed development patterns that have established over time.

Policy 3-7: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, establish the Rural General Zone. This land use zone is intended to support resource-based uses, including, but not limited to, forestry and agriculture, and limited development on existing transportation routes and private roads.

Policy 3-8: The Rural General Zone shall permit limited residential, commercial, and industrial land uses, in addition to a variety of resource-based and rural land uses including agricultural uses.

Policy 3-9: Nursing homes, residential uses with five to six dwelling units and boarding houses with five to twelve sleeping units shall be permitted by Site Plan Approval in the Rural General Zone.

Policy 3-10: The Rural General Zone shall be applied on the zoning map of the Land Use By-law to those areas of the municipality that support resource-based uses, low-density development, or are undeveloped, and which have not been identified as possessing significant agricultural potential.

Policy 3-11: Within the Rural Designation, Council shall consider applying the Rural General Zone to other properties by amendment to the Land Use By-law. In considering such amendments, Council shall have regard to the following:

- (a) that where Agricultural Potential (AP) Zoning is involved, the proposal complies with Policy 3-26; and,
- (b) that any proposal complies with Policy 6-24.

3.2.3 Rural Commercial Zone

While the highest concentration of commercial activity in the municipality takes place in the serviced centre areas and hamlets, there are instances where commercial businesses are necessary in the rural, unserviced areas. With the vast number of small communities and regional attractions located throughout the municipality, commercial uses such as hotels and accommodations, automobile service stations, restaurants, or larger retail stores are necessary outside of “hub” communities like Baddeck or Ingonish. These rural areas also have a need for commercial uses that directly serve the rural and resource uses on surrounding lands. Council is supportive of the establishment of the Rural Commercial Zone to promote a range of commercial services and amenities meant for the local residents, rural and resource uses, and the travelling public.

Policy 3-12: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, establish the Rural Commercial Zone. This land use zone is intended to support a range of commercial services that cater to the travelling public and local communities in the rural areas of the municipality.

Policy 3-13: The Rural Commercial Zone shall permit a range of commercial uses, as well as residential, recreational, and institutional uses incidental to the Rural Designation.

Policy 3-14: Drive-through restaurant uses, nursing homes, dwellings with more than 6 dwelling units per lot, and boarding houses with more than 12 sleeping units per lot shall be permitted within the Rural Commercial Zone by site plan approval.

Policy 3-15: The Rural Commercial Zone shall initially be applied on the zoning map of the Land Use By-law to existing commercial businesses within the Rural Designation.

Policy 3-16: Within the Rural Designation, Council shall consider applying the Rural Commercial Zone to other properties by amendment to the Land Use By-law. In considering such amendments, Council shall have regard to the following:

- (a) that where Agricultural Potential (AP) Zoning is involved, the proposal complies with Policy 3-26; and,
- (b) that any proposal complies with Policy 6-24.

3.2.4 Rural Industrial Zone

The term “industrial” encompasses a wide variety of uses—from warehousing and wholesaling to manufacturing, assembling, fabrication, or processing uses. Because of the availability of large lots and with low population densities, rural areas are often suited for industrial uses. These areas can more easily accommodate potential nuisances such as commercial truck traffic, manufacturing noise, and large shipping and storage areas. Industrial uses in rural areas are also important components of supporting resource-based industries, by providing the necessary processing facilities for raw materials. For these reasons, Council supports the establishment of the Rural Industrial Zone to accommodate a range of industrial uses in the rural areas of the municipality including, but not limited to scrapyards, solid waste facilities, and industrial uses with large footprints.

Policy 3-17: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, establish the Rural Industrial Zone. This land use zone is intended to support a range of industrial uses and limited commercial uses.

Policy 3-18: The Rural Industrial Zone shall permit non-obnoxious and obnoxious industrial uses, resource-based uses, automotive uses, and limited commercial uses that are related to, or supportive of, industrial uses.

Policy 3-19: Scrap yard uses shall be permitted within the Rural Industrial Zone by site plan approval.

Policy 3-20: The Rural Industrial Zone shall initially be applied on the zoning map of the Land Use By-law to those existing industrial uses within the Rural Designation.

Policy 3-21: In the Rural Designation, Council shall consider applying the Rural Industrial Zone to other properties by amendment to the Land Use By-law. In considering such amendments, Council shall have regard to the following:

- (a) that where Agricultural Potential (AP) Zoning is involved, the proposal complies with Policy 3-26; and,
- (b) that any proposal complies with Policy 6-24.

Policy 3-22: Council shall consider entering into a development agreement to enable heavy industrial uses and solid waste disposal facilities on lots 10,000 square metres or greater within the Rural Industrial Zone, subject to Policy 6-24 of this Plan.

3.2.5 Agriculture Potential Zone

Municipalities in Nova Scotia are, by way of the *Municipal Government Act*, required to identify and protect high-value agricultural soils, which are defined to be Class 2, Class 3, and actively-farmed Class 4 soils as identified by the Canada Land Inventory (Nova Scotia has no Class 1 soils). The Municipality of the County of Victoria does not have a significant amount of high-quality, arable land, though there are areas with soils capable of supporting agriculture. This includes the lands within the Middle River valley, the Baddeck River valley, and the North River valley, as well as the coastal areas surrounding St Patricks Channel and between Little Narrows, Estmere, and Iona.

Soil quality is not a perfect indication of agricultural activity or potential. Poor climate or difficult terrain can make otherwise fertile soils unsuitable for farming, while some crops (such as blueberries) thrive on otherwise poor soils. While most of the agricultural activity in the municipality is currently taking place on some of the County's best agricultural lands, some areas with high-value agricultural soils have been developed for other uses.

Council therefore recognizes the importance of agriculture and the need to ensure that active agricultural lands and lands with agricultural potential are protected for the long-term benefit of residents in the municipality and the province beyond. Council also recognizes that the climate and terrain within the municipality do not always align with good soils. As a result, Council will establish the Agriculture Potential Zone. The zone is intended to identify good agricultural soils, as well as established agricultural areas, and prioritize agricultural activities in these locations. However, rather than taking an overly-strict approach to development in these areas, Council will focus on avoiding the fragmentation of lands with agricultural potential by permitting a wide range of land uses but directing the majority of new non-agricultural uses to areas with established roads.

Policy 3-23: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, establish the Agriculture Potential Zone. This land use zone is intended to prioritize agricultural development on good agricultural soils as well as well-established agricultural areas even if they are not located on good agricultural soils.

Policy 3-24: The Agriculture Potential Zone shall permit agricultural and forestry uses; a limited range of residential, recreational, and community uses; and commercial uses that provide agricultural-adjacent experiences, such as craft beverage producers and farmers' markets.

Policy 3-25: The Agriculture Potential Zone shall be applied on the zoning map of the Land Use By-law to all land with soils categorized as Class 2, Class 3, and actively-farmed Class 4 as identified in the Canada Land Inventory.

Council recognizes that there may be cases of future development proposals where the overall community benefit or economic advantage established by the proposal may justify rezoning some agricultural lands or permitting a specific land use by development agreement.

When considering planning applications in the Agriculture Potential Zone, Council shall be guided by two key considerations:

1. whether the site is planned in an efficient way that avoids unnecessary fragmentation of agricultural soils; and,
2. that measures are taken so that the development proposal will not create foreseeable land use conflicts between new land uses and existing neighbouring farms.

Council recognizes that farmers in agricultural areas should be able to operate without concern over how smells, noises, or other reasonable byproducts of the farming process will be perceived by others. Co-location of new residential or tourist land uses in proximity to existing farms is likely to result in complaints about farming operations and should be avoided.

When evaluating the merits of a development proposal against the following Policy, the applicant is not expected to provide any professional assessments of the proposal's impact on neighbouring farms. Rather, the Policy is meant to support Council in justifying decisions based on the two above-mentioned considerations.

Policy 3-26: When a policy of this Municipal Planning Strategy is used to change a property from the Agriculture Potential Zone by amendment to the Zoning Map of the Land Use By-law, or to advance development within the Agriculture Potential Zone by development agreement, Council shall be satisfied that the proposal:

- (a) by its nature or the regulatory limitations placed upon it minimizes the risk of land use conflicts that could impact the operation of existing agricultural operations;
- (b) is limited to the land area necessary to accommodate the proposed development;
- (c) prioritizes locating development in a manner that minimizes, to the extent possible, the fragmentation of agricultural soils;
- (d) if carried out by development agreement:
 - a. clusters buildings, lawns, on-site services, and accessory structures to provide a buffer to any adjacent agricultural or resource uses; and

- b. includes provisions to reduce the risk of land use conflict between agricultural operations and potential residential uses; and,
- (e) complies with Policy 6-24.

Policy 3-27: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, prohibit development, with the exception of agricultural or forestry development, on private roads created after the adoption of this plan that provide access or are intended to provide access to more than fifteen lots in the Agriculture Potential Zone.

Policy 3-28: Council shall prohibit topsoil removal from lands with the highest agricultural potential, other than removal incidental to the development of uses permitted in the zone and ongoing use of the property.

Policy 3-29: Council shall consider entering into a development agreement to enable proposals for renewable energy generation systems other than wind turbines in the Agriculture Potential Zone. When considering such developments, special considerations shall be given to the following:

- (a) that the proposal does not negatively impact the agricultural productivity of adjacent properties nor to an unnecessary extent fragment agricultural land; and,
- (b) that the proposal complies with Policy 6-24.

3.3 Hamlet Designation

3.3.1 The Hamlet Designation and Permitted Zones

While much of The Municipality of the County of Victoria is rural, there are many small, well-defined communities that are local centres or community hubs for the surrounding area. These “hamlets” may also be built around a specific feature, such as a fishing wharf or tourism destination. While these communities do not feature central sewer service, they may feature other forms of infrastructure, such as limited central water service, sidewalks, libraries, community halls, museums, or private businesses with a strong community role.

The hamlets all share the common feature of acting as hubs for the surrounding area, but they do not all align in their overall size or the intensity and character of their residential and commercial development. The individual characteristics of hamlets will, therefore, be recognized through differences in where zoning is applied.

Policy 3-30: Council shall, on Schedule ‘A’, the Future Land Use Map, designate as “Hamlet” lands that provide a higher density of development, services, and/or community facilities but are not serviced by central sewer.

Policy 3-31: Council shall, on the maps of the Land Use By-law, permit the following Hamlet Zones in the Hamlet Designation:

- (a) Hamlet Residential Zone, and
- (b) Hamlet Core Zone.

Policy 3-32: Council shall, on the maps of the Land Use By-law, permit the Conservation Zone, established in Section 3.5 of this Plan, in the Hamlet Designation.

Policy 3-33: Council shall, on the maps of the Land Use By-law, also permit the following General Zones, established in Section 3.7 of this Plan, in the Hamlet Designation:

- (a) Parks and Open Space Zone,
- (b) Institutional Zone, and
- (c) Fishing Zone.

Policy 3-34: Council shall, on the maps of the Land Use By-law, permit the Source Water Protection 2 Zone, established in Section 3.6 of this Plan, within the Hamlet Designation.

3.3.2 Hamlet Residential Zone

A common feature among the municipality's many hamlets is a concentration of residential development. Typically, this takes the form of lower-density residential development, such as detached homes. However, hamlets are often located next to tourism destinations, outdoor recreation opportunities, or resource-based industries. As a result, there may be a potential need for other housing types as well. The Hamlet Residential Zone will recognize existing residential areas within the hamlets, as well as areas where new housing should be developed.

Policy 3-35: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, establish the Hamlet Residential Zone. This land use zone is intended to identify residentially-focused areas within the hamlets.

Policy 3-36: The Hamlet Residential Zone shall permit low- and medium-density residential uses, as well as complementary community facilities, such as schools and places of worship.

Policy 3-37: Nursing homes, residential uses with five to six dwelling units and boarding houses with five to six sleeping units shall be permitted by Site Plan Approval in the Hamlet Residential Zone.

Policy 3-38: Council shall consider entering into a development agreement to enable for accommodations as a home-based business with six or more units, boarding (rooming) houses with more than six sleeping units, and dwellings with more than six units in the Hamlet Residential Zone. When considering such developments, special considerations shall be given to the following:

- (a) that the bulk and massing of the buildings are architecturally broken up through a mix of stepbacks, setbacks, projections and recesses and similar visual elements in the building's facades to minimize the contrast between the building and its surroundings;
- (b) that parking areas are planned and landscaped in a way that they do not create adverse effects on neighbouring properties;
- (c) that stormwater from impervious areas is appropriately managed and unlikely to cause disturbance on neighbouring properties; and,
- (d) the proposal complies with Policy 6-24.

Policy 3-39: The Hamlet Residential Zone shall be applied on the zoning map of the Land Use By-law to existing residential areas within hamlets, and areas within hamlets where residential development is prioritized.

3.3.3 Hamlet Core Zone

Hamlets are the service centres for surrounding areas, and as such may host a range of commercial establishments, community-based services, tourism operations, and industrial activities. While hamlets remain rural in nature, they often feature a well-defined core area or could establish such a “heart” in the future. However, the size and location of this core varies from community to community, and zoning should reflect this.

Policy 3-40: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, establish the Hamlet Core Zone. This land use zone is intended to encourage the establishment or continuation of a community core that offers a higher concentration of services, commercial businesses, and housing options.

Policy 3-41: The Hamlet Core Zone shall permit low- and medium-density residential uses, a range of community services, smaller commercial operations appropriate to the semi-rural nature of hamlets, tourism-related businesses, and lower-impact activities related to resource industries. Kennels shall be permitted provided the proposed use can meet additional lot requirements, established in the Land Use By-law, to minimize potential land use conflicts.

Policy 3-42: The Hamlet Core Zone shall be applied on the zoning map of the Land Use By-law to existing community cores within hamlets, or areas within hamlets where the establishment of a core is desired. The extent of the Hamlet Core Zone should be appropriate to the specific character of each hamlet.

Policy 3-43: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, establish development standards within the Hamlet Core Zone that are more flexible than surrounding rural areas in order to encourage a critical mass of services and a clearly-identifiable community core.

Policy 3-44: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, permit nursing homes, dwellings with more than six dwelling units, boarding houses with more than six sleeping units, drive through restaurants, and automobile sales by site plan approval in the Hamlet Core Zone.

3.4 Serviced Centre Designation

3.4.1 The Serviced Centre Designation and Permitted Zones

The availability of municipal services—especially municipal water and sewer—is a particularly defining factor for the character of a community and the appropriateness of land uses. In communities where the municipality has provided water and sewer services, lot sizes can be smaller, and buildings spaced closer together. These serviced communities often have a denser network of streets and amenities, including shopping amenities, services, and eating establishments. Serviced Centres typically also feature community buildings, post offices, and places of worship. Sidewalks and decorative street lighting are often developed as additional infrastructure.

Where so many residents, jobs, and amenities are concentrated in one area, more comprehensive planning rules are required as compared to more rural areas of the municipality. Closer proximity means there is a higher likelihood of land use conflicts between incompatible property types. There is also a higher chance that without regulations, land uses could be developed that simply do not fit the character of a community.

Serviced areas also have a particular significance to municipalities, as they accumulate the majority of public investment into infrastructure. Water treatment plants and sewage treatment plants are among the most valuable assets in municipal inventories, and the upkeep of water and sewer lines across a community is expensive. Where sidewalks are provided, they typically necessitate a stormwater management system (as opposed to open ditches) and nighttime lighting. All these assets require regular maintenance and operational budgets.

Due to the amount of taxpayers' money invested in these various aspects of a serviced community, it is also in the public's best interest to ensure that development in serviced areas occurs in an orderly and efficient manner. These valuable lands should be well utilized and contribute to communities that are attractive, livable, and help balance municipal finances through a reasonable relationship between property tax revenue and municipal cost.

Serviced centres are also pivotal to solutions for housing challenges. The demographic profile of rural Nova Scotia, recent immigration trends, and the composition of current building stock in the municipality have created a substantial shortage of downsized and rental housing options. This problem was constantly echoed throughout public engagement sessions during the preparation of this Plan. Small and affordable housing options can only be realistically achieved by increasing residential densities, which is less likely to be a workable solution outside of serviced areas. Even though the typical building stock of residential dwellings in serviced areas is dominated by single unit dwellings, higher-density residential dwellings should not be excluded from residential areas if sustainable solutions to

the housing shortage are to be sought. However, there is a need for a trade-off between preservation of a community's existing character and introduction of more sustainable housing forms, which will be sought by various multiple-unit-related policies of this section.

On the date of adoption of this Plan, only a small area of land on the western side of Baddeck is within a serviced centre. However, this may change over time, as it is Council's intention to merge the Baddeck Secondary Planning document into this Municipal Planning Strategy in order to take a cohesive and streamlined approach to planning throughout the municipality. Therefore, the policies of this section are included for potential future use.

Policy 3-45: Council shall, on Schedule 'A', the Future Land Use Map, designate as "Serviced Centre" lands that are serviced by both municipal water supply and municipal sewage collection systems.

Policy 3-46: In order to maximize the public benefit from serviced centres, Council shall promote liveable communities and orderly development while minimizing potential land use conflicts through a higher degree of planning regulations in the Serviced Centre Designation.

Policy 3-47: Council shall promote compact settlement form and efficient utilization of land within the Serviced Centre Designation through smaller lot sizes and a focus on infill development.

Policy 3-48: Council shall, on the maps of the Land Use By-law, permit the following Service Centre Zones within the Serviced Centre Designation:

- (a) Main Street Zone
- (b) General Centre Zone
- (c) Residential Centre Zone
- (d) Light Industrial Centre Zone, and
- (e) Comprehensive Development District Zone.

Policy 3-49: Council shall, on the maps of the Land Use By-law, permit the Conservation Zone, established within Section 3.5 of this Plan, within the Serviced Centre Designation.

Policy 3-50: Council shall, on the maps of the Land Use By-law, also permit the following General Zones, established in Section 3.7 of this Plan, within the Serviced Centre Designation:

- (a) Parks and Open Space Zone, and
- (b) Institutional Zone.

Policy 3-51: Council shall, on the maps of the Land Use By-law, permit the Source Water Protection 2 Zone, established in Section 3.6 of this Plan, within the Serviced Centre Designation.

3.4.2 Main Street Zone

Historically, much of the community life in rural centres has revolved around main streets of settlements. These main stretches of roads have transformed over time but still play a vital role in community life. Main streets give communities their visual identity and invite residents to socialize with their neighbours, especially if small parks or other public spaces are nearby. It is therefore important to preserve and promote environments that are pleasant and inviting for pedestrians.

Commercial developments on main streets should be designed in an inviting manner that allows for interaction between buildings, streets, and sidewalks. This encourages pedestrian use and provides a welcome alternative to typical rural highway environments. Since main streets have also typically developed earlier than adjacent subdivisions, there tend to be more historic buildings on these main stretches.

New commercial developments are encouraged to be developed in mixed-use fashion within this zone, with residential units being located on upper stories or in the rear of properties. Main streets are a highly suitable location for affordable residential units as they are typically the least car-dependent places in rural areas.

All these circumstances require that main streets are treated in a distinct way and regulated through a separate zone. The zone will prioritize land uses that facilitate interaction and feature design rules which promote the traditional look and rhythm of main streets.

Policy 3-52: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, establish the Main Street Zone. This zone is intended to accommodate commercial uses primarily focused on pedestrians and to establish and promote a “main street” character.

Policy 3-53: The Main Street Zone shall permit pedestrian-oriented commercial uses, mid-density residential uses in mixed-use properties, and community-type uses. Zone standards shall be flexible to promote infill development. Nursing Homes, residential uses with over 12 dwelling units, and boarding houses with over 12 units shall be permitted by site plan approval.

Policy 3-54: The Main Street Zone shall include design standards that regulate the appearance of buildings and site design of properties within the zone, aiming to promote pedestrian environments as well as a traditional look and rhythm of architecture typical for rural main streets.

Policy 3-55: Council shall consider development proposals that constitute a permitted use in the zone but do not meet the prescriptive architectural and site design requirements of the Main Street Zone by Development Agreement. When considering such developments, special considerations shall be given to the following:

- (a) that the deviation from the Land Use By-law is necessary to accommodate unique architectural solutions which meet or exceed the goal of creating an inviting main street environment;
- (b) the proposal meets the intent of all Plan provisions; and
- (c) the proposal complies with Policy 6-24.

3.4.3 General Centre Zone

Communities in the Municipality of the County of Victoria are vibrant and eclectic, and often contain areas where a variety of commercial and residential property types occur within proximity of each other. Such areas can be found in Baddeck and Ingonish. Where such a wide range of land uses currently co-exists without major conflicts, it becomes part of the community's character and should be embraced by corresponding planning rules. Such mixed areas offer opportunities for new businesses to settle and the economy to grow, while simultaneously reducing the need for driving due to the proximity of businesses and residences. Such areas are also suitable locations for development of multi-unit dwellings or grouped dwellings on individual lots.

Despite all the advantages of mixing different types of development, some land uses of higher intensity will need to be regulated to prevent overly disruptive land uses from interfering with regular functioning of these area. This refers primarily to land uses that generate significant vehicle traffic, such as gas stations or drive-through restaurants. Residential developments with more than six housing units fit into the same category. Mixed-use buildings are generally encouraged.

Commercial and larger residential development will also be guided by some basic design rules that will help with the visual appearance of such areas. Residential developments with more than 12 housing units will need to follow the development agreement procedure, mainly to ensure that they are not overstraining the municipal services in their immediate vicinity. Industrial uses do not fit the character of such areas and will not be permitted.

Policy 3-56: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, establish the General Centre Zone. This zone is intended to accommodate a wide range of uses as they typically occur in community cores.

Policy 3-57: The General Centre Zone shall permit low to mid-density residential uses and commercial uses up to a reasonable threshold of intensity. Zone standards shall be flexible to promote infill development.

Policy 3-58: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, permit automobile-oriented commercial uses, drive-through restaurants, nursing homes, dwellings of 7 to 12 units on a lot, and boarding houses of 7 to 12 sleeping units by site plan approval in the General Centre Zone.

Policy 3-59: Council shall consider entering into a development agreement to enable proposals for residential developments with more than 12 dwelling units or more than 12 boarding house sleeping units in the General Centre Zone. When considering such developments, special consideration shall be given to the following:

- (a) landscaping, fencing or similar visual barriers shall be provided around structures, parking and open storage areas including garbage collection to minimize visual impacts and privacy intrusion on surrounding residential properties to a reasonable extent;
- (b) where possible, vegetation on-site shall be retained and incorporated into the site landscaping, particularly for the protection of environmentally sensitive or significant areas;
- (c) mature trees on the lot shall be preserved whenever possible;
- (d) where a sidewalk, trail or similar walking paths are available abutting the subject site, the primary entrance(s) of all dwelling units shall be connected to such walking paths by means of a barrier-free (accessible) pedestrian walkway at least 1.5 metres (4.92 feet) in width and paved with asphalt, concrete, bricks, or interlocking pavers;
- (e) other pedestrian walkways shall be clearly delineated on the property and allow for safe and efficient movement throughout the site;
- (f) vehicle circulation on-site shall be designed to support efficient movement, enable emergency service access, and avoid obvious points of conflict;
- (g) that stormwater runoff from impervious areas is appropriately managed and unlikely to cause disturbance on neighbouring properties; and
- (h) the proposal complies with Policy 6-24.

3.4.4 Residential Centre Zone

Some areas within serviced centres have, over time, become neighbourhoods of primarily residential character. These areas maintain a relatively compact, but lower-density form of development, such as on the periphery of Baddeck, north of Highway 105. Where such clusters of housing have emerged, the range of permitted land uses needs to be narrowed down to prevent land use conflicts from emerging.

The Residential Centre Zone is, therefore, introduced, generally aiming to accommodate existing development forms; promote infill development; and enable and encourage the development of compact, walkable neighbourhoods on currently-undeveloped lands. Larger residential developments are needed by the housing market but can have adverse impacts on a neighbourhood if they are poorly designed. Consequently, development with four to six units will be regulated by means of site plan approvals, while residential developments with more than six units will require a development agreement.

Policy 3-60: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, establish the Residential Centre Zone.

Policy 3-61: Council shall apply the zone to serviced subdivisions of primarily residential character and shall initially apply the zone to the serviced centre lands on the periphery of Baddeck, north of Highway 105, as indicated on Schedule 'A'.

Policy 3-62: The Residential Centre Zone shall permit residential development up to four units per lot and a narrow range of commercial and community uses which seamlessly fit into a residential environment. Zone standards shall be flexible to promote infill development.

Policy 3-63: Nursing homes, dwellings with five to six units and boarding (rooming) houses with five to six sleeping units shall be permitted by site plan approval in the Residential Centre Zone.

Policy 3-64: Council shall consider entering into a development agreement to enable proposals for accommodations as a home-based business with six or more units, boarding (rooming) houses with more than six sleeping units, and dwellings with more than six units in the Residential Centre Zone. When considering such developments, special considerations shall be given to the following:

- (a) that the bulk and massing of the buildings are architecturally broken up through a mix of stepbacks, setbacks, projections and recesses and similar visual elements in the building's facades to minimize the contrast between the building and its surroundings;

- (b) that the building features are reminiscent of traditional rural homes including but not limited to thick window mouldings, vertically oriented windows, porches or decks and similar features;
- (c) landscaping, fencing, or similar visual barriers shall be provided around structures, parking and open storage areas including garbage collection to minimize visual impacts and privacy intrusion on surrounding residential properties to a reasonable extent;
- (d) where possible, vegetation on-site shall be retained and incorporated into the site landscaping, particularly for the protection of environmentally sensitive or significant areas;
- (e) mature trees on the lot shall be preserved whenever possible;
- (f) where a sidewalk, trail or similar walking paths are available abutting the subject site, the primary entrance(s) of all dwelling units shall be connected to such walking paths by means of a barrier-free (accessible) pedestrian walkway at least 1.5 metres (4.92 feet) in width and paved with asphalt, concrete, bricks, or interlocking pavers;
- (g) other pedestrian walkways shall be clearly delineated on the property and allow for safe and efficient movement throughout the site;
- (h) vehicle circulation on-site shall be designed to support efficient movement, enable emergency service access and avoid obvious points of conflict;
- (i) that stormwater runoff from impervious areas is appropriately managed and unlikely to cause disturbance on neighbouring properties; and,
- (j) the proposal complies with Policy 6-24.

3.4.5 Light Industrial Centre Zone

Serviced community centres often attract some industrial development such as light manufacturing and warehouses. These are generally welcome additions of employment and economic activity in the communities of Victoria County. However, many of the resulting land uses are too disruptive to be mixed into the general community fabric, and will therefore be regulated through a separate zone. To make optimal use of municipal infrastructure provided in serviced areas, the zone shall focus on small to medium lots which can accommodate a large number of businesses in a relatively small area.

Policy 3-65: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, establish the Light Industrial Centre Zone. This zone is intended to accommodate light industrial development of limited intensity on small to medium lot sizes.

Policy 3-66: The Light Industrial Centre Zone shall permit light manufacturing and assembly, production facilities, service and maintenance shops, automobile sales, large retail establishments, recycling depots, storage, warehousing, and similar uses.

Policy 3-67: Drive-through restaurants shall be permitted by site plan approval in the Light Industrial Centre Zone.

Policy 3-68: Within the Light Industrial Centre Zone, uses that have an increased potential of emitting noises and odours shall be restricted by special buffering or setback requirements from non-industrial developments.

Policy 3-69: Council shall consider proposals to amend the maps of the Land Use By-law to rezone lands in the Serviced Centre Designation to the Light Industrial Centre Zone. Council shall not approve such a rezoning unless Council is satisfied that:

- (a) the property to be rezoned is not within the Main Street Zone or Residential Centre Zone at the time of the proposal;
- (b) all standards and requirements of the Light Industrial Centre Zone are observed for the proposed development; and
- (c) the proposal complies with Policy 6-24.

3.4.6 Comprehensive Development District Zone

In some instances, planning cannot be effectively applied on a property-by-property basis, but instead requires a holistic approach for the redevelopment of an entire section of a community. These situations typically occur when abandoned properties are redeveloped or when large tracts of greenfield land are being proposed for development and new services and roads need to be established.

Such situations can be transformational for small communities, and therefore require a close review of how the proposed site can integrate with the existing community in terms of physical form, land uses, transportation links, and public spaces.

Policy 3-70: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, establish the Comprehensive Development District Zone.

Policy 3-71: Except for existing dwellings, development within the Comprehensive Development District Zone shall only be permitted by development agreement. When considering entering into a development agreement for proposals in the Comprehensive Development District Zone, Council shall ensure:

- (a) The planned district provides a mix of land uses as appropriate to the location of the site. Where appropriate, this should include a variety of residential types and densities and a mix of commercial and community uses. Uses and densities beyond what is otherwise permitted in Serviced Centres may be considered.
- (b) The adequacy of existing and proposed active and public transportation and automobile distribution networks within and adjacent to the site, including the manner in which proposed roadways within the development are linked with streets of adjacent developments to provide for a cohesive, grid-like network of local and collector streets and active transportation infrastructure.
- (c) The development does not create the potential to landlock or reduce the ability to subdivide adjacent parcels.
- (d) The development provides for efficient pedestrian movement into, out of, and within the development, especially between commercial and residential neighbourhoods.
- (e) The adequacy of surface area of park land, which is to be transferred to the Municipality through the subdivision process.

- (f) Appropriate phasing of the development relative to the distribution of the specific land uses and infrastructure within all or a portion of the site.
- (g) The development agreement contains appropriate architectural controls, site controls, and stormwater controls to ensure a high quality development that is carefully designed and conducive to active transportation (including human-scaled developments, visual variety at eye-level, and numerous points of interest for pedestrians).
- (h) The proposal complies with Policy 6-24.

Policy 3-72: Council may consider, for lands within the Serviced Centre Designation, requests to rezone lands to the Comprehensive Development District Zone provided Council is satisfied:

- (a) the area being considered meets a minimum area of three hectares;
- (b) the proposal cannot be accommodated through the standard permitting process or by rezoning to another zone or zones permitted within the Serviced Centre Designation; and,
- (c) the complexity, scale, or other characteristic of the proposal is such that Council believes the proposal would benefit from a public review process.

3.5 Conservation Designation

3.5.1 The Conservation Designation and Permitted Zones

The natural environment in the Municipality of the County of Victoria is not only a significant part of the cultural identity in the municipality, but it plays an important role in the ecological integrity of the ecosystem and is one of the key features that makes Victoria County such a spectacular place to live and visit. Although, in many instances, these areas are protected by provincial or federal laws, it is important for the Municipality to communicate the significance of these features. Council will protect ecologically and culturally sensitive and significant areas through the Conservation Designation of this Municipal Planning Strategy.

Policy 3-73: Council shall establish, on Schedule 'A', the Future Land Use Map, the Conservation Designation. This designation shall be applied to areas of natural and cultural sensitivity and significance, such as large wetlands, protected beaches, and wilderness areas.

Policy 3-74: Council shall, on the maps of the Land Use By-law, permit the following zones in the Conservation Designation:

(a) Conservation Zone

3.5.2 Conservation Zone

The Conservation Zone is intended to carry out the purpose of the Conservation District. Permitted land uses and development in the Conservation Zone will be very limited to minimize potential disturbances to environmentally or culturally sensitive and significant areas.

Policy 3-75: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, establish the Conservation Zone. This land use zone is intended to protect environmentally and culturally sensitive and significant areas. Land uses permitted in the Conservation Zone shall be limited to low-impact recreational uses and uses dedicated to the scientific or cultural study of the conservation areas.

Policy 3-76: Council shall, on the zoning map of the Land Use By-law, apply the Conservation Zone to all lands within the Conservation Designation.

Policy 3-77: Council shall not permit an amendment to the maps of the Land Use By-law to rezone lands within the Conservation Zone without an amendment to this Plan.

3.6 Source Water Protection Designation

3.6.1 Source Water Protection Designation and Permitted Zones

Common to every resident and business in the municipality is the need for a source of clean drinking water. While much of the municipality derives its drinking water from on-site sources, such as wells or cisterns, several communities are serviced by the Municipality's drinking water system. These systems mostly rely on well heads that tap into groundwater sources or local watersheds to supply drinking water to residents and businesses. Therefore, such groundwater sources and watersheds need special protection mechanisms that lower the risk of contamination. For this reason, various provincial and/or municipal source water protection plans, by-laws, and regulations have been adopted for the Dingwall, Neils Harbour / New Haven, Ingonish, Baddeck, and Little Narrows Water Supplies.

Policy 3-78: Council shall establish, on Schedule 'A', the Future Land Use Map, the Source Water Protection Designation. This designation shall be applied to all lands outside of Secondary Plan areas that have been designated as source water protection areas in municipal or provincial plans, by-laws, or regulations.

Policy 3-79: Council shall continue to explore the purchase and acquisition of land in source water protection areas to protect this resource for the long-term future of the municipality.

Policy 3-80: Council shall continue to update the municipality's source water protection plans on a regular basis and subsequently amend the Source Water Protection sections of this Plan and the associated Land Use By-law as appropriate.

Policy 3-79: Council shall, on the maps of the Land Use By-law, permit the following zones in the Source Water Protection Designation:

- (a) Source Water Protection 1 Zone
- (b) Source Water Protection 2 Zone

3.6.2 Source Water Protection 1 Zone

In order to ensure a long-term source of clean drinking water into the future, Council will establish the Source Water Protection 1 Zone. This zone is intended to have strict land use controls to limit most types of development and to ensure that existing sources of drinking water are preserved. Additionally, although it is outside of the scope of this Municipal Planning Strategy, Council supports the creation of source water protection plans and/or watershed management strategies for all the

Municipality's water supply areas to ensure they are protected for future generations.

The Source Water Protection 1 zone is intended to be applied to water supply areas where the majority of land is government-owned or the potential for private development is otherwise limited. The extent of the Source Water Protection 1 zone is intended to be updated as required to match the most current version of the corresponding Source Water Protection Plan.

Policy 3-81: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, establish the Source Water Protection 1 Zone. This zone is intended to protect and preserve existing municipal water supplies by limiting development and land uses to those that will not jeopardize the long-term use of these areas as sources of drinking water.

Policy 3-82: Council shall, on the zoning maps of the Land Use By-law, apply the Source Water Protection 1 Zone to water supply areas where the majority of land is government-owned or the potential for private development is otherwise limited.

Policy 3-83: Council shall not amend the maps of the Land Use By-law to adjust the boundaries of the Source Water Protection 1 Zone except:

- (a) to rezone lands from the Source Water Protection 2 Zone to the Source Water Protection 1 Zone;
- (b) In compliance with boundaries identified in a new version of the corresponding source water protection plan; or
- (c) as an amendment to this Plan.

3.6.3 Source Water Protection 2 Zone

The Source Water Protection 2 zone is intended to be applied to water supply areas where a significant portion is not owned by the Municipality or the Province and is rather owned by private residents. Council wishes to ensure that these water supply areas are protected from inappropriate land uses but also wants to enable residents to utilize their properties. Council will establish the Source Water Protection 2 Zone to provide protection for such drinking water supplies while allowing some flexibility for private property owners that is not available under the Source Water Protection 1 Zone. The extent of the Source Water Protection 2 zone is intended to be updated as required to match the most current version of the corresponding Source Water Protection Plan.

Policy 3-84: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, establish the Source Water Protection 2 Zone. This zone is intended to protect and preserve existing municipal water supplies by limiting development and land uses to those that will not jeopardize the long-term use of these areas as sources of drinking water, while also permitting some low-impact development of privately owned land.

Policy 3-85: Dwellings with two to four units shall be permitted by site plan approval in the Source Water Protection 2 Zone.

Policy 3-86: Council shall, on the zoning maps of the Land Use By-law, apply the Source Water Protection 2 Zone to water supply areas where a significant portion of land is privately owned.

Policy 3-87: Council shall not amend the maps of the Land Use By-law to adjust the boundaries of the Source Water Protection 2 Zone except:

- (a) to rezone lands from the Source Water Protection 2 Zone to the Source Water Protection 1 Zone;
- (b) In compliance with boundaries identified in a new version of the corresponding source water protection plan; or
- (c) as an amendment to this Plan.

3.7 General Zones

The previous sections address land use “Designations”, which establish a framework for the types of land use zones that are permitted in various locations throughout the municipality. However, some land use zones, and the uses they permit, are applicable across the various types of communities in the municipality. This section of the Plan creates zones that are permitted in various Designations.

3.7.1 Fishing Zone

With its hundreds of kilometres of both coastline and many inland water bodies and watercourses, the economy in Victoria County, unsurprisingly, has developed partly around the fishery and marine-related uses. There are several existing small-craft harbours that provide harbourage from many local fishers, including Bay St. Lawrence, Dingwall, White Point, Neils Harbour, New Haven, Ingonish (MacLeods Point), Ingonish Ferry (South Ingonish), and Little River. Often, these uses also include areas for manufacturing and processing related to marine uses, cultural facilities (such as fishing museums), and marine-related tourism businesses, thus requiring a unique framework for land use planning. To ensure small craft harbours and their associated uses and other inland marine uses are protected, Council will establish the Fishing Zone.

Policy 3-88: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, establish the Fishing Zone. This land use zone is intended to support fishing and marine uses in the rural, inland, and coastal areas of the municipality.

Policy 3-89: The Fishing Zone shall permit a range of marine and fishing uses, including processing, manufacturing, and commercial and institutional uses directly related to fishing and marine uses.

Policy 3-90: Council shall, on the zoning maps of the Land Use By-law, apply the Fishing Zone to existing small craft harbours, marine-industrial uses along inland watercourses and water bodies, and marine or fishery-related uses in the vicinity.

Policy 3-91: Council shall consider applying the Fishing Zone by amendment to the Land Use By-law within any designation. In considering such amendments, Council shall have regard to the following:

- (a) that where agricultural soils are involved, the proposal complies with Policy 3-26; and,
- (b) the proposal complies with Policy 6-24.

3.7.2 Parks and Open Space Zone

Parks and open space uses are appropriate in most land-use zones, and they can usually adopt the same land use zone as the surrounding lands. However, in some instances, Council may wish to formally designate lands for parks and open space uses to clearly communicate the long-term intention of those lands.

Policy 3-92: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, establish the Parks and Open Space Zone to preserve land for parks and open space uses.

Policy 3-93: The lot standards within the Parks and Open Space Zone shall be flexible to accommodate a wide range of recreational uses.

Policy 3-94: Council shall consider applying the Parks and Open Space Zone by amendment to the Land Use By-law within any designation. In considering such amendments, Council shall have regard to the following:

- (a) that where agricultural soils are involved, the proposal complies with Policy 3-26; and,
- (b) the proposal complies with Policy 6-24.

3.7.3 Commercial Recreation Zone

Recreational pursuits are not only important in the daily lives of residents and community members, but they are increasingly becoming an integral part of the local economy in the municipality. Places like theatres, social clubs, and bingo halls are well-loved spaces in communities, while golf courses, outdoor adventure businesses, and other outdoor commercial recreational assets cater to local use and use by visitors from across Nova Scotia and beyond.

Council intends to continue to enable and facilitate the growth of indoor and outdoor recreational uses across the municipality through the Commercial Recreation Zone. However, while uses such as campgrounds, RV parks, shooting ranges, and animal and car racing tracks may potentially benefit the community, they also could have negative impacts on neighbouring uses. For uses that have the potential to create land use conflicts, Council will require an additional level of oversight.

Policy 3-95: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, establish the Commercial Recreation Zone, which is intended to permit accommodations and indoor and outdoor commercial recreational uses such as adventure parks, indoor car racing tracks, movie theatres, golf courses, social clubs and similar uses of recreational character. Some residential development shall also be permitted. Lot standards within the Commercial Recreation Zone shall be flexible in order to accommodate a range of indoor and outdoor recreational uses.

Policy 3-96: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, permit campgrounds and residential developments with seven to twelve units within the Commercial Recreation Zone by site plan approval, with evaluation criteria intended to limit impacts on surrounding uses.

Policy 3-97: Council shall consider entering into a development agreement to enable proposals for outdoor motor racing tracks, outdoor animal racing tracks, and shooting ranges, on lots 10,000 square metres or greater within the Commercial Recreation Zone, subject to Policy 6-24.

Policy 3-98: Council shall consider entering into a development agreement to enable proposals for residential developments with more than twelve dwelling units and boarding houses with more than twelve sleeping units in the Commercial Recreation Zone. When considering such developments, special considerations shall be given to the following:

- (a) that a site plan for the entire property is established to minimize conflicts between residential units and recreational installations on the property;

- (b) landscaping, fencing, or similar visual barriers shall be provided around structures, parking and open storage areas including garbage collection to minimize visual impacts and privacy intrusion on surrounding residential properties to a reasonable extent;
- (c) where possible, vegetation on-site shall be retained and incorporated into the site landscaping, particularly for the protection of environmentally sensitive or significant areas;
- (d) mature trees on the lot shall be preserved whenever possible;
- (e) where a sidewalk, trail or similar publicly-accessible walking paths are available abutting the subject site, the primary entrance(s) of all dwelling units shall be connected to such walking paths by means of a pedestrian walkway at least 1.5 metres (4.92 feet) in width;
- (f) other pedestrian walkways shall be clearly delineated on the property and allow for safe and efficient movement throughout the site;
- (g) vehicle circulation on-site shall be designed to support efficient movement, enable emergency service access and avoid obvious points of conflict;
- (h) where shared water supply and wastewater treatment systems are installed outside of serviced areas, that the development agreement releases the municipality from any obligation to take over the systems in the future; and,
- (i) the proposal complies with Policy 6-24.

Policy 3-99: Council shall initially apply the Commercial Recreation Zone to existing businesses with a commercial recreation component.

Policy 3-100: Council shall consider applying the Commercial Recreation Zone by amendment to the Land Use By-law within any designation. In considering such amendments, Council shall have regard to the following:

- (a) that where agricultural soils are involved, the proposal complies with Policy 3-26; and,
- (b) the proposal complies with Policy 6-24.

3.7.4 Highway Commercial Zone

As a highly visited area of the province, the land along highways, and, in particular, at highway exits and interchanges can be excellent locations for commercial businesses that benefit from easy access to the highway system. These areas are often highly visible and integrated into the broader transportation network, meaning they can accommodate a range of uses that serve the travelling public. In Victoria County, this primarily includes areas along Highway 105. Council wishes to preserve these areas for commercial uses that cater to the travelling public or uses that require direct access to the highway system, such as logistics depots.

Policy 3-101: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, establish the Highway Commercial Zone, which is intended to be applied to existing highway commercial uses or at major highway intersections to accommodate uses that cater to the travelling public or depend on direct access to the highway system.

Policy 3-102: Council may consider, through amendments to the Land Use By-law, requests to rezone lands to the Highway Commercial Zone within any designation that permits this zone, provided Council is satisfied that:

- (a) the property being considered is situated within 1 kilometre from an approved access to Highway 105;
- (b) landscaping, fencing or similar visual barriers shall be provided around structures, parking and open storage areas including garbage collection to minimize visual impacts and privacy intrusion on surrounding residential properties to a reasonable extent;
- (c) Pedestrian walkways shall be clearly delineated on the property and allow for safe and efficient movement throughout the site;
- (d) Vehicle circulation on-site shall be designed to support efficient movement, enable emergency service access and avoid obvious points of conflict;
- (e) that stormwater runoff from impervious areas is appropriately managed and unlikely to cause disturbance on neighbouring properties;
- (f) that where agricultural soils are involved, the proposal complies with Policy 3-26; and,
- (g) the proposal complies with Policy 6-24.

3.7.5 Institutional Zone

The municipality is supported by a strong foundation of institutional and community uses. Uses such as schools, hospitals, fire halls, Municipal Offices, and municipal recreation centres all serve a specific role in the ongoing function of the municipality and the day-to-day lives of residents and community members. Some smaller institutions may be similar in scale to other uses within a community and will be permitted directly in other land use zones. However, larger institutions may require more thought, or Council may wish to specifically identify and communicate the intent of certain institutional lands. To support the ongoing function of these uses and to enable their future development, Council will establish the Institutional Zone.

Policy 3-103: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, establish the Institutional Zone. This land use zone is intended to accommodate a wide range of community and institutional uses.

Policy 3-104: Council shall initially apply the zone to properties of institutional character in situations where other zones may not be appropriate.

Policy 3-105: Council may consider, through amendments to the Land Use By-law, requests to rezone lands to the Institutional Zone in designations that permit this zone, provided Council is satisfied that:

- (a) landscaping, fencing or similar visual barriers shall be provided around structures, parking and open storage areas including garbage collection to minimize visual impacts and privacy intrusion on surrounding residential properties to a reasonable extent;
- (b) Pedestrian walkways shall be clearly delineated on the property and allow for safe and efficient movement throughout the site;
- (c) Vehicle circulation on-site shall be designed to support efficient movement, enable emergency service access and avoid obvious points of conflict;
- (d) that stormwater runoff from impervious areas is appropriately managed and unlikely to cause disturbance on neighbouring properties;
- (e) that where agricultural soils are involved, the proposal complies with Policy 3-26; and,
- (f) the proposal complies with Policy 6-24.

Policy 3-106: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, permit residential uses with up to three dwelling units on a lot within the Institutional Zone.

Policy 3-107: Council shall consider entering into a development agreement to enable proposals for residential developments with over three dwelling units within the Institutional Zone, subject to Policy 6-24.

4 Topic-specific Policies

4.1 General Development Policies

The land use designations and zones discussed in the previous chapter provide a framework to guide and manage development in the municipality. They recognize and address specific land use planning issues and challenges associated with certain areas. However, some issues and opportunities are shared among all areas of the municipality. These issues include signage, the regulation of buildings and lots, and non-conforming uses and structures. This chapter addresses these broadly applicable topics.

4.1.1 Regulation of Buildings and Lots

Land use planning can have a significant impact on the look and feel of a community, and fundamental to land use planning is the establishment of rules and regulations that influence the location and size of buildings on a lot and the size of new lots. In areas where lot sizes and buildings are smaller and where buildings are closer to each other, this helps to foster characteristics of a “small town” or “village” setting. In these areas, residential and commercial densities are often higher, enabling greater access to services and amenities. Conversely, in areas where lot sizes are large and buildings are spaced out from one another, this is more suited for rural and lower-density areas of the municipality.

Lot size is also strongly correlated with the availability of central services such as municipal sewer and water. In these areas, it is particularly advantageous to smaller lot sizes to utilize municipal services most efficiently.

Policy 4-1: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, regulate the size, location, and number of buildings on a lot in order to carry out the intent of each land use designation and land use zone.

Policy 4-2: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law and Subdivision By-law, regulate the size of newly created lots that are consistent with the intent of each land use designation and land use zone.

Policy 4-3: Council may, through the Land Use By-law, relax lot area and frontage requirements of existing undersized lots.

Policy 4-4: Council may, through the Land Use By-law, enable the development of existing undersized lots.

4.1.2 Non-conforming Uses and Structures

When land use planning policy and regulations change, uses or structures that were once permitted may no longer be allowed under the new planning documents. Since there were no planning rules in the majority of the Municipality of the County of Victoria prior to this document, this could potentially affect a large number of properties. In such cases, existing uses and structures will therefore be granted 'legal non-conforming' status if they do not align with the rules implemented by this Plan and its associated Land Use By-law.

The *Municipal Government Act* guarantees certain protections for non-conforming uses and structures that were legally developed to ensure they can continue to operate and function. These protections are not indefinite, however. For example, one of the provisions for non-conforming uses under the Act is that once a non-conforming use has ceased to operate for a period of six months, it loses its 'legal non-conforming' status. Similarly, the Act does not permit non-conforming structures to expand.

The Act also enables municipalities to relax these regulations. Council does not wish to establish undue hardships on property owners who developed in good faith, and intends to implement the following relaxations to these provisions under the framework provided by the Act:

Policy 4-5: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, extend the period before a non-conforming use is considered discontinued to 12 months, as enabled by the *Municipal Government Act*.

Policy 4-6: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, permit the expansion of a non-conforming structure provided the expansion does not increase the non-conformity of the structure.

4.1.3 Signage

Advertising signage plays an important role in the local economy of rural communities. Signage provides information to the travelling public about the services and amenities available in an area. Signage may be located on the lot on which the business is located or it may be placed many kilometres away from the site of the business to attract potential customers and patrons. This dual approach is utilized to great effect in the municipality, especially as driving distances between destinations and population centres can be significant.

However, just as signage is important for the local community and economy, when left unfettered and unregulated, it can result in 'sign pollution' which can result in negative impacts on the amenity and landscape. It can also result in derelict, and sometimes dangerous signs being left erected. Council supports a careful and balanced approach to advertising signage to ensure businesses can advertise their businesses while also maintaining and protecting the character of the municipality.

Policy 4-7: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, regulate the type, size, and location and signs to balance the need for advertising with the need to protect the quality of the community.

4.1.4 Islands and Water Frontage

As a municipality that shares its boundary with the Atlantic Ocean and the Bras d'Or Lake, there are numerous islands in the municipality including Ingonish Island, Kidston Island, and the Bird Islands off Cape Dauphin.

Because islands may have a unique shape or orientation, standard development rules established in the Land Use By-law may inadvertently preclude these areas from development. Council will relax development standards for islands to enable their use and development.

Policy 4-8: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, relax lot frontage standards for islands in the Planning Area.

Similarly, there are properties in the municipality (notably located on the shore of the Bras d'Or Lake) which do not have access to roads but are accessible through navigable waters. In cases where the Subdivision By-law allows for the subdivision of such lots, the Land Use By-law shall mirror such provisions.

Policy 4-9: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, relax lot frontage standards for waterfront lots consistent with the Subdivision By-law.

4.1.5 Residential Development

Housing is one of the necessities of life. Access to affordable, appropriate, and safe housing is a need for every person living and wanting to live in the Municipality of the County of Victoria. However, with a housing market skewed towards single dwellings, limited new residential development occurring, and many homes in need of costly repairs, there is a shortage of suitable housing options in the municipality.

Housing diversity not only includes different tenures of housing (e.g., renter versus owner), but it includes different styles (e.g., duplex versus triplex), sizes, and price points for people to choose from. Council is supportive of efforts that enable a growth in a diversity of the housing options that are available that align with the general development patterns across the municipality.

Policy 4-10: Council shall, through the policies of this Municipal Planning Strategy and the regulations of the Land Use By-law, enable diversity in the form, scale, and location of housing that is permitted in the municipality.

4.1.6 Home Based Businesses

Where population densities are low—like that in the municipality—the business case for traditional commercial development may not exist in many areas. However, home-based businesses offer homeowners and tenants the opportunity to develop and grow small-scale businesses while also helping provide their communities and neighbourhoods with many of the necessary day-to-day services like childcare and personal services. Home-based businesses may also provide the venue for artisans to perfect their craft and build a customer base.

Council recognizes and supports home-based businesses and the benefits they bring to the community and municipality, but is aware that some home-based businesses can create challenges for neighboring uses. As such, Council supports establishing a two-tiered approach to home-based businesses:

- Level 1 Home-based Business: Small, limited home-based businesses, such as personal service shops, art galleries, or small accommodations establishments.
- Level 2 Home-based Business: Larger home-based providing a wider range of services appropriate to a rural context, such as small automobile repair garages. Accommodations operations with up to five rental rooms or units also fall under this category.

Policy 4-11: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, establish and permit a two-tiered approach to home-based businesses.

Policy 4-12: Level 1 home-based businesses shall be limited in their scope and use so as to align with the character of established residential neighbourhoods.

Policy 4-13: Level 2 home-based businesses shall be more permissive than Level 1 home-based businesses, including provisions that allow additional uses, outdoor storage and display, and larger floor areas. Level 2 home-based businesses shall be permitted in the Main Street Zone, General Centre Zone, Light Industrial Centre Zone, Hamlet Residential Zone, Hamlet Core Zone, Rural General Zone, Rural Commercial Zone, and the Agriculture Potential Zone.

Policy 4-14: The type, size, signage, and other criteria for home-based businesses shall be established in the Land Use By-law to mitigate potential impacts the home-based business may have on surrounding uses.

4.1.7 Residential Facilities and Small Options Homes

The diverse residents of Victoria County require housing options that support their needs. In some cases, this may include residential care or other forms of support to varying degrees. The spectrum of supportive housing can range from residential facilities offering 24/7 care for residents to small options homes where adults share a living arrangement supplemented by support workers. Council strongly believes in meeting the housing needs of all of the municipality's residents and wants to ensure planning rules do not create barriers to supportive housing options.

Policy 4-15: Supportive housing options, such as small options homes and residential care facilities, shall be permitted, through the Land Use By-law in all land use zones that permit residential uses of a similar scale.

4.2 Transportation

The municipality depends on a well-connected transportation system to move people and goods throughout the municipality and between the municipality and other areas of the world. Providing this infrastructure is a major responsibility for the Province, the Municipality, and, in some cases, private landowners. It is, therefore, important that this Plan's policies support an efficient, sustainable, transportation system.

4.2.1 Public Roads

Public roads are roads owned by a municipal, provincial, or federal government. They provide the primary transportation links among communities in the municipality, and often also serve as roads within neighbourhoods.

Since 1995, any new public road created through the process of subdivision becomes the responsibility of the Municipality. This creates a need for the Municipality to maintain these roads and to replace them when they reach end-of-life. It is in the Municipality's interest to ensure these roads are clustered within limited areas, where ongoing maintenance (such as snow clearing) is efficient and financially sustainable. As a result, Council intends to limit where new public roads can be created through the subdivision process.

Policy 4-16: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law and Subdivision By-law, prohibit the creation of new public roads except within the Serviced Centre Designation and the Hamlet Designation.

4.2.2 Private Roads

Private roads are roads that are not owned by a municipal, provincial, or federal government. They enable development in areas where it would not be financially feasible to build roads to a public standard due to the low density of development. However, private roads can also come with challenges such as differences in maintenance expectations when they are shared by multiple people. As a result, Council believes that private roads should only be used in areas where there are few other feasible options.

Council also believes that private roads should be built to a basic minimum standard to ensure property owners can expect reasonable maintenance requirements and safe roadway widths to accommodate emergency vehicles and heavy equipment, such as construction material deliveries. As a result, Council intends to adopt minimum standards for private roads within the Subdivision By-law.

Policy 4-17: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, prohibit development on private roads created after the Plan came into effect within the Serviced Centre Designation.

Policy 4-18: Council may consider the implementation of minimum standards for private roads within the Subdivision By-law, and such standards may include, but are not limited to:

- (a) the requirement for private roads to be on their own lot;
- (b) minimum widths for the private road right-of-way and for the road surface;
- (c) standards for the design of drainage systems; and
- (d) minimum standards for the appropriate materials and thicknesses for private road roadbeds.

4.2.3 Sidewalks and Active Transportation

An effective network of sidewalks and other active transportation facilities, such as trails, provides important opportunities for recreation and for safe travel to services and other destinations. Some facilities are focused primarily on the recreational aspect, such as the White Point Hiking Trail, while others may be designed primarily to connect people from where they live to school, work, or places to shop. Council is very supportive of expanding the network of trails within the municipality, as well as the development of sidewalks in areas where the density of development is appropriate to support and utilize this infrastructure.

The easiest time to develop an effective active transportation network is at the outset of development. This allows for thoughtful connections to areas beyond the development, as well as reduced construction costs compared to later retrofit installations.

Policy 4-19: Council may, through the Subdivision By-law, require sidewalks on new public roads in the Serviced Centre Designation.

Policy 4-20: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, permit trails as a land use in all zones.

Policy 4-21: Where development occurs in proximity to existing active transportation infrastructure, Council shall require connections to the network through the Land Use By-law.

4.2.4 Parking

The provision of vehicle parking spaces as part of development can be important in order to avoid spillover of parking into neighbouring areas. However, the hard surfaces necessary for parking spaces can increase stormwater runoff, and too much parking can push buildings too far apart, making communities less attractive for pedestrians. Providing too much parking is also an unnecessary cost burden that is ultimately passed on to building tenants or customers.

Policy 4-22: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, require the provision of parking spaces in the Serviced Centre Designation and Hamlet Designation, with the number of required parking spaces aimed at reducing the impact of the use on surrounding areas, rather than fully accommodating peak parking needs at all times.

Policy 4-23: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, exempt development within the Main Street Zone from minimum parking requirements to promote compact development and land use efficiency.

4.2.5 Electric Vehicle Charging

Electric vehicles are growing in popularity, which comes with the need to charge them. Unlike gasoline and diesel vehicles, much of the “fueling” for electric vehicles is expected to occur while the vehicle is otherwise parked at home, at work, or at destinations like restaurants and hotels. In addition, there is a growing network of “fast chargers” that provide charging during longer journeys, much like a traditional gas station. Planning rules in the municipality need to account for both of these approaches to charging.

Policy 4-24: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, permit electric vehicle charging stations as an accessory use in all zones.

Policy 4-25: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, permit electric vehicle charging stations as a main use in zones that prioritize commercial and industrial uses.

4.2.6 Public Transit

Victoria County is supported by Victoria County Transit, a public transportation service provided through a collaboration between the Municipality of the County of Victoria and Strait Area Transit. The service offers flat rate point-to-point transportation services within the County, and trips outside the County line for a per kilometre charge.

Council is supportive of public transit operations and will permit transit stops broadly throughout the municipality. Council also intends to consider the provision of appropriate transit facilities as part of any development conducted by development agreement, through the policies of Section 6.4.

Policy 4-26: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, permit transit stops in all land use zones.

4.3 Servicing

4.3.1 Central Sewer

Sewage collection and treatment systems are among key services provided by a municipality to its residents. Based on the *Environment Act* and its related regulations, small lots for development generally cannot be subdivided unless there is a central sewage system in place. Sewage collection systems are essential to public health and safety where development densities exceed a threshold beyond the capacity of the local soils to treat the effluent from septic systems.

Central sewage systems have therefore a twofold role: on one hand they enable urban-style developments and concentrated, walkable land use patterns, while on the other they ensure safe operation and living conditions in areas that already display these types of settlement patterns. Consequently, they are a very crucial component of municipal infrastructure and need to be maintained and developed with appropriate care.

Centralized sewage systems are expensive assets to maintain and operate and take up significant portions of the municipal budgets. Good utilization of central sewage systems should therefore be promoted through infill development while extensions of the network should only be considered if a clear need is demonstrated (i.e. a community need that goes beyond the benefit of individual property owners).

Policy 4-27: Council shall ensure proper and safe operation of the municipal wastewater collection and treatment systems.

Policy 4-28: It is the intention of Council to consider expansions to the existing sewer and water systems only to locations where a clear need is demonstrated which goes beyond the gain of individual property owners benefitting from such extension. Such need may include, but is not limited to, treating an environmental problem, enabling the development of a major economic initiative, or continuing a development pattern that will be of sufficient density to sustainably finance the ongoing maintenance and capital costs of the system. When such a need has been identified, Council shall commission a feasibility study by a qualified professional to determine the health, environmental, and financial implications of installing Municipal services before making a final decision.

4.3.2 Central Water

1.1.1 Some denser residential areas in the municipality also run centralized water supply systems for local residents and businesses. Most of these water supplies originate in municipal wells, from where the water is treated before distributed into the system. The Municipality operates centralized water treatment and distribution facilities in Dingwall, Neils Harbour / New Haven, Ingonish, and Little Narrows. There is a separate water treatment and distribution facility for the Village of Baddeck. The following table shows some key metrics of municipal water supply in these communities as of 2023.

Community	Approximate Length of network (m)	Approximate Number of Connections to Network
Dingwall	6,000	100
Ingonish	18,000	150
Little Narrows	19,800	80
Neils Harbour / New Haven	6,500	150

Similar to the considerations about central wastewater systems, water supply systems need to be operated to high safety standards in line with the *Environment Act* and its related regulations. Another parallel to central wastewater systems is that these valuable assets should not be expanded into adjacent areas unless there is a clearly demonstrated need to do so.

Policy 4-29: Council shall ensure proper and safe operation of the municipal water treatment and distribution systems.

Policy 4-30: It is the intention of Council to consider expansions to the existing municipal water supply networks only when a clear need is demonstrated which goes beyond the gain of individual property owners benefitting from such extension. Such need may include, but is not limited to, treating a public health problem, enabling the development of a major economic initiative, or continuing a development pattern that will be of sufficient density to sustainably finance the ongoing maintenance and capital costs of the system. When such a need has been identified, Council shall commission a feasibility study by a qualified professional to determine the health, environmental, and financial implications of installing Municipal services before making a final decision.

4.3.3 On-site Services

Based on the provincial *Environment Act*, development lots that are not serviced by municipal wastewater collection can only be subdivided in accordance with the Nova Scotia On-site Sewage Disposal Systems Regulations. These regulations set minimum lot sizes depending on prevalent soil conditions on the lot.

The provincial regulations under the *Environment Act* supersede any municipal lot size requirements, unless they are more stringent than the provincial requirement. Consequently, the Development Officer shall administer provincial on-site sewage disposal regulations when endorsing subdivision files for approval.

Policy 4-31: Council shall defer to the Provincial *Environment Act* and its regulations for rules on installation of on-site septic disposal systems.

4.3.4 Solid Waste Facilities

The Municipality operates several facilities and services related to solid waste management. Among the facilities there are Transfer Stations in Baddeck, Dingwall, and New Haven. Additionally, the Municipality operates recycling facilities in Baddeck and New Haven which include refundable recycling and paint and electronics drop-off services. The Municipality may choose to alter or expand these facilities or create new facilities as deemed appropriate by Council. Such projects owned and operated by the Municipality can be implemented without development permits.

Policy 4-32: Council may implement solid waste management infrastructure projects without development permits.

Policy 4-33: Council shall consider, by development agreement, proposals for solid waste disposal facilities on lots 10,000 square metres or greater within the Rural Industrial Zone, provided Council is satisfied the proposal:

- (a) will not have a negative impact on surrounding land uses;
- (b) has consideration for and mitigates any potential impacts to the natural environment;
- (c) has an adequate level of servicing, including, but not limited to, firefighting capacity, for the scale of the proposed use;
- (d) can be adequately scaled if future expansions are necessary;
- (e) supports the municipality's general approach to solid waste disposal; and,
- (f) the proposal complies with Policy 6-24.

4.3.5 Utilities

Utilities, including those related to communications, gas, and electricity, provide essential services to residents. Often these utilities involve equipment, buildings, or transmission lines that are necessary for their operation. Council does not wish to place undue hardships on these utilities; therefore, these uses will be permitted in any zone within the plan area.

Policy 4-34: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, permit public and private utilities, with the exception of electrical generation facilities, in all zones within the plan area.

4.4 Environmental Management

4.4.1 Shoreline Development

With hundreds of kilometres of coastal shoreline and countless lakes, rivers, and other watercourses, shoreline development is an important topic in the Municipality of the County of Victoria. While shorelines are particularly attractive places to develop, they are also sensitive to disturbance and can also present risks in terms of flooding and erosion.

The riparian area at the threshold of land and water is essential for the health of watercourses. It provides an important buffer that captures runoff and surface pollutants, and is essential habitat for many species. Many fish depend on riparian areas as a safe habitat for young to grow in the relative safety provided by riparian plants before moving to open water. While Council encourages landowners to keep the riparian area in its natural state, municipalities in Nova Scotia have very few tools to prevent landowners from clearing riparian areas. However, the Municipality can do its part by preventing development from locating too close to this important area.

Along coastal areas, damage to shoreline development from sea level rise, storm surge, and coastal erosion are also a concern. In 2024 the Government of Nova Scotia released its *Coastal Action Plan*, a series of 15 actions for the Province, municipalities, and private property owners to protect people and development from coastal risks. One of the key actions in this plan is the development of standardized policies and regulations that municipalities can integrate into their planning documents, to bring a somewhat consistent approach to coastal regulation around the province. However, at the time this Municipal Planning Strategy was initially developed, this resource was not yet available to municipalities. Council is well aware of the risks present when it comes to coastal development, and does not wish to have a gap in regulation while waiting for this provincial resource. As a result Council has implemented a minimum horizontal buffer for development around watercourses. Once the standardized text is available Council will review that resource and may amend this Plan and the Land Use By-law to implement some or all of the recommended tools.

Policy 4-35: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, implement a minimum horizontal buffer between development and the ordinary high water mark of watercourses. Exceptions shall be made for uses and structures that functionally depend on access to the water, and for the relocation of existing structures within the buffer provided such relocation does not reduce the buffer size.

4.4.2 Stormwater Management

Stormwater management is increasingly becoming a challenge for municipalities across Nova Scotia. With development often comes the conversion of natural lands to impermeable surfaces such as roads and buildings. Where precipitation could once infiltrate the surface into the water table, it now runs off these impermeable surfaces in different directions until it's absorbed or is collected in a watercourse or water body. As climate change continues to shift climate and weather patterns, the municipality may face more frequent and severe precipitation events, exacerbating stormwater concerns. For these reasons, Council supports adopting strategies within its planning documents to reduce the impacts developments have on stormwater.

Policy 4-36: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, require a landscaping plan and/or a stormwater management plan for proposals for large industrial and commercial developments to ensure the potential impacts of the proposal are limited and mitigated.

Policy 4-37: Council shall adopt storm water management related provisions in various Site Plan Approval and Development Agreement procedures.

4.5 Parks, Recreation, and Community Facilities

4.5.1 Park Dedication

As a predominantly rural community, many residents in Victoria County have their outdoor recreation needs met through private land or provincial and federal lands. However, the Municipality still has an important role to play through the provision of formal parkland in more developed areas, as well as trails and other forms of rural park infrastructure. In particular, residents have noted concerns about losing traditional access to the coast and other watercourses, and Council wishes to help preserve these accesses.

The *Municipal Government Act* enables municipalities to require land for public purposes (parkland) as part of the subdivision process. Council intends to implement these provisions but wants to be strategic about where such lands are located, rather than ending up with small parcels of land in inconvenient locations or where park development and maintenance is difficult. As a result, Council will prioritize lands that provide public access to watercourses or comply with municipal recreation plans. In instances where a subdivision does not have the opportunity to provide these lands, Council may instead take a cash dedication to commit to acquiring and improving suitable lands in other areas, as enabled by the Act.

Policy 4-38: Council shall, through updates to the Subdivision By-law, require the dedication of lands for public purposes as part of the subdivision process. Such dedication shall take the form of:

- (a) usable lands for public access to watercourses where the subdivision abuts a watercourse;
- (b) usable lands in areas identified in a recreation plan adopted by Council; or,
- (c) cash-in-lieu otherwise.

4.5.2 Recreational Vehicles

Recreational vehicles (RVs) are a popular way to travel. Many property owners in Victoria County also use them as an alternative to a cottage building or as temporary accommodations while a cottage building is under construction. While RVs are technically vehicles, they share many characteristics with buildings, including requiring a cleared area on the land and enabling people to stay overnight for a long period of time. This can have an impact on the land and watercourses, as well as the density of people in an area. Council wishes to continue to enable people to use RVs for recreational accommodations, but wants to ensure large gatherings of RVs are properly sited within a campground designed for that purpose.

Policy 4-39: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, include within the definition of “campground” the use of land for more than three RVs for the purpose of providing accommodations.

4.5.3 Community Facilities

The communities of the Municipality of the County of Victoria feature a range of community facilities, such as community halls, churches and other places of worship, and schools. These facilities lie at the heart of the municipality, providing essential opportunities for social interaction, recreation, and a strong community identity. Council is strongly supportive of these facilities, and intends to broadly permit them throughout the municipality, typically without requiring special zoning.

Council also recognizes that the role of community facilities changes, and occasionally a hall, church, or school will close. While the use may cease, the buildings the hosted these facilities remain as prominent landmarks within the community. Rather than see such buildings neglected, Council would like to see them given a new life in another way that benefits the community. Council will, therefore, consider proposals to utilize these buildings for other purposes.

Policy 4-40: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, widely permit community facilities, with the type and scale of permitted facility tailored to intent of each land use zone.

Policy 4-41: Council shall consider entering into a development agreement to reuse former schools, community halls, places of worship, and other similar community facilities for uses not otherwise permitted in the applicable land use zone. When considering such developments, special considerations shall be given to the following:

- (a) the proposal provides a community benefit such as, but not limited to, the provision of housing or the provision of a commercial space that provides opportunity for community to gather;
- (b) the proposed use will not, by its nature or by the controls placed upon it by the development agreement, impact surrounding uses due to noise, odour, or dust;
- (c) the proposal preserves and restores prominent aspects of the building; and,
- (d) the proposal complies with Policy 6-24.

4.6 Energy

With the political, economic, and ecological pressure to lessen dependence on fossil fuels for energy supply, communities throughout Atlantic Canada are looking at alternative sources of energy. The Government of Nova Scotia's Renewable Energy Regulations require that by 2030, 80% of the province's electricity will come from renewable sources, including wind, biomass, tidal, and solar power.

4.6.1 Solar Collectors

Solar collectors convert the energy of the sun to useable energy either in the form of electricity (solar photovoltaics) or heat (solar hot water or space heating). Their popularity is growing in Nova Scotia as a means for residents to produce renewable energy. The scalable nature of installations makes it possible to design systems well-tailored to the energy needs and financial means of a potential owner. Solar collectors are also increasingly installed as commercial projects, selling electricity to the grid to supply the needs of all Nova Scotians.

Solar collectors typically have no moving parts and can be installed on existing structures, so are relatively unobtrusive beyond aesthetic preferences. Council wishes to support residents in providing renewable energy, so will widely permit solar collectors as an accessory use. Council also supports commercial-scale projects, but is aware of the potential for these projects to use large areas of land. In serviced areas this can result in the inefficient use of the valuable sewer or water services in the ground.

Policy 4-42: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, permit solar collectors as an accessory use in all zones and shall provide an exemption from building height limits to enable solar collectors to be installed on top of buildings.

Policy 4-43: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, permit solar collectors as a main use except in zones in the Serviced Centre Designation, Source Water Protection Designation, and Conservation Designation.

4.6.2 Wind Turbines

Wind energy is becoming an important and increasingly viable source of energy. In recent years, a number of wind turbine projects have been constructed throughout Nova Scotia, with several more under consideration currently. These facilities range from single turbines to “wind farms”, consisting of many turbines clustered together. According to the Canadian Renewable Energy Association, Canada had an installed capacity of 14,304 MW at the end of 2021, enough to power the equivalent of approximately 3.6 million homes and a number that will certainly increase in coming years. Along with construction of the turbines, some concerns have emerged, especially regarding visual and sound impacts on nearby residences.

For the Municipality’s land use planning purposes, there are two scales of wind turbine development. The larger turbines are often called ‘utility scale’ wind turbines, and they are designed to supply power commercially for Nova Scotia Power Inc. (NSPI). These turbines typically can reach up to 100 metres in height and are typically developed by companies that have agreements in place with NSPI for the sale of the electricity. Many turbine developments are stand-alone operations where there is only one turbine at a location, while others may be grouped into a larger “wind farm”. As of 2023, Victoria County is home to one utility scale turbine located outside of Baddeck.

Smaller scale turbines, or ‘domestic’ turbines, are also being installed throughout the province. As the term implies, these turbines generate power primarily for private use by homes, farms and businesses. Many of these turbines are installed “behind the meter” and can substantially reduce or entirely replace power consumption from the grid. In addition, some domestic wind turbines have been constructed in remote areas not serviced by NSPI. Nova Scotia Power’s Enhanced Net Metering program also allows domestic turbines, generating 100 kilowatts or less, to be interconnected with the main utility and only draw from the provincial power grid when needed. Surplus energy generated by the turbine gets delivered to the provincial grid and the customer can credit that energy against any future use.

The Municipality of the County of Victoria is supportive of wind energy and believes that it is important that this source of energy be developed without jeopardizing the rights of their residents to fully enjoy their property and way of life. Council intends to provide for the development of wind turbines and to regulate them in such a way that other uses, especially residential development, will not be adversely affected. Council is aware that there will be no perfect solution that will be acceptable to all but will strive to arrive at a reasonable balance in their approach to controlling future wind turbine development.

Policy 4-44: Council shall, notwithstanding uses permitted in each zone of the Land Use By-law, regulate the placement of utility-scale and domestic-scale wind energy facilities through the establishment of the Wind Resource Overlays on the Schedule 'B' of the Land Use By-law.

Policy 4-45: Council shall permit domestic-scale wind energy facilities in lands covered by either the Wind Resource (Restricted) Overlay or the Wind Resource (General) Overlay, as of right, by way of development permit.

Policy 4-46: Council shall permit utility-scale wind energy facilities only on lands covered by the Wind Resource (General) Overlay, as of right, by way of development permit.

Policy 4-47: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, regulate minimum lot area and distance to boundary requirements within the Wind Resource (Restricted) Overlay and Wind Resource (General) Overlay.

Policy 4-48: Council shall, through the Land Use By-Law, waive minimum lot size requirements for micro wind energy facilities.

Policy 4-49: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, establish minimum setback requirements from all property lines for wind energy facilities in the Wind Resource (Restricted) Overlay and Wind Resource (General) Overlay. Notwithstanding the minimum setback requirements, where a domestic-scale wind energy facility is proposed on a lot where the immediately adjacent property is subject to a long-term lease for the use of the wind energy facility, the setback requirement for the wind energy facility from a property line shall not apply.

Policy 4-50: Where a residence is constructed within the setback distance of utility-scale wind energy facility erected after the effective date of this Plan, the wind energy facility may expand provided the expansion is not located closer to the residence than the initial wind energy facility development.

Policy 4-51: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, allow consenting landowners to waive setback rules for wind energy facilities.

Policy 4-52: Council shall establish, within the Land Use By-law, site plan and documentation requirements to ensure that safety, environmental, and aesthetic standards are met in order to receive a development permit.

Policy 4-53: Council shall establish, within the Land Use By-law, noise standards for all wind energy facilities ensuring minimal disturbance to surrounding residents.

Policy 4-54: Council shall, through the Land Use By-law, establish a time by which inactive wind energy facilities and all supporting structures must be removed from the site and the site be restored to a natural condition. Council shall be made aware of decisions to remove any wind turbines and determine a time by which developers must notify Council of such.

Policy 4-55: In considering a proposal to amend the boundaries of the Wind Resource Overlay Zoning, it shall be the policy of Council to have regard for the following:

- (a) the adequacy of the area of land being rezoned in relation to the number of wind energy facilities being proposed;
- (b) the potential for electromagnetic interference on radio, telecommunications or radar systems;
- (c) the proposal meets the setback and other requirements in the Land Use By-law; and
- (d) the proposal meets the implementation criteria listed in Section 6.4 of this Plan.

Policy 4-56: The regulation of wind energy facilities in the Municipality of the County of Victoria shall also be through the Wind Turbine Licensing Development By-law which will include ongoing reporting requirements for the developer including but not limited to critical incidents.

4.6.3 Other Energy Systems

Solar and wind are currently the main growth technologies for electrical energy in Nova Scotia. However, there are other technologies such as tidal and geothermal power, and existing technologies that may see new installations under certain site conditions, such as hydroelectricity. Projects owned and operated by the Municipality can be implemented without development permits.

In case of private sector project proponents, it is important for the Municipality to have a tool to consider other energy systems when such proposals arise. This policy is intentionally broad to enable consideration of technologies that may not yet be mature, or even invented yet. However, Council intends to take a close look at any such proposals through the development agreement process to ensure they are appropriate for the context in which they are proposed.

Policy 4-57: Council may implement municipal energy system projects without development permits.

Policy 4-58: Council shall permit energy systems other than wind turbines and solar collectors in the Rural General, Rural Commercial and Rural Industrial Zones.

Policy 4-59: Council shall consider entering into a development agreement to enable proposals for renewable energy systems other than wind turbines and solar collectors in all use zones. When considering such developments, special considerations shall be given to the following:

- (a) the proposal is consistent with the intent of the land use zone in which it is proposed;
- (b) the proposal complies with Policy 6-24; and
- (c) if located in the Agricultural Potential (AP) zone that the proposal complies with Policy 3-28.

5 Secondary Plans

5.1 Introduction

This Municipal Planning Strategy applies to the entire area with the Municipality of the County of Victoria. However, there is one “Secondary” Plan that was previously developed in order to establish planning in the Village of Baddeck and continues to remain in effect today as a standalone document. In the Village of Baddeck, it is Council’s intention to defer to this document on matters of planning and development for all land uses and structures other than wind turbines.

Over time, as this Secondary Plan comes up for review and renewal, it is Council’s intention to merge that document into this Municipal Planning Strategy in order to take a cohesive and streamlined approach to planning throughout the municipality. In doing so, some aspects of that Secondary Plan may continue to remain relevant and necessary, and will be integrated as a section within this Chapter.

Furthermore, Council may, in the future, wish to establish Secondary Plans for other areas of the Municipality in order to address specific planning issues relevant only to those areas. One such area is Ingonish, which is a community facing unique development pressure due to its proximity to the Cape Breton Highlands National Park and Destination Cape Smokey.

This Chapter will provide a home for any future Secondary Plans.

5.1.1 **Baddeck Secondary Municipal Planning Strategy**

The Baddeck Planning Area is located on the northern shores of the Bras d'Or Lakes, approximately 85 kilometres from the Canso Causeway to the west and 80 kilometres from Sydney to the east. The Trans Canada Highway (Highway No. 105) runs parallel to the Planning Area. The entrances and/or exits to the renowned Cabot Trail are located within the Planning Area.

The Planning Area is generally bounded on the north by Big Baddeck Road and the Trans Canada Highway, on the south by the shore of the Bras d'Or Lakes, to the east by the pond to the east of Crescent Grove, and to the west by Exit 8 on the Trans-Canada Highway. The physical landscape which makes up the Planning Area is approximately 523 hectares, with a large portion of this land already developed. Current land uses include residential, commercial, institutional, recreational, and open space, with a limited amount of industrial activity. Kidston Island, which is located to the south of the Village, in the Baddeck Harbour has been incorporated into the Planning Area as a way of protecting the Village's natural environment.

Policy 5-1: Council shall, on Schedule 'A', the Future Land Use Map, identify the Baddeck Secondary Plan Area.

Policy 5-2: Notwithstanding the contents of this Municipal Planning Strategy and the associated Land Use By-law, within the Baddeck Secondary Plan Area all planning matters except wind turbines shall be subject to the requirements of the Baddeck Secondary Plan and associated Baddeck Land Use By-law.

6 Implementation

6.1 Administration

Unlike most municipalities across Nova Scotia, the Municipality of the County of Victoria employs a regional and shared approach to land use planning. Land use planning policy and regulations are administered and implemented by the Eastern District Planning Commission, which provides planning, subdivision, and building inspection services for the Counties of Victoria, Richmond, Inverness, and Antigonish and the Towns of Port Hawkesbury and Antigonish. Through this Municipal Planning Strategy, the Municipality and Eastern District Planning Commission set about implementing the vision, goals, and policies to manage land use and development. This Municipal Planning Strategy and its associated Land Use By-law are enabled consistent with the *Municipal Government Act*, as amended.

6.1.1 Statements of Policy

The policies within this Municipal Planning Strategy establish Council's intention with respect to the management of land use and development in the municipality. Statements of policy are denoted by the text "**Policy X-Y**", where "X" is replaced by the chapter number and "Y" by the appropriate sequential policy number.

In addition to the statements of policy, this Municipal Planning Strategy contains preamble, or descriptive text, before a set of policies. This preamble is used to help interpret the intent of statements of policy, but it does not carry the same weight as the policy itself.

Policy 6-1: Policy statements of Council shall be denoted in this Plan with the text "**Policy X-Y**", where "X" is replaced by the chapter number and "Y" by the appropriate sequential policy number.

Policy 6-2: Written content of this Municipal Planning Strategy not contained within a Policy statement of Council shall be regarded as a preamble. Preambles may be considered to help interpret the intent of Policy statements of Council, but do not form a part of the Policy statement.

6.1.2 Effective Date and Repeal of Previous Strategies

Policy 6-3: This Municipal Planning Strategy and implementing Land Use By-law shall come into effect on the date that a notice is published in a newspaper, circulating in the municipality, informing the public that the planning documents are in effect.

Policy 6-4: The Municipal Planning Strategy for the County of Victoria Concerning the Regulation of Wind Turbine Development is hereby repealed.

6.1.3 Regional Cooperation

The development of this Municipal Planning Strategy included consultation with neighbouring municipalities. The Towns of Antigonish and Port Hawkesbury and the Municipalities of the County of Inverness, Richmond, and Antigonish were partners in the project, so were integrated throughout the entire planning process. The project team, Eastern District Planning Commission, and municipal representatives met regularly to discuss areas of potential alignment among the four municipalities' planning documents.

Since future planning decisions made in the municipality can impact adjacent municipalities and communities, it is important the Municipality continue to support a cooperative approach where land use decisions could potentially impact adjacent municipalities. Council supports efforts to notify and consult neighbouring municipalities when considering amendments to this Municipal Planning Strategy and when adopting new municipal planning strategies in the future.

Policy 6-5: Council shall consult and engage with Cape Breton Regional Municipality and the Municipality of the County of Inverness when:

- (a) adopting a new municipal planning strategy to replace this one; and,
- (b) considering amendments to this Municipal Planning Strategy which would affect lands that share a common boundary with one of these municipalities.

Policy 6-6: Consultation undertaken through Policy 6-5 shall:

- (a) invite comment on matters of municipal interest;
- (b) invite comment in relation to Statements of Provincial Interest;
- (c) be considered by Council or the Planning Advisory Committee as its designate as part of the body of feedback received on the proposed amendment or new Municipal Planning Strategy; and
- (d) be completed prior to Council publishing its first notice for a Public Hearing on the proposed amendment or new Municipal Planning Strategy.

6.1.4 Land Use Planning and Relationships with Indigenous Communities

The lands of the Municipality of the County of Victoria—and the rest of Nova Scotia for that matter—are subject to the Peace and Friendship Treaties of the 18th century. These treaties were signed between the Mi'kmaq and the British following long-standing conflicts between the French and the British for control of lands in the Maritimes. Through the Peace and Friendship Treaties, the British sought to end hostilities and encourage cooperation between the British and the First Nations.

Unlike other treaties signed with First Nations across Canada, the Peace and Friendship Treaties did not include the Mi'kmaq surrendering land or resources to the British Crown. Despite these treaties, however, First Nations across Canada, including in Nova Scotia, have been subject to centuries of exploitation, assimilation, and eradication of Indigenous people and culture through colonial policy and legislation. To an extent, this has been continued through the practice of land use planning—the practice of applying rules and regulations to land that was never ceded by the Mi'kmaq.

The realities of land use planning and other policies, legislation, and perspectives are entangled with centuries of colonialism. In the age of reconciliation with the Indigenous people of Canada, a careful and sustained approach toward relationship building taken by the Municipality and residents of Victoria County is needed. As is outlined in the Final Report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada:

“Reconciliation must support Aboriginal peoples as they heal from the destructive legacies of colonization that have wreaked such havoc in their lives. But it must do even more. Reconciliation must inspire Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal peoples to transform Canadian society so that our children and grandchildren can live together in dignity, peace, and prosperity on these lands we now share.”¹

Within the scope of land use planning and this Municipal Planning Strategy, the Municipality can take concrete steps and actions to relationship building with the local First Nation community: Wagmatcook.

Wagmatcook First Nation is a Mi'kmaw community located on the shores of the Bras d'Or Lake, approximately 15 kilometres southeast of Baddeck and 51 kilometres west of Sydney. Council is supportive of integrating the Wagmatcook First Nation early into the planning process for Municipal Planning Strategy amendments and when the Municipality adopts new municipal planning strategies.

¹The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada. (2015). Honoring the Truth, Reconciling the Future.

While Reserve lands are not subject to this Municipal Planning Strategy or the Land Use By-law, the land surrounding First Nations Reserves and the rest of the municipality are. Indigenous perspectives and interests extend beyond Reserve lands, and these must be integrated into the broader approach to land use planning in the community. Council supports working to build stronger relationships with the First Nations peoples of Victoria County by directly engaging with the Wagmatcook First Nation on planning matters.

However, rebuilding relationships with First Nations peoples must extend beyond the scope of land use planning into the broader function and relationships of the Municipality. Understanding Indigenous perspectives, ideas, and experiences requires a holistic approach by the Municipality and the broader community to take concrete actions to build stronger relationships. The Municipality must, however, ensure any engagement and actions are genuine, respectful, and consider the capacity and time of First Nations communities.

Policy 6-7: Council shall consult and engage with the Wagmatcook First Nation when:

- (a) adopting a new municipal planning strategy to replace this one; or,
- (b) Considering amendments to this Municipal Planning Strategy which would affect lands that share a common boundary with First Nation lands.

Policy 6-8: Council shall notify the Wagmatcook First Nation within 14 days of initiation of any non-housekeeping amendment to the Municipal Planning Strategy or the initiation of any process to adopt a fully revised plan document.

Policy 6-9: Council shall work to engage and build stronger relationships with the Wagmatcook First Nation and other First Nation communities.

6.2 Land Use By-law and Subdivision By-law

6.2.1 Adoption

The land use policies in this Municipal Planning Strategy are primarily implemented through a Land Use By-law. This By-law sets out zones, the permitted uses for each zone, development standards for each zone and/or for certain types of uses, and the uses and circumstances for development by development agreement and site plan approval. In doing this, the By-law reflects the policies of the Municipal Planning Strategy. Council approves the Land Use By-law at the same time this Plan is approved.

The Subdivision By-law is another tool used by Council to implement this Plan. It sets out the requirements and processes for such things as subdividing land, creating streets, and providing recreational lands.

The Land Use By-law and Subdivision By-law are administered by one or more Development Officers appointed by the Council of the Municipality of the County of Victoria. The Development Officer is responsible for issuing development permits in accordance with the By-law.

Policy 6-10: Council shall adopt a Land Use By-law and Subdivision By-law consistent with the intent of this Plan.

Policy 6-11: Council shall appoint one or more Development Officers to administer the Land Use By-law and the Subdivision By-law and to issue and deny permits under the terms of these By-laws.

Policy 6-12: The Subdivision By-law shall:

- (a) apply to the whole of the municipality;
- (b) ensure that any subdivision, with the exception of lots created using the variance provisions of Part 9 of the *Municipal Government Act*, conforms with the lot requirements contained in the Land Use By-law;
- (c) establish locations and standards for the development of public and private roads, central services, and other publicly owned infrastructure;
- (d) contain provisions intended to ensure that lots are suitable for onsite sewage disposal where there is no central sewer system, as required per provincial regulations under the *Environment Act*;
- (e) contain provisions for dedicating land or an equivalent value for park, playground, and similar public purposes;
- (f) contain any other provisions needed to fulfill the intent of this Plan.

6.2.2 Variances

The *Municipal Government Act* gives the Development Officer the power to grant “variances” from the requirements of the Land Use By-law. This is intended to alleviate hardships where an irregular set of circumstances on a lot makes it unreasonably difficult to comply with the requirements of the By-law. The Act sets out the circumstances when such variances may be granted, the Land Use By-law provisions for which variances may be granted, and the process for granting such variances.

Policy 6-13: Council shall, in accordance with Section 235 of the *Municipal Government Act*, permit the Development Officer to vary:

- (a) the percentage of land that may be built upon;
- (b) the size or other requirements relating to yards;
- (c) lot frontage;
- (d) lot area;
- (e) location and number of parking spaces and loading spaces required;
- (f) ground area of a structure;
- (g) height of a structure;
- (h) floor area occupied by a home-based business; and/or
- (i) height and area of a sign.

6.2.3 Amending the Land Use By-law

Council recognizes it cannot foresee all possible types of development that might be acceptable in the municipality in general, or on a specific piece of land. As such, there will be times when the Land Use By-law needs to be amended to accommodate a new development trend or specific development proposal.

Council also recognizes that it is possible to inadvertently make mapping errors in preparing the maps that accompanying this Plan and the Land Use By-law. Such errors do not reflect the policies in this Plan and thus will be corrected by By-law amendments.

Policy 6-14: Council shall amend the text of the Land Use By-law if the proposed amendment meets the general criteria set out in Subsection 6.4.1.

Policy 6-15: Council shall consider amendments to the maps of the Land Use By-law when the proposed zoning change is not specifically prohibited within this Plan and at least one of the following three conditions is true:

- (a) the proposed zone is enabled by this Plan for use within the same designation;
- (b) a non-conforming use appears to have been created by an inadvertent administrative oversight in the Municipal Planning Strategy and Land Use By-law preparation process, resulting in a property being zoned inconsistent with stated policies in this Plan; or,
- (c) notwithstanding the zones permitted within a designation, the land to be rezoned is not in the Source Water Protection 1 Zone or Conservation Zone, is under 2 hectares in area and is adjacent to a designation that permits the proposed zone. For greater clarity, land that abuts a right-of-way, such as a street, trail, or railway line is considered to be adjacent to the designation on the other side of the right-of-way.

Policy 6-16: Council shall not amend the maps of the Land Use By-law if the lot and existing buildings do not meet the requirements of the proposed zone.

Policy 6-17: Council shall not amend the maps of the Land Use By-law unless Council is satisfied that:

- (a) the proposal meets the zone intent and any applicable zone placement criteria set out in policies, elsewhere in this Plan, applicable to the proposed zone; and
- (b) the proposed zone and the uses it permits meet the general criteria set out in Subsection 6.4.1.

6.3 Site Plan Approval and Development Agreements

Outside of the standard development permitting process (“as of right”), Council has other tools that enable a finer-grained level of management over a development. Two such tools are site plan approvals and development agreements.

6.3.1 Site Plan Approval

The site plan approval process sets additional lot design standards that are established in the Land Use By-law. The *Municipal Government Act* stipulates what these additional requirements may pertain to, including where structures and parking is located on a lot, retention of vegetation, and the location of walkways. Site Plans are collaborative efforts between the Development Officer and the applicant. The additional standards and requirements that are part of site plan approval are often qualitative, giving the Development Officer greater flexibility and the ability to negotiate with an applicant.

Some site planning criteria may not be applicable to certain development proposals, and the Development Officer may apply discretion in the interpretation of requirements. However, the Development Officer must be satisfied that the proposal meets all applicable standards, at which point a Site Plan is approved and disseminated to neighbours based on the notification requirements of the *Municipal Government Act*.

Policy 6-18: Council shall enable the use of the site plan approval process within the Land Use By-law as a tool to review developments that require additional oversight or management or where Council sees benefit in providing flexibility for land use proposals.

Policy 6-19: Council shall enable controls over site design aspects such as the number, location and width of driveways, pedestrian and vehicular circulation on site, fencing, lighting, landscaping, and the planting or retention of vegetation through the site plan approval process.

Policy 6-20: Council shall establish a notification area of 30 metres in the Serviced Centre Designation, 60 metres in the Hamlet Designation, and 100 metres in all other designations for the approval of a site plan approval.

6.3.2 Development Agreements

Development agreements are planning tools, enabled by the *Municipal Government Act*, that give Municipal Council a finer level of control over a proposed development. They are written legal documents between the Municipality and the property owner and are registered upon the title of the land (the agreement does not cease if the land is sold or if the property owner dies).

Development agreements are intended to enable staff, Council, and the public to give input on aspects of a development that would otherwise not be permitted through the standards in the Land Use By-law. This allows the Municipality to holistically evaluate a proposal and implement measures to mitigate potential impacts that may arise.

Like uses enabled by site plan approval, the Municipal Planning Strategy must outline uses that are permitted by a development agreement.

Policy 6-21: Where enabled by the policies within this Municipal Planning Strategy, Council shall consider entering into a development agreement with an applicant to enable a proposed development.

Policy 6-22: A development agreement that has been approved by Council shall:

- (a) specify the development, expansion, alteration, or change permitted;
- (b) specify the conditions under which the development may, or may not, occur;
- (c) set terms and conditions by which Council may amend or terminate and discharge the agreement.

Policy 6-23: Council may specify conditions in the development agreement to bring the proposal into alignment with the enabling policy and general criteria set out in Subsection 6.4.1. Such conditions may include, but are not limited to:

- (a) servicing;
- (b) the type, location, and orientation of structures;
- (c) the architectural design of structures, including, but not limited to, bulk, scale, height, roof shape, building and cladding materials, and the shape and size and placement of doors and windows;
- (d) the provision of open space and amenities;
- (e) the type, size, and location of signage;
- (f) the type and orientation of exterior lighting;
- (g) management of solid waste, compost, and recycling;

- (h) pedestrian, bicycle, public transit, and vehicular circulation;
- (i) connections to existing or planned pedestrian, bicycle, and vehicular networks;
- (j) the location and number of bicycle and vehicular parking and loading spaces;
- (k) access for emergency vehicles;
- (l) the location and type of landscaping, including fences and other forms of screening;
- (m) stormwater management;
- (n) grading and erosion control;
- (o) the emission of noise, odour, light, liquids, gases, and dust;
- (p) the type of materials stored and/or sold on site;
- (q) hours of operation;
- (r) the phasing of development;
- (s) financial bonding for the construction and maintenance of components of the development, including, but not limited to, roads and landscaping;
- (t) mitigation measures for construction impacts;
- (u) time limits for the initiation and/or completion of development; and,
- (v) all other matters enabled in Section 227 of the Municipal Government Act.

6.4 General Criteria

6.4.1 Evaluating Land Use By-law Amendments and Development Agreement

Amendments to the Land Use By-law and the adoption of development agreements are processes that require careful thought. As such, Council has established a set of general criteria to consider when evaluating all Land Use By-law amendments and development agreement proposals. Some of these criteria may not apply to specific circumstances or certain types of development. However, Council may ask the applicant to demonstrate compliance with any of these evaluation criteria where Council deems it to be relevant.

Policy 6-24: When considering an amendment to the Land Use By-law or an adoption of a Development Agreement, Council shall consider—as far as it is relevant to the subject planning application—that the proposal:

- (a) is consistent with the intent of this Municipal Planning Strategy;
- (b) does not conflict with any Municipal or Provincial programs, by-laws, or regulations in effect in the municipality;
- (c) in case of development proposals on soils with agricultural potential, complies with Policy 3-26;
- (d) has regard for:
 - i. the ability of the Municipality to absorb public costs related to the proposal;
 - ii. impacts on existing drinking water supplies, both private and public;
 - iii. the adequacy of central water and sewage services or, where such services are not available, the suitability of the site to accommodate on-site water and sewage services;
 - iv. the creation of excessive traffic hazards or congestion on road, cycling, and pedestrian networks within, adjacent to, or leading to the proposal;
 - v. the adequacy of fire protection services and equipment;
 - vi. the adequacy and proximity of schools and other community facilities;
 - vii. the creation of a new, or worsening of a known, pollution problem in the area, including, but not limited to, soil erosion and siltation of watercourses;

- viii. site-specific climate change risks such as flooding or projected sea level rise on the subject site;
- ix. the potential to create flooding or serious drainage issues, including within the proposal site and in nearby areas;
- x. impacts on known habitat for species at risk, as identified in the Department of Natural Resources Significant Species and Habitats Database, or any successor database; and,
- xi. the suitability of the site in terms of grades, soil and geological conditions, the location of watercourses and wetlands, and proximity to utility rights-of-way.

Policy 6-25: Council may, in addition to any other required information, require any or all of the following information, prepared by an appropriate qualified professional at the applicant's cost, and at a level sufficiently detailed to evaluate whether the criteria for amending the Land Use By-law or entering into a development agreement have been met:

- (a) a detailed site plan showing features such as, but not limited to:
 - i. topography;
 - ii. location and dimensions of existing and proposed property and/or unit lines;
 - iii. location of zoning boundaries;
 - iv. use, location, and dimensions of existing and proposed structures;
 - v. existing and proposed watercourses and wetlands;
 - vi. location of minimum coastal elevation;
 - vii. location and dimensions of existing and proposed road, bicycle, and pedestrian networks;
 - viii. location and dimensions of driveways, parking lots, and parking spaces;
 - ix. type and amount of site clearing required, if any;
 - x. location of buffers;
 - xi. location and dimensions of existing and proposed parks and recreation lands, whether public or private;
 - xii. location of utilities;
 - xiii. development densities;
- (b) elevation drawings of existing and proposed structures including, but not limited to, dimensions and exterior materials;

- (c) a site grading plan;
- (d) a landscaping plan;
- (e) a drainage and stormwater management plan;
- (f) a hydrological assessment to determine groundwater resource volumes, availability, quality, and sustainability pre- and post-development;
- (g) a traffic impact assessment that evaluates the ability of existing road, bicycle, and pedestrian networks to accommodate traffic generated by the proposed development;
- (h) a geotechnical study;
- (i) environmental studies, including, but not limited to, studies addressing Species at Risk, climate change, and environmental contamination;
- (j) a shadow study;
- (k) a wind study;
- (l) a vibration study; and
- (m) a noise study.

6.5 Monitoring, Reviewing, and Updating this Plan

Municipal Planning Strategies are not set in stone. They are meant to be flexible, 'living' documents that can adapt and change as circumstances change. Over the life of this Plan, it may need to be updated following reviews of the document or amended as issues, values, and opportunities change. In either case, a strong set of policies is required to guide decision-making when and how Council should facilitate reviews and updates to the document.

6.5.1 Municipal Planning Strategy Reviews

Policy 6-26: Within two years of the adoption of this Municipal Planning Strategy, Council shall initiate a 'housekeeping' review to identify errors, omissions, or ways to improve or streamline the Plan.

Policy 6-27: Within five years of the adoption of this Municipal Planning Strategy Council shall complete a review of the Plan. The intent of this review is to identify emerging policy issues and gaps in the Plan and adopt new or modified Plan policies to address these issues and gaps.

Policy 6-28: Within 10 years of adopting this Municipal Planning Strategy Council shall complete a comprehensive review of this Plan to conduct extensive public consultation; to review the policies; and to update or replace component of the Plan.

6.5.2 Amendments to the Municipal Planning Strategy

Policy 6-29: Council may consider an amendment to this Municipal Planning Strategy when:

- (a) any policy intent is to be changed;
- (b) an amendment to the Land Use By-law or Subdivision By-law would conflict with any portion of the Municipal Planning Strategy and such amendments have merit; or
- (c) when this Municipal Planning Strategy is inconsistent with any Statements of Provincial Interest or Provincial Minimum Planning Requirements.

7 Schedules

Schedule 'A' – Future Land Use Map