The background is a collage of various community signs from Lambton Shores. At the top left is a sign for 'Municipality of Lambton Shores Arkona' with the text 'WELCOMES YOU' and 'Naturally Beautiful · Rock Glen Falls'. To its right is a 'WELCOME TO Theford' sign. Below these are signs for 'WELCOME TO GRAND BEND', 'WELCOME TO UPPER WASHER BEACH', and 'FOREST'. At the bottom right is a sign for 'HISTORIC LAKESIDE COMMUNITY PORT FRANKS' with the Lambton Shores logo and the text 'PLEASE HELP KEEP IT BEAUTIFUL'.

DRAFT Municipality of Lambton Shores Official Plan **WORKING COPY**

This is a draft copy of a proposed Lambton Shores Official Plan, do not base any decisions on this draft.

This Draft Official Plan is currently under review by the Lambton Shores Municipal Council

MAY 2014 (sixth Draft)

Municipality of Lambton Shores Official Plan (Draft 6)

Draft Working Copy - This is a draft working copy of the proposed Lambton Shores Official Plan, do not base any decisions on this draft. This Draft Official Plan is currently under review by the Lambton Shores Municipal Council



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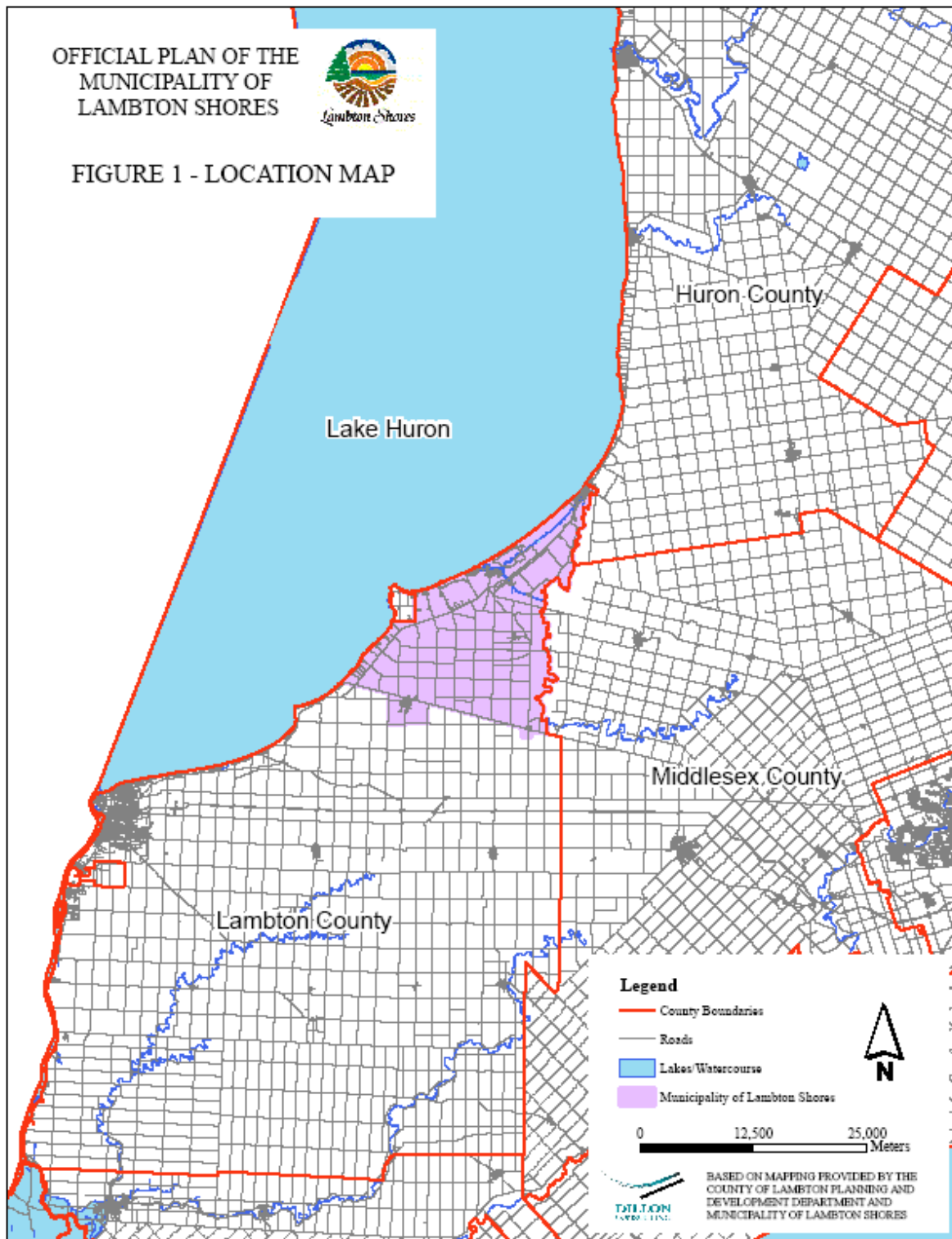
1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Municipality of Lambton Shores

With its picturesque lakefront and agricultural setting, Lambton Shores is one of Ontario's most popular summer destinations and, more recently, a popular place to retire. Classified as a "city" under the Ontario *Municipal Act*, the Municipality was formed in 2001 by the amalgamation of five municipalities, including the Town of Forest, the Villages of Grand Bend, Thedford and Arkona and the Town (formerly Township) of Bosanquet. Lambton Shores comprises an area of 331 square kilometres and had a population of 10,565 people in 2014. Lambton Shores is located on Lake Huron at the northern end of the County of Lambton as shown on Figure 1. It is bordered by the Municipalities of Plympton-Wyoming and Warwick in Lambton County, North Middlesex in Middlesex County and South Huron in Huron County. Responsibility for natural areas, rivers and streams in Lambton Shores falls under the jurisdiction of the Ausable Bayfield Conservation Authority and the St. Clair Region Conservation Authority.

Major physiographic features include the Wyoming Moraine, Thedford Marsh, many watercourses and Lake Huron's beaches, sand dunes and bluffs. Lambton Shores' landscape, environment and wealth of resources have attracted a steady flow of people over the millennia. First Nations people have inhabited the area since circa 9,300 B.C., when the Late Wisconsin ice sheet receded. Early European settlements include Arkona, one of the first places settled in Lambton County in the 1820's, and Grand Bend (originally known as Aux Croches), the first settlement on Lake Huron in Lambton County.

Lambton Shores includes a diverse range of settlement areas and farmlands, as well as many unique natural features attracting visitors from all over Ontario, Canada and the world. Examples include the oak savannah and dune succession ecosystem along the lakeshore and fossil beds at Arkona, which are both globally significant. Nationally significant features include the Carolinian Forest, also along the lakeshore. The Karner Blue Butterfly Sanctuary in Port Franks, the only viable ecosystem in Ontario to sustain the butterfly, and the Thedford Marsh, a specialty crop area suitable for vegetable production, are among the many Provincially Significant features in Lambton Shores.



1.2 THE COMMUNITY DESCRIPTIONS

Although Lambton Shores' was formed in 2001 with the amalgamation of five municipalities, all communities still have a distinct identity. The following sections describe the communities' past and present and outline future land use planning directions for each community. The nine community divisions identified in this section relate to the Planning Communities both historic and as established in Schedules A and A1 to A8 in this Official Plan for planning purposes.

1.2.1 Forest

The Town of Forest is a dynamic rural community of approximately 3000 residents and serves a major institutional and commercial centre for the surrounding area. Established in the mid 1800's, the community has remained a healthy rural centre. Development has occurred in a typical small town grid pattern and is fairly compact in size which is to its advantage in preserving a "pedestrian scale" to the town. The town has a diverse and thriving economy largely driven by its core area business sector plus a growing commercial sector along the Highway 21 corridor, along with a small but strong manufacturing sector.

The town's historic past is preserved with century old homes and core area businesses, churches and its agricultural fairgrounds, but has embraced the future with newer homes, businesses and institutional buildings. The community has built strong "community spirit" which expresses itself with active service clubs, a Canadian Legion, church organizations and other local groups including the 100 year old Forest Volunteer Fire Department and the Kinetto Theatre, the only theatre in Lambton Shores. The Town serves as the education centre for the surrounding area, with its High School and two elementary schools (both public and Catholic). Other large institutional uses include the North Lambton Lodge Retirement Home, and the North Lambton Community Health Centre.



The Community has weathered the changing economic times of the past century and remains strong and viable. The area has seen many capital upgrades completed to its roads, water mains

and sanitary sewer infrastructure and its recreation infrastructure with the new Shores Recreation Centre and a fledging start on a new pedestrian trail system. The community is well positioned with these infrastructure improvements to meet its future needs and is one of the serviced communities in Lambton Shores where large scale growth and intensification are permitted. The town has made a concerted effort in the past decade to recapture its lost tree cover, which was once the motivation behind its name, these efforts are focused on its core area but will expand throughout the community as time unfolds.

The community is anticipating a continuation of the slow and gradual growth of its past and is looking towards maintaining and enhancing the quality of life of the community.

1.2.2 Grand Bend

The Village of Grand Bend is one of Lambton Shores' most dynamic communities, with a significant role as a provincial Tourist Destination. Grand Bend is blessed with its location on the shores of Lake Huron, north of the Pinery Provincial Park and on the Ausable River. Once a town that exploded with visitors in the summer months and became essentially dormant over the fall and winter months, the village is in the midst of an evolution to a more stable full time residential community. The Main Street of Grand Bend, commonly referred to as "The Strip" highlighting businesses that generally cater to the summer season tourist, while those along the



Highway 21 corridor and Main Street E. are more aligned with serving both tourists and the local residents. Attractions such as the Grand Bend Motorplex and The Huron County Playhouse, although not located within Grand Bend add to the tourist destination experience.

The community is a centre for other community and commercial activities, with

institutional services such as the Grand Bend Area Community Health Centre, numerous churches and the Grand Bend Public School, which includes a community gymnasium and meeting room and its numerous churches. Lambton Shores has made a significant investment in the community since amalgamation including the upgrading of the community's water supply, a major investment in the Main Beach and Main St. and is currently in the process of upgrading and expanding the community's wastewater and treatment system. The community is well positioned with these infrastructure improvements to meet its future needs and is one of the serviced communities in Lambton Shores where large scale growth and intensification are permitted.

Serviced by a volunteer fire department and blessed with its locational advantages the community is currently evolving to find balance between its seasonal economic role, its growth potential and its role as a residential community.

1.2.3 Thedford

The Village of Thedford is a quaint community that serves as the commercial and institutional centre for the surrounding farm area. Established in the mid 1800's Thedford has faced the same economic challenges as its neighbour Forest to the west. Once a centre for the lumber industry, its small commercial core serves as a service centre for the surrounding area. Commerce is focused largely along its Main Street



which has adapted to economic downturns and challenges by developing a thriving "antique-flea market" economy. Recent investment in the core area and the renovation of its recreation centre are intended to stabilize and strengthen the local economy. The villages numerous

churches, its retirement home and the Execulink Telecommunications operations centre as well as the recently renovated Legacy Recreation Centre are its core features. The Village has seen a resurgence in community pride with the recently established Thedford Spirit Committee and Thedford Garden Club. These along with its long established Volunteer Fire Department speak to the deep level of community pride.

Like Forest, Thedford is a compact, “walkable” community, that has quiet residential streets, proximity to an 18 hole golf course on its southern limit and the recently completed new parkette in the centre of town that will serve as a catalyst for ongoing reinvestment in the core area. The community is well served by municipal sewage and water services and its new ambulance depot. The new Legacy Centre serves as one stop location for recreation, day care and library services for the community as well as a first class community hall. This new building is the Municipality’s first LEED qualified structure and is symbolic of the burgeoning new spirit of the community. The community is well positioned with municipal infrastructure to meet its future needs and is one of the serviced communities in Lambton Shores where large scale growth and intensification are permitted.

Growth pressures in Thedford are likely to remain low but its low real estate values and access to new amenities such as the new Legacy Centre are serving as an attraction to younger families.

1.2.4 Arkona

The Village of Arkona is a community that has only recently recognized its unique strengths. It has a long history, beginning in the early part of the 19th century. It has evolved into an idyllic small urban community, with its tree lined streets, quaint churches and lovely residential neighbourhoods which make it a strong and viable community. Remarkably Arkona has some of the best medical services of any community in Lambton Shores, with its own medical centre providing doctor and dental services, a first class optometrist and chiropodist services. The community is home to its own volunteer fire department and has a good variety of recreational facilities including the “Utter Ball Diamond” and the newly established Taxandria Soccer Complex south of the Village and a new community splash pad.

One of the challenges the village faces is that it is divided by two major County Roads that intersect in the very centre of the village. This intersection provides excellent connectivity to other areas but does impact the natural movement of residents within the village.

Lambton Shores has made several strategic investments in the community over the past 10 years, replacing its former well water system with a link to the new Lambton Shores (Lake Huron) water supply and upgrades to the local community centre complex. The village has an excellent wastewater treatment facility capable of meeting the existing and long term growth needs. Growth in Arkona is expected to remain slow and steady as in



the past with much of the development taking place in the form of residential renovation and infilling. The community is well positioned with municipal infrastructure to meet its future needs and is one of the serviced communities in Lambton Shores where large scale growth and intensification are permitted.

1.2.5 North Bosanquet

North Bosanquet" is a mixed use area developed along the Highway #21 corridor between The Ausable River Cut and Grand Bend. It forms part of Lambton Shores' major tourist area and is home to a number of seasonal campgrounds. The area is part of a nationally significant Carolinian Forest which is comprised of oak savannah and dune succession ecosystem running from Grand Bend to Kettle Point. It is home to many rare and endangered species. For these reasons, future development on the west side of the Highway 21 is not encouraged and if approved would be closely monitored.



The Planning Area is centred on the Pinery Provincial Park, established in 1957. In addition to being one of the most popular Provincial Parks in Ontario, it is also an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA). Part of a "Primary Natural Heritage Corridor", the Planning Area is outside growth areas designated by the Lambton County Official Plan. The entire Planning Area is susceptible to groundwater contamination.

Existing uses in North Bosanquet include a combination of residential and tourist related open space, recreational and commercial uses. In addition to the Pinery, existing uses include several newer and older subdivisions, Lambton County Heritage Museum, two large campgrounds and trailer parks and highway and tourist related commercial uses. All existing uses are serviced by Municipal water and private septic systems.

Over the long-term, the North Bosanquet Gateway will continue to fulfill two important roles:

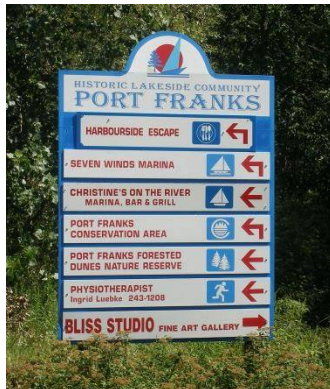
- a buffer area for Pinery Park and the Thedford Marsh
- a treed, sand dune “gateway” into Grand Bend to “showcase” the area’s best environmental features. This iconic showcase is an essential element in the development of Lambton Shores as a hub for eco-tourism.

Development is restricted to minor infilling on existing lots and very limited new lot creation over the Official Plan’s planning horizon. Due to the lack of municipal sanitary sewers and because additional lands designated for “Residential” development are not needed over the next 20 years or until residential development in Grand Bend is about 90% complete, no new subdivision development (large scale) is anticipated in the North Bosanquet Gateway over the lifetime of the Official Plan.

Access to most of the existing uses in the Planning Area is provided by Provincial Highway 21. MTO approval is required for any new public roads, access points or development proposals along the highway.

1.2.6 Port Franks-Northville Lakeshore Community

The Port Franks/Northville Lakeshore Community is composed of a population of approximately 450 permanent and seasonal residents, located on the shore of Lake Huron this unique area is nestled amongst some of the most sensitive environmental areas in the municipality including the shoreline itself, the Ausable River Cut, Chicken Island, “L” Lake, the Mud Creek natural area and numerous dune forest and wetland areas. The community prides itself on its relative privacy, its active service club, community centre and sports park and its harmonious development within this environmentally sensitive area, including hiking in this protected forest ecosystem.



The community is in a gradual state of change from a seasonal community to more permanent full time community. The area is serviced by the municipal water supply but wastewater is still treated by private septic systems. The community is relatively confined within an area bounded by Lake Huron, the Pinery Provincial Park, the Ausable River Cut and the former Ipperwash Army Camp. There is little to no room to expand and grow.

Development is restricted to minor infilling on existing lots and very limited new lot creation over the Official Plan's planning horizon. New large scale development is discouraged over the Planning horizon due to the lack of municipal sanitary sewers. However Council will consider the use of private communal sewage services. The area holds great promise as a potential eco-tourism site.



1.2.7 Ipperwash Lakeshore Community

The Ipperwash Lakeshore Community is also located on the shores of Lake Huron in an area bounded by the Kettle & Stony Point First Nation Reserve on the west, the former Ipperwash Provincial Park and Ipperwash Army Camp on the east and Highway #21 on the south. The community is for the most part developed in close proximity of the lake shore and is known for its pristine and family friendly beaches. The community consists of about 300 homes with the majority of those being seasonal. The area has a number of environmentally sensitive areas, natural dune structures and holds great potential as an "eco-tourism" destination.

The development pattern in this area is, as has been stated, located in close proximity to the beach itself. Residential development was historically seasonal cottage based along with a number of "Trailer Park/Campground" communities. The area is serviced by municipal water supply but wastewater treatment is carried out by conventional private septic systems. Development is restricted to minor infilling on existing lots and

very limited new lot creation over the Official Plan's planning horizon. New large scale development is discouraged over the Planning horizon due to the lack of municipal sanitary sewers. However Council will consider the use of private communal sewage services.

1.2.8 West Bosanquet Lakeshore

The West Bosanquet Lakeshore Community is located on the shore of Lake Huron south of the Kettle & Stony Point First Nation and the north of the Township of Plympton-Wyoming. The area is also defined as being west of Lakeshore Road, which runs along the eastern edge of the community. The area is composed of a number of small clustered residential communities including –Lake View Haven, Cedar Cove and Lake Valley Grove all generally located on or below the Lake Huron bluff. These small urban clusters were originally developed as seasonal cottage sites but evolved during the 1960's and 70's to become more permanent home sites.

Development in this area, which originally did not fall within any Conservation Authority is now subject to the St. Clair Region Conservation Authority jurisdiction. The area has significant environmental sensitivity with some areas of global and national significance. There has been some pressure to develop the area in recent years and the municipality has two developments currently under consideration – “Reflection Shores” a 60 unit land condominium development and “Huron Shores” a 35 unit extension of the Lake Valley Grove development.

The area is serviced by municipal water supply but homes and cottages remain serviced by private septic system. The Municipality is currently considering various means of servicing the area and prefer that Municipal sewage services be provided. However Council will consider the use of private communal sewage services. Without municipal or private communal sewage systems development is restricted to minor infilling on existing lots and very limited new lot creation.

1.2.9 Agricultural

Lambton Shores' Agricultural Area covers most of the Municipality's land area. An important economic activity in Lambton Shores The Municipality includes approximately 234 farms on 28,568 hectares, with almost 25,500 hectares (90%) in

crop production. A high proportion of Lambton Shores' agricultural area consists of Soil Classes 1 and 2, as classified by the Canada Land Inventory of Soil Capability for Agriculture. The most predominant agricultural activity is the production of cash crops, followed by livestock and poultry production.

The Thedford Marsh forms part of the agricultural area and is a Provincially Significant specialty crop area that has played an important role in the history and development of the Municipality. Other specialty crop lands include old glacial lake shorelines and sand deposits throughout the Municipality capable of supporting orchard crops. Examples include lands used for apple production near Arkona and a small area in West Bosanquet suitable for tender fruit production.

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Planning Framework





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2. PLANNING FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

The New Lambton Shores Official Plan was developed to be a living document. It not only reflects the values and quality of life held as important to the community, but will help to respond to and guide the continued growth and evolution of the community.

The Lambton Shores Official Plan applies to all lands within the Municipality of Lambton Shores. Lands outside the Municipality's jurisdiction, but within its municipal boundaries, include Kettle and Stony Point First Nation Reserve, former Ipperwash Provincial Park and former Camp Ipperwash.

As a long-term land use planning strategy, the new Official Plan includes goals, objectives and policies to guide growth and development in Lambton Shores over the next 20 years to 2034. Reflecting sustainable community planning and design principles, the Official Plan's policies also consider the effects of development on Lambton Shores' cultural resources, social, economic and natural environments and the quality of life for its residents.



The Official Plan is only one of several key documents that will influence and direct future growth and development. The policies of the Official Plan are intended to support the core values and goals of and it is based on a framework of Federal and Provincial legislation, established Provincial and County of Lambton planning policies and the Lambton Shores Strategic Plan, all of which pertain to land use planning and development. Where relevant, the Plan makes reference to those documents and legislation. Province of Ontario and County of Lambton.

A new Official Plan provides Lambton Shores with an opportunity to affirm its commitment to the following Key Principles:

- To Protect the Natural Environment

- To Protect Agricultural Lands

- Provide for Development which is an Extension of Existing Urban Areas where municipal water and sanitary sewers are provided.

The Official Plan includes policies for:

Protecting the Municipality's cultural and natural heritage, water, agriculture and mineral resources;
Urban land uses and the phasing of development
Development control tools, such as zoning and site plan/subdivision control, including policies for sustainable development.
Infrastructure and public service facilities, such as roads, water supply, sewage disposal, waste management and energy
Public spaces, parks and open space, including the Lake Huron shoreline

The new Official Plan is a policy document implemented through Council's adoption of regulatory by-laws and the provision of municipal services. As required by the *Planning Act*:

the Official Plan is consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS)
the Plan conforms to the County of Lambton Official Plan
the Municipality will not undertake any public work or pass any by-law that does not conform with the Official Plan, without adopting an amendment to the Plan.

The Lambton Shores Official Plan also applies to all Government of Ontario ministries, secretariats, boards, commissions and agencies and Ontario Hydro. As required by the *Planning Act*, before carrying out or authorizing any undertaking that will directly affect the Municipality, these bodies shall consult with, and have regard for, the Official Plan.

2.2 Goals and Objectives

To focus growth to existing settlement areas, where services are available, away from significant or sensitive resources. Intensification and redevelopment are encouraged over "green fields" development. Any new development will be contiguous to existing built-up areas creating a balance in Lambton Shores.

To foster strong, liveable and healthy communities which enhance social well-being and are economically and environmentally sound. Long-term prosperity, environmental health and social well-being will take precedence over short-term considerations and narrow interests.

To create efficient development patterns that optimize the use of land, resources and public investment in infrastructure, the Official Plan:

- promotes compact urban form, a cornerstone of sustainable development. The Plan is based on an average target density of 7 units per hectare gross (17 units per acre gross) (PPS Intensification);
- promotes a mix of housing, employment, parks and open spaces;
- provides transportation choices that facilitate alternate modes of travel;
- minimizes the undesirable effects of development, including impacts on air, water and other resources.

To protect and wisely use and manage Lambton Shores' agricultural, natural and cultural heritage resources, for the long term. These resources will be used and managed in order to protect essential ecological processes and public health and safety and minimize environmental and social impacts. Development will be directed away from areas of natural and human-made hazards.

To promote compatibility among land uses, in terms of scale, intensity of use and potential impacts.

To promote attractive and functional site and building design sensitive to the scale and character of surrounding land uses and cultural and heritage resources. Sustainable design measures are required.

To ensure that new development has no adverse impacts on municipal finances. Growth related costs will be financed from revenues generated by new growth.

To sustain and increase tree cover by protecting woodlots, encouraging reforestation and naturalizing urban areas.

2.3 Basis for the Plan- Growth Forecast and Management Principles

2.3.1 Introduction

Land requirements projections were prepared to the year 2034 for the new Official Plan. The projections were used to ensure that Lambton Shores accommodates a range and mix of employment opportunities, housing and other land uses to meet projected needs for a time horizon of up to 20 years. Sufficient land will be made available through intensification and redevelopment and, if necessary, designated growth areas.

2.3.2 Population Projections

In 2011, Lambton Shores' census population was 10,656, down 4.4 % from the 2006 population of 11,150, however up approximately 1% from the 2001 census population of 10,571 (Information obtained from Census Canada Community Profiles for 2011, 2006 and 2001). Despite the fact that the permanent population of Lambton Shores has remained relatively unchanged since 2001, the number of dwellings over the same time frame has increased by 706 dwelling units or 61 per year. If the trend continues over the 20 year planning time frame from 2014 to 2034 the number of dwelling units in the Municipality should increase by approximately 1,220 dwelling units.

By the year 2034, similar to the past, more than 25% of Lambton Shores' population is expected to live in Forest, around 20% in Grand Bend and the surrounding area and less than 10% each in Arkona and Thedford. The remaining 40%, approximately, will live in the Agricultural Area, Port Franks-Northville, Ipperwash, West Bosanquet and small rural crossroads located throughout the Municipality.

Two important population trends are aging population and localized increases in permanent population. Currently, Grand Bend's population is approximately 50% seasonal and 50% permanent. The Official Plan is based on the assumption that, over the next 20 years, the permanent population will increase to around 60% when many seasonal residents and visitors are expected to retire in Grand Bend. However, many of these retirees may also be "snow birds" who escape to "sunnier climes" in the winter and, as a result, are not year-round residents. Most of the major developments currently planned in Grand Bend consist of smaller houses suitable for the "snow bird" lifestyle. Permanent residents are also expected to increase in Ipperwash, Port Franks-Northville and West Bosanquet, but not as significantly as in Grand Bend. Forest,

Arkona and Thedford are all year round settlement areas with no significant seasonal populations.

2.3.3 Residential Land Requirements

Land requirements projections prepared for the Official Plan assumed that future development will occur at a target density of approximately 7 units per acre gross (17 units per hectare gross), assuming that full services are provided for urban development. This target will encourage denser development and more compact urban form.

At the present time, Lambton Shores includes a significant surplus of residential land, including approximately 1,115 lots in registered/draft approved Plans of Subdivision and more than 7,320 potential lots/units on vacant land currently designated for residential uses, resulting in a total residential land inventory of 8,435 units/Lots. Since only 1,220 new lots/units are required over the next 20 years, no new residential land is designated in the new Official Plan. Further, growth will be directed to urban areas of Forest, Grand Bend, Thedford and Arkona, the Municipality's settlement areas, where sufficient municipal water and sanitary sewage treatment services will be provided to meet long-term needs. Land previously designated for residential growth, in the former Highway 21 corridor south of Grand Bend and north of the Ausable River but not necessary for growth in the 20 year planning time frame has been placed mostly in a Future (beyond 20 Years) Residential Development designation. This designation provides for the lands to develop for residential purposes, but only where growth within the Grand Bend Urban Area designated Residential are nearing capacity and only when municipal sanitary servicing is available. Lands also within this corridor but on the west side of Highway 21 and surrounded by the Pinery Provincial Park has been placed in a Grand Bend Highway 21 Gateway designation. This designation recognizes the natural heritage and endangered species significance of this area and recognises existing uses and allows the construction of a one new dwelling on each existing lot. Generally, new lot creation is not permitted in this area. Development in *Port Franks-Northville*, *Ipperwash* and *West Bosanquet* is constrained by the presence of significant natural heritage features and a lack of sanitary sewage services. Development in these areas will be restricted to minor infilling on existing lots and minor lot creation only. Lambton Shores is not planning to consider providing sanitary sewage treatment services for Port Franks/Northville or Ipperwash within the 20 year planning time frame. Lambton Shores is currently considering extending sanitary sewers to West Bosanquet. Some new

subdivision development will be permitted in West Bosanquet, but only if municipal or communal sanitary sewers become available. Without these services development in this areas will be restricted to minor infilling on existing lots and minor lot creation only.

Expansion of the boundaries of any of the settlement areas identified in Lambton Shores is not contemplated since the Municipality has enough designated land to last far beyond 20 years.

2.3.4 Employment Lands Projections

Employment lands projections to the year 2031 were prepared for the new Official Plan. In 2011, Lambton Shores' population and employed labour force were 10,656 and 5,120, respectively. It is difficult to project population trends based on the census information from 2011, 2006 and 2001. Prior to the 2011 census it was projects that by the year 2031, the population is expected to increase to 14,300 with an employed labour force of around 6,075. Using this population and assuming some intensification of land uses and "work-at-home" enabled by telecommuting, approximately 10 hectares of new employment (industrial) land is required. To meet this need, new industrial lands are designated in Forest near the Lambton Shores Industrial Park.

2.4 Implementation

Section 19 of this Plan outlines the tools available to implement the Official Plan.

2.5 Definitions

Except as noted, the following definitions apply throughout the Official Plan. Those terms which are defined in this section are italicized throughout the plan.

Agricultural-Related Uses: means those farm-related commercial and farm related industrial uses that are directly related to the farm operations in the area, support agriculture, benefit from being in close proximity to farm operations, and provide direct products and/or services to farm operations as a primary activity.

Alternative Land Use Services: means a program which farmers are compensated for putting their lands into natural environmental use that produce benefits such as clean air, water and wildlife habitat.

Archaeological Resources: includes artifacts, archeological sites and marine archeological sites as defined under the Ontario Heritage Act. The identification and evaluation of such resources are based on upon archeological fieldwork undertaken in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act.

Areas of Archeological Potential: means areas with the likelihood to contain archeological resources. Methods to identify archaeological potential are established by the Province, but municipal approaches which achieve the same objective may also be used. The Ontario Heritage Act requires archeological potential to be confirmed through archaeological fieldwork.

Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI): means areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features that have been identified as having life science or earth science values related to protection, scientific study or education.

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

Built Heritage Resources: means a building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured remnant that contributes to a property's cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an aboriginal community. Built Heritage resources are generally located on property that has been designated under Parts IV or V of the Ontario Heritage Act or included in local, provincial and/or federal registers.

Coastal Wetland: means:

- a) any wetland that is located on one of the Great Lakes or their connecting channels (Lake St. Clair, St. Marys, St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers): or
- b) any other wetland that is on a tributary to any of the above-specified water bodies and lies either wholly or in part, downstream of a line located 2 kilometres upstream of the 1:100 year floodline (plus wave run-up) of the large water body to which the tributary is connected.

Cultural Heritage Landscape: means a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an aboriginal community. The area may involve features such as structures, spaces archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association. Examples may include, but are not limited to, heritage conservation districts designated under the Ontario Heritage Act; villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trailways, viewsheds, natural areas and industrial complexes of heritage significance; and areas recognized by federal or international designation authorities (e.g. a National Historic Site or District designation, or a UNESCO World Heritage Site).

Designated Vulnerable Area: means areas defined as vulnerable, in accordance with provincial standards, by virtue of their importance as a drinking water source.

Development: means the creation of a new lot, a change in land use or the construction of buildings and structures requiring approval under the *Planning Act*, such as an Official Plan and/or Zoning By-law amendment, Plan of Subdivision/Condominium approval, Site Plan approval and minor variance. Development does not include:

- a) activities to create or maintain “infrastructure” authorized under an environmental assessment process; and
- b) works subject to the Drainage Act.

Dynamic Beach Hazard: means areas of inherently unstable accumulations of shoreline sediments along the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence River System and large inland lakes, as identified by provincial standards, as amended from time to time. The dynamic beach hazard limit consists of the flooding hazard limit plus a dynamic beach allowance.

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

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

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

Flood Fringe: for river, stream and small inland lake systems, means the outer portion of the flood plain between the floodway and the flooding hazard limit. Depths and velocities of flooding are generally less severe in the flood fringe than those experienced in the floodway.

Flood Plain: for river, stream and small inland lake systems, means the area, usually low lands adjoining a watercourse, which has been or may be subject to flooding hazards.

Flooding Hazard: means the inundation, under the conditions specified below, of areas adjacent to a shoreline or a river or stream system and not ordinarily covered by water:

- a) along the shoreline of the Great Lakes- St. Lawrence River System and large inland lakes, the flooding hazard limit is based on the one hundred year flood level plus an allowance for wave uprush and other water-related hazards;
- b) along river stream and small inland lake systems, the flooding hazard limit is the greater of:
 1. the flood resulting from the rainfall actually experienced during a major storm such as Hurricane Hazel storm (1954) or the Timmins storm (1961) transposed over specific watershed and combined with the local conditions, where evidence suggests that the storm event could have potentially occurred over watersheds in the general area;
 2. the one hundred year flood; and
 3. a flood which is greater than 1. or 2. which was actually experienced in a particular watershed or portion thereof as a result of ice jams and which have been approved as the standard for that specific area by the Minister of Natural Resources;

except where the use of the one hundred year flood or the actually experienced event has been approved by the Minister of Natural Resources as the standard for a specific watershed (where past history or flooding supports the lowering of the standard.

Floodproofing Standard: means the combination of measures incorporated into the basic design and/or construction of buildings, structures, or properties to reduce or eliminate flooding hazards, wave uprush and other water-related hazards along the shorelines of the Great Lakes-St Lawrence River System and large inland lakes and flooding hazards along river, stream and small inland lakes.

Floodway: for river, stream and small inland lake systems, means the portion of the flood plain where development and site alteration would cause damage to public health and safety or property damage.

Where the one zone concept is applied, the floodway is the entire contiguous floodplain.

Where the two zone concept is applied, the floodway is the contiguous inner portion of the flood plain, representing that area required for the safe passage of flood flow and /or that area where flood depths and/or velocities are considered to be such that they pose a potential threat to life and/or property damage. Where the two zone concept applies, the outer portion of the flood plain is called flood fringe.

Habitat of Endangered Species and Threatened Species: means

- a) with respect to a species listed on the Species at Risk in Ontario List as an endangered or threatened species for which a regulation made under clause 55(1)(a) of the Endangered species Act 2007 is in force, the area prescribed by that regulation as the habitat of the species; or
- b) with respect to any other species listed on the Species at Risk in Ontario List as an endangered or threatened species, an area on which the species depends, directly or indirectly, to carry on its life processes, including life processes such as reproduction, rearing, hibernation, migration or feeding, as approved by the Ontario Ministry of Natural resources; and

places in the areas described in clause (a) and (b) whichever is applicable, that are used by members of the species as dens, nests, hibernacula or other residences.

Hazardous Lands: means property or lands that could be unsafe for development due to naturally occurring processes. Along the shorelines of the Great Lakes – St Lawrence River System, this means the land, including that covered by water, between the

international boundary, where applicable and the furthest landward limit of the flooding hazard, erosion hazard or dynamic beach hazard limits. Along the shorelines of large inland lakes, this means the land, including that covered by water, between a defined offshore distance or depth and the furthest landward limit of the flooding hazard, erosion hazard or dynamic beach hazard limits. Along river, stream and small inland lake systems, this means the land, including that covered by water, to the furthest landward limit of the flooding hazard or erosion hazard limit.

Heritage Conservation District: means areas of a municipality designated under Section 41 in Part 5 of the Ontario Heritage Act which has a concentration of heritage resources with special character or historical association that distinguishes it from its surroundings.

Individual On-site Sewage Services: means sewage systems, as defined in O. Reg.332/12 under the Building Code Act, 1992 that are owned, operated and managed by the owner of the property upon which the system is located.

Individual On-site Water Services: means individual, autonomous water supply systems that are owned, operated and managed by the owner of the property upon which the system is located.

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

Minimum Distance Separation Formulae (MDS): means formulae and guidelines developed by the Province, as amended from time to time to separate uses so as to reduce incompatibility concerns about odour from livestock facilities.

Municipal Sewage Service: means a sewage works within the meaning of section 1 of the Ontario Water Resources Act that is owned or operated by a municipality.

Municipal Water Service: means a municipal drinking water system within the meaning of section 2 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, 2002.

Natural Heritage Features and Areas: means features and areas, including significant wetlands, significant coastal wetlands, other coastal wetlands in Ecoregions 5E, 6E and 7E as defined in the Provincial Policy Statement, fish habitat, significant woodlands and significant valleylands in Ecoregions 6E and 7E (excluding islands in Lake Huron and the St. Mary's River), habitat of endangered species and threatened species, significant wildlife habitat, and significant areas of natural and scientific interest, which are important for their environmental and social values as a legacy of the natural landscapes of the area.

Natural Heritage System: means a system made up of natural heritage features and areas, and linkages intended to provide connectivity (at the regional or site level) and support to natural processes which are necessary to maintain biological and geological diversity, natural functions, viable populations of indigenous species, and ecosystems. These systems can include natural heritage features and areas, federal and provincial parks and conservation reserves, other natural heritage features, lands that have been restored or have the potential to be restored to a natural state, areas that support hydrologic functions, and working landscapes that enable ecological functions to continue. The Province has a recommended approach for identifying natural heritage systems, but municipal approaches that achieve or exceed the same objective may also be used.

Negative Impacts: means

- a) in regard to policy 1.6.6.4 and 1.6.6.5 of the PPS (individual on-site sewage and water services) degradation to the quality and quantity of water, sensitive surface water features and sensitive ground water features, and their related hydrologic functions, due to single, multiple or successive development. Negative Impacts should be assessed through environmental studies including hydrogeological or water quality impact assessments, in accordance with provincial standards;
- b) in regard to policy 2.2 (Water) of the PPS, degradation to the quality and quantity of water, sensitive surface water features and sensitive ground water features, and their related hydrologic, due to single, multiple or successive development or site alterations activities;

- c) in regard to fish habitat, any permanent alteration to, or destruction of fish habitat except where, in conjunction with the appropriate authorities , it has been authorized under the Fisheries Act; and
- d) in regard to other natural heritage features and areas, degradation that threatens the health and integrity of the natural features or ecological function for which an area is identified due to single, multiple or successive development or site alteration activities.

Normal Farm Practices: means a practice, as defined in the Farming and Food Production Protection Act, 1998, that is conducted in a manner consistent with proper and acceptable customs and standards as established and followed by similar agricultural operations under similar circumstances; or makes use of innovative technology in a manner consistent with proper advance farm management practices. Normal farm practices shall be consistent with the Nutrient Management Act 2002 and regulations made under that Act.

On-Farm Diversification Uses: means uses that are secondary to the principle agricultural use of the property, and are limited in area. On-farm diversified uses include, but are not limited to, home occupations, home industries, agri-tourism uses and uses that produce value added agricultural products.

Partial Services: means

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

Petroleum Resources Operation: means oil gas and salt (extracted by solution mining method) and formation water resources which have been identified through exploration and verified by preliminary drilling or other forms of investigation. This may include sites or former operations where resources are still present or former sites that may be converted to underground storage for natural or other hydrocarbons.

Prime Agricultural Area: means areas where prime agricultural lands predominate. This includes areas of prime agricultural lands and associated Canada Land Inventory class 4 through 7 lands, and additional areas where there is a local concentration of farms which exhibit characteristics of ongoing agriculture. Prime agricultural areas may be identified by the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food using guidelines developed by the Province as amended from time to time. A prime agricultural area may also be identified through an alternative agricultural land evaluation system approved by the Province.

Prime Agricultural Land: means Specialty crop areas and/or Canada Land Inventory Class 1, 2 and 3 lands, as amended from time to time, in this order of priority of protection.

Private Communal Sewage Services: means a sewage works within the meaning of section 1 of the Ontario Water Resources Act that serves six or more lots or private residences and is not owned by a municipality.

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

Provincial Policy Statement (PPS): the Province of Ontario's policy direction on matters of provincial interest related to lands use planning and development in Ontario which is issued under the authority of the section 3 of the Planning Act.

Public Service Facilities: means land, buildings and structures used for the provision of programs and services provided or subsidized by a government or other public body, such as social assistance, recreation, police and fire protection, health and educational programs and cultural services.

Qualified Professional: means a person carrying out studies or evaluations as recommended or required by the Natural Heritage Reference Manual who meets any specific requirements (e.g., wetland evaluation training) to carry out the study or evaluation and where appropriate meets professional standards in their particular field and is accredited by a professional association.

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

Reserve Sewage System Capacity: means design or planned capacity in a centralized waste water treatment facility which is not yet committed to existing or approved development. For the purposes of policy 1.6.6.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement reserve capacity for private communal sewer services and individual on-site sewage services is considered sufficient if the hauled sewage from the development can be treated and land applied on agricultural land under the Nutrient Management Act, or disposed of at sites approved under the Environmental Protection Act or the Ontario Water Resources Act, but not by land applying untreated haled sewage.

Reserve Water System Capacity: means design or planned capacity in a centralized water treatment facility which is not yet committed to existing or approved development.

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

Residential Intensification: means intensification of a property, site or area which results in a new increase in residential units or accommodations and includes:

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

Settlement Areas: means urban areas and rural settlement areas within municipalities (such as cities, towns, villages and hamlets) that are:

- a) built up areas where development is concentrated and which have a mix of lands uses; and

- b) lands which have been designated in an official Plan for development over the long-term planning horizon provided for in policy 1.1.2 of the Provincial Policy Statement. In cases where land is designated growth areas is not available, the settlement area may be no larger than the area where development is concentrated.

Sewage and Water Services: includes municipal sewage services and municipal water services, private communal sewage services and private communal water services, individual on-site sewage services and individual on-site water services and partial services.

Shoreline Protection: Structural and nonstructural methods to control flooding or address erosion impacts to property and dwellings or other structures caused by natural processes, such as current, flood, wind, or wave action.

Significant: means

- a) in regard to wetlands, coastal wetlands and area of natural and scientific interest, an area identified as provincially significant by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources using evaluation procedures established by the Province , as amended from time to time;
- b) in regard to woodlands, and area which is ecologically important in terms of features such as species composition, age of trees and stand history; functionally important due to its contribution to the broader landscape because of its location, size or due to the amount of forest cover in the planning area; or economically important due to site quality, species composition, or past management history. These are to be identified using criteria established by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources
- c) in regard to other features and areas in policy 2.1 of the Provincial Policy Statement, ecologically important in terms of features, functions, representation or amount, and contributing to the quality and diversity of an identifiable geographic area or natural heritage system;
- d) in regard to cultural heritage and archaeology, resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event, or a people.

Site Alteration: means grading, excavation and the placement of fill that changes the landform and natural characteristics of the site.

Special Policy Area: means an area within a community that has historically existed in the flood plain and where site-specific policies, approved by both the Ministries of Natural Resources and Municipal Affairs and Housing, are intended to provide for the continued viability of existing uses (which are generally on a smaller scale) and address the significant social and economic hardships to the community that would result from the strict adherence to provincial policies concerning development. The criteria and procedures for approval are established by the Province. A special policy area is not intended to allow for new or intensified development and site alteration, if a community has feasible opportunities for development outside the flood plain.

Threatened Species: means a species that is listed or categorized as “Threatened Species” on the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources official Species at Risk list, as updated and amended from time to time.

Two Zone Concept: means an approach to flood plain management where the flood plain is differentiated in two parts: the floodway and the flood fringe.

Vulnerable: means surface and/or ground water that can be easily changes or impacted.

Wetlands: means lands that are seasonally or permanently covered by shallow water, as well as lands, where the water table is close to or at the surface. In either case the presence of abundant water has caused the formation of hydric soils and has favoured the dominance of either hydrophytic plants or water tolerant plants. The four major types of wetlands are swamps, marshes, bogs and fens.

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

Woodlands: means treed areas that provide environmental and economic benefits to both the private landowner and the general public, such as erosion prevention, hydrological and nutrient cycling, provision of clean air and the long term storage of carbon, provision of wildlife habitat, outdoor recreational opportunities, and the sustainable harvest of a wide range of woodland products. Woodlands include treed areas, woodlots or forested areas and vary in their level of significance at the local, regional and provincial levels. Woodlands may be delineated according to the Forestry Act definition or the Provinces' Ecological Land Classification system definitions for the "forest".



Land Use Policies

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3. NATURAL HERITAGE SYSTEM ¹

3.1 Goals and Objectives

Consistent with Provincial policies, a key goal of the Official Plan is the preservation, protection and enhancement of Lambton Shores many amazing natural heritage areas. Significant development pressures along the lakeshore, potentially threaten Lambton Shores many unique features.

To achieve this goal, the Official Plan is based on the following objectives:

To maintain, restore or, where possible, improve the diversity and connectivity of natural features and the long-term *ecological function* (see definition, Section 2.5) and biodiversity of *natural heritage systems* (see definition, Section 2.5), recognizing linkages among natural systems, surface water and groundwater (PPS)

To prohibit *development* (see definition, Section 2.5) and *site alteration* (see definition, Section 2.5) in the *habitat of Species at Risk*, *significant wetlands* and *coastal wetlands* (see significant definition, Section 2.5) along the Lake Huron shoreline.

To prohibit *development* and *site alteration*:

- in *woodlands* (see definition, Section 2.5), *valleylands* (see definition, Section 2.5), *wildlife habitat* (see definition, Section 2.5) *wetlands* (see definition, Section 2.5) and *areas of natural and scientific interest (ANSI)* (see definition, Section 2.5), unless it can be demonstrated that no *negative impacts* (see definition, Section 2.5) will occur to features or *ecological functions*;
- in fish habitat, except as permitted by Provincial and Federal requirements;
- on lands adjacent to these areas,

¹ Many of the terms used in this section of the Official Plan are defined in the 2014 Provincial Policy Statement (PPS). Unless otherwise noted, the definitions included in the PPS apply.

unless an evaluation demonstrates that no *negative impacts* will occur.

Consistent with the *Provincial Policy Statement (PPS)* (see definition, Section 2.5) the Lambton Shores Official Plan permits existing agricultural uses to continue in *natural heritage areas* (see definition, Section 2.5). New agricultural uses are not permitted nor will existing agricultural uses be permitted to expand in a *natural heritage areas*.

The Lambton County Official Plan designates the entire Lambton Shores lakeshore, generally west of Highway 21 and Lakeshore Road, and the Ausable River corridor as a “Core Area (Anchor) Primary Corridor”. Major watercourses are also designated “Primary Corridors”. Many globally, nationally and provincially environmentally significant areas (ESA’s) are located throughout Lambton Shores, as shown the Schedules of this Plan. The Plan emphasizes landowner stewardship, including woodlot and farm management, as an important way to protect and enhance these features.

3.2 Overview of Major Components

The major components of Lambton Shores Natural Heritage System are shown on:

the Land Use Plans including **Schedule A** and **Schedules A1 to A8**
Schedules B and C, “Source Water Protection”

3.3 Hazard and Lakeshore

“Hazard” and “Lakeshore” areas are designated on the land use Schedules A, A1 to A8 to the Official Plan as ESA, ANSI, General Regulation Area, Wetland, Hazard and Lakeshore, including Lakeshore Areas 1 and 2 .

To protect public health and safety from natural hazards and preserve natural heritage features, the Official Plan directs development away from hazardous lands and sites along the Lake Huron shoreline, rivers and streams.



Hazard lands include lands covered by water, located in a floodway or on organic soils or subject to flooding and/or erosion. Major “Hazard and Environmental Protection” features in Lambton Shores include the Thedford-Klondyke floodplain and a large portion of the Port Franks-Northville Planning Area. The “Lakeshore” designation applies to lands subject to dynamic beach and flood and erosion hazards along the Lake Huron shoreline.

3.3.1 Hazard

3.3.1.1 Permitted Uses

The Hazard areas in Lambton Shores are designated on the land use Schedules A, and A1 to A8 to the Official Plan as ESA, General Regulation Area, Wetland and Hazard and are under the jurisdiction of the Ausable Bayfield Conservation Authority (ABCA) and the St. Clair Regions Conservation Authority (SCRCA).

New development and site alteration are generally not permitted in “Hazard” areas. Buildings and structures are generally not permitted, except for those required for flood or erosion control, conservation and passive recreational purposes. Development shall not adversely affect the ability of the floodplain to pass floodwaters and new development is not permitted in the floodway or floodplain where a floodway has not been established on a watershed basis.

The Hazard and Wetlands components of the hazard areas are regulated by the Conservation Authorities and approvals from the Conservation Authorities is required prior to the commencement of development activity in regulated areas. Development activities include, but are not limited to: construction/reconstruction of a structure, placement or removal of fill; re-grading; altering a watercourse; altering/developing a shoreline; or interfering with the function of a wetland.

Permit applications are submitted to the staff of the Conservation Authority for review. This review is conducted under the internal times frames approved by the Authority Board. Authority Staff can approve applications subject to conditions. If an application cannot be supported by Authority Staff, because it does not comply with the Authority's policies, it is presented to the Authority Board, who has the authority to refuse a permit application. Decisions made by the Board and staff on permit applications can be appealed to the Ontario Mining and Lands Commissioner. Internal renovations are not generally subject to permit.

Excluding buildings and structures, uses permitted in hazard areas include:

existing agriculture;

conservation, forestry and wildlife management;

parks and open space, including beaches and passive recreation;

existing golf courses and parking areas. Any new golf courses and parking areas or expansions/extensions require Conservation Authority approval

notwithstanding the above some of these uses may not be permitted if located on or adjacent to wetlands, ESA's, ANSI's or other significant components of the natural heritage system.

3.3.1.2 Policies

Hazard mapping including floodplain and erosion mapping, available from the Conservation Authorities, often delineates the limits of Hazard areas and is based on best available data and analysis.

No alteration of a watercourse, placement or removal of any fill, construction/re-construction of a structure; altering/developing a shoreline; or interfering with the function of a wetland is permitted, unless prior written approval is obtained from the Conservation Authority having jurisdiction. Lambton Shores has enacted a "Site Alteration" By-law regulating these activities.

New development is not allowed in the *long-term erosion hazard* (see definition, Section 2.5) standard which represents the *100 year erosion rate* (see definition of erosion hazard, Section 2.5), a stable slope allowance and an erosion allowance. The limits of the hazard are determined in consultation with the Conservation Authorities.

Structural and non-structural measures are not permitted to allow new development to encroach within the hazard limits; setbacks are required for new development including lot limit setbacks.

The existence of hazard areas on private lands does not imply that these lands are free and open to the general public. They are private lands. It should also not be assumed that the land will be purchased by the Municipality or other public body in fulfillment of the municipal parkland dedication required for development. At the time of development approval the Municipality will assess their public land needs and determine if the hazard lands will be considered for public ownership.

Some existing residential and commercial areas in Lambton Shores have been designated as *Special Policy Areas* (see definition, Section 2.5), as permitted by Provincial Policy (PPS). Where public safety risks are minor, a *two zone* (see definition, Section 2.5), approach may allow development in the flood fringe (see definition, Section 2.5), between the 1:100 year flood line and the Regional floodline, if mitigation measures are provided to the satisfaction of the Conservation Authority. No new *Special Policy Areas* will be permitted.

3.3.2 Lakeshore

The Great Lakes are the largest fresh water system in the world and supply water to more than one-third of the country's population. The influence of the Great Lakes, including Lake Huron, on the Canadian people and our history is immeasurable. Also a valuable tourist attraction, Lambton Shores' Lakeshore includes coastal ecosystems composed of dunes, coastal wetlands and upland bluffs, each with their own unique, native plant communities.

The Lakeshore areas in Lambton Shores are under the jurisdiction of either the Ausable Bayfield Conservation Authority (ABCA) or the St. Clair Region Conservation Authority (SCRCA). Development is not permitted in Shoreline Area 1 and new development is generally directed outside of Shoreline Area 2 in the hazardous areas along the Lake Huron shoreline. Shoreline area 1 represents the area of highest risk from shoreline flooding, erosion or dynamic beach



impacts, whereas Shoreline Area 2 represents the area of medium risk and longer term recession and protection from the hazard. The landward limit of the Shoreline Area 2 represents the limit of the shoreline hazard as defined in Provincial Policy (2014). It is the goal of the Shoreline Management policies contained in the Provincial Policy and the conservation Authority's Shoreline Management Plans to direct new development to areas outside of Shoreline Area 2 and the shoreline hazard.

3.3.2.1 Policies

Although the Lakeshore area is defined and regulated by the conservation authority having jurisdiction, the following policies generally describe and define Lakeshore Areas 1 and 2 and provide direction for land use within these areas. Lakeshore Area 1 is the most hazardous and thus development and site alteration are generally not permitted. These areas are regulated by the Conservation authorities and the Conservation authorities should be contacted respecting any changes proposed for these areas.

"Lakeshore Area 1" generally reflects a risk to flooding and higher risk to erosion in the shorter term. The highly unstable and more dynamic portion of the dynamic beach is situated within Area 1. The Lake Huron Shoreline hazards are:

- *"Flooding hazards"* - the shoreline landward from the water's edge, including lands covered by the 100-year flood level, plus a 15 metre allowance for wave uprush (see definition, Section 2.5);

- "Erosion hazards" - shoreline lakeward of the stable slope allowance, including the slope face and toe and an erosion/erosion access allowance (see definition, Section 2.5); and
- "Dynamic beach hazard" - area measured landward from the water's edge, including the flood hazard plus a distance of 30 metres measured horizontally. This represents the most highly unstable portion of the beach profile and is generally considered to be the active beach zone and portion of the dune complex potentially affected by wave action during a 100 year flood plus wave uprush event (see definition, Section 2.5).

"Lakeshore Area 2" generally reflects a risk to erosion in the longer-term more landward portion of the dynamic beach hazard:

- "Erosion hazard" - shoreline landward of the from Lakeshore Area 1 subject to the 100 year erosion rate or extend landward from the top of the unaltered lake bluff measured a distance of 30 metres, whichever is greater; (see definition, Section 2.5) and
- "Dynamic beach hazard" - area extended from Lakeshore Area 1 to a point where the action by waves, wind-related and other water processes no longer influence the beach profile. This area can consist of unstable sediments where embryo and main foredunes may be situated. This distance is a minimum of 15 metres landward, but is to include beach profiles subject to wave action and other related shoreline processes and is to extend over the dune area to the closest parallel shoreline road (see definition, Section 2.5).

Development is not permitted in "Lakeshore Area 1". For existing developed lots, repairs/maintenance and interior alterations for existing dwellings and repairs and maintenance of existing decks are permitted with permission from ABCA or SCRCA, as applicable. Rebuilding of a dwelling destroyed by forces other than flooding and erosion is permitted, subject to some conditions to reduce future risk to life and property damage from flooding and erosion. These activities are also allowed in Lakeshore Area 2, along with minor building additions, with exception of Dynamic Beach area the nature of the shoreline processes. No new lot creation is permitted in either Lakeshore Area 1 or 2.

For more detail refer to the ABCA and SCRCA development guidelines for the Lakeshore Area (See websites). The Conservation Authority guidelines and policies related to the shoreline are consistent with Provincial direction and account for local shoreline characteristics. The Municipality fully supports the ABCA and SCRCA in their delegated approval to protect the shoreline as it relates to planning matters and their regulatory role at the building and permitting stage. In this way, municipal planning and development permitting along the Lake Huron Shoreline in Lambton Shores will be consistent in its approach. New *development* should be directed to areas outside of the Lakeshore wherever possible and where this is not possible, new *development* should be located as far landward on the existing lot as possible and be consistent with accepted coastal scientific and engineering principles.

The Official Plan allows the development of new marinas, boat docking or boat servicing along the lakeshore, subject to the policies included in Section 9.

3.3.2.2 Shoreline Protection

Shoreline protection works include structural works (groynes, revetments, seawalls) and non-structural works (beach nourishment, re-grading and drainage improvements). Any works in areas regulated by the Conservation Authorities require approval from the ABCA or SCRCA, as applicable. Conservation Authority policies attempt to balance increasing pressure for shoreline protection from the community with the need to maintain and enhance existing beaches, minimize erosion and stabilize the clay bluffs and direct development away from hazardous areas.

In order to allow the continuation of natural shoreline processes development setbacks from the hazard will be required. Shoreline protection works are not permitted for new development and are not encouraged for developed areas. The Conservation Authorities Shoreline Management Plan” includes guidelines for structural and non-structural protection works. Prior to any work being initiated, the applicant must clearly demonstrate to the Conservation Authority that the following alternatives are not feasible:

- Relocation of existing buildings;
- Consolidation of adjacent properties to provide additional lot area;
- Use of appropriate setbacks for existing vacant lots

The proposed work will not detrimentally impact costal processes.

Shoreline protection measures may be considered for existing development when there is no other feasible solution to prevent storm wave damage uprush, overtopping or other water related hazards or to stabilize the shoreline over the long-term. The following policies shall apply:

Shoreline protection measures will only be considered for existing development, not for new *development*.

Costs associated with the design, installation and future maintenance of shoreline protection are the responsibility of the proponent or landowner. This does not imply that the Municipality will be responsible for the costs associated with protecting municipal lands when such improvements is to the benefit of a private property owner. Funding or municipal contributions to shoreline protection will be determined on a case by case basis.

All designs must be based on accepted scientific and engineering principles and prepared by a properly qualified engineer.

All applications must be accompanied by an impact assessment showing that the proposed works will:

- not increase long-term erosion rates at adjacent properties;
- not adversely affect lakeshore sand transportation routes;
- not adversely affect the terrestrial and aquatic shoreline ecosystem;
- maintain pedestrian and public access along the beach;

Quality control during construction and monitoring after construction are also required.

Shoreline protection measures may be subject to the “Class Environmental Assessment for Remedial Flood and Erosion Control Projects” (1993).

3.4 Natural Heritage Corridors and Natural Heritage Areas

3.4.1 Natural Heritage Corridors

Natural heritage areas and corridors play a valuable role in the natural heritage system. They contain natural habitat, provide a link among the system's various components and add to species richness, movement and diversity. In addition to their aesthetic, cultural and recreational value, corridors also provide protection from flooding, erosion and other hazards.

Lambton Shores includes three Primary Natural Heritage Corridors:

the internationally significant oak savannah/dune succession ecosystem from Grand Bend to Kettle Point;

the West Bosanquet Lakeshore centred on undeveloped portions of modern day Lake Huron and remnant features of glacial Lake Algonquin;

the Ausable River Valley.

Lambton Shores is part of the Carolinian Zone (Southern Deciduous Forest Region) and the Boundary Zone between the Carolinian and the Mixed Woods Zone. Since it is at the boundary of two zones, the Municipality includes a diverse complement of vegetation representing both zones. The Carolinian Zone, found in Southwestern Ontario and nowhere else in Canada, makes up only 1% of the total land base of Canada. Habitats in the Carolinian Zone are rich and varied with sand dunes, marshes, tall grass prairies and southern deciduous forest. Over 2,000 species of plants have been identified and approximately 400 species of birds sighted, which is over half of the total species of birds in Canada. The Carolinian Zone provides breeding grounds for over 40% of the country's bird species and habitat for many rare mammals, herptiles and insects.

Lambton Shores' Natural Heritage System also includes Secondary Natural Heritage Corridors. These corridors generally follow the woodlots in the agricultural areas of the Municipality. Most of the linkages are via the Lake Huron shoreline, Ausable River and agricultural drains.

3.4.2 Natural Heritage Areas

3.4.2.1 Policies

Natural heritage areas include:

- a) significant wetlands;
- b) significant coastal wetlands;
- c) significant woodlands
- d) significant valleylands;
- e) significant wildlife habitat
- f) significant areas of scientific interest
- g) coastal wetlands
- h) fish habitat
- i) habitat of endangered and threatened species.

Development and site alteration is not permitted in (PPS) :

- a) significant wetlands; and
- b) significant coastal wetlands.

Development and site alteration is not permitted in (PPS):

- a) significant woodlands;
- b) significant valleylands;
- c) significant wildlife habitat;
- d) significant areas of scientific interest; and
- e) coastal wetlands;

unless it has been demonstrated that there will be no *negative impacts* on the *natural heritage features* or the *ecological function*.

Development and site alteration shall not be permitted in fish habitat except in accordance with provincial and federal requirements.

Development and site alteration shall not be permitted habitat of endangered species and threatened species except in accordance with provincial and federal requirements.

Development and site alterations shall not be permitted on adjacent lands (see definition, Section 2.5) to the natural heritage features and areas identified above unless the ecological function of the adjacent lands has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that there will be no negative impacts on the natural heritage features or their ecological function.

3.4.2.2 Environmentally Significant Areas (ESAs)

As shown on Table 1 many ESA's are located in Lambton Shores in both the ABCA and SCRCA watersheds. These ESA's are shown on land use Schedules A and A1 to A8 of the Plan. Most of these areas are located in Lambton Shores' "Primary Natural Heritage" corridors along Lake Huron and the Ausable River Valley. These environmentally significant areas and the possible existence or habitat of Species at Risk have been established in consultation over the years with the Province of Ontario and The County of Lambton..

TABLE 1
 Environmentally Significant Areas in Lambton Shores

Name, Planning Area	General Description	Endangered Species, Species at Risk Present?
<i>Ausable Bayfield Conservation Authority Watershed</i>		
Old Ausable Channel, Grand Bend and North Bosanquet Planning Areas	Part of internationally significant oak savannah and active dune system along Lake Huron from Grand Bend to Kettle Point	Yes
Ausable Disjunct Woods, Rural/Agricultural Area	Silver maple swamp, maple-beech forest centred on tributary to Ausable River	Yes
Ausable River Valley and Rock Glen Conservation Area, Rural/Agricultural Area	Dramatic and ecologically diverse river corridor, internationally renowned fossil bed, limestone outcropping with waterfalls	Yes

Name, Planning Area	General Description	Endangered Species, Species at Risk Present?
Jericho Creek Woodlot, Rural/ Agricultural Area	Mature deciduous forest, wet lowland successional zones centred on Jericho Creek	Yes
Pinery Provincial Park, North Bosanquet Planning Area	Part of the internationally significant ecosystem along Lake Huron from Grand Bend to Kettle Point. Also includes an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI)	Yes
Port Franks Wetland and Forested Dune Complex, Karner Blue Sanctuary, "Watson Property", Lambton Heritage Forest and Thedford Conservation Area, Port Franks- Northville Planning Area	Part of internationally significant ecosystem along lake. Large, topographically diverse area of oak- pine forested dune ridges, with an ANSI, Provincially Significant Wetland (PSW) and Karner Blue Butterfly Sanctuary, home to the only known, viable population in Ontario	Yes
Thedford Bog, Rural/Agricultural Area	Class 3 Wetland with upland mixed forest, lowland coniferous forest	Yes
Thedford Brick Yard, Gordon Road, Rural/Agricultural Area	ANSI	To be determined
Thedford Marsh Floodplain, Rural Agricultural Area	"Hazard and Environmental Protection" area, important migratory fly way for birds	To be determined
Bosanquet Wet Woodlots, (BOS-3-D, a, b & c), Bog Line, Sitter Road, Kennedy Line, Rural/Agricultural Area	Three wet woodlots representing past very wet nature of area	To be determined
Bosanquet Lowland Swamp, (BOS-1-C, a & b), Lots 7 & 8, Conc. 4 & 5, Cedar Point Line, Rural/Agricultural Area	Silver maple lowland swamp	To be determined
Wilcox Creek Coldwater	Cold/Cool Water stream (Type D) with trout/salmon present, rare	No

Name, Planning Area	General Description	Endangered Species, Species at Risk Present?
Watercourse, Rural/Agricultural Area	habitat in this part of the ABCA watershed	
St. Clair Region Conservation Authority		
Cedar Point, Cedar Point Line, West Bosanquet Planning Area	Small remnant of undeveloped Lake Huron shoreline with mixed coniferous/deciduous forest in a rugged ravine cut by a small creek	Yes
Kettle Point Wetlands – Gustin Grove Marsh and Shashawandah Creek Woodlots, Lakeshore Marsh (PSW) & Algonquin Bluff, West Bosanquet Planning Area	Remnant lakeshore marsh (PSW) and forest, topographically and biologically diverse with high aesthetic appeal	Yes
Ipperwash Dunes/Woodlot Complex, Ipperwash Planning Area	Part of internationally significant oak savannah, dune succession consisting of rolling forested dunes, interspersed with streams and lakes	Yes
Former Ipperwash Provincial Park (outside municipal jurisdiction)	Also part of oak savannah, dune succession ecosystem along lakeshore, with a series of linear sand ridges and depressions and Duffus Creek. Forest vegetation not well developed	Yes
Name, Planning Area	General Description	Endangered Species, Species at Risk Present?
Former Ipperwash Military Reserve (outside municipal jurisdiction)	Part of oak savannah, dune succession ecosystem along lakeshore	Yes
Kettle Point and Stony Point First Nation Shoreline and Marsh Complex (outside municipal jurisdiction)	Lake Huron shoreline shale outcrop with unique “kettle” concretions, pyrite nodules and petrified wood, lowland and deciduous mixed forest, inland and lakeshore marsh (continuation of Shashawandah	Yes

Name, Planning Area	General Description	Endangered Species, Species at Risk Present?
	Creek PSW)	

Consistent with the PPS, *development, infrastructure, public service facilities and site alteration*, as defined in Section 2.5 are not permitted in ESA's. Permitted uses include:

Non-agricultural uses, that existed on the day of adoption of this plan but no expansions are permitted;

Agricultural uses may continue adjacent to ESA's, but shall not be expanded;

Passive recreational uses, including pedestrian trails, provided such trails are designed, constructed and managed to minimize impacts on the ESA;

The harvesting of trees in accordance with responsible forestry management practices, as outlined in Section 17.4.

Many of these ESA's are in private ownership. Lambton Shores current policy does not intend that all ESA's be purchased and brought into public ownership or that ESA's are open and accessible for public use. Two methods will be used to preserve ESA's:

Stewardship programs, as outlined in Section 3.6, as a first preference; and

Public acquisition by Lambton Shores or environmental advocacy groups, as a second preference. Acquisition may occur as properties become available through purchase, dedication, donation or bequest.

3.4.2.3 Wetlands

Wetlands, including swamps, marshes, bogs and fens, provide important habitat for plants, fish and wildlife and positively influence the quality and temperature of water flowing through them. Some wetlands also provide storage capacity to offset peak flows associated with storm events. The Provincial Policy Statement and Lambton County Official Plan both require the protection of significant wetlands.

Land Use Schedule A and Schedules A1 to A8 show wetlands throughout Lambton Shores. Wetland classes and boundaries have been identified according to the Province of Ontario Wetland Evaluation System.

3.4.2.3.1 Policies

No *development, site alteration, infrastructure and public service facilities* are allowed in Provincially Significant Wetland or locally significant wetlands. All wetlands will be protected regardless of the Wetland Evaluation score.

An Environmental Impact Study (EIS) will be required for any development, site alteration, etc. within 120 metres of a Provincially Significant Wetland or 30 metres of a locally significant wetland, as outlined in Section 3.5 of the Official Plan. The relationship of wetlands to groundwater resources must be considered in the EIS. (Natural Heritage Reference Manual for Natural Heritage Policies of the Provincial Policy Statement, 2005 Second Edition)

If an unclassified wetland is encountered during a planning or engineering study, Council may request that an EIS be undertaken and the wetland evaluated by a qualified person using the Ontario Wetland Evaluation System (1994) or approved equivalent.

3.4.2.4 Significant Woodlands

Part of the Huron Fringe Forest, Lambton Shores was historically heavily forested. By the mid to late 1800's, Lambton Shores was basically deforested, as large tracts were cleared for the lumber industry and agriculture. The location and size of remaining woodlots reflect land survey and historic settlement patterns.

Woodlots are a viable component of farming operations since they enhance soil conservation, provide wind protection, help retain soil moisture and support locally-based wood processing industries. Woodlots are also a renewable resource.

Significant woodlands (see definitions, Section 2.5) are shown on Schedules A and Schedules A1 to A8 to the Official Plan. *Significant woodlands* are located in Primary or Secondary *natural heritage corridors* and are:

Ecologically important in terms of species composition, age of trees and stand history.

Functionally important due to their location in a Primary or Secondary Corridor and contribution to the landscape, in terms of location, size and the amount of forest cover in the Municipality. Woodlots larger than 4 hectares in size with interior forest are particularly valuable as wildlife habitat.

Economically important due to quality, species composition or past management history.

Development and site alteration is not permitted in a significant woodland unless it can be demonstrated that there will be not negative impacts on the natural features or their ecological functions. An Environmental Impact Study (EIS) will be required for any development, site alteration, etc. within 120 metres of a Significant Woodland as outlined in Section 3.5 of the Official Plan. (Natural Heritage Reference Manual for Natural Heritage Policies of the Provincial Policy Statement, 2005 Second Edition)

Areas designated “Natural Environment” and “Residential-Grand Bend Gateway” in the North Bosanquet Planning Area are part of the treed and sand dune corridor leading into Grand Bend. To maintain this gateway, the “Natural Environment” and “Residential – Grand Bend Gateway” designations apply to the wooded areas along Highway 21 and the existing 23 metre deep treed buffer between the Deer Run and Oak Forest Estates Subdivisions adjacent to Highway 21. The buffer is intended to maintain the wooded area and minimize noise and traffic impacts. Although the Zoning By-law prohibits tree clearing, the buffer is gradually being eroded by residential use. The following policies apply:

Permitted uses include one dwelling unit per lot, with no new lot creation.

Only a minimal amount of the existing tree cover and natural vegetation may be cleared for dwelling construction, including septic system, if applicable. Tree removal will be addressed in any development approval and development agreement.

A 23 metre treed buffer must be maintained along Highway 21. No tree clearing, landscaping or accessory residential buildings or structures are permitted.

Access to Highway 21 is not permitted unless an entrance permit has been issued by MTO.

With the exception of the “Natural Environment” area in North Bosanquet, development and site alteration are not permitted in woodlands designated “Natural Environment”. New infrastructure and public service facilities are also not permitted. Woodlots may be used for agricultural purposes, such as timber harvesting and maple sugar operations, in accordance with good forestry and Environmental Farm Management practices. Existing agricultural uses are also permitted with the exception of livestock grazing. Minor tree clearing, to make farming operations easier or to “round out” crop fields, is allowed subject to the County of Lambton Tree-Cutting By-law. Stewardship programs for woodlots are included in Section 3.6.

Ecological buffer zones for significant woodlands designated are included in TABLE 2 in Section 3.4.2.7. Other policies include:

the Municipality encourages Woodlot Management Plans, as outlined in Section 6.7., and the enlargement of forest interior.

any trees or forest cover removed for development, site alteration, infrastructure and public service facilities must be replaced at twice the area removed. Replacement cover should be planted in the same corridor and consist of similar or native vegetation.

Tree Preservation and Natural Vegetation Preservation Plans will be required as a condition of development.

Council supports the efforts of Lambton County in managing the Lambton County Heritage Forest in Port Franks.

3.4.2.5 Wildlife

Wildlife habitat is one of the primary ecological functions provided by natural heritage areas. All animals have specific, individual habitat requirements for each stage of their life cycles, making primary and secondary corridors particularly important. As required by several Federal and Provincial Acts, the Official Plan protects the following habitats:

Primary and Secondary Corridors;
Hazard and Lakeshore Areas;
ESA's;
Areas Susceptible to Groundwater Contamination;
Significant fisheries and *wetlands*;
Woodlands and Natural Environment Areas;
Significant Habitat of Endangered and Threatened Species.

Federal and Provincial Acts provide additional protection for birds. The *Migratory Birds Convention Regulations* (MBR's) prohibit the "incidental take" of migratory birds for economic activities and the disturbance, destruction or the taking of the nest of a migratory bird. Similar protection for most other wild birds is protected by the Ontario *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act* and regulations.

No development or site alteration is permitted in wildlife habitat unless it can be demonstrated that there will be no negative impacts on the natural heritage features or their ecological functions. An Environmental Impact Study (EIS) will be required for any *development, site alteration*, etc. within 120 metres of a significant wildlife habitat outlined in Section 3.5 of the Official Plan. (Natural Heritage Reference Manual for Natural Heritage Policies of the Provincial Policy Statement, 2005 Second Edition)

To implement these laws, Lambton Shores may take the following actions:

All EIS's, as required by the Official Plan, must include an assessment of existing and potential habitat.

Development and site alteration, involving tree and vegetation clearing, must avoid the bird nesting season, generally extending from mid-April to the end of July in this area.

3.4.2.6 Significant Habitat of Endangered and Threatened Species

The Federal *Species at Risk Act* (SARA) is intended to prevent wildlife from becoming extinct or lost from the wild with the ultimate objective of helping their numbers recover. SARA covers birds, plants, fish, mammals, insects, amphibians and reptiles. The Ontario *Endangered Species Act* (ESA) came into force in 2008 and protects species at risk in Ontario. The *Endangered Species Act* includes additional species that are not at risk in Canada but are in Ontario, such as the bald eagle.

Provincial Species at Risk (SAR) are identified on Schedules to the Endangered Species Act and are updated from time to time. “Critical” habitat is essential for the maintenance, survival and/or recovery of naturally occurring or reintroduced populations of endangered or threatened species, during all life cycle stages.

In Lambton Shores, aquatic and terrestrial SAR and ESA species are known to exist throughout the Municipality. To protect habitats from disturbance, specific locations are not identified in the Official Plan or shown on the schedules. Specific locations will be determined during the development approvals process, using data from Provincial and Federal authorities or data acquired during an environmental evaluation as required. The following policies apply to preserve significant habitats:

Development and site alteration, including grading, excavation and the placement of fill, are not permitted in *habitats of endangered and threatened species*, except in accordance with provincial and federal regulations.

Lambton Shores’ staff will assist property owners in determining if their lands are impacted by SARS and work with them and the appropriate Ministry of Natural Resources Staff to obtain site specific information.

The Ministry of Natural Resources has general SARS mapping available at the County of Lambton to assist municipal staff in identifying those areas in the municipality which are or may be impacted by SARS.

Development and site alteration are not permitted on lands within 120 metres of *significant habitats of endangered and threatened species* unless an EIS has been prepared in accordance with Section 3.5.

Prior to accepting an EIS and allowing development and site alteration to proceed, Lambton Shores will be satisfied, in consultation with the appropriate Federal and Provincial authorities and Conservation Authority, that the EIS demonstrates that all negative impacts on habitat values and related ecological functions can be (in order of preference) avoided/minimized or mitigated.

3.4.2.7 Ecological Buffer Zones

Designed to protect natural *heritage system features* (see definition, Section 2.5) and *ecological functions*, an ecological buffer zone is a strip of land and vegetation between development sites and these features. Buffers act as “filters” to minimize impacts from adjacent development (such as sediment, fertilizers and pesticides), provide wildlife corridors and linkages, function as windbreaks and contribute to habitat species and diversity.

Since site specific requirements for buffers differ greatly, **TABLE 2** includes minimum buffer widths for various natural heritage features. Wider buffers may be required, as recommended by an EIS, prepared in accordance with Section 3.5 of the Official Plan, or as new information becomes available. Buffers may also be reduced based on the findings of an EIS.

TABLE 2
Suggested Minimum Buffer Widths for Natural Heritage Features from Proposed Development

Sourced from Natural Heritage Reference Manual for Natural Heritage Policies of the Provincial Policy Statement, 2005 Second Edition, April 2010)

Feature	Minimum Buffer Width Recommended	Buffer Composition, Prohibited Uses
All Municipal Drains and Warmwater Drains and Watercourses (Classified as Types B, C and E by ABCA/SCRCA and DFO,	3 metres from top of bank	Natural, native vegetation. No impervious services, septic tanks, holding tanks, lawn mowing, crops, livestock watering or grazing

shown as watercourses on Schedules)		
Cold/Cool Water Drains and Watercourses (Classified as Types A and D by ABCA/SCRCA and DFO, shown as "Significant Fisheries" on schedules)	120 metres or as recommended in an Environmental Impact Study (EIS)	Natural, native vegetation. Crops allowed if Environmental Farm Plan in place. No impervious services, septic tanks, holding tanks, lawn mowing, livestock watering or grazing
Significant Habitat of Endangered and Threatened Species (general locations indicated as "SAR Present" on Schedules)	120 metres or as recommended in an Environmental Impact Study (EIS)	To be determined by a site specific EIS
Woodlots (designated as "ESA" or "Natural Environment" on Schedules)	120 metres beyond the dripline of trees to protect rooting zone or as recommended in an Environmental Impact Study (EIS)	Natural, native vegetation. Crops allowed if Environmental Farm Plan in place. No impervious surfaces, septic tanks, holding tanks or lawn mowing
Wetlands (designated as ESA or PSW on Schedules)	120 metres for water quality benefits. Ratio of 3:1 of upland to wetland habitat area for protection of small wetlands or as recommended in an Environmental Impact Study (EIS)	Natural, native vegetation. Crops allowed if Environmental Farm Plan in place. No impervious services, septic tanks, holding tanks, lawn mowing, livestock watering or grazing

3.4.2.8 Fisheries

As required by the PPS, the Lambton Shores Official Plan protects fish habitat (defined as including fish, shellfish, crustaceans and marine animals) from Harmful, Alteration, Disruption or Destruction (HADD), as required by the Federal *Fisheries Act*. No net loss of productive capacity is permitted. The Official Plan also protects aquatic species at risk and encourages the enhancement and restoration of existing fisheries.

3.4.2.8.1 Lake Huron Fishery

The Great Lakes fishery is one of the most important freshwater resources on earth. The fishery is worth more than \$4 billion, provides recreation for up to 5 million anglers, supports many thousands of jobs and contributes to a rich cultural heritage highly valued by the more than 30 million Canadian and U.S. citizens living in the basin. A *Joint Strategic Plan for the Management of Great Lakes Fisheries* is currently being implemented by eight bordering states, several Federal agencies, the Province of Ontario and two First Nations agencies. The Lake Huron Committee consists of representatives from Michigan Department of Natural Resources, MNR and the Chippewa-Ottawa Treaty Fishery Management Authority.

3.4.2.8.2 Watercourses and Drain Classifications

Lambton Shores includes a number of watercourses that flow generally in a westerly or northerly direction to Lake Huron. The Ausable River was altered in the late 1800s, and the Ausable River “Cut” was created to divert flow to its outlet at Port Franks. The Old Ausable Channel runs southerly from Grand Bend to the Ausable River Cut at Port Franks, and is a disconnected portion of the Ausable River. A high percentage of watercourses in the Municipality have been altered or channelized, and function both as agricultural drains and fish habitat. Aquatic resources in Lambton Shores are managed by multiple agencies, including Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO), MNR and the local Conservation Authorities.

As part of the Class Authorization system for drainage works, drains in the Municipality have been classified (in draft and subject to change) for habitat management purposes by ABCA/SORCA and DFO. Drains are classified as follows, based on various characteristics including flow, fish species presence, and water temperature:

- Type A – Cold/cool water with no trout/salmon present
- Type B – Warm water top predators present, channelization within 10 years
- Type C – Warm water with no top predators
- Type D – Cold/cool water with trout/salmon present
- Type E – Warm water, top predators present, no channelization within 10 years
- Type F – Intermittent
- Type T – Tiled

Type U – Unclassified.

According to the “Watershed Report Cards” prepared by the Conservation Authorities, many of the watersheds in Lambton Shores received a “Grade C” for surface water quality, indicating that the ecosystem needs to be enhanced. These grades are shown on the following table.

TABLE 3
 Select Attributes of Watersheds in the Municipality of Lambton Shores
 (Source: Watershed Reports Cards, ABCA, 2007 and SCRCA, 2008)

Watershed (main Watercourses)	Fish Community	Surface Water Quality Grade	Fish or Mussel Species at Risk (SAR)
Ausable Bayfield Conservation Authority			
Dunes (Old Ausable Channel)	Warm water fishery in pond-like ecosystem	Not provided	Designated as an Environmentally Significant Area (ESA) Fish SAR present
Mud Creek (Upper Mud Creek Drain, Lower Mud Creek Drain, Golden Creek Drain, Elliot McBryan Drain, Jericho Creek, Cambell Jameson Drain)	Warm water baitfish	C ²	No fish or mussel SAR identified
Lower Ausable (Ausable River, Ausable River Cut, Decker Creek, Nesbitt Drain, Shramek Drain, Hobbs McKenzie Drain, Zimmerman Drain)	Warm water fishery in main channel; baitfish in tributaries	C	No fish SAR, mussels SAR present

² Grade C indicates ecosystem conditions need to be enhanced.

Watershed (main Watercourses)	Fish Community	Surface Water Quality Grade	Fish or Mussel Species at Risk (SAR)
Lower Parkhill (Parkhill Creek)	Warm water fishery in main channel; baitfish in tributaries	C	Fish SAR present
St. Clair Region Conservation Authority			
Lambton Shores Tributaries (Woods Creek, James Creek, Duffus Creek, Shashawandah Creek)	No fisheries information in Watershed Report Card	Not provided	No fish or mussel SAR identified

A Fish Habitat Management Plan prepared by ABCA (2001) provides management strategies for sub-basins within the ABCA watershed, including sub-basins in Lambton Shores (e.g., Lower Ausable, Lower Parkhill, Mud Creek). Examples of key management strategies for improving aquatic resources include stewardship initiatives to improve water quality and streamside cover, reduction of nutrient and sediment input, maintenance of base flow, and promotion of substrate variability.

The Old Ausable Channel, in the Grand Bend and North Bosanquet Planning Areas, is designated as an ESA. The channel consists of a pond-like ecosystem with a warm water fishery of about 50 species. *The Old Ausable Channel Management Plan* (ABCA, 2008) recommends measures to



protect various components of the channel, including the current fishery. The fish community is dominated by minnows and sunfishes, although there are several top predators, such as largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*), northern pike (*Esox lucius*), smallmouth bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*), and yellow perch (*Perca flavescens*). Three fish Species at Risk are known to inhabit the Old Ausable Channel.

The channel exhibits limited flow as it is only fed by groundwater, precipitation and limited runoff. The still and densely vegetated clear waters provide important habitat for Species at Risk. Based on this, DFO and ABCA have identified the channel as requiring protection under the Federal *Species at Risk Act*.

Based on a fisheries assessment completed for the new Official Plan, the following fisheries have been designated as “Significant Fisheries”:

The Old Ausable Channel, also an ESA;
Any watercourses with Species at Risk;
Wilcox Drain has also been designated as an ESA, since it is the only cold/cool water system in Lambton Shores and Lambton County with trout/salmon potentially present.

3.4.2.8.3 Fish, Mussel, Reptile Species at Risk

Within ABCA's jurisdiction, watercourses protected under the Federal *Species at Risk Act* (SARA) for fish SAR include Decker Creek, Duffus Drain, Mud Creek, the Ausable River Cut, and the Old Ausable Channel. Mussel and reptile SAR have also been identified in the Ausable River. In summary, the Ausable River basin contains eight fishes, four freshwater mussels, and three reptiles currently (2008) protected under SARA. ABCA has completed a Recovery Strategy (2004) with actions to protect and recover aquatic species at risk in the Ausable basin. In SCRCA's jurisdiction, no fish or mussel Species at Risk have been identified in Lambton Shores.

3.4.2.8.4 Policies

Lambton Shores will protect, enhance and restore fisheries by ensuring that all development and site alteration:

Results in no net loss of fish habitat. *Developments, site alteration, etc.* that cause a HADD of fish habitat must obtain authorization from the Conservation Authority/DFO under the Federal *Fisheries Act*. A Fish Habitat Compensation Plan will be required to ensure no net loss of productive capacity of fish habitat.

Provides adequate riparian areas or setbacks from watercourses. In addition to protecting development from flooding and slope instability, setbacks prevent erosion and sedimentation, improve water quality, enhance wildlife corridors and protect natural features and ecological functions. Required watercourse setbacks are shown on TABLE 3 in Section 3.4.2.7. In some cases, setbacks will be determined in an Environmental Impact Study (EIS).

Protects significant fisheries and coldwater streams as ESA's. *Development* within a certain distance of these features requires an EIS

Protects fish SAR\ESA from impacts from *development, site alteration*, etc. An EIS, as described in Section 3.5, is required for all *development and site alteration* within a certain distance of SAR habitat.

Protects fish SAR\ESA from adverse impacts caused by existing development. The Official Plan recommends the development of a Stewardship Program for residents and subdivision associations along the Old Ausable Channel and other ESA's, as outlined in Section 3.6.

Contribute to the Conservation Authority's Recovery Strategies. These strategies which are available at the CA's, identify actions for protecting and recovering aquatic Species at Risk.

Other policies for the protection, enhancement and restoration of Lambton Shores' fisheries are:

Lambton Shores will follow the Drain Authorization Program, designed to minimize the effects of drain maintenance on fish habitat. Potential alterations to fish habitat caused by drain maintenance include changes to riparian vegetation, substrate composition and width and depth ratios. To avoid interference with spawning and reproduction, the Municipality will adhere to the timing restrictions developed by MNR for any in water works.

Many of the Municipality's fisheries and watercourses are located in the "Rural/Agricultural" area. The Official Plan encourages the development of Environmental Farm Management plans, as outlined in Section 6.4.

3.5 Development Approvals Process and Environmental Impact Studies (EIS)

The key tools for preserving Lambton Shores' natural heritage system are the land use designation and policies included in the Official Plan and the approvals process for *development* and *site alteration* permitted by the Plan. Critical elements of the process are:

Preparation of Environmental Impact Studies (EIS), as outlined in Section 3.5.1.3

Implementation of the ecological buffer zones required by Section 3.4.2.7.

Preparation of Official Plan Reviews and amendments, and Zoning By-laws.

Land dedications of ESAs and other natural heritage features, as outlined in Section 8.4. Cash-in-lieu of parkland dedications may also go toward a fund to purchase or protect ESAs.

Planning, design and development of Plans of Subdivision/Condominium, consents, minor variances and Site Plans.

Preparation of Tree and Natural Vegetation Preservation Plans to identify and preserve trees and natural vegetation. Preservation of trees and natural vegetation is preferred over removal and replacement. Any trees removed for development, site alteration, infrastructure and public service facilities must be replaced at twice the area removed.

If trees are removed for development they will be replaced with similar, native species.

3.5.1 Environmental Impact Studies (EIS)

3.5.1.2 Areas Subject to EIS

Environmental Impact Studies are required for all *development* and *site alteration* in a *significant natural heritage feature* or within a certain distance (adjacent lands) of *significant natural heritage features* as shown on TABLE 4. *Development* and *site alteration* are defined in Section 2.5 of the Official Plan.

TABLE 4
Areas Subject to an Environmental Impact Study

Sourced From Natural Heritage Reference Manual for Natural Heritage Policies of the Provincial Policy Statement, 2005 Second Edition)

Feature	Distance	Regulatory Agency
PSW and all connecting lands within a designated wetland complex	Within 120 metres Section 6.4 of the Natural Heritage Reference Manual	MNR, Conservation Authority Section 6 of the Natural Heritage Reference Manual
Significant Habitats of Endangered or Threatened Species	120 metres, maybe larger depending on the species Section 5.4 of the Natural Heritage Reference Manual	MNR, Section 5 of the Natural Heritage Reference Manual
Life Science Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI's),	120 metres Section 10.4 of the Natural Heritage Reference Manual	DFO, MNR, Conservation Authority, Municipality Section 10 of the Natural Heritage Reference Manual
Earth Science Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI's),	50 metres Section 10.4 of the Natural Heritage Reference Manual	MNR, Conservation Authority, Municipality of Lambton Shores Section 10 of the Natural Heritage Reference Manual
Fish Habitat	120 metres	DFO and MNR

	Section 11.4 of the Natural Heritage Reference Manual	Section 11 of the Natural Heritage Reference Manual
Significant Woodlands	120 metres Section 7.4 of the Natural Heritage Reference Manual	Conservation Authority, Municipality Section 7 of the Natural Heritage Reference Manual
Significant Valleylands	120 metres Section 7.4 of the Natural Heritage Reference Manual	Conservation Authority, Municipality Section 7 of the Natural Heritage Reference Manual
Significant Wildlife Habitat	120 metres Section 9.4 of the Natural Heritage Reference Manual	Conservation Authority, Municipality Section 9 of the Natural Heritage Reference Manual
Locally Significant Wetlands and all connecting lands in a wetland complex	30 metres	MNR, Conservation Authority, Municipality

3.5.1.3 EIS Process

Environmental Impact Studies (EIS) are required for all *development* and *site alteration* located within a certain distance of significant natural heritage features, as defined in TABLE 2. An EIS must be prepared by properly *qualified professionals*, (see definition, Section 2.5) such as a biologist with demonstrated experience in conducting EIS. Wetland evaluations must be completed by a biologist qualified to use the Ontario Wetland Evaluation System.

At any point during the process, before a formal development application is made, the Municipality may advise the applicant that the application is unlikely to be approved and recommend that an application not be submitted. The completion of an EIS does not assure the approval of a development application. Accepting, modifying or rejecting development proposals adjacent to natural areas is part of a larger development

approvals process. An EIS may be required as part of a “complete” application, as outlined in Section 19.4.

The preparation of an EIS consists of three steps:

Step 1- Pre-Consultation with the Municipality

Based on consultation with the ABCA or SCRCA and MNR, the Municipality will:

Confirm the need for an EIS.

Identify potentially affected natural heritage corridors and features and the importance of the features to the corridor.

Provide general guidance to the applicant on environmental issues and concerns and the form and content of an EIS.

Step 2 - Site Suitability and EIS Scoping, includes:

A meeting with the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), consisting of representatives of the Municipality, ABCA or SCRCA and MNR, to discuss the suitability of the proposed development.

TAC may make preliminary recommendations regarding modifications to the proposal to enhance its compatibility with potentially affected features, preserve, enhance or restore on-site features and (in order of preference) avoid, minimize or mitigate potential adverse impacts.

Develop a detailed terms of reference for the EIS. The terms of reference must be approved by TAC for the application process to proceed. With TAC’s approval, the terms of reference may be refined during the study to account for unforeseen circumstances.

Step 3 - Preparation and Review of EIS.

This step involves the preparation of the Draft EIS, including:

A complete description of the proposed *development*, including text, drawings and maps describing:

- the footprint, areas of grading and filling and conceptual location of services
- all on-site and adjacent significant natural heritage features, areas susceptible to groundwater contamination, watercourses, streams and drains
- the presence of any SAR species
- assessment of development impacts on the natural heritage corridor and environmental features, including existing and potential direct and indirect impacts
- recommended measures to preserve, enhance and restore on-site features and (in order of preference) avoid/minimize or mitigate adverse impacts, including buffer widths and vegetation and a buffer management plan
- recommended monitoring to ensure the effectiveness of the development's mitigating measures
- opportunities to restore degraded significant natural heritage features

Review of Draft EIS by TAC. If required, the Municipality may appoint a "peer reviewer" at the applicant's cost. To be accepted by TAC, the EIS must demonstrate that the development will have no negative impacts on natural features and their ecological functions that cannot be mitigated

Finalization of the EIS based on TAC's comments. The Final EIS may then be submitted, along with the complete development application.

If the EIS is accepted and development is permitted to proceed, all recommendations made in an EIS, as modified by TAC, must be incorporated into development and servicing drawings and any subsequent development agreements between the developer and the Municipality.

3.6 Stewardship Programs

Many components of Lambton Shores' natural heritage system are owned by private landowners, including farmers and residents. As a result, landowner stewardship is an important tool for protecting and enhancing the natural environment.

3.6.1 Living along the Lakeshore - Grand Bend, Port Franks-Northville and Ipperwash

The Municipality's encourages local natural heritage stewardship groups to educate and provide information to homeowners living in the nationally significant oak savannah and dune succession ecosystem along the lakeshore from Grand Bend to Ipperwash. Interested homeowners may also refer to the *Stewardship Guide for the Lake Huron Coastline* (2006) and the *Port Franks Beach and Dune Stewardship Guide* (2008) prepared by the Lake Huron Centre for Coastal Conservation.

The top 10 "do's and don'ts" for living along the lakeshore are:

- preserve on-site tree and natural vegetation
- plant native trees, shrubs, groundcovers, suitable for upland woodland ecosystems
- plant dune grass to preserve sand dunes. Destruction of dune vegetation can cause dune blowout due to wind erosion
- limit access to the beach to designated routes to minimize disturbance, focus recreational activity on un-vegetated areas, don't use vehicles on the beach-dune system
- maintain the equilibrium created by nature. Removal of beach or dune vegetation and alteration of sand dunes will have significant consequences
- recognize that you are in a dynamic coastal system where natural shoreline change is normal
- avoid planting alien and invasive trees, shrubs and groundcovers
- eradicate damaging invasive species
- be on the "look out" for Species at Risk and don't touch!
- minimize the use of fertilizers, pesticides and large amounts of water.

3.6.2 Living along the Old Ausable Channel

The Municipality encourages local natural heritage stewardship groups to educate and provide information to homeowners respecting the stewardship of the Old Ausable

Channel. Interested homeowners may also refer to the stewardship guidelines included in ABCA's *A Management Plan for the Old Ausable Channel Watershed* (2008).

Some "do's and don'ts" for living near the Old Channel are:

- keep nutrient levels low, don't throw soil or plant material into the channel, minimize the use of fertilizers
- don't release exotic fish species into the channel
- don't mow grass to the water's edge, but maintain some natural vegetation to prevent erosion and increase shade
- Leave most of your yard in a natural state. The Official Plan requires that a minimum of 35% of the lot area be left in a natural state
- use plants native to an oak savannah, dune succession ecosystem, remove and don't plant invasive species, work with local nurseries and the ABCA to make native plants more readily available
- Keep your septic system in good repair to protect water quality.

Pamphlets prepared by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) (available at www.livingbywater.ca) also include useful property owner checklists for protecting shoreline property.

3.6.3 Living with Woodlots, Wetlands and Watercourses

Excellent stewardship guidelines are available for these natural heritage system components. Some examples include:

guidelines for the preparation of Woodlot Management Plans by MNR;

Rural Landowner Stewardship Guide published by the University of Guelph, Huron County, ABCA, Lake Huron Centre for Coastal Conservation, Friends of the Bayfield River and Huron Stewardship Council, 2007;

Working Around Wetlands? What you should know, a pamphlet prepared by Environment Canada and MNR as part of the Great Lakes Wetlands Conservation Action Plan (GLWCAP). The Action Plan is a partnership commitment between the Federal and Provincial governments and non-

government organizations to establish a coordinated and comprehensive wetlands conservation program for Great Lakes wetlands;

Other wetland guidelines are available from Ducks Unlimited (*Rural Wetlands in Ontario, A Guide for Landowners*, 1997) and MNR.

3.6.4 Environmental Farm Plans

The Canada-Ontario Environmental Farm Plan (EFP) is a voluntary environmental education and awareness program delivered by the Ontario Farm Environmental Coalition. EFP's are assessments prepared by farm families to increase environmental awareness in over 20 different areas of the farm. The plans identify the farm's environmental strengths and areas of environmental concern and set realistic action plans with time tables to improve environmental conditions. The EFP is submitted for a confidential peer review through the Lambton County Soil and Crop Improvement Association.

Once an Action Plan is deemed appropriate, farmers can participate in the EFP Cost-Share Program to cover a portion of the costs of implementing eligible projects. The program is considered a great success across Ontario.

The *Rural Landowner Stewardship Guide* (2007) also includes useful guidelines for waste management, storage and proper handling of fuels, pesticides and other chemicals, farming with wildlife and working with ecosystems.

3.6.5 Compensation Programs

As mentioned, many of Lambton Shores' natural heritage features are located on privately held land, particularly farmland. For example, in 2006, over 5% of the Municipality's farmland consisted of woodlands, wetlands and lands used for the production of Christmas trees. As a result, Lambton Shores' farmers have played a crucial role in the preservation of these features. These features provide an almost endless list of environmental, social and economic benefits for the Municipality, Lambton County and the Province.

In addition to the Cost-Share Programs available for Environmental Farm Plans, several compensation programs are available to farmers who put their lands into environmental service. Some programs identified are:

The Farm Tax Rebate Program, sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food and Rural Affairs;

Conservation Land Tax Reduction Program, sponsored by MNR. Significant property tax rebates are available to farmers who agree to protect and maintain the natural heritage values of eligible property, such as PSW's and ANSI's;

Ontario Managed Forest Tax Rebate Program, also sponsored by MNR. Property tax rebates are available for private woodlot owners who manage their land for the long-term health of the environment.

Alternative Land Use Services (ALUS) program. In these programs, farmers are compensated by various environmental organizations for putting some of their lands into "environmental service" for a variety of purposes, ranging from carbon sequestration and wildlife habitat to water cleansing. These programs are intended to target marginal, unproductive, inefficient or environmentally sensitive farmland. Examples of "environmental service" include:

- Planting native vegetation cover, such as oak savannah and Tall grass Prairie. A farmer may use the top growth of the Tall grass Prairie after it has reached its mature growth to feed cattle. This natural food source reduces the use of high fossil fuel consuming feeds, such as corn.
- Planting pollinator hedgerows and using woody flowering species, to provide habitat and food for native bees adjacent to farm fields.
- Adaptation to climate change, by changing to drought tolerant native grass species, Silva culture and Silva pasture techniques, all leading to an increase in carbon sequestering cover.

3.7 Environmental Advocacy Groups and Corporate Sponsorship

Many local and national environmental advocacy groups and private landowners contribute towards the protection and enhancement of the natural environment. To promote protection of the natural environment Lambton Shores will seek the assistance and co-operation of these agencies in implementing the Official Plan's environmental goals, objectives and policies. The Municipality supports the efforts of these groups.

Corporate sponsorship of environmental initiatives provides another means of implementing the goals, objectives and policies of the Official Plan.

3.8 County of Lambton Tree Cutting By-law

The County of Lambton Tree Cutting By-law regulates the cutting of woodlots in Lambton Shores. The County will consider the land use designations and policies of the Official Plan when considering applications.

3.9 Municipal Drain Maintenance and Rehabilitation

Many Municipal Drains provide a fish habitat function, in addition to their function to convey water flow. Drains have the potential to provide all or some components of habitat that fish need to survive. For example, components of fish habitat include:

- Cover (e.g., woody debris, rocks, overhanging plants that provide hiding places for fish);

- Food (e.g., insects, small fish, algae, etc. that fish eat);

- Migratory corridors (e.g., areas that allow fish to travel from one part of the watershed to another);

- Reproduction (e.g., conditions needed for fish to reproduce, such as groundwater upwelling's, gravel bottoms or other conditions);

- Water quality (e.g., water with appropriate temperature that is well oxygenated).

The *Fisheries Act* generally applies to agricultural drain maintenance activities. Section 35(1) of the *Act* prohibits the Harmful Alteration, Disruption or Destruction (HADD) of fish habitat, unless the activity is authorized by Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO). Drain maintenance activities can have the potential to cause a HADD of fish habitat. Examples of these kinds of activities include removal of plants from the sides of drains, digging in the drain to make it deeper and wider and allowing suspended sediments to degrade the water quality.

Drains in Lambton Shores have been classified for habitat management purposes by ABCA/SCRCA and DFO, as explained in Section 3.4.2.8. Lambton Shores follows the Class Authorization system for drain maintenance activities. The system allows Authorizations to occur for groups of activities permitted for particular drains, and stipulates the kinds of mitigation measures that must be applied. For example, a Class Authorization for a Type C (warm water drain) may include requirements that in-water work cannot be conducted during certain times of the year that are more sensitive to fish, such as during the spring months.

With the Class Authorization system, the approval process for works on less sensitive drains can be accelerated, while still identifying measures to protect their function as fish habitat.

The following apply to the construction or rehabilitation of drains:

- Grassed slopes, other plantings or suitable erosion control methods are required on the banks of drains to minimize erosion and sedimentation, add stability and protect water quality;

- The design should consider sub-surface geology and groundwater flow;

- Tile outlets must be constructed to minimize erosion along watercourses;

- Vegetated buffers should be planted, where possible, to protect drain banks and restrict cultivation near the drain;

Stilling basins can be incorporated in drains to reduce the speed and volume of flow, act as settling areas for water borne particulates, enhance evaporation and serve as water storage areas.

Lambton Shores will follow the principles included in *The Drain Primer* (2008), prepared by DFO, Drainage Superintendents of Ontario and Ontario Federation of Agriculture. The primer assists in finding ways to maintain the effectiveness of open municipal drains, while limiting impacts on the natural environment.

3.10 Surface Water and Groundwater

As required by the PPS, the Official Plan includes policies for protecting, improving or restoring the quality and quantity of water, including surface water and groundwater features. With the Conservation Authorities as partners, the Official Plan's policies are based on the following objectives:

To use the watershed as the ecologically meaningful scale for the planning and design of development, infrastructure and public service facilities projects. There are five sub watersheds in Lambton Shores, including:

- Amusable River shed and Amusable River Cut
- Klondike Bog
- Old Amusable Channel
- Lakeshore Streams, such as Decker, Mud, Jericho and Duffs
- Lakeshore Gullies, including Shashawandah Creek

To ensure the watershed's ecological and hydrologic diversity, the Official Plan includes policies to protect and maintain the links and related functions among all surface water, groundwater, hydrologic functions and natural features and areas.

To minimize potential negative impacts on water quality. Surface water and groundwater quality and quantity are addressed from a number of perspectives in the Official Plan. Examples include:

- The Plan's policies for the preparation of Nutrient Management and Environmental Farm Management Plans.

- The protection of significant components of the natural heritage system. The fisheries, watercourse and wetland protection policies included in Section 3 of the Official Plan will make a significant contribution to minimizing potential negative impacts on surface water.
- The protection of areas susceptible to groundwater contamination, as shown on Schedules B and C.
- Other Official Plan policies for the protection of natural resources and water conservation.

To protect, improve or restore vulnerable surface and groundwater, sensitive surface water and groundwater and their hydrologic functions. Lambton Shores and its community groups will continue with its on-going groundwater monitoring program in the Grand Bend Planning Area. The current program is testing for parameters indicative of the presence of sanitary sewage in the groundwater

To promote efficient and sustainable use of water resources, practices for water conservation and sustaining water quality. Ongoing sanitary sewage servicing improvements in Grand Bend and Forest as well as consultation and implementation of recommendations from with organizations such the University of Guelph's Arkell Centre, will help improve water quality in receiving watercourses and minimize the potential adverse impacts of septic tanks and tile beds on surface and groundwater, including Lake Huron

To ensure stormwater management practices minimize stormwater volumes and contaminant loads and maintain or increase the extent of vegetative and pervious surfaces. Policies for stormwater management are included in Section 13.4

To restrict development and site alteration in or near sensitive surface and groundwater features, so the features and hydrologic functions are protected, improved or restored. Mitigation measures and alternative development approaches will be required as part of the development approvals process.

3.10.1 Areas Susceptible To Groundwater Contamination

The Lambton County Groundwater Study (2004) assessed existing groundwater conditions and recommended management and protection strategies to maintain the quantity and quality of groundwater, both as a supply of potable water for current and future generations and to protect the water resource ecosystem. Most of Lambton County was found to have a low susceptibility to groundwater contamination, however approximately half of the aquifers identified as the most vulnerable to contamination in Lambton County are located in Lambton Shores. Highly vulnerable areas include the surficial and gravel aquifers in the Grand Bend to Port Franks area and exposed bedrock areas at Kettle Point and Arkona, in the Ausable River valley.

“Areas Susceptible to Groundwater Contamination”, as identified in the groundwater study are shown on **Schedules B and C**. The following principles apply to this area:

The Municipality will promote:

Better enforcement of the many existing rules relevant to groundwater protection. Examples include Federal and Provincial legislation and regulations, such as the *Fisheries Act*, *Building Code*, *Nutrient Management Act*, *Environmental Protection Act*, the *Ontario Water Resources Act* and the many acts and regulations that apply to oil and gas wells, pesticides, spills, aggregates, etc., etc.

Co-ordination of activities among government and agencies. Many water protection goals can be achieved by the combined efforts of Federal departments, Provincial Ministries, municipalities, conservation authorities, agricultural associations, health units and building departments

A strategy for continuous improvement to groundwater. The development of Source Water Protection Plans under the *Clean Water Act* and Lambton Shores on-going groundwater monitoring protection program will aid in the continuous improvement process

The establishment of regulatory program for Septic System Re-Inspection Program required under the Ontario *Clean Water Act*.

A science-based Source Water Protection Plan that identifies potential risks to water sources and actions to be taken to reduce or eliminate these risks will be developed in the near future for Lambton Shores. In the meantime, based on the findings of the County groundwater study, the following policies apply to “Areas Susceptible to Groundwater Contamination”:

3.10.2 Activities and Uses Requiring Review for Potential Adverse Groundwater Impacts

application of the Agricultural Code of Practice for any new or expanded livestock operations, including building permit application review and comment by MOE prior to issuing a building permit;

land application and storage of nutrients, field tile drains and irrigation pits and ponds;

application of pesticides and herbicides;

use of road salt on highways and snow dumps;

water well construction, maintenance and de-commissioning;

municipal waterlines;

septic system construction and maintenance;

underground storage tanks;

aggregate extraction and reclamation, oil and gas wells;

solid waste landfills;

groundwater mining, water use during periods of drought and brownfields;

spills.

3.10.3 Prohibited Uses

Commercial and industrial uses involving in ground fuel or chemical storage or the handling of toxic or other hazardous materials.

3.10.4 Draft Intake Water Protection Zone

To protect municipal drinking water supplies, a “Draft Water Intake Protection Zone” applies to part of the Grand Bend Planning Area, as shown on **Schedule C**.

The Lake Huron Primary Water Supply System (LHPWSS) supplies part of the Municipality of Lambton Shores and surrounding areas with water from the Lake Huron Water Treatment Plant located north of Grand Bend in the Municipality of South Huron. As required by the *Clean Water Act*, LHPWSS has delineated a Draft Intake Water Protection Zone around the treatment plant, as shown on **Schedule C**.

The Intake Protection Zone will be finalized as part of a future Source Water Protection Plan prepared under the *Clean Water Act*. The zone will place controls on point and non-point sources of contamination, including existing septic system discharges. Until the intake protection zone is finalized, the Official Plan's policies for groundwater protection apply to this area.



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4. AGRICULTURAL

4.1 Goals and Objectives

A key goal of the Official Plan is the long-term preservation of *prime agricultural lands* (see definition, Section 2.5) (lands with Classes 1 to 3 agricultural soils) and speciality crop areas for agricultural use. The Official Plan protects this land base from incompatible uses that limit the flexibility and viability of farm operations over time. Efficient and compact urban development in settlement areas, as provided for in the Plan, is a key to helping protect the agricultural land base.

The Plan's *objectives* for the Agricultural Area are to:

ensure the continued viability of the agricultural industry, including farms, secondary farm uses, farm related businesses;

ensure that conflicting uses are not established in farming areas;

prevent the loss of agricultural lands, through the creation of competing and incompatible uses and farm fragmentation.

Lambton Shores' Agricultural Area covers most of the Municipality's land area. An important economic activity in Lambton Shores, approximately 450 people or 9% of the labour force are currently (2011) employed in agriculture and resource based industries. The Municipality includes over 200 farms on 28,568 hectares, with almost 25,500 hectares (90%) in crop production. A high proportion of Lambton Shores' agricultural area consists of Soil Classes 1 and 2, as classified by the Canada Land Inventory of Soil Capability for Agriculture. The most predominant agricultural activity is the production of cash crops, followed by livestock and poultry production.

The Thedford Marsh is a Provincially Significant specialty crop area that has played an important role in the history and development of the Municipality. Other specialty crop lands include old glacial lake shorelines and sand deposits throughout the Municipality

capable of supporting orchard crops. Examples include lands used for apple production near Arkona and a small area in West Bosanquet suitable for tender fruit production.

Lambton Shores supports the “Right to Farm” concept and priority will be given to agricultural uses over other land uses in the Agricultural Area

4.2 Permitted Uses

The following uses are permitted on lands designated for “Agriculture”:

agricultural uses, including the growing of crops, including nursery and horticultural crops, raising of livestock and other animals for food, fur and fibre, including poultry and fish, apiaries, agro-forestry, conservation, maple syrup production and associated on-farm buildings and structures. All types, sizes and intensities of agricultural uses and *normal farm practices*³ shall be promoted and protected

farm residences and accommodation for full-time farm labour (when justified by the size and nature of the operation) are permitted. The severance of new lots for additional on-farm residences, including accommodation for farm labour is not permitted.

secondary uses, such as uses secondary to the principal farm use of the property and owned and operated by the farm owner/operator. Considered a means for achieving on-farm economic diversification, uses may include home occupations, home industries and uses that produce value-added agricultural products from the farm operation. Bed and breakfast establishments are also permitted. The severance of new lots for uses of this type are not permitted

³ Normal farm practices create odours, noise and dust from livestock and heavy machinery, in early morning and late evening, especially during planting and harvesting. As defined in the *Farming and Food Production and Protection Act, 1998*, normal farm practices are conducted in a manner consistent with proper and acceptable customs and standards or makes use of innovative technology in a manner consistent with proper advanced farm management practices. Normal farm practices shall be consistent with the *Nutrient Management Act, 2002* and regulations made under the act.

agriculture related uses (see definition, Section 2.5) including farm-related commercial and industrial uses that are small in scale and directly related to the farm operation. Examples include grain dryers, feed mills, grain and seed storage facilities, agricultural products and produce processing facilities, bulk farm supply dealers and livestock assembly areas. New secondary and agriculture related uses must be limited in scale and compatible with, not hinder, agricultural operations. Uses not requiring a location in the Agricultural area will be directed to settlement areas.

the following existing uses are permitted in the “Agriculture” area:

- existing residential uses
- existing recreational and open space uses, including golf courses and cemeteries.
- existing commercial and institutional uses. New uses of this type are not permitted.
- existing mineral aggregate and petroleum resources extraction operations in accordance with Section 19.5 and 19.6 of this Plan. An Official Plan Amendment is required for any new aggregate operations.

a new single-detached non-farm dwellings is permitted to be constructed on vacant lots of record existing on the date of adoption of this Plan, and held in distinct and separate ownership from abutting lands, subject to the following conditions:

- the lot is suitable for residential construction;
- the lot meets the requirements of the Province, the County and the Municipality for sewage disposal;
- the new dwelling is connected to municipal water, where available
- the lot is located in conformity with the Minimum Distance Separation formulae and does not adversely impact surrounding agriculture activities
- direct access is available from an improved year round public road and the access does not result in traffic hazards due to poor sight lines or proximity to an intersection;

- where access is available to a public road across an abandoned railway line it shall be accepted as access to an improved public road; and

4.3 Policies

The following policies apply to lands designated “Agriculture”:

To ensure continued farm viability and avoid the fragmentation of farmland, the minimum lot size for agricultural uses shall generally be 40 hectares. Leasing of land may be considered for operations requiring smaller farm parcels, such as speciality crop production. Lambton Shores encourages the consolidation of undersized parcels with adjoining farms.

No new livestock operations are permitted adjacent to lands designated for development in settlement areas, unless such operations can comply with the MDS. The Zoning By-law will identify areas subject to this policy.

Existing livestock farms are encouraged to prepare a Nutrient Management Plan and ensure they have adequate manure storage in the interests of proactive groundwater and surface water protection. The improper storage and disposal of manure is potentially a violation of the Ontario *Environmental Protection Act*, *Ontario Water Resources Act* and the Federal Fisheries Act.

All new lots and land uses in the “Agricultural” area and any new or expanding livestock facilities shall comply with the minimum distance separation (MDS) formulae, developed by the Province to reduce odour concerns from livestock operations. The MDS must be satisfied prior to the issuance of a building permit.

Prior to the issuance of a building permit, for an new or expanded livestock operation the following requirements shall be met:

- prepare a Nutrient Management Plan;
- demonstrate that the farm has adequate manure storage capacity;

- satisfy the requirements of the MDS and established setbacks from subsurface drains, water wells and surface and groundwater. Groundwater protection measures are required in “Areas Susceptible to Groundwater Contamination”, as designated on Schedule C;
- demonstrate the suitability of the proposed site for a livestock barn and/or nutrient storage facility; and
- Conservation Authority Approval is required if in an area regulated by the authority.

Existing livestock farms are encouraged to prepare a Nutrient Management Plan and ensure they have adequate manure storage in the interests of proactive groundwater and surface water protection. The improper storage and disposal of manure is potentially a violation of the Ontario *Environmental Protection Act*, *Ontario Water Resources Act* and the Federal Fisheries Act.

The following types of severances are permitted:

- The creation of new farm lots provided the severed and retained lots meet the Plan’s minimum farm size and are large enough to support a viable farm, considering the land’s soil and drainage characteristics.
- Farm lot additions and adjustments (for legal or technical reasons), as long as the retained lot is at least 40 hectares and the severed land is added to an abutting farm holding.
- The creation of a new lot for an existing farm *residence rendered surplus to a farm operation* (see definition, Section 2.5), as a result of farm consolidation, subject to the farm parcel being zoned to prohibit the construction of a new dwelling and MDS separation requirements being met.

- The creation of a new lot for permitted agricultural related uses, subject to the following provisions:
 1. Be small in scale.
 2. Be directly related to the farm operation.
 3. Be required in close proximity to the farm operation.
 4. Be compatible with surrounding agricultural operations and not hinder them.
 5. Be limited to a minimum size needed to accommodate the use and appropriate sewage and water services;
 6. Demonstrate a need for the use at the proposed location within the planning horizon and show that there are no reasonable alternatives that avoid prime agricultural areas. Alternatives include a location in settlement areas, such as Forest, Grand Bend, Arkona and Thedford, as a first preference, followed by a location on lands with limited agricultural capability (Class 4 or less) as a second preference.
 7. Be located on the least productive land, where possible, and not in a specialty crop area.
 8. Be limited in size to minimize the amount of land taken out of production. However, the area of new lots must be sufficient to accommodate private water supply and sewage disposal systems

for secondary uses, goods may be sold from an agricultural home occupation but a home occupation that is primarily a retail store is not permitted

4.4 Environmental Farm Management

Lambton Shores encourages farmers to employ farm management and stewardship practices that protect and enhance the natural environment. The following practices are encouraged:

Conservation tillage and other cultivation methods to minimize erosion.

Where agriculture abuts natural heritage features the following buffers are encouraged:

Feature	Minimum Suggested Buffer Width	Buffer Composition, Uses Discouraged
All Municipal Drains and Warmwater Drains and Watercourses (Classified as Types B, C and E by ABCA/SCRCA and DFO, shown as watercourses on Schedules)	3 metres from top of bank	Natural, native vegetation. No impervious services, septic tanks, holding tanks, lawn mowing, crops, livestock watering or grazing
Cold/Cool Water Drains and Watercourses (Classified as Types A and D by ABCA/SCRCA and DFO, shown as "Significant Fisheries" on schedules)	120 metres	Natural, native vegetation. Crops allowed if Environmental Farm Plan in place. No impervious services, septic tanks, holding tanks, lawn mowing, livestock watering or grazing
Significant Habitat of Endangered and Threatened Species (general locations indicated as "SAR Present" on Schedules)	100 metres	To be determined by a site specific EIS
Woodlots (designated as "ESA" or "Natural Environment" on Schedules)	120 metres beyond the dripline of trees to protect rooting zone	Natural, native vegetation. Crops allowed if Environmental Farm Plan in place. No impervious surfaces, septic tanks, holding tanks or lawn mowing
Wetlands (designated as ESA or PSW on Schedules)	120 metres for water quality benefits. Ratio of 3:1 of upland to wetland habitat area for protection of small wetlands	Natural, native vegetation. Crops allowed if Environmental Farm Plan in place. No impervious services, septic tanks, holding tanks, lawn mowing, livestock watering or grazing

Re-establishment of natural features, such as wetlands, ponds, etc., where feasible.

Livestock access to watercourses should be restricted. Livestock access causes bank erosion, leading to wider, shallower watercourses, nutrient enrichment and increases water temperature. . Livestock grazing in woodlots is also discouraged.

Proper construction of drainage tile outlets to minimize erosion and sedimentation of watercourses.

Proper storage, handling and disposal of pollutants and proper application of fertilizers and herbicides to minimize chemical run-off.

Prepare and implement Nutrient Management Plans in accordance with the County of Lambton's Nutrient Management By-law. The use of earthen manure storage facilities is strongly discouraged.

Farmers are also encouraged to develop Environmental Farm Plans, as outlined in Section 4.11.4, Stewardship Programs.

4.5 Compensation Programs

Many of the significant natural heritage features in Lambton Shores, including ESA's, wetlands and woodlots, are located on privately held farm land in the Rural/Agricultural Planning Area. Compensation programs for farmers are outlined in Section 4.11.5.

4.6 Agricultural Organizations

Many agricultural organizations, endorsed by the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food and Rural Affairs, are active in Lambton County and Lambton Shores. The Municipality supports the initiatives of these groups and may establish an Agricultural

Advisory Committee to engage farmers and provide input to Council on agricultural issues.

4.7 Woodlots

It is the policy of the Municipality that development in wooded parts of the Agricultural Area, including all major woodlots, be discouraged. Land severances for non-farm related uses and amendments to the Zoning By-law to permit non-farm uses will generally not be allowed.

This Plan recognizes the importance of trees to agriculture due to their wind protection and moisture holding capabilities. Existing woodlots will be protected in accordance with the Lambton County Tree Protection By-law that regulates the cutting of certain trees and woodlots.

This Plan encourages reforestation and conservation of woodlots.

4.8 Thedford Marsh

The area designated “Thedford Marsh” on **Schedule A** is a Provincially Significant speciality crop area suitable for vegetable growing. The marsh was a shallow bay of glacial Lakes Algonquin and Nipissing where a great deal of marl was deposited and now in part contains peat beds. It consists of fragile organic soils vulnerable to erosion and oxidation. In addition to being a Provincially Significant agricultural area, the marsh is also an ESA.

The Thedford Marsh was formed when the Ausable River Cut (“The Cut”) was constructed at Port Franks between 1873 and 1876. The purpose of The Cut was to stop flooding of the Ausable River and drain Lake Burwell and Lake George. The draining of the lakes exposed extensive flats of black silt loam. The land was quickly claimed and became known at the “celery beds” of Thedford. Unfortunately, the new drainage system caused the deep harbour at Port Franks to silt in. Lake Smith was drained in 1958, causing further lowering of the area’s water table.

The marsh is part of the Thedford-Klondyke floodplain located below the regulatory flood elevation. It is also part of a “Special Policy Area” as defined by the PPS, based on the historic agricultural related and residential development in the area. For thousands of years, the marsh has been part of a migratory flyway for birds, including many species of ducks, geese and tundra swans.

An important goal of the Official Plan is the long-term preservation of this area for agriculture as a speciality crop area. The following policies apply:

Agricultural uses (with the exception of livestock operations), secondary uses and agriculture related uses, as defined in Section 2.4 for lands designated “Agricultural”, are permitted in the Thedford Marsh.

Existing residential uses, including farm and non-farm residences, are permitted.

New farm residential uses may be permitted subject to flooding concerns being addressed. New non-farm dwellings are not permitted.

A minimum farm size of 40 hectares is required. Leasing is suggested as an alternative for farm operations requiring less land. No land severances are permitted due to the existing fragmented land area.

Buildings and structures for secondary uses or uses accessory to agriculture are permitted provided they are floodproofed to the satisfaction of the Ausable Bayfield Conservation Authority.

The construction of building and structures, site alteration and the placing or removal of fill requires the approval of the Ausable Bayfield Conservation Authority.

Erosion of the marsh’s fragile soils results in water quality problems. Management techniques to minimize erosion, such as cover cropping, water

level management and other soil and water conservation practices are required in the marsh. Farmers are encouraged to prepare Environmental Farm Plans.

As mentioned, the Thedford Marsh is also an “Environmentally Significant Area”. The policies included in Section 3 for ESA’s also apply to the marsh. Woodlot clearing is not permitted, but selected harvesting of mature trees is encouraged to promote proper growth and development of young trees.

4.9 Other Land Uses in Agricultural Area

4.9.1 Hamlets

Lambton Shores includes a few small hamlets, such as Ravenswood, Jura and Kinnaird. These hamlets are limited to existing uses and minor residential, commercial and institutional infill development, with development constrained by the lack of municipal sanitary sewage treatment services. No new lot creation, multi-lot/unit development or subdivisions are permitted. In Ravenswood, no direct access is permitted to Highway 21. Access to County Roads must be approved by the County.

4.9.2 Residential Special Policy Area

The “Residential Special Policy Area” in the Agricultural Area applies to existing residential subdivisions along the southern section of the Ausable River “Cut”, including the Defore Acres Subdivision. These subdivisions are subject to flooding. Policies for these areas are included in Section 6.6 of the Official Plan. No new subdivisions are allowed in the Agricultural Area.

4.9.3 Natural Heritage System

The Agricultural Area includes many of the Municipality’s significant natural heritage features, as shown on **Schedules A**, Policies for the protection of these features are included in Section 3 of the Official Plan.

4.9.4 Extractive” and “Former Waste Disposal Sites”

Policies for these areas are included in Section 11 and Section 16 of the Official Plan.

4.9.5 Archaeological and Built Heritage Resources

Archaeological and Built Heritage Resources in the Agricultural Area are shown on **Schedule D** and subject to the policies included in Section 14 of the Official Plan.

4.9.6 Lambton County Trail System

The Municipality encourages the extension of the Lambton County Trail System throughout the Agricultural Area to link the existing sections of the trail. Opportunities to extend the trail will be determined as part of development, infrastructure and public service facilities projects.

4.9.7 Conserving the Agricultural Landscape

The picturesque agricultural setting of Lambton Shores is one of its «significant features. The Agricultural landscape is comprised of many components, including farms, rural settlements, cultural features, the farm-forest landscape, recreational uses, resource extraction landscape and natural features. The Official Plan includes the following policies to deal with the challenges and conflicts facing this landscape:

Urban type development is restricted to urban centres, including Forest, Grand Bend, Arkona and Thedford.

Pressures on farmers to sell for future development also undermine the landscape. To avoid this, the Official Plan clearly defines lands required for development over the next 20 years and beyond.

Trends in retailing that favour large-format stores over locally owned stores and traditional general stores. Uses of this type are directed to appropriate commercial areas.

The growing demand for recreational facilities, including golf courses, is regulated by the Official Plan. New uses of this type require an amendment to the Plan.

The development of non-farm residences. New non-farm residences are not permitted in the Agricultural Area, except as outlined in Section 4.2 of the Official Plan.

Finally, the development of new plans of Subdivision in the Agricultural Planning Area is not permitted by the Official Plan.

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5. RESIDENTIAL

5.1 Communities and Neighbourhoods

Lambton Shores' residents place a high value on their communities and neighbourhoods and the protection of community/neighbourhood character. The type and density of residential development, natural heritage features, open spaces, community facilities and the mix of land uses all contribute to the character and function of communities and neighbourhoods. The Official Plan meets the Municipality's needs for housing through the protection and maintenance of existing communities and the development of new neighbourhoods that are planned and designed to reflect and preserve Lambton Shores' best features. New developments are encouraged to be compatible with surrounding existing neighbourhoods and provide for a transition between existing lower density neighbourhoods and possible future higher density developments.

The Municipality has an inventory of residential land to meet Lambton Shores' housing needs for 20 years and beyond. It also maintains at least a five year supply of serviced land. A full range of housing types and densities are to be provided to meet the existing and future needs of residents, including housing for special needs.

5.2 Residential

The policies included in this section apply to lands designated "Residential". Generally new lot creation and residential development is directed to lands where full municipal services are provided. See Section 13.3 for Water and Sanitary Servicing Policies.

5.3 Permitted Uses and Densities

Future residential development in Lambton Shores will consist of:

- Predominantly low density development, including single and semi-detached dwellings, modular homes, duplexes and triplexes, not exceeding 20 units per hectare gross (8 units per acre gross) and shall include garden suites.

- Medium density development, consisting of townhouses, cluster houses and low-rise multiple dwellings (apartment buildings), is permitted at the following densities:
- not exceeding 40 units per hectare gross (16 units per acre gross) for townhouses and cluster houses:
- Not exceeding 72 units per gross hectare (30 units per acres) for low rise multiple dwellings (apartment buildings)

These densities have been historically established and are reflective of past official plan policy)

High density development is not permitted in Lambton Shores.

To achieve a compact urban form, the Official Plan has a “target density” of 17 units per hectare gross (7 units per acre gross). The densities included in this section are based on the assumption that full municipal services are provided, including water and sanitary sewage treatment.

Compatible land uses serving the needs of local residents are also permitted in the “Residential” area. These uses include:

- public and institutional uses, such as elementary and secondary schools, libraries, municipal buildings, places of worship and day-care centres. These uses should be located on Collector or Arterial roads;
- neighbourhood parks, public recreational uses and multi-use trails;
- convenience commercial uses on sites not exceeding 0.4 hectares;
- home occupations and bed and breakfast establishments as secondary uses; and
- accessory buildings and structures.

Group homes, special needs housing and seniors housing are encouraged to locate in “Residential” areas where full municipal services are available. All uses must be:

- residential, not institutional, in character and compatible with the scale, density and character of existing surrounding land uses;
- located in close proximity to community facilities;
- adequately buffered from adjoining residential uses; and
- provided with adequate off-street parking, while still retaining sufficient yard space to maintain the residential character of the house.

Home Occupations and Bed and Breakfast establishments *are allowed in all residential areas.*

Garden Suites (Granny Flats)

Garden suites are portable, one-unit accessory residential dwellings that take the form of a small building. They are physically separate from the principal dwelling unit and have independent kitchen and bathroom facilities.

New mobile home parks are not permitted in Lambton Shores.

5.4 Land Use and Design Policies

The following policies apply to “Residential” areas:

All new large scale *development* will be on *municipal sewage services* (see definition, Section 2.5) and *municipal water services* (see definition, Section 2.5). However, Council may consider the use of private communal services subject to Section 13.3.

No new subdivision development is anticipated in the North Bosanquet Planning Area over the lifetime of the Plan.

New development will consist of extensions to the existing built-up area to encourage compact development and minimize infrastructure extensions.

New development/uses will be compatible with the scale, density and character of existing surrounding land uses.

Preference will be given to residential intensification, infilling and redevelopment of under-utilized lands and obsolete uses over the development of “greenfields”. Intensification, etc. must not adversely affect surrounding uses.

Redevelopment of the older residential parts of Grand Bend, east and west of Ontario Street, is anticipated over the lifetime of the Plan.

Alternative development standards, such as reduced rights-of-way widths for public roads, will be considered for redevelopment of existing urban areas.

Second suites are permitted in single and semi-detached dwellings and related accessory buildings “as-of-right”, allowing more efficient use of housing and infrastructure. These second suites could be used as “tourist lodgings”, a potentially valuable asset for a tourist oriented place like Lambton Shores.

Large developments should include a mix of housing types, designs and densities, including low income housing, and provide for connection to existing/future multi-use trails.

Modular home parks shall be at least 4 hectares (10 acres) in size, not exceed a density of 20 units per hectare gross and located within walking distance of existing commercial areas. Individual home sites must be a minimum of 370 square metres. At least 5% of the total park area shall consist of parks and open space. (historic density)

The Municipality encourages innovative housing designs, particularly those that are LEED™ certified. The incorporation of the existing tree cover and built heritage resources into new developments is also encouraged.

All new development (see definition, Section 2.5) uses must comply with the community’s Community and Site Design policies and are subject to the Plan’s policies for Subdivision and Site Plan Control, as applicable.

All new residential development will be subject to Subdivision and Site Plan control and may be required to prepare a Sustainability Plan, as outlined in Section 15.1.5

New development adjacent to Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) requires an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), based on the potential presence of Species at Risk (SAR) species. Section 3.10 includes the Official Plan's requirements for the preparation of an EIS.

The 23 metre treed buffer for the subdivisions along Highway 21 must be maintained in the North Bosanquet and Grand Bend Planning Area. Policies regarding the buffer are included in Section 3.5 of the Plan.

A noise assessment may be required for residential development adjacent to Highway 21 in keeping with the health and safety requirements of the Planning Act and Section 1.2 of the Provincial Policy Statement.

Permission will be required from the conservation authority for new development and infilling on lands subject to the Authority's flood and fill regulations.

Compliance with the MDS formula is required for any new residential uses adjacent to agricultural areas.

5.5 Servicing Policies

Policies for municipal services in "Residential" areas are included in Section 13 of the Official Plan.

5.6 Residential Special Policy Area

This designation applies to existing residential areas in Forest, Grand Bend and Port Franks and Agricultural Areas that are located in the *flood fringe* between the *floodway* (see definition, Section 2.5) and the regulatory flood level. These areas are subject to flooding, but at depths and velocities less severe than in the floodway. Known as *Special Policy Areas* in the PPS, these are areas that historically existed in a *floodplain*, (see definition, Section 2.5) but site specific policies approved by the Province allow existing uses to continue. The continuation of existing uses avoids the significant social

and economic hardships to the community which would result through a strict interpretation of the PPS and Conservation Authorities' flood and fill regulations.

The following uses are permitted in "Residential *Special Policy Area*:

Existing residential uses, neighbourhood parks, public recreational uses and convenience commercial uses. All additions, expansions or extensions shall be *floodproofed* (see definition, Section 2.5) to the satisfaction of the Conservation Authority.

Existing Institutional use, essential emergency services or uses involving hazardous substances are not permitted

Lots abutting a waterway may include boat slips, docks and boathouses, subject to ABCA approval

- Residential infilling on existing lots, provided all new uses are *floodproofed*. New lot creation or Plans of Subdivision are permitted provided the municipality and the conservation authority are satisfied that a hazard is not created and municipal water and sanitary sewers are provided, except on land in the Agricultural area...

Home occupations

In addition to the policies included in Section 5 for residential development, the following policies apply to "Residential *Special Policy Areas*":

All new uses and additions, expansions or extensions shall be floodproofed so that no opening in a habitable building or structure is at a level less than the applicable minimum flood elevation. Non-habitable detached garages and sheds should also be built in conformity to this policy.

New uses and additions must not create new hazards.

Portions of areas designated “Residential Special Policy Area” do not have access at all times during flooding. Access to new uses shall be designed to provide access during flooding.

Flooding may be affected by changes in road elevations. The Municipality will ensure that all road and infrastructure projects in “Residential Special Policy Areas” do not exacerbate existing flooding problems.

“Residential *Special Policy Area B*” in Port Franks, referred to as the Armstrong East and West Subdivisions, is a seasonal cottage area designated “Residential Special Policy Area B”. Accessible only by water, this area has no municipal services. Its dynamic dune system is very sensitive, even to pedestrian use. The following policies apply to this area:

- Permitted uses include the seasonal dwellings. The intensity of cottage use must reflect the limitation of *individual on-site water service* and (see definition, Section 2.5) *individual on-site sewage services* (see definition, Section 2.5) and the environmental sensitivity of this area. The Zoning By-law will place limits on the intensity of use and include restrictions for floor space, number of bathrooms, accessory structures etc.
- No new lot creation is permitted. New dwellings are permitted on existing lots, subject to approval from the ABCA. Repairs, maintenance or interior alterations are permitted, but minor and major additions may require approval from the ABCA.
- No Municipal services will be provided in this area, including roads, water sewer or garbage collection. In addition, firefighting services will not be provided to the same standard as the rest of Lambton Shores.
- Residents may refer to the *Stewardship Guide for the Lake Huron Coastline* prepared by the Lake Huron Centre for Coastal Conservation (2006) for guidance on living on the dunes. Residents are encouraged to follow environmental protection measures that contribute to erosion control and dune stabilization measures.

5.7 Area Specific Residential Policies

5.7.1 Grand Bend Residential

An important objective of the Official Plan is to prevent the further degradation of the existing nationally significant dune succession/oak savannah ecosystem stretching along the lakeshore from Grand Bend to Kettle Point. The “Grand Bend Residential” designation is a special designation applying to the existing Plans of Subdivision developed on the ecosystem. This ecosystem provides habitat for provincially and nationally significant flora and fauna and includes many Species at Risk (SAR). Important objectives of the Official Plan are to protect the remaining tree cover and prevent further adverse impacts on the ecosystem, the Old Ausable Channel, Parkhill Creek and Pinery Provincial Park.

In addition to relevant policies included in Section 5.3 and 5.4 for “Residential” areas, the following policies apply to the “Grand Bend Residential” area:

5.7.1.1 Permitted Uses

Despite Section 5.3 the only residential uses permitted are low density residential uses, consisting of single and semi-detached buildings, duplexes and triplexes at a density not exceeding 7.5 units per hectare gross (3 units per acre gross)(existing density of development in the Grand Bend residential Area). This lower density will help preserve the existing tree cover and natural environmental features.

Other permitted uses as in Section 5.3, except for convenience commercial uses

5.7.1.2 Policies

Severances of existing lots into smaller lots is not permitted to preserve existing trees and natural vegetation.

Any new large scale development on lands designated “Grand Bend Residential” must be serviced with *municipal sewage services* or a *private communal sewage system* and *municipal water services*. Existing lots are permitted to be serviced

with *partial services* (see definition, Section 2.5) being *individual on-site sewage services* and *municipal water service*.

Since the Old Ausable Channel and Pinery Provincial Park are ESAs and provide habitat for SAR species, an Environmental Impact Study (EIS) is required for any development and site alteration on “adjacent lands”, as defined in Section 3.10 of the Plan. An Ecological Buffer Zone, as outlined in Section 3.8 will likely be required based on the findings of the EIS. This policy does not apply to the construction of a detached dwelling or addition to an existing detached dwelling on existing lots.

The construction of a detached dwelling, an addition to an existing dwelling or the rebuilding of an existing dwelling on an existing lot abutting the Old Ausable Channel and Pinery Provincial Park are subject to the following additional policies:

- No building or structure, including swimming pools, shall generally be permitted within 22 metres of the top of bank of the Old Ausable Channel or the boundary of the Pinery Provincial Park. The required 22 metre setback shall be maintained in a natural state and planted with native species.
- A Tree and Natural Vegetation Preservation Plan shall be approved by the Municipality prior to the issuance of a building permit. Trees shall be removed only as necessary to accommodate a dwelling, accessory buildings or structures, driveways and *private on-site sewage system*.
- The *private on-site sewage system* shall not be located within the 22 metre setback from the Old Ausable Channel and may require location in the front yard.
- A minimum of 35% of the lot area must be maintained in a natural state to protect the Old Ausable Channel and maintain historic tree cover.

New development adjacent to Parkhill Creek may also require an EIS based on the potential presence of SAR species. ABCA permission is required for any new development or infilling on lands regulated by the Authority.

Plans of Subdivision/Condominium or Site Plans on lands designated “Grand Bend Residential” will include Tree and Natural Vegetation Preservation Plans to preserve the existing trees and natural vegetation. The Municipality may also ask developers to contribute towards the development of Stewardship Guidelines for living in environmentally sensitive areas. Section 3.11 of the Official Plan includes homeowner guidelines for the stewardship of residential uses in environmentally sensitive areas along the lakeshore.

A minimum of 35% of the lot area of future new lots must be maintained in a natural state, unless an EIS shows that a lower percentage is justified.

5.7.2 Port Franks and Ipperwash Residential

Port Franks and Ipperwash are also located within the internationally significant dune succession/oak savannah ecosystem along the lake from Grand Bend to Port Franks. ESAs located in Port Franks include the Port Franks Wetland and Forested Dune Complex, Karner Blue Butterfly Sanctuary, Lambton Heritage Forest and Thedford Conservation Area. The Ipperwash Dunes/Woodlot Complex ESA covers much of the Ipperwash Planning Area. Similar to the “Grand Bend Residential” designation, the “Port Franks Residential” and “Ipperwash Residential” designations are special designations applying to the existing development in this sensitive ecosystem.

5.7.2.1 Policies

In addition to the relevant policies of the “Grand Bend Residential” designation, the following policies apply in Port Franks and Ipperwash:

The Municipality does not anticipate the extension of sanitary sewers to Port Franks and Ipperwash in the 20 year planning horizon of this Official Plan. Based on this, no large scale development or new Plans of Subdivision are permitted in Port Franks or Ipperwash over the lifetime of the Official Plan, unless they are developed on *private communal sewage systems*.

Infilling on existing lots in Port Franks and Ipperwash is permitted provided the lot is large enough to accommodate an *individual on-site sewage system*.

New lot creation in Ipperwash or Port Franks is limited to five (5) lots or less from a lot existing on the day of approval of the Plan

No new large scale developments are anticipated in the 20 year Planning Horizon

Since the ESAs in Port Franks and Ipperwash provide habitat for SAR species, an EIS is required for any development and site alteration on “adjacent lands”, as outlined in Section 3.10 of the Plan. An Ecological Buffer Zone, as outlined in Section 3.8 will likely be required based on the findings of the EIS.

5.7.3 Grand Bend Highway 21 Gateway

Lands designated as “Grand Bend Highway 21 Gateway” are located within an environmentally sensitive area. This area is not needed for development over the next 20 years and due to the significant environmental features and sensitivity may never be developed. In addition to functioning as a buffer area for Pinery Provincial Park this area will also function as a treed, sand dune gateway into Grand Bend, to showcase the area’s best environmental features. Applicable policies include:

5.7.3.1 Permitted Uses and Policies

Permitted uses include:

the existing residential and commercial uses;

New development will consist of minor residential and commercial infilling only, including one residence/commercial use per lot, with no new lot creation. Any new development proposal shall be accompanied by an EIS in compliance with Section 3.10.

Infilling will not adversely affect the future development potential of the area by constraining future road or lot layout

Only the minimum amount of tree and natural vegetation clearing is permitted for infilling, with the rest remaining in a natural state. A 23 metre treed buffer must be maintained along Highway 21, with no tree clearing, landscaping or accessory residential buildings or structure allowed in the buffer.

Individual on-site sewage services are allowed, subject to the approval of the Lambton County Building Services Department.

All infill development is subject to MTO's corridor control powers for Highway 21. Direct access to Highway 21 is discouraged and requires approval from MTO.

5.7.4 Future Residential Development and Future Residential Special Policy Area

These designations apply to lands in the North Bosanquet Planning Area not needed for development for the next 20 years. Identified as Phase 2 on **Schedule A3**, these lands will not be developed until residential development in Grand Bend (Phase 1) as shown on Schedule "A1" is "substantially complete" (about 90%).

Permitted uses in the "Future Residential Development" designation are the same as those for the "Grand Bend Highway 21 Gateway".

Future Residential *Special Policy Area A* lands are located in the *flood fringe* between the *floodway* and regulatory flood level. These lands will be developed in accordance with the policies included in Section 6.6 - Residential Special Policy Areas. However, no development is expected to occur over the lifetime of this Official Plan.



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6. COMMERCIAL

The policies included in this section apply to lands designated for commercial uses. Most future commercial development will be directed to Forest, Grand Bend, Arkona and Thedford, the Municipality's main settlement areas. Minor infilling only in existing commercial areas may occur in Port Franks, Ipperwash and West Bosanquet.

6.1 Downtown Commercial

6.1.1 Permitted Uses

Downtown areas, including King Street in Forest, Main Street West in Grand Bend and "downtown" Arkona and Thedford, serve the day-to-day needs of residents of the community and surrounding area and tourists travelling to or through the municipality.

Downtowns should function as the communities' centre with a broad range of retail, service, office, institutional, entertainment, cultural, recreational and open space uses. The following uses are permitted in areas designated "Downtown":

retail stores, personal service and merchandise service shops

farmer's markets

restaurants and hotels

offices, financial institutions and post offices

commercial recreational uses, such as theatres and bowling alleys, art galleries and places of entertainment

medical clinics and funeral homes

public service facilities of a cultural or recreational nature, including libraries, art galleries and museums

institutional uses, such as municipal and government offices, post offices, schools and places of religious worship

assembly halls used by private clubs for charitable, cultural, recreational and educational purposes

mixed use buildings, including commercial and residential uses. The restoration of vacant residential apartments over stores is strongly encouraged.

new multi-unit residential developments are permitted in downtowns. If they front on the main street, they shall include ground floor commercial uses.

6.1.2 Policies

All downtowns should be intensively used and oriented to enable pedestrian rather than car traffic. It is the municipality's goal to achieve a high occupancy rate in its downtowns. To achieve this goal, Section 6.4, of the Plan does not permit new retail stores, merchandise service shops, financial institutions and offices from locating in Highway Commercial areas until a 90 % occupancy rate is achieved in the downtowns.

Other policies include:

The existing form of development should be preserved along all "Main Streets", consisting of a continuous frontage of uses connected by sidewalks. Free standing uses on large lots will be not be permitted if the orientation of the building to the street does not conform with existing building setbacks.

In cases where it is not possible to provide on-site parking, the Municipality may collect cash-in-lieu of parking spaces. Any monies collected will be used to develop and improve municipal parking lots..

On-site parking is required for residential uses.

The preservation and restoration of existing buildings and structures with cultural heritage value will be undertaken in accordance with the policies of Section 14.2 of the Official Plan. The Coopers Building, Forest Standard and Carnegie Library in Forest are examples of important historical landmarks.

The Municipality will also enforce its Property Standard By-law to preserve heritage buildings and structures.

- Lambton Shores supports the Business Improvement Area and the Chamber of Commerce ~~and will participate in their events and initiatives.~~

Lambton Shores encourages the formation of Business Improvement Areas (BIA's) in those communities that do not have a BIA.

Where any new development is proposed adjacent to lands designated or used for residential uses, the Municipality's development control powers will be used to require that the new use provides adequate buffering to reduce any adverse impacts, including noise, light and visual impacts.

6.1.3 Urban Design Guidelines for Downtowns

The following general urban design guidelines apply to Lambton Shores' downtowns. All renovations of existing buildings and the construction of new buildings should:

Maintain a continuous building façade oriented to the sidewalk.



Maintain the general proportions, level of detail, colour and character of existing historic buildings, which features should be used as a point of reference for any renovation work.

Use the downtown's unique features in new construction or expansions, where possible, for example the yellow brick in Forest is an example of a unique feature.

Use similar patterns and level of detail for brick work, as other historical buildings.

Include the replacement of missing architectural features.

Include the use of replacement windows and doors which are of similar proportion and size to reflect traditional or original character.

Ensure entries to shops are located directly off the street.

Ensure good visibility between the street and interior of shops with generally 60% clear glass façades.

Adhere to existing and traditional setbacks and build to corners of the street in downtowns.

Maintain a two to three storey building height with no blank walls fronting onto the main street.

Identify appropriate buildings as entry markers to the downtown and recognize the special nature of these locations and provide support and incentive for these buildings to set a standard to be admired and followed by other buildings over the years.

Review the approved Community Design Plan and implement the recommendations therein.

Non-compliance with these provisions does not require an amendment to the Plan, however, Council will use these provisions to evaluate any development the downtowns.

6.2 Commercial

6.2.1 Permitted Uses

In Commercial areas, the primary use of land will be for businesses engaged in the buying, selling, supplying, leasing and exchange of goods and services. Lands designated “Commercial” throughout Lambton Shores may be used for the following purposes:



Neighbourhood commercial uses catering to the daily or weekly shopping and service needs of nearby residents. These uses are convenience oriented and do not generally draw customers from beyond the local area;

Community commercial uses, providing a wide range of goods and services needed on a regular basis with a trade area consisting of the surrounding neighbourhoods;

Specific commercial uses include:

- Retail stores and personal service and merchandise service shops
- Restaurants
- Offices and financial institutions
- Medical clinics and funeral homes.

6.2.2 Special Community Policies

6.2.2.1 Forest

Lands designated “Commercial” in Forest on Townsend Line in the residential part of town may be used for neighbourhood and community commercial uses, such as the existing retail use on these lands.

6.2.2.2 Grand Bend

The following policies apply to lands designated “Commercial” in Grand Bend:

Despite the fragmented ownership and pattern of development, the Municipality intends to improve the aesthetics and functional qualities of the Ontario Street and Main Street East commercial areas. The Community Design Plan policies in Section 15.4 of the Official Plan include several recommendations for improving these areas.

Individual access points in these two areas will be limited and designed to minimize danger to pedestrian traffic. Shared access is encouraged.

On-site parking for residential uses on Ontario Street is required. Cash-in-lieu of parking may be accepted for commercial uses on Ontario Street.

6.2.2.3 Port Franks-Northville

Commercial uses on Highway 21 in Northville are restricted to uses that cater to the residents of Port Franks, the travelling public and tourists. Specialty commercial uses, such as trailer and camping supplies, boats and boating supplies and the sale of recreational vehicles, such as snowmobiles and motorcycles and any other goods relating to recreational activities, are also permitted. The scale of development is constrained by the lack of sanitary sewers and access restrictions to Highway 21.

Any new entrances to development on lands adjacent to Highway 21 will require approval from the Ministry of Transportation. Further all development adjacent to Highway 21 shall be subject of the policies in Section 13.2.2 of this Plan.

6.2.2.4 Ipperwash

The “Commercial” designation applies to the existing commercial uses on Ipperwash Road and other uses on West Ipperwash Road. Infilling on existing lots is permitted as long as the lots are large enough to accommodate individual on-site sewage system (see definition, Section 2.5).

6.2.2.5 West Bosanquet

Aside from convenience commercial uses in new Plans of Subdivision/Condominium, any new commercial development in West Bosanquet requires an Official Plan Amendment

6.3 Grand Bend Mixed Uses

Grand Bend also includes an area designated for “Mixed Uses” on Ontario Street intended for redevelopment as a mixed commercial and residential development. Development shall be guided by the following principles:

Permitted uses include community commercial uses, medium density residential development and parks and open space, preferably integrated into an identifiable neighbourhood.

Land assembly may be required to ensure an integrated development as the lot sizes in this area are too small to be developed independently so consolidation may be necessary.

Generally, the frontage along Ontario Street will be developed with commercial uses, with residential development at the rear along the Old Ausable Channel. All residents of the future development will have access to the channel.

Buffering, consisting of open space with plantings and landscaping, will be provided between the commercial and residential development.

Development will be by Plan of Subdivision/Condominium for the residential portion of the lands.

The number of entrances to Ontario Street will be minimized.

Streetscape enhancements, pedestrian walkways and on-road bicycle trails will be provided or enhanced as a condition to development.

Since the Old Ausable Channel is an ESA and provides habitat for SAR species, an Environmental Impact Study (EIS) is required for any development and site alteration on “adjacent lands”, as outlined in Section 3.10 of the Official Plan. An Ecological Buffer Zone as outlined in Section 3.8 of the Plan will likely be required based on the findings of the EIS.

Municipal sewage and water services shall be required for any development in this designation.

6.4 Highway Commercial

Highway Commercial areas cater to the commercial needs of residents from the community and surrounding agricultural areas, the travelling public and tourists. Uses of this type require more land and off-street parking and are not suitable in downtown areas. Usually consisting of single-purpose establishments, these areas are generally oriented toward car use rather than to pedestrian traffic.

6.4.1 Permitted Uses



Permitted uses in “Highway Commercial” areas include:

Existing retail stores, personal service shops, merchandise service shops, offices and financial institutions. New uses of this type must be located downtown and will only be considered in the highway commercial designation if the Downtown areas are healthy and vibrant and 90 % of the available floor space in the downtown is occupied.

Automobile sales, rental, service and washing establishments, including bulk fuel depots;

Marine and recreational vehicles sales and service establishments;

Farm implement sales, rental and service establishments;

Restaurants and drive-in restaurants;

Antique stores and flea markets;

Motels, cabins and tourist related accommodations. Accessory single-detached or attached residential dwellings, occupied by the owner or manager, may also be permitted;

Existing residential uses. No new free-standing residential uses are permitted;

Custom butchers;

Lumber yards and building supply centres;

Kennels and veterinary clinics;

Commercial recreational uses.

Public service facility (see definition, Section 2.5)

Health care related uses.

6.4.2 Policies

No new retail stores, personal service shops, merchandise service shops, offices and financial institutions with less than 500 m² of floor area are permitted in the

Highway Commercial area. To ensure a healthy and vibrant downtown all uses of this type will be directed to downtowns and will not be permitted to locate in a highway commercial area until 90% of the floor space in the downtown is occupied.

Highway Commercial areas in Forest will not be expanded until vacancy rates in the downtown increase to 90% occupancy.

Major new uses require a market analysis showing that the use is economically viable over the long-term and will have no adverse impacts on existing commercial areas and uses, especially the downtown. The analysis must be prepared by a properly qualified individual and will be peer reviewed at the request of Lambton Shores at no cost to the Municipality.

Shared access points are encouraged to minimize the number of driveways;

Access points will be designed to be safe for pedestrian and vehicular traffic;

Curb and gutter is required with designated access and egress points instead of continuous access; and

On-site parking and loading facilities are required for all uses.

Although Highway Commercial areas are oriented toward car traffic, pedestrian walkways, crosswalks and traffic calming measures will be required to encourage a pedestrian and bike friendly environment as encouraged by the Community Design Plans and the Recreation and Leisure Master Plan.

A minimum of 15% of the site shall be landscaped and consist of appropriately managed naturalized areas, using native plants. Existing trees and hedgerows will be preserved, where possible. Preference will be given to using hedgerows as natural lot dividers, instead of fencing.

When new commercial development is proposed adjacent to lands designated or used for residential uses, the following measures will be required during the development approvals process:

screening or buffering of the access driveway, parking and service areas to reduce noise, light or visual impacts; and

light standards and external lighting fixtures will be located and designed to direct lighting away from adjoining residential uses. Signs must avoid conflicts with traffic and contribute, not detract, from the general amenity of the area;

Council may require a Sustainability Plan, as outlined in Section 15.1.5 of the Official Plan for redevelopment and development subject to Subdivision or Site Plan approval. The Municipality will work with developers to promote sustainability in their developments.

6.4.3 Urban Design Guidelines for Highway Commercial Areas

The following general urban design guidelines generally apply to development in “Highway Commercial” areas. Noncompliance with these provisions does not require an amendment to this section, however, Council will use these policies to evaluate new highway commercial development.

A building must be a “good neighbour” and address the street it faces and be designed to enliven and bring character to the street. The façade facing the street should have windows and “communicate” with the street. The concept behind this provision is to encourage buildings that enhance a street and connect with the community. A blank wall does neither.

Front yard setbacks should be kept to a minimum (6 to 9 metres), with planting and pedestrian walkways to ensure the building is oriented to the street. Corners should be reinforced with plantings.

Parking should be located to the side or rear of the building to ensure that parking is not the predominant feature in views from the road.

Shielded lighting should be considered to conserve energy and minimize light pollution of the night time sky.

Access driveways, parking and loading areas must be paved with asphalt concrete or paving stone. Permeable materials are required for on-site walkways, driveways, parking and loading areas.

Material and building details should reflect the nature and character of the community.

6.5 Mixed Commercial/Industrial

This designation applies to lands on Highway 21 on the north side of Forest and is intended for space extensive uses that cannot be accommodated in other areas of town. Anticipated uses and policies include:

Permitted uses include farm implement sales and service, building and lumber supply, equipment rental, nursery/gardening, small scale manufacturing, warehousing and similar uses.

Adequate screening and buffering will be provided for adjoining dwelling units.

6.6 Commercial Special Policy Area

Port Franks' main commercial area on Riverside Drive is located in a "Commercial Special Policy Area". This area is subject to flooding and includes existing marinas, and small-scale local and tourist oriented commercial uses. The following policies apply:

Existing uses are permitted.

New commercial uses similar in type and scale to existing uses are permitted, subject to Site Plan approval. Adequate buffering, preferably consisting of

natural property dividers, will be required between new commercial uses and existing residential uses.

All new uses and additions, expansions and extensions and non-habitable accessory buildings and structures must be flood proofed to the regional flood level.

- Existing and any new marinas are subject to the policies included in Section 9 of the Official Plan.

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Industrial

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7. INDUSTRIAL

7.1 Introduction

The objective of the “Industrial” designation is to provide an opportunity for further economic development and diversification.

Lambton Shores currently includes the following “Industrial” areas:

Two areas are designated in Forest, including the Lambton Shores Industrial Park and industrial properties on Townsend Line. To meet projected employment lands needs, the Official Plan provides for a 10 hectare expansion of Forest’s industrial area in the vicinity of the Lambton Shores Industrial Park.

The Thedford Industrial Park and other industrial lands throughout the village include uses mostly oriented to resource and agriculture related industries.

7.2 Permitted Uses and Policies

Non-noxious industrial uses are allowed in “Industrial” areas, including general manufacturing, research and development, warehousing and wholesaling and light assembly. Also permitted are farm implement sales and service, Agricultural and Agricultural related uses, building and lumber supply, equipment rental and nursery/gardening centres. No building height or tower restrictions will be imposed. Accessory commercial uses are also allowed, including offices and limited retailing of goods manufactured on-site. Outdoor storage is permitted provided it is:

located in a rear yard or interior side yard, and is adequately screened from adjacent properties and streets.

Any new industrial development adjacent to existing or future residential areas must:

provide adequate screening and buffering;

minimize the impacts of parking, storage, loading and lighting; and

ensure that all industrial processes, traffic flows, building forms and relationships to neighbouring buildings do not negatively impact the adjacent residential area.

7.3 Site Design Policies

Site design policies for new uses in “Industrial” areas in Forest include the following. Noncompliance with these provisions does not require an amendment to this section; however, Council will use these policies to evaluate new industrial development.

Gateway features will be developed for the Lambton Shores Industrial Park.

Lots shall be sized to accommodate the widest array of uses.

Buildings shall be oriented towards the front lot line.

Chain link fencing is prohibited in a front yard.

The width of a building's fronting façade shall be at least 30% of the lot width.

Parking lots should be located in the rear or interior side yards to ensure that they are not the predominant feature in views from public roads.

Service and loading areas will be located in the rear or interior side yards.

A minimum of 10 % of the site will be landscaped and consist of appropriately managed naturalized areas using native plant. Existing trees and hedgerows will be preserved where possible.



Parks, Open Space, Trail s, Recreation and Tourism

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8. PARKS, OPEN SPACE, TRAILS, RECREATION AND TOURISM

8.1 Objectives

An essential part of the quality of life, Lambton Shores is committed to providing parks and recreation services to meet the diverse needs, abilities and interests of its residents. To promote a healthy, active community, the objectives of Lambton Shores' parks, open space, trails and recreation policies as supported by the Recreation and Leisure Master Plan, are to:

Provide a continuous or linked open space system. Policies promoting multi-use trails as linkages are included in Section 13.2.8 of the Official Plan.

Plan public streets, spaces and facilities to be safe, meet pedestrian needs and facilitate walking and cycling. Policies for safe pedestrian and biking trails are included in Section 13.2.8 of the Official Plan.

Provide a full range and equitable distribution of publicly accessible built and natural settings for recreation, including facilities, parklands, open space areas, trails and water-based resources. A comprehensive, rather than a development-by-development approach will be taken for parks, open space and recreational planning in Lambton Shores.

Provide opportunities for public access to shorelines. Policies regarding access to Lambton Shores' many beaches are included in Section 8.8 of the Official Plan.

Consider the impacts of planning decisions on Provincial Parks and Conservation Areas. The important role of these facilities is acknowledged throughout the Plan.

The Municipality will work with our community partners to provide for activities and facilities which promote the objectives of the Section.

8.2 Hierarchy and Permitted Uses

The Official Plan's "Parks, Open Space and Trails" designation applies to public and private parks and recreational areas, including Pinery Provincial Park, golf courses and large and small municipal parks in urban areas.

Two categories of open space, as an interconnected system, are provided for in the Official Plan:

Major Open Space and recreational facilities to serve the recreational needs of residents and tourists. Grand Bend Beach, Port Franks and Grand Bend Marinas, Pinery Provincial Park, The Shores Recreation Complex and The Legacy are examples of major facilities.

Community Parks to serve the recreational needs of the local community and Neighbourhood Parks and minor open space to serve local recreational needs.

Permitted secondary uses in "Parks, Open Spaces and Trails" areas include the following:

Golf courses, driving ranges and putting greens. New uses of this type require an Official Plan amendment;

Private parks and recreational facilities;

Cemeteries and crematoria;

Botanical gardens and non-commercial gardens;

Swimming pools, skating rinks and ponds;

Ancillary retail uses and restaurants.

8.3 Parks, Open Space, Recreation and Tourism

8.4 **Policies**

The Municipality prepared and adopted Recreation and Leisure Services Master Plan late in 2011. Lambton Shores is committed to providing parks and recreation services to meet the diverse needs, abilities and interests of its residents. The following policies apply to parks planning throughout the Municipality:

The provision of parkland should be targeted at a rate of 4.0 hectares per 1,000 residents, further subdivided according to the type of park whereby Major Parks are encouraged at a rate of 2.0 hectares per 1,000 while Community and Neighbourhood Parks are encouraged at a rate of 1.0 hectares per 1,000 residents, respectively. This would suggest that an additional 7 hectares of parkland is required by the year 2020, of which approximately 3 hectares should constitute Major Parks, 2 hectares should consist of Community Parks and another 2 hectares would be comprised of Neighbourhood Parks.

The Municipality should continue to require a minimum 5% land conveyance for parkland from residential developments (or application of the 1 hectare per 300 dwelling units or cash in lieu provisions) and 2% land conveyance for parkland from industrial /commercial developments (or cash in lieu thereof). Cash-in-lieu of parkland payments will be based on the appraised value of any lands required to be conveyed for park purposes and will be accepted when:

- Neighbourhood parkland deficiencies have been identified in Grand Bend, Arkona and Thedford;
- The size and/or location of the development prevents it from providing a sufficiently sized park in an appropriate location; and
- A combination of parkland dedication and cash-in-lieu may be accepted in some instances, such as a partial dedication achieving the desired standard or a development that includes private recreational facilities for residents.

Additional lands may be acquired from developers based on the lands' physical, environmental or cultural qualities or opportunities to link the open space system. An example includes the acquisition of privately held lands in ESA's that are threatened by existing and future developments. If acquired lands exceed the

5% and 2% dedications the Municipality may purchase then, use bonusing policies included in Section 19.6 of the Official Plan or acquire them for no cost if they have no specific recreational value.

Any multiple unit development with more than 25 units may be required include a private parkette for the use of its residents.

The Municipality may consider a range of alternative parkland acquisition strategies to obtain adequate parkland where limitations exist in acquisition through the development process.

The Municipality should encourage a target of providing parkland or open space (ie school yard) within 800 metres of major residential areas (free of major pedestrian barriers such as waterways, highways).

Based on the objective of creating an interconnected system, transportation or utility corridors no longer needed should be considered for incorporation into the municipal open space system. Lambton Shores will seek the co-operation of adjoining private landowners and public service groups to develop these corridors.

The Official Plan does not intend to imply that any lands designated “Parks and Open Space” are free and open to the public or that the Municipality intends to purchase them.

Lands required for drainage purposes, lands susceptible to flooding, steep valley slopes, hazard lands, connecting walkways and other lands unsuitable for development will generally not be accepted as lands for parkland conveyance.

Neighbourhood Parks generally consist of passive open space and children’s play facilities or other minor recreational facilities. These parks will be:

- centrally located in the neighbourhood and accessible to pedestrians;
- located adjacent to or near a public school, where feasible, to maximize use of the facility as well as comply with the Safe Schools Act; and
- Accessed by a local or collector road.

Community Parks provide indoor and outdoor active recreational facilities serving several residential neighbourhoods or a community and provide a focal point for community activities. These parks will:

- be accessible to the community and neighbourhoods by multi-use trails, where possible;
- incorporate elements of the natural environment;
- shall not be located on an arterial road;
- be integrated with a school playing field, where possible, based on a shared facilities agreement

Lambton Shores will pursue options for shared facilities agreements with other private and public organizations, such as school boards and other public bodies and local service clubs to maximize the utilization of public space and facilities.

The Municipality also gratefully acknowledges and encourages the assistance of public service groups, businesses and private citizens to provide land and facilities.

8.5 Parks Planning in Planning Areas

This section includes specific objectives and policies for open space and parks planning in Lambton Shores' communities.

8.5.1 Forest

Forest's major parks, open space and recreational facilities have allowed it to earn its nick-name "Town in the Park". Centred on the valley lands of Hickory Creek, major facilities include Coultis/MacCrae Park, the Fairgrounds, a golf course and the Esli G. Dodge Conservation Area. The Conservation Area includes an amphitheatre which can hold up to 10,000 people and is home to the Forest Excelsior Band, the oldest continuing band in Canada. Additional policies applying specifically to Forest include:

The main objective in Forest is to make the open space system more continuous with multi-use trails to link commercial areas and other community facilities and provide corridor habitat connections. This is a major focus of the 2008 Community Design Plan for Forest, as outlined in Section 15.4 of the Official Plan.

Lambton Shores may continue efforts to secure portions of the former CN Rail line traversing the Municipality from private owners in an effort to extend both the Lambton Shores and the County of Lambton trail system across the Municipality.

Markers and switches associated with the former CN Rail line will be incorporated into the trail system as important reminders of Forest's past as a railway town.

8.5.2 Grand Bend

Although Lambton Shores and Grand Bend, in particular, include a wealth of parks and open space oriented to tourism, the village has an inadequate amount of neighbourhood parkland for permanent residents. A municipal priority is the development of neighbourhood parks in the more densely developed older areas of the village, to meet

minimum parkland standards of 1 hectares per 1,000 population. Redevelopment of some of these areas is anticipated over the life time of the Plan. Any redevelopment may be required to provide neighbourhood parks.

Grand Bend is very "walkable". Existing major walkways include the boardwalk developed as part of the Grand Bend Beach Enhancements, and the Grand Bend Rotary Trail, a multi-use pathway along Ontario Street extending all the way to Pinery Park. The 2008 Community Design Plan includes many recommendations for further improving the "walkability" of Grand Bend, as outlined in Section 16.4 of the the Plan..

In addition to the future parks, open space and trails recommended by the Community Design Plan, the Municipality also plans to retain public access along Parkhill Creek for any new development. A 33 feet wide public towpath currently exists in some locations along the west side of the Parkhill Creek. However, Council reserves the right to

dispose of public towpaths where they deem them not to serve any purpose to public access.

8.5.3 North Bosanquet

The centrepiece of the North Bosanquet Planning Area and one of Lambton Shore's major tourist attractions, Pinery Provincial Park attracts up to 600,000 visitors per year. Part of the Dunes Watershed, Carolinian Canada's *Big Picture Initiative* has identified the Park's ANSI as a core area for protection and enhancement. The park, including the Old Ausable River Channel, is part of an extensive ESA with a Provincially significant freshwater dune system and associated representative floral, faunal and cultural features. Many Species at Risk are protected in the Park. Camp Attawandaron, operated by Boy Scouts Canada and located at the southern end of Pinery Park, is part of the Pinery Provincial Park ESA.

The management and development of the park is outlined in Ontario Parks/MNR's *Pinery Provincial Park Management Plan*.

Other important recreational uses in the Planning Area are the Grand Bend Rotary Trail, linking Grand Bend and the Pinery, and the Lambton County Heritage Museum. Plans are developing to extend the Rotary Trail to the Port Franks-Northville Planning Area.

Other policies include:

Development and site alteration in Camp Attawandaron are subject to the findings of an Environmental Impact Study (EIS), as outlined in Section 3.10

Development and site alteration on lands adjacent to the Pinery and camp are subject to the Plan's policies for "adjacent lands" included in Section 3.10.1. An "Ecological Buffer Zone", as outlined in Section 3.8, will likely be required based on the findings of the EIS.

8.5.4 Port Franks-Northville

The following policies apply specifically to parks planning in Port Franks-Northville:

Public access to the beach and the Ausable River is constrained by private ownership down to the water's edge, in some cases, and private ownership of the beach by cottagers associations in other cases. Public access to the waterfront, watercourses and natural areas shall be protected and maintained and where possible new access should be encouraged and obtained.

Lambton Shores will continue to work with the cottagers' association to develop a compromise between the cottagers association's privately held beach rights and public demand for access to the beach.

Other parks, open space and trails improvements are included in the Community Design Plan for Port Franks, as outlined in Section 15.4 of the Official Plan.

8.5.5 Arkona

Like many of the villages in Lambton Shores, Arkona is deficient in neighbourhood parks. Existing facilities include a former school yard that functions as a neighbourhood park and Utter Park. A new soccer facility has been installed just outside of the Arkona Planning Area in Warwick Township and a local Arkona community group is undertaking the enhancement of an abandoned industrial site for park purposes. Approximately 0.75 hectare of neighbourhood parks is required in the village (based on a minimum standard of 1.2 hectares per 1,000 population). All new development will be required to provide, or contribute to the development of, new neighbourhood park amenities.

The 2008 Community Design Plan (outlined in Section 15.4 of the Official Plan recommended that a neighbourhood park be established on Centre Street, along with a splash pad and play area. The splash pad has been installed. The Community Design Plan also recommended that the main intersection at Townsend Line and Arkona Road be enhanced and beautified. Recommended improvements include planters, street plantings, seating and enriched colour concrete paving.

Several large parks are available to Arkona residents and meet all existing and future needs for community and major parks. The Rock Glen Conservation Area includes picnic facilities, nature trails, scenic waterfalls, fossils, archaeological sites and a private campground adjacent to the park. Major facilities within 20 km of Arkona include Warwick Conservation Area, Parkhill Conservation Area, Thedford Conservation Area,

Pinery Provincial Park, The Shores Recreation Complex and the Thedford Legacy Centre.

Arkona is very “walkable”. As outlined in the Community Design Plan, opportunities exist to establish and connect new and existing trail systems. A new pathway to the soccer fields (as an alternative to driving) is recommended along with improvements to the “Rock Glen Block”, a popular daily walking trail. Improvements include the extension of the trail along Ann Street, Townsend Line and out to Rock Glen Falls, as shown on **Schedule A8**. Day visitors to Rock Glen Falls will then have an opportunity to walk into Arkona.

8.5.6 Thedford

Although Lambton Shores includes a wealth of parks and open space oriented to tourism, Thedford has one neighbourhood park. All new development, including new Plans of Subdivision, will be required to provide, or contribute to the development of, new parkland enhancement. Overall, Thedford is very “walkable”. As outlined in the Community Design Plan (see Section 15.4 of the Official Plan),



opportunities exist to use the former railway right-of-way, including the trellis bridge, for a multi-use trail. The trail could provide connections to areas inside and outside Thedford. Thedford is served well with the newly renovated and expanded recreation and sports facility known as the Legacy Centre.

8.5.7 West Bosanquet

Some neighbourhood parks are provided in existing cottage areas. All new development will be required to contribute to neighbourhood park land improvements. The policies of Section 8.8, requiring public access to the lakeshore for any new development, also apply to West Bosanquet. Lambton Shores will investigate the potential for providing a walking trail along the Lake Algonquin Shoreline and linking this area with existing trails along the lakeshore in Plympton-Wyoming.

8.6 Tourism

The Lambton Shores lakeshore is a major tourist destination in Southwestern Ontario and attracts visitors from across the country and around the world. For example, up to 10,000 tourists visit Grand Bend on an average weekend day in the summer. Along with agriculture, tourism is the pillar of Lambton Shores' economy.



The Official Plan includes policies for enhancing existing tourist attractions and creating new opportunities for tourism in Forest, Grand Bend, Port Franks, Arkona and Thedford. Making downtown Forest and its amphitheatre a major tourist draw and Grand Bend a hub for eco-tourism are important Municipal objectives. Other initiatives include the continued development of Arkona as a tourist attraction, centred on linking “downtown” Arkona with Rock Glen Falls and the fossil fields. Thedford and the Thedford Marsh have potential to become a centre for the Eat Locally (Locavore) movement. Arkona and Thedford both provide an “idyllic small town Ontario” atmosphere which is expected to become more popular among retirees from all over Ontario.



Other important objectives for tourism in Lambton Shores are:

Implementation of the Sarnia Lambton Strategic Tourism Development Plan and continued co-operation with Sarnia Lambton Tourism and Sarnia Lambton Economic Development.

The Municipality also supports the efforts of the Grand Bend Chamber of Commerce, the Forest Business Improvement Areas and other similar organizations across Lambton Shores to promote tourism.

Promotion of the Lake Huron Circle Tour to attract U.S. and international tourists. The circle tour idea originated with Great Lakes Commission. The Great Lakes Commission is an interstate compact agency that promotes the orderly, integrated and comprehensive development, use and conservation of the water and related natural resources of the Great Lakes basin and St. Lawrence River. Its members include the eight Great Lakes states with associate member status for the Canadian provinces of Ontario and Québec. The Commission's Tourism and Outdoor Recreation Task Force. acknowledged the interstate and U.S. - Canada competitive environment on tourism and sought a cooperative regional project where all jurisdictions could work together. The Circle Tour offers an opportunity to showcase the Great Lakes resource where promotion can be both collaborative and localized. All eight Great Lakes States tourism/travel office directors endorsed the idea.

Implementing the 2008 Community Design Plan. The Plan includes many excellent recommendations for enhancing tourism in Lambton Shores, as outlined in Section 15.4 of the Official Plan.

Lambton Shores Economic Development Committee has established 7 priorities for improving and enhancing tourism in Lambton Shores. They are:

- A solid economic foundation;
- A visible Lambton Shores brand;
- A competitive agi-business and food industry;
- A prosperous business base;
- An active creative and cultural sector;
- Sustainable growth; and
- A thriving tourism industry.

Further, the County of Lambton Cultural Plan entitled “Building a Creative Economy provides for the advancing of well-grounded economic, cultural, social and environmental plans and should be used to promote tourism in Lambton Shores.

Policies for other important tourism elements, including campgrounds, trailer parks, harbours and marinas are included in the Plan.

8.7 Pinery Provincial Park

Attracting up to 600,000 visitors a year, Pinery Provincial Park is the Municipality’s major open space, park and tourist attraction. An ESA, it is set in one of the largest remaining forests in Southwestern Ontario.

The Pinery’s Management Plan is Ontario Parks/MNR’s official policy for management and development of the park. The plan reflects the Province’s intent to protect the natural and cultural features of the Pinery and maintain high quality opportunities for outdoor recreation and heritage appreciation for Ontario residents and visitors to the Province. The goal of the Management Plan is “to protect an extensive, provincially significant freshwater dune system with associated representative floral, faunal and cultural features and to provide high quality educational and recreational experiences”.



Lambton Shores will co-operate with MNR in implementing the goals, objectives and policies of the Park’s Management Plan. Opportunities for co-operation include:

Municipal promotion of the park as a year-round significant international, national, Provincial and local recreational, cultural and natural heritage asset.

Municipal participation in the park's special events and projects. Local community associations and the business and arts community are also encouraged to participate.

Assistance in the development of Homeowner Guidelines for the stewardship of residential properties adjacent to the Pinery Park ESA.

Lambton Shores will consider potential impacts on the park's significant features in the:

- development and design of municipal infrastructure projects, including public services and utilities; and
- review and approval of development applications in the vicinity of the park.

Joint servicing projects, such as the recently completed sanitary sewage servicing of the park by Lambton Shores.

8.8 The Beach

The careful use and management of the beaches is a priority for Lambton Shores. A major capital works project, the Grand Bend Beach Enhancements include many improvements in parking, access and recreational facilities at the beach. Existing public areas along the lake will be held in trust for future generations, with additional public lands acquired as they become available.



The following policies apply to Lambton Shores' beaches:

Existing beaches and major watercourses must remain accessible to the public. All new development on Lake Huron, Parkhill Creek, Ausable River and Mud

Creek shall provide for public and common access to and use of the beach/riverfront

Private shoreline access for new developments and new individual lots in Plans of Subdivision is not permitted

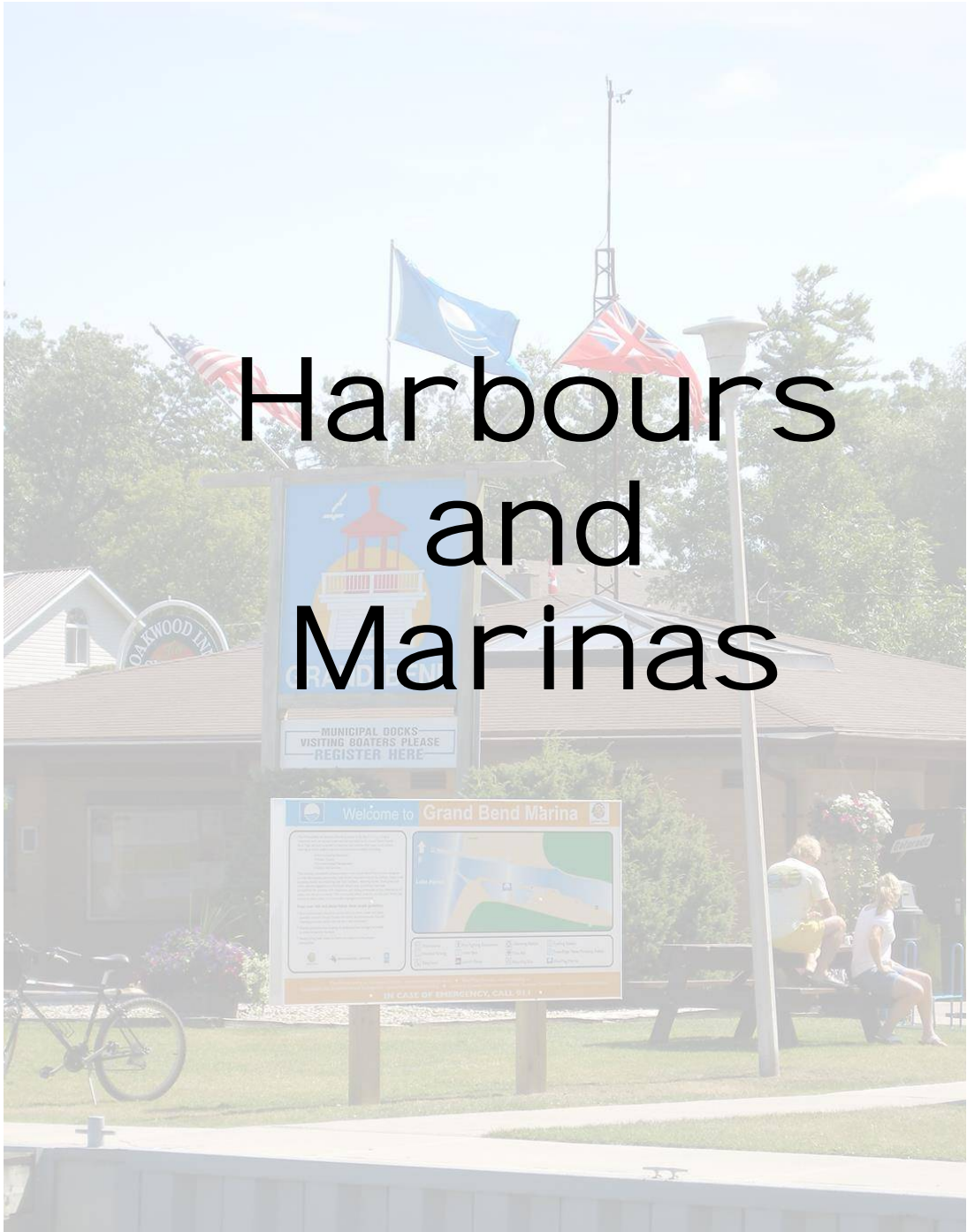
Existing road allowances and properties adjacent to Lake Huron, Parkhill Creek and the Ausable River owned by the Municipality shall be retained in public ownership to allow public access to the lake and river, except Council reserves the right to dispose of public towpaths where they are deemed not to serve any public access purpose.

Private lease or purchase of such land shall be permitted only if such leases or purchases do not restrict existing or planned public access.

In areas lacking public access to the beach, the Municipality may consider acquiring lakefront properties as they become available through easements, rights-of-way and parkland dedications, public purchase or management agreements

Permission is required from the ABCA or SCRCA for all development, site alteration and building permit applications within a certain distance of the Lake Huron lakeshore. Policies applying to “Lakeshore” areas are included in Section 3.4.2 of the Official Plan.

Lambton Shores will continue to participate in the “Blue Flag Program”. The implementation of the Official Plan’s surface and groundwater protection measures (see Section 3.2.5) will help ensure Blue Flag status.





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9. HARBOURS AND MARINAS

9.1 Introduction

An essential element of “sand, sun and fun”, the Grand Bend and Port Franks Harbours and marinas along Parkhill Creek. The Outer Harbour is owned by the Federal government and leased and operated by Lambton Shores. The remaining marinas are owned by private operators.

9.2 Permitted Uses

Marinas, commercial docking facilities and accessory uses, buildings and structures are permitted on lands designated “Harbour and Marina”. Related uses, such as restaurants, fisheries, gift shops, marine supply and service establishments are also permitted. No residential development is permitted.



9.3 Policies

The following policies apply to existing and proposed harbours and marinas throughout Lambton Shores:

New docks, boathouses or similar structures may require:

- Authorization from DFO under the Federal *Fisheries Act* for the Harmful Alteration, Destruction or Disruption (HADD) of fish habitat. A Habitat Compensation Plan is required to ensure no net loss of habitat;
- Transport Canada approval under the *Navigable Waters Protection Act* for any works potentially affecting the navigability of a waterway; and

- Approval from the ABCA or SCRCA, as appropriate. New docks or structures must not adversely affect the hydrology of the watercourse or impede ice passage.

No new entrance channel, turning basin or boat mooring area shall be located in a residential area.

Facilities for the sale of gas and oil and for the fuelling of marine craft shall be provided in a separate pier or dock area from seasonal boat docks and comply with all Provincial legislation regarding the handling of fuels.

Off-street parking shall be provided according to the number of seasonal boat slips.

Any new marinas require an amendment to the Official Plan. New marinas are discouraged in residential areas, but may be suitable adjacent to multi-unit development.

9.4 Harbours Committee

The Lambton Shores Harbours Committee has been established as a forum for stakeholder engagement and communication respecting harbours and marinas in Lambton Shores. The Committee will share ideas and best practices to help guide the Municipality of Lambton Shores in developing a harbour strategy to determine short and long term goals to enhance the harbour areas of Port Franks and Grand Bend, and upstream of Grand Bend and Port Franks in the Ausable Cut for the public and various stakeholders. Topics intended to be addressed by the Harbour Committee include:

- Review scope of short and long term harbour plans;
- Develop overarching principles to guide the evolution of the harbours;
- Develop partnerships and collaborative approaches to issue resolution;
- Engage stakeholders;

- Access needs of various harbour users;
- Investigate and make recommendations on seasonal and transient docking options;
- In response to low water conditions examine annual dredging program and explore solutions; and
- Explore possible avenues for harbour funding programs.

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10. CAMPGROUNDS AND TRAILER PARKS

10.1 Introduction

Lambton Shores includes many small and large privately owned and operated campgrounds and trailer parks.

10.2 Permitted Uses

Permitted uses include seasonal tenting, recreational vehicle and trailer parks, a year round residence for the owner/operator and accessory commercial uses. Year round guest accommodation is not permitted.

10.3 Policies

The following policies apply to these campgrounds and trailer parks:

No new trailer parks are permitted without an amendment to this plan.

All campgrounds and trailer parks must be located on a public road and served by the Municipal water supply system.

Parks shall be a minimum size of 2 hectares, with individual tent and trailer sites no smaller than 230 m². Overall density shall not exceed 35 sites per hectare.

Campgrounds and trailer parks are intended primarily for temporary seasonal use.

A private sanitary sewage collection and treatment system is allowed for existing uses, as long as it is approved by MOE or its designated agent. New campgrounds and trailer parks must be provided with municipal water service (see definition, Section 2.5) and municipal sewage service (see definition, Section 2.5) or private communal sewage services (see definition, Section 2.5).

All new uses must be compatible with existing and proposed adjoining uses and are subject to the Municipality's Site Plan Control By-law. Important consideration for site plan approval include:

- adequate screening and buffering for adjoining uses, natural fences are preferred over wood or chain link fencing;
- preservation of on-site trees/vegetation and landscaping using native species;
- opportunities for linking new parks with existing trails.

Extractive

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11. EXTRACTIVE

11.1 Introduction

Lambton County, as a whole, is “aggregate poor” since only a limited number of areas have sand or gravel deposits of sufficient quality and quantity. The PPS requires that mineral aggregate resources be protected for long-term use. The Lambton County Official Plan strives to protect these resources for possible future extraction, ensure the compatibility of land uses and the rehabilitation of extraction areas.

In contrast to the rest of the County, significant aggregate resources are found in Lambton Shores along the Wyoming Moraine, a sand and gravel ridge formed 10,000 years ago by the shorelines of glacial Lake Warren during the retreat of the Wisconsin Glacier. As shown on the land use schedules, “Extractive” areas are designated along the moraine.

11.2 Permitted Uses

Lands designated “Extractive” include existing pits and quarries licensed by MNR, under the *Aggregate Resources Act*. These lands may be used for the extraction of mineral resources, such as sand, gravel, stone or clay. Ancillary uses are permitted, such as aggregate and overburden storage, a stone crushing plant, processing facilities, administration offices and scales.

11.3 Policies

Policies applying to “Extractive” areas include:

Existing licensed pits and quarries will be protected from incompatible development that would:

- preclude or hinder their expansion or continued use; and
- cause public health and safety or environmental concerns

Existing pits and quarries are permitted to continue without an Official Plan or Zoning By-law amendment.

In areas adjacent to, or in known mineral resource areas, development precluding or hindering the establishment of a new mineral resource operation is not permitted unless it can be shown that extraction of the resource is not feasible.

The expansion of existing licensed pits and quarries and new operations are permitted in the Agricultural Area on prime agricultural lands, provided the lands are rehabilitated to a comparable agricultural soil capability. Complete agricultural rehabilitation is not required if:

- there is a substantial quantity of mineral resource below the water table warranting extraction;
- the depth of planned extraction makes restoration of pre-extraction agricultural capability not feasible; and
- alternative sites on less productive agricultural lands (Classes 4 to 7) have been considered for the operation and found unsuitable. Where no other alternatives are found, prime agricultural lands will be protected in the following order of priority: specialty crop areas (such as in Arkona and West Bosanquet), Class 1, 2 and 3 soils

New operations are not permitted in Hazard and Environmental Protection areas, ESA's or other significant natural heritage features. The removal of woodlots is strongly discouraged. Good stewardship of woodlots on existing land is encouraged.

The establishment of new operations on lands designated "Extractive" requires a Zoning By-law amendment. In addition to meeting the licensing requirements of the *Aggregate Resources Act*, the applicant must submit supporting information showing that the proposal:

- provides adequate buffering between the operation and sensitive land uses, in particular, residences;

- all operations must have minimal noise, dust, vibrations and public health and safety impacts on surrounding uses;
- has minimal impacts on surrounding significant natural heritage features. An EIS will be required for operations within a certain distance of these features, as shown on TABLE 4 in Section 3.5.1.2;
- requires a minimal amount of productive farmland;
- has minimal impacts on the road system; and
- will be operated and rehabilitated in accordance with MNR requirements.

Official Plan and Zoning By-law amendments are required for new operations on lands not currently designated “Extractive”. Supporting information will consist of information submitted to MNR as part of the license application under the *Aggregate Resources Act*, including:

- location, extent, amount and quality of material to be extracted and the anticipated “active life” of the operation;
- inventory of existing site conditions and conditions within 500 metres of the site. Lambton Shores may require an EIS for operations within a certain distance of significant natural heritage features, as shown on TABLE 4 in Section 3.5.1.2;
- evaluation of potential noise, dust and vibrations impacts on surrounding land uses;
- the Site Plan, as required under the *Aggregate Resources Act*, showing the proposed operation, as planned and staged;
- screening, berming and phasing of the rehabilitation of the operation, including the re-use of the site.

All resource extractive uses must satisfy Provincial requirements for water supply, disposal of liquid wastes, pumping operations and the control of noise, dust and vibrations.

As required by Provincial regulations, rehabilitation plans must use high quality fill material. This is especially important in “Areas Susceptible to Groundwater Contamination”, as shown on **Schedules B and C**.

11.4 Temporary Wayside Pits and Quarries And Portable Asphalt And Concrete Plants

As required by the PPS, wayside pits and quarries and portable asphalt and concrete plants for public road construction projects are permitted in all land use designations, except “Hazard and Environmental Protection” lands, ESA’s or other significant natural heritage features or within a certain distance of these features, as shown on TABLE 4 in Section 3.5.1.2. These uses shall be short-term (less than two years) and closed and rehabilitated to the satisfaction of the Municipality. Portable asphalt and concrete plants will require Site Plan approval and an agreement with Lambton Shores.



Uses Permitted In all Designations

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12. USES PERMITTED IN ALL LANDS USE DESIGNATIONS

“Infrastructure” (see definition, Section 2.5) and “public service facilities” (see definition, Section 2.5), are permitted in all land use designations provided that the use:

Meets Federal and Provincial environmental assessment act requirements

Optimizes the use of existing infrastructure and public service facilities before developing new facilities

Is necessary in the area in which it will be located. The location of services on prime agricultural land must be justified

Proponents of new transportation and utility corridors are required to select routes that use existing easements and rights-of-way and cause the least disruption to the natural environment, farm operations and productivity. All new pipelines should be installed in existing easements. Lambton Shores also encourages the multiple-use of electric power utility rights-of-way to accommodate other service corridors, parking areas, parkland, agriculture and natural gas and oil pipelines

Is located, planned and designed in consideration of the resources protected by the PPS and this Official Plan, including significant or sensitive natural heritage, water, agricultural and cultural heritage resources. New facilities are prohibited in ESA's

Identifies opportunities to further protect or enhance natural heritage features. These opportunities will be incorporated into the design of the facility

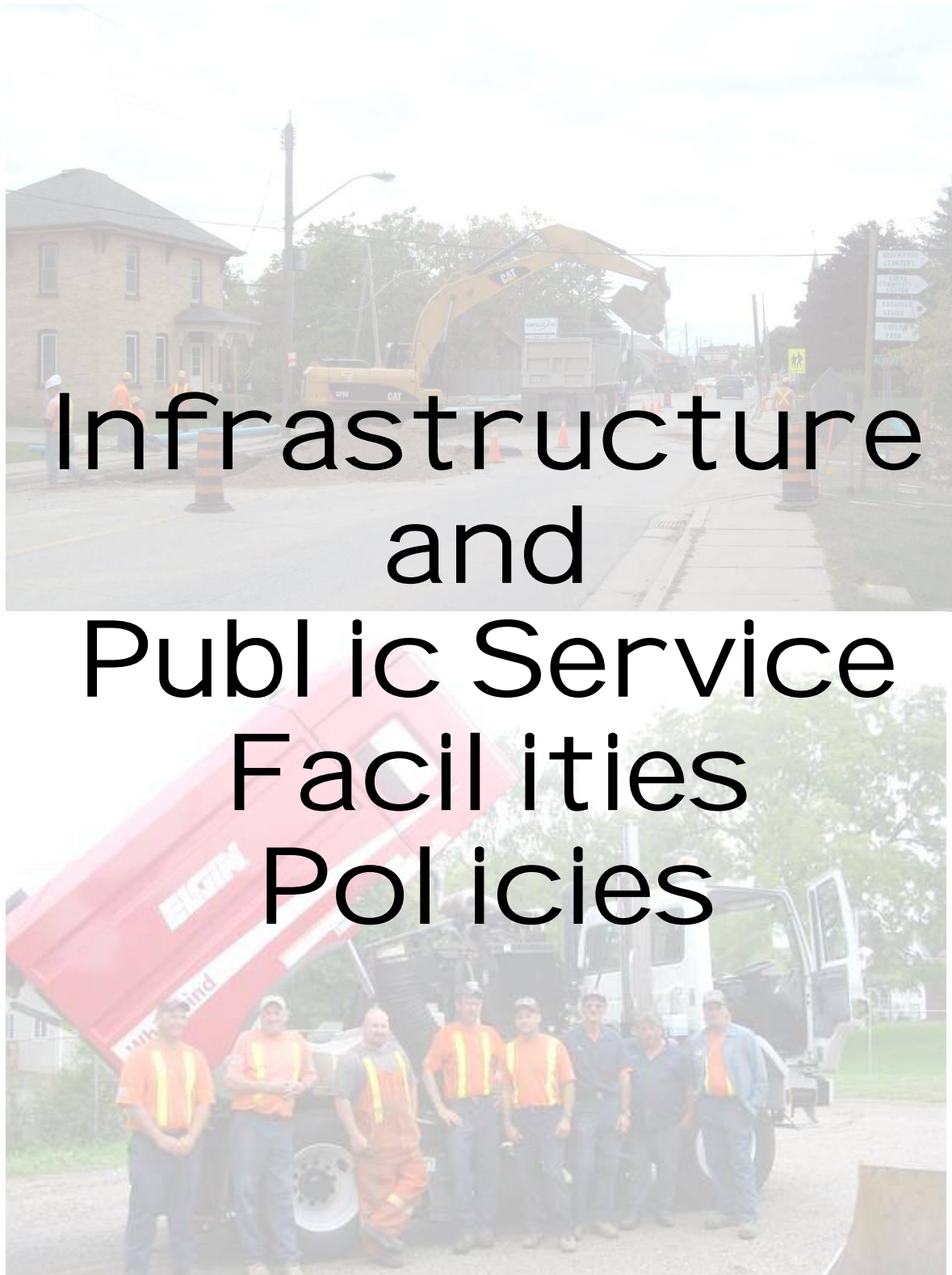
Is designed, maintained and used in a manner compatible with surrounding existing and future land uses

Conforms to the policies included in Section 13 of the Official Plan for infrastructure and public service facilities.

Wayside pits and quarries and portable asphalt and concrete plants for public road construction projects are permitted in all land use designations, with some restrictions. Section 11.4 includes policies for these uses.

Lambton Shores encourages all infrastructure and public service providers to use look for tools for re-establishing a better balance between a places's cultural, aesthetic, scenic and other resources with the purpose, planning and design of an infrastructure project.

Using a collaborative, multi-disciplinary approach, results in a facility that fits its setting.





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13. INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC SERVICE FACILITIES POLICIES

14.1 Introduction

As explained in the PPS, “healthy liveable communities are sustained by ensuring that necessary infrastructure and public service facilities are or will be available to meet current and projected needs.” A full range of infrastructure and public services enables “settlement areas” to be the focus for growth, thereby discouraging growth in agricultural areas and areas with significant or sensitive natural heritage, water, and cultural heritage resources.

“Infrastructure” and “public service facilities” are defined in Section 2.5 of the Official Plan. Consistent with the PPS, Lambton Shores will:

Provide infrastructure and public service facilities in a coordinated, efficient and cost-effective manner.

Optimize the use of existing infrastructure and public service facilities before developing new facilities. Optimization reduces the need for new infrastructure, thereby creating significant cost savings and avoiding environmental impacts.

Integrate planning for infrastructure and public service facilities with planning for growth to meet current and projected servicing needs.

Roads and major services are shown on the schedules to the Official Plan. Infrastructure and public service facilities are permitted in all land use designations, as outlined in Section 12.

13.2 Transportation and Infrastructure Corridors

Consistent with the PPS, the Official Plan’s policies are based on the following transportation principles:

Provide transportation systems that are safe, energy efficient, facilitate the movement of people and goods and meet projected needs.

Make efficient use of existing and planned infrastructure.

Maintain and improve the connectivity among transportation systems and modes, including connections across jurisdictional boundaries.

Promote a land use pattern, density and mix of uses that minimizes the length and number of vehicle trips and supports alternative transportation modes.

Integrate transportation and land use planning considerations at all stages of the planning process.

With respect to transportation and infrastructure corridors, the Municipality and other agencies involved in the provision of infrastructure and public service facilities will:

Plan for/protect corridors and rights-of-way for transportation and infrastructure facilities to meet current and projected needs.

Preserve and reuse abandoned corridors to maintain the corridor's integrity and continuous linear characteristics as These corridors could be essential for providing future pedestrian and cycling transportation connections between the communities of Lambton Shores, but could also provide for other modes of transport or public services.

Consider the significant resources protected by Section 2 of the PPS, "Wise Use and Management of Resources", when planning corridors for significant transportation and infrastructure facilities.

13.2.1 Lambton Shores Road Hierarchy

Lambton Shores' hierarchy of roads includes Provincial Highways, County Roads, Arterial, Collector and Local Roads. All roads are shown on the schedules to the Official Plan.

13.2.2 Provincial Highways

Provincial Highway 21 links Lambton Shores with Goderich and Owen Sound, Forest and Sarnia. It is a very busy highway during the summer and is one of Southern Ontario's major scenic tourist routes. Highway 21, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry

of Transportation (MTO), is the only Provincial Highway in the Municipality. “Connecting Links” through Forest and Grand Bend are under the jurisdiction of Lambton Shores, but subject to applicable MTO regulations. Outside the connecting links, MTO approval is required. In addition to all applicable municipal requirements, all proposed development, site alteration, infrastructure and public service facilities located adjacent to and in the vicinity of Highway 21 within MTO’s permit control area under the *Public Transportation and Highway Improvement Act (PTHIA)* will be subject to MTO approval and its policies, standards and requirements. Direct access will be discouraged and often prohibited. Early consultation with MTO is encouraged to ensure the integration of municipal planning policies with Provincial transportation planning.

13.2.2.1 Connecting Links

Portions of Provincial Highway 21 located in the communities of Forest and Grand Bend are designated Connecting Links by the Province. Connecting Links are established by the Minister of Transportation by the authority given to him/her under section 21.(1) of the *Public Transportation and Highway Improvement Act*. Despite this designation by the Province, the road authority (Lambton Shores) owning the road allowance is responsible for all aspects of operations, maintenance, and capital repair replacement of the connecting link unless there is some other agreement or arrangement in place. In 2012 the MTO announced that the funding program for connecting links was cancelled.

Sections 31.1, 123.3, and 195.2 of the *Highway Traffic Act* limits what the road authority can or can’t do on connecting links without MTO approval. The road authority (Lambton Shores) cannot do any of the following on a connecting link without MTO approval: install traffic controls, regulate traffic, regulate noise fumes or smoke from vehicles, prohibit or regulate the operation of vehicles.

Relevant excerpts from the two Acts regulating Connecting Links are as follows:

Public Transportation and Highway Improvement Act

21. (1) The Minister may designate a highway or part of a highway as a connecting link between parts of the King’s Highway or as an extension of the King’s Highway, to be constructed and maintained by the road authority having jurisdiction over the highway or part of the highway.
1996, c. 1, Sched. M, s. 49.

Highway Traffic Act

[\(31.1\)](#) No traffic control signal system or traffic control signal used in conjunction with a traffic control signal system shall be erected or installed on a highway designated as a connecting link under subsection 21 (1) of the *Public Transportation and Highway Improvement Act* except in accordance with an approval obtained from the Minister or an official of the Ministry authorized by the Minister to grant such approval. 1996, c. 33, s. 14.

[195. \(1\)](#) If a provision of a municipal by-law passed by the council of a municipality or a police services board for,

- (a) regulating traffic on the highways;
- (b) regulating noise, fumes or smoke created by the operation of motor vehicles on the highways; or
- (c) prohibiting or regulating the operation of motor vehicles or any type or class thereof on the highways,

is inconsistent with this Act or the regulations, the provision of the by-law shall be deemed to be repealed upon the inconsistency arising. R.S.O. 1990, c. H.8, s. 195 (1); 1996, c. 33, s. 15 (1); 2002, c. 17, Sched. F, Table.

[\(2\)](#) Repealed: 1996, c. 33, s. 15 (2).

Approval of traffic by-laws for connecting links

[\(3\)](#) If the council of a municipality passes a by-law for a purpose mentioned in clause (1) (a) or (c) that affects traffic on a highway designated as a connecting link under subsection 21 (1) of the *Public Transportation and Highway Improvement Act*, the clerk of the municipality shall file a copy of the by-law with the Ministry within 30 days of its passing, and the by-law shall not become operative until it is approved by the Ministry. 1996, c. 33, s. 15 (2).

By-laws limiting weight on bridges

[123. \(2\)](#) The municipality or other authority having jurisdiction over a bridge may by by-law limit the gross vehicle weight of any vehicle or any class thereof passing over the bridge, and the requirements of subsection (1) with respect to the posting up of notice apply thereto. R.S.O. 1990, c. H.8, s. 123 (2); 1996, c. 33, s. 13 (1); 2002, c. 17, Sched. F, Table.

[\(3\)](#) Despite subsection (2), where the bridge forms part of a highway designated as a connecting link under subsection 21 (1) of the *Public Transportation and Highway Improvement Act*, the by-law shall not

become operative until it is approved by the Ministry. 1996, c. 33, s. 13 (2).

13.2.2.2 MTO Permit Requirements

Under *PTHIA*, a permit is required from MTO to:

place a building, structure, entrance or any road within 45 metres of the limit of Highway 21 or 180 metres from the centre point of any intersection with the highway;

place a sign within 400 metres of the limit of the highway; and

Develop a major use, such as a shopping centre, stadium, fair ground, race track, drive-in theatre or any other purpose that causes persons to congregate in large numbers within 800 metres of the limit of the highway.

MTO may also under the *PTHIA* and the *Planning Act*:

require a property owner and/or municipality to undertake a traffic impact study and the design and construction of warranted highway improvements for a proposed development, at their cost, subject to the terms and conditions for the issuance of *PTHIA* permits; and MTO will provide input and comments on land use planning applications as both a landowner and/or a Provincial public body. MTO may also comment on or make requests on highway related matters, such as road closures or openings

request the dedication of land under the *Planning Act* for highway widening purposes.

13.2.2.3 MTO Bicycle Policy

The Official Plan includes policies promoting the development of on and off-road walking and cycling trails. The Municipality will consult with MTO's Regional Office, during the design stage, to discuss any proposed facilities that potentially affect Highway 21.

13.2.2.4 Proposed Access Connections onto a Provincial Highway

Lambton Shores will also “pre-consult” with MTO before any new proposed access connection (e.g. public road or signalized intersection) to a Provincial highway is included in an amendment to the Official Plan. Any access connections shown in these plans will be considered conceptual only until final approval is received from MTO. These policies also apply to access connections to municipal crossroads in the vicinity of a Provincial highway.

13.2.2.5 Lot Design of Proposed Subdivisions on a Provincial Highway

Consistent with MTO policy, the Official Plan requires that new Plans of Subdivision/Condominium development adjacent to Highway 21 be designed so that the lots/units back onto the highway and front onto a local internal street.

13.2.2.6 Outdoor Storage on Commercial/Industrial Properties on Provincial Highways

Consistent with MTO interests, the Official Plan requires that outdoor storage associated with commercial and industrial uses is adequately screened or appropriately located in relation to the highway. In this way, outdoor storage will not be visible to or a distraction for the travelling public.

13.2.2.7 Home Occupations, Industries and Businesses Located Adjacent to Provincial Highways

Proposed access to a Provincial highway via a residential or farm entrance will not be permitted for home occupations and industries or businesses that are primarily commercial or industrial in nature and not secondary land uses. Entrances serving these uses to Highway 21 require an entrance permit and a sign permit (if applicable) from MTO. As a condition to these permits, MTO requires the property owner to acknowledge that the use of an existing entrance cannot be converted to a commercial entrance in the future and an additional entrance will not be permitted to accommodate home occupations, industries or businesses. In addition, MTO will not support a future severance that may result from the creation of a separate entrance to a business, in this situation.

13.2.2.8 Access from Lots of Record and Cottage and Recreational Areas

MTO's policy states that every lot of record with highway frontage is entitled to one highway entrance, if no alternative access exists, subject to MTO's permit requirements. However, in lakeshore and cottage areas, MTO will restrict back lots from using other property owner's entrances and require that new development, outside MTO's permit control area, only obtain access to the Provincial highway from existing public roads or new public roads meeting MTO's access management practices and principles.

13.2.2.9 Stormwater Management

MTO approval is required for stormwater management plans or reports for lands adjacent to or located in the vicinity of Highway 21, in cases where drainage will have downstream impacts on the highway.

13.2.2.10 Recreational Trail Crossings

Any proposals for snowmobile or recreational trail crossings of Highway 21 require MTO approval. Crossings may be permitted subject to restrictions. MTO does not permit trails within its rights-of-way, unless special permission is granted.

13.2.2.11 Wayside Pits and Quarries and Portable Asphalt and Concrete Plants

As outlined in Section 11.4, wayside pits and quarries and portable asphalt and concrete plants are permitted in all land use designations, with some restrictions. For portable asphalt and concrete plants, the contractor for a public authority contract must enter into an agreement with the Municipality.

13.2.2.12 MTO Patrol Yards

The Municipality is aware of the potential for conflict (e.g. night noise, lighting) potentially resulting from locating residential land uses next to patrol yards. Only those land uses deemed to be compatible with the operation of a patrol yard will be permitted adjacent or close to the yard.

13.2.2.13 MTO-Owned Lands

MTO is a landowner in Lambton Shores, including areas where MTO has purchased property to accommodate future improvements. In some cases, surplus land is not part of a designated highway right-of-way, but simply land that MTO owns. MTO may comment on the land use designation of adjacent lands that potentially impact Provincially owned lands. Highway 21, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Transportation (MTO), is the only Provincial Highway in the Municipality. “Connecting Links” through Forest and Grand Bend are under the jurisdiction of Lambton Shores. Outside the connecting links, MTO approval is required for any new public roads, access points or development proposals along the highway, as outlined in Section 14.2.2.

13.2.3 Arterial Roads

Roads under the jurisdiction of Lambton County in Lambton Shores are “Arterial Roads” that carry large volumes of traffic within and through the Municipality. Direct access from Local Roads and abutting properties is discouraged, except where no alternatives are available. The minimum right-of-way width is 26 to 30 metres, with 30 metres required for County Roads. The County may consider a reduced right-of-way width in special circumstances, provided the long-term capacity of the road is not reduced. “Special circumstances” include urban settings and areas with significant agricultural, natural or cultural features.

Land uses that generate high volumes of traffic, including truck traffic, are encouraged to locate on Arterial Roads. Truck traffic will be encouraged to use Arterial Roads, rather than Collector or Local Roads. Other policies for Arterial Roads are:

In developed areas, existing Arterial Road intersections will be improved as required.

To preserve traffic capacity and safety, new access points to Arterial Roads are discouraged where development has suitable access to a local road. To ensure traffic safety, new accesses will only be permitted in areas with adequate sight lines.

All new intersections will be adequately spaced and provided with necessary traffic control equipment and turning lanes, to maintain a safe and desirable movement of vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

Arterial road widenings should be designed to accommodate off-road bike paths, as outlined in Section 13.2.8.

The Zoning By-law will include minimum setbacks along Arterial Roads to ensure that adequate land is available for the construction of future multi-use trails, road widenings, turning lanes, etc.

13.2.4 Collector Roads

The Official Plan discourages direct driveway access from low density residential uses to Collector Roads. Reverse frontages should be used, where possible. A minimum right-of-way width of 26 metres (30 metres preferred) is required for Collector Roads.

Collector Roads carry traffic volumes to and from major traffic generators or within or between residential neighbourhoods. Other policies include:

Direct driveway access to Collector Roads from low density residential uses will generally be discouraged, where possible.

Collector Road intersections will be adequately spaced to ensure the safe and desirable movement of traffic, pedestrians and bicycles.

Collector road widenings should be designed to accommodate bike paths, as outlined in Section 13.2.8.

Collector Roads will be located and designed to discourage through vehicular traffic in residential neighbourhoods.

13.2.5 Local Roads

Local Roads should have a minimum right-of-way width of 20 metres or 15 metres, where alternative development standards are considered appropriate. Local Roads provide unrestricted access from abutting properties to the municipal road system.

13.2.6 Road Widenings and Improvements

As a condition to the approval of a Plan of Subdivision/Condominium, consent for land severance or Site Plan approval, Lambton Shores or the County of Lambton may require a Traffic Study to determine required road improvements. The following policies apply:

Lambton Shores may require the dedication of new roads or land for road widenings where the right-of-way width is less than required by the Official Plan.

Land will be conveyed at no expense to the Municipality.

The developer will be required to finance and install any necessary road improvements, including turning lanes, signalization, etc.

Road widenings may be unequal (where a greater widening is required on one side) to avoid significant agricultural, natural or cultural features or existing and future land uses.

All road widening projects must include a Landscape Plan. Any roadside trees and vegetation destroyed for road widenings must be replaced with native species.

Right-of-way width requirements for a specific section of road may be reduced in “special circumstances” (as defined in the Arterial Roads policies section), provided the long-term capacity of the road is not affected.

Road widenings and improvements, except for those included in an approved Plan of Subdivision/Condominium or land severance, are subject to the requirements of the Ontario *Environmental Assessment Act*.

13.2.7 Parking and Loading

The Zoning By-law includes minimum off-street parking and loading requirements, based on the amount of traffic generated by a particular use. The following policies apply to parking and loading:

On-street parking is generally discouraged except on Local Roads.

Off-street parking facilities will include parking accessible to the handicapped.

Off-street parking and loading facilities will generally be provided on the same lot as the development they serve.

All new parking lots will provide bicycle parking areas and facilities.

The Municipality may accept cash in lieu of parking spaces, except for areas where there is sufficient land to provide parking at the rate required by the Zoning By-law which may include:

- Businesses that provide short term accommodation, such as motels, bed and breakfasts, etc.; and
- Free standing highway commercial uses not part of a “plaza”.

Policies applying to the design of parking and loading facilities include:

Parking and loading facilities should generally be located behind businesses and not front onto major commercial streets. This helps maintain a continuous business frontage and ensure that parking is not the predominant view from the road.

Parking lots will include pedestrian walkways connected to commercial areas, area attractions and other parking lots.

All parking and loading areas will be landscaped and buffered to ensure compatibility with surrounding uses.

13.2.8 Pedestrian Facilities, Trails and Bike Paths

In urban centres, all development will provide adequate sidewalks and walkways to accommodate pedestrians. Sidewalks are required in:

All “Residential” areas in Forest, Grand Bend, Arkona and Thedford, where warranted by vehicular or pedestrian traffic volumes. To maintain the existing tree cover and natural vegetation, sidewalks may not be required in the “Grand Bend Residential” area.

On both sides of the street in downtown commercial areas in Forest, Grand Bend, Arkona and Thedford.

Along both sides of Arterial Roads in urban centres. Crosswalks and “pedestrian friendly” traffic signals will be provided at busy intersections.

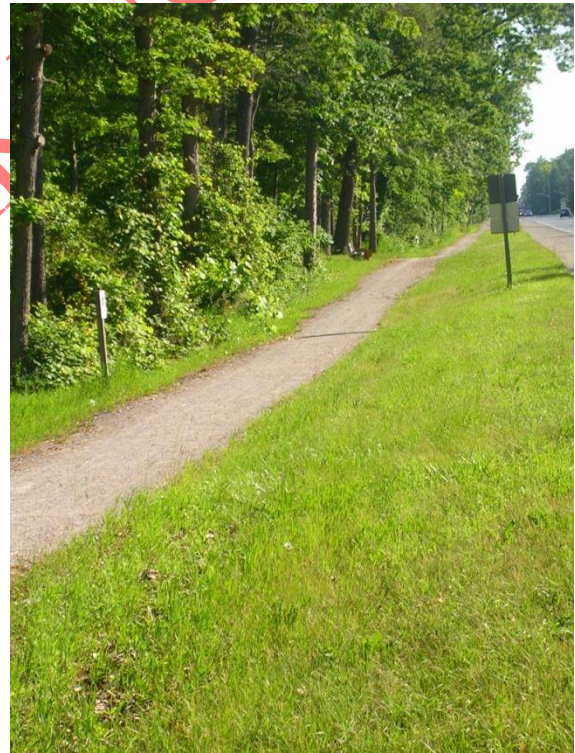
Along both sides of Collector Roads and one side of Local Roads, where warranted by vehicular or pedestrian traffic volumes.

The Municipality encourages the incorporation of pedestrian/bike paths into the design of all new construction and re-construction of municipal roads.

Sidewalks will be separated from road pavement by boulevards in all new residential subdivisions, where possible. Municipal boulevards and medians should be vegetated with **alternative ground cover**, instead of grass, to avoid mowing.

Lambton Shores will promote walking and cycling as alternative modes of transportation, especially in areas congested with summer traffic, such as Grand Bend. Walking and

cycling also contribute to an active, healthy lifestyle. To enhance walking and cycling as a transportation choice, The Municipality may undertake the development of a ‘Trails /Active Transportation Master Plan’ that establishes a comprehensive and systematic framework that defines the vision and addresses needs



through long range planning for the local trails system. The 'Trails /Active Transportation Master Plan' should cover such matters as the location of on and off-road routes, design, maintenance, safety and public education. Scooters for the disabled and elderly could also be accommodated.

The Municipality plans to continue to develop its trails system as part of its core level of service, specifically with the following key objectives:

Continue to promote connectivity within the trails system, both at a municipal and regional level, to the greatest degree possible.

Promote municipal trail infrastructure for multi seasonal active transportation choices, as appropriate.

Prior to undertaking any trail development, the Municipality should explore partnerships with community based or regional organizations with an interest in the construction, maintenance or level of amenity/quality of the trail.

The Municipality should consider the usage of dedicated parkland for trails should development be occurring at an appropriate location.

The Municipality should make every effort to provide suitable parking and amenities (e.g., washrooms, benches, equine facilities, etc.) at key access points / trailheads.

The Municipality should pursue the enhancement of connectivity along waterfront trail systems; this undertaking would require partnerships with non municipal and private landowners.

A large portion of the system will be off-road to enhance safety and enjoyment. The on-road portion of the system will provide linkages to major activity centres, employment nodes and commercial areas. Potential routes include:

- Strategically planned collector and local streets serving main destinations in Lambton Shores. The Municipality also supports the construction of

- exclusive on-road bicycle lanes and widened curb lanes on designated collector roads serving main destinations.
- Off-road paths through open space areas and corridors must not adversely affect significant environmental features or functions.
- Where bicycle lanes are located on a paved roadway surface, the Municipality will ensure that grating and on-street facilities do not create a safety hazard.
- Where possible, the location of the bicycle route system will take advantage of existing and potential road crossings and abandoned railway rights-of-way.

To minimize walking distances between residential areas and major activity centres, all new development will be designed to include pedestrian walkways or multi-use trails to accommodate bicycles, wherever practical. Opportunities to connect proposed developments with existing trails will also be identified during the approval process and provided as a condition to Subdivision/Condominium and Site Plan approval. In addition, pedestrian walkways and multi-use pathways will be considered during Official Plan reviews and the preparation of Secondary Plans. All routes must contribute to the development of linkages or extend existing routes.

All multi-use trails must be designed to minimize conflicts between pedestrians and cyclists. Pedestrian and bicycle routes will be separated by “gentle reminder” signage, symbols or distinct surface treatments.

Lambton Shores may provide bicycle parking areas at Municipally owned and operated facilities. All new parking lots in Lambton Shores will be required to provide bike parking.

To create a comprehensive network of trails, the Official Plan identifies opportunities in all Planning Areas for the establishment of new trails and/or links to existing trails. Major components of the existing trail system include the Grand Bend Rotary Nature Trail, opened in 1997 to connect Grand Bend and Pinery Provincial Park, and trails within Pinery Park and the Lambton County Heritage Forest in Port Franks. Potential new trails have been identified in:

Forest along Hickory Creek and the old railway right-of-way;
Arkona to the Rock Glen Falls Conservation Area trails;
Thedford along the old railway right-of-way; and
West Bosanquet along the Lake Algonquin Shoreline bluff, potentially linking this area to the existing Plympton-Wyoming Trail.

Lambton Shores values its partnerships with service clubs, community groups, businesses and individuals who are filling a void by supporting the implementation of recreational facilities and trails.

13.2.9 Lake Huron Circle Tour”

The “Lake Huron Circle Tour” follows Highway 21 and Lakeshore Road (Lambton County Road 7) through Lambton Shores. The tour is part of a designated, scenic road system encircling Lake Huron through Ontario and Michigan. The tour was established by the Great Lakes Commission to promote travel and tourism along the shores of “North America’s Fresh Coast”. The route is connected to other routes featuring Lake Superior, Lake Michigan and Lake Erie.

The tour route is shown on the Schedules to the Official Plan. The road route is marked by distinctive green and white signs, with official spur routes identified by brown and white signs. Lambton Shores will work cooperatively with the Great Lakes Commission, MTO and the County to maintain the signage and promote the “Lake Huron Circle Tour” as an important travel and tourism route.

13.2.10 Other Transportation Policies

Other transportation policies include:

Substantial development has occurred on private roads along the lakeshore. New development is prohibited on private roads, with the exception of infilling with single detached residences on existing lots or lots in approved Plans of Subdivision. No new lot creation is permitted on private roads.

Aside from roads shown on a Plan of Condominium, no new private roads will be permitted in Lambton Shores. The municipality will not assume any existing private roads until the roads are brought up to an acceptable municipal standard.

Water access is only allowed for “The Island” in the Port Franks-Northville Planning Area, a seasonal cottage area accessible only by water. The municipality assumes no responsibility or liability for access to this area.

To minimize costs and the environmental impacts associated with mowing road rights-of-way, Lambton Shores may require the use of alternative ground cover that does not require mowing.

13.2.11 Road Needs Study

The Municipality has recently approved a road needs study, which will be utilized by the Municipality to prioritize road construction and reconstruction.

13.3 Water and Sanitary Sewage Servicing Policies

Consistent with the PPS (Section 1.6.6), the Lambton Shores’ Official Plan:

directs growth in a manner that promotes the efficient use of existing municipal sewage and water services;

ensures that these systems:

- can be sustained by the water resources on which they rely;
- are financially viable and comply with all regulatory requirements; and
- protect human health and the natural environment;

promotes water conservation and efficient water use; and

Integrates servicing and land use considerations at all stages of the planning process.

Also consistent with the PPS, the Official Plan is based on the following servicing hierarchy:

Municipal sewage services are the preferred form of servicing for new development and the required form of servicing for new development in Lambton Shores urban areas, including Forest, Grand Bend, Arkona and Thedford. (Section 1.6.6.2 of the PPS).

Where municipal sewage services are not available, private communal sanitary sewage services may be permitted subject to approval of the Municipality and Ministry of the Environment and subject to the Municipality being satisfied that reserve sewage system capacity (see definition, Section 2.5) exists. (Section 1.6.6.3 and 1.6.6.6 of the PPS)

Individual on-site sewage services may be used in areas where municipal sewage services are not available and where private communal sewage services are not practical, where (Section 1.6.6.5 of the PPS):

- they are necessary to address failed individual on-site sewage systems in existing developed areas; and
- Within settlement areas (see definition, Section 2.5), to allow for infilling and minor rounding out of existing development:

Subject to the following conditions:

- provided that site conditions are suitable for the long-term provision of such services with no negative impacts (see definition, Section 2.5)
- new lot creation is limited to five lots or less from a lot existing on the day of approval of this Plan;
- approval of the Municipality and the County of Lambton is obtained; and
- the Municipality being satisfied that reserve sewage system capacity (see definition, Section 2.5) exists (Section 1.6.6.5 and 1.6.6.6 of the PPS).

Individual on-site sewage services may be used for existing and new agricultural uses and for residences surplus to a farming operation (see definition, Section 2.5) in the Agricultural Planning Area and agricultural portions of other planning areas.

Municipal water service (see definition, Section 2.5) is required for all new development in Lambton Shores' Planning Areas and for non-agricultural uses in the Agricultural Planning Area and agricultural portions of other planning areas.

Individual on-site water services are permitted for existing and new agricultural uses in the Agricultural Planning Area and agricultural portions of other planning areas.

13.3.1 Water Services

The Lambton Shores is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the municipality's water supply system. The Municipality is supplied with water from the Lake Huron Primary Water Supply System (LHPWSS) and the Lambton Area Water Supply System (LAWSS).

The LHPWSS treatment plant is located at Port Blake on Lake Huron, north of Grand Bend in South Huron. Portions of Lambton Shores served by the Port Blake plant include Grand Bend, the built-up area along Highway 21, and the Lake Huron shoreline to Ipperwash, Thedford and Arkona. The LAWSS is located in Sarnia on Lake Huron at the St. Clair River. It serves six municipalities in Lambton County, including part of Lambton Shores. Areas serviced include Forest, the Lake Huron shoreline west of Ipperwash and Highway 21 from Townsend Line to Ravenswood.

In 2008, Lambton Shores completed the installation of watermain in the rural area as part of the Rural Watermain Program. This program was started in 2000 by the former Town of Bosanquet to deal with the historical lack of potable water.

Individual on-site water services are allowed for agricultural uses in the agricultural portions of the Municipality, as outlined in Section 13.3. Proof must be provided that water quality and quantity are adequate and piped water is not available. Industrial users may use municipal water or well water for heating and cooling purposes, subject to approval from the Municipality and MOE. High volume industrial users may be

required to enter into an agreement with the Municipality and require a Permit to Take Water from MOE.

13.3.2 Sanitary Sewage Services

The Municipality owns and operates five sewage treatment facilities that service Forest, Grand Bend, Arkona, Thedford and the Indian Hills Golf Course. Long-range servicing plans include:

The expansion and upgrading of the Grand Bend Sewage Treatment Facility to a mechanical treatment plant.

The possible expansion of the Forest Sewage Treatment Facility to accommodate sewage from the West Bosanquet Planning Area. A forcemain may be extended to the West Bosanquet Planning Area to service existing and future development.

The Arkona Sewage Treatment Plant has adequate capacity to service future development.

Thedford Sewage Treatment Facility does not have adequate capacity to service future development.

The Indian Hills package sewage treatment plant is not expandable.

Lambton Shores has no plans to service Port Franks, Ipperwash or North Bosanquet within the planning horizon.

All development in the Municipality's "Sewer and Water Service Areas" must be serviced by municipal water and municipal sewage services, unless otherwise provided for in Section 13.3. The Municipality may pass a by-law under the *Municipal Act* defining areas where water and sewer connections are mandatory.

The Lambton County Building Services Department is the "regulator" of septic systems in Lambton Shores. Individual on-site sewage systems permitted outside the "Sewer Service Area" must be approved by the Lambton County Building Services Department. Certain criteria must be met, including lot size, percolation tests, compliance with MOE's

Reasonable Use Guidelines and the provision of a reserve area for a replacement septic system.

The use of individual on-site sewage services was reviewed by the Adhoc Sewer Committee in the area of the Municipality lying north of the Ausable River Cut (Zones 3 and 4). The final report of the Committee included recommendations respecting the continued use of individual on-site sewage services which were approved by Council. They are as follows:

Form a strategic partnership with the County to implement meaningful, cost effective septic system re-inspection program that identifies systems in need of repair and replacement.

Provide strong environmental stewardship for managing wastewater in Zones 3 and 4 by using 'green' solutions, welcoming citizen input and developing an interactive relationship with septic system users.

Forge a strong strategic partnership with organizations such as the University of Guelph's Ontario Rural Wastewater Centre to enlist their expertise in managing the wastewater challenges of Zones 3 and 4.

Devise communication strategies to inform and educate septic system users as to proper use and maintenance of their systems.

Continue surface and groundwater testing in Zone 3 on an annual basis, as well as a test site in Grand Bend serviced by sewers as a comparison, and publish the results.

Develop a long term plan for wastewater management in Zones 3 and 4, and if a centralized [Municipal communal] sewage collection system becomes necessary, through irrefutable need, implement a gravity system.

Development within a Sewer Service Area will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that reserve sewage system capacity exists. Developments will generally not be approved that exceed the capacity of a sewage treatment facility, unless a provision for an expanded sewage system capacity exists. The Official Plan permits the reallocation of sewage capacity to other proposed development when an existing draft Plan of Subdivision/Condominium approval has expired.

Buffers shown around sewage treatment facilities in Forest, Grand Bend, Arkona and Thedford are required by MOE guidelines. MOE's guidelines include recommended separation distances, depending on the size and type of the treatment facility, to minimize the impact of odours and noise on "sensitive" adjoining land uses. The Grand Bend and Forest Sewage Treatment Facilities are required to have a 150 metre buffer, while 100 metre buffers are required for the Arkona and Thedford plants. "Sensitive" uses include residential, institutional, certain recreational uses and some agricultural operations, including cattle raising and orchards.

13.4 Storm Water Management

13.4.1 Introduction

The Lambton Shores' Official Plan stormwater management (SWM) policies are based on the following general policy from MOE's *Stormwater Management Planning and Design Manual*, 2003:

Good planning which has regard for the need for stormwater management at the outset, combined with a recognition of the ecological attributes and functions of the watershed, provides the fundamental basis for achieving stormwater quality and quantity improvement efficiently and cost effectively. At this scale, stormwater management opportunities afforded by the physiographic and ecological features of the watershed can be identified and capitalized upon. Areas where soils are permeable and suited to infiltration, existing vegetation communities which can function as biofilters and landforms that are naturally conducive to the implementation of detention initiatives will all be identified along with a suite of other characteristics which may be preserved or modified to achieve stormwater management objectives. The watershed planning approach, which is now ingrained within the municipal planning process, ensures that the important features and other interrelated factors are identified and understood at a regional scale. As a result, stormwater management opportunities afforded by the existing natural heritage features and functional system are identified early in the process. This helps ensure that these opportunities will not be overlooked or lost when stormwater management initiatives are implemented at a site-specific scale.

Lambton Shores requires SWM quality and quantity controls for all developments in accordance with Provincial policies/guidelines, this Official Plan and Conservation

Authority policies. In addition, all SWM facilities will be designed to comply with the Municipality's "Infrastructure Design Guidelines and Construction Standards", 2002.

13.4.2 Objectives

The Official Plan's SWM policies are based on the following **objectives**:

Prevent loss of life and minimize property damage and health hazards caused by flooding, erosion, or other mismanagement of stormwater runoff, leading to the degradation of natural and man-made surface drainage features.

Minimize inconvenience, damage, and maintain emergency access during periods of flooding and excessive surface ponding, either on-site or downstream of the subject lands.

Protect, both in terms of quality and quantity, groundwater recharge and minimize impacts on local groundwater resources.

Through promotion and efficient use of SWM techniques, protect and enhance hydrology, geomorphology, water quality and the quality of aquatic and fish habitat, allowing development to progress in an orderly, cost-effective, and environmentally sound fashion.

Protect base-flow and regulate water levels in receiving water systems by managing surface water resources and maintaining existing watershed boundaries and hydrologic and hydraulic functions.

Minimize the effects of erosion and sediment transport from construction activities on sewerage systems, SWM systems and receiving water systems, by promoting the use of sediment and erosion control Best Management Practices (BMPs).

The Municipality recognizes that there are stormwater management issues in existing developed areas of the Municipality. It is the Municipality's intention to address these existing issues as the needs arise in a comprehensive manner.

13.4.3 Policies

Lambton Shores requires effective SWM to control flooding, erosion and sedimentation from development and enhance the water quality, environmental, aesthetic and recreational potential of the Municipality's water resources.

Based on the extent of site-works proposed for a development or the inherent environmental sensitivity of the site, the Municipality may determine that SWM measures are required. The proponent may be required to submit a SWM Report to address SWM issues, Best Management Practices (BMP's) and the application of applicable design criteria from a relevant subwatershed study. The SWM Report will be prepared as determined by the Municipality in consultation with appropriate agencies. Based on consultation with the Conservation Authority to determine a preferred SWM strategy, the report may include any or all of the following:

- a SWM Plan to address SWM issues, BMP's, development criteria and SWM targets from the applicable Subwatershed Report or as established by the Conservation Authority;
- a scheme for the provision of stormwater drainage facilities to accommodate the development;
- a plan for the control of erosion and sedimentation to minimize the impact of the proposed development on any watercourse;
- measures to mitigate any quality degradation likely to result from the development; and
- a grading plan, depicting major and minor system flow routes, for the proposed development.

The SWM Report will comply with Lambton Shores' "Infrastructure Design Guidelines and Construction Standards", January 2002. Servicing Studies, where required, will also include a SWM Report.

The Conceptual SWM Plan will provide the overall framework, objectives, and environmental protection targets for the preparation of the Servicing Study/SWM Report. The Conceptual SWM Plan must be prepared based on the following guiding principles:

prevent the loss of life and reduce property damage;

mitigate the impact of proposed development on the environment and existing overland stormwater flows;

control erosion, sedimentation and pollution likely to result from development projects;

reduce on-site and downstream ponding and flooding;

protect and enhance water quality and baseflow in receiving watercourses;

protect groundwater recharge/discharge areas;

reduce the total cost of a stormwater drainage system and related works;

stormwater retention/detention or other management facilities may be integrated into open space areas, provided the overall function of the open space area is protected; and

any other criteria or guidelines which, in the opinion the Municipality, or Conservation Authority, are required to regulate development to achieve effective SWM in the subcatchment or tributary.

Any subsequent SWM Reports will be based on the Conceptual SWM Plan.

In areas where a Servicing Study/SWM Report has been prepared, all applications for Draft Plans of Subdivision/Condominium, Site Plan, building permits for non-residential development and rezoning must demonstrate that the proposed development will comply with the Servicing Study/SWM Report. In some cases, the Municipality may

determine that it is impractical to initially implement all, or a portion of, stormwater management measures due to constraints such as:

small lot/property parcel sizes;

Small-scale developments, or

Site conditions or fragmented land ownership.

The Municipality of Lambton Shores may revise its current technical guidelines to assist in the development of SWM plans or reports and the design of effective SWM measures. The revised technical guidelines may include, amongst other things:

the methodology and standards for establishing design flows and runoff volumes;

specific design information and details to be shown on development plans;

technical guidance or tabular summaries used to illustrate water quality and quantity control rates for SWM facilities;

SWM facility design standards and requirements; and

specific requirements for the preparation of erosion and sediment control plans for construction.

13.5 Solid Waste Management

The County of Lambton owns five landfills and is responsible for the disposal of municipal waste. Several privately owned landfills are also located in the County. As designated by the County, Lambton Shores uses the Watford Landfill and Canadian Waste Petrolia Site for municipal waste disposal. The Municipality does not support the use of land for the disposal of municipal waste.

The Municipality, in partnership with the Bluewater Recycling Association, is responsible for the 3R's (reduction, reuse and recycling to reduce waste and extend the life of landfills) and the collection of municipal waste. Originally founded in Bosanquet,

Bluewater Recycling has been in operation for more than 20 years and was one the first rural residential recycling programs in Ontario. Lambton Shores operates a compost site and, along with Bluewater Recycling, has recently initiated an e-waste recycling program for old televisions, computers and computer components.

13.6 Infrastructure Design Guidelines and Construction Standards

Lambton Shores “Infrastructure Design Guidelines and Construction Standards”, January 2002, applies to all new development. The document includes guidelines and standards for the design and construction of municipal services, lot development, Plan of Subdivision/Condominium approval and Site Plan approval. Municipal services covered by the guidelines include storm sewers, sanitary sewers, watermains, roads, lot grading, parkland/landscaping, street lighting and utility locations. The guidelines may require that bike/walkway path be integrated, where feasible and necessary, as part of any road reconstruction project.





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14. CULTURE

The term “Culture” includes the arts, cultural industries and heritage resources, including aboriginal lore. The “arts” include music, theatre, dance, visual art, media arts and literature. The “cultural industries” include film, television, music recording, publishing and multimedia. “Heritage resources” include oral traditions. Cultural landscapes, archeological sites, structures, artefacts and associated record.

14.1 Archaeology

14.1.1 Archaeological Resources

Archaeological sites represent the remains of any past human use of a locale. In Lambton Shores, this could be a place where a 15th century Algonquin village once stood, a place where hunters made tools from Kettle Point chert or the site of a shanty built by an early Euro-Canadian settler. A long forgotten pioneer family cemetery is another example of an archaeological resource (see definition, Section 2.5). The Official Plan’s policies for the identification and preservation of archaeological resources are based on a comprehensive background study prepared for the new Official Plan by Fisher Archaeological Consulting.

Lambton Shores has rich cultural resources spanning a time period of more than 11,000 years. Recognizing the Municipality’s environmental and cultural sensitivities and the First Nation presence in Lambton Shores over the millennia, the Official Plan includes enhanced strategies to preserve archaeological resources. Since Arkona and Grand Bend were both early settlements in Lambton County, the Plan also focuses on the protection of Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

First Nations people have inhabited Lambton Shores since the Late Wisconsin ice sheet receded. After the final retreat of the glaciers and the opening up of the Great Lakes basin, people moved into what is now known as the Province of Ontario. Ontario has been inhabited by First Nations peoples for at least 11,400 years, extending from the

Paleo-Indians (9,300 B.C. to 8,000 B.C.), through the Archaic horizon and Early to Middle Woodland periods to the Late Woodlands people (around 800 A.D. to 1650 A.D., the post-European contact period). The Paleo-Indians were characterized by their use of primary rock sources for making stone tools, including chert from Kettle Point. The Late Woodlands people introduced domesticated corn and established villages on upland locales based on an agricultural economy.

Over 150 archaeological sites are currently registered in Lambton Shores, representing all time periods of human habitation in Ontario. The majority of sites are from the

Woodlands period, followed by the Archaic period, with a few sites from the Paleo-Indian and Euro-Canadian periods. Overall, the Municipality has *high archaeological potential for the discovery of many more sites*. Areas of archaeological potential (see definition, Section 2.5) of lands in the Municipality is shown on **Schedule D** to the Official Plan, Archaeological and Built Heritage Resources, and includes the following areas:

“Zone A” has extremely high archaeological potential and includes lands along the lakeshore from south of Grand Bend to Kettle Point⁴. The area of Plainfield Sand, including the dunes along the lakeshore, has an extremely high potential for the discovery of unmarked Aboriginal burials. The Wyoming Moraine, the relic beach ridge of glacial Lake Algonquin, is also included in Zone A. This beach was contemporaneous with the Paleo-Indian people of Lambton Shores

The remainder of the Municipality consists of “Zone B” areas. This area includes:

- “Areas of High Archaeological Potential” consisting mostly of lands along watercourses, as shown on **Schedule D**
- areas with low archaeological potential

Other features shown on **Schedule D** are Euro-Canadian and include:

⁴ Kettle and Stony Point First Nation, former Ipperwash Provincial Park and the former Camp Ipperwash are outside of the Municipality’s jurisdiction and not subject to this Official Plan.

- Historic Village Areas, including Forest, Brewster's Mills (Grand Bend), Port Franks, Arkona, Thedford and Kinnaird, and the no longer extant historic village of Widder/Pine Hill
- Cemeteries, including "Cemeteries of Concern" in Forest, Port Franks, and on Lot 67, Lake Road West in West Bosanquet
- 19th century schools, churches and industrial structures
- Historic roadways and railways, including a 100 metre zone on either side of roads and a 50 metre zone for railways, with high potential for Euro-Canadian sites.

14.1.2 Policies

Consistent with the PPS, *development, site alteration, infrastructure and public service facilities* on lands containing archaeological resources (see definition, Section 2.5) or *areas of archaeological potential* (see definition, Section 2.5) shown on Schedule D are permitted only if the *significant archaeological resources* (See definition, Section 2.5) have been conserved by removal or documentation, or by preservation on site. In cases where significant archaeological resources must be preserved on site, development and site alteration must maintain the heritage integrity of the site.

Archaeological consultants must be licensed by the Ministry of Culture, under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, and follow Technical Guidelines issued by the Ministry for completing archaeological assessments. Completed as part of the land use planning and development or environmental assessment approval process, an archaeological assessment must be approved by the Ministry of Culture. The assessment follows a four stage process:

Stage 1 consists of Background Research to determine the existence of known archaeological resources and the archaeological potential of a property affected by development or infrastructure improvements. If a property has moderate or high potential, the assessment proceeds to Stage 2. If no archaeological potential is identified, the property may be "cleared" of further archaeological concerns.

Stage 2 is a Field Examination of lands with archaeological potential, involving surface surveys and shovel testing, to determine the presence of undiscovered archaeological sites and impact of the proposed development, etc. on the sites. If a site is identified, the assessment proceeds to Stage 3.

Stage 3 consists of Testing to determine the dimensions, cultural affiliation and significance of the site and impacts of development. If the site is deemed significant, appropriate mitigation measures are developed during Stage 3.

Stage 4 involves the Mitigation of potential impacts on the site and may include site excavation or preservation.

Based on this framework, **prior to any land disturbance**, archaeological assessments are required for the following:

Development, site alteration and all new/improved infrastructure and public service facilities, as defined in the Plan, if located on lands with “Extreme Archaeological Potential” in Zone A or on a property with significant Municipal, Provincial or Federal historic landmarks, monuments, a site or property designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or a burial ground.

Development requiring an Official Plan and/or Zoning By-law Amendment, Subdivision/Condominium approval or Site Plan Approval, and new/improved infrastructure on lands with “Extremely High Archaeological Potential” in Zone A or lands with high archaeological potential in Zone B.

An archaeological assessment may not be required for land with low archaeological potential in Zones A and B, as shown on **Schedule D**.

Development requiring an Official Plan and/or Zoning By-law Amendment, Subdivision/Condominium approval or Site Plan approval and new/improved infrastructure potentially affecting the Euro-Canadian features shown on **Schedule D**, including an Historic Village Area, Non-extant Historic Village, 19th century building or structure or an Historic Roadway or Railway.

New/improved infrastructure subject to the requirements of the *Environmental Assessment Act*, located anywhere in the Municipality, may require an archaeological assessment, as determined by the Ministry of Culture during the environmental assessment.

All Lambton Shores Departments are required to ensure that an archaeological assessment is prepared prior to any land disturbing activities for all new/improved infrastructure and public service facilities on public lands that may negatively impact archaeological resources.

Other policies pertaining to the management of archaeological resources in Lambton Shores include the following:

A Holding “H” symbol may be used in the Zoning By-law to ensure that an archaeological assessment is completed prior to any land disturbing activities.

An archaeological assessment, if required, may be part of a Planning Application, as outlined in Section 19.4.

It is a contravention of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for unlicensed individuals to collect archaeological material.

The Municipality may develop a Contingency Plan for the Protection of Archaeological Resources in Urgent Situations, in consultation with the Ministry of Culture, MNR, Kettle and Stony Point First Nation, landowners and the public. The Contingency Plan will include:

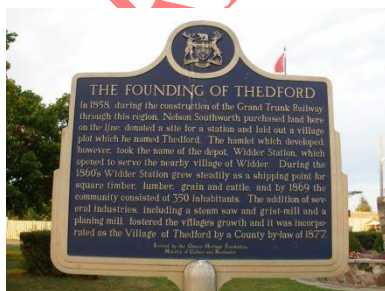
- a notification process whereby Lambton Shores, the Ministry of Culture and the First Nation are informed of any unexpected discoveries;
- an investigation and report be prepared by a licensed archaeologist following the Ministry’s current standards; and
- a financial arrangement for the affected landowner based on his/her ability to pay, with the possible inclusion of a contingency fund to aid the landowner.

The Municipality may reach a data sharing agreement with the Ministry of Culture, including a GIS component to track lands that have been surveyed by licensed archaeologists (since 1993 when the Ministry's Technical Guidelines were first introduced). This system will eliminate unnecessary re-assessments and expedite the planning process.

As mentioned, the dunes along the lakeshore have extremely high potential for the discovery of unmarked Aboriginal burials. The *Ontario Cemeteries Act* applies to the discovery of human remains. "Guidelines for the Recovery of Human Remains", based on "Best Practices" are available from the Office of the Chief Coroner of Ontario.

Lake Huron waters in the Municipality, including includes waters off Port Franks, Grand Bend and Stoney Point, also have archaeological potential. Stoney Point was a major source of chert (a type of stone used to make tools) that Aboriginal peoples through the millennia used for stone tool making, and low water levels during various times could have allowed people to camp in areas which today are under water. Aboriginal habitation sites, shipwrecks and temporary sites such as battle sites, emergency dry docks and grounding sites may occur anywhere in Lambton Shores' waters. Port Franks and Grand Bend were both fishing and port villages, with two shipwrecks registered offshore. Work requiring a marine archaeological assessment in these areas includes pipelines, dredging, dock rehabilitation and demolition and off-shore wind farms.

Municipal Drainage works, completed under the *Drainage Act* and the maintenance of existing infrastructure and public service facilities are exempt from the Official Plan's archaeological resources policies.



14.2 Built Heritage Resources and Cultural Landscapes

14.2.1 Resources

Heritage Conservation involves four key steps: identification, protection, preservation (possibly adaptive re-use) and promotion. *Built heritage resources* (See definition, Section 2.5) include

buildings, structures, monuments and installations associated with the architectural, cultural, social, economic, political or military history of a community. A *cultural heritage landscape* (see definition, Section 2.5) is an area of heritage significance formed by the grouping of heritage resources, such as villages, parks, gardens, mainstreets and neighbourhoods. Significant resources are those that are valued for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of a place, an event or people.



Lambton Shores includes a variety of *significant* built heritage resources and cultural landscapes dating back to the earliest Euro-Canadian settlements. **Appendix A** includes a preliminary list of early hotels and resorts, such as the Colonial Hotel in Grand Bend (1858), Gustin's Lake Valley Grove Resort, Waverly Hotel in Port Franks and the Bossenberry Hotel Imperial (1906). Early cottages include Oak Lodge in Grand Bend (1897), log cottages in Beach O'Pines built from 1910 to 1930 and the Mary Baker Cottage in Ipperwash. The 1906 Grand Bend pier, the Brewster Mill site and dam in Grand Bend (dating back to 1832) and a Grand Trunk storage shed in Thedford are examples of early industrial and transportation related buildings and structures.

As shown in **Appendix A**, the Municipality includes several bridges and structures that are more than 40 years old and potential candidates for heritage bridge designation. Examples include a 1910 iron

bridge on River Road spanning the Canada Company Cut and the Ontario Street/Highway 21 Bridge over Parkhill Creek. A structure near the "Brenner Embankment" on the north side of the creek houses the remains of a 1915 explosive acetylene apparatus used to light the main intersection.

A comprehensive inventory of built heritage resources in Lambton Shores has never been prepared. Lambton County Museums has recently initiated the "Cultural Mapping" of Lambton County. This project is supported by Lambton Shores. **Appendix "A"** to this document is the most current an inventory of cultural resources in Lambton Shores.

14.2.2 Policies

Consistent with the PPS, the Official Plan encourages the conservation of significant built heritage and cultural landscapes. The following policies apply:

Lambton Shores may prepare a comprehensive study of the Municipality's *Built Heritage and Cultural Landscapes*. The study will be prepared by a properly qualified heritage consultant, in partnership with the Lambton County Museums and other organizations interested in cultural heritage preservation.

Based on the comprehensive study, the Municipality will prepare and maintain an inventory of significant resources. The list included in **Appendix "A"** will be updated from time to time, as part of the Five Year Official Plan Review.

A Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (CHER) may be required for any *development, site alteration, infrastructure and public service facilities*, as defined in Section 2.5, that potentially directly affect a significant built heritage resource or cultural landscape. The CHER must be completed in accordance with Ministry of Culture Guidelines.

A CHER may be required for any development in the Historic Village Areas shown on **Schedule D**. These areas are located in Forest, Grand Bend, Port Franks, Arkona and Thedford.

All new development and urban spaces will be designed to be in character with historic streetscapes, as identified in Lambton Shores' Community Design Plan (2008). Historic streetscapes include downtown Forest, Main Street in Grand Bend and "downtown" Arkona. A CHER may be required for any development affecting these areas.

The recommendations of CHERs, if accepted by the Municipality, will be incorporated into any development agreements and implemented as part of the development approvals process. The Municipality encourages the incorporation of built heritage resources into new developments or redevelopments. The adaptive re-use of resources is also encouraged.

Lambton Shores may appoint and fund a Arts, Culture and Heritage Advisory Committee of Council, as provided for in the *Ontario Heritage Act*

The Municipality may designate significant built heritage resources and cultural landscapes (as Heritage Conservation Districts) under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Recent amendments to the act allow a municipality to delay and stop the demolition of designated sites.

The reconstruction or alteration of a bridge more than 40 years old is subject to the requirements of the *Municipal Class Environmental Assessment* and requires a CHER as part of the environmental assessment.

A Holding “H” symbol may be used in the Zoning By-law to ensure that a CHER is completed prior to any development.

If required, a completed CHER is considered to be part of a complete Planning Application, as outlined in Section 19.4.

Lambton Shores will promote the value of heritage conservation. Grants and loans, including Municipal “Tax Back Grants”, may be available to designated property owners to conserve their properties under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, *Municipal Act* and *Planning Act*.

Lambton Shores may also support the formal designation of property, buildings or structures, groups of buildings, cemeteries, natural features, cultural landscapes or landscape features, ruins, archaeological and marine archaeological sites, or areas of archaeological potential under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, to recognise the cultural heritage value or interest. Formal designation of heritage properties is one way of publicly acknowledging a property’s heritage value to a community. At the same time, the designation helps to ensure the conservation of these important places for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. Designations can be individually or part of a larger area or Heritage Conservation District.

Heritage designation:

- **RECOGNIZES** the importance of a property to the local community;

- **PROTECTS** the property's cultural heritage value;
- **ENCOURAGES** good stewardship and conservation; and
- **PROMOTES** knowledge and understanding about the property.

The Municipality recognizes that there are local community groups who recognize built heritage properties through a plaque awarding system.



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15. COMMUNITY DESIGN AND IMPROVEMENT

This section of the Official Plan includes policies for:

sustainable community form, land use and infrastructure planning, site, building and design elements;

urban design principles and guidelines for various land uses and areas throughout Lambton Shores;

the preparation of Community Improvement Plans; and

a barrier free municipality.

15.1 Sustainable Design Principles and Elements

15.1.1 Introduction

Sustainable development forms the underlying philosophy of the Official Plan. Sustainable development “meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs⁵ or, more simply put, it is development that “stands the test of time”.

As a municipal responsibility, the Official Plan focuses on the physical dimension of sustainable urban/rural places and development, including development patterns, the form and design of buildings, supporting streets and infrastructure and the protection and enhancement of supporting natural systems. The Plan also considers the social and economic dimensions of sustainability.

The **physical dimension of sustainability** comprises three major building blocks:

1. Sustainable Community Form

⁵ Bruntland Commission, *Our Common Future*, 1987

2. Sustainable Land Use and Infrastructure Planning
3. Sustainable Site, Building and Design Elements

Also important, is a land use planning process that contributes to sustainability. Land use planning in Lambton Shores will involve engineers, biologists, archaeologists, urban designers, etc. in order to encourage pro-active, big picture thinking.

15.1.2 Sustainable Community Form

The Official Plan's community form and growth management planning principles are all based on sustainable planning and development principles. These principles include focusing growth in settlement areas, liveable and healthy communities, efficient development patterns and the wise use and management of resources.

15.1.3 Sustainable Land Use and Infrastructure Planning

The Official Plan's policies for sustainable land use and infrastructure planning are summarized by the following table:

TABLE 5
Summary of Policies for Sustainable Land Use and Infrastructure Planning

Component	Policies
Agriculture	Section 6 includes policies for: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- long-term preservation of "prime agricultural lands" and Thedford Marsh- Nutrient and Environmental Farm Management Plans
Development	Sustainability Plans may be required for development subject to Subdivision and Site Plan approval, as outlined in Section 16
Infrastructure and Public Service Facilities	Sections 5, 7 and 15 includes policies for: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- the development of multi-use trails as an alternative mode of transportation in Forest, Grand Bend, Port Franks, Arkona, Thedford- Sustainable transportation planning principles- Water and sanitary sewage servicing policies that sustain water resources and protect human health and the natural environment

Component	Policies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- SWM fitting into the larger concept of watershed planning
Component	Policies
Natural Resource Management	Section 19 includes policies for: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- water conservation, energy conservation, air quality, climate change, alternative and renewable energy generation- sustainable use of woodlots, aggregates, petroleum
Natural Heritage System Preservation	Section 4 includes policies for: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- protecting significant natural heritage features- implementation tools, including stewardship, compensation and partnering with environmental advocacy groups and corporations
Archaeological and Built Heritage Resources Management	Section 16 includes policies for identifying and managing archaeological and built heritage resources and cultural landscapes
Parks and Open Space Management	Parks and Open Space policies based on sustainable community design principles, as outlined in Section 10. The Open Space system will also be used as corridors for the natural environment and alternative modes of transportation
Housing and Residential Development	Special designation and policies for residential development in oak savannah ecosystem in Grand Bend, Port Franks and Ipperwash
Economic Development	Objectives for long-term prosperity based on practices for sustainable communities, as outlined in Section 20

15.1.4 Sustainable Site, Building and Design Elements

Site, Building and Design Elements is the third major building block for sustainability. Currently, there is an almost endless list of sustainable design elements (See TABLE 6) that can potentially be incorporated into infrastructure, public service facilities and all types of development.

Although Lambton Shores is responsible for ensuring that sustainable site, building and design elements are implemented as part of the development approvals process,

Council expects the land development community and private landowners to take the lead in developing and incorporating these elements into development and redevelopment projects. Lambton Shores will also incorporate these elements into public infrastructure and facilities projects.

Lambton Shores encourages development and redevelopment projects designed to meet or exceed the highest recognized environmental standards and/or are LEED™ certified. LEED™ is a market-based system that facilitates and certifies higher energy and environmental performance of buildings and communities. The Canadian Green Building Council administers the LEED rating system and provides a suite of standards for environmentally sustainable construction.

15.1.5 Sustainability Plan

Council may require that applications for Plans of Subdivision/Condominium and Site Plan approval for residential, commercial and industrial development include a Sustainability Plan, preferably prepared by a LEED™ certified individual. Prior to a development application being considered complete Council will consider each development proposal on its merits and decide whether a particular development is required to prepare a Sustainability Plan. Using TABLE 6 as a framework, the plan will:

address all of the components shown in the TABLE 6;

evaluate the feasibility of incorporating environmentally sustainable measures into the development for each component;

Describe and show (on the Subdivision or Site Plan) all of the measures to be incorporated into the development.

Table 6 includes examples of measures that can be implemented to increase sustainability. The examples are not intended to be a complete or exhaustive list. Specific measures, using the TABLE 6 as a framework, can be developed by the applicant to satisfy the development approvals process. Applicants are encouraged to use the LEED certified rating system to develop specific measures.

TABLE 6
Sustainability Plan
Components and Examples of Measures

Components	Examples of Measures
Energy Supply and Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Streets, site, subdivision/lot layout design, building orientation, landscape design and exterior/interior building design to optimize energy efficiency and conservation. Relies on basics such as latitude, slopes, sun and wind - Energy substitution measures, including renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind and geothermal, for building systems and exterior lighting - “Green” buildings with certified energy saving and environmentally friendly techniques - Full cut-off lighting to conserve energy
Water Conservation, Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Xeriscape or low water use landscaping to minimize water use and slow down run-off - Alternative ground covers (instead of grass) to minimize mowing - Rain barrels or cisterns to capture rainwater for landscape irrigation and other non-potable water uses - Water saving fixtures, grey water re-use, energy and water saving appliances
Natural Heritage Systems Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection strategies for air quality, greenhouse gas reduction, environmental and energy saving benefits including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental protection buffers - Erosion and sedimentation control - Emission reduction strategies - Tree planting/preservation, natural fencing, natural ground cover (with appropriate maintenance and landscaping) - Enhancement strategies, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stream and valley enhancement - Fish habitat improvements, compensation - Natural channel design - Open space naturalization
Components	Examples of Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Open space, natural features restoration - Full cut-off lighting to reduce light pollution of the night-time sky
Sustainable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transportation Demand Management measures

Infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Transportation- Water and Wastewater- Stormwater Management	<p>promoting alternatives to cars to reduce demands, thereby reducing energy consumption and green house gas emissions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Transportation System Management measures to increase mobility and capacity (also to reduce energy consumption, green house gas)- Land dedication for pedestrian and bicycle pathways- Re-use of water using grey-water systems- Alternative methods for treating industrial wastewater, such as Living Machines <p>- Source controls for stormwater management to handle environmental problems at the source (disconnection of roof leaders, foundation drains, reduced lot grading, parking lot storage, porous surfaces, etc.)</p>
Efficient Sites and Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Site landscaping to conserve energy and water consumption- Alternative ground covers- “Green” buildings with certified energy savings and environmentally friendly techniques- Building design: room layout, dwelling shape, accessory buildings, construction details, window treatments and colours, insulation, landscaping
Materials and Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- “Re-thinking” and reduction, re-use and recycling measures to conserve building materials and reduce waste- Renovation instead of new building
Other LEED™ certified Measures	As relevant to the particular development

15.2 Urban Design Principles and Guidelines

Urban design principles address the more qualitative aspects of development, including visual character, aesthetics and compatibility of land use. New development and redevelopment will embrace where possible the following principles.

15.2.1 Form and Design

The form and design of new development should complement significant natural features. Existing trees will be saved and incorporated into site design.

New development should not obstruct views of natural features and landmarks.

New development in Grand Bend and downtowns across Lambton Shores is generally restricted to a maximum of three storeys.

Development clustered around public open space and recreational uses centred on existing treed areas or the waterfront is a design objective in Lambton Shores.

The massing and conceptual design of new development should provide for continuity and harmony in architectural style with adjacent uses, especially those with cultural or natural heritage value.

The Municipality will promote a high standard of design for buildings constructed in strategic or prominent locations, such as in the downtowns or gateway areas to Forest and Grand Bend.

15.2.2 Streetscaping and Landscaping

The co-ordinated approach to streetscaping included in the Community Design Plan for Forest, Grand Bend, Port Franks, Arkona and Thedford should be followed for all new development, public service facilities and infrastructure projects.

Landscaping will enhance the appearance of development, contribute to the blending of new/existing development and screen parking, loading, garbage and service facilities.

Where proposed development consists of a grouping of buildings, the buildings will be positioned to define usable and secure open space and afford privacy for individual units and adjoining residences.

15.2.3 Agricultural Landscape

Policies for preserving this landscape are included in Section 5.9.7

15.2.4 Lambton Shores' Communities

Policies from the 2008 Community Design Plan for Forest, Grand Bend, Port Franks, Arkona and Thedford are outlined in Section 15.3.

15.2.5 Commercial Areas

Section 6 of the Official Plan includes urban design guidelines for downtowns and highway commercial areas, respectively.

15.2.6 Industrial Areas

Policies for site design in industrial areas are included in Section 7.

15.3 Community Improvement

Community Improvement Project Areas and Plans

Aimed at older parts of the Municipality, the Official Plan's community improvement policies focus on the maintenance, rehabilitation and redevelopment of the existing physical environment in designated areas. Community improvements, as defined in the *Planning Act*, are intended to:

- contribute to a sense of community;

- upgrade and improve municipal infrastructure, public service facilities and privately owned property; and

- enhance the economic potential of Lambton Shores, as a whole and its communities.

Under the *Planning Act*, Lambton Shores may designate “Community Improvement Project Areas”. In these areas, the Municipality may acquire lands, prepare improvement plans and undertake various community improvement projects. This section of the Official Plan provides a framework for the selection and designation of project areas and the preparation and implementation of Community Improvement Plans.

In general, candidate Community Improvement Areas are areas with aging or deteriorating buildings and properties, infrastructure and public service facilities that could potentially benefit from a coordinated, comprehensive approach to physical improvements. In commercial areas, other problems may include underutilized buildings, high vacancy rates and instability. To be eligible for designation as a “Community Improvement Area”:

Residential areas must be stable and not “in transition” to other non-residential uses.

Commercial areas must have underutilized commercial buildings.

Community Improvement Plans will:

All Areas

recognize and protect heritage buildings and areas;

provide for building rehabilitation and improvements;

upgrade infrastructure and public service facilities;

provide for links and connections to other destinations and areas; and

encourage all construction and improvements to be energy efficient and aspire to meet LEED standards.

Residential Areas

provide for the special housing needs of seniors, low income families and the disabled; and

provide improved and accessible neighbourhood oriented open space and recreational facilities.

Downtown Commercial Areas

enhance their role as the centre of the community;

encourage redevelopment, intensification and revitalization;

enhance the commercial streetscape; and

eliminate land use conflicts.

Community Improvement Plans may also provide for environmental site assessment and remediation of contaminated lands where they are found to exist.

Priority areas include downtown Forest, followed by downtown Arkona and Thedford. Other areas may be designated provided they meet the criteria included in this section of the Official Plan. In Community Improvement Areas, Lambton Shores may acquire land for neighbourhood or community parks and significant natural heritage or cultural resource features, to provide links and connections to public open space and other areas.

The Municipality may designate, by By-law, the whole or any part of an area as a Community Improvement Project Area for the purposes of preparing a Community Improvement Plan. Following the preparation of the plan, the Municipality may construct, repair, rehabilitate or improve buildings on land acquired or held by it in the project area or clear, grade and level lands, as required. The Municipality may then sell, lease or otherwise dispose of land acquired or held by it to any persons or government agency for use in conformity with the Community Improvement Plan. Lambton Shores may make grants or loans to property owners to pay for all or part of the cost of the works included in the Community Improvement Plan. Grants and loans will be registered on the title.

The adoption of a Community Improvement Plan requires public notice under the *Planning Act*.

To implement Community Improvement Plans or community improvement in general, Lambton Shores may also:

obtain funding from senior levels of government;

enter into agreements with any government body or one or more municipalities;

consider community improvement needs during the preparation of annual capital and operating budgets;

in older areas with heritage value threatened by demolition, designate a Demolition Control Area where no person may demolish the whole or any part of a property unless a demolition permit is issued by Council;

pass bonus zoning provisions to authorize increases in height and density of permitted development in return for such facilities, matters, etc., as set out in the by-law; and

co-operate with and empower local service clubs, such as Chambers of Commerce and Business Improvement Areas, who have the in the past, provided for neighbourhood and community parks, street furniture, library quarters, monuments and trails and play a key role in the organization of special events, fall fairs, festivals, etc., to assist in community improvement programs.

15.4 Community Design Plans (please see Community Design Plan 2008 for more detail)

On-going community improvements initiatives will be based on the recommendations made in the comprehensive Community Design Plan prepared for Lambton Shores communities in 2008. The plan includes Community Design Master Plans for five Lambton Shores communities, including Forest, Grand Bend, Port Franks, Arkona and Thedford. A major focus of the Community Design Plans is the identification of opportunities to enhance/create destinations and linkages among these destinations.

The Community Design Plans may be implemented by the Municipality and local partners as Community Improvement Projects. Community Design Master Plan elements may also be required as a condition to development. The following sections summarize the Community Design Master Plans prepared for the five communities:

15.4.1 Forest

The Forest Community Design Master Plan is based on five key themes: re-forest Forest; connect established areas with growth areas and connect heritage features with new features; protect and enhance heritage; define and upgrade existing attractions and green technology. The Community Design Master Plan includes the following elements:

Building and Landscape Design – all new development should be compatible with “the town in a park” image of Forest.

Gateways and Arrivals – at the north gateway at the Shores Recreation Complex and the south gateway near George and Main Streets. Gateway features, such as upgraded signage, seasonal planting beds, a water feature and ornamental trees will establish Forest’s boundaries and provide visual queues.

Intersections – the Main Street/King Street intersection should be enhanced by planters, new street plantings, seating and enriched coloured concrete paving. “Dressing up” King Street will attract tourists and local residents and encourage travellers to turn left down King Street instead of continuing on Highway 21. Streetscape improvements at the “Highway Commercial” area, centred on Townsend Line and King Street, will help to define it as a new hub. Traffic calming measures to slow traffic down and create a safe pedestrian environment are also recommended.

Street trees, Furnishing and Lighting – to re-forest Forest, conifers and shade trees will be added to parks, streetscapes and boulevards. The Municipality may consider heritage tree designation for historic old trees under the *Municipal Act* and *Ontario Heritage Act*. The Official Plan also encourages the planting of new hedgerows as a natural way to divide properties. Street trees, furnishing and lighting, using Forest’s existing custom light standards, may be added in the downtown.

Destinations and Linkages – several improvements are proposed to link the downtown with the “Highway Commercial” area and Shores Recreation Centre, including signage, planters, banners, trees, multi-use trails, and on-road cycling routes. Partially following the former CN Rail line, the trail will retain the concrete/stone markers and switch symbols as strong visual reminders of Forest’s evolution as a railway town. The trail may consist of three sections:

“Wilderness Zone”, west of Washington Street, intended as a multi-use trail to link downtown and Hickory Creek. Currently, Hickory Creek is accessible only where public open space abuts the creek;

“Downtown Zone” to accommodate pedestrian and bicycle movement through downtown; and

“Residential Zone” to continue the multi-use trail. Development in the downtown and residential zones must not interfere with the trail or vistas provided from the trail.

Pedestrian crosswalks, traffic calming measures and signage upgrades.

The Municipality may consider enacting a sign by-law to implement the Community Design Master Plan’s signage recommendations.

15.4.2 Grand Bend

The Community Design Master Plan prepared for Grand Bend is based on five key themes: the Beach; the theme of music based on the Old Dance Hall; family friendly and accessible for all people; alternative links and routes for pedestrians and a year round community. It includes the following elements:

Building and Landscape Design - All development should be compatible with Grand Bend’s sand, sun and fun image.

Gateways and Arrivals – gateway features at the southern end of the village will create a visual threshold and provide a feeling of inclusiveness for residents.

Intersections – enhanced pedestrian oriented intersections may be developed at main intersections and along Main Street and Ontario Street. These intersections will act as key nodes to link various areas of the village.

Street trees, Furnishing, Lighting and Signage – these features should reflect the theme of the beach and individual neighbourhoods to create a sense of variety. New signage will mark local attractions to help tourists easily locate the many attractions offered by Grand Bend.

Pedestrian Bridges – bridges are recommended at two locations across Parkhill Creek. However, any new bridges must maintain the navigability of the creek.

Destinations and Linkages – examples of new destinations and linkages include a new marina, new commercial development at the foot of Main Street, a neighbourhood parkette at Alberta Street and River Road, “reclaiming” the

towpath along the Old Ausable River Channel as a multi-use trail and a village wide system of on and off-road cycling trails.

To maintain Grand Bend’s seaside village resort “feel”, future development is restricted to low and medium density development in low rise buildings. Building heights are generally restricted to a maximum of three storeys, with building heights generally decreasing from Ontario Street to the lake to preserve views. In addition, new low density residential in the “Grand Bend Residential” area is restricted to 7.5 units per hectare or less to preserve the existing tree cover and natural environmental features.

15.4.3 Port Franks

The Community Design Master Plan for Port Franks is based on three key themes: lakeside residential, artists’ enclave, natural neighbourhood and Ausable Amble – River Lookout. The following elements are included:

Building and Landscape Design –all new development shall be compatible with “the unique natural heritage” and “quiet beauty” of Port Franks.

Gateways and Arrivals – Simple gateway features, such as upgraded signage, banners and dune grasses, should be used to establish Port Franks’ boundaries

and convey the residential quality of the village. New educational signage could provide residents and tourists an opportunity to learn about the dunes.

Intersections – the Port Franks Road/Riverside Drive intersection should act as the village hub. Main intersections in the village should provide safe crossings and connections to sidewalks and pathways.

Street Trees, Furnishing and Lighting – new street trees, plantings, furnishings and lighting, using Port Franks' existing light standards, should be added to main intersections.

Destinations and Linkages – the Community Design Master Plan identifies four key destinations, including a new waterfront walkway, new parkette at Clarke Drive/Poplar Avenue, landscape and seating enhancements at Riverside Drive/Superior Street and a lookout at the end of Nipigon Street, all linked by a core walking loop. A new bike path along Port Franks Road could provide safe access to the recreation centre and Mud Creek area.

Environment – Port Franks' unique natural features offer the ideal setting for an environmental education and field walks program. Re-establishing the Karner Blue Butterfly Sanctuary and a public boardwalk along the river will enhance and protect the significant flora and fauna of the area.

Pedestrian Crosswalks, Traffic Calming Measures and Signage Upgrades are also included in the Community Design Master Plan.

15.4.4 Arkona

The Community Design Master Plan prepared for Arkona is based on three key themes: celebrating agricultural views, linking the community's assets and amenities, country streets and flowering trails. The following elements are included:

Building and Landscape Design –all development should be compatible with the “naturally beautiful” image of Arkona.

Gateways and Arrivals – gateway features at the four edges of town will create a visual threshold and provide a feeling of inclusiveness for residents.

Intersections – the ‘four corners’ intersection will be enhanced by planters, new street plantings, seating and enriched coloured concrete paving. The Community Design Master Plan recommends tree and shrub plantings, benches and a central planter for a village Christmas tree or fountain on the northeast corner to attract tourists and local residents to the core.

Street trees, Furnishing and Lighting – these should be added to core areas, including the gateway and ‘Rock Glen Block’ areas, as shown in the Community Design Master Plan. A street tree survey would identify mature trees to be replaced and locations where new trees and plantings may be added.

Destinations and Linkages – the Community Design Master Plan identified three key destinations in the community core: Four Corners’ enhancement area, neighbourhood Park on Centre Street and a new play area and splash pad at the community centre. New, wider sidewalks will connect each of the destinations and provide safe linkages. A new walkway will accommodate increasing day use to Rock Glen Falls and provide visitors with an opportunity to walk into the village centre.

Environmental – the Community Design Master Plan suggests linking the new wind farm to the village to provide an educational opportunity for green energy. Redevelopment of a brownfields site at the southern edge of Arkona into a rest stop for tourists will provide another destination for residents to bike and walk.

Pedestrian Crosswalks and Traffic Calming Measures - defined paving and enhanced crossings should provide universally accessible intersections and enhance visibility for approaching vehicles.

15.4.5 Thedford

The Community Design Master Plan prepared for Thedford is based on four key themes: antiques centre, celebrate train heritage, mining and milling history and main street gathering place. The following elements are included:

Building and Landscape Design –all new development should be compatible with the unique natural surroundings and historic character of Thedford.

Gateways and Arrivals – gateway features such as enhanced signage, upgrades to the corner park, and tree plantings in the core area and along the boulevard should provide a visual threshold and a feeling of inclusiveness for the residents of Thedford.

Intersections – banners advertising local events and festivals, new street plantings, seating and enriched coloured concrete paving will enliven the downtown core and enhance the pedestrian experience along Main Street. A new Village Green will provide a focal point and encourage pedestrian movements through the core. New opportunities for commercial development in the vicinity of the Village Complex should strengthen and complement existing businesses.

Street Trees, Furnishing and Lighting – themed streetscapes, inspired by the village's railway heritage, will include new street trees, furnishing and upgraded lighting in the core, extending out along Main Street.



Destinations and Linkages –the Community Design Master Plan identifies a number of key destinations in the village, including an upgraded corner park with a water feature, expanded seating areas and new “Village Green” with bandstand, defined locations for residents and tourists to visit historic mining sites and mills and the re-establishment of the former rail line as a multi-

use trail for cyclists traveling through the area. Restoring continuity of the rail trail will also enable the trellis bridge to become another destination.

Pedestrian Crosswalks and Traffic Calming Measures are also included in the Community Design Master Plan.

15.5 Lambton Shores - A Barrier Free Municipality

The *Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act* strives to make Ontario accessible to all people through the development, implementation and enforcement of new mandatory accessibility standards. The Municipality has developed a Barrier Free Policy

Statement and Accessibility Guidelines (May 2003) to assist in the planning, design and development of barrier-free communities. Lambton Shores is committed to:

The continual improvement of access to existing and future municipal premises, facilities, and services for its ratepayers, staff and visitors with disabilities.



The participation of people with disabilities in the development and review of its Annual Access Plan through the Lambton Shores Accessibility Advisory Committee.

The implementation of its Accessibility Guidelines for municipal facilities, roads, sidewalks etc.

15.5.1 Policies

Lambton Shores is committed to barrier free access for persons with disabilities and the elderly by removing and/or preventing land use barriers which restrict their full participation in society. Based on this framework, policies for barrier free access are:

Lambton Shores will take a leadership role in encouraging accessibility through the implementation of its Policy Statement and Accessibility Guidelines.



Public spaces shall be designed to be accessible and safe for all members of the community in accordance with the statement and guidelines.

The Advisory Committee will prepare an annual Accessibility Plan covering the identification, removal and prevention of barriers through policies, bylaws, programs, practices and

services.

Council will seek the advice of the committee on the accessibility of all existing and future municipal facilities, and, where appropriate, the accessibility of development subject to Site Plan Approval.

Lambton Shores encourages public and private agencies to provide support and assistance to residents with disabilities. Efforts can address physical access, suitable work environments, transportation and training programs for residents with disabilities.

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Former Waste Disposal Sites

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16. FORMER WASTE DISPOSAL SITES

Located throughout the Municipality, former waste disposal sites are subject to MOE policies. Consultation with MOE is required for any proposed development or change of use within 500 metres of a closed waste disposal site. MOE approval, under Section 46 of the *Environmental Protection Act*, is required for a change of use for a former landfill site that is more than 25 years old. Former waste disposal sites are shown on Schedules A and A1 to A8.

The former grand bend municipal waste disposal site has been assumed by the County of Lambton and is subject to the County's Waste Management Plan.



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Natural Resources



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17. NATURAL RESOURCES

Natural resources include air, water, woodlots, aggregates and petroleum.

17.1 Water Conservation

The Municipality strives to operate a sustainable water system through the Lambton Shores Water Supply and Distribution System.

Based on limiting “first use” of treated water and maximizing re-use of “grey water”, a sustainable water system focuses on the interplay of water use, reuse and disposal. Treated water use should be restricted to “first use” – uses having a direct impact on public and personal health, such as drinking, cooking and bathing. The Municipality limits “first use” of water in a number of ways:

Section 16.1 of the Official Plan requires a “Sustainability Plan” for Plan of Subdivision/Condominium and Site Plan applications. “Water Conservation, Efficiency” is a major component of a plan and covers low water use landscaping, grey-water re-use for lawn and garden watering, alternative ground covers, water saving fixtures and water saving appliances.

Other measures for conserving water include:

- Outdoor water use restrictions, an effective way to reduce peak water use
- Water for firefighting and other non-potable water uses do not need to be treated to drinking water standards
- Educating the public about water use and reuse.

The ultimate long-term goal of a sustainable water system is a biosphere solution where all water is recycled and reused.

The Municipality is encouraging the conservation of water and has established an ongoing meter replacement program to ensure metering and consumption accuracy,

17.2 Energy Conservation, Air Quality and Climate Change

The PPS requires that municipalities support energy efficiency and improved air quality through land use and development patterns. Consistent with this, the Lambton Shores Official Plan:

Promotes compact form, nodes and corridors.

Promotes alternative transportation modes, such as walking and cycling in and between residential, shopping and employment areas.

Promotes the mix of housing/employment uses to shorten commutes and decrease congestion.

Promotes building and land use design and orientation to maximize the use of alternative or renewable energy, such as solar and wind energy, and the beneficial effects of vegetation.

Lambton Shores is committed to improving air quality, reducing the Municipality's impact on climate change and raising public awareness on air quality and climate change. For example, the Municipality may consider:

Replacing its vehicles with hybrid vehicles or those that use alternate green energy fuel.

Energy efficiency improvements for Municipal facilities

Converting traffic lights to light-emitting diodes technology for energy savings

Lobbying support from senior government initiatives aimed at reducing trans-boundary air pollution.

Encouraging Federal and Provincial initiatives to develop and enforce improved emission standards and increased fuel efficiency for motor vehicles and industrial operations.

17.3 Alternative and Renewable Energy Generation

As provided for in the *Green Energy and Green Economy Act*, 2009, the Province is committed to facilitating the development of green energy projects using cleaner

sources of energy. An important objective of the act is to allow for coal generation to end in 2014. Lambton Shores encourages renewable and alternative energy systems. A renewable energy generation facility generates electricity from an energy source renewed by natural processes such as wind, water, biomass, biogas, and biofuel, solar or geothermal energy. Alternative systems



significantly reduce harmful emissions to the environment, when compared to conventional energy sources using fossil fuels. All new technologies used in Lambton Shores must, however, be proven technologies, comply with Federal and Provincial requirements and have minimal adverse impacts on human health, the environment and economy.

Taking advantage of its strategic location in a windy area on the Lake Huron coast, a wind farm is located in Lambton Shores west of Ravenswood. All new facilities must comply with the *Green Energy and Green Economy Act* and its regulations, but are now exempt from the environmental assessment process under the *Environmental Assessment Act* and the municipal planning process under the *Planning Act*.

17.4 Agricultural Woodlots

Agricultural Woodlots are a valuable renewable resource and may be harvested in a sustainable way or used for maple sugar operations, in accordance with good forestry and Environmental Farm Management practices. Stewardship programs for woodlots are outlined in Section 3.6.

17.5 Aggregates and “EXTRACTIVE” Areas

Lambton County, as a whole, is “aggregate poor” since only a limited number of areas have sand or gravel deposits of sufficient quantity and quality. In contrast, significant aggregate resources are found in Lambton Shores along the Wyoming Moraine. Arkona

is especially rich in aggregate resources. Policies are included in Section 11 of the Official Plan.

17.6 Petroleum

Lambton Shores requires the long-term protection of petroleum resources see definition, Section 2.5). Some commercial oil wells still exist in the south-eastern part of the Municipality. The following policies apply:

All resources must be protected from development that could potentially preclude or hinder their continued use or expansion or are incompatible for reasons related to public health and safety or environmental impacts.

The Municipality will ensure that no development is permitted around any former operating petroleum wells for maintenance, servicing and safety reasons. Appropriate setbacks will be included in the Zoning By-law.

Development of resources, including exploration, drilling, production and storage shall comply with the *Petroleum Resources Act* and any other applicable Federal and Provincial requirements.

Exploration of petroleum resources will not require an Official Plan or Zoning By-law amendment.

17.7 Abandoned Oil, Gas and Water Wells

To avoid adverse impacts on groundwater, all abandoned oil, gas and water wells must be decommissioned by a contractor licensed under the *Petroleum Resources Act* or the *Ontario Water Resources Act*, as applicable.



Economic Development



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18. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

18.1 Economic Development Policies

Consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement and Lambton Shores Strategic plan, Lambton Shores will promote economic development and competitiveness by:

Investing in public and private projects and programs which promote a high quality of life in Lambton Shores and improve our municipality so that it is attractive, safe, and sound for business to invest.

Encouraging an appropriate mix and range of employment to meet long-term needs.

Continuing to diversify its economic base, by promoting industrial development, a competitive eco-tourism, agric-business and food sector, including the “Locavore” food movement, as emerging economic activities.

Maintaining a range and choice of suitable sites for a wide range of economic activities reflecting the needs of existing and future businesses.

Planning for new employment areas and ensuring the necessary infrastructure is available for current and future uses.

The Lambton Shores Economic Committee has developed an action plan with 7 priority areas of focus:

Developing a solid economic foundation

Developing a visible Lambton Shores brand

A prosperous business base

An active, creative and cultural sector

Sustainable growth; and

A thriving tourism industry

The Lambton Shores Harbours Committee has been established as a forum for stakeholder engagement and communication respecting harbours and marinas in Lambton Shores with the mandate of developing a harbour strategy to determine short and long term goals to enhance the harbour areas of Port Franks and Grand Bend, and upstream in the Ausable Cut for the public and various stakeholders.

18.2 Objectives

Lambton Shores' objectives for long-term prosperity includes some of the following:

Our core commercial areas in Forest, Grand Bend, Arkona and Thedford are vibrant and thriving.

Our tourism economy is thriving and eco-tourism is a key component of our economic strategy.

Our agricultural economy is strong.

Our Lambton Shores Industrial Park is growing.

Municipal marinas remain a major component of the tourism economy.

An Economic Development Strategy has been established.

Lambton Shores other objectives for ensuring long-term prosperity are:

Optimize the long-term availability of land, resources, infrastructure and public service facilities.

Promote the redevelopment of brownfields sites.

Develop alternatives to car use, as part of a multi-modal transportation system.

Provide opportunities for increased energy generation, supply and conservation, including alternative and renewable energy systems.

Lambton Shores will continue to support and work with Sarnia-Lambton Economic Development, Sarnia-Lambton Tourism, Chambers of Commerce and Business Improvement Areas (BIAs) across the Municipality to promote economic development.

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Implementation

Municipality of Lambton Shores Official Plan (Draft 6)

Draft Working Copy - This is a draft working copy of the proposed Lambton Shores Official Plan, do not base any decisions on this draft. This Draft Official Plan is currently under review by the Lambton Shores Municipal Council



19. IMPLEMENTATION

19.1 Introduction

This section outlines the tools available to implement the Official Plan. Lambton Shores will also continuously monitor key trends and indicators, undertake comprehensive five year reviews and amend the Plan, as required. These actions are required to ensure that the Official Plan:

Is responsive to changing community values and socio-economic trends

Provides valid direction for evaluating and implementing proposals for change

Reflects development pressures and changing conditions.



19.2 Interpretation of Official Plan

19.2.1 Schedules

The boundaries of the land use designations shown on the schedules are approximate, unless bounded by roads, railways, rivers or streams or other geographical barriers. Amendments to the Official Plan are not required to make minor adjustments to land use boundaries, provided the general intent of the Plan is maintained.

19.2.2 Text

Unlike a Zoning By-law, an Official Plan is not a legally enforceable document. Based on this, it should not be subject to strict, legal interpretation.

Permitted uses listed in the Official Plan are not meant to be complete or exhaustive, but to illustrate the range of uses and activities permitted within each land use

designation. Amendments will not be required for similar uses, provided the intent of the Plan is maintained and the use conforms to the Plan's policies.

All numerical criteria and standards included in the text shall be considered approximate only and not absolute, except as they apply to flood elevations. Amendments will not be required for a minor change in any of the numerical criteria and standards used throughout the Plan or to correct any minor technical errors or omissions.

19.2.3 Definitions

Unless otherwise noted, the definitions included in Section 2.5 apply throughout the Official Plan.

19.3 Official Plan Review and Amendments

Every five years, as required by the *Planning Act*, Council will hold a public meeting to consider the need for a review of the Official Plan. In addition, Council will monitor the continued relevance of the Official Plan to identify the need for amendments. The following five factors will be monitored:

population (for example, seasonal/permanent population splits), land use and development trends;

economic conditions, covering agriculture, commercial, industrial and tourism development;

housing trends and requirements;

implementation of the Plan's Natural Heritage System and Cultural Resource policies; and

adequacy of infrastructure and public service facilities.

Amendments to the Plan may be proposed from time to time. Council will consider approving an amendment if it:

Conforms to the land use planning principles in the Plan respecting community form and growth management.

Maintains the original intent and purpose of the Plan.

is needed and can be justified based on accepted planning and engineering principles.

Is consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement.

19.4 Pre-Consultation and Complete Development Applications

Pre-consultation and complete applications are required for all applications for Official Plan Amendments, Zoning By-law Amendments, Plan of Subdivision/Condominium Approvals, Site Plan Approvals, variances and consents for land severance. A Municipal By-law is required to enact the policies included in this section.

The purpose of preconsultation is to ensure that Council can properly evaluate applications and make consistent and appropriate decisions within the time periods prescribed in the *Planning Act*. The policies also help ensure that the public has access to all relevant information early in the planning process.

A Pre-Consultation Meeting allows the applicant an opportunity to discuss the development application with Municipal staff prior to submitting the formal application. At the meeting, staff will advise the applicant of:

Applications that must be submitted concurrently.

Reports/studies and any additional information on the site and surrounding area that must be submitted with the application to ensure it is “complete”. Required reports/studies will reflect the complexity of the application. Additional information may not be required for simple or minor applications.

Reports/studies may be required to address the matters shown on TABLE 7.

TABLE 7
Required Reports/Studies

Matters	Reports/Studies
Cultural Matters	The Official Plan's requirements for Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports (CHERs) and archaeological assessments are outlined in Section 14.
Environmental and Natural Matters	The contents of an Environmental Impact Study (EIS) are outlined in Section 3.5.
Sustainability Plan	Required for Plan of Subdivision/Condominium and Site Plan applications, as outlined in Section 15.1.
Transportation Matters (Traffic Study)	To ensure that the proposed development can be accommodated by the existing transportation network, with no negative impacts on the network and surrounding land uses. Reports will also identify any lands and on- or off-site transportation improvements required to accommodate the proposed development
Infrastructure Matters (Servicing Study)	To ensure that the proposed development will be adequately serviced by municipal water, sanitary sewer, stormwater management systems and other servicing infrastructure
<i>Environmental Assessment Act</i> Requirements	Reports/studies on transportation and infrastructure matters will also identify the need to address the requirements of the <i>EA Act</i>
Financial Matters	To demonstrate that a proposed development will have no undesirable or unanticipated financial impacts on the Municipality

All reports/studies must be prepared by a qualified professional. Lambton Shores may appoint a "peer reviewer" to review any reports/studies, at the applicant's cost

19.5 Zoning

The Zoning By-law is the key tool for implementing the Official Plan. Passed under the *Planning Act*, it regulates the use of land and the location, use, character and height of buildings and structures. The Zoning By-law must conform to the land use designations and policies of the Official Plan.

As authorized by the *Planning Act*, Council may also pass other types of zoning and development control by-laws as shown on **TABLE 8**.

TABLE 8
Zoning and Development Control By-laws

Type of Zoning	Provisions
Holding Zones	Indicated by an 'h' symbol, specifies uses that are permitted when the holding symbol is removed: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Holding provisions may be used to ensure that necessary servicing is in place, ESA's, etc. are protected, cultural heritage assessments have been completed, etc.- Interim uses will be specified in the Zoning By-law- When the conditions are met, the Zoning By-law will be amended to remove the 'h' symbol- Public notice is not required for the removal of the holding zone, but the owner and individuals requesting notice will be notified
Zoning with Conditions	Conditions to zoning related to the use, erection or location of a use. The conditions may be included in an agreement with the owner registered on title. The agreement may be enforced against subsequent owners
Temporary Use By-law	Authorization of the temporary use of lands, buildings or structures for any purpose not permitted by the Zoning By-law, but generally maintaining the intent of the Official Plan. A Temporary Use By-law: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Defines the area to which it applies- Defines the period it is in effect, usually not exceeding 10 years for garden suites and three years for other uses. Other examples of temporary uses are parking lots, fairs, carnivals and special events- When the by-law expires, the use will not be considered as a legal non-conforming use
Interim Control By-laws	Prohibits the use of land, buildings or structures within a defined area on an interim basis (less than one year) except for such uses set out in the By-law. An Interim Control By-law may be passed when Council has directed that a land use planning study or similar study be completed. The by-law may be extended for another year to a maximum of two years
Bonus Zoning	Increased density and height permitted in return for such facilities, matters, etc., that implement the policies of the Official Plan, as set out in the by-law. Examples include dedication of ESA's, additional parkland, green design technologies, heritage preservation, provision of special needs or low income housing, public art, etc.
Development Permit	Combines zoning, site plan and minor variance into one process,

Type of Zoning	Provisions
System	allowing a comprehensive, co-ordinated approach to large developments. May provide for ongoing monitoring of natural environment protection measures, for example. Agreements may be registered on title

19.6 Non-Conforming Uses

Legally non-conforming uses are uses that were legally established, but are now not permitted by the Official Plan and/or Zoning By-law. Although the Official Plan encourages the transition or redevelopment of these uses to conforming uses, legally non-conforming uses have the right to continue indefinitely provided that the use remains the same as on the day the Zoning By-law was passed and continues to be used for the same purpose.

In the Zoning By-law, Council may recognize a use that does not conform to the Official Plan provided that:

The use generally conforms to the intent of the Official Plan.

The use does not involve hazardous activities or substances.

The use does not contribute to air or water pollution problems.

The use is generally accepted in the area, does not suffer from deterioration or lack of maintenance and will have no adverse impacts on the development potential of adjoining lands.

Over the long-term, uses that are not permitted by the Official Plan and Zoning By-law should cease to exist or relocate to an area where it will conform to the Official Plan.

19.7 Plans of Subdivision/Condominium

The subdivision of land into lots or blocks and the creation of a condominium development are regulated by the *Planning Act*. The authority to approve Plans of Subdivision/Condominium has been delegated to the Municipality of Lambton Shores.

A draft plan of subdivision is a plan submitted to Council for approval under Section 50 of the Planning Act which proposes to divide lands into lots and blocks, and includes the laying out of public roads.

A registered plan is a draft plan of subdivision which has received final approval from Council and is registered at the Land Registry Office. The lots, block and roads shown on the registered plan are created as a result of the registration of the plan at the Land Registry Office.

All Plan of Subdivision/Condominium applications will be accompanied by plans drawn to scale showing the information required by the *Planning Act*. Servicing and Traffic Studies may be required for all Plan of Subdivision/Condominium applications. Other reports that may be required to form a “complete application” are outlined in Section 19.4 including a Sustainability Plan (see Section 15.1).

As required by the *Planning Act*, Council will evaluate applications according to the following criteria:

effect of the development on matters of Provincial interest, as outlined in the *Planning Act* and the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS);

if the plan is premature or in the public interest;

conformity of the Plan of Subdivision/Condominium with the land use designations and policies of the Official Plan;

suitability of the land for the purposes for which it is to be subdivided;

dimensions and shapes of the proposed lots;

adequacy of infrastructure, including public streets, water supply, sanitary sewage collection and disposal, public streets, stormwater management, waste collection and disposal and public utilities;

adequacy of public service facilities, including fire and police protection, parks, pedestrian and cycling links, schools and other public service facilities;

conservation of natural resources and flood control;

minimization of potential impacts on:

- adjoining existing and future land uses and opportunities for the integration of the subdivision with adjacent lands and development; and
- the transportation network and significant natural and cultural heritage features;

area of land to be conveyed or dedicated for public purposes.

energy efficiency and conservation, as covered by the Sustainability Plan (Section 15.1).

In approving a Plan of Subdivision/Condominium, Lambton Shores may stipulate that approval lapses at the end of three years if construction of the development has not commenced. Council may also extend the draft approval subject to a time frame considered appropriate by Council. All Plans of Subdivision/Condominium will be subject to a Subdivision Agreement between the Municipality and owner. As authorized by the *Planning Act*, the Municipality may attach conditions to a Plan of Subdivision/Condominium requiring:

That a Zoning By-law amendment or minor variance be obtained.

Dedication of parkland or cash-in-lieu of land for other recreational purposes

Dedication of land for future road widenings, one-foot reserves, pedestrian walkways, bicycle paths.

Fulfilment of any Municipal financial requirements.

Servicing agreement, if required, for the extension of services.

The Municipality also may pass a by-law under the *Planning Act* deeming old registered and undeveloped Plans of Subdivision to be unregistered due to inadequate lot size, access, services or location in an environmentally or culturally significant area.

Council may also adopt Subdivision and Site Plan Guidelines in the future to assist with the preparation and evaluation of applications.

19.8 Committee of Adjustment

19.8.1 Consents for Land Severance

The Lambton Shores Committee of Adjustment functions as the Municipality's Land Division Committee and deals with applications under the subdivision of land and part-lot control provisions of the *Planning Act*. These include consent to severance of the ownership or rights in the use of land by sale and purchase or by mortgage, lease, or other form of agreement for a period of 21 years or more.

When dealing with a consent application, the Committee must first be satisfied that a Plan of Subdivision is not necessary for the proper and orderly development of the land. In general, applications for multiple consents will be limited to a maximum of three lots located on an existing public road. When the proposed lot and/or use of the land do not comply with the Zoning By-law, a consent shall not be given until the required Zoning By-law amendment or minor variance application has been given.

When reviewing an application for consent, the Committee will consider the following:

Any lots created must conform to the Official Plan's land use designations and policies and comply with the Zoning By-law.

All of the criteria included in the *Planning Act* for considering Plan of Subdivision applications. These criteria are outlined in Section 20.8 of the Official Plan.

The size and shape of the lots to be created must be appropriate for the intended use, compatible with surrounding existing and future development and not adversely affect the development potential of adjoining lands.

The proposed lots must front onto or have access to an existing improved and maintained public road and not involve a road extension or create a traffic hazard. Infill development on private roads is allowed in certain areas, as outlined in Section 13.2.10.

New lots must not create any landlocked parcels.

Adequate municipal services and utilities must be available. Lots serviced by water wells and/or septic tank and tile bed systems must meet all requirements of the Lambton County Health Unit and Lambton County Building Services Department.

For the following specific areas, the Committee must also be satisfied that:

The consent conforms to the policies for severances in the “Agricultural” area, included in Section 5.3 of the Plan.

The consent conforms to the Plan’s policies for the preservation of significant natural and cultural heritage features.

Consents are not permitted in significant natural heritage features, including ESA’s.

The consent does not potentially fragment lands designated “Open Space” or interfere with the potential for the development of multi-use trails.

As authorized by the *Planning Act*, the Committee may attach conditions to a severance requiring:

That a Zoning By-law amendment or minor variance be obtained.

The dedication of parkland or cash-in-lieu.



The dedication of any road widenings, one-foot reserves, multi-use pathways, etc.

Fulfilment of any Municipal financial requirements.

A servicing agreement, if required, for the extension of services.

19.8.2 Other Powers of the Committee of Adjustment

Pursuant to the *Planning Act*, Lambton Shores Committee of Adjustment has the power to:

Authorize a minor variance from the Zoning By-law or an Interim Control By-law in respect of land, buildings or structures or the use of the land.

Permit the enlargement or extension of a legal non-conforming building or a change in the use of land or a building from a legal non-conforming use to another non-conforming use.

Permit the use of land, buildings or structures for any purpose, that in the opinion of the Committee, conforms to the uses permitted and defined in general terms in the By-law.

The Committee may also authorize a minor variance from the provisions of any By-law implementing the Official Plan in respect of land, buildings or structures. A Municipal by-law is required to empower the Committee with these powers.

19.8.2.1 Minor Variance Applications

As required by the *Planning Act*, the Committee must consider the following matters when considering an application for minor variance:

is the requested variance minor?

is the general intent and purpose of the Official Plan maintained?

is the general intent and purpose of the Zoning By-law (or other By-law which implements this Plan) maintained? Would it be unreasonable or impossible or impose undue hardship on the applicant to comply with the Zoning By-law?

is the minor variance desirable for the appropriate development or use of the land, building or structure?

19.8.2.2 Permission Regarding Legal Non-Conforming Use

When dealing with these applications, the Committee will be satisfied that the use:

has been continuous from the day the Zoning By-law was passed to the date of the application;

was legally established under the laws in force at that time;

will be in keeping with the general intent of the Official Plan, in particular, policies regarding non-conforming uses (Section 20.7) and will not aggravate those aspects of the use that do not conform to the Official Plan and Zoning By-law.

The Committee will consider the following criteria:

is the long-term continuation of the use appropriate?

is the extension, enlargement or change in use necessary to avoid undue hardship to the applicant? Does it exacerbate the objectionable features of the use?

are required municipal services and parking and loading facilities adequate?

does the use cause any detriment, hazard or annoyance, potentially detracting from the amenity of adjoining property? Can conditions be imposed to mitigate these impacts, such as landscaping and buffering?

will granting the application interfere with the development potential of adjoining properties?

19.8.2.3 Permission Regarding Use

When dealing with an application for permission regarding a use defined in general terms, the Committee must determine if the proposed use:

conforms to the general intent and purpose of the Official Plan;

generally complies with the uses permitted in the Zoning By-law.

The Committee of Adjustment may attach conditions to the granting of approval, as it deems appropriate.

Lambton Shores may consider establishing a local appeal board for the appeals of minor variance applications. The board will be established as outlined in the *Planning Act*.

19.9 Site Plan Control

The objectives of Lambton Shores' Site Plan Control powers are to enhance the efficiency of land use and servicing, implement the Official Plan's sustainability and urban design policies, encourage more attractive development and ensure compatibility with existing development. Official Plan policies particularly relevant to Site Plan Control include:

Policies for Community Design for Forest, Grand Bend, Port Franks, Arkona and Thedford, included in Section 15.4;

Policies for roads, parking and loading, pedestrian facilities, trails and bike paths, included in Section 13;

Stormwater management policies included in Section 13.4;

Sustainability, as outlined in Section 15;

Urban design guidelines for various types of development in Lambton Shores included in Section 15.2 and accessibility policies included in Section 15.5.

The Municipality's Site Plan Control By-law designates certain uses and areas as "Site Plan Control Areas". All types of development and redevelopment are subject to the by-law's provisions, except for the operation of licensed pits and quarries, residential uses, including single-detached, semi-detached and duplex dwellings and additions or renovations to these residential uses. All other residential buildings are subject to Site Plan Control.

As defined in the by-law, "development" and "redevelopment" applies to the construction, erection or making of an addition or alteration to a building or structure that has the effect of substantially increasing its size and usability, the laying out and establishment of a commercial parking lot or of sites for the location of three or more trailers. The Site Plan Control process, regulated under the *Planning Act*, requires the submission of plans showing the location of all buildings, structures and facilities to be developed, including facilities designed to have regard for persons with disabilities. Drawings showing plan, elevation and cross-section views of each building must also be submitted showing:

The massing and conceptual design of buildings, including relationships to adjacent buildings, streets and exterior areas providing public access.

Interior walkways, stairs and elevators with public access from streets, open spaces and interior walkways in adjacent buildings.

Matters relating to exterior design, including the character, scale, appearance, design features and sustainable design.

Sustainable design elements on adjoining Municipal roads, including trees, shrubs, hedges, plantings or other ground cover, permeable paving materials, street furniture, curb ramps, waste and recycling containers and bicycle parking facilities. A Sustainability Plan may be required for Site Plan approval, as outlined in Section 15.1.5.

Areas of *Archaeological Potential* are designated on **Schedule D**. In these areas, proposed development and redevelopment subject to Site Plan Control are also requires an archaeological assessment, completed in accordance with Section 14.1.

As a condition to Site Plan approval, Lambton Shores may require the owner of the land to provide the following to the satisfaction of, and at no expense to, the Municipality:

Widening of abutting roads to the minimum right-of-way widths outlined in Section 13.2.

Subject to the *Public Transportation and Highway Improvement Act*, facilities to provide access to and from the land, such as access ramps and curbing and traffic direction signs.

Off-street vehicular loading and parking facilities, access driveways, including driveways for emergency vehicles and the hard surfacing and curbing of such areas.

Walkways and walkway ramps, including hard surfacing, and all other means of pedestrian access, including facilities for access for disabled persons.

Facilities for the lighting, including floodlighting, of the land, buildings and structures.

Walls, fences, hedges, trees, shrubs and other groundcover or facilities for the landscaping of the land or protection of adjoining lands.

Vaults, central storage and collection areas and other facilities and enclosures for the storage of garbage and other waste material.

Easements conveyed to the Municipality for the construction, maintenance or improvement of watercourses, ditches, drainage works, sanitary sewage facilities and other public utilities of the municipality or local board on the land.

Grading or alteration in elevation or contour of the land and provision for the disposal of storm, surface and wastewater from the land.

The owner is required to maintain these facilities to the satisfaction of the Municipality, including the removal of snow from access ramps and driveways, parking and loading

areas and walkways. The owner may also be required to enter into one or more agreements with Lambton Shores dealing with and ensuring the provision and maintenance of all the facilities, including parkland dedication.

19.10 Other Development Control Tools and By-laws

Other development control tools that may be used by Lambton Shores include Interim Control By-laws, Temporary Use By-laws and cash-in-lieu of parking by-laws. Other Municipal By-laws pertaining to land use planning include:

the Property Standards By-law will be enforced by the Municipality to deal with sub-standard properties and avoid the deterioration of others;

the Site Alteration By-law. This by-law requires Council permission for any grading, excavation and the placement of fill;

a Sign By-law to regulate signs.

19.11 Public and Agency Participation

The planning process in Lambton Shores will be inclusive and accommodate people of all ages, abilities, incomes and cultural diversities. As deemed appropriate the Municipality will also seek the assistance and co-operation of the Kettle and Stony Point First Nation, Pinery Provincial Park, service clubs, environmental advocacy groups, adjoining municipalities, Provincial Ministries and other government bodies and institutions. Lambton Shores supports the efforts of all of these bodies and will participate in their special events and initiatives. Partnering opportunities will also be considered by Council.



Public participation on all planning matters will comply with the provisions of the *Planning Act*. For development applications requiring more than one planning approval, Council may hold a joint public meeting to consider all of the applications. Notification will also be given jointly.

19.13 Future Studies/Actions

To assist in implementing the Official Plan, the Municipality may undertake to develop or update any of the following studies and other actions:

Homeowner Guidelines for the stewardship of residential property along the lakeshore and Old Ausable Channel.

Development of an Alternative Land Use Service (ALUS) program to compensate farmers for putting their lands into “environmental service”.

A Transportation Master Plan of the Grand Bend Area. Focusing on alternative modes of transportation, including walking and cycling, the Master Plan will provide long-term solutions to traffic and parking problems in Grand Bend.

Revisions to the Municipality’s “Infrastructure Design Guidelines and Construction Standards” (2002).

A Built Heritage and Cultural Landscapes Master Plan.

A new Zoning By-law to implement the Official Plan.

Plan of Subdivision/Condominium and Site Plan Guidelines.

Revised Site Plan Control By-law to include lands with high archaeological potential.

Enter into data sharing agreements with MNR for use of the Ministry’s Ontario Geospatial Data Exchange and Ministry of Culture for use of its data base.

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APPENDIX A

Built Heritage and Cultural Landscape Resources

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Planning Area	Feature	Description	Date
Grand Bend	Ontario Provincial Plaque	Grand Bend (naming)	1830s
	Site/Structure	Colonial Hotel	1858
	Site/Structure	Brenner Embankment (north side of river at the bridge), poured concrete structure housed acetylene apparatus to light the main intersection (corner of Colonial Hotel post)	1915
	Site/Structure	Grand Bend pier	1906
	Site/Structure	Iron Bridge (disused) on River Road, spanning Canada Company Cut	1910
	Site/Structure	Brewster Mill Site & Dam, Southcott Pines	
	Site/Structure	Oak Lodge, owned by Dr. J. Brigham	1897
	Site/Structure	Canada Company Cut	
	Site/Structure	Original log cottages, Beach O'Pines	1930s
	Site/Structure	The School House Restaurant, portion of structure was formerly the earlier Public School	
	Site/Structure	Benders Pub, oldest residence in Grand Bend	
	Site/Structure	Ausable River Bridge, Highway 21 at the Cut	1963
Arkona	Site/Structure	Rock Glen Mill site, at the falls	
	Site/Structure	Rock Glen Power Electric Dam site	
	Site/Structure	Wintemute's General Store	prior to 1877
	Site/Structure	Vahey Store	1885
	Site/Structure	Royal Hotel	1884
	Site/Structure	Wesleyan Methodist Church	1862
	Site/Structure	Methodist Manse	1896
	Site/Structure	Methodist Episcopal Manse	1875
	Site/Structure	Baptist Church	1912
	Site/Structure	Lucas House, south side of King Street, east of Hobbs-McKenzie Drain	
	Site/Structure	Paisley House, north side of King Street (west of John)	
	Site/Structure	Wight House, southwest corner of King and John	
	Site/Structure	Conkey House, northeast corner of King and John	
	Site/Structure	Yorke House, 8 King Street	
	Site/Structure	Walters House, east side of North Street at Hobbs-McKenzie Drain	
	Site/Structure	Bellenger House, north side of Union Street, west of Smith Street	
	Site/Structure	Holmes House, northwest corner of Union Street and Smith Street	
	Site/Structure	Anderson House, northwest corner of Centre and Ward	
	Site/Structure	Richter House, corner of Church and Centre	
	Site/Structure	Marsh House, north side of King Street, east of North Street	
	Site/Structure	Marsh House, south side of King Street, east of Richmond	

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Planning Area	Feature	Description	Date
	Site/Structure	Waltho House, south side of King Street, east of Richmond (Henry Utter farm)	
Forest	Ontario Provincial Plaque	The Founding of Forest	1858
	Site/Structure	Historic Downtown along King Street	
Port Franks	Site/Structure	Waverly Hotel	
	Site/Structure	Canada Company Cut	
	Site/Structure	Barn structure now on property of New Venice Farms, served as evaporator shed, formerly located at the Salt Block, Port Franks	
Thedford	Ontario Provincial Plaque	The Founding of Thedford	1858
	Site/Structure	Site of Elijah Monger, Widder	
	Site/Structure	Grand Trunk Storage Shed	
West Bosanquet	Site/Structure	Gustin's Lake Valley Grove Resort, LVG	
Kettle Point/ Ipperwash Beach	Ontario Provincial Plaque	The Indian Flint Bed	
	Site/Structure	former Mary Baker cottage	
	Site/Structure	Bank Barn on farm of Lyle/Eddison McIntyre, original portion of structure used to hold religious services prior to church construction	1850s
	Site/Structure	Ipperwash Army Camp	
Rural Area	Site/Structure	Marsh Mill site, Hungry Hollow	
Unknown	Site/Structure	Mint evaporator on Sitter property (condenser tube, boiler, steam house)	WWII
	Site/Structure	Amos General Store	1902
	Site/Structure	Bossenberry Hotel	1906

APPENDIX B

Federal and Provincial Legislation

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Federal and Provincial Legislation

Legislation	Provisions
Federal Legislation	
<i>Navigable Waters Protection Act (NWPA)</i>	Prohibits interference with a navigable water unless plans are approved by Transport Canada (TC)
<i>Fisheries Act</i>	Prohibits the Harmful Alteration, Destruction or Disruption (HADD) of fish habitat, unless authorized by Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO). Fish Habitat Compensation Plans are required to ensure no net loss of fish habitat
<i>Migratory Birds Convention Act</i>	Prohibits harms to migratory birds and nests. The <i>Ontario Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act</i> protects non-migratory species
Provincial Legislation	
<i>Species at Risk Act</i>	Protects Federal wildlife species from becoming extinct or lost from the wild
<i>The Green Energy and Green Economy Act</i>	Promotes renewable projects and a green economy
<i>Clean Water Act</i>	Protects Ontario's drinking water resources and will benefit water's ecological and recreational value. <u>Source Protection Plans</u> will identify potential risks to drinking water and actions to reduce or eliminate risks
<i>Endangered Species Act</i>	Protects Provincial wildlife species at risk and their habitats, provides greater support for volunteer stewardship, a stronger commitment to recovery of species and more effective enforcement provisions
<i>Ontario Heritage Act</i>	Provides mechanisms for protecting built heritage resources
<i>Planning Act</i>	Regulates Planning In Ontario