

**CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT  
BYLAW NO. 3591**

\*\*\*\*\*  
**A BYLAW TO ESTABLISH AN OFFICIAL COMMUNITY PLAN FOR THE RURAL  
RESOURCE LANDS**  
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- A**     **WHEREAS** the Capital Regional Board wishes to adopt an Official Community Plan for the Rural Resource Lands within the Juan de Fuca Electoral Area;
- B**     **AND WHEREAS** the residents of the Juan de Fuca Electoral Area, the adjacent municipalities and various external provincial and federal government agencies have reviewed this community plan;
- C**     **AND WHEREAS** this community plan has been considered in conjunction with the Capital Regional District's Financial and Capital Expenditures programme and the Capital Regional District's Regional Growth Strategy and the Capital Regional District's Waste Management Plan;
- D**     **AND WHEREAS** Sections 876, 877, 919.1, 920.01 and 920.2 of the *Local Government Act* allow the Capital Regional District to develop a bylaw to address all of the following issues:
- The development of an Official Community Plan
  - The establishment of targets for the reduction of Greenhouse Gas emissions
  - The designation of Development Permit Areas
  - The designation of Development Approval Information Areas
  - The designation of Temporary Commercial and Industrial Use Permit Areas

**NOW THEREFORE** the Board of the Capital Regional District in open meeting assembled enacts as follows:

**SECTION 1   GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF THE BYLAW**

This bylaw covers the area referred to as the Juan de Fuca Rural Resource Lands, which is a part of the Capital Regional District as outlined on Map No. 1 – Location Map, which is attached to and forms a part of this bylaw.

**SECTION 2   SEVERABILITY**

If any section, subsection, sentence, paragraph, schedule or map forming part of this bylaw is for any reason held to be invalid by the decision of any Court of competent jurisdiction, the section, subsection, paragraph, schedule or map may be severed from the bylaw without affecting the validity of the bylaw or any portion of the bylaw or remaining schedules or maps.

**SECTION 3   INCORPORATION OF SCHEDULES AND MAPS**

Schedule “A” and Maps Numbered 1 to 4 attached hereto are hereby made a part of this bylaw.

**SECTION 4 REPEAL OF BYLAWS**

The following bylaw is hereby repealed only insofar as it applies to the Rural Resource Lands area:

The Capital Regional District Bylaw No. 189, cited as "A By-law Respecting Subdivision in Planning Area No. 1 Sooke Electoral Area, 1976."

The Capital Regional District Bylaw No. 2040, cited as "The Sooke Land Use Bylaw, 1992."

**SECTION 5 TITLE**

This bylaw may be cited for all purposes as Bylaw No. 3591 "Official Community Plan for the Rural Resource Lands, Bylaw No. 1, 2009".

**SECTION 6 IMPLEMENTATION**

READ A FIRST TIME THIS 11<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2009

READ A SECOND TIME THIS 10<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2010

READ A THIRD TIME THIS 10<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2010

Schedule "A" of this Bylaw is approved by the Minister of Community Development this 23<sup>rd</sup> day of February, 2010

ADOPTED this 3<sup>rd</sup> day of March, 2010

Original signed by Geoff Young  
CHAIR

Original signed by Carmen Thiel  
CORPORATE OFFICER

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**List of Maps**

Maps Numbered 1 – 4 are attached to this Bylaw.

Map No. 1: Location

Map No. 2: Land Use Designations

Map No. 3: Development Approval Information Area

Map No. 4: Development Permit Areas

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**I. PREFACE**

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**I.I BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

Map No. 1 - Location Map shows the boundaries of the Juan de Fuca Rural Resource Lands Official Community Plan (OCP). It extends generally from the Malahat OCP area, Capital Regional District (CRD) Watershed Lands and Sea to Sea Regional Park Reserve in the east to the west of Port San Juan within the Juan de Fuca Electoral Area. It abuts the Strait of Juan de Fuca, the Otter Point and Shirley/Jordan River OCP areas, and the District of Sooke to the south. In the north and extreme west, the plan area abuts the Cowichan Valley Regional District (CVRD) and the Port Renfrew Comprehensive Community Plan area. The OCP area covers roughly 132,000 ha. The various tenures and areas of interest are summarized in Table 1 - Land Interests, below.

<b>Table 1: Juan de Fuca Rural Resource Lands Interests</b>	
<b>Land Category</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>
Tree Farm Licenses – Crown	49,540
Private Managed Forest Land and Licences	58,825
Other Lands	2,710
Capital Regional District Water Supply Lands	16,265
Existing Parks & Protected Areas	4,660
<b>Total</b>	<b>132,000</b>

**i) Population**

The population within the Plan area is estimated to be 160. As the Plan area is predominantly a resource and recreation area, it is not anticipated that there will be significant residential settlement within the area. Although little permanent population growth within the Plan area is anticipated, a minor increase in the seasonal population is expected where tourist developments compatible with the resource and recreation nature of the area occur. Residents locating here would be primarily oriented to serving the tourism, recreation and resource uses of the area. Population growth will therefore be limited.

**ii) Land Use**

The lower elevations of the Plan area are within the Coastal Western Hemlock Biogeoclimatic zone which experience high precipitation, strong winds, mild temperatures and are characterized by highly productive ecosystems. The sub-alpine ridges in the Plan area encompass the Mountain Hemlock Biogeoclimatic zone which experience colder temperatures, increased precipitation, predominated by wetland meadows and bogs. No inventory of environmentally sensitive areas or ecosystems has been conducted in the Plan area. However, the Plan area is valued for its diverse ecosystems and vast wildlife habitat and wilderness character.

The dominant land use in the Plan area is resource-based with forestry being the principal activity. Most of the lands in the area are in Crown forest or privately-owned forest tenure. Two Tree Farm Licenses (TFL), TFL 46 and TFL 25, form much of the land base in the planning area. There are also several holdings managed under the *Private Managed Forest Lands Act* located in the plan area.

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In 2007 and 2008 the Minister of Forest and Range deleted all Private Schedule A lands from the TFLs leaving only Crown lands in the TFL. The private lands were then subject to the *Private Managed Forest Lands Act* and Regulations. Therefore, while these lands remain in forestry use their status has changed.

The dominance of forestry activity within the Plan area is reinforced by the Vancouver Island Land Use Plan (VILUP). It designates much of the Plan area as Resource Management Zone (RMZ) 47, as an Enhanced Forestry Zone, areas with high timber harvesting potential, as well as an Enhanced Development Zone, with high capability for coastal tourism. VILUP was approved by the province in 1994 and was updated and consolidated in 2000 with a Summary Plan. VILUP represents objectives for provincial interests on Vancouver Island and establishes the following objectives and directions for Crown lands within the Plan area:

- establishes 13% of the VILUP as protected area network;
- secures 81% of the land base for commercial timber use, recreation and tourism, mining and other sustainable resource activities;
- provides regional biodiversity by protecting old growth forest ecosystems and special ecological features;
- establishes General, Enhanced and Special Management Zones and detailed descriptions of Resource Management Zones (RMZs);
- supports food production activities;
- recognizes settlement lands;
- maintains energy and mining opportunities;
- addresses integrated coastal management; and,
- promotes community stability.

The Regional Green/Blue Spaces Strategy identified marine areas having regional blue space values in Port San Juan, Botanical Beach and near Sombrio. A broad corridor of Crown and private land with ecological, recreational and scenic value was identified crossing the plan area from the CRD Water Supply Area, along the San Juan River to north of Port Renfrew. The Gordon River, San Juan River and Loss Creek were identified as stream and wetland stewardship areas.

The San Juan River valley has a long history of agricultural use and continues to be a significant resource as many parcels have been designated as Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR). As well, lands in the Gordon River valley and in the Tugwell Creek area are also ALR lands. The total area within the ALR is approximately 2,120ha.

A number of sand and gravel deposits are found within the Plan area and are identified on Map No. 2. Extraction requires approval from the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources and approval under CRD Bylaw No. 3297, A Bylaw to Regulate the Removal or Deposit of Soil on Lands within the Juan de Fuca Electoral Area. Extraction permits exist on Crown and private land holdings within the Plan area.

**iii) First Nations**

Much of the Plan area is the traditional and cultural territory of the Hul'qumi'num Treaty Group, and the Pacheedaht, T'Sou-ke, Scia'new and Malahat First Nations. This area continues to be used for hunting, harvesting of plants, fishing and for cultural activities pursuant to both aboriginal and Douglas Treaty rights on unoccupied public and private lands.

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**iv) Parks**

The Plan area is widely used for outdoor recreation activities including hiking, surfing, swimming, skiing, camping, hunting, fishing, boating and off-road vehicle use by residents of the Capital Regional District and visitors to the area. A significant amount of recreation occurs on private land holdings and Crown land as there is a limited amount of parkland. The Plan acknowledges the need for recreation opportunities and protected areas in the Rural Resource Lands and supports the Juan de Fuca Electoral Area Parks and Recreation Commission’s park acquisition objectives, CRD Regional Parks Master Plan, CRD Transportation & Health Initiative Final Report and the Developing a Strategic Vision for Otter Point and Shirley document.

The Juan de Fuca Provincial Park, located in the south eastern portion of the Plan area, and Pacific Rim National Park, located in the western portion of the Plan area, protect the sensitive, unique coastline and natural wildlife corridors and habitat for both flora and fauna. The parks provide recreational opportunities including, camping, backpacking, day-use hiking and beach activities. The parks also serve to protect old growth forests and some of the valuable cultural sites on First Nations’ traditional lands including shell middens, village sites, and traditional marine harvesting locations. Two segments of the Juan de Fuca Provincial Park remain in private ownership and a resolution is being pursued by the Province.

The CRD Regional Parks department has established three park reserves within the Plan area since 1997. The Sooke Hills Wilderness Regional Park Reserve is the largest park area in the CRD which provides buffering for the Capital Regional District Water Supply Area. The Kapoor Regional Park Reserve is also located within the Resource Lands Plan area of the Juan de Fuca Electoral Area. It was established in 1999 and features a forested landscape beside the Sooke River, accessible from the Galloping Goose Regional Trail at Lechtown. The Sea to Sea Green Blue Belt is an important wilderness area connecting Tod Inlet and Sooke Basin. The Sea to Sea Regional Park Reserve was established in 2002 and is partially within the Plan area and partially within the District of Sooke. The CRD Regional Parks Master Plan has identified a number of proposed parks within the Plan area including Weeks Lake, the Muir Creek watershed, the San Juan River and an extension of the Galloping Goose Trail along the coast to Jordan River.

There are two ecological reserves within the Plan area – the San Juan River Estuary Ecological Reserve and the San Juan Ridge Ecological Reserve. Ecological reserves are areas in British Columbia selected to preserve representative and special natural ecosystems, plant and animal species, features and phenomena. The 79ha San Juan River Estuary Ecological Reserve is located 5km northeast of Port Renfrew and was established to conserve a representative sample of the lower alluvial forest communities on the San Juan River flood plain. The San Juan River is an important salmonid river and its delta is a special feeding habitat area for black bears, bald eagles, mink, and river otters during salmon runs. It also preserves important wildlife habitat for large mammals such as Roosevelt elk. The 98ha San Juan Ridge Ecological Reserve is located 22km east of Port Renfrew. The reserve is in a mountainous area that overlooks Juan de Fuca Provincial Park and is characterized by having a northerly aspect, ridge-top winds and deep snowfall creating conditions for sub-alpine and alpine vegetation at fairly low elevations. It was primarily established to protect a rare and disjunct population of the white glacier lily, found only in sub-alpine areas of Vancouver Island and on Mount Waddington, sub-alpine mountain hemlock vegetation and sub-alpine wetlands.

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The 48km Kludahk Trail is a unique backcountry wilderness recreation trail that runs along the San Juan Ridge. The majority of the Trail is on Crown land property and access is through Private Managed Forest Land (PMFL) and private forest land holdings. During the 1990s, a group of volunteers completed construction of the Trail and constructed five huts on the ridge to provide for basic overnight shelter. The jurisdiction of the Trail is under the Province of British Columbia's Ministry of Tourism, Culture and the Arts and the Trail is managed through an agreement with the Kludahk Outdoors Club. A special management zone for the Trail corridor has been established with forest companies operating in the area (WFP, Timber West and Teal Jones). In addition to these special management agreements, the Ministry of Environment has also established a Wildlife Habitat Area around the Noyse Lakes.

## **I.II ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES**

The Plan area is found within the traditional territory of five First Nations: the Hul'qumi'num Treaty Group, and the Pacheedaht, T'Sou-ke, Scia'new and Malahat First Nations. They have land or potential land claims located within the planning area. These current First Nation lands are locally managed and are outside the jurisdiction of this plan.

Part of the Plan area's heritage includes archaeological sites – the physical evidence of how and where people lived in the past. For 98% of the time people have lived in this area, no written records were made. Archaeological sites and oral tradition are the only vestiges of this rich history extending back many thousands of years. The Plan area contains approximately 25 recorded archaeological sites and has the potential to contain more. The province protects these sites, whether known or unrecorded, through the *Heritage Conservation Act*. This protection applies to both private and Crown land and means that an archaeological site must not be altered or developed unless permitted by a heritage permit. Archaeological sites are not identified in this Plan due to their potentially sensitive nature.

### **i) Archaeological Site Objectives**

- 1) To protect and conserve archaeological sites and property within the Plan area.
- 2) To make the public aware of the importance of preserving archaeological sites.
- 3) Respect and recognize traditional and current uses on heritage property in the Plan area.

### **ii) Archaeological Site Policies**

- 1) Protected archaeological sites include any site with physical evidence of human habitation or use that predates 1846, or any burial place or aboriginal rock paintings or carvings regardless of age. These definitions of protected sites include but are not limited to middens, indicating temporary and permanent village sites, petroglyphs and known ancient village sites as well as individually found artifacts, among others. Any development that occurs within the Plan area must not alter or damage a protected archaeological site without a provincial heritage permit.
- 2) Prior to a proponent submitting a development application, it is recommended that a proponent engage a qualified consulting archaeologist to determine if detailed archaeological studies of the property are required. The proponent should also contact the relevant provincial ministry and the relevant First Nation regarding potential heritage sites located on their lands with particular attention paid to areas within 500 metres of marine shorelines and river valleys.



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- 3) It shall be the responsibility of any development proponent to complete an archaeological study, conducted by a qualified consulting archaeologist, to identify the potential incidence of archaeological resources on the proposed development site prior to any development occurring. The location of archaeological artifacts shall respect provincial regulatory requirements and First Nations traditions.

**I.III DEFINITIONS**

In this Bylaw, which includes Schedule A, unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions apply:

**ACCESSORY** or **ACCESSORY USE** means a use, building or structure that is incidental or subordinate to, and exclusively devoted to and located on the same parcel as a principal use, building or structure.

**AGRICULTURE** means a farm use as defined in the *Agricultural Land Commission Act and Regulations*; specifically excludes Intensive Agriculture and all manufacturing, processing, storage and repairs not specifically included in this definition, on non-ALR lands.

**BUILDING** means any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy.

**CABIN** means a structure or building less than 90m<sup>2</sup> which is used as temporary accommodation for the travelling public; which may or may not include kitchens or sanitary facilities.

**CAMPGROUND** means a site operated as temporary accommodation for travellers in travel trailers, recreation vehicles or tents; excludes mobile home parks, motels and hotels; may include sanitary and laundry facilities.

**DEVELOPMENT** means any of the following associated with or resulting from the local government regulation or approval of residential, commercial or industrial activities or ancillary activities:

- (a) removal, alteration, disruption or destruction of vegetation;
- (b) disturbance of soils;
- (c) construction or erection of buildings and structures;
- (d) creation of non-structural impervious or semi-impervious surfaces;
- (e) flood protection works;
- (f) construction of roads, trails, docks, wharves and bridges;
- (g) provision and maintenance of sewer and water services;
- (h) development of drainage systems;
- (i) development of utility corridors;
- (j) subdivision as defined in Section 872 of the *Local Government Act*.

**DWELLING UNIT** means one or more rooms which comprise a self-contained unit used or intended to be used for habitation by one or more residents, including living, sleeping, sanitary facilities and a single kitchen; includes mobile homes, modular homes or prefabricated dwellings meeting CSA-A277 or CSA-Z240 standards or equivalent, but not recreational vehicles, tents, buses, travel trailers or other vehicles.

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**ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREA** means any parcel of land or area that has environmental attributes worthy of retention or special care. Environmentally sensitive areas range in size from small patches to extensive landscape features and includes rare habitats, plants and animals. This area designation will be determined by accredited professionals, within their area of expertise.

**FARM** means an area of land used for ‘agriculture’ or land classified as a farm under the *Assessment Act*, or both.

**HAZARDOUS TREE** means a diseased or damaged tree that poses a danger to a person or property as determined by a Certified Arborist, or likely to cause imminent harm to persons or property.

**HIGH WATER MARK** means natural boundary.

**NATURAL BOUNDARY** means the visible high water mark of any lake, river, stream or other body of water where the presence and action of the water are so common and usual and so long continued in all ordinary years as to mark upon the soil of the bed of the lake, river, stream or other body of water a character distinct from that of its banks, in vegetation as well as in the nature of the soil itself as defined in the *Land Act*; and the edge of dormant side channels of any lake, river, stream or other body of water and includes the active floodplain.

**OUTDOOR RECREATION** means a recreational activity undertaken where the outdoor setting and landscape is a significant element in the activity, and the density of recreational users is not a significant element and includes: parks, trails, open space, playing fields, playgrounds, low-impact wilderness camping and hunting.

**POTABLE WATER** means water which meets the standards in the *Drinking Water Protection Regulation*.

**PRINCIPAL USE** means a use, building or structure which occupies the major portion of a parcel and constitutes the primary purpose for which the parcel is used.

**PROCESSING FACILITY** means the use of land, buildings or structures for the sorting, crushing, washing, screening, scaling, milling, processing or storage of material.

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**QUALIFIED PROFESSIONAL (QP)** means a professional whose professional skills will be related to the issue to be addressed, including:

- registered professional biologist (RPBio)
- civil, hydrological, or geotechnical engineer (P Eng)
- professional geologist (P Geo)
- professional agrologist (P Ag)
- member of the Canadian Institute of Planners (MCIP)
- registered professional forester (RPF)
- architect (MAIBC)
- landscape architect (BCSLA)
- land surveyor (BCLS), or
- other professional registered to practice in the Province of British Columbia.

**REGIONAL BOARD** means the Capital Regional District Board.

**REGIONAL GROWTH STRATEGY (RGS)** the Regional Growth Strategy is an agreement, developed and approved by the CRD and its member municipalities and electoral areas, in accordance with the provincial legislation contained under Part 25 of the *Local Government Act*.

**RESOURCE EXTRACTION** means the removal of resource products, such as but not limited to forest or mining products, by either physical labour or with machinery or a combination of the two.

**RIPARIAN AREA** means a streamside protection and enhancement area as defined by the *Riparian Areas Regulation*, including:

- (a) adjacent to a stream that links aquatic to terrestrial ecosystems and includes both existing and potential riparian vegetation and existing and potential adjacent upland vegetation that exerts an influence on the stream, and
- (b) the size of which is determined according to this regulation on the basis of an assessment report provided by a qualified environmental professional in respect of a development proposal.

**RIPARIAN ASSESSMENT AREA** means, as defined by the *Riparian Areas Regulation*:

- (a) for a stream, the 30m strip on both sides of the stream, measured from the high water mark,
- (b) for a ravine less than 60m wide, a strip on both sides of the stream measured from the high water mark to a point that is 30m beyond the top of the ravine bank, and
- (c) for a ravine 60m wide or greater, a strip on both sides of the stream measured from the high water mark to a point that is 10m beyond the top of the ravine bank.

**TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION** means a total length of stay of not more than 60 consecutive days or a total of six months per calendar year.

**TOP OF RAVINE BANK** means the point at which the upward ground level becomes less than one vertical to four horizontal for a minimum distance of 15m, and refers to the crest of the bank where the slope clearly changes into the natural upland bench.

**TOURISM USES** means a facility, buildings and uses for tourists including: cabins, campgrounds, recreational vehicle sites, resorts and tourist lodges.

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**TSUNAMI HAZARD AREA** means the tsunami hazard area for emergency planning is the upland area extending from the high tide line to an inundation zone elevation determined by Provincial Emergency Preparedness.

**WATERCOURSE** means a permanent or non-permanent (containing water at least six months of the year) source of water supply that is natural or man-made, including a pond, lake, river, creek, brook, ditch, spring or wetland that is integral to a stream, with well defined banks and a bed of 0.6m or more below the surrounding land serving to give direction to or containing a current of water but does not apply to a man-made pond that does not connect to a stream.

**WATERSHED** means an area or ridge of land that separates waters flowing to different rivers, basins or seas.

**WORKS AND SERVICES** means highways, drainage systems, water and sewer systems, sidewalks, roads and boulevards, street lighting, electrical and other wiring or any other works provided for in the subdivision or development of land.

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**II. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AND APPLICATION**

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An OCP or “Plan” is authorized by the *Local Government Act*, and is a statement of objectives and policies to guide decisions on planning and land use management respecting the character of existing and proposed land use and servicing requirements in the area covered by the Plan. The key to developing a community plan is that it is a community driven exercise that reflects the community's values with respect to growth and development.

This OCP is intended to guide land use and development decisions, provide detailed planning direction with respect to community development and to establish regulatory functions for the Rural Resource Lands Area. It is the intention of this Plan to maintain this area for resource use.

This OCP for the Rural Resource Lands includes the following schedule:

- Schedule A The Official Community Plan for Rural Resource Lands;

**II.I APPLICATION OF THE PLAN**

This OCP for the Rural Resource Lands applies to the Rural Resource Lands area as shown on Map No. 1, which is attached to and forms part of this Bylaw. It is not the intention of the CRD in adopting the OCP for the Rural Resource Lands to create a conflict with provincial enactments.

**II.II REGIONAL GROWTH STRATEGY CONSISTENCY**

The CRD adopted a RGS in 2003. Section 849(1) of the *Local Government Act* states that the purpose of a RGS is to promote human settlement that is socially, economically and environmentally healthy and that makes efficient use of public facilities and services, land and other resources.

The CRD's RGS has eight goals as follows:

- 1) Keep urban settlement compact.
- 2) Protect the integrity of rural communities.
- 3) Protect regional green/blue spaces.
- 4) Manage natural resources and the environment sustainability.
- 5) Build more complete communities.
- 6) Improve housing affordability.
- 7) Increase transportation choices.
- 8) Strengthen the regional economy.

The CRD's RGS outlines four land use policy designations in the Growth Management Concept Plan that affect the OCP area as follows:

- 1) Capital Green Lands Policy Area
- 2) Renewable Resource Lands Policy Area
- 3) Unprotected Green Space Policy Area
- 4) Rural/Rural Residential Policy Area

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Capital Green Lands Policy Area refers to protected lands including parks, water supply areas and ecological reserves. The Renewable Resource Lands Policy Area refers to lands where the intent is to support the long-term use of the lands as renewable resource working landscapes such as agricultural and forestry lands. Unprotected Green Space Policy Area applies to a small portion of the Plan area and was intended to identify lands that were identified in the Regional Green/Blue Spaces Strategy as unprotected. Rural/Rural Residential Policy Area proposed that areas identified as part of this concept should remain rural in character. It should be noted that at the time of the RGS adoption private lands in the area were designated Forest Land Reserve and the RGS and local plans did not anticipate the removal of lands from provincial forestry designation. Further, lands that may have ecological, recreational or scenic values were not fully inventoried so were not included in the Unprotected Green Space Policy Area. However, since then the *Forest Land Reserve Act* has been repealed and private lands are no longer subject to a provincial forestry designation but are now subject to the *Private Managed Forest Land Act* and Regulations. In addition, all PMFLs have been deleted from the TFLs as well. Owners of these parcels can request BC Assessment to exclude their land from PMFL designation. Therefore, updated inventories and re-designation of lands is anticipated in the upcoming review of the RGS.

This OCP has been prepared to comply with the initiatives and actions of the RGS as they relate to protecting the wilderness character, protecting the integrity of rural communities, protecting regional green/blue spaces, managing natural resources and the environment sustainably and strengthening the regional economy. The RGS states that the jurisdictions responsible for administering the Juan de Fuca Electoral Area agree to update current OCPs in a manner that maintains a long-term rural vision for the electoral area. The mainstay of the OCP is to link it with these initiatives and actions and to establish strong ties with existing resource use so as to create economically viable and sustainable development.

The RGS proposes the continued long-term use of the forestry and agriculture lands as renewable resource working landscapes and to protect from development unprotected green space. Further, the RGS proposes an economic development strategy that focuses on the economic potential of unique biophysical attributes of the region, such as coastline areas and natural and cultural landscapes; actions to support agriculture; streamlined regulations to encourage investment and business development; and actions that explore the opportunities for primary and value-added natural resource industries such as forestry, fisheries and aggregates.

The existing economic structure of the Rural Resource Lands is not proposed to be altered from its current function. By fundamentally maintaining the existing land use and economic structure of the Plan area through the OCP, the CRD is able to focus on keeping urban settlement compact, building complete communities, improving housing affordability and increasing transportation choices where more intense, urban forms of development are occurring and where demands are greater for diversity of uses and services. The Rural Resource Lands serve to reinforce many of the policy directions of the RGS by preventing the outward expansion of settlement areas, providing the urban areas with natural services and amenities including water supply, parks and trails, recreational amenities and limited economic development.

The primary goal of this Plan is to protect natural resources of the Plan area in the context of resource and economic uses, maintaining the rural atmosphere, and protecting its environment. It accommodates resource extraction, tourism, residential and recreational uses in appropriate locations. Forms of development that increase demands for services and infrastructure, and that negatively impact the rural resource nature and the integrity of rural communities of the area are not supported.

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### **II.III TRANSPORTATION**

The Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure is responsible for road development and maintenance in the Juan de Fuca Electoral Area. With increased seasonal tourist use along Highway #14 and the Pacific Marine Circle Route, ongoing maintenance and infrastructure improvements will be necessary to ensure safety of travellers.

As no settlement containment areas or sizeable residential developments are proposed within the Rural Resource Lands area, demand for additional transportation infrastructure will result from increased tourist use. The community supports means to increase transportation options through integrating land use and transportation policies, enhancing alternatives to driving alone, managing transportation systems to maximize mobility and safety, and managing transportation investments in a fiscally responsible and strategic manner. Another important strategy for integrating land use and transportation policies in rural areas includes providing travel alternatives by providing attractive linkages to cycling networks in order to minimize auto dependence. Such policies are outlined in the CRD’s TravelChoices document.

### **II.IV GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTION TARGETS**

In 2008, the provincial government approved amendments to the *Local Government Act* under Bill 27 that require OCPs and RGSs to include targets for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. This initiative is part of a provincial initiative to address climate change by reducing GHG emissions by 33% below current levels by 2020. Section 877 of the *Local Government Act* which outlines required content in OCPs is amended by adding the following subsection:

- (3) An OCP must include targets for the reduction of GHG emission in the area covered by the plan, and policies and actions of the local government proposed with respect to achieving those targets.

GHGs emissions are generated within a community by electricity and fossil fuel energy use, transportation and the quantity and composition of waste and disposal methods. Government does not prescribe types of targets or levels of targets, but looks to local governments to demonstrate leadership and take aggressive action on tackling climate change by establishing meaningful and achievable targets in their communities. Government is actively developing ways to provide information to communities regarding their energy use and GHG emission in order to support local governments in setting targets, policies and objecting and monitoring their progress. The government has created a Community Energy Emissions Inventory which will provide baseline community-wide energy and emissions information. However, no information is available for the Rural Resource Lands area at the time this plan was developed.

The goals and objectives for the Rural Resource Lands outlined in this OCP are intended to ensure the long-term use of these lands as renewable resource working landscapes and to allow expansion of appropriately-scaled recreational and commercial uses. As the Rural Resource Lands are intended primarily as forest lands and little or no settlement is assumed to occur, GHG emissions are anticipated to be insignificant. By preserving the rural character of the area through maintaining resource use, the forest area will function to sequester carbon emissions for the broader region.

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There may be opportunities for alternate energy facilities such as wind, tidal, solar or water-based to be located in the Plan area which could reduce the need for conventional energy use within the area or the Region. The community supports those alternate energy facilities that would not impact the environment and especially the sources of potable water for human consumption and water for wildlife.

The community also supports energy efficient construction for all new developments within the area to offset development related impacts.

For the purpose of Section 877 of the *Local Government Act*, the target for the reduction of GHG emissions in the area covered by the Plan is 33% below current levels by 2020, which is consistent with the provincial target. The policies and objectives as outlined in Part 1 of this Plan will serve to achieve this target.

## **II.V REGIONAL AND AGENCY COLLABORATION**

The CRD will strive to work in collaboration and partnership with First Nations, the Agricultural Land Commission, provincial ministries, CVRD, Vancouver Island Health Authority, the districts of Sooke, Highlands, Metchosin, Saanich, and Central Saanich, the cities of Colwood and Langford and other surrounding communities and all other necessary agencies and groups in regards to infrastructure, transportation, addressing energy and emissions managements and environmental concerns.



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**III. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN**

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**III.I GOALS OF THE PLAN**

The goals of the OCP for the Rural Resource Lands are consistent with the initiatives and actions of the RGS by ensuring that:

- 1) The continued long-term use of these lands as renewable resource working landscapes is encouraged and protected.
- 2) The scenic and recreational resources including parks and trails are maintained and enhanced.
- 3) Public access to the ocean and other waterways is provided.
- 4) The CRD Regional Parks’ Master Plan and Juan de Fuca Electoral Area Parks and Recreation Commission’s vision for parks and trails in the Juan de Fuca Electoral Area are supported.
- 5) Development that is intrusive to resource lands and recreational, public and open space uses is discouraged.
- 6) Development proposals are compatible with the proposed location and that significant landscape features are preserved.
- 7) Natural features of the plan area are protected as part of any development approval.
- 8) Aboriginal lands and resources are considered and protected, where appropriate.

**III.II OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN**

Based on these goals, the objectives of the Plan are:

- 1) To protect the wilderness character of the area.
- 2) To provide criteria to guide land use that is compatible with sustainable resource use, recreation and the environment.
- 3) To prevent the outward extension of settlement areas.
- 4) To protect the public from natural hazards such as tsunamis.
- 5) To protect the region’s natural features and assets, drinking water supply areas and watersheds from inappropriate development.
- 6) To facilitate the acquisition, protection and provision of public parks, trails and access routes through park land dedication provisions of Section 941 of the *Local Government Act*.
- 7) To collaborate with the Juan de Fuca Electoral Area Parks and Recreation Commission to identify potential parkland and public water access points.
- 8) To collaborate with the Approving Officer to gain access to water through Section 75 of the *Land Title Act*.
- 9) To acknowledge community objectives as identified in the CRD Transportation & Health Initiative Final Report, the Developing a Strategic Vision for Otter Point and Shirley document and other community-driven vision statements.
- 10) To recognize existing resource uses and allow for continued sustainable resource development.
- 11) To support agricultural uses and to limit non-agricultural forms of development on Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR) lands.
- 12) To recognize and encourage commercial agriculture and family food production on non-ALR land to promote food security in the area.
- 13) To support the adoption of an Agricultural Area Plan to assess and manage lands with agricultural potential within the Plan area.

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- 14) To recognize existing recreational uses and to allow expansion of appropriately-scaled recreational uses.
- 15) To recognize the importance of the Capital Regional District Water Supply and to support land uses that protect and maintain the integrity of the Water Supply Area reservoirs, groundwater, ecosystems, facilities and infrastructure.
- 16) To recognize the importance of the local water supply and to support land uses that protect and maintain the integrity of the water supply area reservoirs, groundwater, ecosystems, facilities and infrastructure.
- 17) To protect and preserve the natural ecological balance and water resources for the residents and wildlife in the area.
- 18) To promote the sustainable generation of energy that preserves the environment and water for the residents and wildlife of the area; and
- 19) To work with First Nations to identify their specific interests to be considered as part of proposed development.

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**SCHEDULE A**

**PART 1 GENERAL POLICIES**

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The policies in this section apply to the entire Plan area designated on Map No. 2 - Land Use Designations attached to and forming part of this bylaw.

- 1) Strengthening the regional economy and maintaining the dominant resource use of the Plan area are primary objectives of this OCP. This shall be accomplished by designating the Crown TFL Lands and PMFL lands as Resource Lands. Within the Resource Lands designation other land uses may be considered subject to rezoning application if the use continues to provide for the ongoing protection and management of natural resources, agriculture and the environment in a sustainable manner and strengthens the regional economy in keeping with the goals and objectives of the RGS.
- 2) When any development is proposed it must minimize adverse impacts on the natural environment and shall retain the character of the visual landscape of natural areas, especially on or near hilltops and ridges and along the ocean and watercourses, maintain the dominant resource use of the Plan area and strengthen the regional economy.
- 3) Ensure public access is provided to lakes, streams, ocean and other water courses pursuant to Section 75 of the *Land Title Act* where subdivision of land occurs.
- 4) Ensure potable water supply areas and catchment basins are recognized by all levels of government and protected.
- 5) Any development proposal shall incorporate designs that reduce forest fire risk for structural improvements within and at the edge of forested lands and should address the requirements established in National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standards 1142 (Water Supplies for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting) and NFPA 1144 (Protection of Life from Wildfire), and the Ministry of Forest and Range Home Owners FireSmart Manual.
- 6) As this Plan assumes little residential development occurring within the Plan area, the provision of affordable, rental and/or special needs housing is not required at this time. This policy shall be reviewed in subsequent updates of the Plan.
- 7) Lands within the Water Supply Area designation as shown on Map No. 2 are exempt from all development permit requirements, however will remain subject to provincial acts and regulations.
- 8) Work with communities to minimize greenhouse gas emissions by implementing energy efficient building standards for all new construction and major renovations.
- 9) Parcels created for parks or institutional uses are exempt from minimum parcel size.
- 10) Subdivisions may be considered for parcels severed by major rivers or by highways that were dedicated prior to adoption of this plan.
- 11) Parcel averaging may be considered.

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- 12) Applications for rezoning will only be considered where it can be demonstrated that regional and community valued features and landscapes can be protected subject to the following criteria:
- a) Evidence from a Qualified Professional or as determined by staff that the land is suitable for the intended use, including an assessment of geotechnical and environmental constraints and evidence that potable water and sewage disposal can be supported on the property;
  - b) The proposal demonstrates protection and preserves the integrity of natural features including adequate setbacks and vegetated buffers;
  - c) The proposal includes provisions for on-site parking, trail access and emergency access and necessary works to support the intended use and also includes adequate vegetated buffers that protect the scenic corridor of Highway 14;
  - d) The proposal includes provisions for fire protection consistent with fire smart principles and in high or extreme fire hazard areas a report shall be prepared which evaluates the wildfire susceptibility and provides recommendations to reduce the risk;
  - e) A means of protection (through transfer to the CRD or by statutory right-of-way or covenant or stewardship agreement with a conservation society) as an amenity is provided to convey lands that are considered to be regionally or locally significant or include natural features or provide public access to points of interest;
  - f) Construction shall use best “green” techniques and materials;
  - g) Provision of the necessary works, services or community benefits required to mitigate the impacts of development.

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**PART 2      ENHANCING PARK LAND AND NATURAL AREAS**

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Park land and natural areas are essential in creating complete liveable communities. Parks and open space can take on many forms and can serve a variety of functions such as sports fields, wildlife viewing areas, hiking and walking trails, pedestrian linkages, and protected areas not intended for human disturbance. Parks and open spaces are an important component of the Plan area as they help define the community, provide an opportunity for residents to enjoy the natural beauty of the area, encourage recreation, healthy living and social interaction.

Both Juan de Fuca Electoral Area residents and the regional population value the natural character of the Plan area as it provides recreational opportunities, wildlife corridors and a sustainable renewable resource base. No community parks currently exist within the Plan area. However, there is a strong local and regional desire to maintain, enhance and increase the current amount of protected green space within the Plan area.

Regional parks and community parks are administered under separate programs due to differences in mandates and funding sources. In general, community parks and trails are intended to provide for the park and recreational needs of the local community and are not intended to attract or support use by the broader regional population. Community parks and trails are funded through local taxes and development revenues collected specifically within the electoral area. Therefore, the Juan de Fuca Electoral Area has its own community park and trail budget separate from CRD Regional Parks. Park land and natural areas can be acquired through various means such as land dedication through subdivision under provisions of Section 941 of the *Local Government Act*, as a requirement of rezoning, private donation or by direct purchase.

The Plan area also has wilderness recreational opportunities on both Crown lands in TFLs and on the PMFLs. Opportunities for trails, campgrounds and servicing facilities have been provided in other regions which do not conflict with the forestry operations.

Bylaw No. 3487, Juan de Fuca Electoral Parks and Recreation Commission Bylaw No. 1, 2008, directs the Juan de Fuca Electoral Area Parks and Recreation Commission to prepare a Parks Plan. Upon completion, any policies and objectives relevant to the Resource Lands will be incorporated into this OCP.

The following policies and objectives work towards maintaining, enhancing and increasing community park land and protected natural areas within the Plan area in recognition of residents' desires and the goals of the RGS. Regional park objectives are outlined within the CRD Regional Parks Master Plan.

**2.1      PARK AND NATURAL AREA POLICIES**

- 1) Park land and trails shall be permitted and encouraged in all land use designations.
- 2) Although park land is supported for the preservation of locally significant environmentally sensitive features, the protection of these features in consideration of rezoning should be in addition to the minimum 5% park land dedication provision under Section 941 of the *Local Government Act*.
- 3) In areas where park land is desired, developers are encouraged to dedicate greater than 5% park land.

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- 4) Park land proposals must provide a benefit for the community and those lands with no benefit to the community should not be accepted.
- 5) Land being considered for park land should be maintained in its natural state and should not be cleared. Cleared and disturbed lands should only be accepted where the proposed park land is to be used for recreational purposes which require cleared lands or can be remediated for park purposes.
- 6) Volunteer and non-profit assistance in the stewardship and management of community parks and trails is supported.
- 7) Public involvement early in the planning process, during acquisition and development of community parks is essential for the success of community parks.
- 8) Planning staff and the Juan de Fuca Electoral Area Parks and Recreation Commission will collaborate with CRD Regional Parks to implement the Regional Parks’ Master Plan, to acquire regional parks and trails in the Plan area and to ensure connectivity from community parks and trails.
- 9) Retention of provincial and federal Crown lands within the Plan area as substantial contributors to the amount of green space enjoyed by residents is encouraged.
- 10) Private forest land owners are encouraged to continue to make their lands available for public recreation.
- 11) Protection of areas containing environmentally sensitive areas and sensitive ecosystems will be considered appropriate only as natural parkland or green space not intended for human disturbance except where appropriate recreation opportunities may be permitted without damage to the area.
- 12) No environmental inventory has been conducted of the Rural Resource Lands. Collaboration with other agencies and interest groups is encouraged to conduct a sensitive ecosystem inventory in order to determine significant habitat and natural areas requiring protection.
- 13) Potential or proposed park sites and trails will be identified through the CRD Regional Parks and Trails plans and according to the criteria and objectives described in the Community Parks Strategic Management Plan. High potential considerations include:
  - a) A wildlife and recreational corridor along the San Juan River
  - b) A wildlife park corridor along the Jordan River
  - c) A trail corridor between the Galloping Goose at Kapoor Park to Loss Creek Provincial Park
  - d) Support the long-term protection and stewardship of the Kludahk Trail by the Kludahk Outdoor Club
  - e) San Juan Forestry Recreation Site and the Red Creek Fir Trail

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**2.2 OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE RECREATION AREAS**

There is a demand for areas for the use of off-highway vehicles (e.g., ATVs and motorcycles) in the Plan area. However, these uses are not supported within community or regional parks. The Plan supports these uses being located upon appropriate Crown or private lands with management agreements between the owners and self-insured recreational societies.

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**PART 3      LAND USE DESIGNATIONS**

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The policies in this section apply to the areas designated on Map No. 2 - Land Use Designations attached to and forming part of this bylaw. Lands within the Plan area in this designation include private lands, Crown lands, parks, ecological reserves, utilities and watershed lands.

**3.1      RESOURCE LANDS DESIGNATION**

The intent of the Resource Lands designation is to maintain the predominant wilderness, recreation, agriculture and resource extraction uses for forestry and mining in the Plan area. These lands are also traditionally used by First Nations and are important to residents for future rural use and activities. The lands are characterized by their potential suitability to accommodate some limited development such as tourism and a small amount of compact rural residential development. It is recognized that inventories of sensitive features such as wildlife corridors and watershed greenways have not been fully completed and these areas may be vulnerable if there is no outright protection in place. The OCP proposes to establish some environmental protection through development permit areas and by establishing objectives, goals and policies to guide consideration of future development.

Portions of the Plan area are Crown lands within TFLs and subject to provincial Acts and Regulation. Other portions are assessed PMFLs. These are regulated under the *Private Managed Forest Lands Act* (PMFLA) and *Regulation No. 371/2004*. Lands in this assessment category must have a forest management plan and the lands are to be managed in accordance with the management plan. A number of activities are permitted under the PMFL Regulation. Section 21 of the *Act* prohibits a local government from adopting a zoning bylaw that prohibits an activity permitted by the Regulation. Activities listed in the Regulation include a residence, forestry, aggregate extraction and processing for use on the managed forest land and others.

**3.1.1    Resource Land Policies**

- 1) Removal of privately-owned forest land that is assessed as Managed Forest under the *Private Managed Forest Land Act* is not supported.
- 2) While lands are assessed as managed forest under the *Private Managed Forest Land Act*, uses permitted under the *Act* and its regulations are permitted under this Plan and are supported and encouraged to continue.
- 3) Uses such as silviculture, aggregate extraction, mineral extraction, agriculture, outdoor recreation, tourism including agri-tourism, parks and wilderness activities and residential uses are permitted in this designation.
- 4) Aggregate, mineral and forestry processing uses not permitted under the PMFL may be considered within this designation subject to issuance of a Temporary Use Permit or an approved zoning and provided they are compatible with the objectives of this Plan.
- 5) The Ministry of Forests and Range and the private forest companies are encouraged to allow access for outdoor wilderness recreation, including the controlled use of private logging roads and areas during non-operating periods, except during times of high or extreme fire hazard.



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- 6) The CRD will work with the Crown and PMFL owners to explore opportunities through partnerships to maintain the continued long-term use of Resource Lands as renewable resource working landscapes.
- 7) The minimum parcel size for subdivision within the Resource Lands Designation is 120ha.

### **3.2 RURAL RESOURCE LANDS DESIGNATION**

The intent of this designation is to recognize lands that were removed from PMFL status prior to the introduction of this Plan and to address potential conflicts resulting from the prior change in tenure and status of the lands from forest land to private lands and to recognize that land owners may have begun the process of planned development or were entitled to the consideration of subdivision under the pre-existing subdivision bylaw.

#### **3.2.1 Rural Resource Lands Policies**

- 1) Lands designated Rural Resource are shown on Map No.2 – Land Use Designations;
- 2) Uses such as silviculture, aggregate extraction, mineral extraction, agriculture, outdoor recreation, tourism including agri-tourism, parks and wilderness activities and residential uses are permitted in this designation;
- 3) The minimum parcel size for subdivision within the Resource Lands Designation is 120ha except an average gross density equivalent of 2ha per parcel may be considered subject to rezoning.

### **3.3 AGRICULTURAL LAND RESERVE DESIGNATION**

There are three Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR) areas within the Plan area. A small area is located along the Gordon River; a larger area is located within the San Juan River estuary while another smaller area is located in the Tugwell Creek area. Lands within the ALR are subject to the *Agricultural Land Commission Act*. The *Act* ensures the protection of agricultural lands for agricultural uses. Non-agricultural development, including subdivision and non-farm use of these lands require the approval of the Land Commission. It is imperative that this land be protected for current and future agricultural activities in terms of local food security and the local economy. Therefore these lands designated ALR should be retained for resource management purposes.

While this designation protects the lands, the Protection of Farming Development Permit Area protects normal farm practices.

#### **3.3.1 Agricultural Land Reserve Policies**

Development in the Agricultural Land Reserve is subject to the approval of the Agricultural Land Commission (ALC).

- 1) The CRD Board supports the preservation of agricultural lands and encourages farming on lands designated ALR;

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- 2) Uses permitted in the *Agricultural Land Commission Act* and the *Agricultural Land Reserve Land Use, Subdivision and Procedure Regulation 171/2002* are permitted on lands designated ALR as shown on Map No. 2 - Land Use Designations;
- 3) Existing lots within the ALR may not satisfy the minimum lot-size (4.0 ha) requirements of this section or the applicable zoning bylaw and shall be permitted to remain at their existing density however no further subdivision of these lots shall be permitted;
- 4) Notwithstanding 6) below, any lot registered in the Land Title Office prior to the adoption of this OCP that has an area less than that specified in this OCP may be consolidated and minor lot line adjustments may be permitted where, in the opinion of the Provincial Approving Officer and the CRD, it would be not be against the public interest to approve such amendments and the effect would be to improve the existing situation;
- 5) Permitted uses within this area include single-family homes, one accessory dwelling, mobile homes, bed and breakfast uses and home based businesses in keeping with the other applicable policies of this Plan and subject to ALC regulations;
- 6) No parcel of land within this designation shall have an area of less than 4.0 ha except where existing parcels are recognized; and
- 7) Development adjacent to agricultural areas may be supported if the proposed use will have minimal impact on existing structural and natural physical features of the area and adheres to the Landscape Buffer Specifications recommended by the Agricultural Land Commission and the guidelines of the Protection of Farmland Development Permit Area.

### **3.4 RECREATIONAL COMMERCIAL DESIGNATION**

The Gordon River Campground is a long established private commercial campground use for recreational vehicles within the Plan area. Whereas the Provincial recreational sites at Fairy and Lizard Lakes respond to a different recreational need, the Gordon River Campground primarily serves to accommodate camping and marina needs of drive-in, recreational fishers.

The Plan recognizes these existing uses and provides the opportunity for expansion within the context of the policies of the Plan.

#### **3.4.1 Recreational Commercial Policies**

- 1) The Gordon River Campground is designated Recreational Commercial on Map No. 2 - Land Use Designations ;
- 2) This area is designated a Commercial Tourist Development Permit Area 1 (DPA 1) on Map No. 4 – Development Permit Areas of this Plan. Any development or redevelopment of lands designated Recreation Commercial shall require a Commercial Development Permit in accordance with the policies of this Plan.

### **3.5 WATER SUPPLY AREA DESIGNATION**

The intent of the Water Supply Area designation is to protect all lands that may drain into the drinking water supply reservoirs within the Capital Regional District Water Supply Area. This designation recognizes that these lands provide drinking water for much of the population of

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Greater Victoria and are managed primarily for water supply and distribution, to provide continual access to water supply facilities and infrastructure, and for compatible ‘secondary’ values. These secondary values include biodiversity, fish habitat and cultural/historic sites.

Lands within the Water Supply Area designation are closed to unauthorized access and subject to the restrictions contained within Bylaw No. 2804 – Capital Regional District Water Supply Area Regulations Bylaw No. 1, 2000.

### **3.5.1 Water Supply Area Designation Policies**

- 1) The CRD supports the protection of the Water Supply Area lands;
- 2) Activities permitted in the Water Supply Area designation relate directly to the protection and management of water supply lands, facilities and infrastructure for water quality and supply and the protection and management of compatible secondary values such as biodiversity, fish habitat, and historic/cultural sites;
- 3) There is no unauthorized access to the Water Supply Area lands to ensure protection of the drinking water supply for most of the residents of Greater Victoria;
- 4) These lands are exempt from any development permit area criteria but are subject to Provincial environmental regulations;
- 5) The Water Supply Area lands are designated as Water Supply Area on Map No. 2 – Land Use Designations of this Plan.

### **3.6 TEMPORARY COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL USE PERMITS (TUP)**

Section 921 of the *Local Government Act* enables a local government to issue temporary commercial or industrial use permits (TUPs) within designated areas. TUPs may be issued by the CRD throughout the Plan area subject to the policies of this Plan. The purpose is to enable entrepreneurs to respond to temporary, short-term business opportunities in keeping with the resource and rural character of the area in areas where commercial or industrial zoning does not exist.

#### **3.6.1 Temporary Use Permit (TUP) Policies**

- 1) Permits may be issued for any period up to two years and may be considered for renewal for a second period of up to two years;
- 2) No public health, public safety or negative environmental impacts shall result from the proposed activity;
- 3) Permits for aggregate processing such as asphalt and concrete manufacturing are permitted only within provincially licensed extraction areas or appropriately zoned lands;
- 4) A completed application form signed by the applicant or their agent shall be provided to the CRD prior to any application being processed by the CRD;
- 5) Notification pursuant to the *Local Government Act* shall be required;

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- 6) A post-site restoration plan and implementation strategy for all areas granted a Temporary Use Permit shall be provided;
- 7) The CRD may establish conditions related to the following in a temporary permit in accordance with the information provided by an applicant:
  - a) environmental protection;
  - b) siting;
  - c) hours of operation;
  - d) duration of the permitted use;
  - e) parking and traffic management;
  - f) on-site storage, buffers and screening;
  - g) external lighting, nuisance and noise abatement;
  - h) waste management; and
  - i) a post-use site restoration plan and implementation strategy.
- 8) The CRD may require the applicant to provide performance security either through an irrevocable letter of credit or bond up to a value of 150% of the value of the construction on the site to ensure the post-use restoration occurs as outlined; and
- 9) The CRD may withdraw a temporary commercial or industrial permit if all the conditions established in the permit are not complied with by the user.

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**PART 4      DEVELOPMENT APPROVAL INFORMATION AREAS (DAIA)**

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**4.1      JUSTIFICATION**

A local government may designate areas or circumstances where development approval information is required under Sections 920.01 and 920.1 of the *Local Government Act*. A DAIA policy requires the preparation of a report by a qualified professional that responds to the requirements of a DAIA policy or Bylaw on areas where a Development Permit, Subdivision, Temporary Use Permits, Rezoning or Park Dedication is proposed.

There is limited scientifically recorded information related to critical habitat and other ecological resources, hazard areas, and archaeological resources within the Plan area. Requirements and procedures to ensure the relevant development approval information is provided can be identified in an OCP. A local government can also require that the DAIA information be provided by a development proponent prior to consideration of the suitability of a development proposal.

The Plan area is designated in its entirety as a DAIA as shown on Map No. 3 - Development Approval Information Area which is attached to and forms a part of this bylaw.

**4.2      REQUIREMENTS**

The Regional District may require development approval information for zoning amendment applications, development permit applications, temporary use permit applications, subdivision applications and park dedication. Proposals shall be evaluated, at a minimum, on:

- 1) The impact of the proposed development with surrounding land uses;
- 2) The consideration of public facilities such as schools, park land, public spaces, and/or amenities;
- 3) The impact of the proposed development on groundwater quality and quantity, surface water generated by the proposed development, and the option for collection, storage and dispersal of such drainage;
- 4) The impact of the proposed development on the natural environment such as adjacent aquatic areas, vegetation, soil and erosion, geotechnical characteristics, topographical features, ecosystems and biological diversity, fish and wildlife habitat, environmentally sensitive features, and rare or endangered plant or animal species;
- 5) The ability of the proposed development to provide on-site water and on-site sewage treatment or to connect to community services, if available;
- 6) The impact of the proposed development on public infrastructure and community services such as water supply, sewage disposal, fire protection systems, and recycling;
- 7) The impact of the proposed development on traffic volumes and roads;
- 8) How the development provides a buffer for adjacent farming areas to ensure no negative impact is caused by the development; and

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- 9) The aesthetic values of the proposed development such as visual character, integration with public areas and the natural environment, lighting, noise and odour.

DAIA requirements must be satisfied prior to any development application being processed by the Juan de Fuca Electoral Area Planning Department. The level of analysis required will depend upon the specifics of the site and the scale of the proposed development. Where applicable, development is subject to the approval of the Agricultural Land Commission. Where a DAIA report is required, it shall be prepared by a Qualified Professional or Professionals, as required, actively practicing in relevant fields.

#### **4.3 GUIDELINES**

The following guidelines apply in their entirety to the area designated as Development Approval Information Area as indicated on Map No. 3 - Development Approval Information Area attached to and forming part of this OCP.

- 1) A report shall be prepared, at the applicant's cost, by a Qualified Environmental Professional or by a Qualified Professional(s) to satisfy these DAIA requirements. The following is a guideline to define the scope of the information required and is not intended to limit the scope of a report required by a Bylaw approved under Section 920.01. Applicants are advised that the CRD may require a peer review of a Qualified Professional's report.
- 2) The report will contain:
  - a) A legal description of the property including all relevant restrictive covenants registered on title;
  - b) A location map depicting the location of the property;
  - c) A description of all relevant geological and hydro-geological features, as well as a bio-inventory of ecological and natural environmental features, and other related historic and current information. Reference to the Ministry of Environment *Develop with Care* document is encouraged;
  - d) A site plan, certified by a qualified, licensed professional with relevant expertise, at an appropriate scale depicting:
    - i. the existing property boundaries;
    - ii. water courses, environmentally sensitive and habitat areas and slopes;
    - iii. pre-development drainage flows;
    - iv. any other relevant regional or site specific information;
    - v. The location of all proposed building and development sites showing all setbacks from natural boundaries and property boundaries and hazard areas with sufficient accuracy to allow the preparation of legal reference plan for attachment to a *Land Title Act* Section 219 covenant where required;
  - e) Where an archaeological interest has been identified, a report from a qualified archaeologist as to the extent, nature and required protection for any archaeological resources on the site;
  - f) A description of the methodology and assumptions used to undertake the assessments in sufficient detail to facilitate a professional review;
  - g) An indication of the horizontal and vertical flood/tsunami construction levels;
  - h) A declaration by a Qualified Professional that the subject lands are safe for the intended use for all potential hazards including but not limited to steep slopes, slippage, subsidence, tsunami, flooding and wildfire protection, including any works

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or actions designed to mitigate the hazard, clearly stated with sufficient detail and clarity to facilitate inclusion of a *Land Title Act* Section 219 covenant.

**4.4 EXEMPTIONS**

The Development Approval Information Area designation does not apply to provincially approved forestry, extraction or mining activities within the Plan area as these are regulated by comparable provincial legislation.

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**PART 5      DEVELOPMENT PERMIT AREAS**

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Development Permits are a planning tool for sites, buildings and structures that warrant special protection or development control. These Permits must be approved by the Capital Regional District Board and may require some sort of security to ensure that the conditions of the Permit have been achieved. Section 919.1 of the *Local Government Act* outlines guiding principles for the use of Development Permits. Development Permit Areas can be designated for purposes such as, but not limited to, the following:

- 1) Protection of the natural environment, its ecosystems and biological diversity;
- 2) Protection of development from hazardous conditions;
- 3) Protection of farming;
- 4) Establishment of objectives for the form and character of commercial, industrial or multi-family residential development.

With respect to areas designated as Development Permit areas, the OCP must:

- 1) Describe the conditions or objectives that justify the designation;
- 2) Specify guidelines respecting the manner by which the special conditions or objectives will be addressed.

**5.1      GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT GUIDELINES**

- 1) Where land lies within more than one Development Permit Area, all of the applicable permit requirements must be met;
- 2) In accordance with the *Local Government Act*, a Development Permit must be obtained prior to subdivision, construction, alteration of land, soil deposit or removal, or any other development or activity that would impact on any of the elements protected by a Development Permit; and
- 3) Any additional information requested by the CRD as outlined in the following sections will be provided at the applicant’s expense.

A development permit application shall be required prior to any development occurring in a Development Permit Area. Development permit applications require the following information to be satisfied by the applicant:

- 1) an application form completed by the applicant;
- 2) a detailed site plan, by a certified, licensed professional with relevant expertise, drawn at an appropriate scale showing the following:
  - i. the location of all features on the site including all buildings, structures, ramps, weighs, wells, sewage disposal systems, driveways access roads and driveways, lanes, parking and loading areas, refuse storage areas and similar improvements related to a principal or ancillary use;



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- ii. the location of all watercourses, vegetation, environmentally sensitive areas, slopes, hazard areas;
- 3) a site drainage plan that illustrates the direction of flow of storm-water demonstrating post-development flows do not exceed pre-development flows;
- 4) where applicable, the form, exterior design and finish of all buildings and structures;
- 5) the landscaping of the site;
- 6) a report from a qualified professional with relevant expertise including an impact statement and mitigation measures related to the proposed development.

## **5.2 GENERAL EXEMPTIONS**

No Development Permit will be required but the Riparian Areas Regulations may apply for the following:

- 1) internal alterations to a building;
- 2) Accessory buildings built after the main residential structure, but included in the original approved building permit plans which obtained a development permit;
- 3) Structures which are not greater in area than 10m<sup>2</sup> and are accessory to an existing residence. This may include, but is not limited to:
  - a) Gazebos;
  - b) Garden Sheds;
  - c) Tool Sheds; and
  - d) Decks;
- 4) Walkways, ramps and/or stairways for providing pedestrian and/or wheelchair access to any structure exempted in paragraph 3 above;
- 5) Removal of hazard trees;
- 6) Emergency actions for flood or erosion protection;
- 7) Emergency works to repair or replace public utilities or infrastructure;
- 8) Removal of invasive non-native vegetation from riparian areas without heavy equipment, and restoration of the disturbed area and replanting with native species as appropriate;
- 9) In-stream habitat development or restoration that complies with provincial and federal legislation and requirements; and
- 10) Within a Watercourses, Wetlands and Riparian Development permit Area, construction and/or alteration of land if a qualified environmental professional deems that there are no watercourses, wetlands or riparian features on the parcel, or a covenant is registered on title that identifies the watercourses, wetlands or riparian features and restricts construction, alteration of land, soil deposit or removal or any other development or activity within 30m of the features or in compliance with the *Riparian Areas Regulation*.

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**5.3 DEVELOPMENT PERMIT AREA NO. 1: COMMERCIAL TOURIST DEVELOPMENT PERMIT AREA (DPA 1)**

The lands shown shaded on Map No. 4 - Development Permit Areas, attached to this bylaw are designated as DPA 1 - Commercial Tourist Development Permit Area (DPA 1) to regulate the form and character of commercial development. Commercial developments locating within the Plan area will have to meet the requirements set out in the guidelines below.

**5.3.1 Justification**

Pursuant to Section 919.1 (1) (f) of the *Local Government Act* the subject lands are designated for the establishment of objectives and guidelines to regulate the form and character of commercial development. Commercial tourist sites merit designation as a DPA for form and character due to their location, the services they provide and their relationship to surrounding resource lands.

**5.3.2 Objective**

To encourage a form and character of site that is complementary to and respectful of the natural setting of the development itself and the area.

**5.3.3 Guidelines**

Development Permits issued in these areas will be in accordance with the following:

- 1) Buildings and structures shall be designed to:
  - take advantage of natural contours and features of the landscape;
  - cluster into the natural surroundings to minimize disturbance of the natural vegetative cover;
  - minimize impacts on all riparian, foreshore and ocean environments;
  - minimize the effects of lighting and shading on adjacent lands; and
  - reinforce existing aesthetic and natural features of the area.
- 2) Buildings, structures, parking areas or other constructed features should be sited to avoid environmentally sensitive resources so existing forest and under-storey native plants shall be retained , and invasive species shall be removed;
- 3) Areas dedicated to outdoor storage, parking and loading areas shall be kept to a minimum and screened from neighbouring properties through the retention of trees and native under-storey plants or the planting of native species and supplemented with solid fencing;
- 4) Outdoor lighting shall be low intensity, ground-oriented lighting, directed away from surrounding uses and areas in order to minimize glare onto adjacent properties and either flush-mounted on buildings or on poles not exceeding 2.5m in height;
- 5) Accessory parking and storage shall be located away from shoreline areas to reduce the visual impact of the development from the water;
- 6) Recreation vehicle shelters are exempt from this development permit, and

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- 7) Where a development proposal falls within any other area designated as a development permit area the guidelines of the applicable designation shall also apply to development locating in a DPA 1 area.

**5.4 DEVELOPMENT PERMIT AREA NO. 2: WATERCOURSES, WETLANDS AND RIPARIAN DEVELOPMENT PERMIT AREA (DPA 2)**

The Provincial *Fish Protection Act* requires local governments to protect riparian areas from development through the *Riparian Areas Regulation* (RAR). Its purpose is to protect the features, functions and conditions vital to the natural maintenance of stream health and productivity, riparian areas and water and prohibits development within 30m of watercourses in specific regional districts. The CRD is one of the listed Regional Districts to which the RAR applies.

In addition to the above, the CRD wishes to protect freshwater watercourses and their related sensitive ecosystems throughout the Plan area by means of DPA No. 2. Freshwater DPA areas include all land within 30m from the high water mark of all watercourses as defined by the *Riparian Areas Regulation* and illustrated on Map No. 4 - Development Permit Areas, designated DPA 2 - Freshwater and Riparian Development Permit Area (DPA 2).

**5.4.1 Justification**

As pursuant to Section 919.1(1) (a) of the *Local Government Act* (Protection of the natural environment, its ecosystems and biological diversity).

Riparian ecosystems occur adjacent to lakes, streams, creeks and rivers, where the increased soil moisture supports and enhances plant communities distinct from the adjacent terrestrial areas. As a general rule, the protection of riparian systems is important for the following reasons: the protection of their biodiversity, the maintenance of water quality, the protection of aquatic habitat and the retention of wildlife corridors.

The DPA established under this section for watercourses, streams, wetlands and riparian areas includes:

- 1) all non-tidal water, such as watercourses, wetlands and all lands lying within 30m of these features; and
- 2) watercourse areas as identified on Map No. 4, the extent of which will be partly determined through the *Riparian Areas Regulation* process for fish-bearing watercourses and by a Qualified Professional for non-fish bearing watercourses.

**5.4.2 Objective**

To regulate development adjacent to water features and riparian areas in order to protect the community's water supply, to protect First Nations traditional and cultural uses of these areas, to maintain the ecological value of these areas including fisheries resources, wildlife habitat and migration corridors and to guard against their contamination.

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### 5.4.3 Guidelines

Development Permits issued in these areas will be in accordance with the following:

- 1) No development shall be permitted within DPA 2 unless permitted by a development permit;
- 2) Development or alteration of land or vegetation must avoid intrusion into Development Permit Areas, unless a QEP has identified a smaller Stream Protection and Enhancement Area, and minimize the impact of any activity on these areas;
- 3) Development activities or proposals that have addressed the requirements of the *Riparian Areas Regulation* will be deemed to have met the requirements of this Development Permit Area as it pertains to fish-bearing watercourses;
- 4) Development Permit applications that affect a fish-bearing watercourse will include a report prepared by a Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP), as defined in the *Riparian Areas Regulation* (BC Reg. 376/2004 and amendments). No DP will be issued until after the report has been filed and confirmation is received from the Ministry of Environment;
- 5) In order for a watercourse to be designated as non-fish bearing, the *Riparian Areas Regulation Assessment Methodology* must have been followed. Development Permit applications that affect non-fish bearing watercourses will include a report/assessment prepared by a qualified professional (e.g., RPBio, Environmental Engineer) outlining the following information:
  - a) identification of the high water mark of a stream or top of a ravine bank and a line 30m from the high water mark or 15m from the top of ravine bank;
  - b) any intermittent or permanent wetlands on the site;
  - c) an environmental assessment of the watercourse ecosystem;
  - d) an impact statement describing effects of proposed development on the natural conditions;
  - e) measures deemed necessary to protect the integrity of the watercourse ecosystem from the effects of development;
  - f) guidelines and procedures for mitigating habitat degradation including limits of proposed leave areas;
  - g) habitat compensation alternatives, where compensation is approved.

There may be a need for additional requirements for habitat protection for wildlife/birds/amphibians and land management responsibilities of the Regional District for both fish and non-fish bearing watercourses;

- 6) Any development must be designed so as to maintain the quality of any stormwater flowing toward or into the identified water features, to minimize the alteration of local hydrological conditions and to prevent any increase in volume and peak flow of runoff;
- 7) Vegetation appropriate, preferably indigenous, to the site may be required to be planted and invasive species removed and replaced on the site to reduce erosion risk, restore the natural character of the site, improve water quality or stabilize slopes and banks;
- 8) Modification of channels, banks or shores which could result in environmental harm or significantly alter local hydrological conditions, will not be permitted;

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- 9) Gardening and other related residential activities should be sited so as to prevent nutrient-rich water from entering natural water features;
- 10) The Development Permit may designate and specify, where necessary, a buffer zone within which land alteration or structures will be limited to those compatible with safeguarding the characteristics of the water feature in accordance with a professional report;
- 11) Development Permits issued with regard to road and driveway construction in this area will ensure that:
  - a) watercourse crossings are located so as to minimize disturbance of water feature banks, channels, shores and vegetation cover;
  - b) wherever possible, bridges are used instead of culverts for crossings of fish-bearing watercourses; and
  - c) culverts are sited to allow unrestricted movement of fish in both directions. Where desirable, culverts may be designed to encourage in-stream storage of water;
- 12) While agricultural activities within the Agricultural Land Reserve are exempted from the *Riparian Areas Regulation* and Development Permit requirements it does apply to land uses such as the construction of a residence. When land is being cleared for farm uses as defined in the Agricultural Land Commission Act, the required setback on both sides of a riparian area shall not be less than 3m.

**5.5 DEVELOPMENT PERMIT AREA NO. 3: COASTAL HABITAT AND HAZARD PROTECTION DEVELOPMENT PERMIT AREA (DPA 3)**

This OCP area includes a long coastline along the Strait of Juan de Fuca that extends from China Beach to Port San Juan. It accommodates the Juan de Fuca Marine Trail, China Beach and Botanical Beach Provincial Parks, considered primary attractions along the Pacific west coast.

Most of the land abutting the coast is in Crown land tenure as park or as the Juan de Fuca Marine Trail. Two portions of shoreline, one northwest of DL 189 and the other southeast of DL 204 remain in private tenure. The potential exists to adversely impact coastal habitat along the entire coast if the lands are subject to development whether as trails or as private uses. The intent of this section of the Plan is to provide the CRD with means of protecting the entire coastal area from the potentially negative impacts of development.

Lands within the Coastal Habitat and Hazard Protection DPA are within tsunami inundation zones identified through CRD Emergency Protection Services and the Provincial Emergency Program. The CRD uses the provincial planning guidelines as the basis for tsunami preparedness efforts.

The coastal area northwest of Sombrio Point, which includes Port Renfrew, is considered a "High Risk" tsunami hazard area and falls within Notification Zone "C" for emergency planning purposes. Recommended vertical elevation levels for buildings and structures for Zone "C" are not less than 10m above the normal highest tide.

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The balance of the coastal area of the Juan de Fuca Electoral Area lies within Notification Zone "D". This Zone has a recommended vertical elevation for all buildings and structures of not less than 4m above normal highest tide.

### **5.5.1 Justification**

Pursuant to Section 919.1(a) and (b) of the *Local Government Act*, protection of the natural environment, its ecosystems and biological diversity; and protection of development from hazardous conditions the shorelines within the Plan area are designated as DPA 3 - Coastal Habitat and Hazard Protection Development Permit Area (DPA 3), as shown on Map No. 4 - Development Permit Areas. The lands affected by coastal habitat requirements of this DPA include all lands extending 30m from the natural boundary of the sea within the Plan area.

Tsunami hazard setbacks are specifically established in **Guidelines** as noted below.

Disturbance of the marine foreshore along the waterfront can accelerate shoreline erosion on adjacent areas, reduce stability and degrade the ecological function and aesthetic appeal of the shoreline. To protect the ecological integrity and the stability of the marine foreshore slopes and ensure shorelines are maintained, alteration of adjacent lands must be regulated. Further, tsunami hazards exist along the coast and protection of development from hazardous conditions is necessary through the established setback and elevation requirements.

### **5.5.2 Objective**

To protect the ecological integrity and the stability of the marine foreshore slopes and ensure shorelines are maintained in the Plan area and to protect development from tsunami hazards and other hazardous conditions.

### **5.5.3 Guidelines**

- 1) No development shall be permitted within DPA 3 unless permitted by a development permit;
- 2) The CRD discourages development of intensive uses within any tsunami inundation zone. Due to potential tsunami hazards, no development, buildings or structures are permitted within a vertical elevation of less than 10m above the normal highest tide in the coastal area northwest of Sombrio Point lying within Notification Zone “C” without a development permit;
- 3) In the area southeast of Sombrio Point lying within Notification Zone “D” within the Plan Area, no development, buildings or structures are permitted within a vertical elevation of less than 4m above normal highest tide without a development permit due to potential tsunami hazards;
- 4) The construction or alteration of land, buildings, structures and amenities such as trails, public conveniences, campgrounds and similar works, and shoreline protection devices, shall avoid intrusion into DPA 3 areas and shall minimize the impact of development and avoid environmental damage, erosion or accretion;
- 5) The CRD requires a geotechnical assessment report of the impact of all proposed works, including shoreline protection devices or works approved by the Department of

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Fisheries and Oceans (DFO), prepared by a Qualified Professional (QP) that indicates the lands proposed for development are safe for the intended use within DPA 3. No development or alteration of land shall be permitted where a geotechnical engineering report indicates that a hazardous condition would result from development activity;

- 6) Shoreline protection devices or works shall require DFO approval prior to a development permit being issued;
- 7) A biophysical inventory and assessment of the site shall be required prior to development. Based on the biophysical assessment of a site within DPA 3, the planting or retention of trees or vegetation and the removal of invasive species may be required to preserve, protect, restore or enhance habitat areas and to protect uses from hazardous conditions;
- 8) A vegetation management plan indicating the location of disturbed vegetation, areas to be replanted with species similar to those removed, the extent and management of vegetative buffer areas and vegetation mitigation measures is required for disturbed areas within DPA 3; and
- 9) The CRD encourages adherence to the guidelines in *Greenshores, Develop with Care, Coastal Shore Stewardship: A Guide for Planners, Builders and Developers* and in the British Columbia edition of the publication *On the Living Edge: Your Handbook for Waterfront Living* when land in DPA 3 is developed.

**5.6 DEVELOPMENT PERMIT AREA NO. 4: PROTECTION OF FARMING (DPA 4)**

This OCP area includes three areas designated as Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR). A large area is located within the estuary of the San Juan River while two smaller areas are located along the Gordon River and in the Tugwell Creek area north of the Otter Point area. Lands located in the ALR require protection in order to enable normal farm practices to occur, to provide for local food security, to support local economic development and to preserve the agricultural character of the area.

**5.6.1 Justification**

Pursuant to Section 919.1 (1) (c) of the *Local Government Act*, lands within the Plan area directly adjacent to the Agricultural Land Reserve lands are designated as DPA 4 – Protection of Farming Development Permit Area (DPA 4), as shown on Map No. 4 - Development Permit Areas. The lands affected by this designation include all lands extending 15m from the boundaries of designated ALR areas as outlined on Map No. 4 - Development Permit Areas and includes guidelines related to development on ALR lands.

This Development Permit Area will ensure that adjacent land uses do not interfere with the functioning of normal farm operations outlined in the *Farm Practices Protection Act* and will help mitigate potential conflicts between adjacent uses. Retaining the viability of these lands for agriculture is important in providing local food security, economic diversity and in terms of preserving the rural landscapes of the area.

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**5.6.2 Objective**

To regulate development in such areas in a manner that protects the viability of agriculture for present and future generations.

**5.6.3 Guidelines**

- 1) No development shall be permitted within DPA 4 unless permitted by a development permit;
- 2) The siting of buildings or structures should be designed so that road access is oriented away from adjacent land used for farming;
- 3) The Development Permit may designate and specify a buffer zone within which land alteration or structures will be limited to those compatible with the characteristics of agriculture;
- 4) Areas within any designated buffer zone should be landscaped in such a way as to provide a physical barrier between the agricultural use and the adjacent uses. This could include the planting of trees or shrubs that are natural to the area. All buffers must be designed using Ministry of Agriculture and Lands' *Guide to Edge Planning* or the Agricultural Land Commission's *Landscaped Buffer Specifications*;
- 5) The siting of buildings or structures, including structures associated with the development of a trail or linear park, shall be minimized within buffer areas;
- 6) No development shall cause the amount of surface or ground water available to affected agricultural lands to be increased or reduced from pre-development levels;
- 7) When land within a watercourse, wetland and/or riparian area is being cleared for farm uses as defined in the *Agricultural Land Commission Act*, the required setback on both sides of the watercourse, wetland and/or riparian area shall not be less than 3m;
- 8) When land is being cleared for farm uses as defined in the *Agricultural Land Commission Act*, the required setback on both sides of a riparian area shall not be less than 3m;
- 9) The CRD may require a Section 219 covenant under the *Land Title Act* for the specified buffer area prohibiting the removal of vegetation from the buffer area and require that the covenant be registered on title; and
- 10) Where an approved development abuts ALR land there shall not be any road ends that abut the ALR areas that would suggest that any form of development will proceed onto ALR lands in the future.



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**PART 6      SAND AND GRAVEL DEPOSITS**

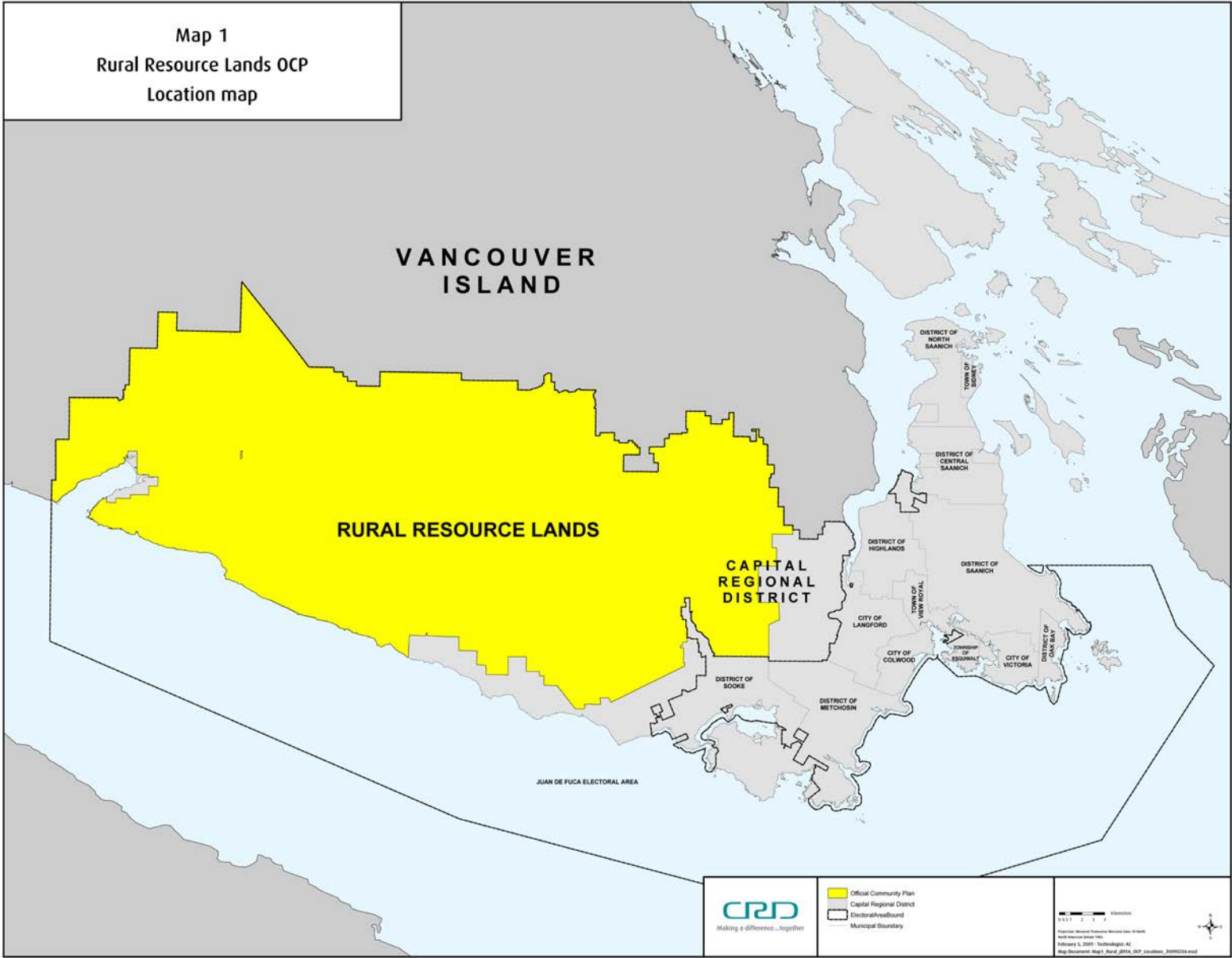
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The location of sand and gravel deposits could play a major role in shaping the character of the Plan area. This OCP identifies locations where major aggregate resources exist within the Plan area on Map No. 2: Land Use Designations. For further information, interested parties are referred to the provincial Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

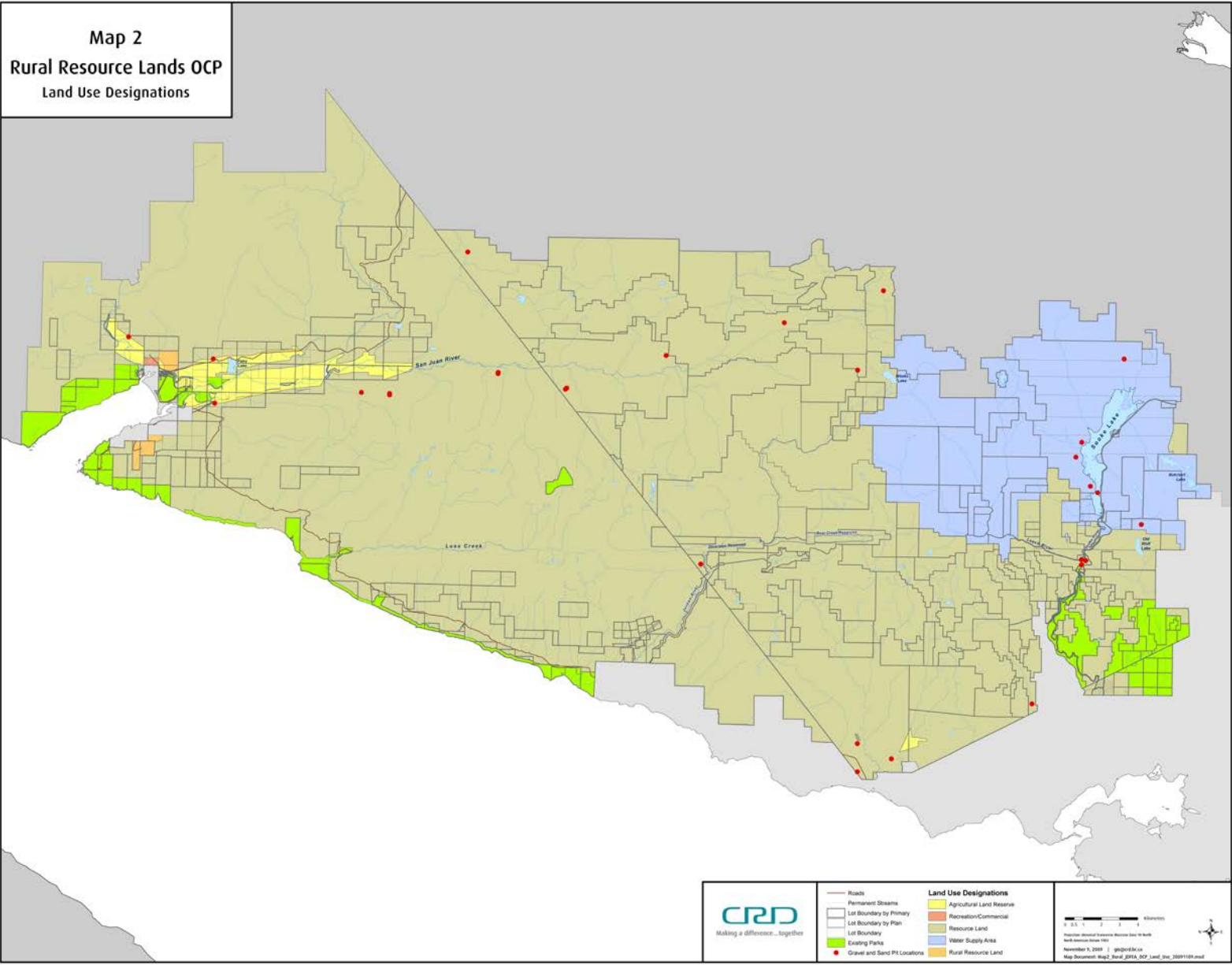
**6.1      POLICIES**

- 1) Aggregate extraction operations are permitted within the OCP area.
- 2) New aggregate extraction operations are subject to Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources approval and require soil removal permits in accordance with CRD Bylaw No. 3297.
- 3) Negative impacts on watercourses and to the visual quality of the landscape should be minimized with all extractive aggregate operations. A mitigation plan to minimize potential negative impacts on these watercourses and visual resources shall be a part of the provincial approval requirements for any proposed aggregate operations within the Plan area.

Map 1  
Rural Resource Lands OCP  
Location map



**Map 2**  
**Rural Resource Lands OCP**  
 Land Use Designations



- Roads
- Permanent Streams
- Lot Boundary by Primary
- Lot Boundary by Plan
- Lot Boundary
- Existing Parks
- Gravel and Sand Pit Locations

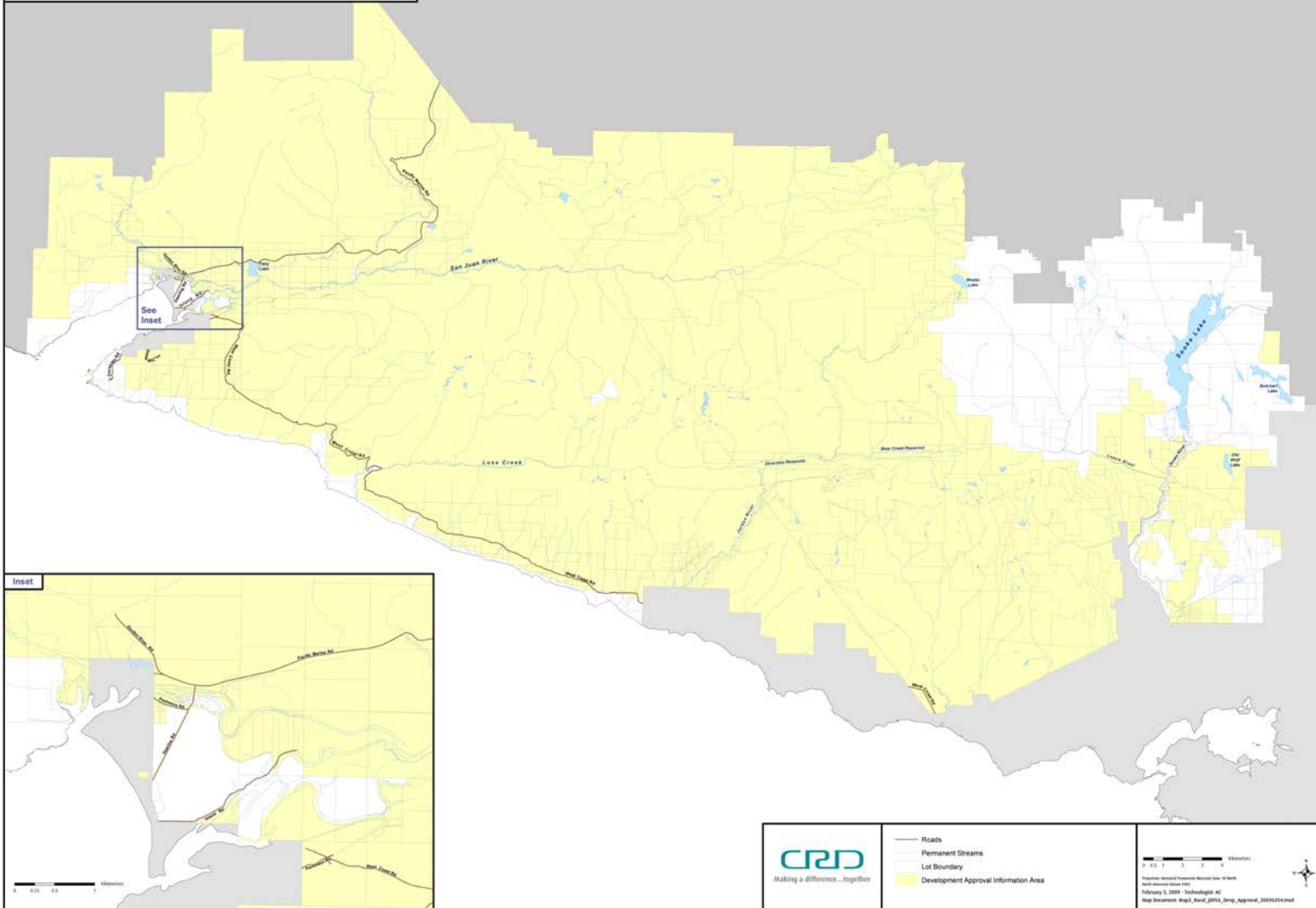
- Land Use Designations**
- Agricultural Land Reserve
  - Recreation/Commercial
  - Resource Land
  - Water Supply Area
  - Rural Resource Land

0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

North American Datum 1983  
 November 9, 2009 11:41:03 AM  
 Map Document: map2\_Rural\_Resource\_Land\_09\_20091109.mxd

**Map 3**  
**Rural Resource Lands OCP**  
**Development Approval**  
**Information Area**

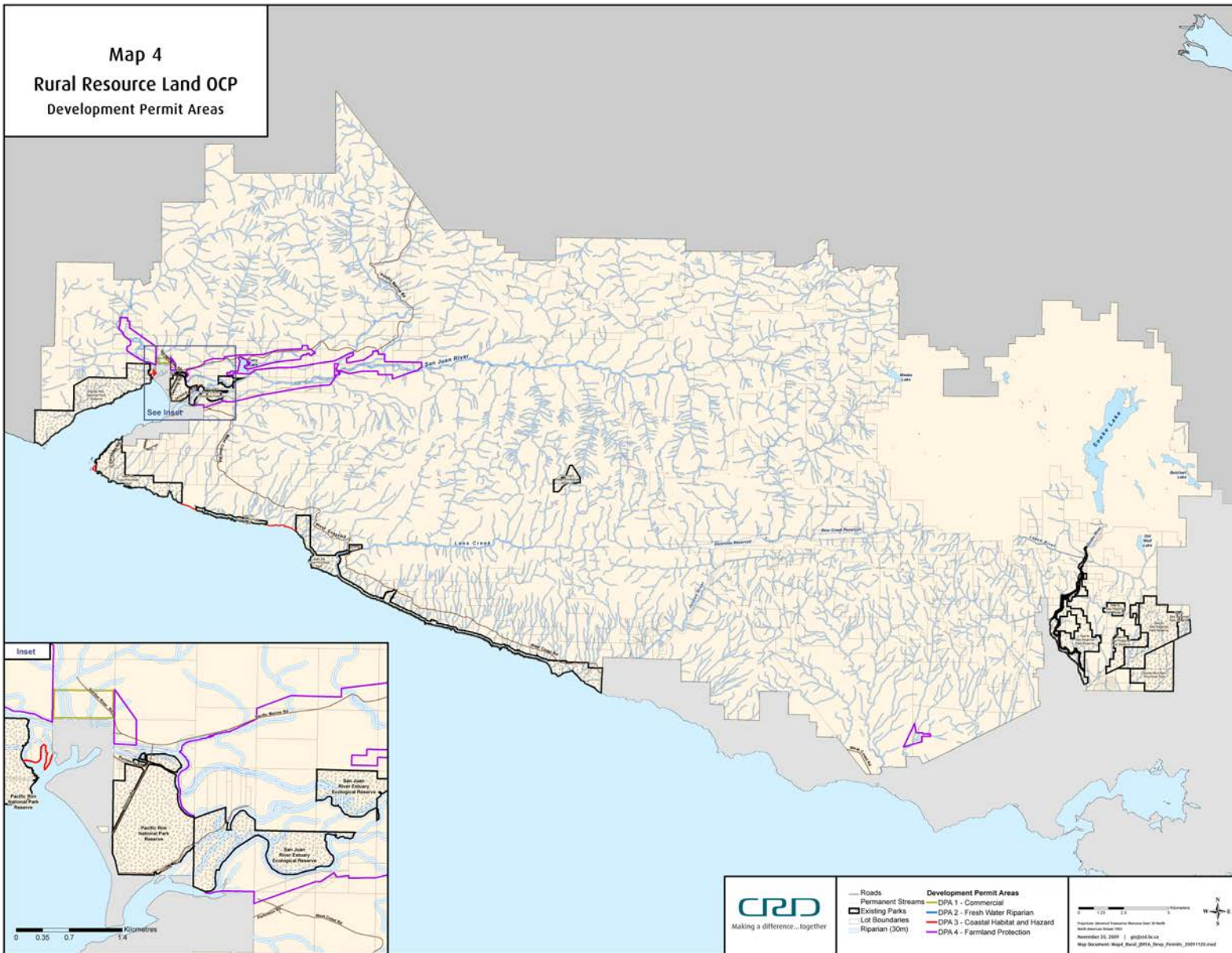


- Roads
- Permanent Streams
- Lot Boundary
- Development Approval Information Area

0 1 2 3 4 Kilometers

Map Document: Map3\_Rural\_Resource\_Lands\_OCP\_Development\_Approval\_20240224.mxd

**Map 4**  
**Rural Resource Land OCP**  
**Development Permit Areas**



<p>Making a difference...together</p>	<p>— Roads</p> <p>— Permanent Streams</p> <p>▭ Existing Parks</p> <p>▭ Lot Boundaries</p> <p>▭ Riparian (30m)</p>	<p><b>Development Permit Areas</b></p> <p>— DPA 1 - Commercial</p> <p>— DPA 2 - Fresh Water Riparian</p> <p>— DPA 3 - Coastal Habitat and Hazard</p> <p>— DPA 4 - Farmland Protection</p>	<p>0 1.25 2.5 Kilometers</p> <p>North Arrow</p> <p>Map Date: November 25, 2009   gis@cd.ca</p> <p>Map Download: Map4_Rural_Resource_Land_OCP_Permit_Areas_20091125.pdf</p>
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