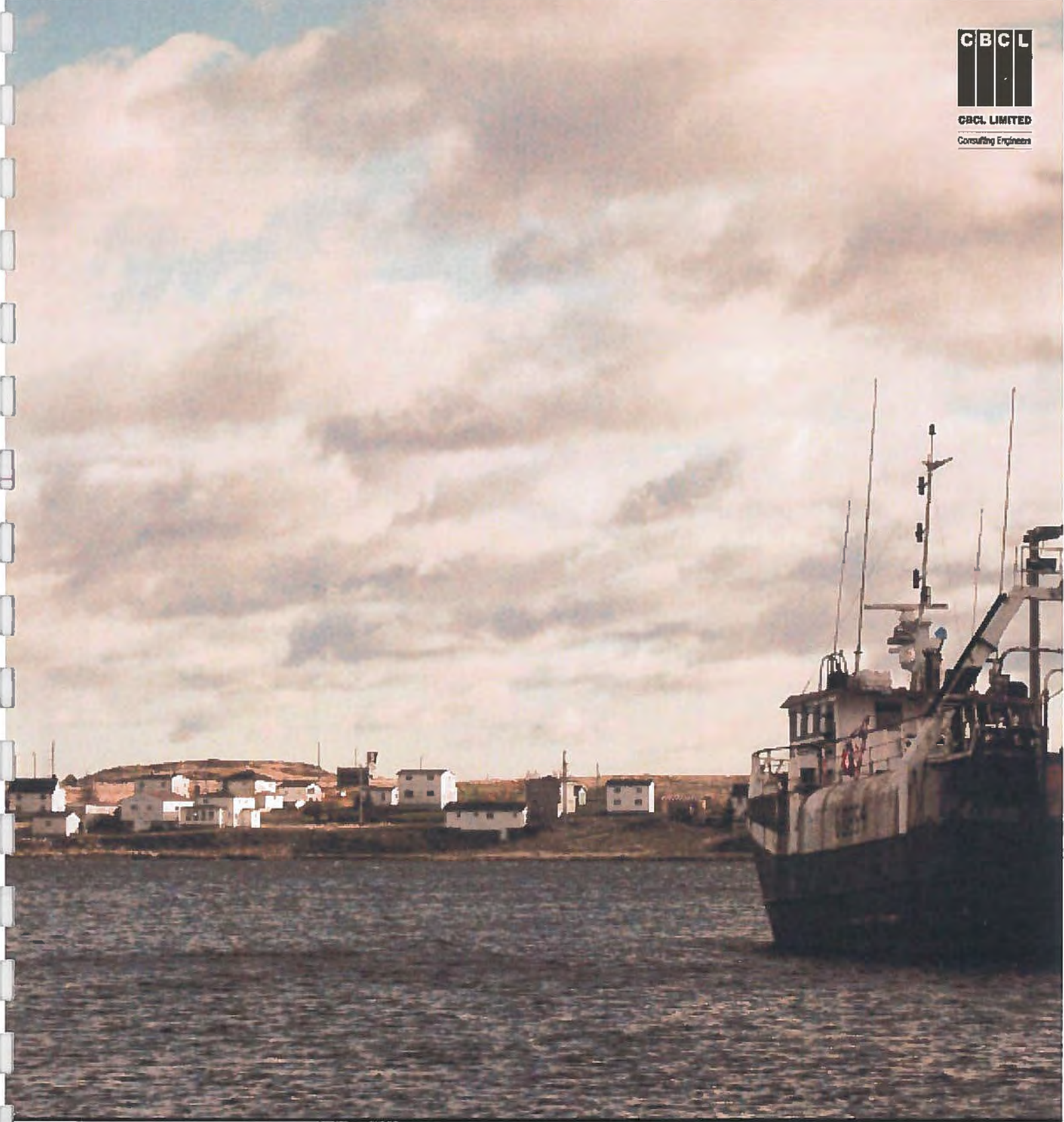




CBCL LIMITED

Consulting Engineers



Trinity Bay North Development Regulations 2012-2022

Prepared for Municipality of Trinity Bay North

Prepared by CBCL Limited

Project # 113096.00

November 2012

Urban and Rural Planning Act Resolution to Approve

Municipality of Trinity Bay North Municipal Plan 2012-2022


Under the authority of section 16, section 17 and section 18 of the *Urban and Rural Planning Act 2000*, the Municipal Council of Trinity Bay North.

- a) adopted the Trinity Bay North Municipal Plan 2012-2022 on the 15 day of October, 2012.
- b) gave notice of the adoption of the Trinity Bay North Municipal Plan by advertisement inserted on the 25 day October and the 1 day of November, 2012 in the Packet.
- c) set the 24 day of April, 2013 at the Town Hall, Port Union, for the holding of a public hearing to consider objections and submissions.

Now under the authority of Section 23 of the *Urban and Rural Planning Act 2000*, the Council of the Municipality of Trinity Bay North approves the Trinity Bay North Municipal Plan 2012-2022 as adopted.

SIGNED AND SEALED this 23 day of July, 2019

Mayor



Town Clerk



Municipal Plan/Amendment	
REGISTERED	
Number	5153-2019-001
Date	August 1, 2019
Signature	

Urban and Rural Planning Act Resolution to Adopt

Municipality of Trinity Bay North Municipal Plan 2012-2022

Under the authority of section 16 of the *Urban and Rural Planning Act 2000*, the Municipal Council of Trinity Bay North adopts the Trinity Bay North Municipal Plan 2012-2022.

Adopted by the Municipal Council of Trinity Bay North on the 15 day of October, 2012.

Signed and sealed this 23 day of July, 2019

Mayor

[Signature]

Town Clerk

[Signature]

Canadian Institute of Planners Certification

I certify that the attached Municipal Plan has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Urban and Rural Planning Act 2000*.

[Signature]
M. Bishop, F.C.I.P.



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Appendices

- A Zoning Map
- B Provincial Development Regulations
- C Classification Guide to Land Uses and Buildings

1 Application

1.1 Title

These Regulations may be cited as the Municipality of Trinity Bay North Development Regulations.

1.2 Interpretation

1. Words and phrases used in these Regulations shall have the meanings ascribed to them in Section 2 of these Regulations.
2. Words and phrases not defined in these Regulations shall have the meanings which are commonly assigned to them in the context in which they are used in the Regulations.

1.3 Commencement

These Regulations come into effect through the Trinity Bay North Municipal Planning Area, hereinafter referred to as the Planning Area, on the date of publication of a notice to that effect in the Newfoundland and Labrador Gazette.

1.4 Municipal Code and Regulations

The National Building Code of Canada, Fire Code of Canada and any other ancillary code and any Building Regulations, Waste Disposal Regulation and/or any other municipal regulations regulating or controlling the development, conservation and use of land in force in the Municipality of Trinity Bay North shall, under these Regulations apply to the entire Planning Area.

1.5 Authority

In these Regulations, "Authority" means the Council of the Municipality of Trinity Bay North.

1.6 Delegation of Authority

Where the term Council is referenced in these Regulations, Council may delegate its authority to administer these Regulations or part thereof to an employee of Council or an agent of Council by a resolution of Council.

1.7 Provincial Development Regulations

Provincial Development Regulations have been incorporated into the Trinity Bay North Development Regulations and are marked as follows:



Where there is a conflict between these regulations and the Provincial Regulations, the Provincial Regulations shall apply. A complete copy of the Provincial Development Regulations is attached in Appendix B.

2 Definitions

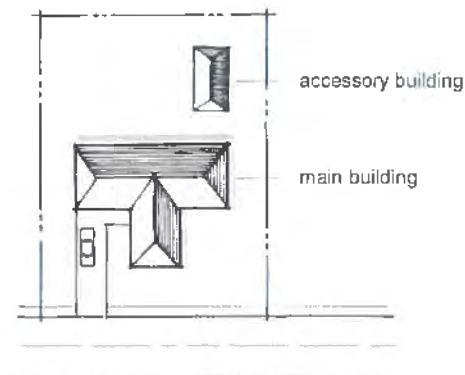

Provincial
Reg. 4(a)

Access means a way used or intended to be used by vehicles, pedestrians or animals in order to go from street to adjacent or nearby land or to go from that land to the street.

Provincial
Reg. 4(b)

Accessory Building means

- a) A detached subordinate building not used as a dwelling, located on the same lot, or on a lot adjacent to the main building to which it is an accessory, and which has a use that is customarily incidental and complementary to, the main use of the building or land (see illustration);
- a) For residential uses, domestic garages, carports, ramps, sheds, swimming pools, greenhouses, cold frames, fuel sheds, vegetable storage cellars, shelters for domestic pets or radio and television antennae;
- b) For commercial uses, workshops or garages; and
- c) For industrial uses, garages, offices, raised ramps and docks.




Provincial
Reg. 4(c)

Accessory Use means a use that is subsidiary to a permitted or discretionary use and that is customarily expected to occur with the permitted or discretionary use.

Provincial
Reg. 2(a)

Act means the Urban and Rural Planning Act, 2000.

Agriculture means horticulture, fruit, grain or seed growing, dairy farming, the breeding or rearing of livestock, including any creature kept for the production of food, wool, skins, or fur, or for the purpose of its use in the farming of land, the use of land as grazing land, meadow land, market gardens and nursery grounds and the use of land for woodlands where that use is ancillary to the farming of land for any other purpose. "Agriculture" shall be construed accordingly.


Provincial
Reg. 2(b)

Appeal Board means the appropriate Appeal Board established under the Act.

Applicant means a person who has applied to an authority for an approval or permit to carry out a development

Architectural Style means the classification of buildings according to their appearance, structure, materials and historic period.

Bed and Breakfast Establishment means a single dwelling unit in which the resident supplies, for compensation, no more than four bedrooms for the temporary accommodation of travelers.

Building means

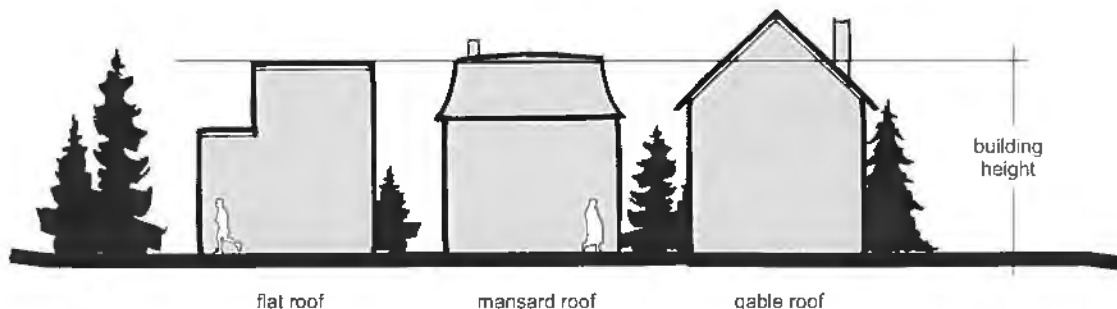
- a) A structure, erection, alteration or improvement placed on, over or under land, or attached, anchored or moored to land,
- b) Mobile structures, vehicles and marine vessels adapted or constructed for residential, commercial, industrial and other similar uses,
- c) A part of, and fixtures on, buildings referred to in (a) and (b), and

- d) An excavation of land whether or not that excavation is associated with the intended or actual construction of a building or thing referred to in (a) or (c).

Provincial
Reg. 4(d)

Building Height means the vertical distance, measured in meters from the established grade to the;

- a) highest point of the roof surface of a flat roof;
- b) deck line of a mansard roof;
- c) mean height level between the eave and the ridge of a gable, hip or gambrel roof;
- d) and in any case, a building height shall not include mechanical structure, smokestacks, steeples and purely ornamental structures above the roof.



Provincial
Reg. 4(e)

Building Line means a line established by an authority that runs parallel to a street line and is set at the closest point to a street that a building may be placed.

Convenience Store means a building used as a store that serves the primary needs of the adjacent neighbourhood and includes the sale of magazine, confectionary and grocery items, rental of video movies and a delicatessen or snack bar provided that any eating facility is within a wholly enclosed building.

Development means the carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on over, or under land, or the making of a material change in the use, or the intensity of use of land, buildings, or premises and the;

- a) Making of an access onto a highway, road or way,
- b) Erection of an advertisement or sign,
- c) Construction of a building,
- d) Parking of a trailer, or vehicle used for the sale of refreshments or merchandise, or as an office, or for living accommodation,

And excludes:

- a) Carrying out of works for the maintenance, improvement or other alteration of a building, being works which affect only the interior of the building or which do not materially affect the external appearance or use of the building;
- b) Carrying out by a highway authority of works required for the maintenance or improvement of a road, being works carried out on land within the boundaries of the road reservation;
- c) Carrying out by a local authority or statutory undertakers of works for the purpose of inspecting, repairing or renewing sewers, mains, pipes, cables or other apparatus, including the breaking open of street or other land for that purpose; and
- d) Use of a building or land within the courtyard of a dwelling house for a purpose incidental to the enjoyment of the dwelling house as a dwelling.

Discretionary Use means a use that is listed within the discretionary use classes established in the use zone tables of an authority's development regulations.

Dwelling, Single Detached Unit means a self-contained unit consisting of one or more habitable rooms used or designed as the living quarters for one household.

Dwelling, Double Unit (or Duplex) means a building containing two dwelling units, placed one above the other, or side by side, but does not include a self-contained dwelling containing a subsidiary apartment.

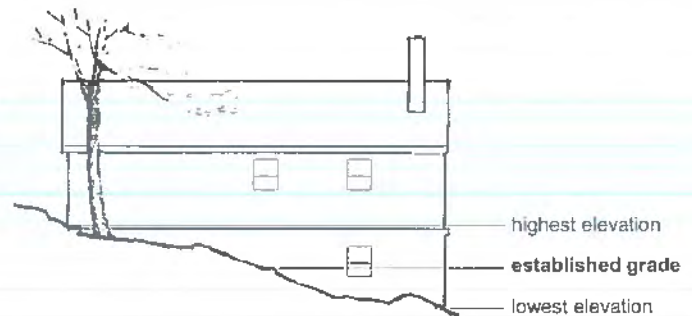
Dwelling, Townhouse means three or more dwelling units, each with a separate entrance, constructed side by side and separated by common vertical walls.

Dwelling, Apartment Building means a building containing three or more dwelling units, but does not include a row dwelling.

Erect means to build, construct, reconstruct, alter or relocate and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, shall include any preliminary physical operation such as excavating, grading, piling, cribbing, filling or draining, or structurally altering any existing building or structure by an addition, deletion, enlargement or extension.

Established Grade means

- a) Where used in reference to a building, the average elevation of the finished surface of the ground where it meets the exterior or the front of that building, exclusive of any artificial embankment or entrenchment, or
- b) Where used in reference to a structure that is not a building, the average elevation of the finished grade of the ground immediately surrounding the structure, exclusive of an artificial embankment or entrenchment.



Existing means legally existing as of the effective date of these Regulations.

Floor Area means the total area of all floors in a building measured to the outside face of exterior walls.

Historic Building means a building that was constructed in Trinity Bay North prior to Confederation (1949).

Home Occupation means an accessory use of a dwelling and/or accessory building for gainful employment involving the provision or sale of goods and/or services.

Inspector means any person appointed and engaged as an Inspector by the Authority or by any federal or provincial authority or the agent thereof.

Land includes land covered by water and buildings and structures on, over, under the soil and fixtures that form part of those buildings and structures.

Landscaping means any combination of trees, shrubs, flowers, grass or other horticultural elements, decorative stonework, paving, screening or other architectural elements, all of which is designed to enhance the visual amenity of a property or to provide a screen between properties in order to mitigate objectionable features between them.

Light Industry means use of any land or buildings for any general industrial use that can be carried out without hazard or intrusion and without detriment to the amenity of the surrounding area by reason of noise, vibration, smell, fumes, smoke, grit, soot, ash, dust, glare or appearance.

Loading Space means an area of land provided for use for the temporary parking of a commercial motor vehicle where merchandise or materials are loaded or unloaded from the vehicles.

Provincial
Reg. 4(j)

Lot means a plot, tract, or parcel of land which can be considered as a unit of land for a particular use or building.

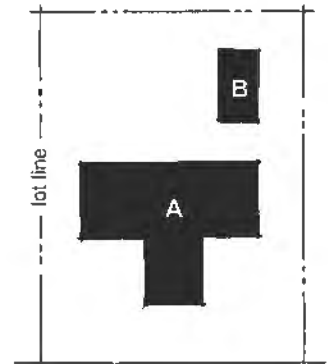
Provincial
Reg. 4(k)

Lot Area means the total horizontal area within the lines of the lot.

Provincial
Reg. 4(l)

Lot Coverage means the combined area of all buildings on a lot measured at the level of the lowest floor above the established grade and expressed as a percentage of the total area of the lot.

$$\text{Lot coverage} = \frac{\text{Area of A} + \text{Area of B}}{\text{Total lot area}}$$



Lot line means an outer boundary for a specific lot.

Lot line, Front means the line dividing a lot from the street. For a corner lot, the shorter lot line adjacent to the street shall be deemed the front lot line and the longer lot line abutting the street shall be deemed the flanking lot line.

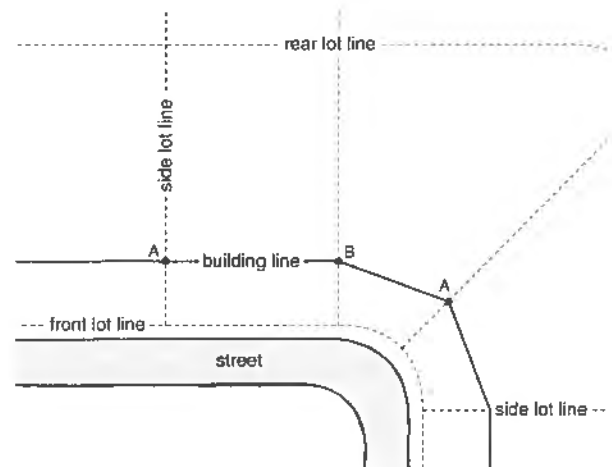
Provincial
Reg. 4(i)

Lot Frontage means the horizontal distance between side lot lines measured at the building line (the distance between points A and B in illustration below).

Lot line, Rear means the lot line on the opposite side of the front lot line.

Lot line, Side means the lot lines perpendicular to the front and rear lot lines.

Lot line, Flanking means a lot line which abuts the street on a corner lot.



Main Building means any building in which is carried on the principal purpose for which the lot is used.

Marina means a dock or basin together with associated facilities where slips, moorings, supplies, repairs, and other services that are typically available for boats and other watercraft, including storage, sales and rentals, together with a club house and catering facilities.

Mineral Working means land or buildings used for the working or extraction of any naturally occurring substance, including a pit or quarry.


Provincial
Reg. 4(m)

Non-Conforming Use means a legally existing use that is not listed as a permitted or discretionary use for the use zone in which it is located or which does not meet the development standards for that use zone.

Nursing Home means a building where nursing care and room and board are provided to individuals incapacitated in some manner for medical reasons and approved by the Departments of Government Services and Lands, and Health and Community Services.

Office means a room used for the purpose of regularly conducting business, performing a service or offering consultation, but shall not include manufacturing or the selling of retail goods.

Outdoor Storage means the storage of goods, inventory, materials or equipment or other items which are not intended for immediate sale, by locating them outside.


Provincial
Reg. 4(n)

Owner means a person or an organization of persons owning or having the legal right to use the land under consideration.

Provincial
Reg. 4(o)

Permitted Use means a use that is listed within the permitted use classes set out in the use zone tables of an authority's development regulations.

Provincial
Reg. 4(p)

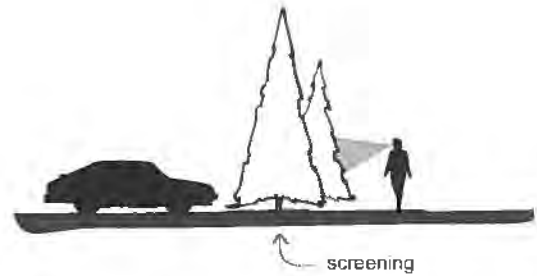
Prohibited Use means a use that is not listed in a use zone within the permitted use classes or discretionary use classes or a use that an authority specifies as not permitted within a use zone.

Public Use means any lands, structure or building which is constructed for use by the general public, including but not limited to parks, playgrounds, trails, paths and other recreational and open spaces, scenic and historic sites, publicly funded buildings such as schools, hospitals, libraries and other public buildings and structures.

Recreational Use means the use of land for parks, playgrounds, tennis courts, lawn bowling greens, athletic fields, golf courses, picnic areas, swimming pools, day camps, walking trails, and similar uses.

Restaurant means a building or part thereof, designed or intended to be used or occupied for the purpose of serving the general public with meals or refreshments for consumption on the premises.

Screening means the method by which a view of one site from another adjacent site is shielded, concealed or hidden. The example on the right shows trees and fences being used to screen a parking lot from public view.



Seasonal Residence means a dwelling which is designed or intended for seasonal or recreational use, and is not intended for use as permanent living quarters.

Service Station means any land or building used exclusively for the sale of petroleum products, automotive parts and accessories, minor repairs, washing and polishing of motor vehicles.

Shop means a building or part thereof used for retail trade wherein the primary purpose is the selling or offering for sale of goods, wares or merchandise by retail or the selling or offering for sale of retail services but does not include an establishment wherein the primary purpose of the serving of meals or refreshments, an amusement use, a general garage, or a service station.

Provincial
Reg. 4(q)

Sign (or advertisement) means a word, letter, model, placard, board, device or representation, whether illuminated or not, in the nature of or employed wholly or in part for the purpose of advertisement, announcement or direction and excludes those things employed wholly as a memorial, advertisements of local government, utilities, and boarding or similar structures used for the display of advertisements.

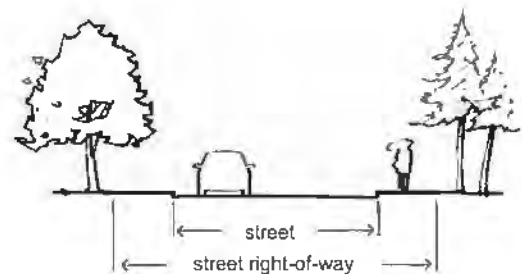
Sign Area means the area of the smallest rectangle, circle, or semi-circle that can enclose the surface area of the sign. Where a sign has two faces or more, the maximum area is permitted for each of the two faces.

Provincial
Reg. 4(t)

Street means a street, road, highway or other way designed for the passage of vehicles and pedestrians, and which is accessible by fire department and other emergency vehicles.

Provincial
Reg. 4(u)

Street Line means the edge of a street right-of-way as defined by the authority having jurisdiction.



Street Right-of-Way means a strip of land between the street lines, acquired by reservation, dedication or forced dedication intended to be occupied or occupied by a public street, road or highway.

Storey means the entire floor or level of a building having a continuous or nearly continuous floor.

Subdivision means the dividing of land, whether in single or joint ownership, into two or more pieces for the purpose of development.

Provincial
Reg. 4(v)

Use means a building or activity situated on a lot or a development permitted on a lot.

Provincial
Reg. 4(w)

Use Zone or Zone means an area of land including buildings and water designated on the Zoning Map to which the uses, standards and conditions of a particular Use Zone Table apply.

Utility means any public or private system, works, plan, equipment or services which furnishes services at approved rates to or for the use of the general public.

Provincial
Reg. 4(x)

Variance means a departure, to a maximum of 10% from the yard, area, lot coverage, setback, size, height, frontage or any other numeric requirement of the applicable Use Zone of the authority's regulations.

Watercourse means any lake, pond, river, stream or other body of water.

Wetland means the land usually or at any time occupied by water, where the water table is at or is just above the surface of the land either permanently or intermittently, depending upon the class of the wetland which includes bogs, fens, marshes, swamps and shallow water zones along shorelines of bodies of water.

Yard means an open uncovered space on a lot appurtenant to a building (except a court) and unoccupied by buildings or structures except as specifically permitted elsewhere in these Regulations.

Provincial
Reg. 4(r)

Yard, Rear means the distance between the rear lot line and the rear wall of the main building on a lot.

Provincial
Reg. 4(s)

Yard, Side means the distance between the side lot line and the nearest side wall of a building on the lot.

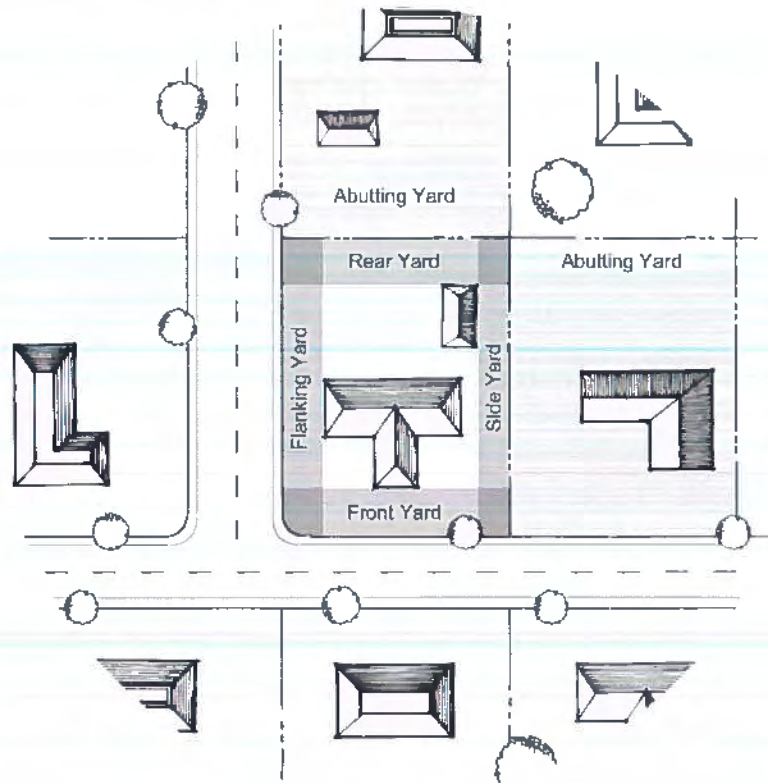
Yard, Front means the distance between the front lot line of a lot and the front wall of the main building on the lot.

Yard, Flanking means the side yard of a corner lot bounded by the street.

Provincial
Reg. 4(z)

Yard, Abutting means the yard of an abutting lot which shares a lot line of subject property.

Zoning Map means the map or maps attached to and forming a part of the authority's regulations.



3 General Regulations

3.1 Permit to Develop Required

No person shall carry out any development within the Planning Area except where otherwise provided in these Regulations unless a permit for the development has been issued by the Council.

3.2 Decisions of Council

Decisions made by Council with respect to a permit required by these Regulations shall be made in writing, and state the reasons for a refusal of, or conditions attached to a permit. Council shall also advise the person to whom the decision applies of their right to appeal, in accordance with Section 42 of the Act and the requirements of Section 3.21 of these Regulations.

3.3 Permit to be Issued

Subject to Regulations 3.4 and 3.5, a permit shall be issued for development within the Planning Areas that conforms to:

- a) The policies expressed in the Municipal Plan and any further scheme, plan, or regulation pursuant thereto;
- b) The general development standards set out in Section 4 of these Regulations, the requirements of Section 7 of these Regulations, and the use classes, standards, requirements, and conditions prescribed in Sections 8 of these Regulations for the use zone in which the proposed development is located;
- c) The standards set out in the Building Code and/or other ancillary codes, and any Building Regulations, Waste Disposal Regulations, and/or any other municipal regulation in force in the Planning Area regulating or controlling development, conservation and use of land and buildings;
- d) The standards set out in Section 5 of these Regulations in the case of off-street parking and loading;
- e) The standards set out in Section 6 of these Regulations in the case of signs and advertisement;
- f) The standards set out in Section 7 of these Regulations in the case of subdivision; and
- g) The standards of design and appearance established by Council.

3.4 Permit Not to be Issued in Certain Cases

No permit or approval in principle shall be issued for development within the Planning Area when, in the opinion of Council, it is premature by reason of the site lacking adequate road access, power, drainage, sanitary facilities, or domestic water supply, or being beyond the natural development of the area at the time of application unless the applicant contracts to pay the full cost of construction of the services deemed necessary by Council and such cost shall attach to and upon the property in respect of which it is imposed.

3.5 Discretionary Powers

In considering an application for a permit or for approval in principle to carry out development, Council shall take into account the policies expressed in the Municipal Plan and any further scheme, plan or regulations pursuant thereto, and shall assess the general appearance of the development of the area, the amenity of the surroundings, availability of utilities, public safety and convenience, and any other considerations

which are, in its opinion, material, and notwithstanding the conformity of the application with the requirements of these Regulations, Council may, in its discretion, and as a result of its consideration of the matters set out in this Regulation, conditionally approve or refuse the application.

3.6 The Application

1. Applications for a Permit to Develop or an Approval in Principle shall be made only by the owner, the owner's agent or person authorized by the owner to Council, on the application form as may be prescribed by Council. Every application shall include such plans, specifications and drawings as Council may require, and be accompanied by the appropriate fee set out in a Schedule of fees as required by Council.
2. Council shall, on request, supply to every applicant a copy of the application forms referred to in Regulation 3.6(1) and a description of the plans, specifications and drawings required to be provided with the application.

3.7 Register of Application

Council shall keep a public register of all applications for development, and shall enter therein Council's decision upon each application and the result of any appeal from that decision.

3.8 Deferment of Application

1. Council may, with the written agreement of the applicant, defer consideration of an application; and
2. Applications properly submitted in accordance with these Regulations which have not been determined by Council and on which a decision has not been communicated to the applicant within eight weeks of the receipt thereof by Council, and on which consideration has not been deferred in accordance with Regulation 3.8(1), shall be deemed to be refused.

3.9 Approval in Principle

1. An application for Approval in Principle shall include;
 - a) a description of the proposed development,
 - b) a description of the limits of the land to be used with the proposed development, and may include a survey description of the subject lands,
 - c) submission of detailed plans,
 - d) any additional information that may be required by Council.
2. Council may issue an Approval in Principle if it determines the application conforms to the Municipal Plan and these Regulations.
3. An Approval in Principle shall be valid for 2 years.
4. No development shall be carried out under an Approval in Principle.
5. Council may revoke an Approval in Principle if it determines the applicant has changed the proposed development in a way that significantly alters the original intent of the applications.

Development Permit Process



3.10 **Approval**

Approval for an application is granted by Council in the form of a Development Permit or Building Permit for applications approved under these Regulations.

3.11 **Development Permit**

1. A plan or drawing which has been approved by Council and which bears a mark and/or signature indicating such approval together with a permit shall be deemed to be permission to develop. Such permission shall not relieve the applicant from
 - a) full responsibility for obtaining permits or approvals under any other regulation or statute prior to commencing the development;
 - b) having the work carried out in accordance with these Regulations or any other regulations or statutes; and
 - c) compliance with all conditions attached to an approval or a permit.
2. Council may attach to a permit or to approval in principle such conditions as it deems fit in order to ensure that the proposed development will be in accordance with the purpose and intent of these Regulations.
3. Where Council deems necessary, permits may be issued on a temporary basis for a period not exceeding two years, which may be extended in writing by Council for further periods.
4. A permit is valid for two years. If the development has not commenced, the permit may be renewed for a further period not in excess of one year, but a permit shall not be renewed more than once, except in the case of a permit for an advertisement, which may be renewed in accordance with Section 6 of these Regulations;
5. The approval of any application and plans or drawings or the issue of a permit shall not prevent Council from thereafter requiring the correction of errors, or from ordering the cessation, removal of, or remedial work on any development being carried out in the event that the same is in violation of this or any other regulations or statute;
6. No person shall erase, alter or modify any drawing or specifications upon which a permit to develop has been issued by Council; and
7. There shall be kept available on the premises where any work, matter or thing is being done for which a permit has been issued, a copy of the permit and any plans, drawings or specifications on which the issue of the permit was based during the whole progress of the work, or the doing of the matter or thing until completion.

3.12 **Revoke Permit**

Council may revoke an approval and any subsequent permits for failure by the applicant or developer to comply with these Regulations or any condition attached to the permit or where the permit was issued in error or was issued contrary to the applicable regulations or was issued on the basis of incorrect information.

3.13 **Public Notice**

1. Council shall provide public notice for a period of not less than:
 - a) 7 days - when considering a variance in accordance with Section 3.29; and
 - b) 14 days - when considering a change in a non-conforming use in accordance with Section 3.31; or development which is listed as a Discretionary use in any use zone in Section B of these Regulations.
2. Council may require public notice of any development application where, in the opinion of Council, such notice is required for information and public consultation purposes.

3. Council shall require the cost of the public notice or portion thereof be paid by the applicant and that such notice shall be by public advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the area or by any other means deemed necessary or appropriate by Council.

3.14 Licenses, Permits and Compliance with Other Bylaws

Nothing in these regulations shall exempt any person from complying with the requirements of any By-Law in force within the Municipality of Trinity Bay North, or from obtaining any license, permission, permit, authority or approval required by any statute or regulation of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador or the Government of Canada.

3.15 Right of Entry

Council or other person or persons authorized by the municipality, may enter upon any public or private land and may at all reasonable times enter any development or building upon the land for the purpose of making surveys or examinations or obtaining information relative to the carrying out of any development, construction, alteration, repair, or any other works whatsoever which the Council is empowered to regulate.

3.16 Stop Work Order and Prosecution

1. Where a person begins a development contrary or apparently contrary to these Regulations, Council may order that person to pull down, remove, stop construction, fill in or destroy that building or development and may order the person restore the site or area to its original state, pending final adjudication in any prosecution arising out of the development; and
2. A person who does not comply with an order made under Regulation 3.16(1) is guilty of an offence under the provisions of the Act.

3.17 Service Levy

1. Council may require a developer to pay a service levy where development is made possible or where the density of potential development is increased or where the value of property is enhanced in accordance with Section 149(2) of the *Municipalities Act, SN, 1999*.
2. A service levy shall not exceed the cost, including finance charges to Council of constructing or improving the public works referred to in Regulation 3.17(1) that are necessary for the real property to be developed in accordance with the standards required by Council and for uses that are permitted on that real property;
3. A service levy shall be assessed on the real property based on:
 - a) The amount of real property benefited by the public works related to all the real property so benefited; and
 - b) The density of development made capable or increased by the public work.
4. Council may require a service levy be paid by the owner of the real property benefited and may specify the time for payment. The amount of the service levy will be outlined in the Municipality's Schedule of Rates and Fees.

3.18 Financial Guarantees by Developer

1. Council may require a developer before commencing a development to make such financial provisions and/or enter into such agreements as may be required to guarantee the payment of service levies, ensure site reinstatement, and to enforce the carrying out of any other condition attached to a permit of licence;
2. The financial provisions pursuant to Regulation 3.18(1) may be made in the form of:

- a) a cash deposit from the developer, to be held by the Council, or;
- b) a security or guarantee by a bank, or other institution acceptable to Council, for expenditures by the developer, or;
- c) a performance bond provided by an insurance company or a bank.

3.19 Dedication of Land for Public Use

Council may, for a development not involving a subdivision, require a portion of the land to be developed to be conveyed to the Municipality for a public purpose where public works are required to accommodate the proposed development.

3.20 Reinstatement of Land

Council may order the developer, the site occupier, the owner, or any of them to restore the site to the satisfaction of Council where

- a) the use of land is discontinued;
- b) the intensity of the use is decreased;
- c) a Permit to Develop has been revoked; or
- d) a Temporary Permit to Develop has expired.

3.21 Notice of right to appeal

Where an authority makes a decision that may be appealed under Section 42 of the Act, that authority shall, in writing, at the time of making that decision, notify the person to whom the decision applies of the;

- a) person's right to appeal the decision to the board;
- b) time by which an appeal is to be made;
- c) right of other interested persons to appeal the decision; and
- d) manner of making an appeal and the address for the filing of the appeal.


Provincial
Reg. 5

3.22 Appeal requirements

1. The secretary of the board at the Department of Municipal and Provincial Affairs, Main Floor, Confederation Building (West Block), P.O. Box 8700, St. John's, Nfld., A1B 4J6 is the secretary to all boards in the province and an appeal filed with that secretary within the time period referred to in subsection 42(4) of the Act shall be considered to have been filed with the appropriate board.
3. The fee required under section 44 of the Act shall be paid to the board that hears the decision being appealed by filing it with the secretary referred to in subsection (1) or (2) within the 14 days referred to in subsection 42(4) of the Act.
4. The board that hears the decision being appealed shall, subject to subsection 44(3) of the Act, retain the fee paid to the board.
5. Where an appeal of a decision and the required fee is not received by a board in accordance with this section and Part VI of the Act, the right to appeal that decision shall be considered to have been forfeited.


Provincial
Reg. 6

3.23 Appeal registration

1. Upon receipt of an appeal and fee as required under the Act and these regulations, the secretary of the board as referred to in subsections 6(1) and (2), shall immediately register the appeal.
2. Where an appeal has been registered the secretary of the board shall notify the appropriate authority of the appeal and shall provide to the authority a copy of the appeal and the documentation related to the appeal.


Provincial
Reg. 7

3. Where an authority has been notified of an appeal that authority shall forward to the appropriate board a copy of the application being appealed, all correspondence, council minutes, plans and other relevant information relating to the appeal including the names and addresses of the applicant and other interested persons of whom the authority has knowledge.
4. Upon receipt of the information under subsection (3), the secretary of the board shall publish in a newspaper circulated in the area of the appropriate authority, a notice that the appeal has been registered.
5. A notice published under subsection (4) shall be published not fewer than 2 weeks before the date upon which the appeal is to be heard by the board.


Provincial
Reg. 7
continued

3.24 Development prohibited

1. Immediately upon notice of the registration of an appeal the appropriate authority shall ensure that any development upon the property that is the subject of the appeal ceases.
2. Sections 102 and 104 of the Act apply to an authority acting under subsection (1).
3. Upon receipt of a notification of the registration of an appeal with respect to an order under section 102 of the Act, an authority shall not carry out work related to the matter being appealed.


Provincial
Reg. 8

3.25 Hearing notice and meetings

1. A board shall notify the appellant, applicant, authority and other persons affected by the subject of an appeal of the date, time and place for the appeal not fewer than 7 days before the date scheduled for the hearing of the appeal.
2. A board may meet as often as is necessary to conduct its work in an expeditious manner.


Provincial
Reg. 9

3.26 Hearing of evidence

1. A board shall meet at a place within the area under its jurisdiction and the appellant and other persons notified under subsection 9(1) or their representative may appear before the board and make representations with respect to the matter being appealed.
2. A board shall hear an appeal in accordance with section 43 of the Act and these regulations.
3. A written report submitted under subsection 43(2) of the Act respecting a visit to and viewing of a property shall be considered to have been provided in the same manner as evidence directly provided at the hearing of the board.
4. In the conduct of an appeal hearing, the board is not bound by the rules of evidence.


Provincial
Reg. 10

3.27 Board decision

A decision of the board must comply with the plan, scheme or development regulations that apply to the matter that has been appealed to that board.


Provincial
Reg. 11

3.28 Variances

1. Where an approval or permit cannot be given by an authority because a proposed development does not comply with development standards set out in development regulations, an authority may, in its discretion, vary the applicable development standards to a maximum of 10% if, in the authority's opinion, compliance with the development standards would prejudice the proper development of the land, building or structure in question or would be contrary to public interest.
2. An authority shall not allow a variance from development standards set out in development regulations if that variance, when considered together with other variances made or to be made with respect to the same land, building or structure,


Provincial
Reg. 12

would have a cumulative effect that is greater than a 10% variance even though the individual variances are separately no more than 10%.

3. An authority shall not permit a variance from development standards where the proposed development would increase the non conformity of an existing development.

3.29 Notice of variance

Where an authority is to consider a proposed variance, that authority shall give written notice of the proposed variance from development standards to all persons whose land is in the immediate vicinity of the land that is the subject of the variance.


Provincial
Reg. 13

3.30 Residential non conformity

A residential building or structure referred to in paragraph 108(3)(g) of the Act must, where being repaired or rebuilt, be repaired or rebuilt in accordance with the plan and development regulations applicable to that building or structure.


Provincial
Reg. 14

3.31 Notice and hearings on change of use

Where considering a non conforming building, structure or development under paragraph 108(3)(d) of the Act and before making a decision to vary an existing use of that non-conforming building, structure or development, an authority, at the applicant's expense, shall publish a notice in a newspaper circulating in the area or by other means give public notice of an application to vary the existing use of a non-conforming building, structure or development and shall consider any representations or submissions received in response to that advertisement.


Provincial
Reg. 15

3.32 Non-conformance with standards

Where a building, structure or development does not meet the development standards included in development regulations, the building, structure or development shall not be expanded if the expansion would increase the non-conformity and an expansion must comply with the development standards applicable to that building, structure or development.


Provincial
Reg. 16

3.33 Discontinuance of non-conforming use

An authority may make development regulations providing for a greater period of time than is provided under subsection 108(2) of the Act with respect to the time by which a discontinued non-conforming use may resume operation.


Provincial
Reg. 17

3.34 Delegation of powers

An authority shall, where designating employees to whom a power is to be delegated under subsection 109(3) of the Act, make that designation in writing.


Provincial
Reg. 18

4 General Development Standards

4.1 Access and Service Streets

1. Access shall be located to the specification of Council so as to ensure the greatest possible convenience and safety of the street system.
2. Council may prescribe the construction of service streets to reduce the number of accesses to collector and arterial streets.
3. No vehicular access shall be closer than 10 metres to the street line of any street intersection.

4.2 Accessory Buildings

1. May be located on the same lot as the main building(s) to which it is accessory; or on an abutting lot, where both lots are under the same ownership.
2. No accessory building or part thereof shall project in front of any building line.
3. No accessory building shall be developed so that it can be used as a room, flat or apartment.
4. Accessory buildings shall be complementary with the main building in terms of exterior finish, roofline and pitch.

4.3 Accessory Uses Permitted

Where these regulations provide for any land to be used, or building to be erected or used for a purpose, the purpose shall include any accessory use. Such uses shall be clearly incidental and complementary to the use of the main building and be contained on the same lot as the main building or an adjoining lot where both lots are under the same ownership.

4.4 Advertisements

Advertisements and signs shall not be erected or displayed except in accordance with Section 6 of these Regulations.

4.5 Alterations to the Natural Environment

Development proposals shall include plans for grading, ditching, and landscaping. Significant alterations to the natural environment as part of a development (such as changing the drainage pattern or removing vegetation) will be considered during the evaluation of development proposals. Alterations which will adversely affect watercourses or adjacent property as a result of alterations to watercourses, drainage or grading shall not be permitted. Topsoil or sods shall not be removed except with the approval of Council.

4.6 Archaeological Assessment

Where archaeological resources are known to exist, in areas that have not been disturbed by previous development, or where they are likely to exist based on location, proximity to registered archaeological sites or historical evidence, applications for development will be forwarded to the Provincial Archaeology Office, Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation for review and consideration under the *Historic Resources Act*. The Provincial Archaeology Office may require an archaeological assessment. The Council, in consultation with the Provincial Archaeology, may apply conditions for the protection and preservation of any archaeological resources.

4.7 **Bed and Breakfast Establishments**

A "bed and breakfast" establishment in a single residential dwelling, where permitted, shall be subject to the following conditions:

- a) The nature and scale of the proposed use is consistent with the adjoining development and the use does not detract from the residential character of the neighbourhood.
- b) A parking area abutting a residential lot shall be appropriately screened by a fence, wall, or hedge of height not less than 1 metre and located a minimum distance of 1 metre from the edge of the parking area.
- c) A single, non-illuminated, free-standing sign, not exceeding 0.4 m² in area, shall be permitted, provided that the design of the sign is consistent with the residential character and amenity of the area.
- d) That the use is approved and licensed under the Tourist Establishment Regulations, 1996, of the Provincial Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation.

4.8 **Buffer Strips**

Where development is proposed that, in the opinion of Council, will have a visual impact on a highway, viewscape or abutting land use, Council may require the owner of the site to provide a separation buffer to screen the development. The buffer shall include provision of such natural or structural barrier as may be required by Council and shall be maintained by the owner or occupier to the satisfaction of the Council.

4.9 **Building Height**

1. Council may permit the erection of buildings of a height greater than that specified in the Use Zone Tables found in Regulations 8.5-8.10, but in such cases the building line setback and rear yard requirements shall be varied as follows:
 - a) The building line setback shall be increased by 2 metres for every 1 metre increase in height.
 - b) The rear yard shall not be less than the minimum building line setback calculated as described in 4.9(1) above plus 6 metres.
2. Height requirements may be waived in the case of communication masts and antennae, flagpoles, water towers, spires, belfries or chimneys. Where an increase of more than 20% in the permitted height of the structure is proposed it shall only be authorized under the provisions of Section 3.28 and 3.13.

4.10 **Building Line and Setback**

Council, by resolution, may establish building lines on an existing or proposed street or service street and may require any new buildings to be located on those building lines, whether or not such building lines conform to the standards set out in the use zone tables in Regulations 8.5 to 8.10.

4.11 **Home Childcare**

Childcare as a home occupation shall conform to the requirements of the *Child Care Services Act* and Regulations. Where required, a license to operate shall be obtained from the Department of Health and Community Services.

4.12 **Home Occupation**

The following conditions shall apply to the use of a dwelling for a home occupation:

- a) The residence is occupied by the operator of the home occupation;

- b) The use is clearly subsidiary to the residential use, does not alter the residential character of the property, and does not detract from the residential character of the neighbourhood. The external appearance of the dwelling shall not be changed by the home occupation;
- c) There are no more than two assistant employees employed on site in addition to a resident of the dwelling;
- d) Not more than 25 percent of the total floor area of the dwelling to a maximum of 45 m² is devoted to the home occupation;
- e) One off-street parking space, other than that required for the dwelling, is provided for every 22.5 m² of floor space occupied by the home occupation;
- f) No wholesale, outdoor storage of goods or equipment is carried out, any retail sales are incidental and subsidiary to the approved use;
- g) A single, non-illuminated, free-standing sign, not exceeding 0.4m² (4ft²) in area, shall be permitted, provided that the design of the sign is consistent with the residential character of the area;
- h) No change shall be made in the type, class or extent of the occupation without a permit;
- i) The use shall not generate traffic, parking, sewage or water use in excess of what is normal in the residential area;
- j) No regular parking of commercial vehicles or trailers except for one vehicle with a gross weight of no greater than one tonne will be permitted;
- k) The residential lot has sufficient area to accommodate the parking requirement of the dwelling unit and the home occupation.

4.13 Home Occupation Uses in Accessory Buildings

In addition to the requirements set out in Regulation 4.12, a home occupation where permitted in a residential accessory building shall:

- a) Be located on the same lot as the residential use;
- b) The business shall be owned and operated by the occupants of the dwelling;
- c) No repairs to vehicles or heavy equipment are carried out;
- d) Activities associated with the use are carried on inside the accessory building, are not hazardous and do not cause a noticeable increase in noise, odour, dust or fumes, nor cause electrical interference, or in any other way result in a nuisance to the occupants of surrounding residences.

4.14 Landscaping and Screening

1. All land except that used for customer parking and vehicle access shall be landscaped and maintained by the owner or occupier to the satisfaction of Council.
2. Council may, in the case of existing unsightly development, order the owner or occupier to provide adequate and suitable landscaping or screening; and for this purpose may require the submission of an application giving details of the landscaping or screening, and these Regulations shall then apply to that application. The provision of adequate and suitable landscaping or screening may be made a condition of any development permit where, in the opinion of Council, the landscaping or screening is desirable to preserve amenity or to protect the environment.

4.15 Lot Area

1. No lot shall be reduced in area, either by the conveyance or alienation of any portion thereof or otherwise, so that any building or structure on such lot shall have a lot coverage that exceeds, or a front yard, rear yard, side yard, frontage or lot area that is less than that permitted by these Regulations for the zone in which such lot is located.

2. Where any part of a lot is required by these Regulations to be reserved as a yard, it shall continue to be so used regardless of any change in the ownership of the lot or any part thereof, and shall not be deemed to form part of an adjacent lot for the purpose of computing the area thereof available for building purposes.

4.16 **Lot Area and Size Exceptions**

Where, at the time of coming into effect of these Regulations, one or more lots already exist in any residential zone, with insufficient frontage or area to permit the owner or purchaser of such a lot or lots to comply with the provisions of these Regulations, then these Regulations shall not prevent the issuing of a permit by Council for the erection of a dwelling thereon, provided that the lot coverage and height are not greater than, and the yards and floor area are not less than the standards set out in these regulations.

4.17 **Lot Frontage**

Except for accessory buildings, no new buildings shall be erected unless the lot on which it is situated fronts directly onto a street which has been constructed to standards established by Council.

4.18 **Municipal Public Works and Utilities**

Council shall ensure that municipal and public utility works such as telephone, water treatment, pollution control and electric utility facilities are constructed so that no adverse effect on adjacent land uses is created. In this regard, the size and appearance of such works shall be in keeping with adjacent uses and buffering, in the form of landscaped areas between any such works and adjacent uses is required.

4.19 **Non-Conforming Uses**

Applications involving non-conforming uses shall be processed in accordance with Section 108 of the *Urban and Rural Planning Act* and Sections 3.31-3.33 of these Regulations. If a non-conforming uses ceases to exist for a period of more than twelve months, new uses for the property and any buildings must conform to the requirements of the land use zone in which it is located.

4.20 **Offensive and Dangerous Uses**

No building or land shall be used for any purpose which may be dangerous by causing or promoting fires or other hazards or which may emit noxious, offensive or dangerous fumes, smoke, gases, radiation, smells, ash, dust or grit, excessive noise or vibration, or create any nuisance that has an unpleasant effect on the senses unless its use is authorized by Council and any other authority having jurisdiction.

4.21 **Parks, Playgrounds and Conservation Uses**

Nothing in these Regulations shall prevent the designation of conservation areas or the establishment of parks and playgrounds in any zone provided that such parks and playgrounds are not located in areas which may be hazardous to their use and are not operated for commercial purposes.

4.22 **Service Stations**

Automobile service stations and garages shall conform to the following conditions:

- a) All gasoline pumps shall be located on pump islands designed for such purpose and to which automobiles may gain access from either side;
- b) Pump islands shall be set back at least 4 metres from the front lot line.

- c) A canopy for sheltering pump islands may be erected provided that no part of the canopy is located within 3 metres of the street or lot line.
- d) Access points shall be at least 7 metres wide and shall be clearly marked.
- e) Where a service station is located on a corner lot, the centre line of any access shall be at least 15 metres from the center line of the junction. The lot line between entrances shall be clearly indicated.

4.23 Side Yards

Side yards shall be kept clear of obstruction and shall be provided on the exposed sides of every building in order to provide access for the maintenance of that building.

4.24 Soils and Drainage

Development shall only be permitted on lands having soil and drainage conditions that are suitable to permit the proper siting and development of the proposed uses.

4.25 Soil Removal, Deposit and Site Grading

1. Removal or placement of soil or other material, or alteration to the natural grade or drainage of a property which adversely affects a watercourse or adjacent property shall not be permitted.
2. Alteration of hillsides with slopes greater than 30% through the deposition of fill or by excavation, whether for the purposes of creating land suitable for development or not, regardless of land use zone, shall be prohibited.
3. Where not part of an approved development, any land disturbance involving the removal, deposition or grading on a property affecting more than 25 square meters in area shall require application, review and approval by the Municipality and show the full extent of disturbance that is intended. Council may require a developer to assess geotechnical aspects, visual and environmental impacts, as well as impacts on adjoining properties; and
4. Where alterations to the landscape are approved, financial guarantees may be required to ensure adequate site rehabilitation and/or landscaping.

4.26 Watercourse Protection

1. No development shall be permitted within 15 metres of the high water mark any body of water or wetland without approval from the Department of Environment and Conservation and, if fish habitat is affected, from Fisheries and Oceans, Canada. Council may require larger buffer areas around watercourses where identified flood plains, steep slopes or unstable soil conditions (for example) could result in damage to watercourses and wildlife habitat as a result of development. For the purposes of assessing applications in areas known to be at risk of flooding, the high water mark is considered to be the 1:100 year flood level.
2. Council shall require that water crossings, bridges, culverts, stream diversions and stormwater management devices are planned, designed and constructed so as to ensure that fish habitat and passage is preserved, protected, and where possible, enhanced.
3. Filling in or alterations of wetlands shall be prohibited.

4.27 Water Pressures/Fire Flows

Development may be refused where water pressures and fire flows cannot be guaranteed.

5 Off-Street Parking and Loading

5.1 Parking Required

For every building, structure or use to be erected, enlarged or established, there shall be provided and maintained a quantity of off-street parking spaces sufficient to ensure that the flow of traffic on adjacent streets is not impeded by the parking of vehicles associated with that building, structure or use.

5.2 Parking Spaces

The number of parking spaces to be provided for any building, structure, use or occupancy shall conform to the standards set out in table below. Parking requirements for uses not specifically listed below shall be decided at the discretion of Council.

<i>Residential Land Uses</i>		<i>Parking Requirement</i>
Single detached, double dwelling, row dwelling		1 space per unit
Apartment dwelling		1 space per unit
Tourism Accommodation		1 space per guest room
Home Based Occupation	without retail	1 space
	with retail	1 spaces per 22.5 m ² of floor area
Residential Care		2 spaces + 0.5 spaces per resident

<i>Commercial Uses</i>		<i>Parking Requirement</i>
Medical and Animal Services		1 space per 20 m ²
Office, Professional, Personal and General Services		1 space per 30 m ²
Child care		1 space per 40 m ²
Food and Catering		1 space per 10 m ² of seating area
Shop, Convenience Store and Entertainment		1 space per 25 m ²
Indoor and Outdoor Market		1 space per 15 m ² of assembly area

<i>Industrial Uses</i>		<i>Parking Requirement</i>
Service Station		1 space per 25 m ²
All other Industrial Uses		0.5 spaces per working employee

<i>General and Public Uses</i>		<i>Parking Requirement</i>
Places of assembly, Place of Worship, Theatre	with seating	1 space per 5 seats
	without seating	1 space per 10 m ² of assembly area
Cultural and Civic		1 space per 20 m ²
Medical Treatment and Public Care		1 space per 4 patients

5.3 Parking Area Design Standards

Parking areas or parking lots associated with a development requiring more than four parking spaces will meet the following standards:

- a) Individual parking spaces will be a minimum of 15 m² in size, accessible without the need to move other vehicles to access the space;
- b) The parking area shall be constructed with a stable surface;
- c) No part of any off-street parking area shall be closer than 1.5 metres to the front lot line in any zone;
- d) Where, in the opinion of Council, strict application of the above parking requirements is impractical or undesirable, Council may, as a condition of a permit, require the developer to pay a service levy in accordance with these Regulations in lieu of the provision of a parking area, and the full amount of the levy charged shall be used by Council for the provision and upkeep of alternative parking facilities within the general vicinity of the development;
- e) Parking standards to accommodate persons with disabilities shall meet the requirement of the Buildings Accessibility Act and Regulations;
- f) Landscaping shall be provided on 5% of the parking area for lots less than 1,400 m² in size, and 7.5% of the parking area for lots greater than 1,400 m².

5.4 **Parking Access Specifications**

Off-street parking areas must conform to the following requirements:

- a) Each parking area, except in the case of one or two-family dwellings, shall be made accessible by means of a hard surfaced right-of-way at least 3 metres in width. Where associated with a residential dwelling, parking shall be provided on the same lot as the dwelling.
- b) Parking areas shall, except in the case of single or attached residential dwellings, be arranged so that it is not necessary for any vehicle to reverse onto or from a street.

5.5 **Pick-up and Drop-off**

Adequate off-street provision for drop-off and pick-up of persons shall be provided in developments where required, such as uses within the education, passenger assembly, child care, medical treatment and special care, commercial residential and take-out food service use classes.

5.6 **Off-Street Loading Requirements**

1. For every building, structure or use to be erected, enlarged or established requiring the shipping, loading or unloading of goods, wares or merchandise, there shall be provided and maintained for the premises, loading facilities on land that is not part of a street comprised of one or more loading spaces, 15 metres long, 4 metres wide and having a vertical clearance of at least 4 metres with direct access to a street or with access by a driveway of a minimum width of 6 metres to a street.
2. The number of loading spaces to be provided shall be determined by Council.
3. The loading facilities required by this Regulation shall be arranged so that vehicles can move clear of any street and so that it is not necessary for any vehicle to reverse onto or from a street.

6 Signs

6.1 Permit Required

1. Subject to provisions of Regulation 6.14, no sign shall be erected or displayed in the Planning Area unless a permit for the sign is first obtained from Council.
2. Application for a permit to erect or display a sign shall be made to Council in accordance with Regulation 3.1.
3. Where provisions of the Municipality of Trinity Bay North Development Regulations are inconsistent with the regulations respecting advertising signs on or near public highways made or administered by provincial departments under the *Provincial Highway Sign Regulations*, the more restrictive regulations shall apply.
4. A permit granted under these Regulations for the erection or display of a sign shall be for a period not exceeding two years, but may be renewed at the discretion of Council for similar periods.
5. A permit may only be issued for the erection or display of signs which comply with the appropriate conditions and specifications set out in the following regulations and the Use Zones in Section 8 of these Regulations.

6.2 Removal of Signs

Council may require the removal of any sign which, in its opinion, is:

- a) Hazardous to road traffic by reason of its siting, colour, illumination, or structural condition, or;
- b) Detrimental to the amenities of the surrounding area.

6.3 Signs Exempt from Control

The following signs may be erected or displayed in the Planning Area without application to the Council:

- a) On a dwelling or within the courtyard of a dwelling, one nameplate not exceeding 0.2 m² in area;
- b) On an agricultural holding or farm, a notice board not exceeding 1 m² in area and relating to the operations being conducted on the land;
- c) On any site occupied by a church, school, library, art gallery, museum, institution or cemetery, one notice board not exceeding 1 m² in area;
- d) The name of the building or the name of the occupants of the building, located on the principal façade of any commercial, industrial or public building, in letters not exceeding 10% of the building height or 3m, whichever is the lesser;
- e) On any parking lot, directional signs and one sign not exceeding 1m² in size, identifying the parking lot.
- f) Real estate sales, leasing or open house signs up to a maximum area of 1m²;
- g) Signs placed by candidates at municipal, provincial or federal elections;
- h) Signs for temporary local events such as festivals, from one month before the event and to be removed within one week of its conclusion;
- i) Temporary signs on construction sites warning of danger and or outlining the nature of the development up to a maximum area of 7.5m².

6.4 Prohibited Signs

Billboards, signs with flashing lights or moving parts or any sign not listed in Regulation 6.7 will not be permitted.

6.5 General Standards for Signs

1. Unless otherwise permitted by these or other regulations (Highway Sign Regulations, Provincial Highway signs for example) no sign shall be permitted to be erected or displayed within, on or over any highway or street reservation.
2. Signs associated with non-conforming uses will be subject to the conditions and standards for signs in the use zone in which the non-conforming use is located.
3. All signs must be located on the property where the person/activity/business being advertised is located unless otherwise permitted in these Regulations.
4. Signs in all zones must be maintained in good condition (e.g. no peeling paint, rotting wood, etc.) and shall not present a safety hazard in terms of structural stability and general accessibility.
5. The maximum number of signs a commercial use may have is two signs, regardless of the number of buildings on the lot associated with that business.
6. The maximum number of signs a home occupation use may have is one sign.
7. Double faced signs shall count as a single sign.
8. Illumination of signs must be indirect or external by low-intensity lamps which are not visible from the street.
9. No sign shall project above the roofline of a building.

6.6 Standards for Signs in the Historic District

Signs in the Historic District are subject to following additional requirements:

- a) Signs shall match the aesthetic quality and character of the building to which it relates and the surrounding environment.
- b) Electronic and portable signs are prohibited.

6.7 Sign Specifications

The following table outlines the specifications that shall apply to all signs erected for any commercial use. At the discretion of Council, the conditions and dimensions in the following table may be modified.

Flush Mounted Signs		Hanging and Projecting Signs	
Zone	Dimension	Zone	Dimension
MD, RU	3 x 0.75 metres	MD, R, RU, HD	1 m ² (per side)
HD	0.5 m ²		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shall not project more than 23 cm from the wall on which it is located. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not permitted to swing freely without the installation of a suitable catch chain or other control device.
Temporary/Portable Signs		Awning/Canopy Signs	
Zone	Dimension	Zone	Dimension
MD, R, RU	1 m ² (per side)	MD, RU, HD	3 metres x 0.75 m
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only one sign shall be permitted adjacent to a commercial use during regular business hours and that does not interfere with pedestrian and vehicular traffic. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The canopy shall be self-supporting and shall not have supports that rest upon the sidewalk or public right-of-way.
Ground Signs			
Zone	Dimension		
MD, R, RU	7.5 m ² (per side)		
HD	1 m ² (per side)		

7 Subdivision of Land

7.1 Permit Required

No land in the Planning Area shall be subdivided unless a permit for the development of the subdivision is first obtained from Council, in accordance with Regulation 3.1.

7.2 Development Agreement

As a condition of approval for new developments, Council shall require a developer to enter into an agreement with the Municipality. Such agreements will be negotiated between the developer and the Municipality for financing and development of services provided to the site. The agreement shall include specifications for water and sewer infrastructure, storm drainage, streets, sidewalks, open space, as well as school bus stops and neighbourhood mailboxes, where required.

7.3 Services to be Provided

No permit shall be issued for the development of a subdivision unless provisions satisfactory to Council have been made in the application for a supply of drinking water, a properly designed sewage disposal system and a properly designed storm drainage system.

7.4 Payment of Service Levies and Other Charges

No permit shall be issued for the development of a subdivision until agreement has been reached for the payment of all fees levied by Council for connection to services, utilities and streets deemed necessary for the proper development of the subdivision and all service levies and other charges imposed under Regulations 3.17 and 3.18.

7.5 Issue of Permit Subject to Considerations

A permit shall not be issued when, in the opinion of Council, the development of a subdivision does not contribute to the orderly growth of the municipality and does not demonstrate sound design principles. In considering an application, Council shall, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, consider:

- a) the location of the land;
- b) the availability of, and the demand created for, schools, services and utilities;
- c) the provisions of the Plan and Regulations affecting the site;
- d) the land use, physical form and character of adjacent developments;
- e) the transportation network and traffic densities affecting the site;
- f) the relationship of the project to existing or potential sources of nuisance;
- g) soil and subsoil characteristics;
- h) the topography of the site and its drainage;
- i) natural features such as lakes, streams, topsoil, trees and shrubs;
- j) prevailing winds;
- k) visual quality;
- l) community facilities;
- m) energy conservation; and
- n) other matters as may affect the proposed development.

7.6 Proposals for Subdivision of Land

Proposals for the subdivision of lands for residential, commercial and industrial development shall be required to provide information on:

- a) The physical features of the site, including development opportunities and constraints, the location of mature stands of vegetation, including any vegetation to be retained.
- b) The layout of proposed lots and streets.
- c) How the proposed subdivision relates to existing development and roads on adjacent lands, and provide for future access to undeveloped lands in the area.
- d) The compatibility between the subdivision and surrounding land uses, both existing and future.
- e) The volume and type of traffic that will be generated by the development.
- f) Proposed servicing, including water and sewer, storm water management, and utilities from the main street and not from other connections on the lot.
- g) In residential subdivisions, the locations of neighbourhood mail receptacles.
- h) A landscaping plan which shows the location of dedicated open space and plantings.

7.7 **Subdivision Subject to Zoning**

The subdivision of land shall be permitted only in conformity with the Use Zones delineated on the Land Use Zoning Maps.

7.8 **Building Lines**

Council may establish building lines for any subdivision street and require any new building to be located on such building lines.

7.9 **Land for Public Open Space**

1. Before a development commences, the developer shall, if required, dedicate to the Municipality (at no cost to the Municipality) an area of land equivalent to not more than 10% of the gross area of the subdivision for public open space, provided that:
 - a) Where land is subdivided for any purpose other than residential use, Council shall determine the percentage of land to be dedicated;
 - b) If, in the opinion of Council, no public open space is required, the land may be used for such other public use as Council may determine;
 - c) The location and suitability of any land dedicated under the provisions of this Regulation shall be subject to the approval of the Council, but in any case, Council shall not accept land which, in its opinion, is incapable of development for any purpose;
 - d) Council may accept from the developer, in lieu of such area or areas of land, the payment of a sum of money equal to the value of the land which would otherwise be required to be dedicated;
 - e) Money received by Council in accordance with Regulation 7.9(1d) shall be reserved by Council for the purpose of the acquisition or development of land for public open space or other public purpose.
2. Land dedicated for public use in accordance with this Regulation shall be conveyed to the Municipality and may be sold or leased by Council for the purposes of any development that conforms with the requirements of these Regulations, and the proceeds of any sale or other disposition of land shall be applied against the cost of acquisition or development of any other land for the purposes of public open space or other public purposes.
3. Council may require a strip of land to be reserved and remain undeveloped along the banks of any river, brook or pond, and this land may, at the discretion of Council, constitute the requirement of land for public use under Regulation 7.9(1).

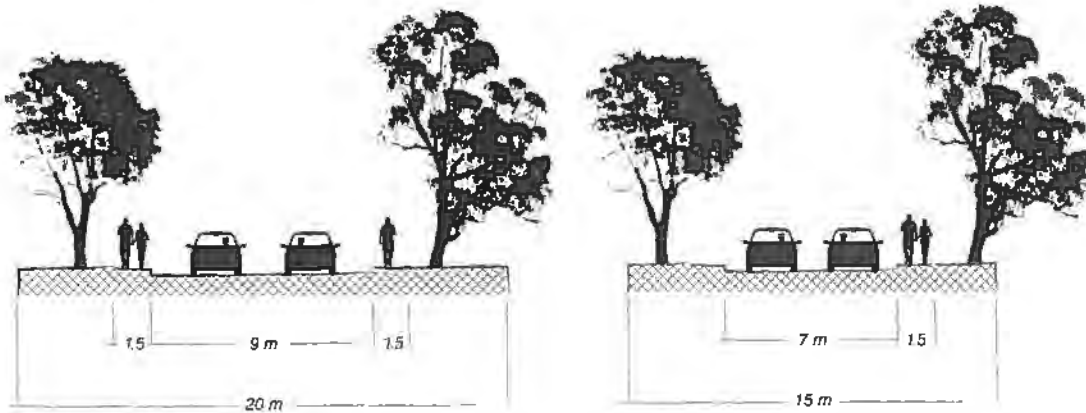
7.10 Structure in Street Reservation

The placing within any street reservation of any structure or landscaping, for example, a hydro pole, telegraph or telephone pole, fire hydrant, mail box, sign post or planting of street trees) shall receive the prior approval of Council which shall be satisfied on the question of safe construction and relationship to the adjoining buildings and other structures within the street reservation.

7.11 Subdivision Design Standards

No permit shall be issued for the development of a subdivision unless the design of the subdivision conforms to the following standards;

- a) The finished grade of streets shall not exceed 10 percent.
- b) New subdivisions shall have street connections with an existing street or streets.
- c) All street intersections shall be constructed within 10° of a right angle and this alignment shall be maintained for 30 metres from the intersection.
- d) No street intersection shall be closer than 60 metres to any other street intersection.
- e) No more than four streets shall join at any street intersection.
- f) No residential street block shall be longer than 490 metres between street intersections.
- g) Streets in residential subdivisions shall be designed in accordance with the approved standards of Council, but in the absence of such standards, shall conform to the following minimum standards:



Collector Street

Street Right-of-Way: 20 metres
Street Width: 9 metres
Minimum Sidewalk Width: 1.5 metres
Number of Sidewalks: 2

Local Street

Street Right-of-Way: 15 metres
Street Width: 7 metres
Minimum Sidewalk Width: 1.5 metres
Number of Sidewalks: 1

- h) Residential lots shall not be permitted which abut a local street at both front and rear lot lines.
- i) Council may require any existing natural, historical or architectural feature or part thereof to be retained when a subdivision is developed.
- j) Land shall not be subdivided in such a manner as to prejudice the development of adjoining land.

7.12 Engineer to Design Works and Certify Construction Layout

1. Plans and specification for all water mains, hydrants, sanitary sewers, storm sewers and all appurtenances thereto and all streets, paving, curbs, gutters and catch basins and all other utilities deemed necessary by Council to service the area proposed to be developed or subdivided shall be designed and prepared by or approved by the Engineer. Such designs and specifications shall, upon approval by Council, be incorporated in the plan of subdivision.
2. Upon approval by Council of the proposed subdivision, the Engineer shall certify all work of construction layout preliminary to the construction of the works and thereupon the developer shall proceed to the construction and installation, at his or her own cost and in accordance with the approved designs and specifications and the construction layout certified by the Engineer, of all such water mains, hydrants, sanitary sewers and all appurtenances and of all such streets and other works deemed necessary by Council to service the said area.

7.13 Street Works May Be Deferred

The construction and installation of all curbs and gutters, catch basins, sidewalks and paving specified by Council may be deferred until a later stage of the work on the development. Prior to approval, the developer shall deposit with Council, an amount estimated by the Engineer as sufficient to cover construction and installation costs. In the later stage of the work of development, Council shall call for tenders for construction and installation of the works, and the amount so deposited by the developer shall be applied towards payment of the contract cost. If the contract cost exceeds the deposit, the developer shall pay to Council the amount of the excess. If the contract price is less than the deposit, Council shall refund the amount by which the deposit exceeds the contract price. Any amount so deposited with Council by the developer shall be placed in a separate savings account in a bank and all interest earned shall be credited to the developer.

7.14 Transfer of Streets and Utilities to the Municipality

1. Where required by the terms of a Subdivision Development Agreement, the developer shall, following the approval of the subdivision of land and upon request of Council, transfer to the Municipality, at no cost to the Municipality, and clear of all liens and encumbrances:
 - a) All lands in the area proposed to be developed or subdivided which are approved and designated by Council for public uses as streets, or rights-of-way, or for other public use;
 - b) All services or public works including streets, water supply and distribution and sanitary and storm drainage systems installed in the subdivision that are normally owned and operated by Council.
2. Before Council shall accept the transfer of lands, services or public works of any subdivision, the Engineer shall, at the cost to the developer, test the streets, services and public works installed in the subdivision and certify satisfaction with their installation.
3. Council shall not provide maintenance for any street, service or public work in any subdivision until such time as such street, service or public work has been transferred to and accepted by Council.

8 Use Zone Tables

8.1 Use Zones

1. For the purpose of these Regulations, the Planning Area is divided into Use Zones which are shown on the Trinity Bay North Land Use Zoning Map attached to and forming part of these Regulations as follows:

Mixed Development	MD
Residential	R
Heritage District	HD
Rural	RU
Open Space	OS
Protected Water Supply	PWS

2. Subject to Regulation 8.1(1), the permitted and discretionary uses, standards, requirements and conditions applicable to each Use Zone are set out in Section 8.5 to 8.10 of these Regulations.
3. Where standards, requirements and conditions applicable in a Use Zone are not set out in Sections 8.5 to 8.10, Council may in its discretion, determine the standards, requirements and conditions which shall apply.
4. Appendix C contains a table listing of classes of uses and provides examples of specific uses for each use class. Using Appendix C, the Authority can interpret a proposed use and determine whether it is permitted, discretionary or prohibited in the applicable use zone.

8.2 Permitted Uses

Subject to these Regulations, the uses that fall within the permitted Use Classes set out in the Use Zones in Sections 8.5 to 8.10 shall be permitted by Council in that Use Zone.

8.3 Discretionary Uses

Subject to these Regulations, the uses that fall within the Discretionary Use Classes set out in the appropriate Use Zone in Sections 8.5 to 8.10 may be permitted in that Use Zone if the Council is satisfied that the development would not be contrary to the general intent and purpose of these Regulations, the Municipal Plan, or any further scheme or plan or regulation pursuant thereto, and to the public interest, and if Council has given notice of the application in accordance with Section 3.13 and has considered any objections or representations which may have been received on the matter.

8.4 Prohibited Uses

Uses that do not fall within the Permitted or Discretionary Use or Use Class, or are specifically listed as a Prohibited Use in a Use Zone in Sections 8.5 to 8.10, shall not be permitted in that Use Zone.

8.5 Mixed Development (MD)

8.5.1 Permitted Uses

Single Dwelling	Apartment Dwelling
Double Dwelling	Residential Accommodation
Row Dwelling	Residential Care
Medical Services	Convenience Store
Personal Services	Indoor Market
Emergency Services	Outdoor Market
Transportation Services	Food and Catering
General Service	Shop
Office and Professional	Commercial Accommodation
Child Care	Place of Worship
Educational	General Assembly
Cultural and Civic	Indoor Assembly
Marine Transportation	Transportation
Public Work and Utilities	Medical Treatment and Special Care
Service Station	
Recreational Open Space	Conservation
Small Scale Agriculture	

8.5.2 Discretionary Uses

Animal Services	Entertainment
Shopping Centre	
Outdoor Assembly	Cemetery
Marine Industry	General Industry
Light Industry	

8.5.3 Lot Requirements

<i>Standard</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Double</i>	<i>Row</i>	<i>Apartment</i>
Minimum lot area (m ²)	450	280/unit	220/unit	210/unit
Minimum lot frontage	12 m	9m/unit	6m per unit	25 m
Minimum setback ¹	2 m	2 m	2 m	5 m
Minimum side yard	1.5 m	1.5 m	3 m	5 m
Minimum flanking yard	2 m	2 metres	2 metres	5 m
Minimum rear yard	8 m	8 m	5 m	10 m
Maximum lot coverage	33%	33%	75%	50%
Maximum building height			14 m	

¹Setbacks shall be consistent with adjoining dwellings where appropriate.

8.5.4 Lot Requirements for Non-Residential Uses

Minimum frontage	15 m
Minimum setback	6 m
Minimum setback along Highway 230 *	8 m
Minimum side yard	2 m
Minimum rear yard	8 m
Minimum flanking yard	2 m
Maximum building height	14 m
Maximum lot coverage	33%
Maximum coverage of impervious surfaces	66%

* Minimum building line setbacks along Highway 230 to be approved by the Department of Transportation and Works.

8.5.5 Abutting Use Yard Requirements

Where a proposed commercial or industrial use abuts a residential, public or institutional, or open space use within the Mixed Development zone, Council may require the following conditions:

1. Council may require a screen or barrier such as a fence, landscaped embankment, or trees to be erected on the non-residential site along the lot lines, consistent with the visibility requirements for traffic safety.
2. Council may increase the sideyard and rearyard requirements on the non-residential site to provide additional separation from the abutting use.

8.5.6 Light Industrial Uses

Light industry uses may must be conducted and wholly contained within an enclosed building and shall not be obnoxious by reason of noise, vibration, odour, dust, smoke, unsightly outdoor storage, refuse matter, or water carried waste. Such uses shall not involve the use of chemical processes which result in the emission of gases, use of significant volumes of water or which generate significant levels of truck traffic.

8.5.7 Marine Industrial Uses

Where land fronts on the marine shoreline, industrial uses shall be limited only to marine industrial uses. In these areas, the following conditions will apply:

- a) All applications for development in this area will be forwarded to the Water Resources Division of the Department of Environment and Labour for review and recommendation.
- b) Council may require flood proofing of new buildings and structures approved in this area.

8.5.8 Outdoor Storage

1. Outdoor storage shall not be permitted in front or flanking yards for any development.
2. Outdoor storage shall not be permitted in a commercial or industrial yard abutting a residential or public/institutional use.
3. Council may require fencing or other forms of screening to reduce the unsightly appearance of outdoor storage.

8.6 Residential (R)

8.6.1 Permitted Uses

Single dwelling	Seasonal dwelling
Double dwelling	
Cemetery	Marine Transportation
Transportation Services	Public Works and Utilities
Recreational Open Space	Conservation

8.6.2 Discretionary Uses

Row dwelling	Mobile dwelling
Residential Accommodation	
Medical Services	Personal Services
Convenience Store	Office and Professional
Child Care	Place of Worship
Small Scale Agriculture	

8.6.3 Lot Requirements

<i>Standard</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Double</i>	<i>Row</i>
Minimum lot area (m ²)	450	280/unit	220/unit
Minimum lot frontage	12 m	9m/unit	6m per unit
Minimum setback*	2 m	2 m	2 m
Minimum side yard	1.5 m	1.5 m	3 m
Minimum flanking yard	2 m	2 metres	2 metres
Minimum rear yard	8 m	8 m	5 m
Maximum lot coverage	33%	33%	75%
Maximum building height			14

* Building line setbacks shall be consistent with adjoining dwellings where appropriate.

8.6.4 Accessory Buildings

In addition to the requirements set out in Regulations 4.2 and 4.3 of these Regulations.

- a) Where building lots are larger than 1,400 m² (15,000 ft²), accessory buildings shall have a floor area no greater than 75 m² (807 ft²), and a height of no more than 6 metres (20 ft).
- b) Where building lots are 1,400 m² (15,000 ft²) or less, accessory buildings shall have a floor area no greater than 50 m² (538 ft²) and a height of no more than 3.6 metres (12 ft).

8.6.5 Convenience Stores

1. Convenience stores shall not exceed 140 m² (1,507 ft²) of floor area. The retail use shall be subsidiary to the residential character of the area and shall not affect residential amenities of adjoining properties.

2. A building containing a convenience store shall be of a design, with any parking, lighting or signs arranged, so as to blend in with the character of the residential area, and to minimize its effect on the adjacent residential uses. All convenience stores will be required to have adequate off-street parking.

8.6.6 Home Occupations

1. In addition to the requirements set out in Regulations 4.12 and 4.13, home occupations in the Residential zone are subject to the following conditions:
 - a) Home occupations are limited to office, medical, professional and personal service uses and childcare, which may be permitted as a discretionary use in a dwelling unit in the form of doctors' consulting rooms, personal services, small business services, small-scale repair services, and similar uses.
 - b) The use is clearly a subsidiary use to the residential use and does not detract from the residential character of the neighbourhood.
 - c) No wholesale sales or storage of goods is carried out, any retail sales are incidental and subsidiary to the approved use and no repairs to vehicles or heavy equipment are carried out.
 - d) Activities associated with the use are not hazardous and do not cause noticeable noise, odour, dust, fumes or inconvenience, and are not a nuisance to occupants of adjoining residences.

8.7 Heritage District (HD)

8.7.1 Permitted Uses

Single Dwelling	Double Dwelling
Residential Accommodation	Residential Care
Child Care	Medical Services
Office and Professional	Personal Services
General Services	Shop
Cemetery	Transportation Services
Public Works and Utilities	
Recreational Open Space	Conservation

8.7.2 Discretionary Uses

Row dwelling	Apartment Dwelling
Food and Catering	Commercial Accommodation
Indoor Market	Outdoor Market
Convenience Store	Take-Out Food Service
Entertainment	Theatre
Place of Worship	General Assembly
Outdoor Assembly	Indoor Assembly
Medical Treatment & Special Care	Cultural and Civic
Educational	Marine Transportation
Light Industry	Marine Industry
Small Scale Agriculture	

8.7.3 Lot Requirements

<i>Standard</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Double</i>	<i>Row</i>	<i>Apartment</i>
Minimum lot area (m ²)	450	280/unit	220/unit	210/unit
Minimum lot frontage	12 m	9m/unit	6m per unit	25 m
Minimum setback	Consistent with adjoining dwellings			
Minimum side yard	1.5 m	1.5 m	3 m	5 m
Minimum flanking yard	2 m	2 metres	2 metres	5 m
Minimum rear yard	8 m	8 m	5 m	10 m
Maximum lot coverage	33%	33%	75%	50%
Maximum building height				14 m

8.7.4 Architectural Design Requirements

1. A development permit will only be issued for any new structures, alterations, renovations or additions to a building in the Historic District that conform to the historic architectural style of the Port Union Historic District, including but not limited to:

- a. Exterior cladding must be 100-102 mm (4 inches) width traditional wooden clapboard, although contemporary materials may be permitted if they are compatible with the original appearance of materials and detailing of the building and with surrounding structures and environment.
 - b. All cladding must be aligned horizontally and must have a colour that is acceptable in terms of the area's historic quality (visit http://www.heritagefoundation.ca/docs/historic_paint.pdf for acceptable colours).
 - c. All structures must have window and door trim and corner boards.
 - d. All windows must be vertically oriented, double hung windows, with the exception of ornamental and transom windows.
 - e. The direction, pitch, material, architectural style and arrangement of roofs must be compatible with existing roof types in the Historic District.
2. Buildings that do not conform to one of the architectural styles outlined in Regulation 8.7.4(1) may be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the proposed architectural style matches two or more existing historic buildings in the Historic District.

8.7.5 Additions, Renovations and Alterations

1. An existing structure that conforms to the architectural style of the Historic District may be expanded providing the changes are consistent with the architectural style of the original building.
2. An existing structure that does not conform to the architectural style of the Historic District may be expanded provided the proposed changes bring the structure into conformance, or more into conformance, and that the addition is consistent with the architectural style of the original building.
3. Original architectural features and materials, such as doors, door openings, windows, window openings, cladding, trim and roof style should be retained or, when deteriorated beyond repair, replaced with duplicates of the original. If duplicates are unavailable, replaced elements should match the original elements as closely as possible.
 - a. Contemporary materials may be permitted if they are compatible with the original appearance of materials and detailing of the building.

8.7.6 Accessory Buildings

1. Accessory buildings must features cladding, trim and windows that match the style and dimensions of cladding, trim, windows and roofs found on the primary structure.
2. Prefabricated, temporary or portable structures such as baby barns with gambrel roof are not permitted.

8.7.7 Convenience Stores

Convenience store uses will be limited to stores catering to the tourist trade such as gift and craft shops and other specialty shops.

8.7.8 Fences

1. Fences along the front and flanking yard must be constructed in the traditional style of vertical wood pickets.
2. No part of a fence shall be closer than 1.5 metres to the front and flanking lot lines.
3. Fencing materials other than vertical wood pickets may be used only where;

- a) the fence or wall is used on a rear lot boundary or side yard boundary, it is required for the purposes of temporary security and/or safety or it is not visible from the general public.

8.7.9 Residential Development

1. New development shall be consistent in size, scale and materials with existing development, and is in keeping with Heritage District policies outlined in the Municipal Plan.
2. Existing structures may be expanded providing the changes are consistent with the architectural style of the original building and with developments within the Historic District.

8.7.10 Parking Requirements

Parking requirements in the Historic District shall be calculated in following table:

<i>Land Use</i>	<i>Parking Requirement</i>
Single detached, Double dwelling, Row dwelling	0.5 spaces per unit
Apartment dwelling	1.0 spaces per unit
All other uses	75 percent of parking regulations, as established in Regulation 5.2.

8.8 Rural Zone (RU)

8.8.1 Permitted Uses

Commercial Agriculture	Mineral Working
Forestry	Light Industry
Public Works and Utilities	
Recreational Open Space	Conservation
Small Scale Agriculture	

8.8.2 Discretionary Uses

Single Dwelling	
Animal Services	
Penal and Correctional Detention	Cemetery
Outdoor Assembly	Marine Transportation
Hazardous Industry	General Industry
Scrap Yard	

8.8.3 Residential Development

1. Residential development may be permitted if it is accessory to and necessary for the operation of a primary permitted industrial use such as a farming operation.

8.8.4 Industrial Development

General industrial uses shall be restricted to the maintenance and repair of equipment, processing and storage related to agriculture, forestry or mineral working uses which;

- a) Do not require municipal services.
- b) Are extensive users of land for open storage and handling of materials, goods and equipment.
- c) Would create nuisances if located in an urban area because of appearance, noise, heavy truck traffic, or other features of the operations.
- d) No wholesale or retail sales activities shall be permitted.

8.8.5 Mineral Exploration

Mineral exploration activities shall meet the following conditions:

- a) The planned activities do not cause undue noise, significant ground disturbance or risks to the safety of residents of Trinity Bay North;
- b) A plan to consult with and inform residents of the activity is submitted and approved by Council;
- c) All permits and approvals from federal and provincial agencies including the Department of Mines and Energy have been obtained;
- d) A site rehabilitation plan is submitted and approved by Council for exploration activities which require trenching and/or the creation of cutlines through wooded areas, or other forms of ground disturbance; and
- e) A refundable cash deposit of \$1000.00 has been made to Council which shall be returned when the rehabilitation work has been completed in accordance with the development permit and to the satisfaction of Council.

8.8.6 Mineral Workings

Mineral working may only be permitted in the Rural Use Zone and shall meet the following conditions:

- a) No mineral working shall be in view of urban development or scenic areas.
- b) Mineral workings must conform with the minimum distances from other development as set out below, unless after consulting appropriate government departments, Council is satisfied that the use will not create a nuisance and will not adversely affect the amenity of the specified development or natural feature:

<i>Adjacent land use</i>	<i>Minimum Buffer</i>
Any other developed area or area likely to be developed during the life of the pit or quarry working	300 metres
Public street or highway	50 metres
Waterbody or watercourse	30 metres

- c) Explosive blasting related to aggregate extraction activities shall not be permitted within 1,000 metres of an area in which residential development is permitted.
- d) A mineral working shall not be visible from a public street or highway, developed area, or area likely to be developed during the life of the working.
- e) Council may require the mineral working site or excavated areas of a pit or quarry to be enclosed by a fence designed and constructed to its specifications and no less than 1.8 metres in height.
- f) No mineral working or associated storm or sanitary drainage shall unacceptably reduce the quality of water in any waterbody or watercourse. Any access road to a pit and quarry working which crosses a brook or stream shall be bridged or culverted at the crossing in accordance with the regulations of the Department of Environment.
- g) No mineral working shall be carried out in a manner so as to cause erosion of adjacent land.
- h) The mineral working shall be kept clean or refuse, abandoned equipment and any derelict buildings.
- i) During extended periods of shutdown, access roads to a mineral working shall be ditched or barred to the satisfaction of Council.

8.9 Open Space (OS)

8.9.1 Permitted Uses

Conservation	Recreational Open Space
--------------	-------------------------

8.9.2 Discretionary Uses

Forestry	Agriculture
Marine Transportation	Public Works and Utilities
Small Scale Agriculture	

8.9.3 Agriculture

Agricultural uses such as the pasturing of animals and use of land for growing hay may be permitted within the Open Space zone as accessory to an existing agricultural use, where, in the opinion of the Authority, the use will not have an adverse impact on streams or wetlands, by virtue of pollution from runoff or erosion.

8.9.4 Trails and Boardwalks

Boardwalks, trails, view structures and interpretive signage shall be well planned, constructed and maintained to ensure a high level of environmental protection.

8.10 Protected Water Supply (PW)

8.10.1 Permitted Uses

Conservation

8.10.2 Discretionary Uses

Agriculture

Forestry

Recreational Open Space

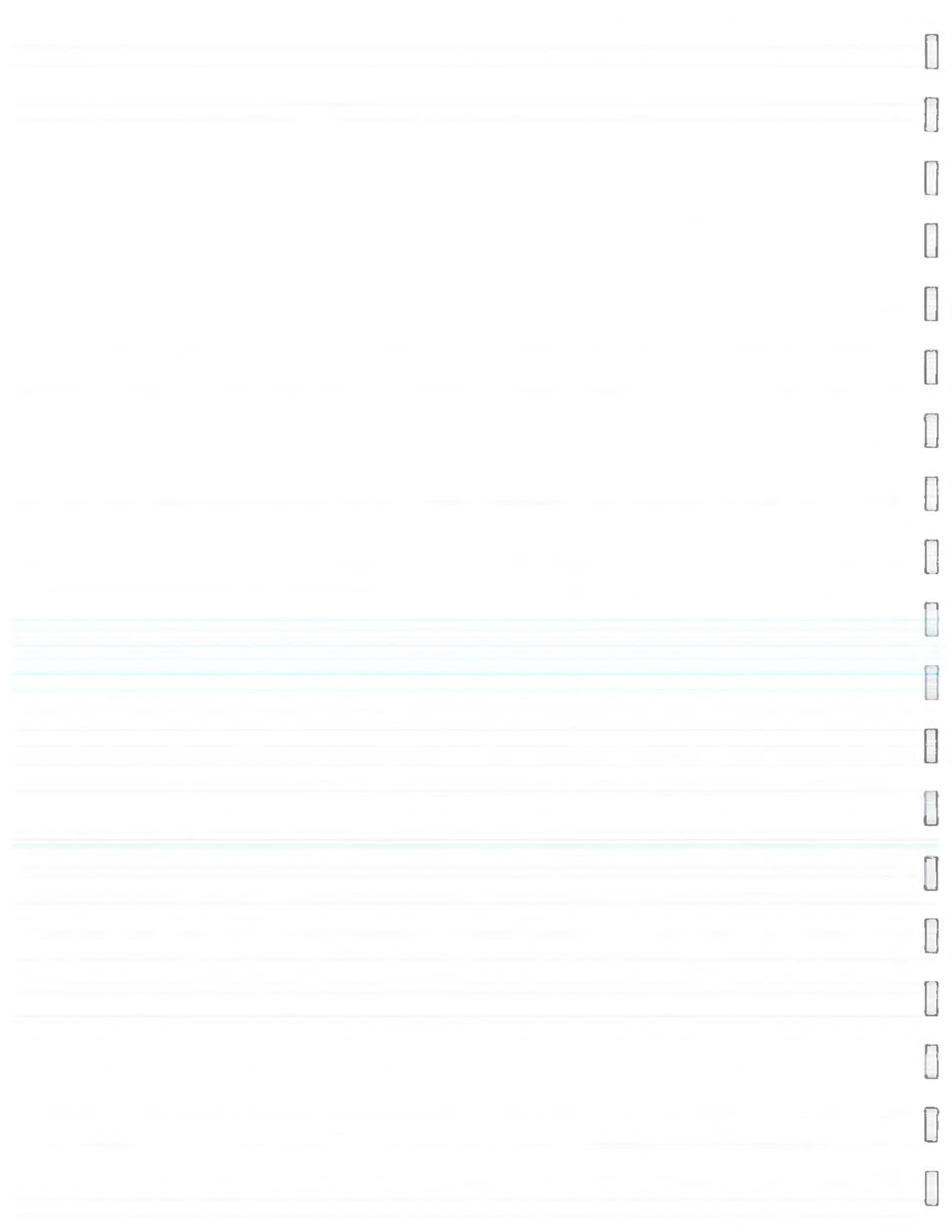
Public Works and Utilities

Marine Transportation

8.10.3 Discretionary Use Classes

Discretionary uses classes may only take place if, in consultation with the Department of Environment and Lands, it had been determined that the development will not adversely affect the quality and quantity of domestic water supply from the Protected Watershed.

Appendix A – Land Use Zoning Map



Appendix B – Provincial Development Regulations

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Important Information

(Includes details about the availability of printed and electronic versions of the Statutes.)

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**NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR
REGULATION 3/01**

*Development Regulations
under the
Urban and Rural Planning Act, 2000*

(Filed January 2, 2001)

Under the authority of section 36 of the *Urban and Rural Planning Act , 2000*, I make the following regulations.

Dated at St. John's , January 2, 2001 .

Joan Marie Aylward
Minister of Municipal and Provincial Affairs

REGULATIONS

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Short title

1. These regulations may be cited as the *Development Regulations*.

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Definitions

2. In these regulations,
 - (a) "Act", unless the context indicate otherwise, means the *Urban and Rural Planning Act, 2000* ;
 - (b) "applicant" means a person who has applied to an authority for an approval or permit to carry out a development;
 - (c) "authority" means a council, authorized administrator or regional authority; and
 - (d) "development regulations" means these regulations and regulations and by-laws respecting development that have been enacted by the relevant authority.

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Application

3. (1) These regulations shall be included in the development regulations of an authority and shall apply to all planning areas.
- (2) Where there is a conflict between these regulations and development regulations or other regulations of an authority, these regulations shall apply.
- (3) Where another Act of the province provides a right of appeal to the board, these regulations shall apply to that appeal.

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Interpretation

4. (1) In development regulations and other regulations made with respect to a planning area the following terms shall have the meanings indicated in this section
 - (a) "access" means a way used or intended to be used by vehicles, pedestrians or animals in order to go from a street to adjacent or nearby land or to go from that land to the street;

- (b) "accessory building" includes
- (i) a detached subordinate building not used as a dwelling, located on the same lot as the main building to which it is an accessory and which has a use that is customarily incidental or complementary to the main use of the building or land,
 - (ii) for residential uses, domestic garages, carports, ramps, sheds, swimming pools, greenhouses, cold frames, fuel sheds, vegetables storage cellars, shelters for domestic pets or radio and television antennae,
 - (iii) for commercial uses, workshops or garages, and
 - (iv) for industrial uses, garages, offices, raised ramps and docks;
- (c) "accessory use" means a use that is subsidiary to a permitted or discretionary use and that is customarily expected to occur with the permitted or discretionary use;
- (d) "building height" means the vertical distance, measured in metres from the established grade to the
- (i) highest point of the roof surface of a flat roof,
 - (ii) deck line of a mansard roof, and
 - (iii) mean height level between the eave and the ridge of a gable, hip or gambrel roof,
- and in any case, a building height shall not include mechanical structure, smokestacks, steeples and purely ornamental structures above a roof;
- (e) "building line" means a line established by an authority that runs parallel to a street line and is set at the closest point to a street that a building may be placed;
- (f) "discretionary use" means a use that is listed within the discretionary use classes established in the use zone tables of an authority's development regulations;
- (g) "established grade" means,
- (i) where used in reference to a building, the average elevation of the finished surface of the ground where it meets the exterior or the front of that building exclusive of any artificial embankment or entrenchment, or
 - (ii) where used in reference to a structure that is not a building, the average elevation of the finished grade of the ground immediately surrounding the structure, exclusive of any artificial embankment or entrenchment;
- (h) "floor area" means the total area of all floors in a building measured to the outside face of exterior walls;
- (i) "frontage" means the horizontal distance between side lot lines measured at the building line;
- (j) "lot" means a plot, tract or parcel of land which can be considered as a unit of land for a particular use or building;
- (k) "lot area" means the total horizontal area within the lines of the lot;
- (l) "lot coverage" means the combined area of all building on a lot measured at the level of the lowest floor above the established grade and expressed as a percentage of the total

area of the lot;

- (m) "non-conforming use" means a legally existing use that is not listed as a permitted or discretionary use for the use zone in which it is located or which does not meet the development standards for that use zone;
- (n) "owner" means a person or an organization of persons owning or having the legal right to use the land under consideration;
- (o) "permitted use" means a use that is listed within the permitted use classes set out in the use zone tables of an authority's development regulations;
- (p) "prohibited use" means a use that is not listed in a use zone within the permitted use classes or discretionary use classes or a use that an authority specifies as not permitted within a use zone;
- (q) "sign" means a word, letter, model, placard, board, device or representation, whether illuminated or not, in the nature of or employed wholly or in part for the purpose of advertisement, announcement or direction and excludes those things employed wholly as a memorial, advertisements of local government, utilities and boarding or similar structures used for the display of advertisements;
- (r) "rear yard depth" means the distance between the rear lot line and the rear wall of the main building on a lot;
- (s) "side yard depth" means the distance between the side lot line and the nearest side wall of a building on the lot;
- (t) "street" means a street, road, highway or other way designed for the passage of vehicles and pedestrians and which is accessible by fire department and other emergency vehicles;
- (u) "street line" means the edge of a street reservation as defined by the authority having jurisdiction;
- (v) "use" means a building or activity situated on a lot or a development permitted on a lot;
- (w) "use zone" or "zone" means an area of land including buildings and water designated on the zoning map to which the uses, standards and conditions of a particular use zone table apply;
- (x) "variance" means a departure, to a maximum of 10% from the yard, area, lot coverage, setback, size, height, frontage or any other numeric requirement of the applicable Use Zone Table of the authority's regulations; and
- (y) "zoning map" means the map or maps attached to and forming a part of the authority's regulations.

(2) An authority may, in its discretion, determine the uses that may or may not be developed in a use zone and those uses shall be listed in the authority's regulations as discretionary, permitted or prohibited uses for that area.

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Notice of right to appeal

5. Where an authority makes a decision that may be appealed under section 42 of the Act, that authority shall, in writing, at the time of making that decision, notify the person to whom the decision applies of the

- (a) person's right to appeal the decision to the board;
- (b) time by which an appeal is to be made;
- (c) right of other interested persons to appeal the decision; and
- (d) manner of making an appeal and the address for the filing of the appeal.

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Appeal requirements

6. (1) The secretary of the board at the Department of Municipal and Provincial Affairs, Main Floor, Confederation Building (West Block), P.O. Box 8700, St. John's, Nfld., A1B 4J6 is the secretary to all boards in the province and an appeal filed with that secretary within the time period referred to in subsection 42(4) of the Act shall be considered to have been filed with the appropriate board.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), where the City of Corner Brook, City of Mount Pearl or City of St. John's appoints an appeal board under subsection 40(2) of the Act, an appeal shall be filed with the secretary of that appointed board.

(3) The fee required under section 44 of the Act shall be paid to the board that hears the decision being appealed by filing it with the secretary referred to in subsection (1) or (2) within the 14 days referred to in subsection 42(4) of the Act.

(4) The board that hears the decision being appealed shall, subject to subsection 44(3) of the Act, retain the fee paid to the board.

(5) Where an appeal of a decision and the required fee is not received by a board in accordance with this section and Part VI of the Act, the right to appeal that decision shall be considered to have been forfeited.

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Appeal registration

7. (1) Upon receipt of an appeal and fee as required under the Act and these regulations, the secretary of the board as referred to in subsections 6(1) and (2), shall immediately register the appeal.

(2) Where an appeal has been registered the secretary of the board shall notify the appropriate authority of the appeal and shall provide to the authority a copy of the appeal and the documentation related to the appeal.

(3) Where an authority has been notified of an appeal that authority shall forward to the appropriate board a copy of the application being appealed, all correspondence, council minutes, plans and other relevant information relating to the appeal including the names and addresses of the applicant and other interested persons of whom the authority has knowledge.

(4) Upon receipt of the information under subsection (3), the secretary of the board shall publish in a newspaper circulated in the area of the appropriate authority, a notice that the appeal has been registered.

(5) A notice published under subsection (4) shall be published not fewer than 2 weeks before the date upon which the appeal is to be heard by the board.

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Development prohibited

8. (1) Immediately upon notice of the registration of an appeal the appropriate authority shall ensure that any development upon the property that is the subject of the appeal ceases.

(2) Sections 102 and 104 of the Act apply to an authority acting under subsection (1).

(3) Upon receipt of a notification of the registration of an appeal with respect to an order under section 102 of the Act, an authority shall not carry out work related to the matter being appealed.

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Hearing notice and meetings

9. (1) A board shall notify the appellant, applicant, authority and other persons affected by the subject of an appeal of the date, time and place for the appeal not fewer than 7 days before the date scheduled for the hearing of the appeal.

(2) A board may meet as often as is necessary to conduct its work in an expeditious manner.

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Hearing of evidence

10. (1) A board shall meet at a place within the area under its jurisdiction and the appellant and other persons notified under subsection 9(1) or their representative may appear before the board and make representations with respect to the matter being appealed.

(2) A board shall hear an appeal in accordance with section 43 of the Act and these regulations.

(3) A written report submitted under subsection 43(2) of the Act respecting a visit to and viewing of a property shall be considered to have been provided in the same manner as evidence directly provided at the hearing of the board.

(4) In the conduct of an appeal hearing, the board is not bound by the rules of evidence.

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Board decision

11. A decision of the board must comply with the plan, scheme or development regulations that apply to the matter that has been appealed to that board.

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Variations

12. (1) Where an approval or permit cannot be given by an authority because a proposed development does not comply with development standards set out in development regulations, an authority may, in its discretion, vary the applicable development standards to a maximum of 10% if, in the authority's opinion, compliance with the development standards would prejudice the proper development of the land, building or structure in question or would be contrary to public interest.

(2) An authority shall not allow a variance from development standards set out in development regulations if that variance, when considered together with other variances made or to

be made with respect to the same land, building or structure, would have a cumulative effect that is greater than a 10% variance even though the individual variances are separately no more than 10%.

(3) An authority shall not permit a variance from development standards where the proposed development would increase the non conformity of an existing development.

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Notice of variance

13. Where an authority is to consider a proposed variance, that authority shall give written notice of the proposed variance from development standards to all persons whose land is in the immediate vicinity of the land that is the subject of the variance.

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Residential non conformity

14. A residential building or structure referred to in paragraph 108(3)(g) of the Act must, where being repaired or rebuilt, be repaired or rebuilt in accordance with the plan and development regulations applicable to that building or structure.

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Notice and hearings on change of use

15. Where considering a non conforming building, structure or development under paragraph 108(3)(d) of the Act and before making a decision to vary an existing use of that non-conforming building, structure or development, an authority, at the applicant's expense, shall publish a notice in a newspaper circulating in the area or by other means give public notice of an application to vary the existing use of a non-conforming building, structure or development and shall consider any representations or submissions received in response to that advertisement.

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Non-conformance with standards

16. Where a building, structure or development does not meet the development standards included in development regulations, the building, structure or development shall not be expanded if the expansion would increase the non-conformity and an expansion must comply with the development standards applicable to that building, structure or development.

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Discontinuance of non-conforming use

17. An authority may make development regulations providing for a greater period of time than is provided under subsection 108(2) of the Act with respect to the time by which a discontinued non-conforming use may resume operation.

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Delegation of powers

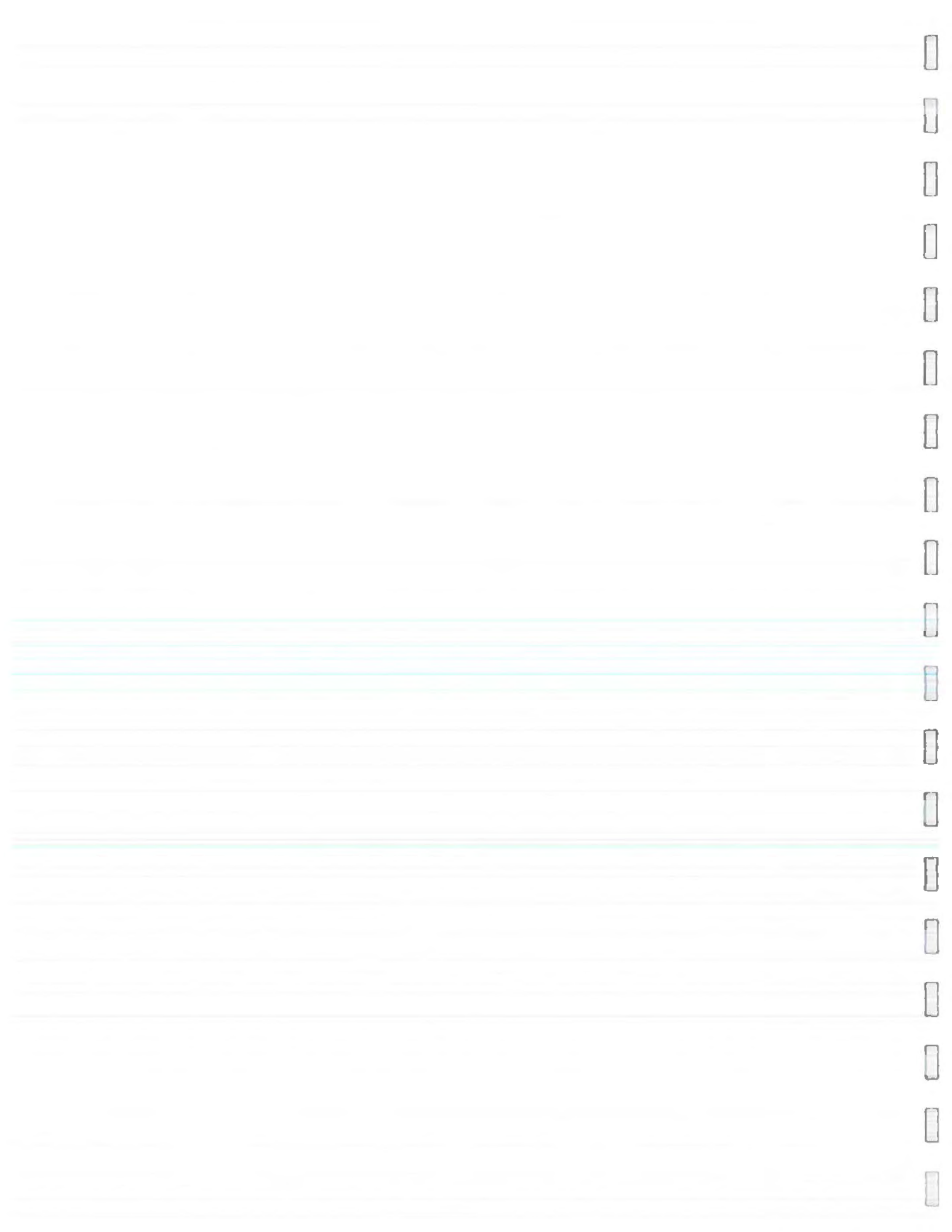
18. An authority shall, where designating employees to whom a power is to be delegated under subsection 109(3) of the Act, make that designation in writing.

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Commencement

19. These regulations shall be considered to have come into force on January 1, 2001 .

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Appendix C – Classification Guide to Land Uses and Buildings

This lists is intended to assist in the interpretation of the types of uses within the use classes listed in the Use Zone Tables in Section 8 of these regulations. Examples included in the following table are not exhaustive and are used to illustrate typical types of developments within a use class.

Residential Uses

Residential Uses		
<i>Division</i>	<i>Use Class</i>	<i>Examples</i>
Residential Dwelling Uses	Single Dwelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single Detached
	Double Dwelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duplex Dwellings • Semi-detached Dwelling
	Row Dwelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Row Houses
	Apartment Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apartment Building • Residential Complexes (4 or more units)
	Mobile Home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mini Homes • Mobile Homes
Other Residential Uses	Residential Accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bed & Breakfasts • Boarding Houses
	Seasonal Residential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summer Cabins • Lodging Homes
	Residential Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal Care Homes • Residential Care Centres

Commercial Uses

<i>Division</i>	<i>Use Class</i>	<i>Examples</i>
Business and Professional Uses	Medical Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinics • Dental Offices & Surgeries • Medical Offices & Consulting Rooms • Veterinary Clinics • Animal Hospitals
	Office and Professional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professional Offices • Law Offices • Banks • Business & Government Office
General Services	Personal Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barbers • Beauty Parlours • Domestic & Household Arts • Hairdressers • Tanning Salons • Pet Grooming

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nail Salons
	General Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car Washes • Dry Cleaners (not using flammable or explosive substances) • Laundromats • Small Tool & Appliance Service/ Rentals
	Animal Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal Pounds • Kennels • Zoos • Pet Sitting Services
	Commercial Accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hotels • Motels • Inns
	Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radio Stations • Telephone Exchanges
	Emergency Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police Stations (without detention quarters) • Fire Station
Retail Uses	Shopping Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shopping Centres • Strip Malls
	Shop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automobile Dealerships • Used Car Lots • Department Stores • Retail Shops • Showrooms • Supermarkets
	Indoor Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auction Halls • Exhibition Halls • Indoor Farmers Markets
	Outdoor Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal Markets • Fish Stalls • Market Grounds • Produce & Fruit Stands • Outdoor Farmers Markets • Flea Markets
	Convenience Store	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confectionary Stores • Corner Stores • Gift Shops • Specialty Shops • Video Stores
Entertainment Uses	Food and Catering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bars • Lounges • Restaurants • Nightclubs
	Take-Out Food Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take-out Restaurants • Food Stands

Entertainment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electronic Games Arcades • Pinball Parlours • Poolrooms • Bowling Alleys • Adult Entertainment
Theatre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movie Theatres • Theatres

Institutional and Public Uses

<i>Division</i>	<i>Use Class</i>	<i>Examples</i>
Penal & Correctional Institutional Uses	Penal & Correctional Detention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police Stations (with detention quarters) • Youth Correctional Facilities
Institutional Care Uses	Medical Treatment & Special Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal Care Homes • Nursing Homes • Treatment Centres • Medical Clinics
	Funeral Home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crematoria • Funeral Homes & Chapels
	Child Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Day Care Centres • Home Child Care Services • Nursery Schools • Early Childhood Education Services
Cultural and Institutional Uses	Cultural & Civic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art Galleries • Municipal Administrative Offices • Court Rooms • Libraries • Museums • Arts and Culture Centres • Interpretive Centres • Studios
	Educational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private Schools • Public Schools
	Place of Worship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Church Halls • Churches & similar places of worship
	Cemetery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cemeteries
	Assembly Uses	General Assembly
Indoor Assembly		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arenas • Armouries • Ice Rinks

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indoor Swimming Pools • Fitness Clubs
	Outdoor Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amusement Parks & Fairgrounds • Bleachers • Drive-in Theatres • Exhibition Grounds • Grandstands • Outdoor Ice Rinks & Swimming Pools • Outdoor Stadiums & Venues
Utility and Transportation Uses	Public Works and Utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cellular Communications Towers • Satellite Dish Antenna • Television, Radio & Communications • Transmitting and Receiving Masts & Antennae
	Marine Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational Piers, Docks & Wharves • Boathouses • Marinas • Boat Ramps & Launches • Slips & Slipways
	Transportation Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passenger Stations & Depots • Taxi Stands

Industrial Uses

<i>Division</i>	<i>Use Class</i>	<i>Examples</i>
Industrial uses involving highly combustible & hazardous substances & processes.	Hazardous Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bulk Plants for Flammable Liquids • Bulk Storage Warehouses for Hazardous Substances • Chemical Manufacturing or Processing Plants • Distilleries • Dry-cleaning Plants • Feed Mills • Lacquer, Mattress, Paint, Varnish & Rubber • Factories • Spray Painting Operations • Wastepaper Processing Plants
General Industrial Uses involving Limited Hazardous Substances & Processes.	General Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggregate-Related Industries • Aircraft Hangars • Bulk Storage Facility • Cold Storage Plants • Contractors' Yards • Concrete Plants • Factories • Freight Depots

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Garages • Laboratories • Laundries • Printing Plants • Sawmill • Warehouses • Workshops
	Solid Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incinerators • Recycling Plants • Sanitary Land Fill • Solid Waste Disposal
	Service Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gas Bars • Gasoline Service Stations
Light, Non-Hazardous Industrial Uses	Light Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Custom Workshops • Indoor Storage • Light Industry • Lumber Yard • Parking Garages • Recycling Depot • Warehouses & Storage Centres • Wholesale Rooms • Workshops
	Scrap Yard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car Wrecking Yards • Junk Yards • Salvage Yard • Scrap Dealers
Resource-Based Industry	Commercial Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial Farms • Horticulture
	Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silviculture • Sawmills • Tree Nurseries
	Mineral Working	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineral Exploration • Mines • Oil Wells • Pits • Quarries
Marine Industrial Uses	Marine Industrial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harbours • Fish Processing Plants • Drydocks • Wharves

Environmental and Utility Uses

<i>Division</i>	<i>Use Class</i>	<i>Examples</i>
Conservation Uses	Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Architectural Historical Sites• Buffer Strips• Trails and Boardwalks• Scenic Lookout Sites• Watersheds• Wildlife Sanctuaries
Recreational Uses	Recreational Open Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Campgrounds• Hiking Trails• Parks• Playing Fields and Courts• Playgrounds• Sports Grounds
	Small Scale Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hobby Farms• Market Gardens & Nurseries• Community Gardens